

**REDCLIFFE VILLAGE  
BRISTOL**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

*For*

**CEREP REDCLIFFE SARL**

CA REPORT: 07095

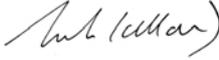
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# REDCLIFFE VILLAGE BRISTOL

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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CA REPORT: 07095

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## SUMMARY

<b>Site Name:</b>	Redcliffe Village
<b>Location:</b>	Bristol
<b>NGR:</b>	ST 5916 7266
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Dates:</b>	29 May to 3 July 2007; 7 to 15 January 2008
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	02/01862/P and 02/01864/LC
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives
<b>Accession no.</b>	2007/49
<b>Site Code:</b>	RVB 07

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between May 2007 and January 2008 at the request of CEREP Redcliffe Sarl at Redcliffe Village, Bristol. Thirteen trenches were excavated across the development area.

Evidence for activity from the 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> centuries AD onwards was identified behind the Redcliff Street frontage in the western half of the development area, including possible medieval hearths, drains, pits, walls and floor surfaces. The evaluation also identified the post-medieval line of the Law Ditch, an originally medieval feature that runs north/south through the centre of the development area, and demarcates the boundary to the rear of plots fronting Redcliff Street to the west, and St Thomas Street to the east. Possible medieval wall footings, a stone-lined drain and possible garden soils of both medieval and post-medieval date were noted immediately west of the Law Ditch, in areas that would have been to the rear of plots fronting Redcliff Street. To the east of the Law Ditch medieval wall footings and further garden soils of medieval and later date were identified. The evaluation demonstrates that archaeological deposits of medieval and later date survive at a depth of around 0.5m below the modern ground surface.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May to July 2007, and January 2008, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological evaluation for CEREP Redcliffe Sarl at Redcliffe Village, Bristol (centred on NGR: ST 5916 7266; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to fulfil conditions of the outline planning consent and conservation area consent for mixed-use development of the site (Refs 02/01862/P and 02/01864/LC respectively). This includes residential (Class C3), service apartments (Sui Generis), office (Class B1), workspace (Class B1), retail (Class A1), restaurant/bar uses (Class A3), crèche (Class D1), doctors' surgery (Class D1) and leisure space (Class D2), together with ancillary access and servicing arrangements.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological field evaluation and for further elements of the programme of archaeological works in July 2003 (BCC 2003), and with a subsequent detailed WSI produced by CA (2007) and approved by the Bristol City Archaeologist (BCA). The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2001), and the *Management of Archaeological Projects II* (EH 1991). It was monitored by Bob Jones (BCA) via weekly site visits.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development area, approximately 1 ha in size, is bounded by Redcliff Street to the west, Three Queens Lane to the south, and St Thomas Street to the east (Fig. 2). To the north the site is bounded by the properties known as 25 Redcliff Street and 14 St Thomas Street, which were included within the outline planning consent but are to be developed separately and are not subject of this evaluation. The proposed development area therefore currently comprises properties between 16-24 St Thomas Street to the east and the properties between, but not including, 25 and 46 Redcliff Street to the west. The site lies between approximately 9m and 12m AOD with varying internal floor heights.
- 1.4 The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Triassic Redcliffe Sandstone and Keuper Marl (BGS 1974). This is overlain by alluvium forming the floodplain of the River Avon.

## **Archaeological background**

- 1.5 The site and its immediate vicinity has been subject to numerous previous archaeological desk studies, evaluations and excavations, and it is not intended to reproduce the results of those works here. Instead, to aid comprehension of these past works CA has undertaken a *data review*, which contains a list of all relevant previous investigations to which further reference may be made (CA 2006). The results of the review are summarised below.
- 1.6 Excavations in the vicinity of the site suggested that there was potential for deposits dating to the medieval period, commencing with features of the 11th and 12th centuries in the uppermost levels of the alluvial sequence, and continuing with structural evidence of the 13th century onwards, possibly following a phase of drainage and dumping of material. There was also considered to be a high potential for deposits relating to the Law Ditch, which provided drainage to the rear of plots laid out along Redcliff and St Thomas Street, property boundaries and back-plot activity. It was considered that some evidence of medieval street front structures might be present, although subsequent road widening means that much of the medieval frontage areas lie beyond the current site, especially on the St Thomas Street side where the street frontage was cut back by up to 10m after World War Two. There was also thought to be significant potential for earlier post-medieval buildings on the street frontages and related back-plot activities, and later post-medieval and early modern courts and buildings across the site. Several areas of disturbance were mapped within the site, including a bomb crater, cellars and foundations, and there was potential for other areas of similar disturbance to be present. However, evidence from archaeological works in the vicinity suggests that there was also potential for archaeological deposits to survive between, and in some cases beneath, areas of disturbance. No Listed Buildings were present within the site. One standing wall of some historic interest was identified during a survey, in the south-western area of the site, and there was considered to be some potential for other such features to be present in the eastern area of the site, where access was unavailable when the buildings survey was carried out. This area was still not accessible at the time of the site visit undertaken as part of the data review.

### **Archaeological objectives**

- 1.7 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide data on the date, character, quality, survival and extent of the archaeological deposits within the application area in order that an informed decision on their importance in a local, regional or national context can be made. This information will clarify whether any remains are of sufficient importance to warrant consideration for preservation *in situ*, or alternatively form the basis of mitigation measures that may seek to limit damage to significant remains.

### **Methodology**

- 1.8 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 13 trenches in the locations shown on Fig. 2. Twelve trenches (1 to 12) were initially proposed, although restricted access due to internal walls and offices precluded the excavation of trenches 4 and 9. The subsequent removal of part of an internal wall within the former Pattersons building afforded access for an additional trench, 13, to further examine part of the Redcliff Street frontage. In addition, the removal of part of an enclosing brick wall provided access for a further trench, 14, within a yard area to the rear of the Redcliff Street and St Thomas Street frontages. A third trench, 15, was also excavated within the former Pilkingtons warehouse, during this second stage of evaluation, to examine a further area to the rear the Redcliff Street frontage. The locations of trenches 13, 14 and 15 were altered slightly to avoid services, and due to machine-access requirements, in agreement with the BCA.
- 1.9 In addition to the trial trenching two site visits were made by CA historic buildings specialist Peter Davenport on 2 and 8 August 2007 to assess whether any of the property boundaries within the development were of historic interest and merited further recording. No boundary walls of historic interest were noted within the areas accessed, although 20 St Thomas Street could not be inspected. Post-war Ordnance Survey mapping and previous archaeological evaluation, however, suggest that much of the site was subject to severe bomb damage and therefore the majority of the property divisions appear to be of post-war date. Given the probable bomb crater located by evaluation within 18 St Thomas Street, and the view from the exterior, it seems likely that 20 St Thomas Street is an entirely post war building. At the northern boundary of the development area the brick wall forming the boundary with 25 Redcliff Street may be pre war, and appears likely to be late 19th or early 20th-century in date. It should be noted that the northern wall of 45 Redcliff Street

has previously been identified through standing building survey as being of potential historic interest (CA 2006, 20). Its north face may be revealed when the mostly modern south wall of the former Pilkington's Glass warehouse (40 Redcliff Street) is eventually demolished. It is a traditional masonry wall of small rubble and brick, exhibiting blocked openings and levelling courses, some extensive, of machine made 20<sup>th</sup>-century brick, and is well over the normal height of a ground floor. It is only visible at the southern side from 45 Redcliff Street and is almost completely obscured by modern fabric on the north. However, the central third of the wall on this northern side is rendered and painted white (other parts are bare brick) and this may imply that some of the older wall was incorporated.

- 1.10 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.11 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and, where appropriate, sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.12 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the site archive (including artefacts) will be deposited with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives under accession number 2007/49.

## 2. RESULTS

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental remains are to be found in Appendices 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix 4.

### ***Trench 1 (Fig. 3)***

2.2 The earliest deposit identified was a red silt 122 containing pottery of 13th-15th century date, 1.2m below present ground level. An overlying north-east/south-west aligned sandstone wall 126, heavily-truncated and surviving only one course high, was cut on its southern side by modern service trench 117. A second, light brown, silt 115 covered 122, and was cut through by the construction trench 119 for a sandstone drain 121. A compact brown clay ?make-up 120 lay level with, and was of comparable thickness to, silts 115 but its relationship with 115 had been removed by the drain.

2.3 A cess-rich silt layer 114, containing an illegible copper-alloy coin, covered drain 121. A post-medieval make-up/levelling clay-silt deposit 113 sealed this cess deposit, and was overlain by a modern dump deposit 103. A possible hearth 109, filled by sand 118 and a burnt deposit 116, cut through 103 and was covered by a dump of modern rubble 108. A modern posthole 112, cutting 103, was noted to the east of the possible hearth. A concrete structure 106 west of the possible hearth was abutted by a series of modern cellar infill deposits 105, 104, 103, and 102, which were over 1.3m in depth. These deposits were truncated to the south by a service trench 117. A substantial north-east/south-west aligned post-medieval wall 124, with an associated stone and clay surface 123, was also truncated by the service trench.

### ***Trench 2 (Fig. 4)***

2.4 A north-east/south-west aligned wall 213, constructed of Pennant sandstone and of possible medieval date, appeared to be a continuation of the alignment of wall 126 in trench 1. A red stony-clay 205, possibly an associated make up layer for a former surface, abutted wall 213. Drain 206 cut through wall 213, and subsequently a

sandstone wall rebuild 212 was constructed over wall 213, on the same alignment. A doorway, with steps leading up to flagstone floor 211, was evident within wall 212. A small section of modern brick wall 214 was exposed in the north-eastern corner of the trench. It appeared to abutt wall 212 and also cut clay deposit 205. At the limit of excavation, the western part of the trench contained the construction cut 208 for cellar wall 207. An internal partition wall 209 was recorded within the cellar, which had been backfilled with a modern deposit 210 which smelt strongly of hydrocarbons. These cellar deposits were sealed by modern hardcore and tarmac.

### ***Trench 3 (Fig. 5)***

- 2.5 Possible medieval deposits, comprising compacted clay floor surfaces 323 and 320, were noted at the limit of excavation. A hearth 322, constructed of flat sandstone pieces associated with a burnt clay and charcoal deposit 321, had been set into floor 320. A series of thin occupation layers (316, 315, 314, 313, 312, and 311) sealed floor 323, and comprised further compacted clay, mortar and charcoal-rich deposits, some of which may represent successive floor surfaces. These deposits were cut by two parallel sandstone walls 317 and 305, overlain by a modern concrete deposit 303. Modern concrete structures had extensively disturbed the southern part of the trench.

### ***Trench 5 (Fig. 6)***

- 2.6 A remnant tone surface 517, comprised of flat, fragmentary, sandstone, was overlain by silt clay floor or make-up layer 516, containing a possible medieval roof tile. These deposits had been cut through by a post-medieval cellar, comprising north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east aligned walls 514 and 525, and subsequently by a modern drain 526/527 (which also cut wall 525). The flagstone floor 519 of the cellar was overlain by modern backfill deposits 515. The eastern wall of the cellar, 514, had been robbed out. Post-medieval garden soils 504 and 508 were recorded throughout the rest of the trench, and comprised dark silty sands and clays containing artefactual material dated to the 16th-18th centuries. These were cut by the construction cuts for north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west aligned walls 507 and 509. Sandstone wall 509 cut wall 507 and appeared to be of the same construction phase as a sandstone wall 510 in the south-western corner of the trench. An overlying hardcore deposit 502 supported the current floor surface 501.

**Trench 6 (Fig. 7)**

- 2.7 A clay deposit 622 at the limit of excavation was overlain by a clay 607 which contained pottery dated to the 13th-14th centuries. A clay layer 656, which sealed an adjacent north-east/south-west aligned sandstone wall 627, contained 12th to 13th-century pottery and was overlain by a silt-clay 652, dated to the 15th to 16th centuries. This layer was sealed by a charcoal and stone rich deposit 651, containing pottery of 16th to 18th-century in date, covered by an undated layer 650. All of the above layers were cut by the construction cut 658 for a north-east/south-west aligned post-medieval sandstone wall 628, the construction trench of which contained pottery of 16th to 18th-century date.
- 2.8 At the north-eastern end of the trench, medieval clay deposit 622 was overlain by a silt layer 646 and clay deposit 645, which was in turn sealed by a sequence of thin ashy deposits (644, 620, 619, 642, 641, and 640 containing material from the 12th to 13th centuries) predating a pitched stone hearth structure 616. A sandstone wall 639 overlay deposit 640. A subsequent series of levelling deposits 614, 614, and 637 supported remnant mortar floor surfaces 615 and 613. These were in turn overlain by clay and mortar layers 608, 662 and 636 containing pottery dating to the 14th-16th century. A silt-clay floor make up 635 supported a mortar floor 633, sealed by a rubble layer 632. All of these deposits were cut by a construction cut 617 for a modern brick plinth 625. A concrete and brick culvert 618 was cut by a modern intrusion 631 to the southeast and a drain 624 to the northeast. All were sealed by hardcore 602 for modern concrete surface 601.

**Trench 7 (Fig. 8)**

- 2.9 A silt clay deposit 708, encountered at the limit of excavation, was overlain by a series of possible garden soils 707, 706, and 711. A thin ash/mortar possible floor layer 705, containing mid to late 18th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipe, overlay garden soil 706 and was sealed by a silt-clay soil 704 containing 16th to 18th-century pottery. Apart from silt layer 704, all of these layers were truncated in the western end of the trench by north-west/south-east aligned walls 713, 714, 715, interpreted as walls related to the later demarcation and culverting of the eastern edge of the former Law Ditch. Sandstone wall 713 appeared to be the earliest of the three walls, being abutted by both 714 and 715, whilst brick wall 715 appeared to be the latest of the three. Wall 719, although only partially revealed within the

evaluation trench, appears to demarcate the western edge of the Law Ditch. The width of the Law Ditch, in its later, culverted, form, was therefore approximately 1.3m at this location. A silt deposit 717 between Law Ditch walls 715 and 719 contained 18th to 19th-century artefacts. Further investigation of the ditch fills was precluded by health and safety considerations. All of the above layers were truncated by the construction of a massive concrete plinth, 716, related to existing floor layer 703. This was overlain by a hardcore layer 702 associated with construction of the extant raised floor 701 of the Pilkington warehouse.

### **Trench 8 (Fig. 9)**

- 2.10 A garden soil 810 at the limit of excavation was truncated by later north-east/south-west aligned walls and modern concrete beams. Sandstone wall 817 was the earliest judging from its fabric and sandstone wall 806, visible only in the section, was almost certainly a return wall for this structure. This was then replaced by sandstone wall 815 with construction cut 816, which truncated both the earlier wall and the garden soil. A parallel wall 812 to its west was of similar construction and was thought to belong to the same phase. Both walls were then truncated by the construction cuts 813 and 818 for concrete support beams 802 and 821 associated with the extant warehouse building. Modern rubble 803 supported the reinforced concrete floor 801 of the modern Pilkington Glass warehouse. No artefactual evidence was recovered from trench 8.

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

- 2.11 Natural alluvium 1008 was identified at approximately 2m below present ground level. This was overlain by a disturbed blue/grey alluvium 1007, in turn overlain by a light yellow clay 1006. Overlying the sequence of alluvial deposits was a probable medieval garden soil 1004, from which two sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery were recovered. The garden soil was cut by a modern sewer 1009, and was sealed by modern levelling material associated with the extant concrete floor 1001.

### **Trench 11a (Fig. 11)**

- 2.12 A yellowish-brown gritty alluvial clay 1133a was encountered at the limit of excavation, overlain by a softer blue grey alluvial deposit 1132a. The latter was overlain to the south by a series of dump deposits (1134a, 1135a and 1136a) which

were truncated by the insertion of a drain 1130a within cut 1131a. This was overlain by north-west/south-east aligned brick structures 1126a and 1138a, which may have formed part of a drain system or the footings of an outbuilding. These brick structures were truncated by an extant drain, 1124a, set within a hardcore later 1123 supporting the extant floor surface 1122a.

### **Trench 11b (Fig. 11)**

- 2.13 An alluvial deposit 1126b was uncovered at the limit of excavation within the western corner of the trench. This was overlain by a post-medieval garden soil 1125b which was truncated by the construction cut 1128b for a north-west/south-east aligned sandstone wall 1116b, abutted by a deposit 1124b, and truncated by a drain 1119b to the north.
- 2.14 A second north-west/south-east aligned sandstone wall 1107b, possibly of similar construction phase to 1116b, was abutted by a garden soil 1103b. Walls 1116b and 1107b, approximately 1.3m apart, appear to demarcate the later narrowing and culverting of the Law Ditch, as seen in trench 7. Garden soil 1103b was truncated by pit 1104b. Wall 1107b was also cut by a modern drain 1114b and cut 1109b, associated with construction of concrete plinths 1108b and 1113b. Wall 1112b was cut away on all sides by the modern concrete constructions and therefore its relationships with other contexts could not be determined. To the west of concrete plinth 1113b a levelling deposit 1117b was disturbed by an angular modern cut 1130b. Storm drain 1120/1121b cut these deposits, and was sealed by a modern hardcore layer 1102b supporting modern concrete floor 1101.

### **Trench 12 (Fig. 12)**

- 2.15 Natural alluvium 1214 was identified at the limit of excavation, overlain by a blue-grey dirty alluvial deposit 1211. This was in turn overlain by a redeposited yellow clay 1210 into which abutting north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east sandstone walls 1204 and 1205 had been set. Both walls were largely robbed of stone, and the relationship between them could not be discerned. Two sherds of 13th to 15th-century pottery were recovered from wall 1205. Walls 1204 and 1205 were sealed by a post-medieval garden soil 1203, from which quantities of residual medieval, and late 17th or 18th-century pottery, were recovered. This garden soil was overlain by a modern hardcore deposit 1202. A concrete plinth 1215 formed

part of the construction of the extant building. A large modern intrusion 1216 was present in the southern part of the trench, extending southwards beyond the limit of excavation.

### **Trench 13 (Fig. 13)**

- 2.16 Natural alluvium 1315 was partially revealed, in truncated form, immediately beneath the brick floor 1314 of an extensive modern cellar.
- 2.17 Archaeological deposits which originally overlay the alluvium had been removed during the cellar's construction, to a depth of 3.1m, but surviving medieval and later deposits were noted at the eastern end of the trench. A flat sandstone slab and adjacent pitched stones 1311 were encountered at the limit of excavation. These stones, although somewhat displaced, appear to represent the base and sides of a broadly north/south-aligned medieval drain or culvert, which contained a silt fill 1310 from which a single sherd of 13th to 15th-century pottery was recovered. The drain or culvert was sealed by an undated stony clay 1309.
- 2.18 A broadly north/south-aligned construction cut 1312 through clays 1309 was associated with wall 1307, built using sandstone blocks bonded with a hard pinkish-white mortar. An adjacent spread of compacted fragmentary sandstone 1308, supported by clays 1309, appeared to be the remains of a rough stone surface perhaps associated with wall 1307. A subsequent repair or rebuild of wall 1307 was represented by a sandstone wall 1306, bonded with a hard grey ashy-mortar, associated with a sandstone and brick-built cellar fireplace 1316 set into earlier wall 1307. A series of north/south and east/west aligned stone and brick-built partition walls 1303, 1304 and 1305 were also associated with the cellar. Following its disuse, the cellar had been infilled with modern brick and rubble 1302 which was overlain by a make-up layer 1301 for the extant concrete floor 1300.

### **Trench 14 (Fig. 14)**

- 2.19 Natural alluvium 1416 was encountered at the limit of excavation, within a sondage excavated at the western end of the trench. It was overlain by an oxidised brown clay 1415, approximately 0.3m in thickness, which, although relatively clean in appearance, contained occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal flecking.

Although undated, this layer may represent a medieval dump deposit associated with early land reclamation.

- 2.20 An undated, but potentially medieval, north/south-aligned sandstone wall footing 1427, comprising coursed red sandstone blocks bonded with a soft red sandy mortar, correlates with the anticipated alignment, and conjectured position, of the medieval and later Law Ditch. Wall footing 1427 appeared to have been set into clays 1415 and 1432, although no construction cut was discernible, and may represent the remains of a boundary wall on the western side of the ditch. No earlier western revetment wall, or ditch edge associated with any form of preceding open channel, was identifiable. In addition, the compact, clay-rich, homogenous, non-organic, clay 1415 noted throughout the trench, directly above the natural alluvium, did not appear characteristic of accumulated ditch fills, within a once wider Law Ditch, but appeared consistent with being a reclamation-related deposit.
- 2.21 Immediately west of footing 1427, and also cut into deposit 1415, was a narrow, sandstone-built, drain 1406. The drain ran north-eastward towards the western wall of the Law Ditch before running parallel with it, perhaps to then discharge into the ditch at a point beyond the limits of the trench. A single sherd of 16th to 18th-century pottery was recovered from its silt fill 1410, but it is conceivable that the drain is of medieval date.
- 2.22 A pit or ditch terminal 1431, only partially exposed, cut clay deposit 1415 and contained a primary fill 1430 from which five sherds of 13th to 15th-century pottery and a mould fragment for casting copper-alloy vessels were recovered. A secondary fill 1429 contained 13 sherds of medieval pottery, together with four sherds of 16th to 18th-century pottery and a piece of copper slag.
- 2.23 The robbed remains of the Law Ditch boundary wall 1427 were subsequently sealed by a garden soil 1426, which yielded two sherds of medieval pottery together with one sherd of 15th to 17th-century date. This soil horizon also sealed pit fill 1429, but had been cut through by a pit 1420 and an adjacent gully or pit 1421. Two sherds of medieval pottery and one sherd of 16th to 18th-century pottery were recovered from pit fill 1422.
- 2.24 A subsequent post-medieval garden soil 1412 was cut through by the footing trench 1417 for a rebuild, 1404, of the western boundary wall of the Law Ditch. Wall 1404

was constructed using sandstone blocks bonded with a hard grey ashy-mortar. It is uncertain whether these walls represent boundary walls of a still-open ditch, but a subsequent culverting of the Law Ditch was identified from sandstone walls 1410 and 1436, bonded with a hard bitumous cement, an associated concrete floor 1443 and vaulted sandstone roof 1409. The roof had subsequently collapsed or been partly removed, and the culvert partly infilled with modern brick and sandstone fragments 1438. A series of subsequent modern dump deposits were cut through by the insertion of a brick-built drain chamber 1414, sealed by a make-up layer 1401 for the modern concrete yard surface 1400.

### **Trench 15 (Figs. 15-17)**

- 2.25 Natural alluvium 1520 was encountered at the limit of excavation, overlain by an oxidised brown clay 1519 containing occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal flecking. A clay deposit 1515 of similar composition, but only partially exposed, may represent a continuation of this deposit. Although undated, both layers may represent medieval dump deposits associated with early land reclamation.
- 2.26 A stone structure, undated but potentially of medieval origin, was identified from a sandstone wall 1506, bonded with a soft red sandy mortar, running on an east/west alignment along the northern edge of the trench. These remains appear to identify one corner of a medieval building, set back from the Redcliff Street frontage.
- 2.27 An undated pit 1528 had been cut through clay 1519 and into the underlying alluvium 1520. Although only partially exposed within the trench, this north-west/south-east aligned pit appeared to be of broadly rectangular form, with steeply-sloping sides and a slightly rounded base. An undated but conceivably medieval sandstone wall 1517, bonded with a soft red sandy mortar, enclosed the pit on at least three sides. The undated, waterlogged, silt-rich primary pit fill 1526 was sampled for palaeo-economic and palaeo-environmental potential and contained preserved plant material, including deciduous tree leaves, small fragments of twiggy wood, fruit stones, and animal bone.
- 2.28 A post-medieval garden soil 1512, from which two sherds of 17th to 18th-century pottery were recovered, sealed clay ?dump deposit 1515 and accumulated against the southern and eastern faces of ?building wall 1506. This garden soil had been cut through during a rebuilding, 1518, of wall 1517 bounding pit 1528, using thinner

sandstone pieces without any discernible mortar. A secondary fill 1527, consisting of loose dumped stone and clay, within this wall-bounded pit contained a sherd of 18th-century pottery and a clay tobacco pipe stem.

- 2.29 Pit 1528 was sealed by a garden soil 1511, in turn overlain by a series of post-medieval ashy occupation deposits 1512, 1511, 1510, 1509, 1508 and 1507 which subsequently accumulated against the back wall of the building identified by wall 1506. A post-medieval sandstone wall 1514, bonded with a hard ashy grey mortar, also abutted this building. The building identified by wall 1506 was subsequently overlain by a modern dump deposit 1505, cut by a modern drain 1523, supporting a sandstone slab surface 1504. This was overlain by a modern concrete floor 1503, in turn overlain by modern infill 1502 and make-up 1501 associated with construction of the extant raised Pilkington warehouse floor 1500.

### ***The Finds***

- 2.30 Quantities of pottery, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipes, oyster shell, animal bone, glass, mortar, metalworking debris and a copper-alloy coin were recovered from 38 contexts. Pottery fabrics have been matched against the Bristol Pottery type series (Ponsford 1988; Ponsford 1998).
- 2.31 A total of 108 sherds of pottery (1938g) was recovered from 30 contexts. Out of that 71 sherds (630g) are medieval pottery types and 37 sherds (1308g) are post-medieval and later pottery types.
- 2.32 Quantities of medieval pottery were present in 13 contexts, although some material is certainly residual (Appendix B). Identifiable forms consist of jugs, including a frilled base from a Ham Green 'B'-type jug from 1004, and everted-rim jars (cooking pots). The earliest material present, comprising Ham Green jug fabric (BPT 26/27), and coarseware type (BPT 32), 'Bath A' (BPT 46) and miscellaneous sandy cooking pot fabrics (BPT 20), dates to between the late 12th and 13th centuries. Later medieval material occurs as sherds of Bristol (Redcliffe) glazed ware and South-west French (Saintonge) mottled green glazed ware (BPT 156/157). Both types date after c. AD 1250 to c. AD 1500. Of similar dating are glazed ridge tile fragments present in contexts 516, 636, 1104, 1124, 1203, 1426, 1429 and 1512.

- 2.33 The remaining pottery and ceramic building material dates to the post-medieval and modern periods. Among the pottery are sherds of Malvernian redware (BPT 197) and Frechen stoneware (BPT 286), Donyatt glazed earthenwares (BPT 124), dateable to between the 16th and 17th centuries. The remainder, comprising sherds of tin-glazed earthenwares (BPT 99), Yellow slipware (BPT 100), North Devon gravel tempered (BPT 112), English (Bristol) stoneware (BPT 186/277), Bristol/Staffordshire mottled brown-glazed earthenware (BPT 211), Mocha ware (BPT 223), English stoneware jars (BPT 277) Somerset glazed earthenwares (BPT 285) and Creamware (BPT 326), dates to the 18th and 19th centuries. A pantile fragment, probably dating to the 18th or earlier 19th centuries was recovered from deposit 707
- 2.34 Clay tobacco pipe were present in seven contexts and consist of two bowls, and ten stem fragments. The form of one bowl (Oswald type 6) from deposit 1104 is typical of the period c. 1660-80 (Oswald 1975). A bowl from deposit 1102 (Oswald type 18), features the initials of the Bristol pipe maker Lluellin Evans, known to be active c. 1660 to 1698. Post-medieval glass was present in three contexts and consists of a bottle neck from context 712, a fragment of window glass from 1102. An illegible copper-alloy coin was recovered from Trench 1 deposit 114.
- 2.35 Evidence of copper smelting was present in two forms, pieces of slag from layers 1429 and 1439 and a small fragment of a clay mould for casting of copper vessels.
- 2.36 The animal bone assemblage comprised 94 bone fragments weighing 1.6 kg from 15 deposits. The species identified were cattle, sheep/goat, pig, cat, goose and chicken. More fragmented specimens were identified by size. The size categories present were; cow-sized, sheep-sized, cat-sized and chicken-sized. Cattle and sheep/goat limb bones were most numerous. These were often chopped or sawn through the shafts, possibly as a result of marrow extraction. Fragments of oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) were recovered from five deposits. A single fragment of wood charcoal was found in 1103.

### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation has successfully identified a sequence extending from the natural estuarine alluvium, through medieval reclamation of the floodplain, establishment of early boundaries and subsequent medieval and later residential, industrial and commercial development.
- 3.2 Natural alluvium, apparently undisturbed, appears to have been encountered at between 6.72m and 7.52m AOD within trenches 10, 11a, 12, 14 and 15. No waterlogged, organic, marshland deposits were encountered, although in all instances only limited areas of alluvium were exposed.
- 3.3 The natural estuarine alluvium was overlain by undated clay deposits, containing sandstone fragments, suggesting deliberate dumping of material to reclaim land and raise ground levels before development. Within trenches 14 and 15 the top of these probable medieval reclamation deposits is approximately 7.1m to 7.3m AOD.

#### *The Law Ditch*

- 3.4 The line of the medieval and later Law Ditch, demarcating the boundary between properties fronting Redcliff Street to the west and St Thomas Street to the east, has now been established, at least in its later, revetted and culverted, forms, within trenches 7, 11b and 14. The newly exposed sections of the Law Ditch ditch broadly conform with expectations generated by the preceding Data Review (CA 2006), which considered the likely alignment of the feature both from cartographic analysis and from previous sightings north and south of the site, and within the former Timber Yard (BaRAS 2002b, c). Newly confirmed sections of the culverted Law Ditch, and a revised projection of its overall line, are shown on Figure 18.
- 3.5 No cut for an open, medieval, Law Ditch could be discerned, and no medieval or early post-medieval ditch silts were encountered, during trenching. Within trenches 7, 11a and 11b this is due to the necessary depth of excavation that would be required to reach such deposits, and the confined nature of the evaluation trenches. Preservation of post-medieval garden soils in trenches 7, 11a and 11b does suggest that deposits related to earlier phases of the Law Ditch may potentially survive at

greater depth to the east and west of the later, presumably culverted, line of the ditch represented by wall alignments in trenches 7 and 11b. To the west of the ditch there was heavy modern truncation in both trenches 7 and 11b, although the survival of silty-clay deposit 1132a in trench 11a might suggest that earlier phases of the Law Ditch could be preserved at depth.

- 3.6 Recent archaeological fieldwork in the site locality suggests that late, post-medieval, culverting of Law Ditches within the Redcliffe suburb are almost certainly narrower than the original ditches they replaced. A section of ditch encountered at 100 Temple Street in 2003, separating the back plots of properties fronting Temple Street and St Thomas Street, was likely to have been at least 5m wide, if not wider (CA 2003). Recent excavations by Oxford Archaeology at the former Courage Brewery site have identified a section of late, culverted, Law Ditch cut into an earlier and wider natural creek, or prehistoric channel. This may have been reused as a boundary, probably from the Saxon period, through recutting and was later revetted with wattle and, in later periods, stone (<http://thehumanjourney.net>; accessed 8 February 2008).
- 3.7 Trench 14 could be accessed to a greater depth, with probable medieval reclamation deposits and the underlying natural alluvium both identified, but no medieval, or early post-medieval, ditch silts were encountered on the western side of the later, walled and culverted, Law Ditch. The absence to date of any clearly distinguishable medieval ditch cuts, or associated waterlogged and humic ditch fills, within the site contrasts with 100 Temple Street where evaluation identified the 1.5m deep ditch had silted up during or after the 13th to 14th centuries. Successive recuts also indicated that it had there been maintained as an open ditch and boundary into the 18th century. The Law Ditch at 100 Temple Street in its later forms had stone revetment/boundary walls on either side of it, as at the current site, and was in places sealed by 18th-century deposits and elsewhere culverted (CA 2003).
- 3.8 Medieval and later archaeological activity was recorded on either side of the Law Ditch during the current evaluation, as was considerable later cellarage and modern intrusion related to the construction of the largely post-war warehouses now occupying the proposed development area. The nature and extent of this activity is broadly in line with expectations generated by the preceding Data Review (CA 2006).

### *Redcliff Street*

- 3.9 Probable medieval occupation layers were identified along the Redcliff Street frontage. Structural remains include a possible property boundary or internal division within a property represented by similar east/west wall alignments in trenches 1 and 2, a north/south aligned wall and adjacent drain or culvert in trench 13, surfaces in trenches 3 and 5, and the corner of a probable property wall in trench 15. Hearth remains within trenches 3 and 6, copper smelting slag and a copper casting mould from trench 14, and a pit enclosed by a stone wall in trench 15, identify industrial and/or other activity at the rear of the buildings fronting onto Redcliff Street. Probable garden soils dating to this period lay in close proximity to the Law Ditch at the rear of the plots. The uppermost surface of medieval activity was identified at around 8.1m in the north to 8.5m AOD in the southern part of the Redcliff Street area and, where preserved, there may be between 1.25-1.7m of medieval stratigraphy present (CA 2006, 9). However, the evaluation has also demonstrated the presence of considerable modern intrusion and post-medieval cellaring, which have adversely affected the preservation quality of these remains, most notably in trenches 1, 2 and 13 where cellars were present over 50% to 90% of each trench.

### *St Thomas Street*

- 3.10 Medieval deposits comprising possible garden soils and wall footings survive to a height of 8.2-8.5m AOD in trenches 8 and 12. A post-medieval garden soil of probable 18th-century date survived in trench 12, but in both trenches post-medieval deposits appeared largely to have been removed by modern truncation to a depth of around 0.9m.

## **4. CA PROJECT TEAM**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Ioannis Altsitzoglou and Alistair Barber, assisted by Jon Bennett, Pippa Mitcheson, George Carstairs, Dawn Powell, Dave Roberts, Sian Reynish and Victoria Rees. The report was written by Kate Cullen and Alistair Barber, assisted by Ioannis Altsitzoglou. The illustrations were prepared by Jemma Elliott. The archive has been compiled by Kate Cullen and Alistair Barber, and prepared for deposition by Teresa Gilmore. The project was managed for CA by Simon Cox.

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**APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

## Trench 1

101	Tarmac/concrete surface. 0.1m thick.
102	Black silt. 0.03m thick
103	Dark grey-brown sandy-silt. 0.35m thick.
104	Light brown silty-sand. 0.4m thick.
105	Grey silty-sand. 0.6m thick.
106	Brick and sandstone walls with lime mortar. 0.9m deep.
107	Rubble hardcore. Variable thickness.
108	Mixed demolition deposit containing bricks, sandstone, and mortar. 0.58m thick.
109	Cut for 118. Vertical sides, flat base. 0.98m in length.
110	Dark brown sandy-silt. Secondary fill of 112. 0.2m deep.
111	Light brown silt. Primary fill of 112. 0.32m deep.
112	Posthole cut. Vertical sides, flat base. 0.68m deep, 0.2m diameter.
113	Brownish red clay-silt. 0.4m thick.
114	Greenish-brown silt. 0.36m thick.
115	Light brown silt. 0.08m thick.
116	Black charcoal-rich deposit. 0.15m thick.
117	Service pipe trench cut. 0.4m wide.
118	Red and white silt and sand. Fill of 109. 0.29m thick.
119	Cut for drain 122. Vertical sides, flat base.
120	Light brown clay. 0.18m thick.
121	Stone drain. Fill of 119.
122	Red silt. Limit of excavation.
123	Brown silt ?floor surface. 0.42m wide.
124	Stone wall. 0.6m wide.
125	Modern service pipe. Fill of 117. 0.9m deep.
126	Wall. Truncated by service pipe.

## Trench 2

201	Tarmac surface. 0.1m thick.
202	Rubble hardcore for 201.
203	Dark brown sandy-silt. 0.8m thick.
204	Yellow silty-sand. 0.3m thick.
205	Reddish brown silty-clay. 0.4m thick.
206	Drain covered in white mortar. 0.3m thick.
207	Cellar wall. N/S aligned. Red bricks and lime mortar. 0.6m wide, 1.5m deep.
208	Cut for wall 207. Not excavated.
209	Internal cellar partition wall. Red bricks. 0.22m wide, 1.5m deep.
210	Mid brown sandy-silt. Fill of construction cut 208.
211	Pennant sandstone floor. 1.78m wide. Not excavated.
212	Stone wall, irregular coursing, with lime mortar. 0.38m wide, 0.5m deep.
213	Pennant sandstone wall, regular coursing, with lime mortar. 0.4m visible in depth.
214	Red brick wall, regular coursing, with modern cement. Fill of 215. 0.9m wide, 0.86m deep.
215	Construction cut for wall 214. Vertical sides, flat base. N/S aligned. 0.48m deep.
216	Mid grey clay-silt. 0.08m thick. Fill of 215.
217	Mid grey-brown silt. Limit of excavation.

## Trench 3

301	Concrete floor. Variable depth
302	Dark brown silty-clay. Max 0.67m thick.
303	Concrete footings for extant building. Max 0.45m thick.
304	Brick wall. 3 courses present. 0.3m thick.
305	Sandstone wall with light yellow mortar. Fill of 306. 0.75m thick.
306	Construction cut for wall 305. Vertical sides, flat base, N/S aligned.
307	Reddish brown sandy-clay. Fill of 306. 0.33m thick.
308	Service trench cut. Vertical sides, flat base. E/W aligned.
309	Reddish brown sandy-clay. Fill of 308. 0.45m thick.
310	Light brown sandy-clay. Variable depth. Max 0.15m thick.
311	Dark grey silty-clay. 0.15m thick.
312	White lime mortar floor. 40mm thick.
313	Red brown sandy -clay. 0.16m thick.
314	Dark brown sandy-clay surface. 30mm thick.
315	Mixed yellow and blue silty-clay surface. Variable depth. Max 0.25m thick.
316	Dark grey silty-clay surface. 70mm thick.
317	Sandstone wall. Fill of 318. 0.38m deep x 0.68m wide.
318	Construction cut for wall 317. Vertical sides, N/S aligned.
319	Mid brown silty-clay. 0.35m thick.
320	Light greyish brown clay. Variable depth. Max 0.15m thick
321	Burnt red clay and charcoal. 90mm thick.
322	Stone hearth surface, laid flat. C. 1m e-w x 0.6m n-s.
323	Light greenish yellow clay surface. Limit of excavation.
324	Construction cut for stone hearth
325	Sandstone stones comprising stone hearth 324 c. 0.12m thick
326	Construction cut for modern drain.
327	Fill of modern drain 326. 0.3m thick.

## Trench 5

501	Concrete floor.
502	Hardcore rubble for floor.
503	Dark blackish brown sandy-silt. 0.52m thick.
504	Mid reddish brown sandy-silt.
505	Construction cut for wall 507. Sloping sides, flat base. E/W aligned.
506	Mortar fragments. Fill of 505. 0.4m deep visible.
507	Pennant sandstone wall, with occasional bricks. Fill of 505. 0.5m wide, 0.7m deep visible.
508	Mid brown silty-clay. Not excavated.
509	Red sandstone wall with lime mortar. Fill of 524. 0.43m wide, 0.8m deep.
510	Stone wall with lime mortar. 0.45m wide, 0.5m deep.
511	Construction cut for 512. Vertical sides, flat base.
512	Concrete plinth. Fill of 511.
513	Construction/robber cut for 514. Vertical sides, NE/SW aligned.
514	Mixed brick and concrete fragments. Fill of 513. 0.7m wide, 1.2m deep.
515	Dark reddish brown sandy silt. Cellar backfill. 1.2m deep.
516	Orange/yellow silty-clay. 0.03m thick.
517	Stone surface set in red clay.
518	Sandstone wall. 0.3m wide.
519	Flagstone cellar floor.
520	Drain cut, vertical sides.
521	Stone drain. Fill of 520.
522	Dark greenish brown silty-clay. Fill of 520.
523	Mixed mortar and brick fragments. Fill of 524.
524	Construction cut for wall 509. Sloping sides, flat base, N/S aligned.
525	Grey sandstone wall.
526	Sewer trench cut. E/W aligned. 0.9m deep.
527	Concrete. Fill of 526.
528	Concrete plinth. Fill of 529.
529	Cut for 528. Vertical sides, flat base, E/W aligned.

## Trench 6

601	Concrete floor.
602	Concrete and sand hardcore for floor.
603	Dark grey clay-silt. 1.9m wide, 0.5m thick.
604	Mortar surface. 0.15m thick.
605	Charcoal deposit. 0.35m thick.
606	Stone surface, laid both flat and on edge. 0.08m thick.
607	Yellowish grey clay.
608	Red clay-sand. 0.07m thick.
609	Dark grey clay-sand. 0.1m thick.
610	Red sand. 0.02m thick.
611	Dark bluish grey silty-clay. 0.08m thick.
612	Black silty clay. 0.02m thick.
613	Lime mortar floor. 0.03m thick.
614	Dark grey silty-clay. 0.08m thick.
615	Lime mortar floor. 0.02m thick.
616	Stone hearth, burnt red stones laid on edge. 1m wide, 0.18m thick.
617	Cut for 625/618. Vertical sides, flat base, E/W aligned.
618	Concrete and brick footings/flue.
619	Orange/red silty-sand. 0.1m thick.
620	Black silty-clay. 0.02m thick.
621	Pit cut. Shallow sides, slightly concave base. 2m wide, 0.25m deep.
622	Light yellow clay. Limit of excavation.
623	Drain cut. Vertical sides, NNE/SSW aligned. 0.45m wide.
624	Concrete around drain. Fill of 623. 0.45m wide.
625	Concrete and brick footings. Fill of 617.
626	Cut for wall 627. Vertical sides, NNW/SSE aligned. 0.3m wide.
627	Red sandstone wall. Fill of 626.
628	Brick and sandstone wall. Fill of 658. 0.3m wide, 1m deep.
629	Modern intrusion cut. Vertical sides, flat base. 1.65m wide, 0.45m deep.
630	Drain fill. Fill of 631.
631	Cut for drain 630. Sloping sides, concave base, NNW/SSE aligned.
632	Dark grey silty-clay.
633	Mortar floor. 0.5m wide, 0.04m thick.
634	Mid grey silty-clay.
635	Dark grey silty-clay. 0.18m thick.
636	Dark grey silt and charcoal. 0.2m thick.
637	Orange/red silty-sand. 0.1m thick.
638	Dark brown/red bonding material for wall 639.
639	Sandstone wall with red sandy mortar. 0.3m deep.
640	Greyish brown silty-clay. 0.2m thick.
641	Charcoal layer. 0.02m thick.
642	Greenish brown silty-clay.
643	Sandstone fragment seen in section. Possible wall. 0.2m deep, 0.4m wide.
644	Orange/grey silty-clay. 0.08m thick.
645	Dark grey silty-clay. 0.1m thick.
646	Bluish grey silty-clay. 0.1m thick.
647	Light yellow sandy-clay. 0.2m thick.
648	Light yellow mortar floor. 0.02m thick.
649	Light greyish brown silty-clay. 0.1m thick.
650	Light yellow sandy-clay. 0.2m thick.
651	Dark grey silty clay with stone, ?floor surface. 0.1m thick.
652	Greyish brown silty-clay. 0.15m thick.
653	Dark reddish brown silty-sand. 0.2m thick.
654	Reddish brown silty-clay.
655	Charcoal layer. 0.1m thick.
656	Orange/yellow clay. 0.17m thick.
657	Dark brown silty clay. 0.1m thick.
658	Construction cut for wall 628. Vertical sides, NNE/SSW aligned.
659	Dark brown sandy-silt. 1m thick.
660	Modern intrusion cut. Vertical sides, flat base. 0.6m wide, 0.2m deep.

661	Mid grey silty-sand. Fill of 660. 0.2m deep.
662	Mortar rich floor surface. 0.1m thick.

## Trench 7

701	Concrete floor.
702	Red brick hardcore. Together with 701 1.17m deep
703	Concrete surface. 0.1m thick
704	Dark brown silty-clay. 0.2m thick
705	Light grey ashy mortar surface. Variable depth c 30mm thick.
706	Dark brown silty-clay. Variable depth c 0.3m thick.
707	Greenish brown silty-clay. Variable depth c 0.3m thick.
708	Greenish yellow silty-clay. Variable depth c 0.2m thick.
709	Dark brown clay silt and charcoal. 0.2m thick
710	Sandstone wall footings with light yellow mortar. Unexcavated.
711	Dark brown silty-clay. Variable depth c0.3m thick
712	Mixed modern dump. Max 0.15m thick
713	Sandstone wall with lime mortar. 0.3 wide x c.0.45m deep x c2.5m long
714	Sandstone wall with lime mortar. C0.55m wide x c1.1m deep x 3.7m long
715	Yellow brick wall. C0.45m wide x 1.15m deep x c3.8m long
716	Concrete plinth. Fill of 621.
717	Grey/orange silty-clay. C1.3m thick – not bottomed
718	Concrete plinth.
719	Sandstone wall. C0.5m wide x 2.1m deep x c2.1m long.
720	Sandstone wall with yellowish mortar. Unknown width x C2.1m deep x 1.7m long
721	Construction cut for 716. Vertical sides.

## Trench 8

801	Reinforced concrete floor.
802	Metal girders.
803	Hardcore for 801/802.
804	Mid brown silt with rubble.
805	Mid grey brown silt. Fill of 816. 1.5m wide, 1m deep.
806	Stone wall, irregular coursing. Fill of 807.
807	Construction cut for 806. Vertical sides, flat base, NE/SW aligned. 0.56m wide, 0.6m deep.
808	Mid grey silt. 0.6m thick.
809	Dark reddish brown clay-silt. 0.1m thick.
810	Mid reddish brown clay-silt. 0.2m thick.
811	Construction cut for wall 812. Vertical sides, flat base, NE/SW aligned.
812	Rubble and mortar wall. Fill of 811.
813	Cut for concrete girder supports 802. 1.1m deep.
814	Dark brown clay silt. Fill of 813. 1.6m wide, 1.06m deep.
815	Rubble and mortar wall. Fill of 816.
816	Construction cut for 815. Sloping sides, NE/SW aligned. 0.9m wide, 0.8m deep.
817	Grey stone wall. No cut visible.0.65m wide, 0.76m deep.
818	Construction cut for concrete building support 821. Vertical sides.
819	Mid grey brown silt and rubble. Fill of 818. 1.5m wide, 1.1m deep.
820	Dark brown clay-silt. 0.16m thick.
821	Concrete building support. 0.6m wide, 1.05m deep visible.
822	Rubble and silt backfill. Fill of 818. 1.05m deep visible.

## Trench 10

1001	Reinforced concrete floor. 0.18m thick.
1002	Dark grey silty-clay. 0.09m thick.
1003	Dark grey silty-clay. Sewer backfill. 0.18m deep.
1004	Mid greenish brown silty-clay. 0.26m thick.
1005	Dark grey silty-clay. Fill of 1009. 0.39m deep.
1006	Light yellow clay. 0.02m thick.
1007	Blue/grey clay. 0.16m thick.
1008	Light yellowish brown alluvium. Limit of excavation.
1009	Linear cut. Gently sloping sides, E/W aligned. 0.4m deep.

## Trench 11a

1122a	Reinforced concrete floor. 0.2m thick.
1123a	Dark brown silt and rubble. 0.3m thick.
1124a	Concrete storm drain.
1125a	Blue/grey sandy cement. 0.2m wide, 0.07m thick.
1126a	Brick wall with lime mortar.
1127a	Brick drain. Fill of 1142a. 0.47m square, 0.8m deep.
1128a	Dark grey sandy-clay. Fill of 1131a. 0.56m deep.
1129a	Dark grey silty-clay. Fill of 1131a. 0.28m deep.
1130a	Ceramic drain pipe. Fill of 1131a. 0.27m diameter.
1131a	Drain pipe cut. NE/SW aligned. 0.45m wide, 0.2m deep.
1132a	Blue grey alluvial clay. Limit of excavation.
1133a	Mid yellow brown sandy-clay. 0.25m thick.
1134a	Dark orange sandy-clay. Limit of excavation.
1135a	Dark grey clay-silt. 0.6m thick.
1136a	Light yellow clay. 1.1m thick.
1137a	Dark brown clay-silt. 0.5m thick.
1138a	Red brick wall with lime mortar. 0.8m deep.
1139a	Mid orange-brown clay-silt. 1.3m thick.
1141a	Dark orange and black clay. 1.54m thick.
1142a	Cut for drain 1127. 0.6m wide, 1.02m deep visible.

## Trench 11b

1101b	Reinforced concrete floor. 0.2m thick.
1102b	Brick and stone rubble hardcore. 0.04m thick.
1103b	Green-brown clay silt. 0.1m thick.
1104b	Black silty-clay. Fill of 1105b.
1105b	Rectangular cut. Vertical sides. 1.8m long, 1.7m wide.
1106b	Mid red-brown silt and stones, wall remnant. 0.5m wide, 0.4m deep.
1107b	Stone wall, roughly hewn blocks irregularly coursed, red mortar. 0.5m wide, 0.4m deep.
1108b	Concrete plinth. 2.2m long, 1m wide, 1.1m deep.
1109b	Cut for concrete plinths 1108b and 1113b. Vertical sides, L-shaped.
1110b	Dark brownish-grey silty-clay. 0.6m wide, 1.1m deep.
1111b	Dark blackish silty-clay.
1112b	Yellow and red bricks forming culvert. 0.32m wide.
1113b	Concrete lintel. 0.56m wide, 1.16m deep visible.
1114b	Drain cut. Vertical sides. 0.22m wide.
1115b	Clay pipe. Fill of 1114b.
1116b	Sandstone wall. Fill of 1127b. Reddish yellow clay bonding material, ENE/WSW aligned. 0.2m wide, 0.4m deep.
1117b	White clay. 0.76m wide, 0.24m deep.
1118b	Sewer trench cut. Vertical sides, flat base, NE/SW aligned. 0.74m wide, 0.8m deep.
1119b	Dark grey clay. Fill of 1118b.
1120b	Storm drain cut. N/S aligned. 0.6m wide, 0.4m deep.
1121b	Cement around storm drain. Fill of 1120b.
1122b	Mid brown silty-clay and stones. Fill of 1123.
1123b	Drain cut. Vertical sides, ENE/WSW aligned.

1124b	Mid brown silty-clay. Not fully excavated.
1125b	Dark brown silty-clay.
1126b	Mid yellow-brown sandy clay. 0.25m thick.
1127b	Construction cut for wall 1116b. Vertical sides, ENE/WSW aligned.
1128b	Mid yellow-brown silty-clay. Fill of 1127b.
1129b	Greyish-brown sandy-silt. Fill of 1130b.
1130b	Modern service trench cut. Vertical sides. Not fully excavated.

## Trench 12

1201	Concrete floor. 0.2m thick.
1202	Rubble hardcore.
1203	Greenish-grey sandy silt. 0.44m thick.
1204	Grey pennant sandstone wall. Roughly coursed. 0.72m wide, 0.06m deep.
1205	Possible wall, grey pennant sandstone slabs. 0.85m wide, 0.06m deep.
1206	Cut for 1204. Uneven sides, base, E/W aligned.
1207	Green-grey sandy-silt. Not fully excavated.
1208	Construction cut for 1205. E/W aligned. Not fully excavated.
1209	Greenish-grey sandy-silt. Not fully excavated.
1210	Yellow-grey silty-clay. Not fully excavated.
1211	Mid grey alluvial clay. Not fully excavated.
1214	Light brownish-grey alluvial clay. Not fully excavated.
1215	Hardcore levelling material for girder.
1216	Light yellow-grey sandy silt. Fill of 1217.
1217	Linear cut. U-shaped, NE/SW aligned.

## Trench 13

1300	Modern concrete floor. 0.2m thick
1301	Modern hardcore. 0.3m thick.
1302	Modern cellar infill: modern brick and hardcore. 2.9m thick.
1303	Modern cellar partition: E-W aligned, brick-built, wall. 0.15m wide.
1304	Modern cellar partition: N-S aligned sandstone wall, 0.6m wide, with hard grey ashy-cement bond.
1305	Modern cellar partition: N-S aligned sandstone wall, 0.25m wide, with hard grey ashy-cement bond.
1306	Modern cellar wall with integral fireplace: N-S aligned sandstone wall, 0.55m wide, with hard grey ashy-cement bond. Associated with fireplace 1316.
1307	Undated, ?post-medieval, wall: N-S aligned wall with sandstone courses bonded with pinkish-red mortar.
1308	Undated ?floor or yard surface: fragmentary sandstone spread, 0.02m thick. Not fully excavated.
1309	Undated make-up layer: Orange-brown gritty stony clay. Not fully excavated.
1310	Fill of medieval drain/culvert: dark brown silt. 0.3m thick.
1311	Medieval drain/culvert base: Sandstone slabs, 0.3m thick. Not fully excavated.
1312	Construction trench for drain/culvert: 0.2m in width. Not fully excavated.
1313	Fill of wall 1307 construction trench: dark brown stony clay. Not fully excavated.
1314	Modern cellar floor: brick construction. 0.1m thick.
1315	Natural alluvium: blue-grey silt-clay.
1316	Modern cellar fireplace, associated with wall 1306: brick-built. Not fully excavated.

## Trench 14

1400	Modern concrete floor. 0.04m thick.
1401	Modern concrete floor. 0.2m thick.
1402	Modern make up layer for floor 1401. Compacted brick, rubble and soil. 0.2-0.85m thick.
1403	Post-medieval/modern wall. Unknown width, not fully excavated.
1404	Post-medieval wall. Sandstone courses with grey ashy cement bonding. 0.55m thick
1405	Backfill within construction cut for drain 1406/1408. Orange-brown sand silt. 0.2m wide. Not fully excavated.
1406	Drain sides: pitched sandstone slabs. 0.02m thick and 0.2m high.
1407	Primary fill of drain 1406/1408. Orange-brown sand silt. 0.26m thick, 0.2m wide.
1408	Drain base. Flat sandstone slabs. 0.28m wide and 0.02m thick.
1409	Post-medieval/modern culvert roof: cemented sandstone pieces forming arch. 1.8m wide and 0.3-0.4m in

	thickness.
1410	Post-medieval/modern culvert wall. Sandstone courses with grey-white mortar. 0.45m thick and 1m high.
1411	Post-medieval/modern dump deposit: dark brown to black stony sand-silt. 0.3-0.55m thick.
1412	Post-medieval/modern garden soil: dark brown to black sandy silt. 0.3-0.5m thick.
1413	Construction cut for modern brick-built drain chamber. 2.8m wide and 1.2m deep.
1414	Modern drain chamber: brick-built construction. 2.8m wide and 1.2m deep.
1415	Possible medieval reclamation layer: yellow-grey clay-silt with charcoal-flecking.
1416	Natural undisturbed alluvium: light grey-blue silt-clay.
1417	Construction cut for post-medieval culvert wall 1404 . 0.4m wide, 0.7m deep.
1418	Backfill of culvert wall 1404 construction trench 1417: dark grey brown sandy silt.0.3m wide.
1419	Fill of post-medieval pit 1420. Dark grey-brown sandy-silt. 0.75m long, 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep.
1420	Post-medieval pit 1420. Assymetrical profile with curving sides and rounded base. 0.75m long, 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep
1421	Curvilinear ?gully or pit: Gently sloping sides and rounded base. 0.4-0.6m wide and 0.15m deep.
1422	Fill of gully or pit 1421. Dark grey-brown sandy-silt. 0.75m long, 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep.
1423	As 1421
1424	As 1422
1425	Secondary fill of drain 1406/1408. Dark brown sandy silt. 0.1m in thickness.
1426	Possible garden soil. Dark brown sand-silt, 0.4m thick.
1427	Possible medieval culvert wall. Sandstone blocks with soft red-brown mortar. 0.5m wide, depth uncertain.
1428	Construction cut for drain 1406. 0.6m wide. Not fully excavated.
1429	Secondary fill of post-medieval pit 1431. Dark brown san silt. 0 0.1m deep.
1430	Primary fill of post-medieval pit 1430. Dark brown sand silt. 0.3m deep.
1431	Pit cut: linear with steeply sloping sides and irregular base. 0.6m long, 0.54m wide and 0.3m deep.
1432	Possible medieval reclamation layer. Grey brown silt clay. Not excavated.
1433	Linear cut: shallow with gently sloping sides and rounded base. 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep.
1434	Fill of 1434: orange-pink silt sand with mortar.
1435	Backfill of construction cut 1413 for modern brick drain chamber.
1436	Post-medieval/modern culvert wall. Sandstone courses with grey ashy mortar. Not fully visible.
1437	Packing above culvert roof 1409.
1438	Fill of post-medieval/culvert: black mixed rubble, silt, ash and modern brick. 1.3m wide and 1.1m deep.
1439	Post-medieval dump deposit: brown clay. 0.4m in thickness.
1440	Post-medieval dump deposit: Black ash and silt. 0.2m thick.
1441	Post-medieval dump deposit. Black ash and white mortar. 0.2m thick.
1442	Post-medieval dump deposit: Whitish brown mortar fragments and modern brick.
1443	Concrete floor of post-medieval/early modern culvert formed by walls 1410 and 1436. Not excavated.

## Trench 15

1500	Modern concrete floor. 0.05m thick.
1501	Modern concrete floor. 0.2m thick.
1502	Modern make up layer for floor 1501. Modern brick, rubble and soil. 0.8m thick.
1503	Modern concrete floor. 0.15m thick.
1504	Modern sandstone slab surface. 0.05m thick.
1505	Modern make up layer for floor 1505. Modern brick, sandstone and soil. 0.14m thick.
1506	Possible medieval wall: E-W aligned with sandstone courses bonded with a pinkish-brown mortar. 0.6m surviving height, depth of footings uncertain.
1507	Post-medieval/early modern occupation layer: red brown to grey gritty ash. 0.04m thick.
1508	Post-medieval/early modern brick surface. 0.12m thick.
1509	Post-medieval/early modern occupation layer. Grey ash. 0.05m thick.
1510	Post-medieval/early modern occupation layer. Grey brown gritty ash. 0.03m thick.
1511	Post-medieval garden soil. Grey brown gritty clay with fragmentary sandstone. 0.3m thick.
1512	Post-medieval dump deposit. Orange-brown stony gritty clay. 0.3m thick.
1513	Unused.
1514	Post-medieval/early modern wall. N-S aligned sandstone courses with grey ashy mortar. 0.9m wide and 0.7m height.
1515	Dump deposit: grey-brown and red clay with charcoal and mortar flecks. 0.25m thick.
1516	Cut for square, stone-lined, pit 1517/1518. 1.9m wide and at least 1.7m long.
1517	Stone lining of pit 1516. Sandstone courses with soft red sandy mortar. 0.35m height.
1518	Rebuilt section of stone-lining. Nine courses of thin grey sandstone, no discernible mortar. 0.5m height.
1519	?medieval reclamation deposit, grey-brown compact clay with occasional stone and charcoal. Not excavated.

1520	Natural undisturbed alluvium: grey-blue silt clay.
1521	Cut for modern sewer pipe and drain 1522. Not fully exposed.
1522	Modern sewer pipe and drainage chamber. Not fully exposed.
1523	Modern infill deposit around sewer pipe and chamber 1523: loose mortar soil.
1524	Modern culvert: brick-built sides and sandstone cover stones. Not fully exposed.
1525	Modern concrete foundation, only partly exposed.
1526	Undated primary fill of stone-lined pit. Soft humic dark brown to black silt clay. 0.3m thick.
1527	Post-medieval secondary fill of stone-lined pit. Dark grey-brown gritty mortar clay. 1m

## APPENDIX 2: THE FINDS

Context	Artefact type	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date	Bristol Pottery Type (BPT)
114	Copper-alloy coin; illegible	1	2	Post-med	-
122	Medieval pottery; Saintonge, Redcliffe ware	3	10	C13-C15	118, 156/157
504	Medieval pottery; Ham Green, Saintonge, Redcliffe ware	8	70	C16-C18	32, 118, 156/157, 285
	Post-medieval pottery; Somerset glazed earthenware	3	36		
	Animal bone; cow-sized	1	4		
515	Post-medieval pottery; Mocha ware, English stoneware jar	2	92	C19+	223, 277
516	Ceramic building material; ridge tile	1	114	C14+	-
523	Post-medieval pottery; Frechen stoneware	1	6	C16-C17	286
607	Medieval pottery; Ham Green coarse, Saintonge, 'Bath A'	5	134	C13-C14	32, 46, 156/157
636	Ceramic building material; roof tile	1	90	C14-C16	-
640	Medieval pottery; Ham Green	1	6	MC12-C13	26/27
651	Post-medieval pottery; Somerset glazed earthenware	3	76	C16-C18	285
652	Post-medieval pottery; Malvernian redware	1	34	C15-C16	197
656	Medieval pottery; Ham Green	1	16	MC12-C13	26/27
659	Post-medieval pottery; Somerset glazed earthenware	1	120	C16-C18	285
660	Post-medieval pottery; yellow slipware	1	4	LC17-C18	100
704	Post-medieval pottery; Somerset glazed earthenware	2	40	C16-C18	285
705	Post-medieval pottery; tin-glazed earthenware	1	2	MLC18	99
	Clay tobacco pipe stem	2	8		
706	Clay tobacco pipe stem	1	2	C17-C19	
707	Ceramic building material; pantile	1	66	C17-C19	
712	Post-medieval pottery; creamware	1	60	C19	326
	Glass – bottle neck	1	106		
717	Post-medieval pottery; creamware, English stoneware jar	2	194	C18-C19	186, 326
	Glass – vessel	1	6		
1004	Medieval pottery; Ham Green (B), 'Bath A', Redcliffe ware	2	254	C13-C14	32, 46, 118
1102	Post-medieval pottery; Mottled Brown glazed ware	1	52	C18	211
	Clay tobacco pipe bowl & stems	3	26		
	Glass; window				
	Mortar	2	4		
	Slag	1	4		
	Oyster shell	1	1		
	Animal bone; cat, cow-sized	1	10		
	2	34			
1103	Post-medieval pottery; English stoneware jar	1	14	C19-C20	186
	Clay tobacco pipe stem	1	6		
	Glass; safety window glass	3	26		
	Oyster shell	1	18		
	Charcoal	1	4		
	Animal bone; cattle	4	158		
1104	Post-medieval pottery; Somerset glazed earthenware	2	78	C16-C18	285

Context	Artefact type	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date	Bristol Pottery Type (BPT)
	Ceramic building material; tile	1	42		
	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	1	12		
	Animal bone; sheep-sized	1	1		
1124	Ceramic building material; tile	1	60		
1203	Medieval pottery; Ham Green, Redcliffe ware.	18	128	LC17-C18	32, 100, 118, 285
	Post-medieval pottery; yellow slipware, Somerset glazed earthenware	2	10		
	Ceramic building material; tile	2	52		
	Oyster shell	3	32		
	Animal bone; cattle, sheep/goat, pig cow-sized, sheep-sized, cat-sized	41	524		
1209	Medieval pottery; Redcliffe ware, misc sandy cookpot	2	24	C13-C15	20, 118
	Animal bone; cow-sized, sheep-sized	2	64		
1309	Stone roof tile	5	762	-	-
	Animal bone; pig, sheep/goat, chicken, cow-sized	5	102		
1310	Medieval pottery; Redcliffe ware	1	2	C13-C15	118
	Oyster shell				
	Animal bone; cattle, sheep/goat, pig	3	88		
		3	116		
1407	Post-medieval pottery; Somerset glazed ware	1	60	C16-C18	108
1422	Medieval pottery; Saintonge, Minety	2	60	C16-C18	84, 156/157, 285
	Post-medieval pottery; Somerset glazed earthenware	1	40		
	Oyster shell				
	Animal bone; cow-sized	1	46		
		1	6		
1424	Animal bone; goose	1	6	-	
1426	Medieval pottery; Saintonge, Redcliffe ware	2	8	C15-C17	118, 156/157, 197
	Post-medieval pottery; Malvernian Red	1	10		
	Ceramic building material; Redcliffe ware roof tile	1	40		
	Animal bone; cattle, cow-sized	3	198		
1429	Medieval pottery; Saintonge, Ham Green, Redcliffe ware	13	76	C16-C18	26, 118, 156/157, 197, 285
	Post-medieval pottery; Malvernian Red, Somerset glazed earthenware	4	70		
	Ceramic building material; Redcliffe ware roof tile	1	8		
	Copper slag				
	Animal bone; cattle, sheep/goat, cow-sized, sheep-sized, chicken-sized	1	4		
		22	212		
1430	Medieval pottery; Ham Green, Redcliffe ware	5	36	C13-C15	32, 118
	Mould fragment	1	4		
	Burnt stone	1	102		
	Animal bone; cow-sized	1	38		
1439	Post-medieval pottery; Somerset glazed earthenwares, Donyatt Slag	4	106	C16-C18	124, 285
	Animal bone; cattle, cow-sized	1	1		
		3	112		
1512	Post-medieval pottery; Somerset glazed earthenwares, Donyatt	2	98	C17-C18	124, 285
	Ceramic building material; Redcliffe ridge tile	3	242		
	Clay tobacco pipe stems				
	Metalworking debris; slag	3	12		

Context	Artefact type	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date	Bristol Pottery Type (BPT)
	Iron nail	2	54		
	Animal bone; chicken, cow-sized	1	12		
		4	70		
1527	Post-medieval pottery; tin-glazed earthenware	1	94	C18	99
	Clay tobacco pipe stem	1	8		
u/s	Medieval pottery; Ham Green, Redcliffe ware	7	60	MOD	32, 112, 118
	Post-medieval pottery; North Devon gravel tempered	1	90		
		1	2		

### **APPENDIX 3: THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

Bulk environmental samples were taken for the purposes of confirming the presence of biological remains and gauging their state of preservation; in order to assess the potential for analysis towards reconstructing former economies and environments. One 10 litre environmental sample was processed in total.

Samples were taken using sealable plastic tubs and transported to the CA offices for processing. All of the sample was processed for purposes of assessment. The environmental sample was processed by means of wet-sieving, utilising meshes of 1.00mm, 500µm and 250µm. The residues were scanned for contents and kept wet.

#### **Environmental sample**

The material from pit fill 1526, sample 1, contained organic material and was processed using the wet-sieving method. Organic material present consisted of plant material including deciduous tree leaves, small twiggy/unworked wood fragments and fruit stones. A quantity of animal bone was noted within the residue.

**APPENDIX 4: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES**

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using a temporary benchmark located at Cotswold Archaeology's adjacent 2 Redcliff Street excavation.

	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 5	Trench 6	Trench 7
Current ground level	0.00m (9.29m)	0.00m (9.06m)	0.00m (9.22m)	0.00m (9.37m)	0.00m (9.32m)	0.00m (9.97m)
Top of probable medieval deposits	1.14m (8.15m)	0.66m (8.5m)	1.2m (8.02m)	-	0.77m (8.55m)	-
Top of natural alluvium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limit of excavation	1.23m (8.06m)	1.31m (7.75m)	1.36m (7.86m)	1.33m (8.04m)	1.17m (8.15m)	2.5m (7.47m)

	Trench 8	Trench 10	Trench 11a	Trench 11b	Trench 12
Current ground level	0.00m (9.06m)	0.00m (9.18m)	0.00m (9.18m)	0.00m (9.18m)	0.00m (9.18m)
Top of probable medieval deposits	-	0.68m (8.5m)	-	-	0.95m (8.23m)
Top of natural alluvium	-	1.9m (7.28m)	1.66m (7.52m)	-	1.85m (7.33m)
Limit of excavation	1.4m (7.66m)	1.95m (7.23m)	1.66m (7.52m)	1.55m (7.63m)	1.85m (7.33m)

	Trench 13	Trench 14	Trench 15
Current ground level	0.00m (9.37m)	0.00m (8.7m)	0.00m (9.97m)
Top of probable medieval deposits	1m (8.37m)	1.1m (7.6m)	1.47m (8.5m)
Top of natural alluvium	3.2m (6.17m)	1.9m (6.8m)	3.25m (6.72m)
Limit of excavation	3.2m (6.17m)	2.2m (6.5m)	3.5m (6.47m)

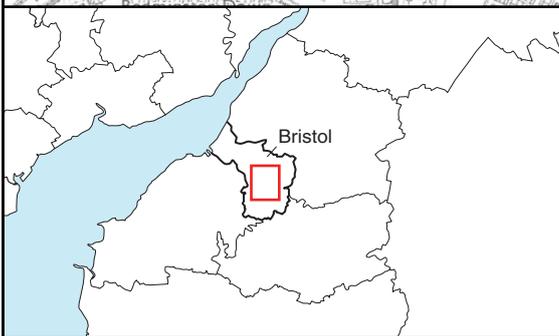
Upper figures are depth below modern ground level, lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

**APPENDIX 5: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Redcliffe Village, Bristol. Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2007 and January 2008 at the request of CEREP Redcliffe Sarl on land at Redcliffe Village, Bristol. Thirteen trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.</p> <p>Evidence for activity from the 12th-13th century onwards was identified behind the Redcliff Street frontage in the western half of the development area. The evaluation also identified the post-medieval line of the Law Ditch, an originally medieval feature that runs north/south through the centre of the development area, and demarcates the boundary to the rear of plots fronting Redcliff Street to the west, and St Thomas Street to the east.</p> <p>Possible medieval wall footings, a stone-lined drain and possible garden soils of both medieval and post-medieval date were noted immediately west of the Law Ditch, in areas that would have been to the rear of plots fronting Redcliff Street. To the east of the Law Ditch medieval wall footings and further garden soils of medieval and later date were identified.</p>	
Project dates	29 May to 3 July 2007; 7 to 15 January 2008	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation.	
Previous work	CA Data Review, 2006 BaRAS evaluation at Timber Yard to rear of No. 18 St Thomas Street, Bristol, BaRAS evaluation at 18-20 St Thomas Street, Bristol.	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Redcliffe Village, Bristol	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	Approximately 1 ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	NGR: ST 5916 7266	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Bristol City Archaeologist	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Cox	
Project Supervisors	Ioannis Altsitzoglou and Alistair Barber	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives	Pottery, clay pipe, stone tile, animal bone, oyster shell, copper slag, coin, Fe nail.
Paper	Bristol's Museums,	Context sheets, Trench

	Galleries and Archives	Recording Forms, Drawing Registers, Levels Registers, Photo Registers, Plans, Sections, Sample Register and Sample sheet
Digital	Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives	Digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
<p>BaRAS (Bristol and Region Archaeological Service) 2002a <i>Archaeological Evaluation of 18-20 St Thomas Street, Bristol</i>, BaRAS typescript report <b>961/2002</b></p> <p>BaRAS 2002a <i>Archaeological Evaluation at Timber Yard to rear of No. 18 St Thomas Street, Bristol</i>, BaRAS typescript report <b>1064/2002</b></p> <p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2008 <i>Redcliffe Village, Bristol. Archaeological Evaluation</i>. Cotswold Archaeology Typescript Report No. <b>07095</b>, Cirencester</p> <p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2006 <i>Redcliffe Village, Bristol: Archaeological Data Review</i>. CA Report No. <b>06098</b></p>		

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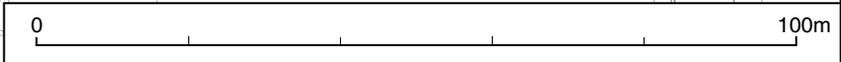
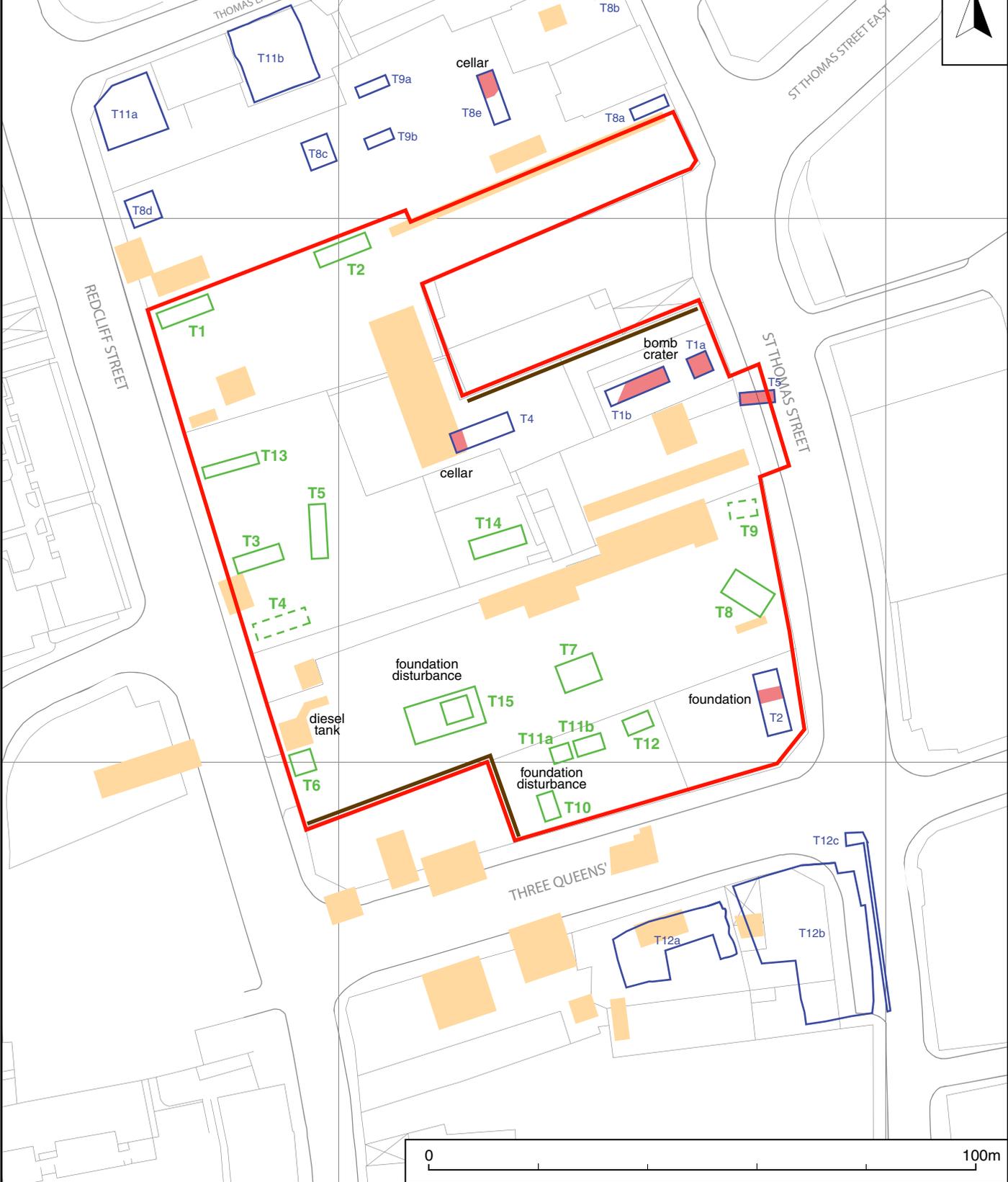


 **COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE  
**Redcliffe Village, Bristol**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Site location plan**

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
JE	1:25,000@A4	2204	<b>1</b>



	site		previously recorded cellars
	current archaeological works		previously recorded substantial foundations
	unexcavated trenches		areas of disturbance seen during archaeological and geotechnical works
	previous archaeological works		

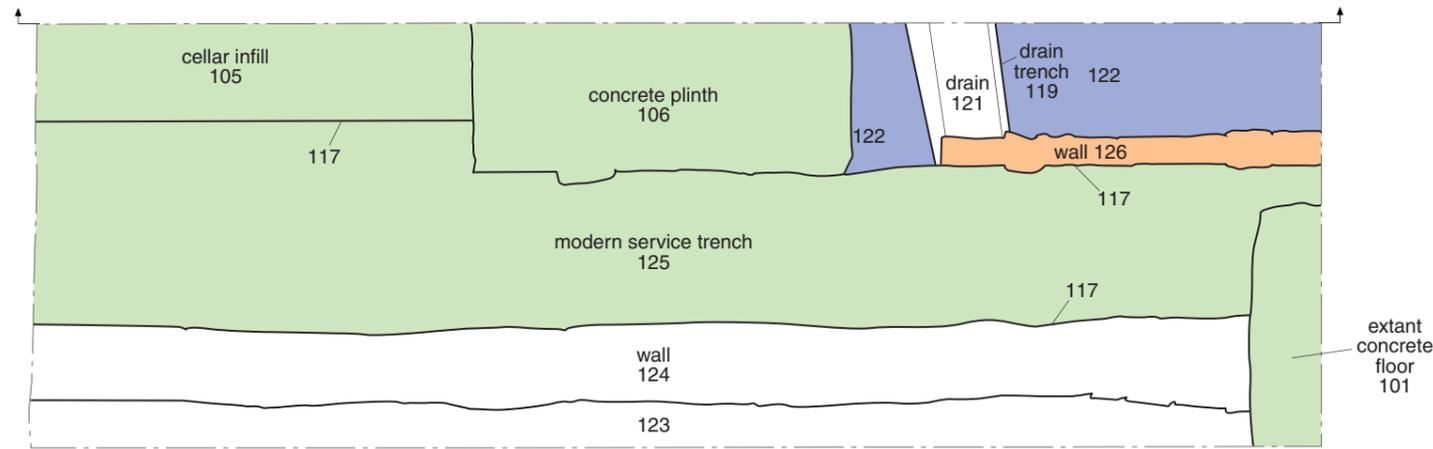
 **COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE  
**Redcliffe Village, Bristol**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench location plan**

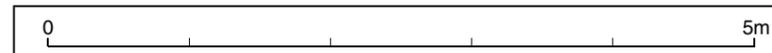
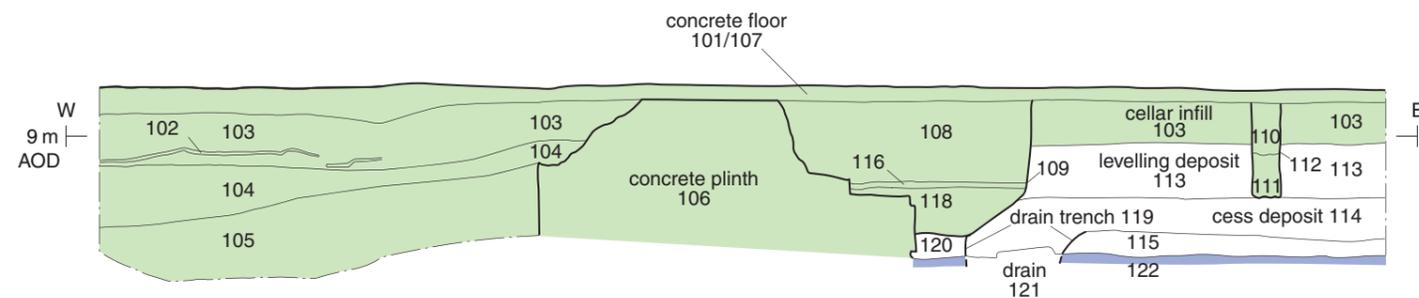
DRAWN BY <b>JE</b>	SCALE <b>1:1000@A4</b>	PROJECT NO. <b>2204</b>	FIGURE NO. <b>2</b>
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Trench 1: plan

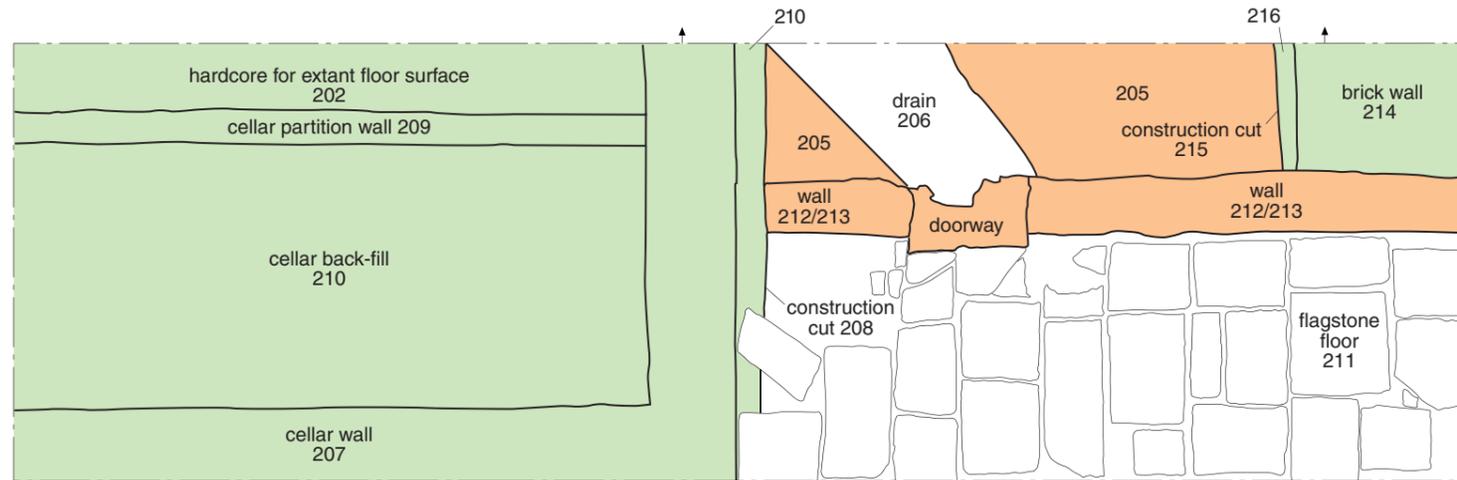


- modern
- post-medieval
- medieval
- possible medieval

Trench 1: section

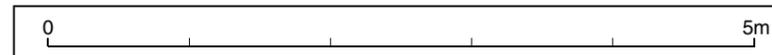
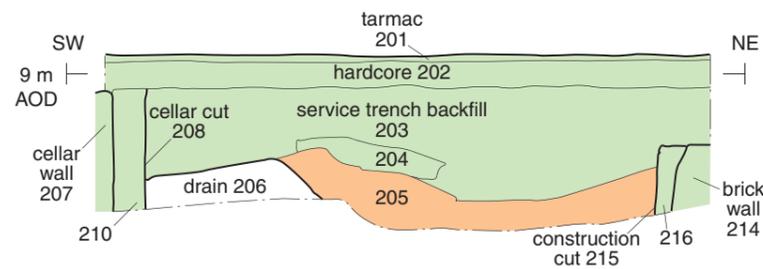


Trench 2: plan

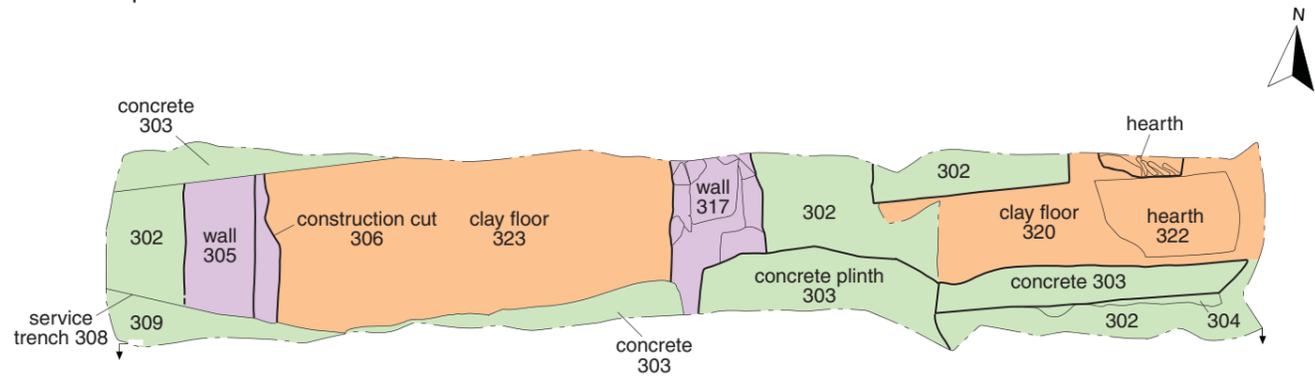


- modern
- post-medieval
- medieval
- possible medieval

Trench 2: section

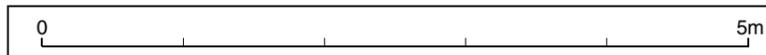
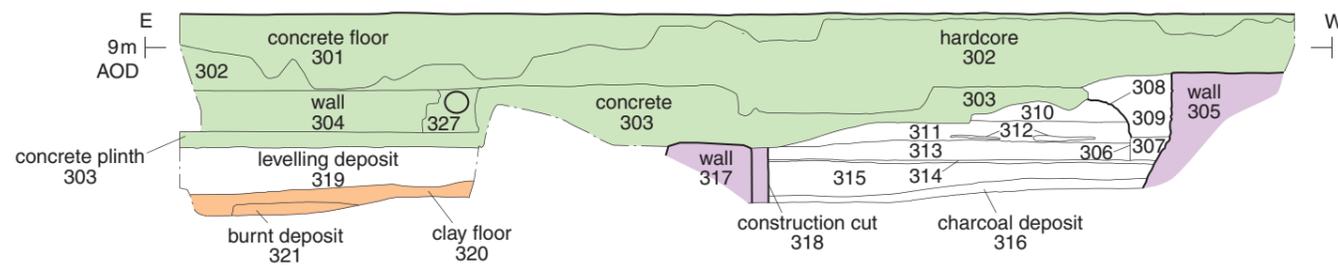


Trench 3: plan

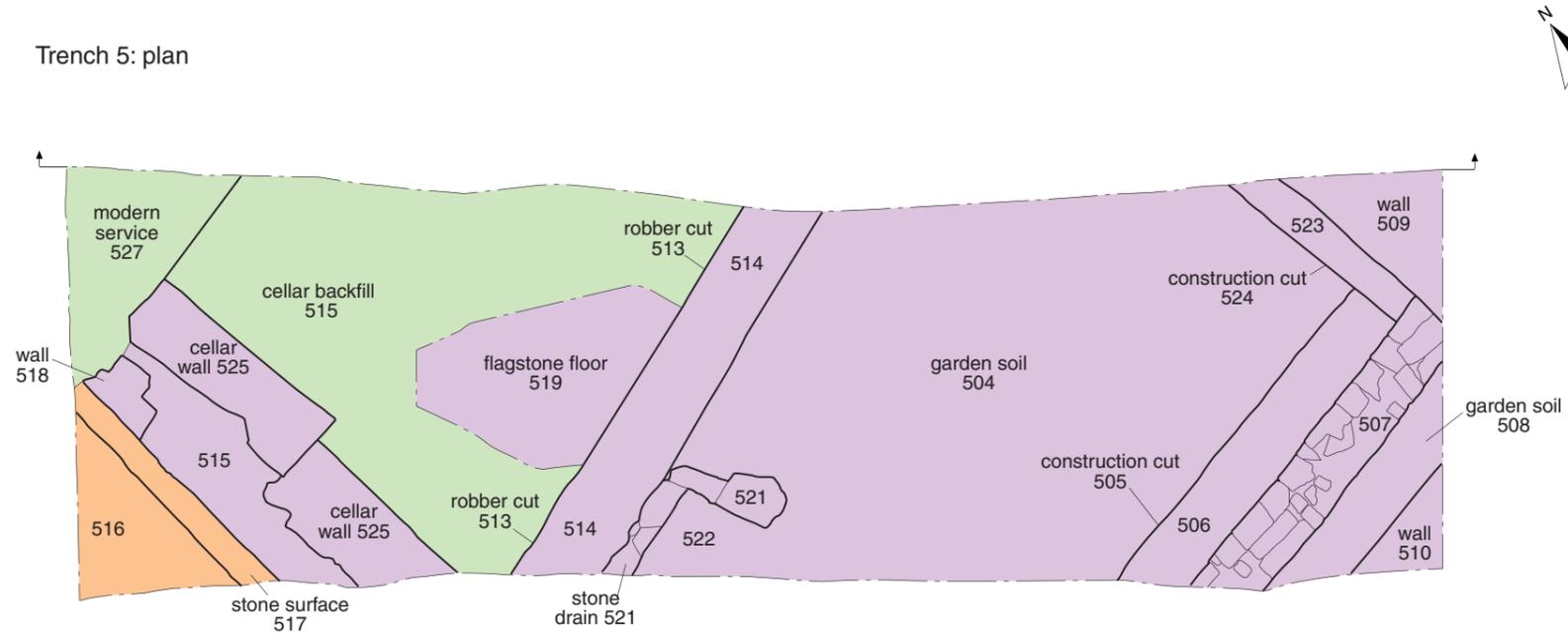


- modern
- post-medieval
- medieval
- possible medieval

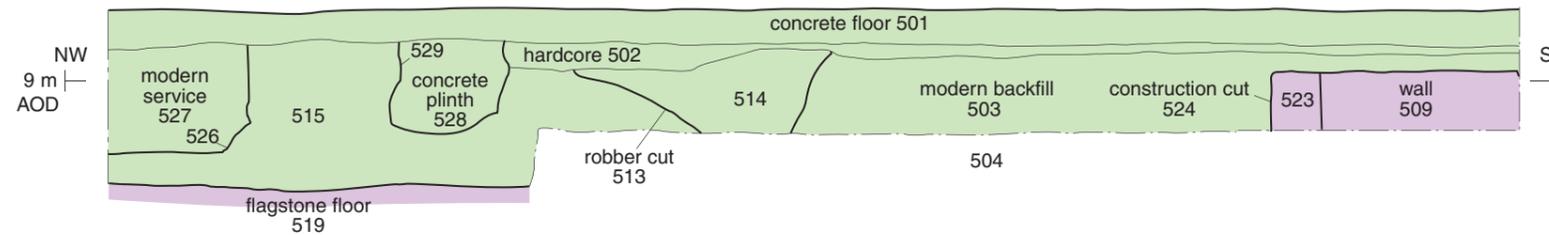
Trench 3: section



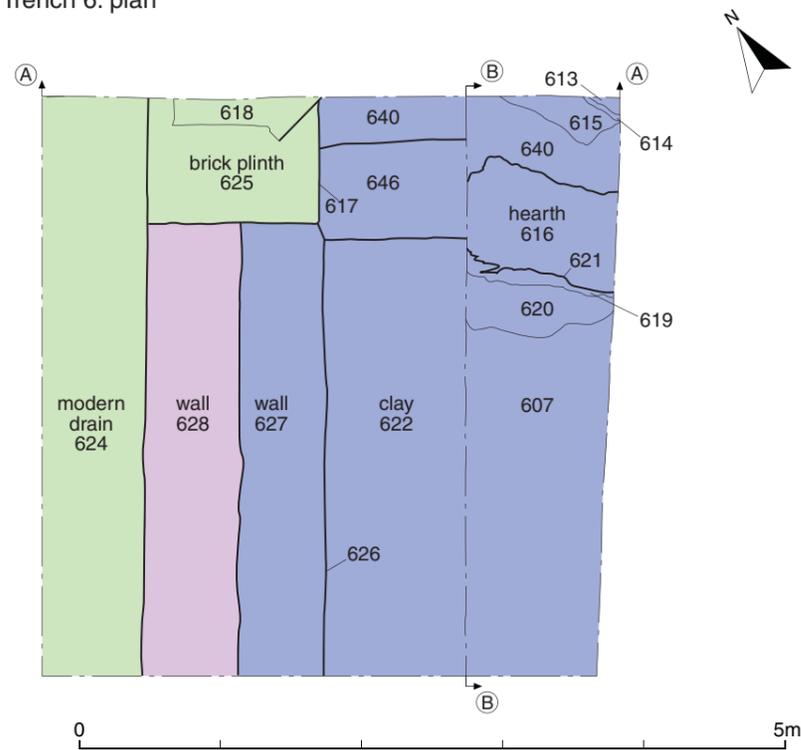
Trench 5: plan



Trench 5: section



Trench 6: plan

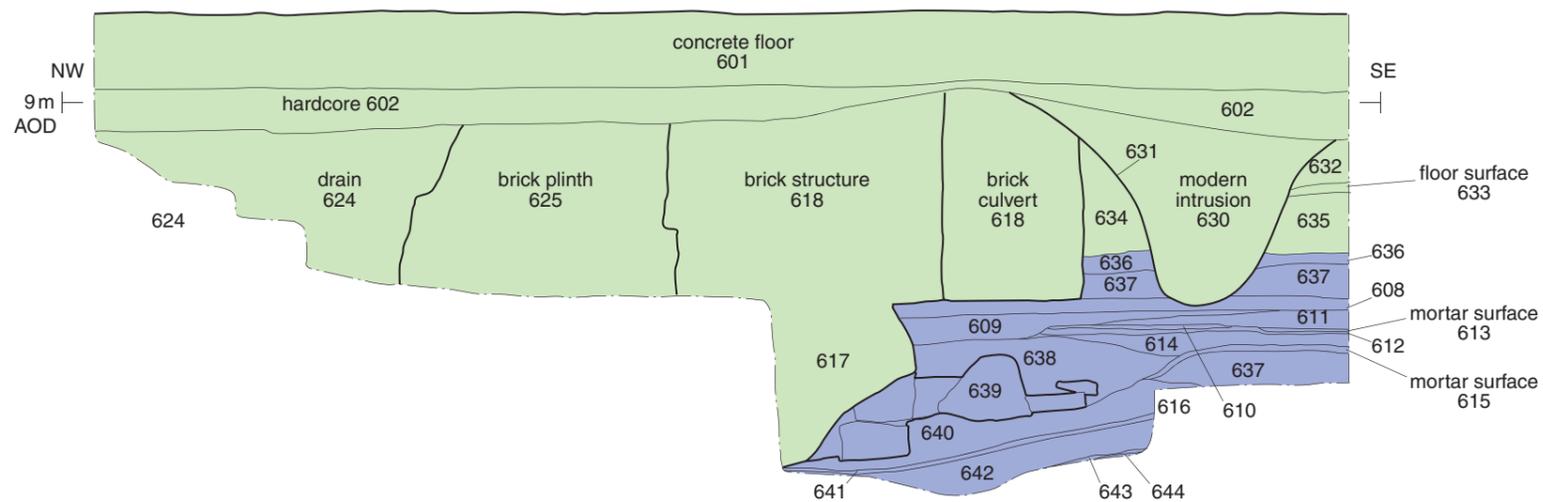


Trench 6: alluvium and overlying medieval and later deposits, looking north

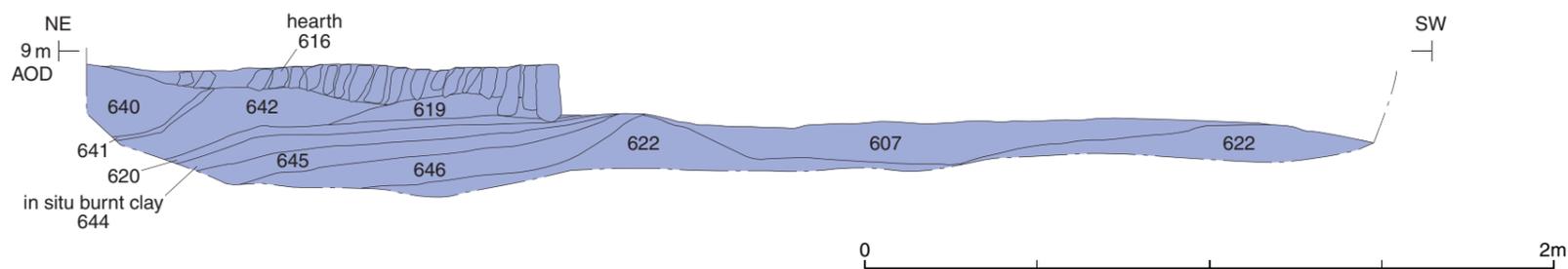


- modern
- post-medieval
- medieval
- possible medieval

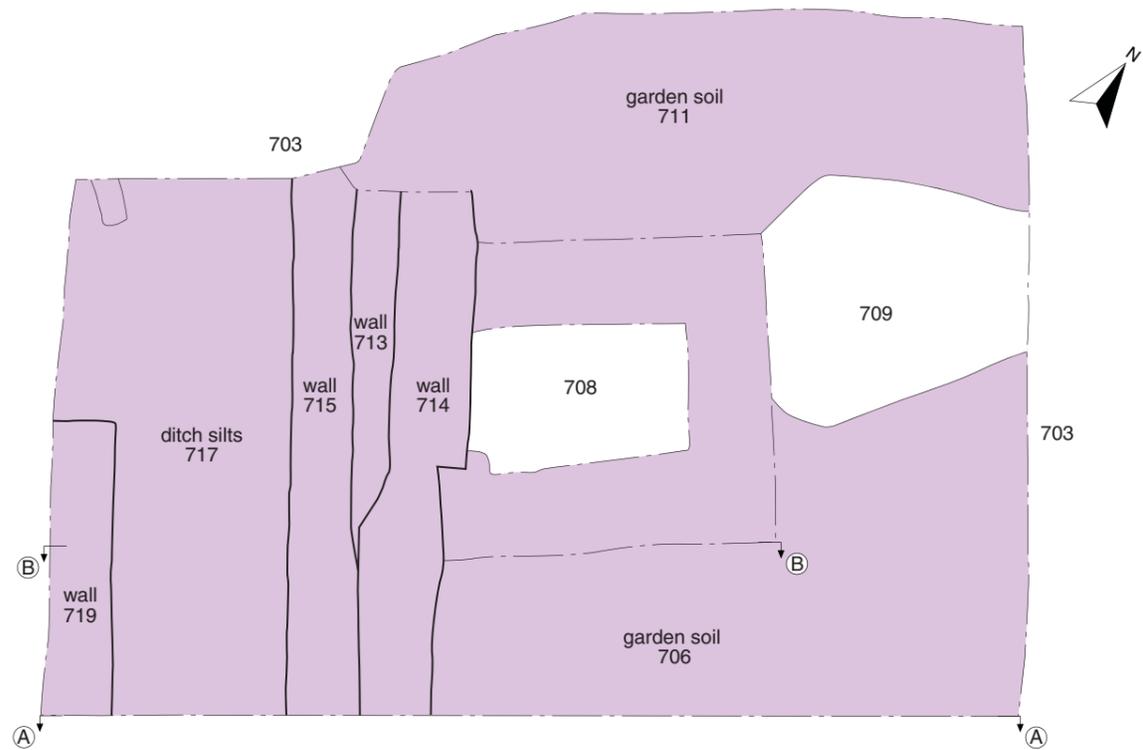
Trench 6: section AA



Trench 6: section BB



Trench 7: plan

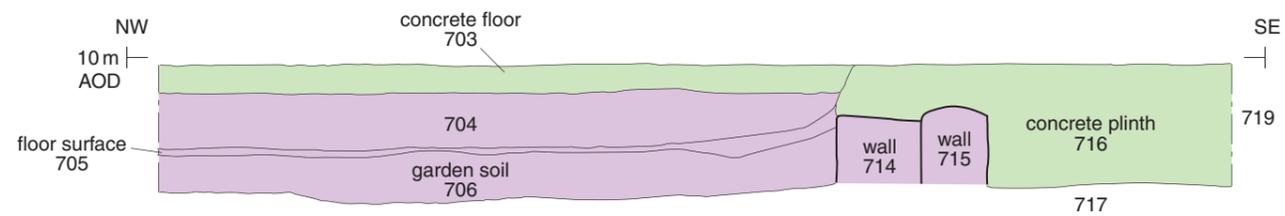


Trench 7: walls identifying former line of Law Ditch, looking south

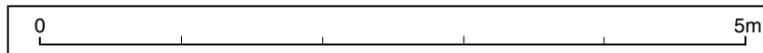
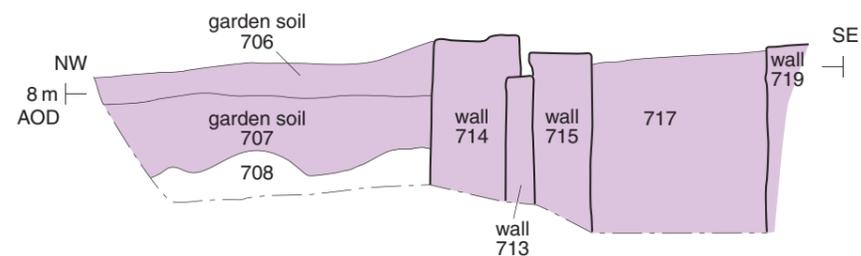


- modern
- post-medieval
- medieval
- possible medieval

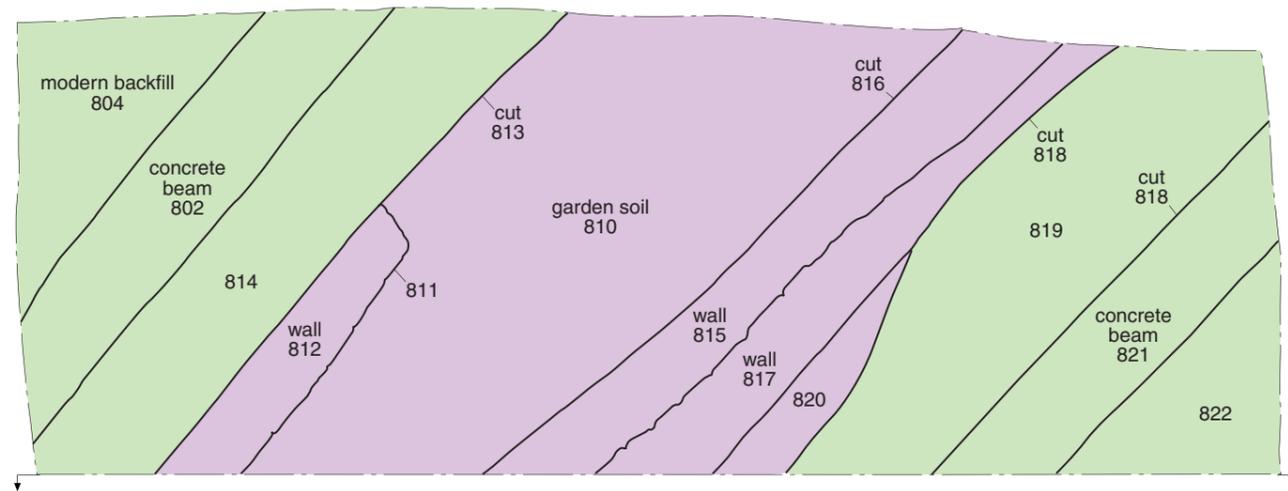
Trench 7: section AA



Trench 7: section BB



Trench 8: plan

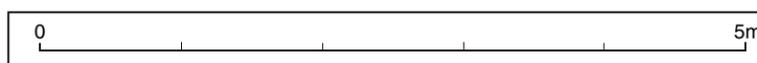
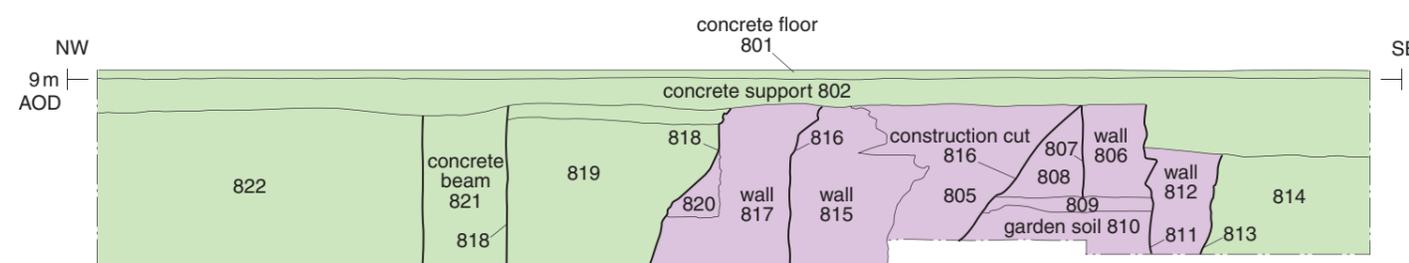


- modern
- post-medieval
- medieval
- possible medieval

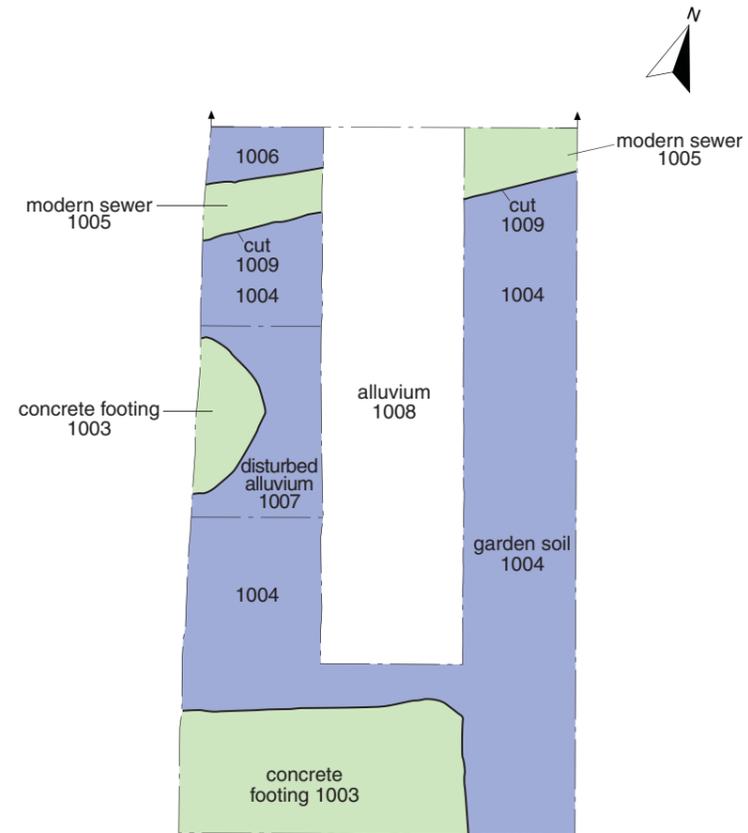
Trench 8: wall 817, view looking north-east



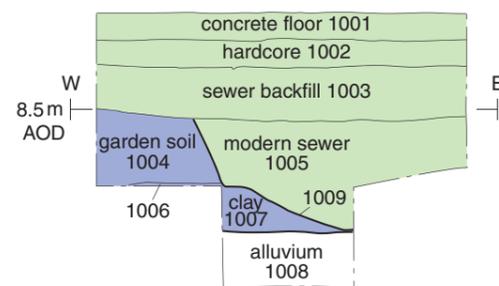
Trench 8: section



Trench 10: plan



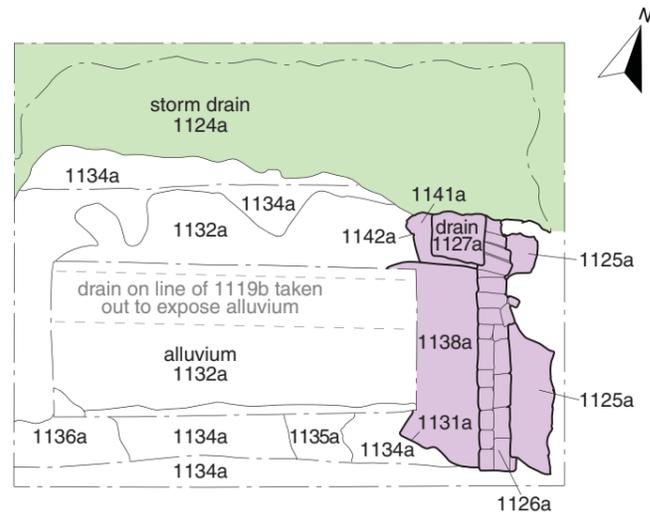
Trench 10: section



- modern
- post-medieval
- medieval
- possible medieval



Trench 11a: plan

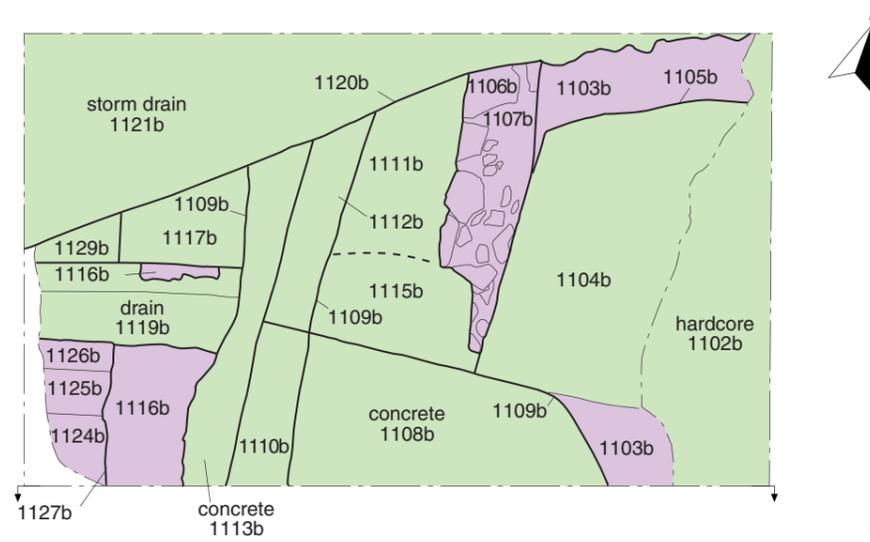


Trench 11a: alluvium and overlying deposits, view looking north-west

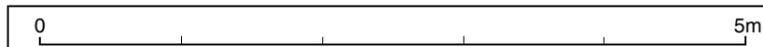
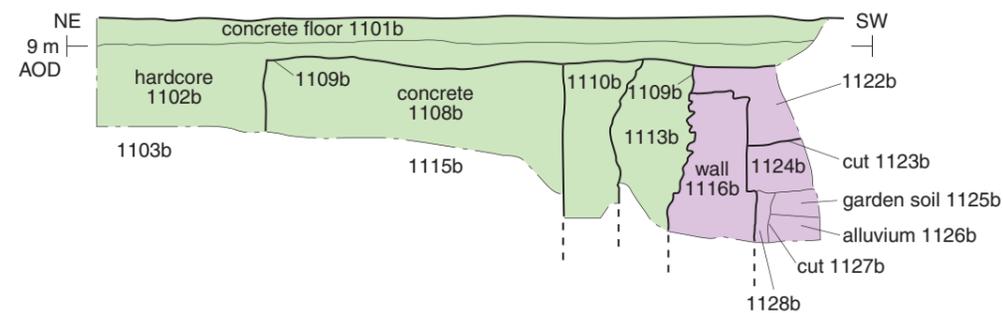


- modern
- post-medieval
- medieval
- possible medieval

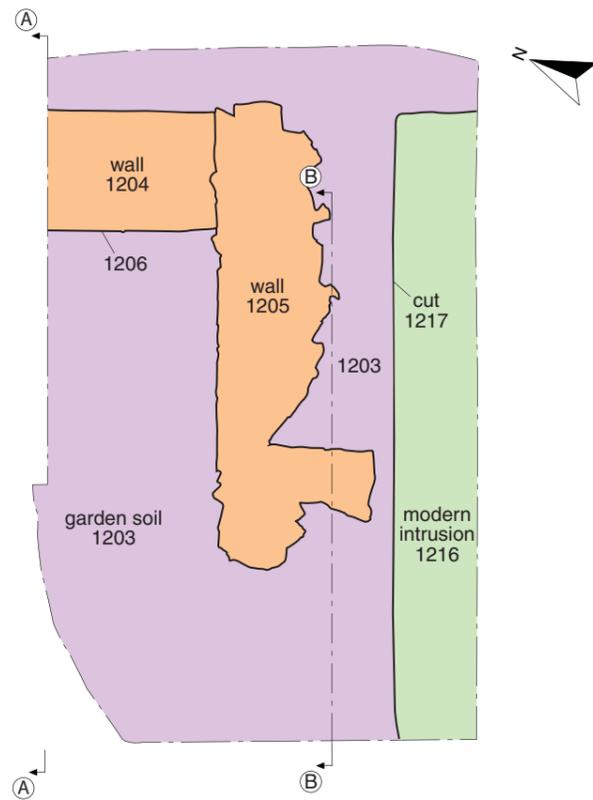
Trench 11b: plan



Trench 11b: section



Trench 12: plan

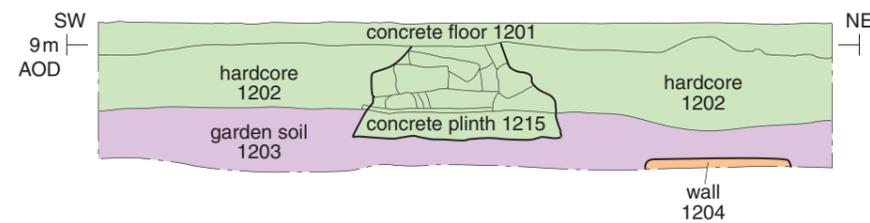


Trench 12: walls 1204 and 1205, view looking east

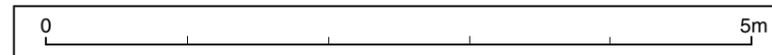
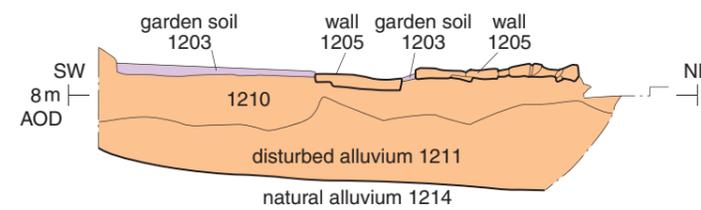


- modern
- post-medieval
- medieval
- possible medieval

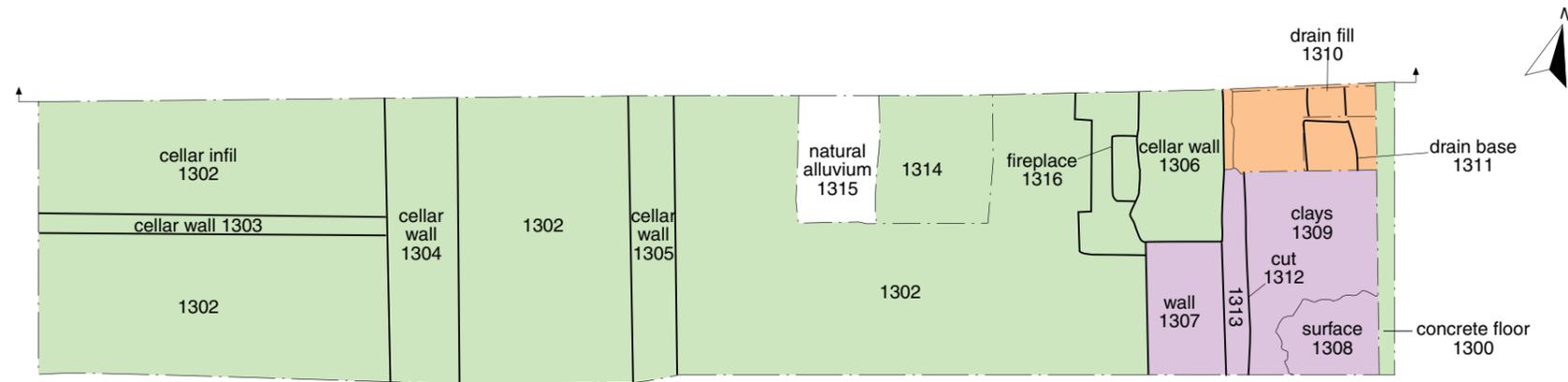
Trench 12: section AA



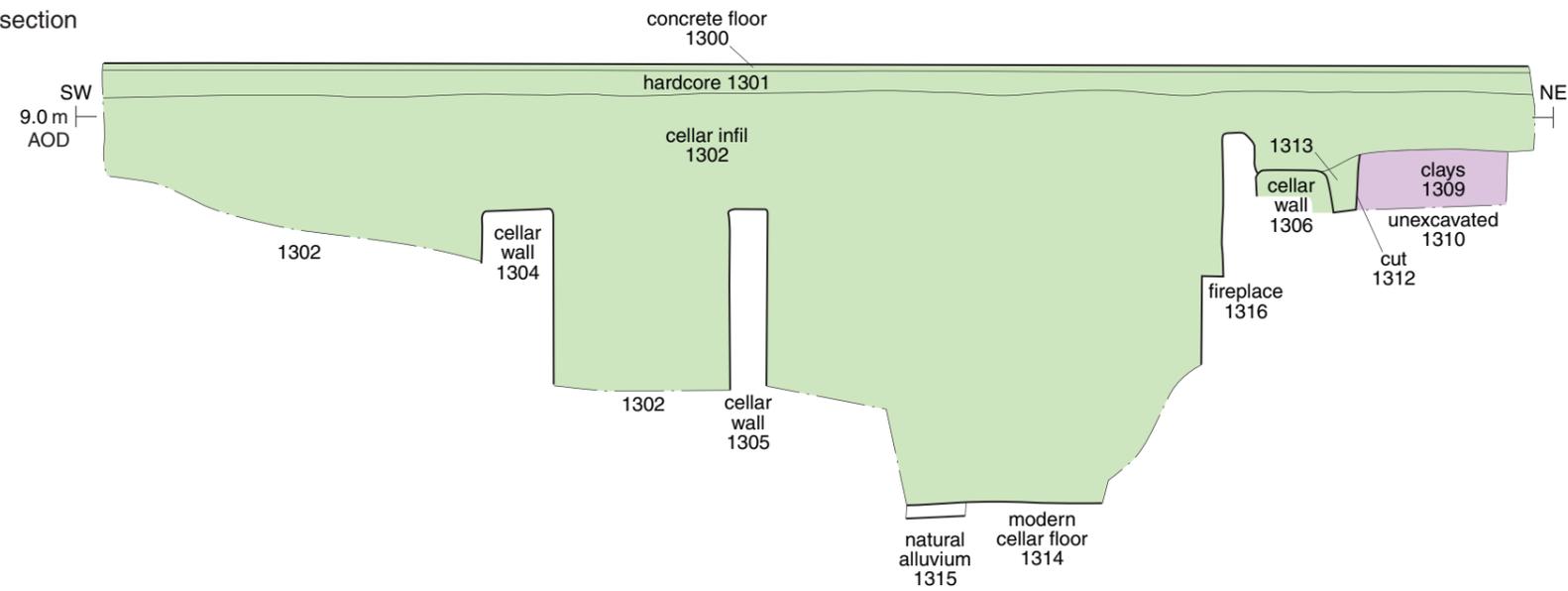
Trench 12: section BB



Trench 13: plan



Trench 13: section

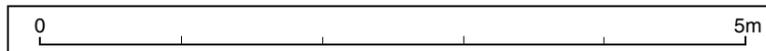


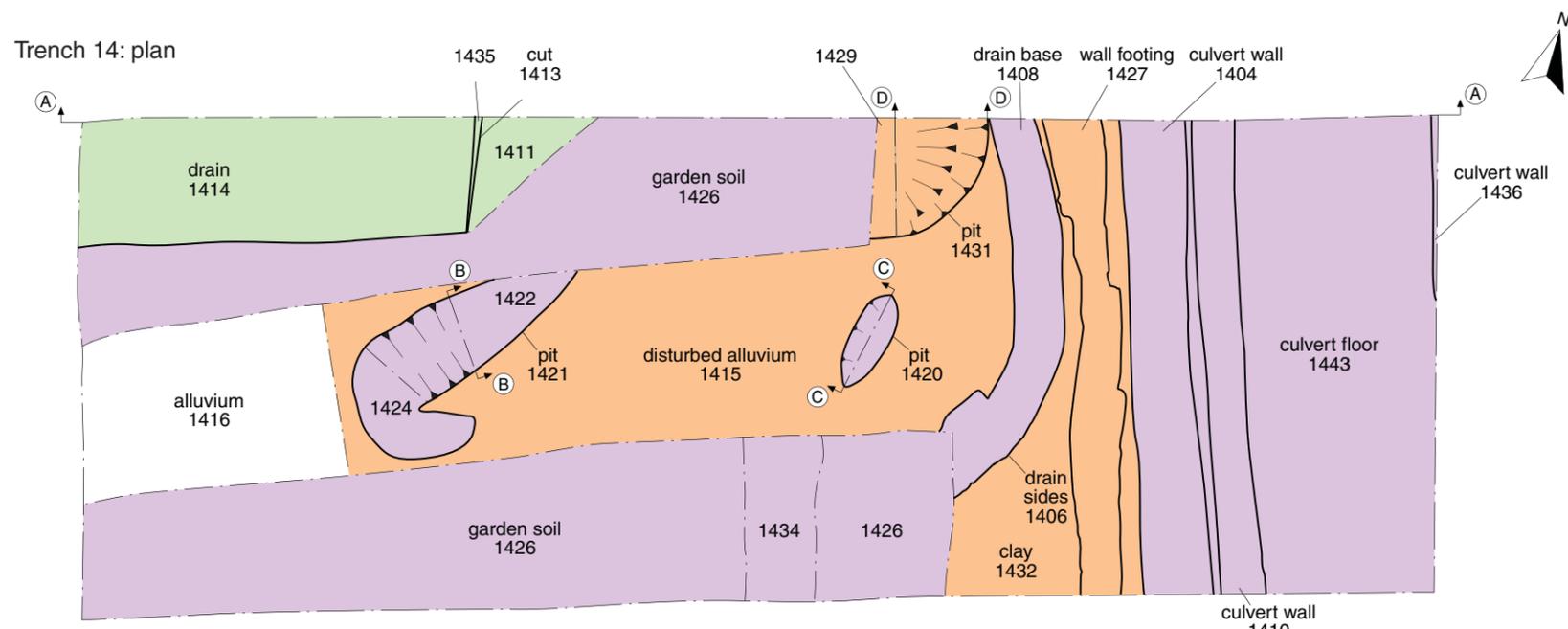
- modern
- post-medieval
- medieval
- possible medieval

Trench 13: cellar infill, view looking east, 2m scale

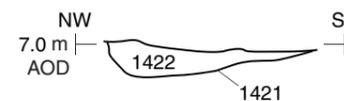


Trench 13: ?medieval drain 1311, N-S wall 1307 and fireplace 1316, view looking south, 1m scale

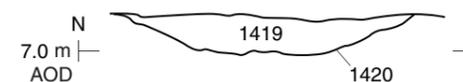




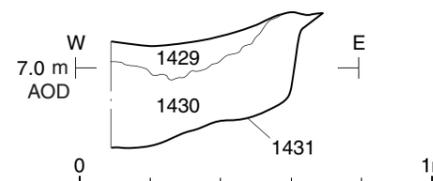
Trench 14: section BB, pit 1421



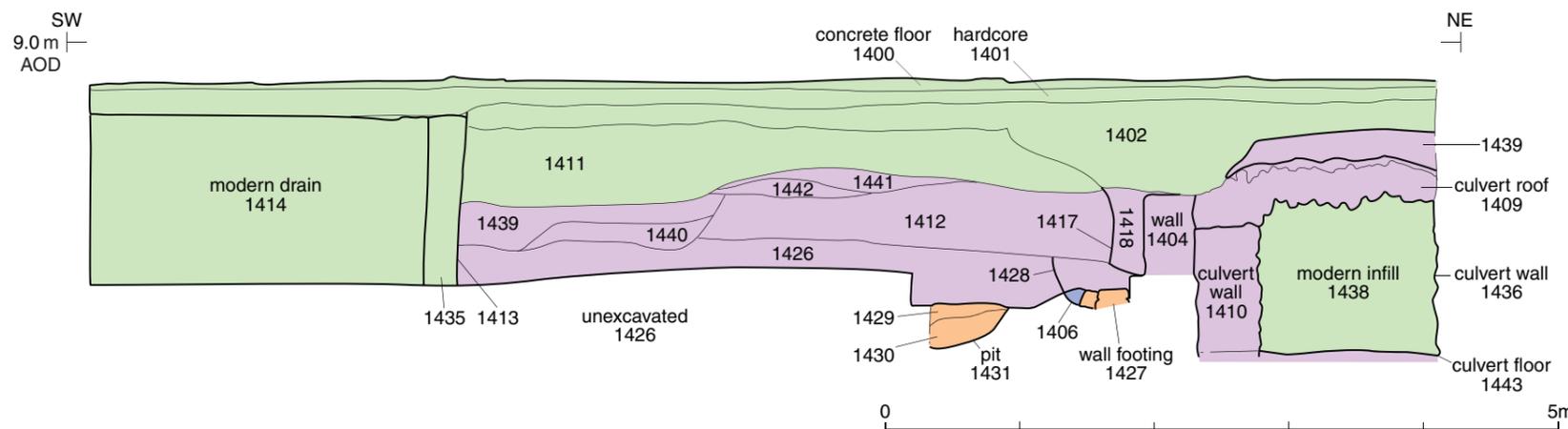
Trench 14: section CC, pit 1420



Trench 14: section DD, pit 1431



Trench 14: south-east facing section AA



- modern
- post-medieval
- medieval
- possible medieval

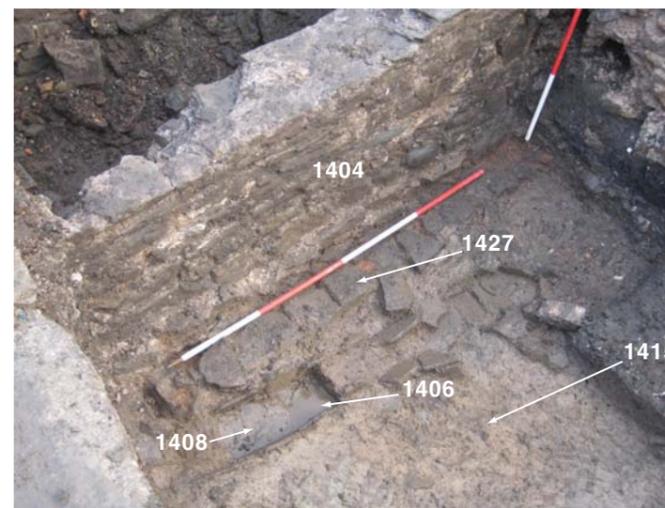
Trench 14: view looking east, showing clay deposit 1415, features 1421, 1420 and 1431, and culverted line of Law Ditch



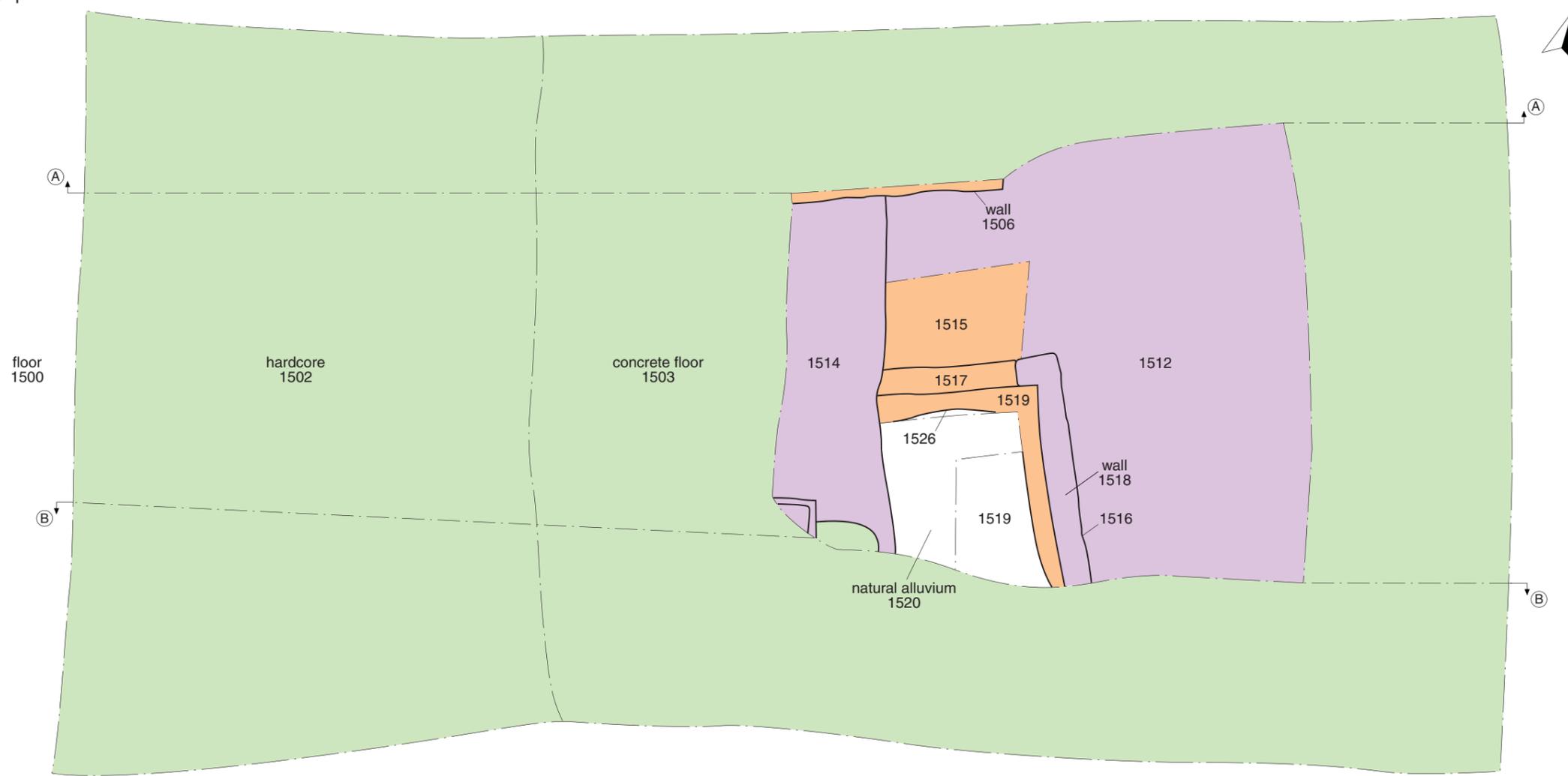
Trench 14: view looking north-west, showing culverted Law Ditch, 2m scales



Trench 14: view looking south-east, showing slab-built drain 1406, medieval wall 1427 and rebuilt wall 1404, 2m scales

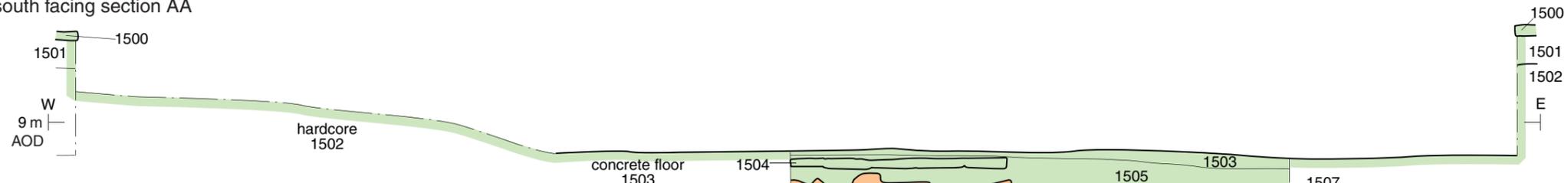


Trench 15: plan

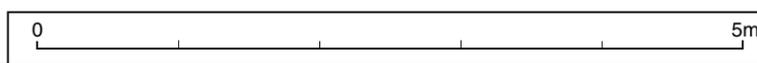
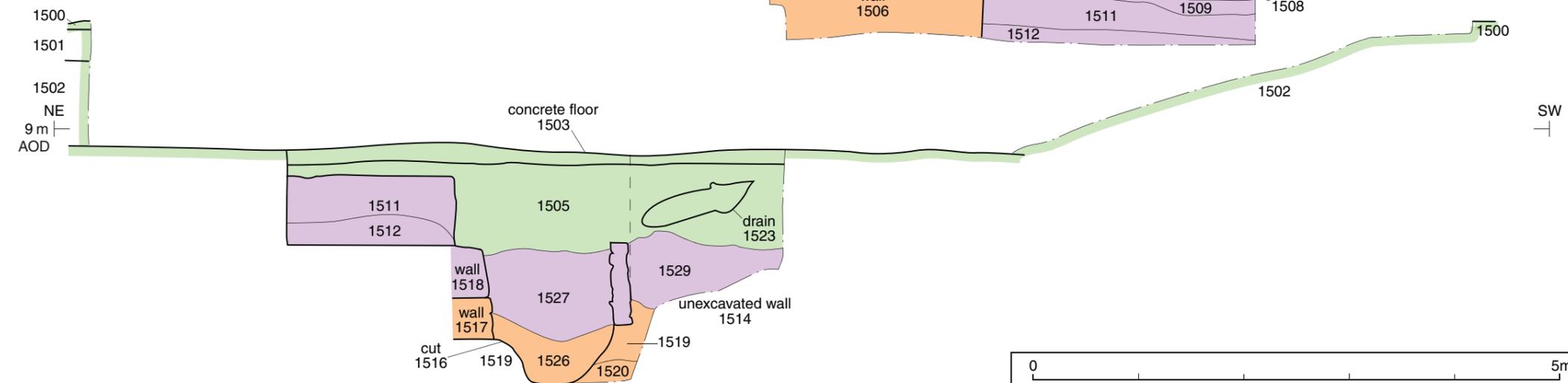


- modern
- post-medieval
- medieval
- possible medieval

Trench 15: south facing section AA

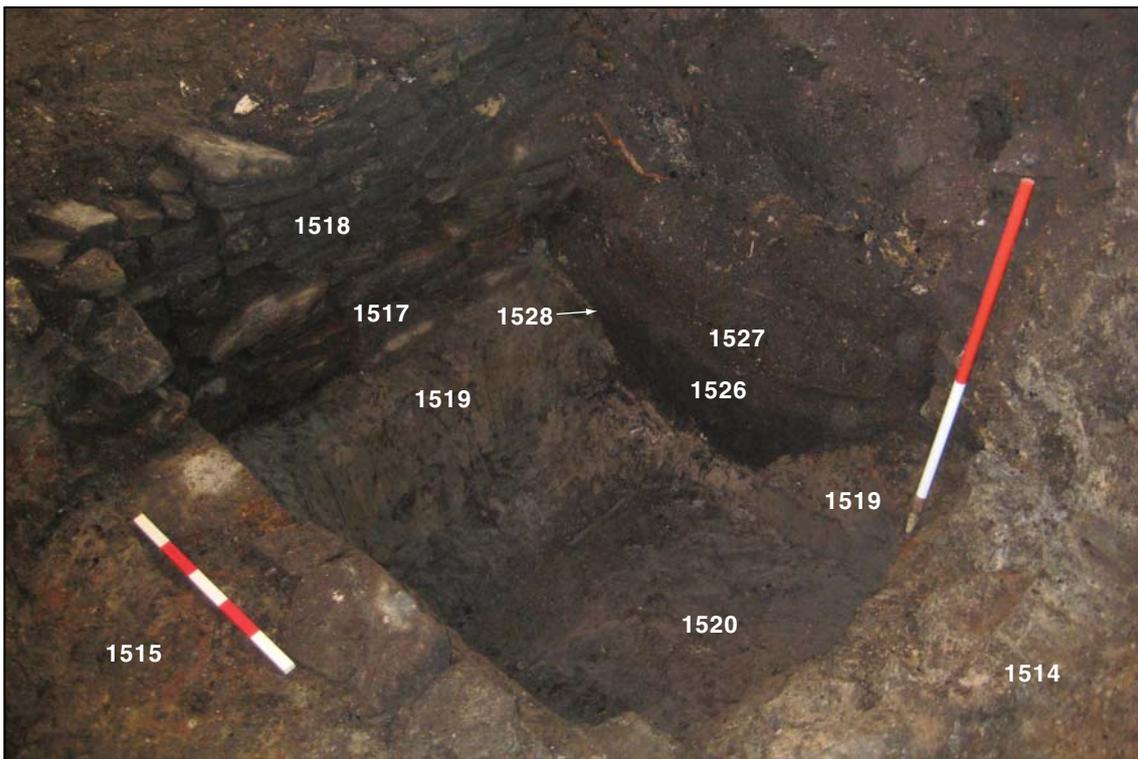


Trench 15: north facing section BB





16



17

**16** Trench 15: view looking north showing wall 1506 of possible medieval building, garden soil 1512 and stone-lined pit 1528

**17** Trench 15: view looking south-east, showing alluvium 1520, dump deposit 1519 and stone-lined pit 1528



**COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE

Redcliffe Village, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 15: Photographs**

DRAWN BY

JE

SCALE

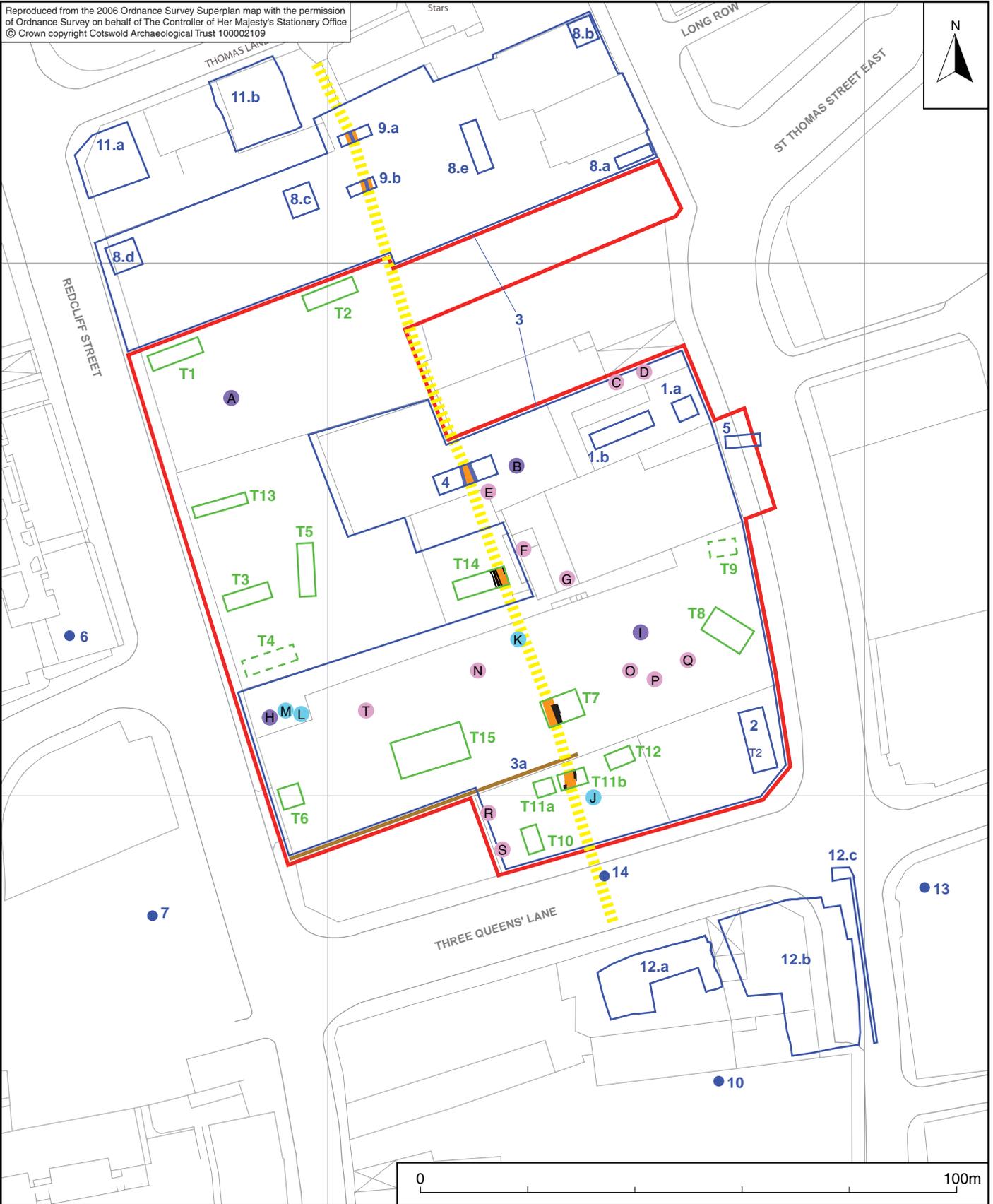
n/a

PROJECT NO.

2204

FIGURE NO.

**16&17**



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="color: red;">—</span> site</li> <li><span style="border: 2px solid orange; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> confirmed line of culverted Law Ditch</li> <li><span style="border-bottom: 2px dashed yellow; display: inline-block; width: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> projected line of culverted Law Ditch</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid green; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 2007/8 CA evaluation trench showing archaeological feature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid blue; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> previous archaeological works showing archaeological feature</li> <li><span style="color: pink;">●</span> test pits</li> <li><span style="color: purple;">●</span> boreholes</li> <li><span style="color: cyan;">●</span> window samples</li> <li><span style="border-bottom: 2px solid brown; display: inline-block; width: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> recorded pre-WW2 wall</li> </ul>	<p> <b>COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY</b></p> <p>PROJECT TITLE  <b>Redcliffe Village, Bristol</b></p> <p>FIGURE TITLE  <b>Confirmed sections, and overall projected line, of culverted Law Ditch</b></p>
<p>SCALE  <b>1:1000@A4</b></p>	<p>PROJECT NO.  <b>2204</b></p>	<p>FIGURE NO.  <b>18</b></p>