

Beany Block Kerb, Hotwells Road, Bristol.

An Archaeological Watching Brief.



CONTEXT ONE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES LTD

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Beany Block Kerb, Hotwells Road, Bristol.

An Archaeological Watching Brief

for

Wessex Water plc

by



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Non-technical summary

Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks for a new sewerage scheme at Beany Block Kerb, Hotwells Road, Bristol (NGR ST 57700 72500 to NGR ST 57800 72600), over 21 days between the 24th of June 2006 and the 9th of March 2007. The project was commissioned and funded by Wessex Water plc.

The investigation was requested by Mr Bob Jones (City Archaeologist, Bristol City Council), following a consultation request by Mr Simon Hazel (Graduate Environmental Scientist, Wessex Water plc).

Groundwork excavations throughout the pipeline revealed a vertical sequence of modern road and pavement surfaces, overlying 18th and 19th century made ground and levelling layers. The remains of several walls, wells and floor surfaces were revealed during groundworks, almost exclusively relating to modifications made to the docks and surrounding areas, throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. In total 12 walls, 2 wells, 2 floor surfaces, 1 culvert and 1 sewer pipe were observed.

The Limekiln Dock at Hotwells Road is known to have been constructed in the early 18th century (Cox et al, 1999:19) and subsequently extended twice. It is likely that at least three of the walls revealed during pipeline excavations relate to the building and/or extension of the Limekiln Dock.

Based on its location and significant size, the large north, south aligned wall revealed at the eastern end of Observed Area 2, was probably part of the extension made to the Limekiln Dock in 1893.

The three walls at the northern end of Observed Area 1 appear to have belonged to a building or block of buildings shown on Plumley and Ashmead's Map of 1828. It is possible that the building(s) were domestic dwellings, which would account for the several different types of domestic pottery recovered from the Site.

A culvert containing a metal pipe ran from a well in the centre of Observed Area 1. The culvert would probably have originally had a pump located above it at ground level, and is likely to have been constructed to allow water to be drawn from the well. A second well was revealed in Observed Area 2 and is likely to have been located within a building. Whilst it is possible that the end wall of the building was the wall revealed at the western end of Observed Area 2, it was not possible to conclusively establish a relationship between the wall and the well, as the deposits to the south-west of Observed Area 2 had been heavily disturbed by modern services.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Context One Archaeological Services Ltd (COAS) carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks for a new sewerage scheme at Beany Block Kerb, Hotwells Road, Bristol (NGR ST 57700 72500 to NGR ST 57800 72600) (hereafter referred to as the Site), over 21 days between the 24th of June 2006 and the 9th of March 2007. The project was commissioned and funded by Wessex Water plc.
- 1.2. The investigation was requested by Mr Bob Jones (City Archaeologist, Bristol City Council), following a consultation request by Mr Simon Hazel (Graduate Environmental Scientist, Wessex Water plc).
- 1.3. The request for the investigation was made as the Site fronts onto the northern bank of the floating harbour, in central Bristol. Excavations immediately to the east of the Site in 1998, revealed a sequence of post-medieval development. The floating harbour itself was created between AD1804 and AD1809 (Cox, *et al*, 1999).
- 1.4. Given the recorded archaeological data for the environs, it was considered that archaeological features/deposits could be present on the Site, and that these would be damaged or destroyed by the development. However, as the nature or presence of such features/deposits had not been proven on the basis of currently available information, it was determined that a reasonable archaeological response would be to carry out a Watching Brief during all ground disturbance.
- 1.5. The request for the archaeological work follows advice given by Central Government as set out in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 1 (PPG1), General Policy and Principles*, 1997 and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16)* issued by the DoE in 1990. The recommendation also conforms to Policy 19 of the *Bath & North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire Joint Replacement Structure Plan* (adopted September 2002), and Policy B22 of the *Bristol Local Plan* (adopted December 1997).
- 1.6. This report summarises the topographical, geological, archaeological and historical setting of the site, and presents the results of the Watching Brief.

2. Definition and objectives of a Watching Brief

- 2.1. An Archaeological Watching Brief is defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) as:

"...a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive." (IFA rev.1999).

- 2.2. The purpose of a Watching Brief is similarly defined by the IFA and is:

- *"To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, their presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works.*

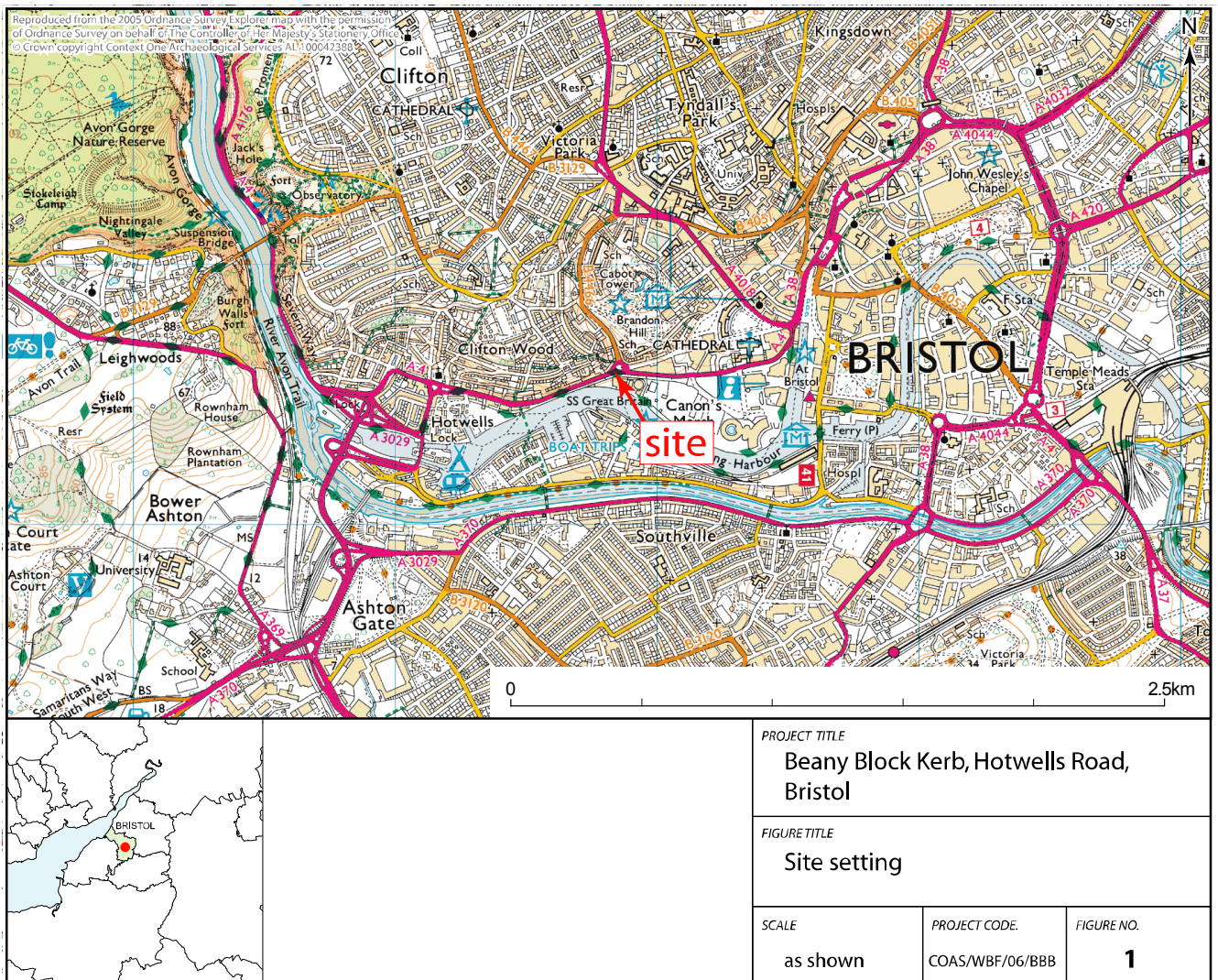
- *To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the Watching Brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.” (IFA rev.1999)*

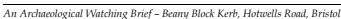
2.3. The results of a Watching Brief are used to:

- produce a record of the location, nature, significance, importance and date of any archaeological remains encountered on the Site;
- add to the knowledge about the previous history of activity on the current site and its surroundings; and
- provide information to influence future planning decisions in the area.

3. Site location, topography and geology

3.1. Hotwells Road is situated on the western side of Bristol and forms the northern boundary between Hotwells and Clifton Wood (**Figure 1**). The Site (NGR ST 57700 72500 to ST 57800 72600) is located on the northern bank of the floating harbour, in the Hotwells area of Bristol (**Figure 2**), and occupies roughly level ground c. 20m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). According to the British Geological Survey (2001), the underlying geology consists of Carboniferous and Triassic sandstones, overlain by Holocene alluvium. The soils in this area are characterised by naturally wet loam and clay floodplain sediments, with naturally high ground water, and slightly acid, loamy clay with impeded drainage (Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC), 2006).





4. Archaeological Background

- 4.1. The archaeological background for the Site has largely been drawn from secondary sources. This comprised a data search of archaeological records held by Bristol City Council as part of the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD), together with a review of *'Excavations at the Site of the Former Limekiln Dock, Hotwells Road, Harbourside', Bristol* (Cox *et al*, 1999).
- 4.2. During the medieval period the Site and the surrounding area would have formed part of the estate of St. Augustine's Abbey (Cox *et al*, 1999, 17). An excavation beneath the former U-shed (BUAD 464) and a watching brief along Canon's Road (BUAD 3290) revealed a stretch of a medieval river front wall, containing late 13th to early 14th century pottery. A potentially medieval rhine was also discovered during an excavation on the site of New World Square (BUAD 3276). A watching brief on the site of the demolished Governor House (BUAD 3309) noted a borehole (NGR ST 57980 72460) from which artefacts of medieval date were recovered c. -3.6m (AOD), indicating the possibility of a dock or palaeochannel (*ibid*, 23).
- 4.3. A map dating to AD1693 shows a glasshouse and several limekilns in the vicinity of the site (*ibid*, 17). The glasshouse and associated offices survived until 1837 when the gas works to the east of Gas Ferry Lane were extended. A former engine house, a retort house (both Grade II listed buildings) and a brick chimney survive from the gas works (*ibid*, 19).
- 4.4. A document held in the Society of Merchant Venturers archives mentions that the Limekiln Dock (BUAD 761M) was built within the Clifton Parish in the early 18th century (*ibid*, 19). After a period of disuse between c. 1870-1880, the dock was twice enlarged; once in 1882 and again in 1893, when it was further lengthened towards Hotwells Road (*ibid*, 22). It remained an active dockyard until the extension of the Harbour Railway between 1903 and 1906, which necessitated the infilling of the dock. The remaining area of the Limekiln Dock became a timber yard, remaining as such until 1998 (*ibid*, 22).

5. Methodology

Wessex Water methodology

- 5.1. The total length of the pipeline under archaeological observation was c. 140m. A machine equipped with a 1.2m wide bucket was used to excavate a trench for the new sewerage pipe to a maximum depth of 4m and a maximum width of 1.2m.
- 5.2. A 1m x 2m Test Pit was excavated by hand to a depth of c. 1m, to locate a fibre optic cable within the proposed area of the sewage pipe. Two 4m x 4m inspection chambers were excavated by a machine with a toothed bucket (1m wide), and were monitored for archaeological evidence.

Archaeological methodology

- 5.3. The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) in October, 1994 (rev. September, 1999). COAS adhered to the *Code of Conduct* issued by the IFA in October, 1997, and *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (1990, rev. September, 2000), at all times during the course of

the investigation. The current Health and Safety legislation and guidelines were followed on site.

- 5.4. Trenching of the sewer pipe (NGR ST 57700 72500 to ST 57800 72600) was monitored at five locations to ensure that any archaeological features were suitably recorded. A written record was maintained of archaeological features/deposits and finds encountered using standard COAS *pro-forma* recording sheets. At appropriate intervals along the pipe trench, profile sections were recorded using COAS *pro-forma* profile log sheets to illustrate the principal stratigraphic and physical characteristics of the deposits encountered (**Figure 2.** and **Appendix 1.**). Soil colours were recorded using a Munsell soil colour chart.
- 5.5. For the purposes of archaeological recording, all areas exposed through development excavations were systematically scanned for features/deposits. The location of any archaeological features/deposits were initially recorded using a handheld GPS unit capable of <3m accuracy.
- 5.6. A photographic record of the Watching Brief was prepared involving the use of monochrome photographs and digital images. This included photographs illustrating features identified and working shots to illustrate the general nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 5.7. All archaeological features were planned on dimensionally stable media at a scale of 1:20, and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 5.8. Artefacts collected from archaeological features/deposits were bagged using a combination of the site code and context numbers. Bulk finds such as post-medieval and modern brick and tile were not collected although location, type and frequency were recorded.
- 5.9. All finds from the site were retained for processing and conservation where necessary, in preparation for further analysis and archiving. A specialist report of the artefact assemblage was compiled utilising both descriptive and tabular formats (see section 7.)

6. Results

- 6.1. The deposits and features encountered during fieldwork are listed in **Appendix 1**. In the text, context numbers for cuts appear in square brackets, e.g. [901]; layer and fill numbers appear in standard brackets, e.g. (900). Where a feature is discussed, it is referenced with its cut and associated fill numbers. Representative profiles of the deposit matrix were taken at 15 locations along the pipe trench (**Figure 2**), details of which can be seen in **Appendix 1**. Certain sections of the pipeline were not observed as they were cut through previously disturbed ground and modern makeup layers. In total five distinct areas were observed across the length of the pipeline (discussed below as Observed Areas 1 – 5).
- 6.2. Groundwork excavations across the majority of the Site revealed a vertical sequence of modern concrete and Tarmac road surfaces (100), (101), (1000), (110), (1101), (1102), (1300), (1400), (1401), (2000), (2202), (2203), (1200), (1201) and (1202), overlying several layers of modern make up and dumping, (102), (103), (104), (1001), 1302), (1303), (1304), (1305), (1306), (1307), (1308), (1313), (2204), (2207), (2300), (2301), (2400), (2500), (2501), (2700), (2701), (2702), (2703), (2705), (2801), (2804), (2902), (1103), (1105), (1200), (1201), (1202) and (1205).

Observed Area 1

- 6.3. Observed Area 1 revealed six walls, a brick culvert, a sewer main, a stone lined well and two surfaces; one constructed from stone slabs, the other from stone cobbles (**Figure 2**).
- 6.4. A stone built wall (1106)/(1405), was observed in Profile 6. Measuring *c.* 11m in length and *c.* 1.30m in width, wall (1106)/(1405) was aligned north-north-east, south-south-west and abutted a well (2205) to the south. Two further stone walls that were observed, (1104) and (1309), were perpendicular to wall (1106)/(1405).
- 6.5. Wall (1104), recorded in Profile 3, measured approximately 0.30m wide, whilst wall (1309), recorded in Profile 5 was nearly four times as wide, with a width of *c.* 1.20m. Walls (1106)/(1405), (1104) and (1309) were all constructed of angular stone blocks and the south-west face of wall (1309) had plaster adhered to it at a number of points across its surface. A stone slab floor (1310) and a stone cobble floor (1312) were observed either side of wall (1309). The stone slab floor (1310) was observed to the south-south-west of wall (1309), at a depth of *c.* 1.60m below the present ground surface. The stone cobble floor (1312) was observed to the north-north-east of wall (1309), at a depth of *c.* 1.70m below the present ground surface.
- 6.6. A stone lined circular well (2205) measuring *c.* 0.60m in diameter and exceeding 4m in depth, was recorded in Profile 8. A brick culvert [1206]/(1404) was observed running in a north-north-easterly direction from the northern edge of well (2205). The culvert cut directly across stone wall (1106)/(1405). Both the wall and the culvert were recorded in Profile 6.
- 6.7. Profile 14 revealed a large, well mortared stone wall (2803) (aligned east west) buttressed by a second large, well mortared stone wall (2802). A layer of dumped material was observed to the north-north-west of wall (2803). It was not possible to ascertain the relationship between wall (2803) and dumped layer (2804) to the north.
- 6.8. To the north-north-east of walls (2802) and (2803), a further wall (2805) was observed. Aligned roughly north-west south-east, this wall had plaster visible on its north face. Wall (2805) was not recorded in profile due to the rapid insertion of trench shuttering.

Observed Area 2

- 6.9. Observed Area 2 revealed the remains of three walls and a circular stone well (**Figure 2**). A substantial, well mortared wall (2401), constructed of squared stone blocks, was recorded in Profile 10, at the eastern end of Area 2. Wall (2401) was aligned roughly north-south and measured *c.* 1.50m wide. The foundations of the wall were not reached during excavation as they extended beyond a depth of 2m. The corner of a second wall (2605), measuring *c.* 0.50m wide, was observed protruding from the southern edge of Area 2. To the west-south-west, a third wall (2604), of similar dimensions to wall (2605) (*c.* 0.60m wide), was recorded at right angles to the trench. Both wall (2604) and wall (2605) were constructed with stone blocks but whereas the mortar used in wall (2604) was soft, the mortar used in wall (2607) was hard.
- 6.10. At the western extent of Area 2, a circular, stone well (2603) was recorded in Profile 12. The well was only partially visible in the side of the trench and had been backfilled with brick rubble and silt/sand (2602).

Observed Area 3

- 6.11. Observed Area 3 revealed the remains of three walls; wall (2707) to the west and walls (2704) and (2706) to the east (**Figure 2**). The exposed area between these walls had been heavily truncated by modern services.
- 6.12. Perpendicular to the southern edge of the trench, wall (2704) was recorded in Profile 13. The full extent of wall (2704) was not observed within the trench, however it was approximately 0.40m wide with foundations extending beyond a depth of 1.10m.
- 6.13. A second wall (2706) was observed directly opposite wall (2704) running parallel to the northern edge of the trench. Wall (2706) was constructed of stone blocks set into a hard mortar. Only the face of the wall was visible in the side of the trench and so it was not possible to fully record it.
- 6.14. A further wall (2707) was revealed at the south-western end of Area 3. Although wall (2707) was built on a different alignment from both wall (2704) and wall (2706), it was similar in construction and materials; stone blocks set into a hard mortar. The overall length of wall (2707) exceeded 23m and it was approximately 0.60m wide.

Observed Areas 4 and 5

- 6.15. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed in Observed Areas 4 and 5 (**Figure 2**). The pipeline in both of these Areas was cut through a layer of modern made ground over 3.70m thick.

7. The finds

- 7.1. With the exception of metalwork, finds recovered from the Watching Brief were washed and marked, where possible, with a code issued by Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery (2007/33) identifying the site, followed by the context number. The finds were separated into artefact types and quantified by context number, quantity and weight in grams. This data is presented as a table (**Table 1**) with the exception of stone, which has been discussed separately below (7.6). Bulk finds such as post-medieval and modern brick/tile and slate were noted on the profile logs and context sheets but not collected. A request has been made to the site owner(s) through Wessex Water plc to transfer the title of all finds recovered to Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery.
- 7.2. A total of 100 artefacts were recovered during the watching brief. The assemblage comprises 55 pottery sherds, 7 shards of glass, 26 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, 2 pieces of glass slag, 2 pieces of iron slag, 2 oyster shells, 5 animal bones and 1 modified piece of stone. The dateable material in this assemblage is all post-medieval or modern.

Pottery

- 7.3. In all 55 sherds of pottery weighing 2180g were recovered, all of which is post-medieval or modern in date. The majority of this assemblage consists of red earthenwares (973g, 13 sherds) and transfer printed whitewares (434g, 23 sherds). In addition to these, contexts (1103) and (2501) produced four sherds of tin glazed earthenwares of 17th or 18th century date and context (2501) produced a single sherd of North Devon gravel tempered red earthenware; this was being produced from c. 1600 until the early 19th century. The remaining assemblage

consists of two sherds of 18th/19th century creamware, a 19th century stoneware blacking pot and a sherd of 18th – 20th century white stoneware.

- 7.4. Taken together it is likely that the majority of the contexts were deposited in the 19th century. The exception to this are contexts (2500) and (2501); the material recovered from these can only be broadly dated as post medieval but nothing present need be any later than 17th century in date.

Animal bone

- 7.5. Altogether five animal bone fragments weighing a total of 121g were collected, these have been identified as cow and goat, and are listed in **Table 1**.

Stone

By Dr. Cheryl Allum (COAS)

- 7.6. A large stone was recovered from context (1104) measuring 17cm x 19cm x 15.5cm. The stone had been very roughly squared but exhibited no obvious tooling marks. However, the stone had clearly been crudely dressed to create roughly straight edges. The top surface had an almost circular hollow in it (10cm in diameter and 4.5cm in depth) with a depression at the base. Remnants of a fine-grained, creamy mortar survive on all of the stones surfaces, suggesting that it was once embedded within a structure. Its purpose is likely to have been architectural, possibly a keystone. The fabric is fine-grained, pinkish red sandstone, possibly deriving from a small local outcrop of Upper Devonian Old Red Sandstone.

Glass

- 7.7. A total of seven glass shards were collected weighing 392g. Two bottle shards are of note in this assemblage, both of which are from free blown wine bottles and were collected as unstratified finds. One is a base shard with a pontil rod scar which can be dated c. 1740 -1850, the other is a neck shard with a string ring that dates from c. 1660-1700. In addition to these a run of glass working waste was collected from (2501), this is likely to derive from the local glass making industry.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 7.8. In all 26 clay pipe fragments weighing 131g were collected, the majority of these (20 artefacts) are stems without makers marks, two of these have part of the spur or heel attached, this allows a fragment from context (2204) to be dated to c. 1640 – 1710 and one from (2500) to c. 1660 – 1800. In addition to these a number of pipe bowl fragments were collected. That can be identified as follows:

- a bowl from context (2500) with the makers mark PE stamped on the heel, this is a product of Philip Edwards, a Bristol pipe maker operating from 1649 to 1669
- similarly, two pipe bowls collected from context (2501) can be dated c. 1610 – 1640, one of these has a makers mark in the form of a dotted x on the heel.
- The remaining assemblage consists of a pipe bowl from (2804) dating from c. 1780 – 1820 and two bowls that can be dated c. 1820 – 1840; these were recovered as unstratified finds.

Slag

- 7.9. Four pieces of slag weighing 427g were recovered; two of these are iron slag. The other two are a type of bubbly glass slag known as gall. This is produced when frit, a partially fused

mass of silica, is melted for the first time in a crucible. This material is likely to derive from the glass making industry operating in the vicinity of site from the mid 17th century until 1837.

Oyster shell

7.10. Two oyster shells weighing 51g were collected.

Table 1. Table of finds

OBJECT NUMBER	CONTEXT NUMBER	NO.	WEIGHT (g)	PERIOD	COMMENTS
POTTERY					
-	1103	3	120	Post - medieval	Red earthenware
-	1103	1	33	18 th /19 th century	Creamware
-	1103	3	66	17 th /18 th century	Tin glazed earthenware
-	1205	1	60	Post - medieval	Red earthenware
-	1205	2	11	19 th /20 th century	Transfer printed whiteware
-	1303	1	160	Post - medieval	Red earthenware
-	1304	1	4	19 th /20 th century	Transfer printed whiteware
-	1305	1	12	19 th /20 th century	Transfer printed whiteware
-	1306	1	282	19 th century	Salt glazed stoneware blacking pot
-	1306	4	75	19 th /20 th century	Transfer printed whiteware
-	1306	1	5	19 th /20 th century	Whiteware
-	1402	2	137	19 th century	Whiteware cream pot and lid
-	1402	2	18	19 th /20 th century	Transfer printed whiteware
-	1402	1	29	19 th /20 th century	Whiteware
-	1403	3	191	Post - medieval	Red earthenware
-	1403	1	2	19 th /20 th century	Transfer printed whiteware
-	2204	1	19	Post - medieval	Red earthenware
-	2204	9	267	19 th /20 th century	Transfer printed whiteware
-	2207	1	59	Post - medieval	Red earthenware
-	2207	1	151	18 th - 20 th century	White stoneware
-	2500	1	17	Post - medieval	Red earthenware
-	2501	6	178	Post - medieval	Red earthenware
-	2501	1	181	17 th - 19 th century	North Devon gravel tempered red earthenware
-	2501	1	12	17 th /18 th century	Tin glazed earthenware
-	2804	1	4	19 th /20 th century	Transfer printed whiteware
-	2804	1	27	18 th /19 th century	Creamware
-		2	169	Post - medieval	Red earthenware
-	U/S	2	41	19 th /20 th century	Transfer printed whiteware
CLAY TOBACCO PIPE					
-	1103	2	5	Post - medieval	Stems
-	1402	1	2	Post - medieval	Stem
-	2204	9	27	17 th / 18 th century	Stems
-	2500	2	20	17 th century	Stem and bowl
-	2501	6	45	17 th century	Stems and bowls
-	2804	1	8	18 th / 19 th century	Bowl
-	U/S	5	24	19 th century	Stems and bowls
OYSTER SHELL					
-	1403	1	33	-	
-	2501	1	18	-	
GLASS					
-	1205	1	5	19 th /20 th century	Clear bottle glass
-	1305	1	6	Post - medieval	Green bottle glass
-	1403	1	23	Post - medieval	Green bottle glass

OBJECT NUMBER	CONTEXT NUMBER	NO.	WEIGHT (g)	PERIOD	COMMENTS
-	1403	1	4	Post - medieval	Brown vessel glass
-	2501	1	31	Post - medieval	Opaque brown glass working waste
-	U/S	1	277	18 th / 19 th century	Brown wine bottle base
-	U/S	1	46	17 th century	Opaque (burnt) brown wine bottle neck
SLAG					
-	1103	1	165	-	Glass slag
-	1306	1	62	-	Iron slag
-	2501	1	50	-	Iron slag
-	2705	1	150	-	Glass slag
ANIMAL BONE					
-	1306	1	4	-	Goat rib
-	1403	2	25	-	Unidentified
-	2204	1	23	-	Cattle rib
-	2501	1	53	-	Juvenile cattle rib

Key: U/S = Unstratified

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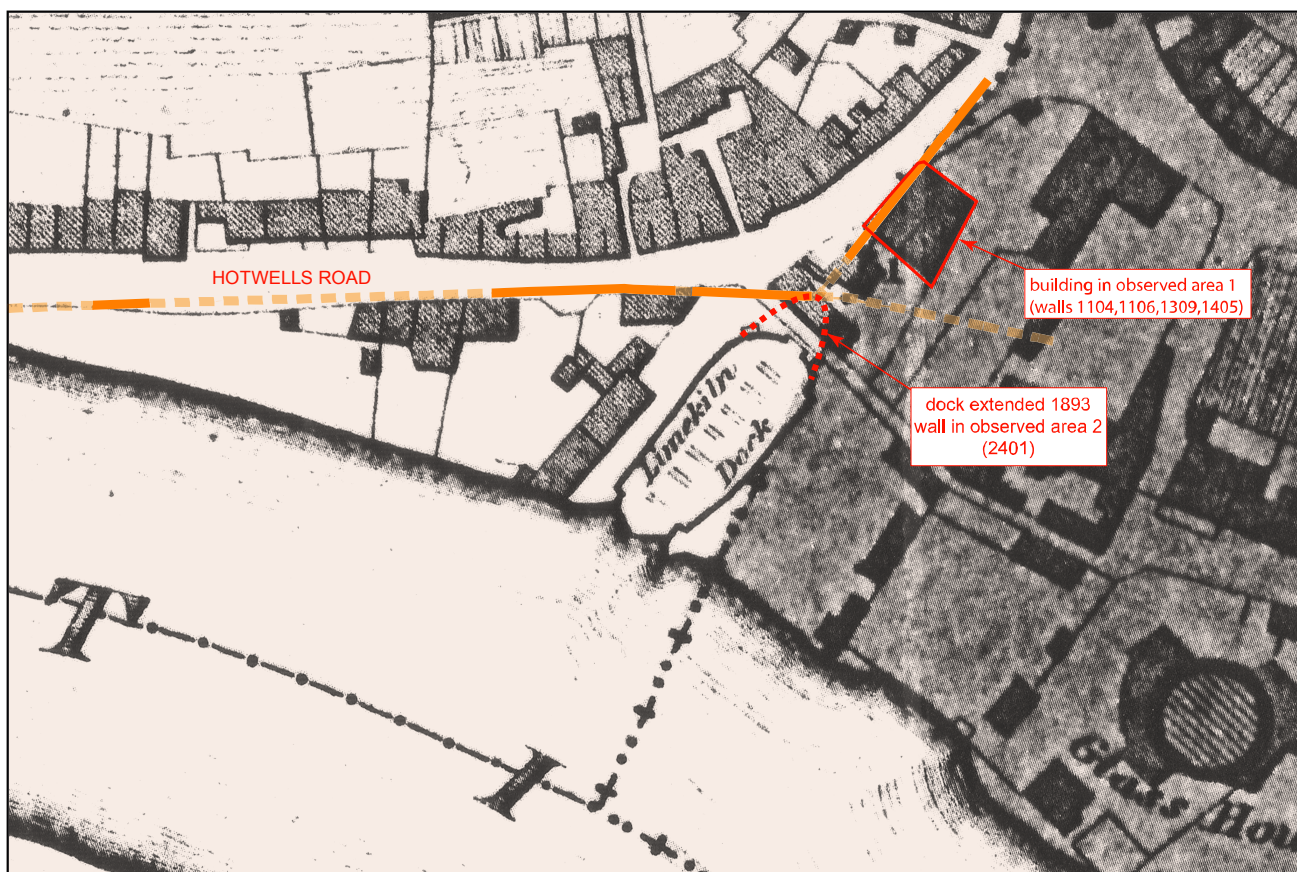
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8. Discussion and conclusions

- 8.1. Groundwork excavations throughout the pipeline revealed a vertical sequence of modern road and pavement surfaces, overlying 18th and 19th century modern made ground and levelling layers. The remains of several walls, wells and floor surfaces were revealed during groundworks, almost exclusively relating to modifications made to the docks and surrounding areas, throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. In total 12 walls, 2 wells, 2 floor surfaces, 1 culvert and 1 sewer pipe were observed.
- 8.2. The Limekiln Dock at Hotwells Road is known to have been constructed in the early 18th century (Cox *et al*, 1999; 19) and subsequently extended twice. It is likely that at least three of the walls revealed during pipeline excavations relate to the building and/or extension of the Limekiln Dock. The east-west aligned wall (2803) (buttressed to the south by a second wall (2802)) revealed at the southern end of Observed Area 1, is probably the Dock perimeter wall. The buttressing appears to have been added at a later date (possibly during a period of extension) in order to consolidate the Dock wall.

- 8.3. Based on its location and significant size, the large north, south aligned wall (2401) revealed at the eastern end of Observed Area 2, was probably part of the extension made to the Limekiln Dock in 1893 (**Figure 3**).
- 8.4. The three walls ((1104), (1309) and (1405)) at the northern end of Observed Area 1 appear to have belonged to a building or block of buildings shown on Plumley and Ashmead's Map of 1828. These buildings are not shown on the earlier '*Correct Plan of the City and Suburbs of Bristol showing all the New and Additional Buildings of the Present Time*', drawn by Matthews and Son in 1800, and so must have been built at some point between 1800 and 1828. It is possible that the buildings were an extension or replacement for the two buildings directly south-west, which were mentioned in a lease held by the Society of Merchant Venturers in 1710, as being two buildings built by the Shipwright John Evan in the mid-18th century. At least one of these buildings was destroyed to make way for the Limekiln Dock extension in 1893 (**Figure 3**). Although in close proximity to the dock, these buildings are not listed as commercial, but as domestic dwellings. It is possible that the building shown highlighted in **Figure 3** was also a domestic dwelling. This would account for the several different types of domestic pottery recovered from the Site.
- 8.5. A culvert (1404) containing a metal pipe ran from a well (2205) in the centre of Observed Area 1. The culvert would probably have originally had a pump located above it at ground level, and is likely to have been constructed to allow water to be drawn from the well. The culvert and well are 19th century in date and appear to cut the wall of the building(s) in **Figure 3**.
- 8.6. A second well (2603) was revealed in Observed Area 2 and is likely to have been located within a building. Whilst it is possible that the end wall of the building was the wall (2604) revealed at the western end of Observed Area 2, it was not possible to conclusively establish a relationship between the wall and the well, as the deposits to the south-west of Observed Area 2 had been heavily disturbed by modern services.



A	Extract from Plumley and Ashmead's mapping (1828)		
	PROJECT TITLE Beany Block Kerb, Hotwells Road, Bristol		
	FIGURE TITLE Map regression		
	SCALE not to scale	PROJECT CODE. COAS/WBF/06/BBB	FIGURE NO. 3

9. Archive

- 9.1. The written archive is currently held at the offices of Context One Archaeological Services Ltd and consists of 20 monochrome photographs and 117 digital images in .jpg format, 18 COAS *pro-forma* profile log sheets, 6 COAS *pro-forma* stone recording sheets and a photographic register. Arrangements will be made to deposit the archive with the Bristol City Museums and Art Gallery within 12 months following the submission of this report. As noted in section 7.1. above, a request has been made to the site owner(s) through Wessex Water plc to transfer the title of all finds recovered to Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery.

9.2. Copies of the Watching Brief report will be deposited with:

Wessex Water plc
Claverton Down Road
Claverton Down
Bath
BA2 7WW

City Centre Projects and Urban Design Team
Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure
Planning Services
Brunel House
St George's Road
Bristol
BS1 5UY

9.3. As part of our commitment to public archaeology, an e-report will be available to view online or download as an Adobe Acrobat™ file from the COAS website at www.contextone.co.uk/bristol.htm following entry onto the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) where it will become a publicly accessible document.

10. COAS acknowledgements

10.1. Context One Archaeological Services Ltd would like to thank Mr Simon Hazel (Graduate Environmental Scientist, Wessex Water plc), for his assistance throughout the course of the investigation, and Mr Bob Jones (City Archaeologist, Bristol City Council), for curatorial advice.

11. Bibliography

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IFA, Reading

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Countryside (MAGIC),
2006**

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

Maps

The following list relates to historic documents and maps examined for the site and environs with their repository and reference, where appropriate.

Date	Title/description	Repository	Reference
1800	Matthew's & Son: <i>'Correct Plan of the City and Suburbs of Bristol showing all the New and Additional Buildings of the Present Time'</i>	BRL	n/a
1828	Plumley and Ashmead Map of Bristol	BRL	n/a

Key: BRL = Bristol Reference Library

Appendix 1. Context Summary

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Dimensions		Stratigraphical relationships
					Width/Diameter	Thickness/Depth	
Profile 1							
100	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Concrete	-	-	0.10m	Above (101)
101	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Bitumen road surface	-	-	0.15m	Below (100); Above (102)
102	Modern	Layer	Road make up layer. Firm scalplings	-	-	0.35m	Below (101); above (103)
103	Modern	Layer	Road make up layer. Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) soft and friable silty sand, with coal, rare small stone and soil inclusions.	-	-	0.10m	Below (102); above (104)
104	Modern	Layer	Make up layer. Silty sand.	-	-	0.10m	Below (103)
Profile 2							
1000	Modern	Layer	Road metalting. Dark grey (5YR 3/1) cemented concrete	-	-	0.35m	Above (1000)
1001	Modern	Layer	Road make up layer. Dark grey (5YR 5/1) friable gravel. Type 1 aggregate and abundant limestone chips measuring <0.03m	-	-	0.45m+	Below (1000); above (1002)
1002	19 th /20 th century	Layer	Rubble backfill. Soft dark grey (5YR 3/1) silty/gravel sand. Contained loose mass of brick rubble, clinker, coal, with lenses of sand, tarmac, gravel, gypsum and clay; including large <0.05m faced limestone building stone slate, glass and tile.	-	-	1.75m+	Below (1001)
Profile 3							
1100	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Tarmac	-	-	0.10m	Above (1101), same as (1300), (1200), (1400)
1101	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Tarmac	-	-	0.25m	Below (1100); above (1102); same as (1201)
1102	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Concrete with sparse angular brick and stone rubble	-	-	0.25m	Below (1101); above (1103)
1103	Mid 19 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Black (5YR 2.5/1) silty sand with moderate amounts of angular stone, brick and tile; many lenses of gravel, ash and mortar.	-	-	1.00m+	Below (1102); above (1104); same as (1306)
Key: (% of inclusions within deposit)				Very common 30% - 50%		Abundant ≥50%	16
Rare ≤ 1%				Common 20% - 30%			
Sparse 1% - 10%				Moderate 10% - 20%			

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Width/Diameter	Thickness/Depth	Stratigraphical relationships
1104	18 th century	Structure	Stone wall. Mortared wall of a building, constructed with large angular stone blocks.	0.70m+	-	0.30m+	Below (1103); cover (1105)
1105	18 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Black (5YR 2.5/1) silty sand with small angular stones.	-	-	0.25m	Below (1104)
1106	18 th century	Structure	Stone wall. Mortared wall of a building, constructed with angular stone blocks.	11.00m+	0.60m	1.30m+	Cut by [1206]; same as (1405)
Profile 4							
1200	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Tarmac.	-	-	0.10m	Above (1201); same as (1100), (1300) and (1400)
1201	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Tarmac.	-	-	0.25m	Below (1201); above (1202); same as (1101)
1202	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Concrete with moderate brick and stone fragments.	-	-	0.25m	Below (1201); above (1203) and (1204); same as (1102) and (1401)
1203	Late 19 th century	Structure	Round brick chamber. Red brick (10YR 4/8) lined chamber. Capped with 100mm thick stone slabs, with a metal pipe set into a brick lined base that runs into culvert (1404)	-	-	1.80m	Below (1202); fill of [1206]
1204	Late 19 th century	Fill	Backfill of brick chamber. Black (5YR 2.5/1) silty sand. Contained sparse brick and mortar fragments and tree roots.	-	-	1.80m	Below (1202); fill of [1206]
1205	Mid 19 th century	Layer	Demolition dump layer. Black (2.5YR 2.5/1) silty sand with moderate amounts of brick, slate, stone, mortar and rubble; including tree roots and numerous lenses of ash and brick rubble.	-	-	1.80m	Below (1202); cut by [1206]
1206	Late 19 th century	Cut	Construction cut for brick chamber and culvet. Circular around chamber and linear along length of culvet, with straight vertical sides, not fully excavated.	-	1.40m	1.80m	Filled by (1203), (1204), (1403) and (1404); cuts (1205) and (1405)
Profile 5							

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Width/Diameter	Thickness/Depth	Stratigraphical relationships
1300	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Tarmac	-	-	0.30m	Above (1301); same as (1100), (1200) and (1400)
1301	Modern	Fill	Services. Plastic pipes set in concrete.	-	0.60m+	2.50m+	Below (1300); above (1302)
1302	Mid 19 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Dark red (2.5YR 3/6) compact gravel with brick rubble.	-	-	0.10m	Below (1301); above (1303)
1303	Mid 19 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Reddish grey (2.5YR 4/1) compact silty sand with sparse angular brick fragments.	-	-	0.10m	Below (1302); above (1304)
1304	Mid 19 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Pale yellow (5Y 7/3) silty sand.	-	-	0.20m	Below (1303); above (1305)
1305	Mid 19 th century	Layer	Demolition dump layer. Red (2.5Y 5/6) sandy clay with gravel and abundant angular stones.	-	-	0.20m+	Below (1304); above (1306)
1306	Mid 19 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Black (2.5YR 2.5/1) silty sand with sparse Fe, slag, ash, mortar, brick and tile.	-	-	0.20m+	Below (1305); above (1307) and (1308); same as (1103)
1307	Mid 19 th century	Layer	Dump layer or buried garden soil. Silty sand with sparse angular stones and brick and ash lenses.	-	-	0.60m	Below (1306); above (1309) and (1312)
1308	Mid 19 th century	Layer	Demolition dump layer. Sand with common angular stone and mortar fragments.	-	-	0.45m	Below (1306), above (1310)
1309	18 th century	Structure	Stone wall. Well mortared wall of a building, possibly with a cellar, with plaster adhering to the south west face; constructed with angular squared stones and rubble.	0.60m+	-	1.20m	Below (1308) and (1307); above (1311)
1310	18 th century	Structure	Stone paving. Forming floor within building defined by walls (1309) and (1405).	-	-	0.10m	Below (1308), above (1311)
1311	Post - medieval	Layer	Buried garden soil. Dark greyish black silty sand.	-	-	0.30m	Below (1310); above (1313)
1312	18 th /19 th century	Layer	Cobblestone surface. Angular stone cobbles set on edge to form a surface; probably an external yard or passageway surface	-	-	0.15m	Below (1307); above (1313)
1313	Post - medieval	Layer	Dump layer or garden soil. Silty sand with sparse angular stones	-	-	0.40m+	Below (1311) and (1312)

Profile 6

Key:	(% of inclusions within deposit)						
Rare ≤ 1%	Sparse 1% - 10%	Moderate 10% - 20%	Common 20% - 30%	Very common 30% - 50%	Abundant ≥50%		18

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Dimensions		Stratigraphical relationships
					Width/Diameter	Thickness/Depth	
1400	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Tarmac	-	-	0.30m	Above (1401); same as (1100), (1200) and (1300)
1401	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Concrete	-	-	0.30m	Below (1400); above (1402); same as (1102) and (1202)
1402	Modern	Fill	Fill of water mains trench. Soft silty sand with <10% small angular brick, stone, tile fragments and lenses of ash and slag; including large cast iron water pipe.	-	-	0.80m	Below (1401); above (1403) and (1405)
1403	Late 19 th century	Fill	Backfill of brick culvert. Silty sand with moderate angular stone, brick, tile, charcoal and ash and slag.	-	-	1.30m	Below (1402); above (1404), fill of [1206]
1404	Late 19 th century	Structure	Circular brick culvert. Containing a cast iron pipe.	-	1.00m	1.20m	Below (1403); fill of [1206]
1405	18 th century	Structure	Stone wall. Mortared wall of a building, possibly with a cellar; constructed with angular stone blocks.	11.00m+	0.60m	1.30m+	Cut by [1206]; same as (1106)
Profile 7							
2000	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Light grey (GLEY 2 8/N) concrete	-	-	0.30m	Above (2001)
2001	Modern	Layer	Dump layer. Dark grey (2.5Y 4/1) firm silty clay with frequent brick fragments.	-	-	2.70m+	Below (2000)
Profile 8							
2200	Modern	Layer	Pavement surface. Tarmac.	-	-	0.05m	Above (2201)
2201	Modern	Layer	Base for pavement. Compact gravel scalplings	-	-	0.15m	Below (2200); above (2202)
2202	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Tarmac.	-	-	0.10m	Below (2201); above (2203)
2203	Modern	Layer	Road surface. Concrete.	-	-	0.25m	Below (2202); above (2204)
2204	Mid 19 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sand with gravel and 15% small angular stones, bricks, charcoal, slag and ash	-	-	0.40m	Below (2203); above (2205) and (2206)
2205	18 th /19 th century	Structure	Stone lined well. Round straight vertically sided well capped by single 0.1m thick stone slab.	-	0.60m	4.00m+	Below (2204) and butted by
Key: (% of inclusions within deposit)							
Rare ≤ 1%				Moderate 10% - 20%		Common 20% - 30%	
				Sparse 1% - 10%		Very common 30% - 50%	
						Abundant ≥50%	

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Width/Diameter	Thickness/Depth	Stratigraphical relationships
			Inserted in the side of the well 2m from the present surface is a brick culvert (1404) that contains an iron pipe.				(1404); above (2207)
2206	18 th /19 th century	Layer	Cobblestone surface. Sub - rounded stone cobbles laid flat to form a surface; probably an external yard surrounding well (2205).	-	1.00m+	0.10m	Below (2204); above (2207)
2207	18 th /19 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Very dark grey (5Y 3/1) silty sand with gravel and 20% bricks, stones, ash and slag.	-	-	1.70m+	Below (2206 and (2205))
Profile 9							
2300	Modern	layer	Made ground. Silty clay with sand and gravel; containing common tarmac, concrete and stones with some plastic, probably derived from recent development.	-	-	3.00m	Above (2301); same as (2400)
2301	1903 - 1906	layer	Backfill of dry dock. Red clay and gravel with moderate amounts of stone and brick.	-	-	0.90m+	Below (2300) and (2400); above (2401)
Profile 10							
2400	Modern	Layer	Made ground. Silty clay with sand and gravel; containing common tarmac, concrete and stones with some plastic, probably derived from recent development.	-	-	2.00m	Above (2401); same as (2300); above (2301)
2401	c. 1882	Structure	Dry dock wall. Dark greenish grey (GLEY 4/10Y) constructed with squared stone blocks (1.0 - 0.2m x 0.5 - 0.1m x 0.5 - 0.1m) set in a hard mortar 5 - 200mm thick.	3.00m+	1.50m	2.00m+	Below (2301); cuts (2500)
Profile 11							
2500	Late 17 th /18 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) Silty sand with 20% angular stones, and small amount of brick and tile. Probably a land reclamation dump	-	-	0.30m+	Cut by (2401) and (2604); above (2501)
2501	Early 17 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Black (5YR 2.5/1) Silty sand with common lenses of ash and sparse angular stones. Probably a land reclamation dump	-	-	1.10m	Below (2500); above (2502)
2502	Unknown	Layer	Natural alluvium. Brown (10YR 4/3) firm silty clay with no inclusions.	-	-	0.30m	Below (2501)
Profile 12							
Key:				Very common 30% - 50%			20
(% of inclusions within deposit)				Abundant ≥50%			
Rare ≤ 1%							
Sparse 1% - 10%							
Moderate 10% - 20%							
Common 20% - 30%							

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Dimensions		Stratigraphical relationships
					Width/Diameter	Thickness/Depth	
2600	Modern	Layer	Tarmac pavement.	-	-	0.05m	Above (2601)
2601	Modern	Layer	Make up. Gravel scalplings	-	-	0.95m	Below (2600); above (2602)
2602	19 th /20 th century	Fill	Backfill of well. Red (2.5YR 4/6) silt sand and abundant abundant brick rubble.	-	1.00m	1.80m+	Below (2601); fill of (2603)
2603	18 th /19 th century	Structure	Stone well. Reddish grey (2.5YR 5/1) stone mortared with a silty clay soil. The well was only partially exposed in the trench side.	-	1.00m	1.80m+	Filled by (2602)
2604	18 th / 19 th century	Structure	Stone wall. Constructed with stone blocks (0.6 – 0.1m x 0.3 – 0.3m x 0.1 – 0.1m) set in a soft mortar 5 – 100mm thick. This is probably the gable end of a building.	2.00m	0.60m	1.50m	Below (2400); cuts (2500)
2605	18 th / 19 th century	Structure	Stone wall. Corner of structure, probably a building constructed with stone blocks (0.3 – 0.1m x 0.2 – 0.1m x 0.2 – 0.1m) set in a hard mortar.	1.00m+	0.50m	0.60m	Below (2400); cuts (2500)
Profile 13							
2700	Modern	Layer	Made ground. Sand and gravel; containing common angular brick and stone rubble, with plastic service pipes.	-	-	0.90m	Above (2701)
2701	Modern	Layer	Made ground. Firm gravel scalplings.	-	-	0.20m	Below (2700); above (2702)
2702	19 th /20 th century	Layer	Demolition dump layer. Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) friable sity sand with common angular brick, stone, plaster and mortar fragments.	-	-	1.00m	Below (2701); above (2704)
2703	19 th /20 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Black (5YR 2.5/1) friable sity sand with common angular brick and stone.	-	-	0.50m	Below (2701); above (2705)
2704	18 th / 19 th century	Structure	Stone wall. Constructed with stone blocks set in a hard grey mortar. Relationship with dump layers (2703) and (2705) not clear.	-	0.40m	1.10m+	Below (2702)
2705	18 th /19 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Black (5YR 2.5/1) soft sity sand with <10% glass slag and gravel with lenses of ash and clinker.	-	-	0.60m	Below (2703)
2706	18 th /19 th century	Structure	Stone wall. Possibly a building or a retaining wall constructed with stone blocks (0.3 – 0.1m x 0.2 – 0.1m) set in a hard mortar 5 - 20mm thick. The face of this wall was seen in the side of the trench only, and not excavated.	1.70m+	-	2.00m+	Below (2700)
Key: (% of inclusions within deposit)							
Rare ≤ 1%		Moderate 10% - 20%		Common 20% - 30%		Very common 30% - 50%	
		Sparse 1% - 10%				Abundant ≥50%	

Context no.	Period	Type	Description	Length	Width/Diameter	Thickness/Depth	Stratigraphical relationships
2707	18 th /19 th century	Structure	Stone wall. Constructed with stone blocks (0.3 – 0.05m x 0.2 – 0.05m x 0.1 -0.05m) set in a hard mortar 5 - 20mm thick. This wall extended from 1.5m to 2.5m below the surface and is probably a retaining wall.	23.00m +	0.60m	1.00m	Below (2700)
Profile 14							
2800	Modern	Layer	Tarmac pavement.	-	-	0.10m	Above (2801) and (2804)
2801	Modern	Layer	Made ground. Silty sand and gravel; containing abundant (50%) angular brick and stone rubble.	-	-	0.80m +	Below (2800); above (2802)
2802	19 th /20 th century	Structure	Stone wall. Retaining wall constructed with stone blocks set in a hard reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) mortar. This wall buttresses wall (2803)	2.00m +	0.60m +	1.20m +	Below (2801); butts (2803)
2803	18 th /19 th century	Structure	Stone wall. Probably a retaining wall, constructed with greenish grey (GLEY 5/10Y) stone blocks set in a hard black (2.5YR 2.5/1) mortar. This wall is buttressed by (2802).The relationship with layer (2804) is unclear.	2.00m +	0.40m	1.20m +	Butted by (2803)
2804	Late 18 th or 19 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Dark reddish brown (5YR 2.5/1) firm sity sand with common angular to rounded gravel and lenses of ash.	-	-	1.10m +	Below (2800)
2805	18 th century	Structure	Stone wall. Constructed with reddish grey (5YR 5/2) stone blocks (0.5 – 0.1m x 0.3 – 0.1m x 0.2 – 0.1m) set in a soft mortar 10 – 100mm thick. The wall has plaster adhering to its North face. The top of the wall was 1m below the surface and extended an unknown depth below this.	2.00m +	0.50m	-	Below (2804)
Profile 15							
2900	Modern	Layer	Tarmac pavement.	-	-	0.10m	Above (2901)
2901	Modern	Layer	Concrete base for pavement.	-	-	0.20m	Below (2901); above (2902)
2902	19 th century	Layer	Dump layer. Very dark grey (5YR 3/1) firm sand and gravel, with common small stones and brick fragments, with some pottery and glass. Probably a land reclamation dump.	-	-	3.70m +	Below (2901)
<div> <div>Key:</div> <div>(% of inclusions within deposit)</div> <div> <div>Rare ≤ 1%</div> <div>Sparse 1% - 10%</div> <div>Moderate 10% - 20%</div> <div>Common 20% - 30%</div> <div>Very common 30% - 50%</div> <div>Abundant ≥50%</div> </div> </div>							