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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF AT THE BRISTOL BREWERY, COUNTERSLIP, CITY OF BRISTOL.

MDA CODE: BRSMG

ACCESSION CODE: 2004/26

UNIQUE EVENT NUMBERS: 4125, 4126

SEPTEMBER 2004

An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at the Bristol Brewery, Counterslip, City of Bristol.

Centred at National Grid Reference: ST 5922 7294

MDA Code: BRSMG

Accession Code 2004/26

Unique Event Numbers 4125, 4126

Written and researched by Eliott Wragg

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, September 2004

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Illustrations:

1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at the Bristol Brewery, Counterslip, City of Bristol. The central National Grid Reference is ST 5922 7294. The field evaluation and watching brief were undertaken between 4th May and 30th July 2004 and were commissioned by Eric Norton of Norton Thompson Associates on behalf of JG Bristol Limited.

1.2 The archaeological programme consisted of the excavation and recording of nine trial trenches (Trs. 18-25 & 27), the reduction of an area some 20m x 50m in the west of the carpark to locate the Law Ditch (Tr. 26), the monitoring and recording of twenty-seven geo-environmental trial pits (TPs. 00-08, 09/10, 11-19, WA1-4, CBR 1-4)) and the monitoring and recording of 13 geo-environmental boreholes (BHs.01-13).

1.3 The earliest deposits encountered were formed of natural estuarine alluvium. In places these were overlain by similar deposits with a noticeable organic content which were interpreted as a marshy channel subject to frequent tidal action. A large, possibly defensive, medieval ditch with a narrower re-cut was recorded in the west of the site. This was sealed by redeposited alluvium containing 12th/13th century pottery, dumped to reclaim this marshy land. The ditch was then replaced by a stone culvert, the "Law Ditch", while a series of stone and/or timber structures were constructed within a typical medieval framework of long narrow burgage plots fronting onto the medieval St Thomas Street and Temple Street. Further medieval structural evidence was found further to the east in a plot possibly fronting onto the medieval Counterslip. There was some evidence of a possible decline in activity in the 14th century or change of land use in the western plots, while to the east, more intensive activity appears to have continued. During the 17th/18th centuries further stone structures were constructed across the site, while there was evidence of further land reclamation. During the 18th/19th centuries a new sequence of stone and brick structures was constructed, some of which related to either the brewery or sugar refineries known to have existed on the site.

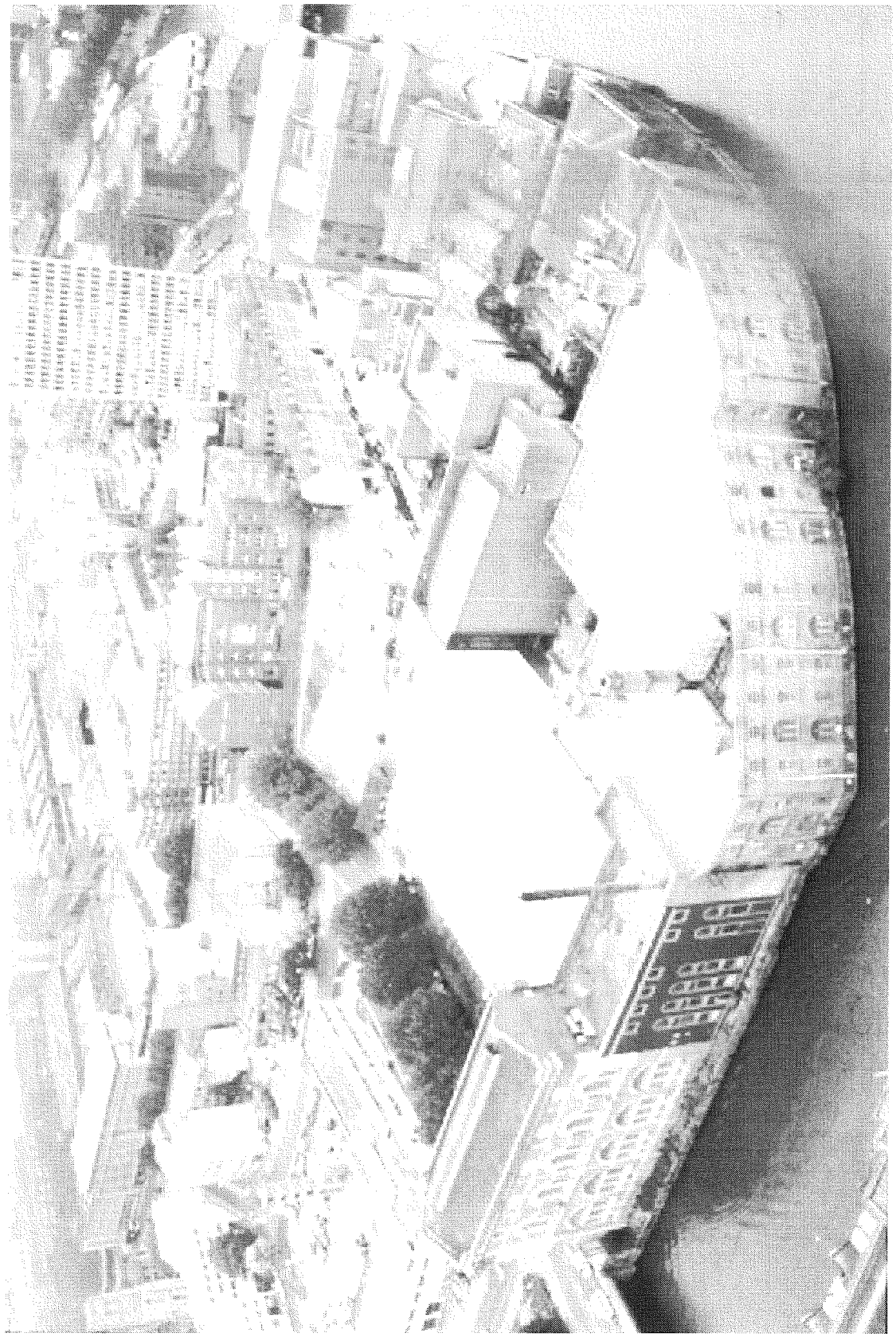

Plate 1. Aerial view of the site from the north

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological site investigation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 4th May and 30th July 2004 in advance of the redevelopment of the Bristol Brewery, Counterslip, City of Bristol. The site lies on land currently occupied by buildings associated with the brewery and a carpark. The site was bounded to the north and east by the Floating Harbour, to the south-east by Counterslip, to the south-west by offices fronting onto Victoria Street, and to the north-east by Bath Street and the Georges Square redevelopment.

2.2 The work was commissioned by Eric Norton of Norton Thompson Associates on behalf of JG Bristol Limited. The archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the supervision of Eliott Wragg and the project management of Peter Moore. The evaluation was monitored on behalf of the client by Eric Norton and on behalf of the council by Bob Jones, the Bristol City Archaeologist.

2.3 The historical and archaeological significance of the site have long been recognised and this phase of field evaluation and watching brief followed on from an earlier archaeological evaluation[1], auger and borehole survey[2] and watching brief[3]. This Phase 2 investigation comprised an archaeological evaluation of ten trial trenches and an archaeological watching brief on thirteen geo-environmental boreholes and twenty-seven geo-environmental trial pits. Method Statements[4,5] were drawn up for both the evaluation and watching brief by Peter Moore to address the Specifications[6,7] designed by Eric Norton. The purpose of the evaluation and watching brief was to assess the nature, survival and extent of archaeological remains and deposits across the site which might be impacted upon by the proposed development.

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[1] A, King, Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Courage Brewery Site, Counterslip, Bristol. Unpublished Report, BaRAS, 2002.
[2] P. Insole, Auger and Borehole Survey at Courage Brewery, Counterslip, Bristol. Unpublished Report, BaRAS, 2000.
[3] Summarised in Bryant 2001.
[4] Peter Moore, Method Statement for an Archaeological (Phase 2) at Bristol Brewery, Counterslip, City of Bristol. Unpublished Report, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., April 2004.
[5] Peter Moore, Method Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Bristol Brewery, Counterslip, City of Bristol. Unpublished Report, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., April 2004.
[6] Eric Norton, The Bristol Brewery, Counterslip, City of Bristol: Project Design and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation. Unpublished Report, Norton Thompson Associates, February 2004.
[7] Eric Norton, The Bristol Brewery, Counterslip, City of Bristol: Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Geo-Environmental Works. Unpublished Report, Norton Thompson Associates, February 2004.

2.4 An Interim Summary Report[8] on one of the trial trenches, Trench 26, has already been written specifically addressing issues relating to the survival of the historically known Law Ditch which crosses that part of the site. This Evaluation and Watching Brief Report for the whole site supersedes the Interim Summary Report.

2.5 A temporary benchmark was located on the site with a value of 9.46m OD, which was brought in from a benchmark located on the church of St Peter with a value of 19.62m OD.

2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with Bristol City Museums and Art Gallery.

2.7 The site was allocated the MDA code BRSMG and the accession code 2004/26. The Evaluation was given the unique event number 4125 and the Watching Brief the unique event number 4126.

[8] Eliott Wragg, Interim Summary Report of the Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation in the Western Part of the Carpark (Trench 26) at the Bristol Brewery, Counterslip, City of Bristol. Unpublished Report, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., July 2004.

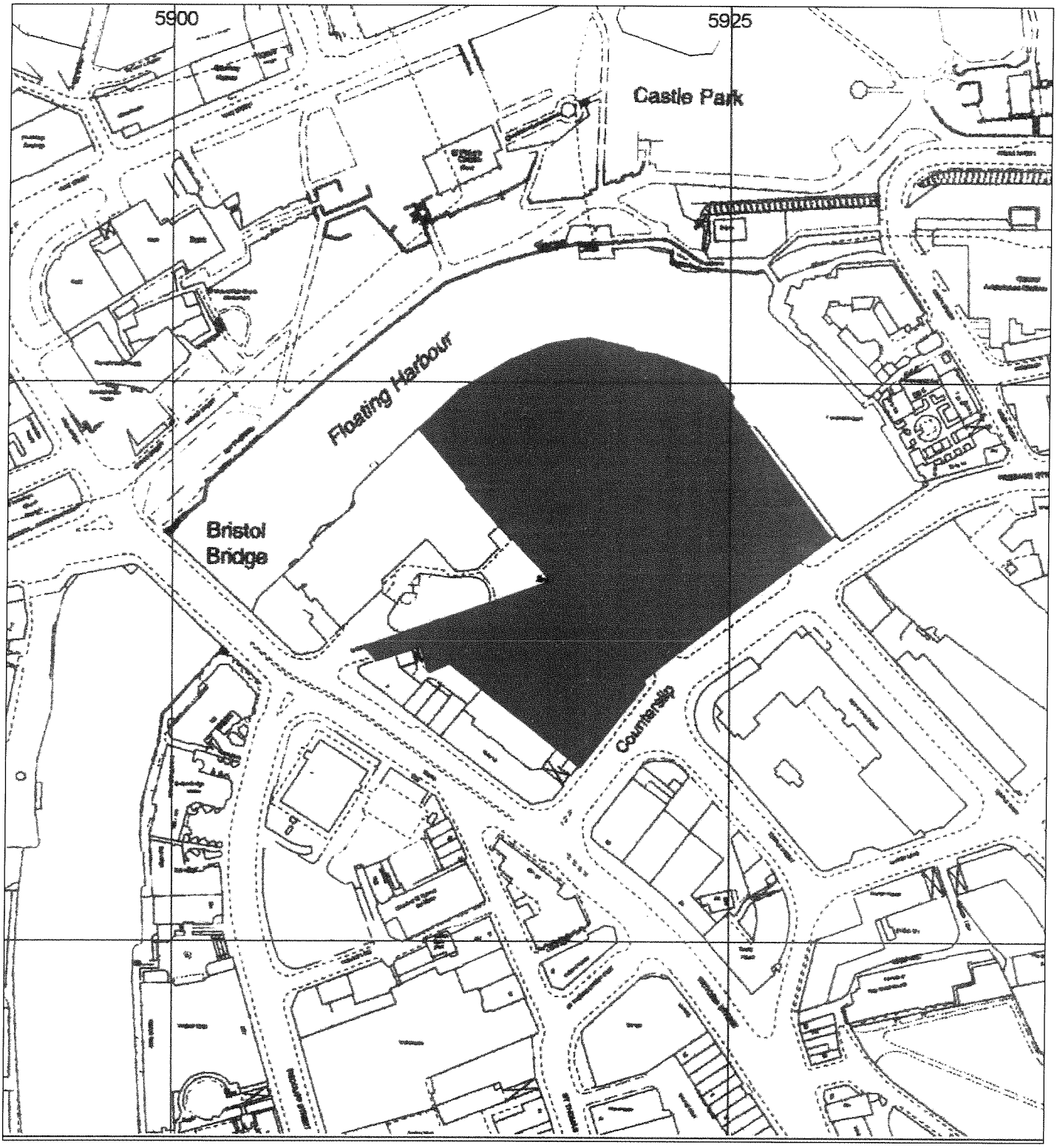

Figure 1
Site Location
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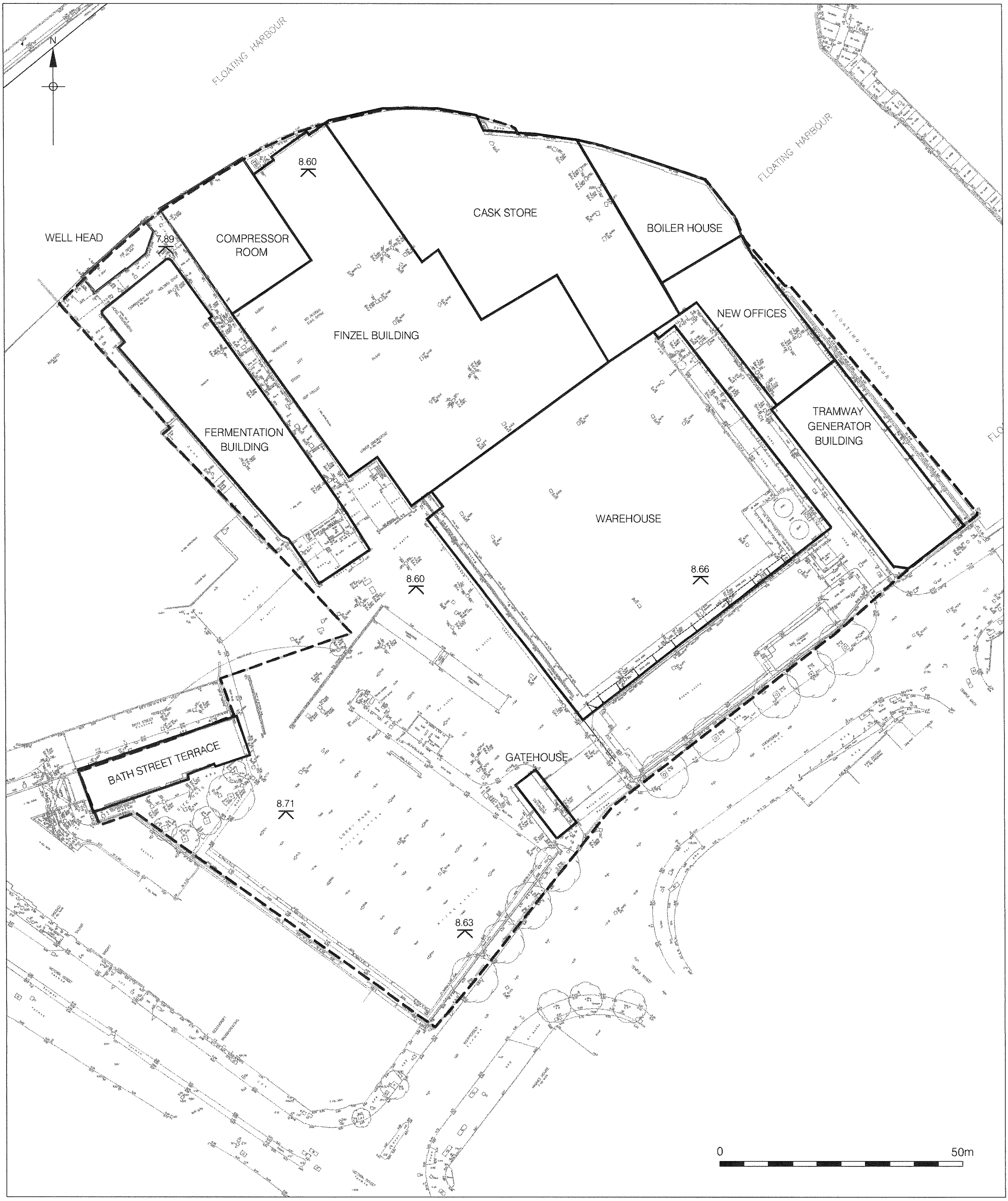


Figure 2
Current Site Layout
1:750

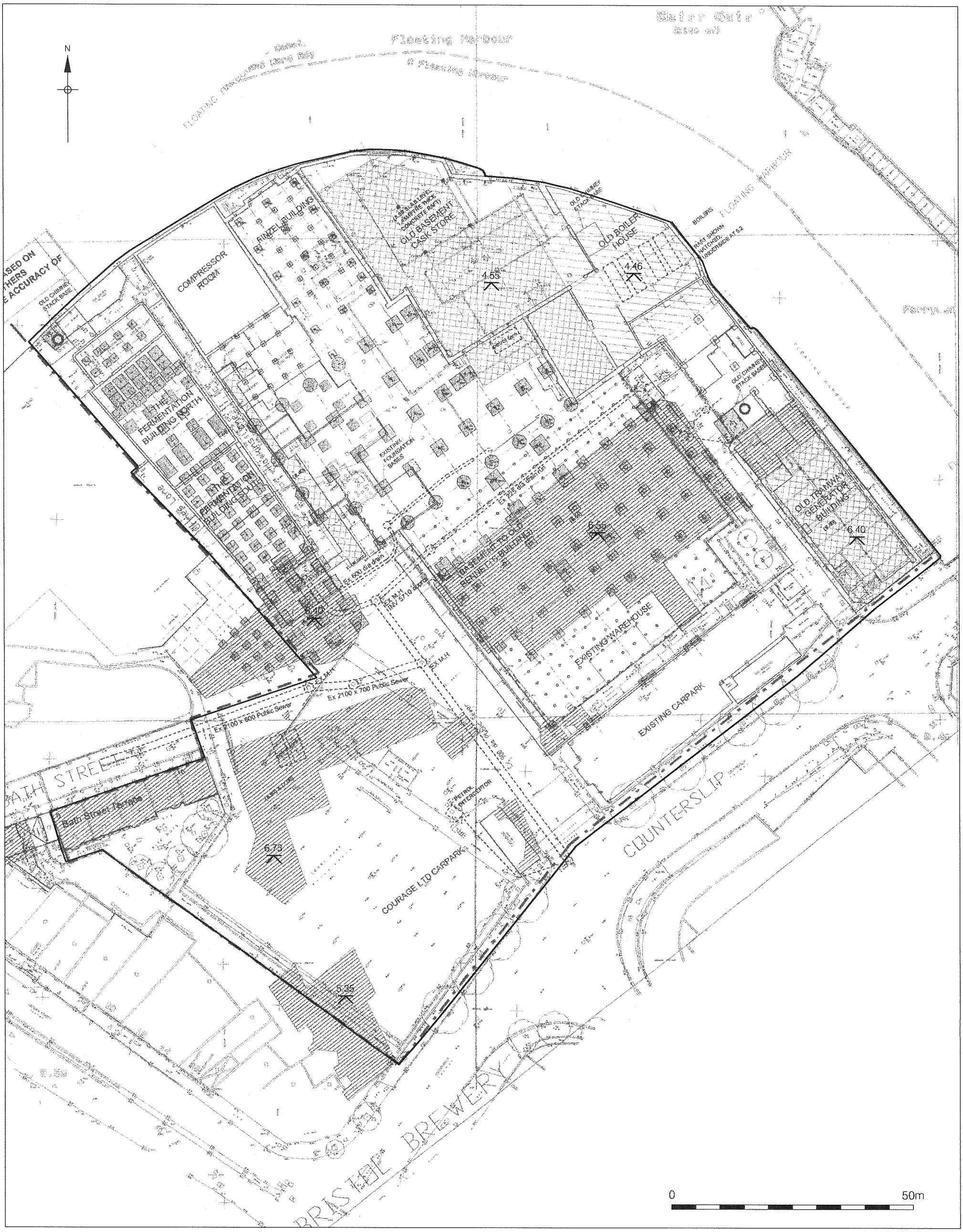
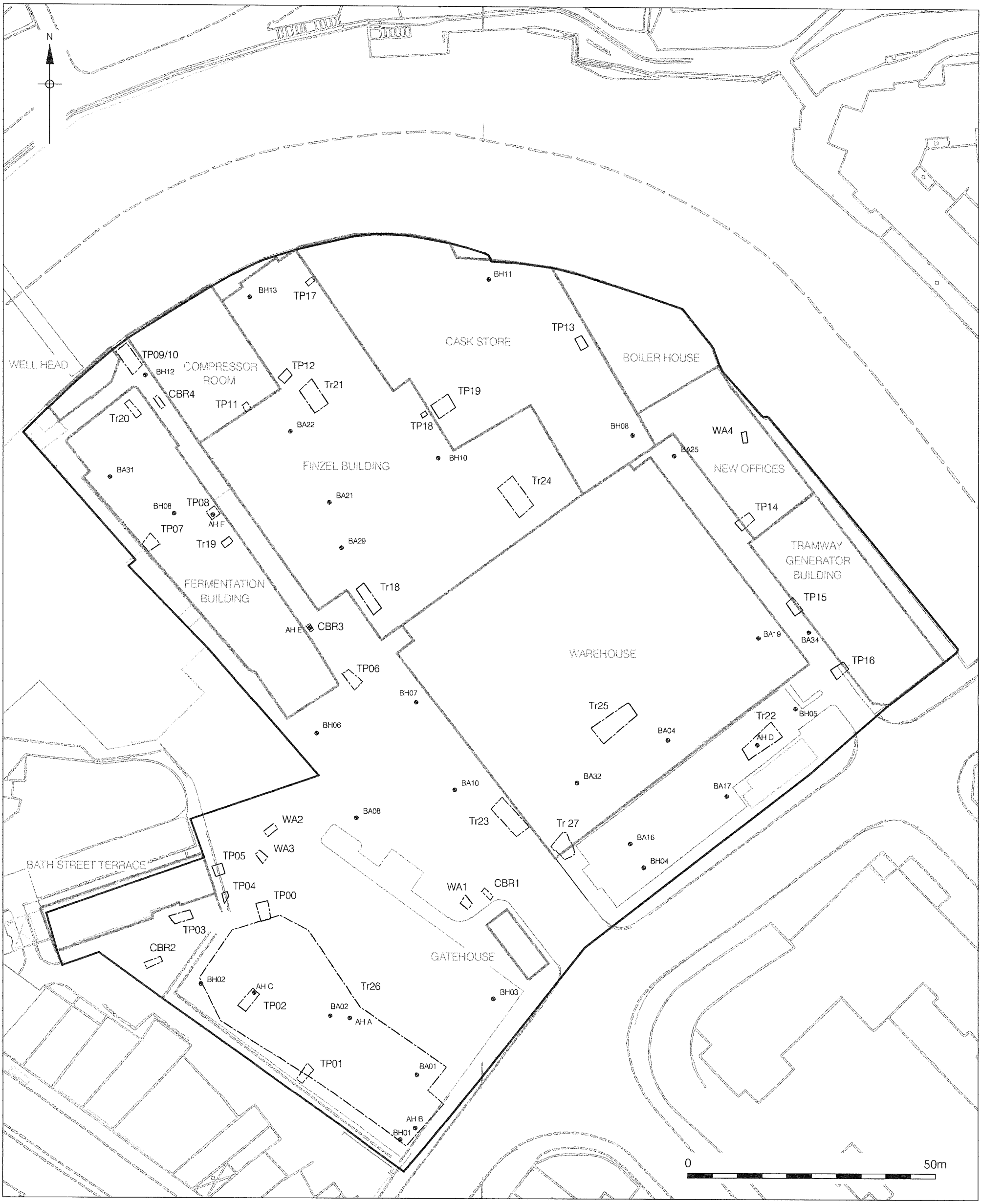


Figure 3
Current Layout Showing Basements
(after Clarke Bond drawing SB00106)
1:750

Figure 4
Proposed Basements in Development
(after Sheppard Robson drawing 2434_MP_00_102)
1:750



BH PCA Borehole
BA BaRAS Borehole
AH PCA Auger Hole

Figure 5
Trench, Trial Pit, Borehole and Auger Locations
1:750

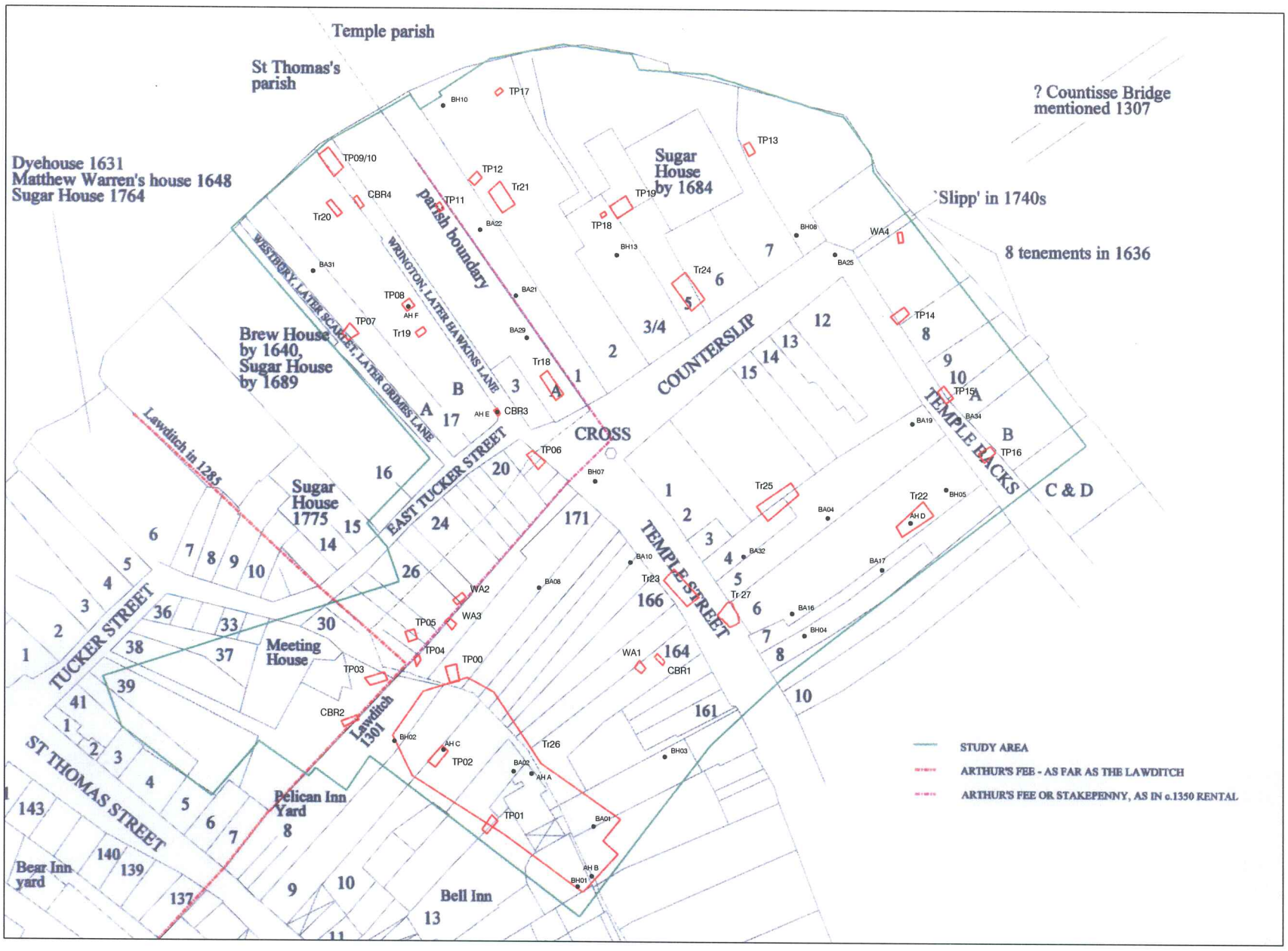


Figure 6
Trench, Trial Pit, Borehole and Auger Locations
Superimposed on Possible Medieval Properties (after Leech, 2000)
1:1250

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Archaeological desk top assessments of the site have been written by J. Bryant[9] and R. Leech[10], while the site has also been the subject of an archaeological field evaluation[11], an auger and borehole survey[12] and a watching brief[13] undertaken by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS). The results of these exercises are summarized below.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 A number of Bronze Age artefacts have been found in the area of the site, although no structural evidence has been recorded.

3.2.2 No other evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded in the area of the site.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 There is no evidence of Roman activity in the area of the site.

3.4 Saxon

3.4.1 The settlement of *Brigstowe*, 'the place by the bridge' was probably founded around the turn of the tenth century, north of the loop in the River Avon (now the Floating Harbour) in which the study site lies. It rapidly developed as a trading *entrepot* having, in particular, connections with Dublin and other Viking towns.

3.4.2 The walled town grew up on the north bank of the Avon, to the west of the site of the later castle, centred around the crossroads of the present day High Street, Corn Street, Broad Street and Wine Street. The street grid, formed of parallel thoroughfares, was similar to those of other late Saxon planned towns such as Wallingford.

3.4.3 It has been conjectured that the development of this area, to the south of the bridge around Tucker Street (in the area of present day Bath Street) and Redcliff Street

[9] J. Bryant, Archaeological Desktop Study of Courage Brewery Site, Counterslip, Bristol. Unpublished Report, BaRAS, 2001.
[10] R. Leech, A Desktop Evaluation of the Counterslip Brewery Site, Bristol. Unpublished Report, Cultural Heritage Services, 2000.
[11] Op. cit. in note 1.
[12] Op. cit. in note 2.

known as Arthur's Fee and Stakepenny, predated the Norman Conquest. This would have formed a defensive bridgehead for the town proper in a similar way as Southwark did for *Lundenburh*[14].

3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 Bristol continued to grow throughout much of the medieval period, becoming one of the major cities of England, with a monopoly of the lucrative Gascon trade and the establishment of a wool staple in 1326. By the middle of the 14th century, with the fall in the price of wool, and population losses from plague estimated at between 35 and 40 per cent, along with the underlying population decline across the whole of England caused by climate change, soil exhaustion, plague, and civic, financial and political instability, it has been suggested that there may have been a decline in the city's fortunes. The trade in cloths, however, despite fluctuations, appears to have made up for the decline in wool prices: average exports from Bristol rising from 2,000 cloths per anum in 1348 to 43,000 in the period 1392-5.[15] The area incorporating the study site, south of the bridge, was likewise developing in this period.

3.5.2 In the early 12th century, the study site seems to have fallen within two named districts; Redcliffe Fee, which belonged to the manor of Bedminster,[16] to the west and Temple Fee to the east: the land being granted to the Order by Richard, Earl of Gloucester, [17] although there is a reference to Arthur's Acre extending to the Law Ditch in the street of the fullers (Tucker Street) dating to 1285. It is presumed that this refers to the feature running roughly north south in the west of the study site which was still being referred to as 'Lawsditch' as late as 1985. This feature was identified in the BaRAS evaluation of 2002 and formed the boundary between Redcliffe Fee and Temple Fee for most of its southern length. Just south of the junction of the Law Ditch and Tucker Street the parish boundary turned eastwards towards the rear of the properties on the south side of Tucker Street, then 20m along Counterslip before turning north towards the river. If the hypothesis that Arthur's Fee was a Late Saxon fortified bridgehead is accepted, then the Law Ditch may have originally served in that period as a defensive obstacle. With the suppression of the Knights Templars in the early 14th century, Temple Fee was granted to the Hospitallers who owned the land until its sale to the Corporation of Bristol in 1544.[18]

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[13] Summarised in Bryant 2001
[14] Tim Tatton-Brown, The Topography of Anglo-Saxon London. Antiquity, Vol. LX no. 228, March 1986
[15] May McKisack, The Fourteenth Century, 1307-1399. Oxford University Press, 1959.
[16] Bruce Williams, The Excavation of Medieval and Post-Medieval Tenements at 94-102 Temple Street, Bristol,1975. Trans Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc 106, 1988
[17] www.about-bristol.co.uk
[18] Op. cit. in note 16

3.5.3 The area south of the bridge was part of Somerset until 1373 when it was united with Bristol proper, although for practical purposes the separate administrative units had been co-operating for some time. A charter dating to c.1164-70 had given the same rights to the men of 'the Marsh near the bridge of Bristol' as those enjoyed by the inhabitants north of the river. In 1188 the *metes* of the town included Brightneebridge (Bedminster Parade) and Aldebury (Totterdown). The tax returns for 1312 show that the houses within Arthur's Fee were treated as part of St Mary le Port, north of the bridge, while those in the eastern part of Tucker Street, beyond the Law Ditch, were included in the parish of Redcliff.

3.5.4 The medieval street plan on the site is well documented and shown on a number of maps, the earliest being that of 1568 by Smith. To the north of the site, in the area of present day Bath Street, the 'z' shaped Tucker Street led from the Bristol Bridge to join Temple Street, in the centre of the site, which ran south towards Brislington, Keynsham and Bath. Tucker Street was referred to as *in vico Fullonem*, the street of the fullers, in a document dating to 1216-1272, again in 1285 and later. Eastwards to the river, from the junction of Tucker Street and Temple Street, ran Counterslip which was also known as East Tucker Street in this period. This street is well documented, being recorded as *Contassi slupe* in the Great Red Book of 1382 and *Contasslipe* in 1403. There may have been another bridge over the Avon here as there is a reference to *pontem Countisse* in a property deed of 1306-7. Running northwards to the river from the junction of Tucker Street, Temple Street and Counterslip was Wrington Lane, documented in 1397, although it was known later as Hawkins Lane. Some 15-20m to the west of Wrington Lane and running parallel to it was Westbury Lane, documented in a will of 1440. By 1464 it was known as Scarlet Lane and remained as such until at least the 17th century, later becoming known as Grimes Lane. The southwest of the site would have been occupied by buildings fronting onto St Thomas Street, now Victoria Street.

3.5.5 Fullers and dyers have been identified as living in the area of medieval Tucker Street which is representative of the importance of the cloth trade to Bristol in this period. Brewing was also taking place in the area: in 1426 a tenement on Tucker Street was occupied by one John Brewere. The "capital" or substantial house of Gilbert Pokerel was documented in the 14th century as standing on the south side of Counterslip, probably in the plot of no, 12. Further substantial stone buildings are known to have existed on Temple Street in this period.

3.5.6 The 2002 BaRAS evaluation found structural evidence associated with deposits containing pottery dating from the mid 12th-14th century across the site. More specifically in:

- Trench 1, within the Old Fermentation Building,
- Trench 7, in the Finzel Building[19],
- Trench 8, in the Finzel Building,
- Trench 11, in the carpark south-east of the existing warehouse,
- Trench 13, in the main carpark,
- Trench 14, in the main carpark.

Further medieval deposits and cut features were identified in:

- Trench 5, south-east of the Old Boiler House,
- Trench 9, in the north of the main carpark,
- Trench 10, in the south of the existing warehouse.

The 1985 watching brief undertaken during ground reduction prior to the construction of the existing warehouse recorded a number of medieval structures including an oven or furnace, walls, and a cellar.

3.6 Post-Medieval

3.6.1 Bristol continued to be an important trading centre throughout the early post-medieval period. In the 1690s the Royal Africa Company lost its monopoly of the slave trade. As a result, Bristol, with its favourable location for voyaging to both west Africa and the New World, rapidly became the largest slave trading port in England, overtaking London in the 1730s. In the same period Bristol was physically expanding and overtook Norwich as the country's second city[20].

3.6.2 In the post-medieval period both brewing and sugar refining were taking place in the area of the site, at least six properties being used for brewing or distilling by the late 18th century, while a sugar house (formerly a brewhouse) was established at no. 7 Counterslip by 1684. Three other sugar houses are recorded as existing on or close to Tucker Street just outside of the study area. The remnants of the once dominant cloth industry were still represented on site: no. 6 Counterslip being recorded as a dyehouse in 1723 before becoming a distillery prior to 1748. On the corner of Hawkins Lane and Counterslip was a public house, The Fourteen Stars, which may have previously been a private residence. While a number of large houses have been recorded in this period, it seems likely that the area was mainly occupied by

[19] As designated in Peter Moore & Ken Sabel, Assessment of Existing Survey Data and Specification for further Archaeological Building Recording of the Bristol Brewery, Counterslip, City of Bristol. Unpublished report, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., March 2004.

craftsmen and working people, who would have lived in smaller houses such as those recorded in 1636 within the plot of the later no. 6 Counterslip.

3.6.3 In the late 18th century it was decided to improve access to the Bristol Bridge from the southern suburbs, resulting in the replacement of the narrow and winding Tucker Street by a wide and straight thoroughfare, the present day Bath Street. The terraced houses, on the southern side of the street, were constructed with basements extending both in front and behind the standing buildings, while the ground floors were built as shops.

3.6.4 Until the early 19th century the River Avon, bounding the north-east and north-west of the site, was tidal with large mud banks being visible at low tide. In 1809, however, the construction of The Cut, diverting the course of the Avon, effectively canalised the river within the centre of the city which became known as the "Float" and is now known as The Floating Harbour.

3.6.5 A Baptist Chapel was opened on the south side of Counterslip in 1810 and was enlarged in 1839. It was converted into warehousing in 1876.

3.6.6 In 1788 Philip George and Partners had bought out the brewery owned by James Grimes situated to the west of Grimes Lane. By 1828 the brewery had expanded to occupy the area between Grimes and Hawkins Lanes along with a strip to the east of Hawkins Lane.

3.6.7 In 1841 a new bridge, St Phillip's, was constructed to the north-east of the site, replacing the ferry service which had been estimated to be carrying 115,500 persons per year. To aid access through to Bath Street a new thoroughfare, Phillip Street, was built running from the bridge to the junction of Temple Street and Bath Street.

3.6.8 The sugarhouse at no. 7 Counterslip was acquired by Conrad Finzel in 1839, but in 1846 it was destroyed in a fire. The replacement was built on a larger scale and operated until 1881; much of the building standing until World War II when it suffered severe bomb damage.

3.6.9 The bombing also severely damaged the Bennetts Brothers' works (south of Counterslip), destroyed nos. 18 and 19 Bath Street and nos. 1, 2 and 3 Temple Street, No. 7 was also severely damaged. In the 1950's an extension to the old Bennetts' building was constructed but the bomb damaged areas on the north side of

[20] Richard Newman, The Historical Archaeology of Britain, c.1540-1900. Sutton, 2001

Counterslip remained in ruins until the 1960's when the brewery buildings were extended.

3.6.10 In 1985 the eastern half of the terraced houses on the south side of Bath Street were demolished along with the Bennetts Building extension, to be replaced by the existing warehouse and carpark.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Estuarine alluvium above sand and gravel, overlying Triassic Redcliff sandstone, forms the underlying geology of the site.

4.2 The extant ground level of the study site is relatively flat, sitting at around 8.50 - 9.50m OD within a loop of the Floating Harbour.

5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

5.1 A Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation[21] and a Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Geo-Environmental Works[22] were prepared by Eric Norton of Norton Thompson Associates which defined the objectives of the evaluation as:

i. to determine, as far as is reasonably possible (given its scope), the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological remains that are liable to be affected by the proposed redevelopment;
ii. to seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing foundations, other disturbances and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits.

5.2 More specifically:

i. If found, what is the nature and function of any prehistoric activity on the Site and how does it relate to any already known from the area?
ii. It is postulated that the medieval bank of the Avon may have been some 50m to the south of the present Harbour wall. If possible, what further evidence can be found in this zone to define the true alignment of the medieval river?
iii. Is there any evidence of medieval and post-medieval waterfront structures in the aforementioned zone? Has any ground levelling and reclamation taken place? What other medieval and post-medieval activities can be discerned from the evidence?
iv. The present Grimes Lane and Hawkins Lane have 18th century names but follow the routes of medieval lanes, part of a system of slipways leading down to the river between properties. Can any evidence be discerned for these medieval precursors and any other now disappeared lanes?

5.3 The specification further states:

Whereas the actual positions of the Law Ditch to the north and south of the Site are a matter of archaeological record, its alignment as it traverses the Site is less certain. Two alternative routes have been postulated: Route 1, some 15m inside the carpark,

[21] Op. cit. in note 5

where it was recorded by BaRAS in Evaluation Trench T13 and Route 2, which is much closer to the carpark's western edge. As an extensive basement proposed for the carpark is likely to include Route 1 within its footprint, it is essential that this matter is resolved as soon as possible.

[22] Op. cit. in note 6

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Ten evaluation trenches (Trs. 18-27), twenty-seven geo-environmental trial pits (TPs. 00-8, 9/10, 11-19, WA1-4 and CBR 1-4) and thirteen boreholes (Bhs. 1-13) were excavated and monitored across the site. The trench numbering system follows on from that used by BaRAS in 2002 (suggested Trenches 15, 16 and 17 were subsumed within Trench 26). A further area in the SW of the site, some 20m x 60m in extent was excavated to reveal the course of the Law Ditch (Fig. 4). All trenches and the Law Ditch area were machine excavated under archaeological supervision in shallow spits, using a toothless bucket until the first archaeological horizon, or natural, was encountered (Plate 2). These were then cleaned by hand, recorded and, where appropriate, the archaeological features and deposits thereby exposed were assessed, augured and/or sampled. Some trenches had to be moved from their original intended positions because of the presence of buried live services.

6.2 The geo-environmental trial pits were machine excavated under archaeological supervision and recorded in section. The cores from the boreholes were recorded and samples taken where appropriate (N.B. the height data from both the boreholes and augur probes may include elements of error, due to the effects of compression and the relatively high water table. Auger Hole B, in particular, was extremely slushy with the result that, although the relative stratigraphic sequence can be defined, the actual measurements are dubious and have not, therefore, been included in the text).

6.3 Three boreholes and one auger hole were monitored for environmental purposes by Nick Branch, Chris Green and Gemma Swindle of Archaeoscape, Department of Geography, Royal Holloway University of London. This environmental assessment consisted of the recovery of continuous borehole core samples (100x5cm) and recording of the lithostratigraphy from Auger Hole C, and cable percussion core samples recovered from Boreholes 02, 07 and 12 to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the sedimentary history. The results are presented in Appendix 6. Bulk samples were taken from appropriate contexts for plant macrofossil analysis by A. Vaughan-Williams, also of Archaeoscape. The results are presented in Appendix 7.

6.4 All deposits were recorded on pro forma context sheets, trench plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record was also kept of all the trenches in both black and white print and colour slide. Finds were collected according to standard retrieval methods.

6.5 A temporary benchmark was established on the site with a value of 9.46m OD which was brought in from a benchmark located on the church of St Peter, with a value of 19.62m OD.

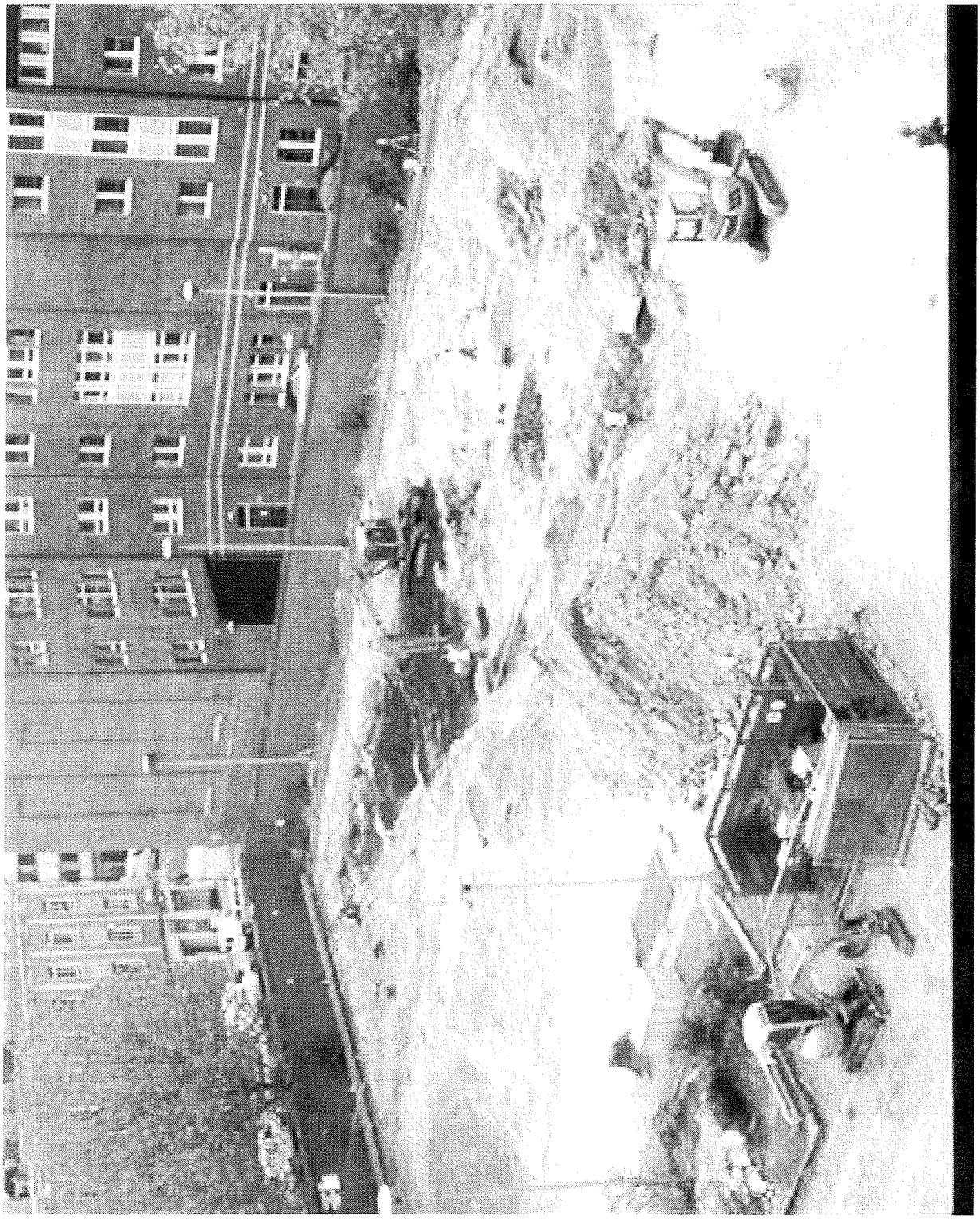


Plate 2. View of Trench 26 from the north.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Evaluation Trenches (see Appendix 2 for a full list of contexts [ ])

7.1.1 Trench 18 (Fig. 7)

7.1.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered in this trench, located in the south of the Finzel Building were floor surface [264] in the SE of the trench and deposit [257] in the NW. Surface [264] comprised blocks of sandstone up to 0.20m x 0.20m in size bonded with yellowish mortar with a top height of 7.40m OD. Deposit [257] comprised a fairly compact, reddish brown, clay silt with occasional fragments of sandstone, mortar and frequent charcoal. Recorded at a height of 7.67m OD, this deposit was interpreted as a garden soil. The mortar and the masonry of surface [264] suggest a medieval date, and, while no dating material was recovered from it, garden soil [257] appears to be of the same period due to its stratigraphic position.

7.1.1.2 Overlying garden soil [257] was a number of possible demolition layers. Deposit [250] comprised a moderately compacted matrix of light brown clay and mid brown silt with mortar flecks, and occasional sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks. Deposits [251], [252], [253] and [256] were recorded separately as overlying [250] but probably represent lenses or variations within the same deposition event, the top lying at between 7.69 and 7.55m OD. This phase of activity suggests the demolition of a structure associated with garden soil [257], but not necessarily that represented by surface [264], as it was not overlain by rubble [250]/[251]/[252]/ [253]/[256].

7.1.1.3 Surface [264] was overlain by a further floor surface [263]. At a height of 7.47m OD, it comprised a number of dark grey sandstone blocks measuring up to 0.15m x 0.20m in size, and was possibly bonded with a compact dark grey silt. Further floor surface [261] appears to belong to this phase of activity and comprised a series of sandstone blocks up to 0.50m x 0.20m in size. This surface was encountered at 7.49m OD. This phase appears to show further structural activity in the SE of the trench. This activity may have been contemporary with or later than the demolition activity recorded in the NW of the trench; the stratigraphic relationship being unclear. The nature of these masonry surfaces, however, suggests a medieval date.

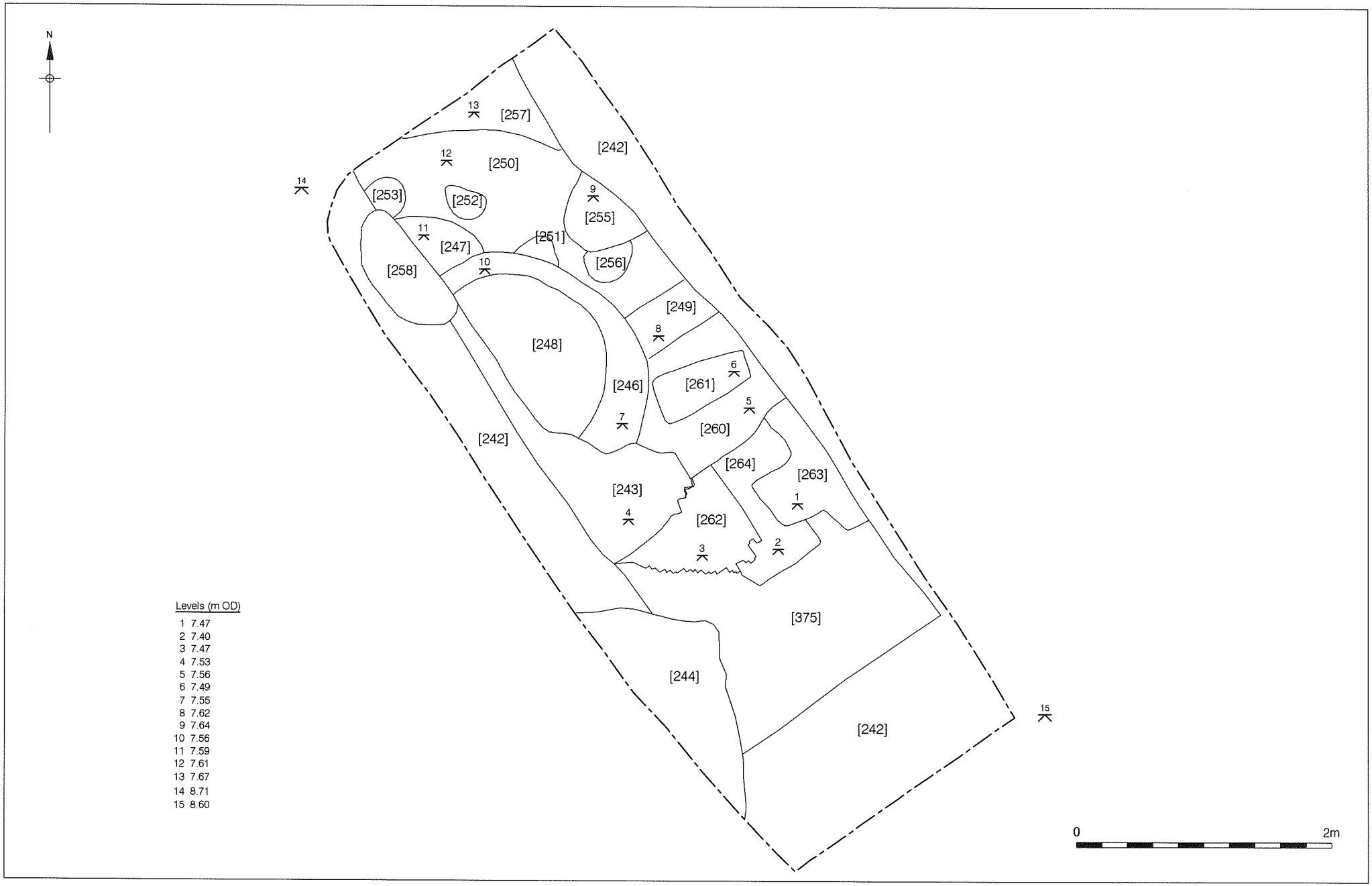


Figure 7
Trench 18
1:40

7.1.1.4 Slightly overlying floor surface [264] was another floor surface [262]. This comprised ceramic brick tiles, approximately 0.05 x 0.15 x 0.10m in size, laid on edge, and with a top height of 7.47m OD. A further floor surface [260] overlay surfaces [263] and [261]. This comprised sandstone blocks, up to 0.20 x 0.10m in size, bonded with a reddish mortar and a height recorded at 7.56m OD. Also overlying surface [261], and demolition deposit [250]/[251]/[252]/[253]/[256], was a possibly circular structure [246]. This was built of irregular sandstone blocks, up to 0.20 x 0.20m in size, was bonded with pinkish mortar and was encountered at a height of between 7.56 and 7.55m OD. Within the circular structure was deposit [248] which comprised a compact, mid-dark brown, clay silt with a large amount of ash. Structure [246] has been tentatively identified as a medieval (bread?) oven. Two further surfaces, [247] and [249], overlay demolition deposit [250]/[251]/[252]/[253]/[256] and were probably associated with oven [246]. They comprised Pennant sandstone slabs, measuring up to 0.15 x 0.15 x 0.03m in size, were bonded with reddish mortar, and were observed at a height of between 7.62 and 7.59m OD.

7.1.1.5 Cutting demolition deposit [250]/[251]/[252]/[253]/[256] was the construction cut [254] for fragmentary wall foundation [255]. The remains of this wall foundation was built of brick and was bonded with a light grey mortar. It possibly ran NE/SW and was found at a top height of 7.64m OD. Overlying possible oven [246] and floor surfaces [262], [260] and [247] was wall foundation [243]. This too was built of bricks measuring 0.20 x 0.07 x 0.12m and was bonded with grey mortar. Running NW/SE, the top of this wall foundation was encountered at between 8.39 and 8.00m OD. These wall foundations may be parts of the same structure, the nature of the bricks and mortar suggesting a 19th century date.

7.1.1.6 Cutting wall foundation [243] were two probably 20th century features, [375] and [258], which were probably associated with the construction of the current building. Similarly, the disturbance to wall foundation [255] is thought to have occurred in this period.

7.1.1.7 The above features and deposits were sealed by modern made-ground [244] and the current concrete slab [242] which exists at between 8.71 and 8.60m OD.

7.1.2 Trench 19 (Fig. 8)

7.1.2.1 This trench, located within the Old Fermentation Building, contained a pipe made of concrete [274], running NE/SW and observed at 7.93m OD, and modern backfill [273] which were sealed by the current concrete slab [272] which was encountered at 8.62m OD. This drain run may possibly represent the ghost of an earlier alleyway

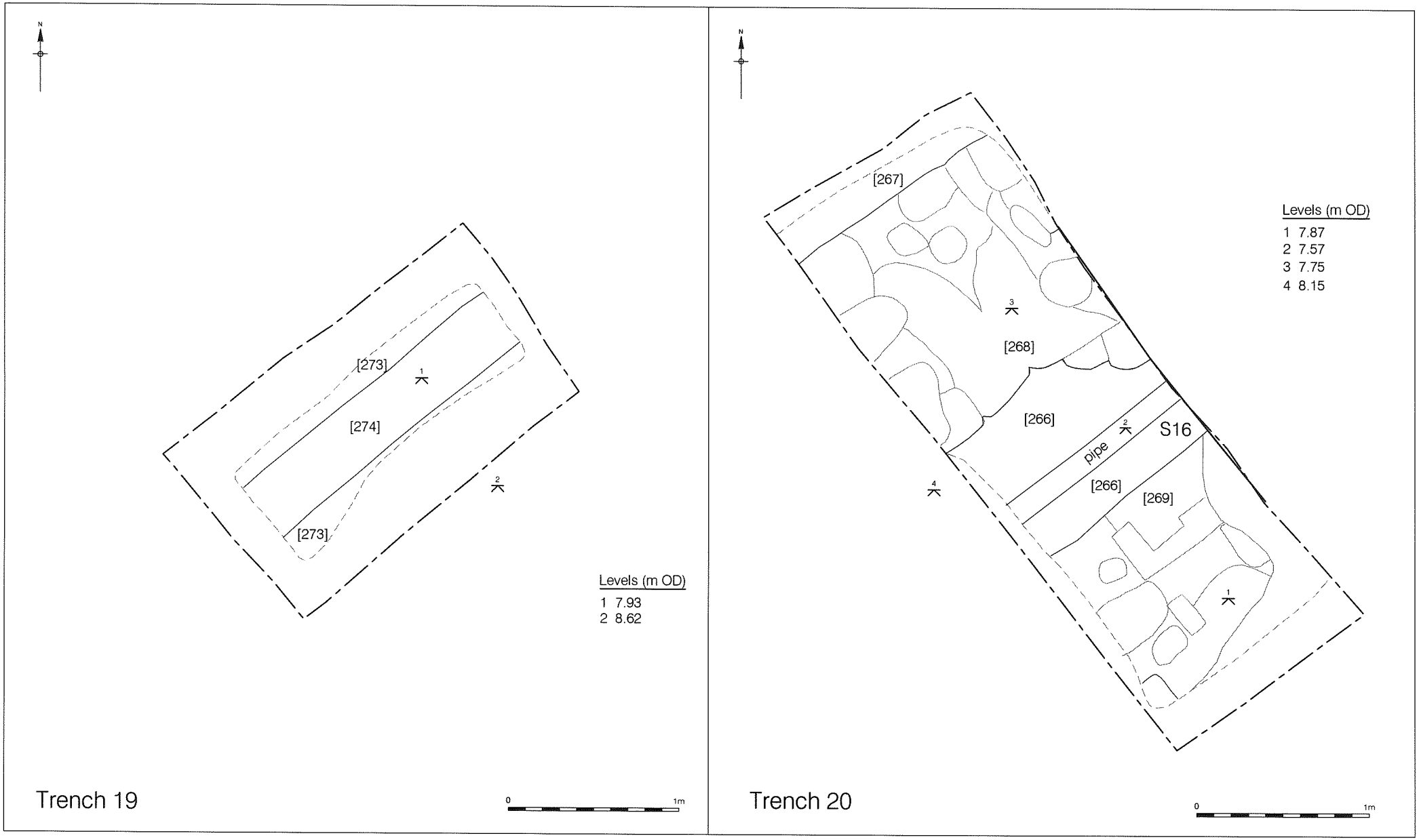


Figure 8
Trench 19 and Trench 20
1:30

running between Hawkins Lane and Grimes Lane. Although the cartographic evidence does not show all individual alleyways, the data from Trench 26, see below, suggest that even modern drain runs may have predecessors which appear to have existed within alleyways.

7.1.3 Trench 20 (Fig. 8)

7.1.3.1 The earliest deposits exposed in this trench, located in the Fabrication Shop, were floor surfaces [268] and [269], which were each hewn from a single large slab of Pennant sandstone and recorded at between 7.79 and 7.55m OD. They appeared to have had rectangular and sub-rectangular holes cut into them which suggests that they may have formed the bases or platforms for something else such as machinery.

7.1.3.2 Possible machine bases [268] and [269] were cut by [266], a NE/SW running linear feature with vertical sides whose fill [265] contained three sherds of pottery dated to 1650-1800. This feature probably represents the cut for a drain.

7.1.3.3 The above feature and masonry were sealed by 19th/20th century made-ground [271] which was, in turn, sealed by the present concrete slab [270] which was recorded at 8.15m OD.

7.1.4 Trench 21 (Fig. 9)

7.1.4.1 The earliest deposits recorded in this trench, located in the NW of the Finzel Building, were wall foundations [33] and [96]. Foundation [33], with a top height of 8.21m OD, was constructed of red, unfrogged bricks measuring 227 x 92 x 67mm, and was bonded with a light grey mortar. It ran 2.17m NW/SE, was up to 0.63m wide and had at least seven courses. Foundation [96], of similar construction, ran on a similar alignment, was up to 0.23m wide, had at least two courses and had a top height of 7.53m OD. These foundations probably represent a basemented structure dating to the 19th century.

7.1.4.2 Foundations [33] and [96] were partly overlain by [97] a layer of dumped demolition material which filled the associated basement, and was encountered at between 7.48 and 7.44m OD.

7.1.4.3 Cutting demolition layer [97] was the construction cut [95] for a concrete slab [94] (Fig.5) which was found at a height of 7.71m OD and was up to 0.20m thick. Two stone slabbed surfaces, [30] and [31] were built onto [94] along with brick wall

Figure 9
Trench 21 plans
1:50

foundations [32] and [29]. Wall foundation [37] also appears to belong to this phase of activity which represents a 20th century structure [27] associated with the brewery.

7.1.4.4 Some of the 20th century masonry was overlain by demolition deposits [28], [34] and [36]. Demolition layer [34] was itself cut by a later 20th century service trench [437] which contained a manhole. The above features and deposits were sealed by made-ground [435] and the current concrete surface [436] which was encountered at between 9.28 and 9.26m OD.

7.1.5 Trench 22 (Fig. 10)

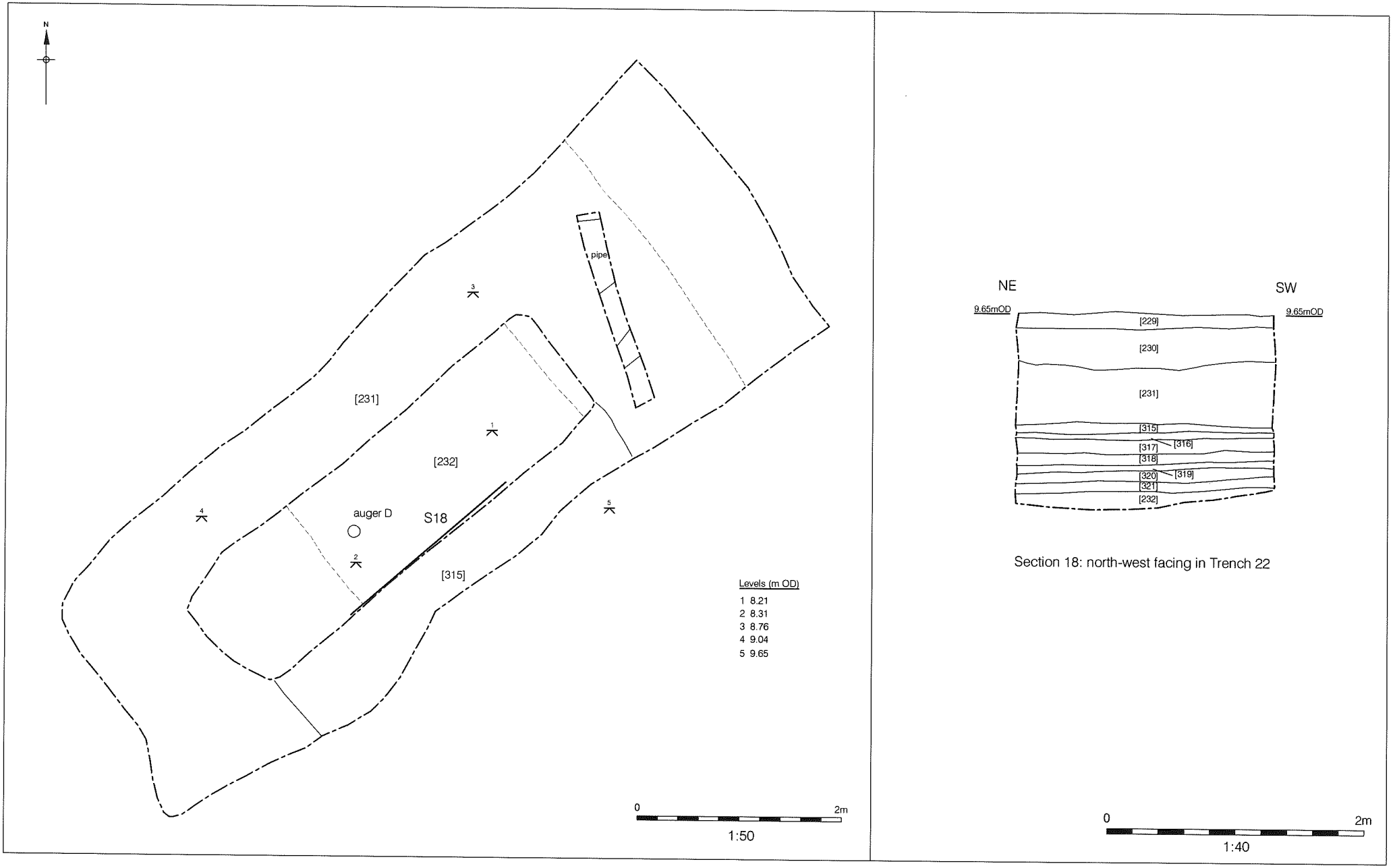
7.1.5.1 The lowest deposit recorded in Auger hole D, in the base of this trench, located in the carpark south of the existing warehouse, was [471], a compact, light greenish brown, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. This deposit was over 0.13m thick, with a top height of 7.36m OD and interpreted as redeposited alluvium of possible medieval date, due to similarities with other deposits recorded across the site.

7.1.5.2 Overlying [471] in Auger hole D was [470], a moderately compacted, mid-dark brownish grey, clay silt containing frequent charcoal and chalk flecks. Observed at 7.64m OD and 0.28m thick, this deposit was interpreted as made-ground or garden soil.

7.1.5.3 Above [470] in Auger hole D was [469], a friable, mid-dark yellowish brown, clay sand silt matrix with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks and small sandstone fragments. Encountered at 8.23m OD and 0.59m thick, this deposit was again identified as made-ground or garden soil.

7.1.5.4 Overlying [469] in Auger hole D, and visible in the base of Trench 22 was [232], a friable, dark grey, silty sand with frequent mortar fragments. Encountered at between 8.31 and 8.27m OD, this deposit was up to 0.08m thick and was interpreted as a make-up layer for overlying mortar floor surface [321]. This floor surface was encountered at between 8.39 and 8.31m OD and was up to 0.10m thick. It probably indicates an internal floor of a building.

7.1.5.5 Sealing floor surface [321] was a layer of moderately compacted, light greenish brown sand [320]. Observed at between 8.45 and 8.39m OD and up to 0.08m thick, this deposit was recorded as a possible bedding layer or made-ground deposit. Above [320] was [319], a friable, dark grey, silty sand layer. Found at between 8.51 and 8.45m OD and up to 0.06m thick, this deposit was interpreted as either made-



Section 18: north-west facing in Trench 22

Figure 10
Trench 22

ground or a bedding layer for the overlying concrete floor surface [318]. This floor surface was recorded at between 8.53 and 8.51m OD and was up to 0.10m thick.

Plate 3. View of Trench 22 from the south-west.

7.1.5.6 Above floor surface [318] was a layer of 19th/20th century made-ground [317] which was located at between 8.69 and 8.67m OD and was up to 0.03m thick. This, in turn, was overlain by [316], a sand layer, encountered at between 8.72 and 8.70m OD and up to 0.09m thick, which formed the bedding for [315], a possible further mortar surface. This surface, found at between 8.81 and 8.73m OD and up to 0.10m thick, was more sandy than [321], and may, in fact, represent a bedding for a removed surface.

7.1.5.7 The above deposits were sealed by two 20th century make-up layers, [231] and [230], which were, in turn sealed by the current brick surface [229] which currently lies at a height of 9.65m OD.

7.1.6 Trench 23 (Fig. 11)

7.1.6.1 The earliest archaeological evidence recorded in this trench, located in the NE of the main carpark, was a 19th century brick culverted sewer [238] running NW/SE down the line of the former Temple Street. The top of this sewer was observed at 7.39m OD. Associated with the brick sewer were three deposits of concrete, [227], [228] and [431] which were observed at between 7.71 and 7.25m OD. Concrete deposits [227] and [431] were overlain by backfill deposits [236], [237] and [239], encountered at

Plate 4. View of Trench 23 from the south-east.

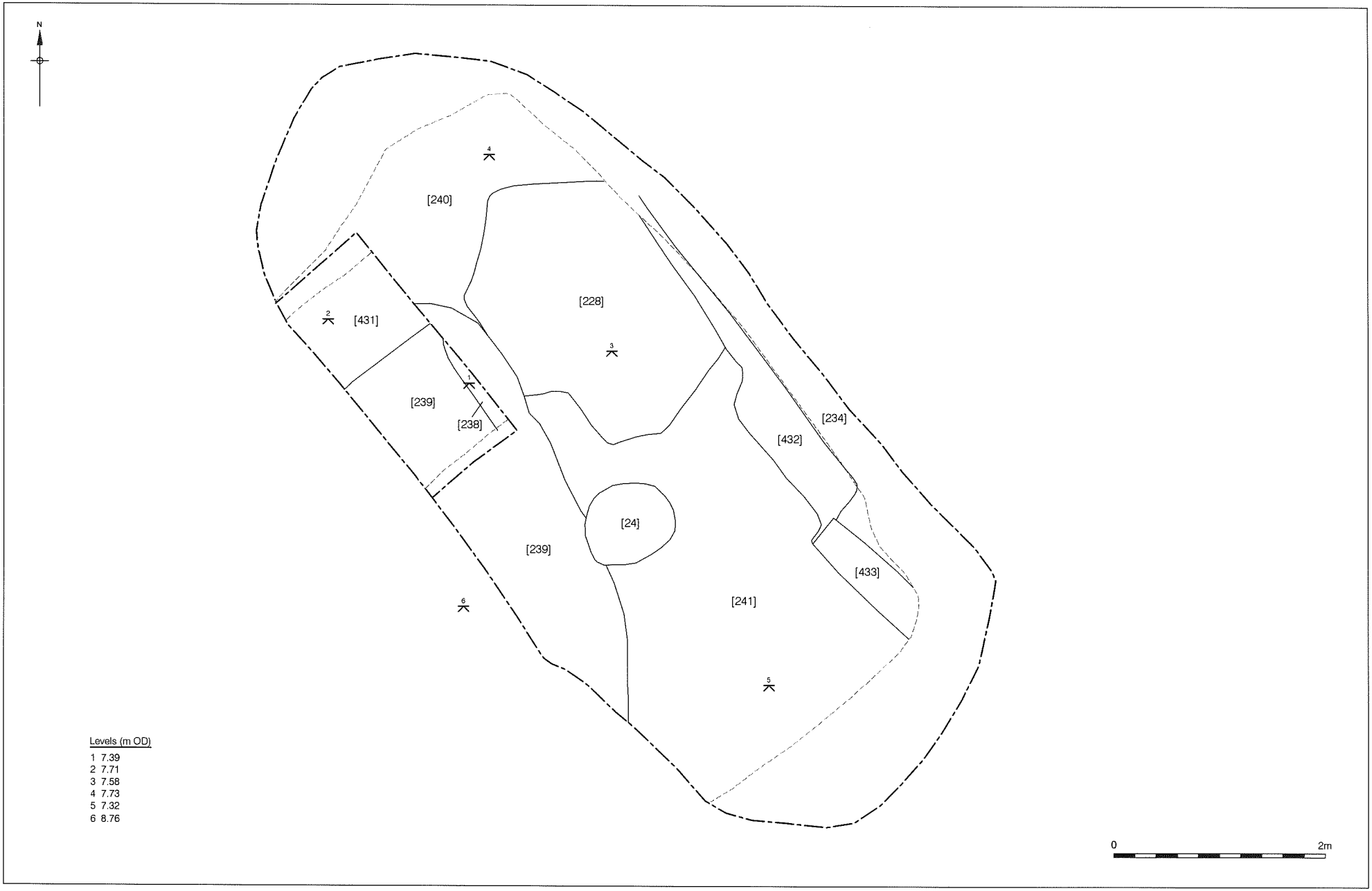


Figure 11
Trench 23
1:50

between 7.95 and 7.81m OD, while concrete [228] was overlain by backfill deposits [240] and [241], which had a top height of between 7.73 and 7.32m OD.

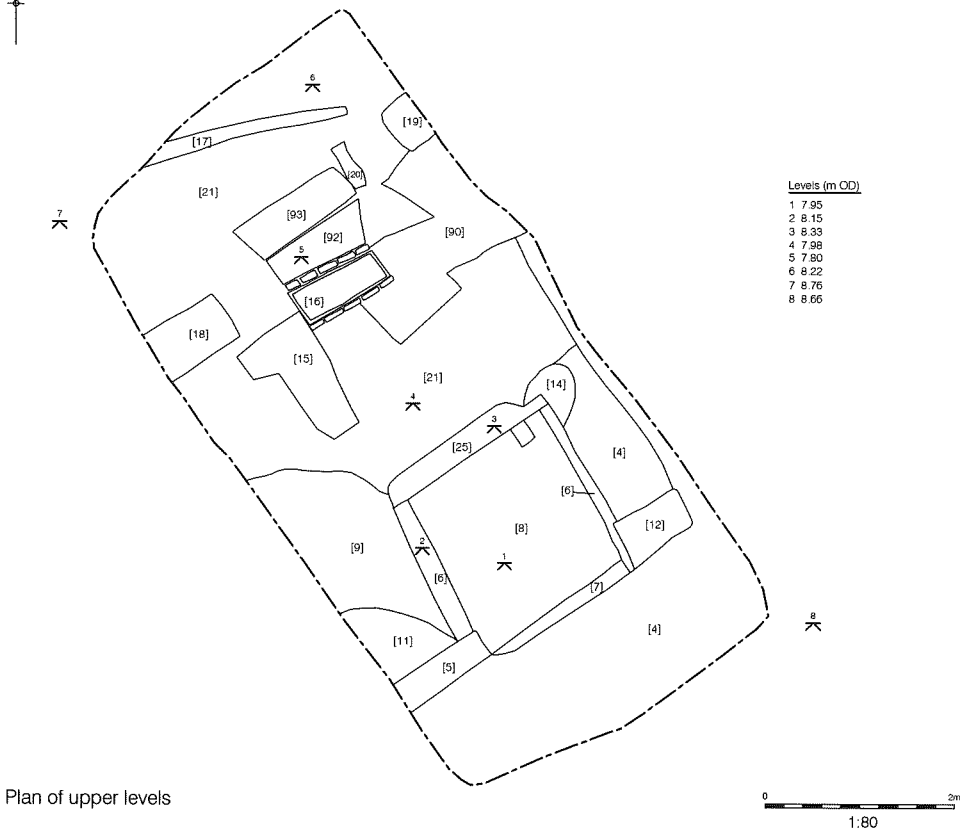
7.1.6.2 Backfill [236] was overlain by a sand bedding layer [235] for a 20th century pipe [430] which had a top height of 8.03m OD. A small 19th/20th century pit [24] was recorded cutting into backfill [241]. Two further 19th/20th century pipes, [432] and [433], were recorded above the backfill deposits. The above features and deposits were overlain by made-ground [234] and the current concrete and brick carpark surface [40] which was lying at between 8.76 and 8.72m OD.

7.1.7 Trench 24 (Fig. 12)

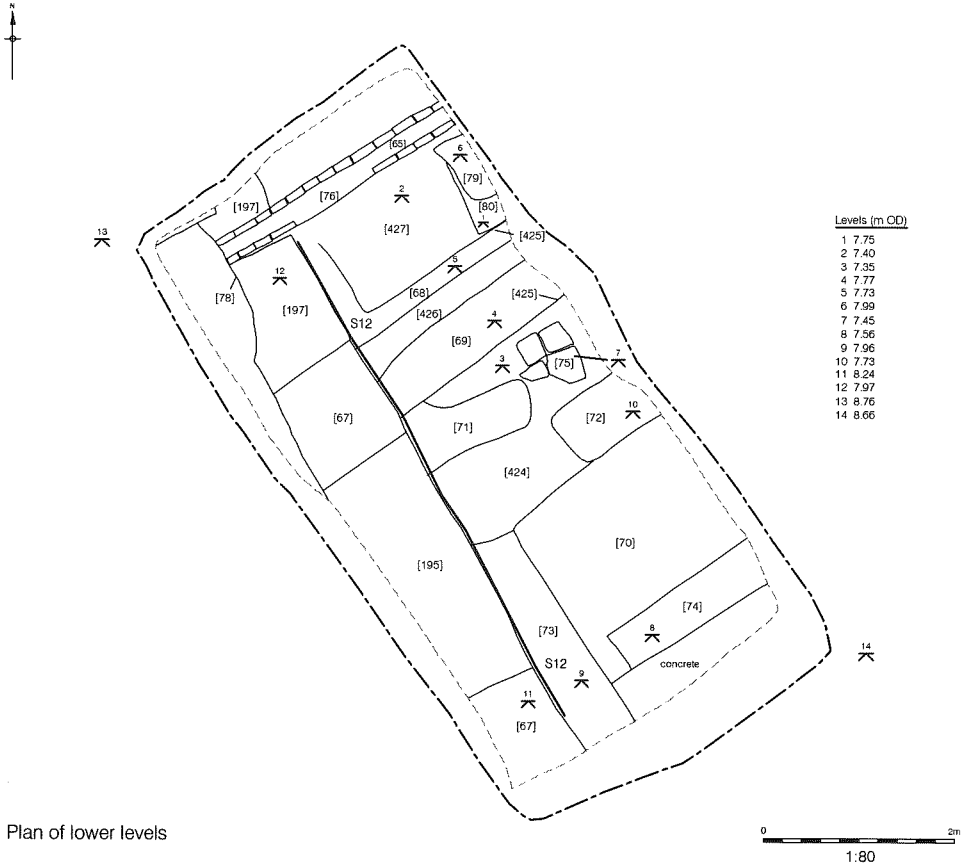
7.1.7.1 The earliest deposit recorded in this trench, located in the NE of the Finzel Building, was Pennant sandstone wall foundation [80]. With a top height of 7.75m OD this foundation comprised one large block of stone (1.05m NW/SE x >0.40m SW/NE x >0.25m thick) with smaller flatter stones on top, bonded by a dark silty sand. Although no dating evidence was associated with this foundation it is assumed that it belongs to the 18th century at the latest and appears to be within the plot of the former no. 6 Counterslip. This foundation may represent a fragment of the building which was a dyehouse in 1723 and, by 1748, had been converted into a distillery.

7.1.7.2 To the NW of, and abutting, foundation [80] a deposit of 18th/19th century building rubble [427] was recorded at a height of 7.40m OD. Similar deposits [424] and [422] were recorded to the south of Trench 24 with top heights of between 7.39 and 7.34m OD. Deposit [422] was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.50m (c.6.90m OD) before ground water was reached. These deposits were interpreted as infilling of possible cellars or basements associated with wall foundation [80].

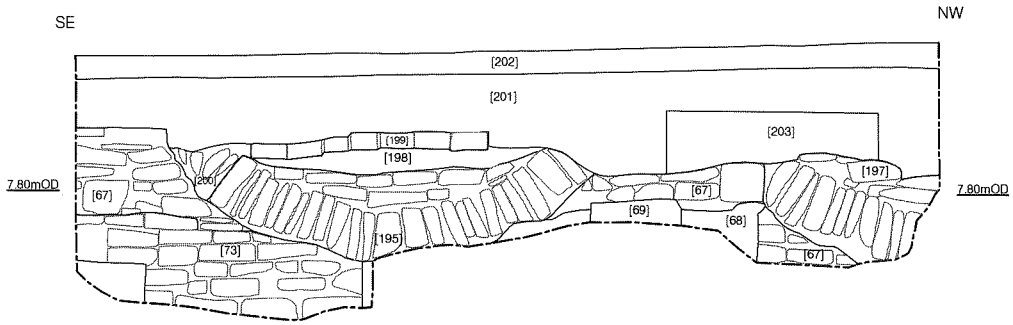
7.1.7.3 Cutting rubble deposits [424] and [427] was a construction cut [425] running more than 2m SW/NE and up to 1.00m wide. Within the cut were two, SW/NE running, Pennant sandstone (possible) wall foundations [68] and [69]. Both walls used roughly hewn blocks and were bonded with a gritty sandy mortar. [69] was encountered at 7.77m OD, was up to 0.56m wide and would appear to be a wall foundation. [68], recorded with a top height of 7.73m OD was only some 0.20m wide and may represent the side culvert of a drain running along the NW side of [69]. This possible drain was filled by a rubble deposit [426]. To the north of [68] a further wall foundation [79] comprising three flat blocks of Pennant sandstone had been constructed on top of foundation [80] on a possible NW/SE alignment and had a top height of 7.99m OD. South of wall foundation [69] and overlying rubble deposit [424] was a fragment of stone slabbed floor [75]. Encountered at 7.45m OD, it comprised



Plan of upper levels



Plan of lower levels



Section 12: north-east facing in Trench 24

Figure 12
Trench 24

four pieces of slab and covered an area measuring 0.65m NW/SE by 0.60m SW/NE. To the south of possible slabbed floor [75] were three wall foundations [72], [73] and [74]. Wall foundation [72] was built of brick and sandstone, was aligned SW/NE and had a top height of between 7.73 and 7.53m OD. Foundation [73] ran NW/SE, was built of sandstone and had a top height of between 7.96 and 7.41m OD. Foundation [74] ran SW/NE, was built of sandstone, and its top was located at between 7.72 and 7.56m OD. Within the three wall foundations, and with a top height of 7.39m OD, was a compacted gritty sand layer [70] which probably represents a floor surface within a room defined by the three foundations. This phase of activity appears to show the construction of a building in the early-mid 19th century which pre-dates Finzel's sugar refinery of 1847.

7.1.7.4 In the NW of the trench, abutting wall foundation [79] and sealing construction cut [425], was a layer of demolition rubble [83], up to 0.60m thick and encountered at between 7.80 and 7.73m OD, containing 19th century pottery. This deposit would appear to indicate the demolition of the possible early 19th century building.

Plate 5. View of inverted relieving arch of foundation [67]/[195]/[197] in Trench 24.

7.1.7.5 Abutting wall foundation [73], floor surface [70], wall foundation [69] and possible drain [68] was a large SE/NW running wall foundation [67]/[195]/[197] built of Pennant Sandstone. Over 1.10m wide and more than 0.70m deep it was bonded with

grey sandy mortar and had two large, inverted relieving arches. With a top height of between 7.83 and 7.54m OD this foundation was similar to the surviving remnants of Finzel's sugar refinery built in 1847 and was interpreted as one of its foundations.

7.1.7.6 Cutting foundation [67]/[195]/[197] and dumped deposit [83] was the construction cut [76] for a brick drain [65]. The drain was aligned SW/NE, was 0.40m wide, ran across the width of the trench and had a top height of between 7.90 and 7.81m OD. This would appear to be an internal modification of Finzel's refinery which took place while the building was still in use.

7.1.7.7 Part of foundation [67]/[195]/[197] had been disturbed [200] and a greater length of it was overlain by a black ashy deposit [198] with a top height of between 7.72 and 7.62m OD and was up to 0.20m thick. Brick drain [65] was filled by a deposit of demolition material [77]. These deposits and the disturbance of wall foundation [67]/[195]/[197] probably indicate the destruction of this part of Finzel's sugar refinery in the post World War II period following bomb damage.

7.1.7.8 A number of concrete piles [5], [18], [19], [20], concrete floor surfaces [8], [9], [15], brick wall foundations [6], [7], [12], [25], [26], a brick floor surface [199], truncations [11], [14], [78], [92], and a steel girder [16] represent a brewery building constructed after the demolition of this part of Finzel's refinery and before the construction of the present warehouse in 1985.

7.1.7.9 The above features and deposits were sealed by building rubble and aggregate layer [21]/[201] which contained a plastic drainpipe [17] which was, in turn, sealed by the current concrete floor surface [4]/[202] encountered at between 8.76 and 8.66m OD.

7.1.8 Trench 25 (Fig. 13)

7.1.8.1 The lowest deposit recorded in this trench, located in the east of the existing warehouse, was [161] a firm mid blueish-grey clay silt layer with frequent organic inclusions. This was observed at between 6.95 and 6.93m OD, was over 0.40m deep and was interpreted as natural organic alluvium.

7.1.8.2 In the SW half of the trench the natural organic alluvium was overlain by a layer of soft, fibrous, dark greyish brown, peaty silt [160]. This layer was encountered at between 6.99 and 6.95m OD, was up to 0.05m thick and was interpreted as a deposit of natural peaty alluvium.

7.1.8.3 Sealing the above deposits was a layer of soft, mid greyish brown, clay silt, containing frequent charcoal flecks and fragments with gravels and mudstone [159]. Recorded at between 7.38 and 7.15m OD, this deposit was up to 0.39m thick and was interpreted as redeposited alluvium, of possible medieval date, which was dumped to raise the ground surface.

7.1.8.4 Layer [159] was cut by the construction cut [158] for wall foundation [156]. The cut was aligned SW/NE, was up to 0.41m deep and contained a primary fill [157] comprising a friable, mid brownish yellow sandy silt containing two sherds of pottery dated to 1650-1750. This fill was interpreted as a bedding for the foundation [156] which was constructed of roughly dressed limestone and sandstone blocks (up to 420 x 420 x 120mm in size) in regular courses bonded with lime mortar. The foundation survived in two stretches, one, to the SW, was 4.40m long and 0.70m wide, the other, to the NE, was 1.50m long and up to 0.75m wide. The foundation was 0.29m high with a top height of between 7.65 and 7.57m OD. This wall foundation was interpreted as part of a structure constructed in the 17th/18th century and may represent the boundary between the former nos. 3 and 4 Temple street.

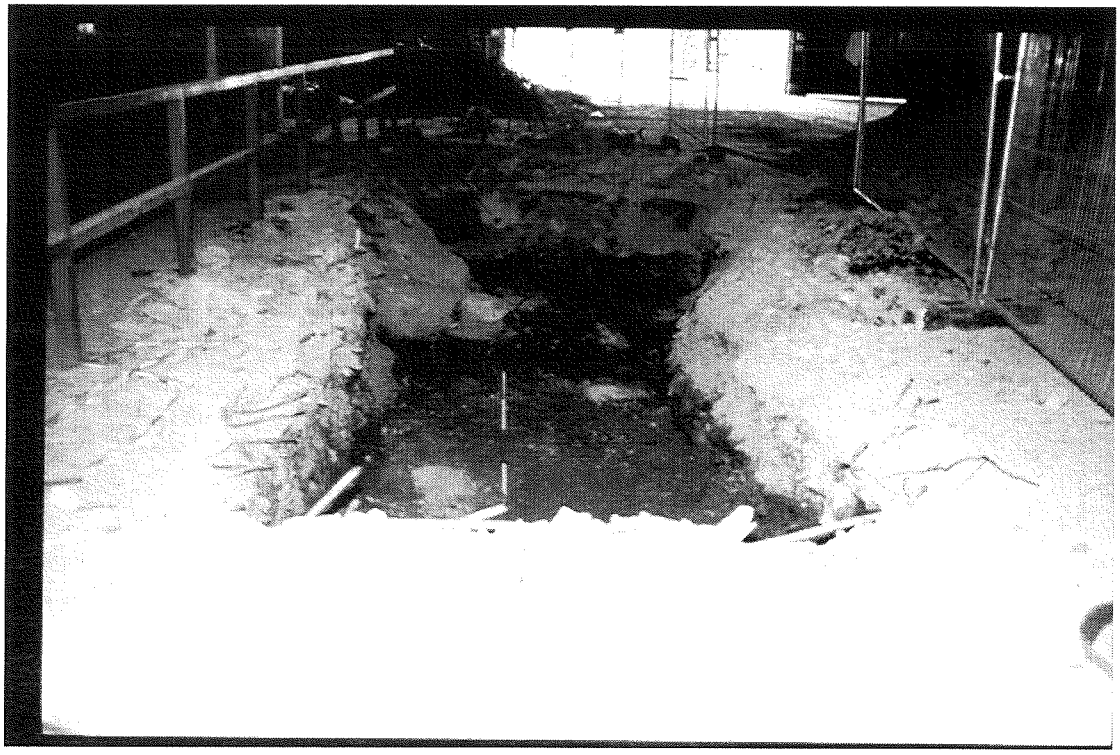
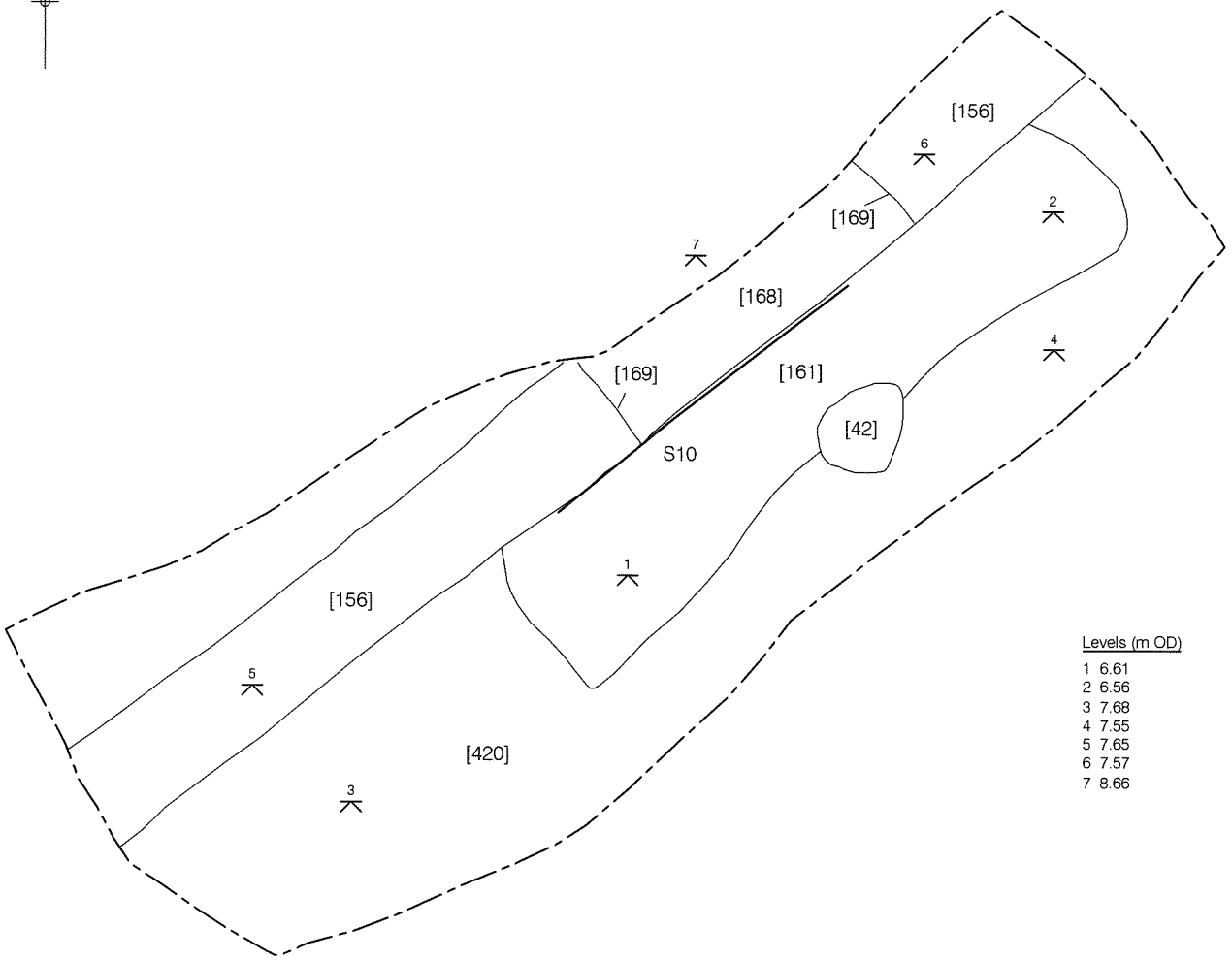
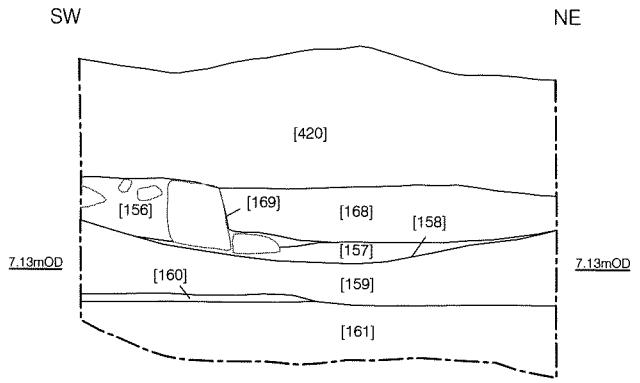


Plate 6. View of Trench 25 from the north-east showing heavily reinforced concrete.



Levels (m OD)
1 6.61
2 6.56
3 7.68
4 7.55
5 7.65
6 7.57
7 8.66

0 2m
1:50



Section 10: south-east facing in Trench 25

0 2m
1:40

Figure 13
Trench 25

7.1.8.5 The central part of wall foundation [156] was cut by [169] a steep sided, flat bottomed robber cut which was up to 2.40m long. It was filled by deposit [168] containing 19th century building debris. This probably occurred prior to the construction of Phillip Street in the 1840s.

7.1.8.6 To the SE of wall foundation [156] a concrete pile [421] was recorded which formed part of a structure built in the 20th century. The SE part of the trench seems to have been heavily disturbed during the construction of the present building in 1985 and was filled with gravel [420] which also covered the surviving archaeology in the NW of the trench. The above features and deposits were sealed by the concrete floor of the present building which was recorded at between 8.66 and 8.65m OD.

7.1.9 Trench 26

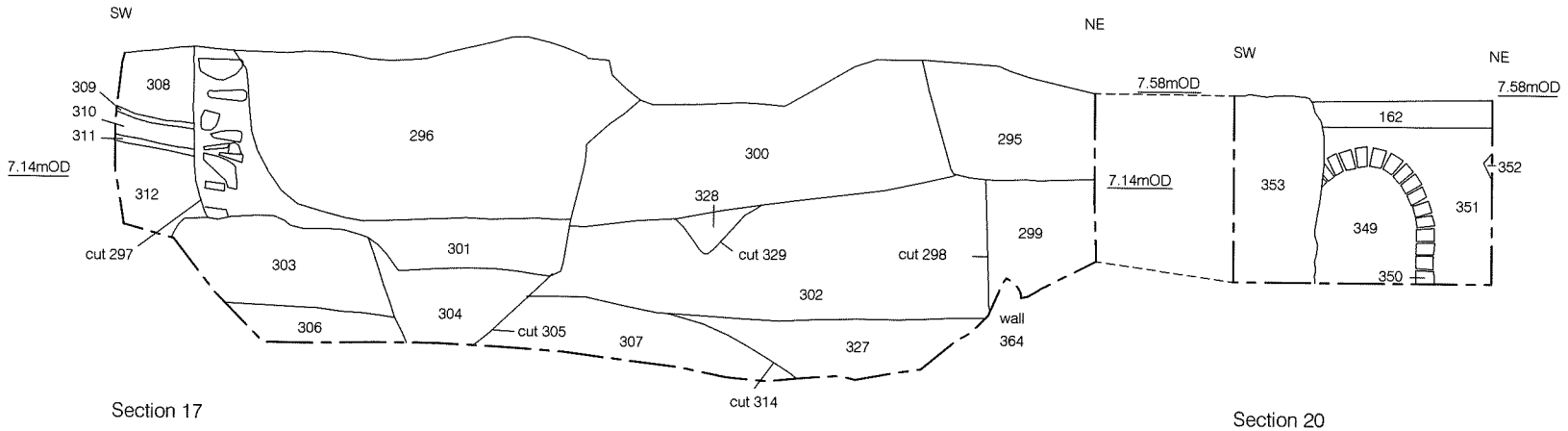
7.1.9.1 The highest natural deposits identified in this trench, located in the south-west of the main carpark, were recorded in Boreholes 01 and 02, Auger holes A and C, a sondage in the centre of the trench and Trial Pit 02. These comprised [134] a moderately compacted, greyish green clay silt layer recorded at 5.07m OD in Borehole 01 in the south of the area, a deposit of firm mid-light brownish grey clay silt [210] in Auger hole A, in the centre of the area, encountered at 5.42m OD, a layer of stiff, greyish brown, silty clay [326] recorded at between 6.45 and 6.40m OD in the central sondage, a layer of mid greyish blue silty clay, identified at between 6.82 and 6.76m OD in Trial Pit 02 [60] (Fig. 14) and the adjacent Auger hole C [373] towards the north, and a similar layer [370] encountered at a height of 6.70m OD in Borehole 02 in the north. The lower levels recorded in both Borehole 01 and Auger hole A are due to their being situated beneath the Law Ditch which has cut into the natural deposits.

7.1.9.2 Within the sondage in the central area of Trench 26 and cutting the natural alluvium [326], was the western edge of a steep sided, linear feature [325] (Fig. 14). Within the cut was a deposit of soft, brown clay silt [324] which was 0.08m wide and followed the edge of the cut. This deposit was interpreted as the remnant of a timber revetment. Within the revetment was a very firm, blueish brownish grey, silty clay [323] which was identified as the primary fill of the feature. This, in turn, was overlain by [322], a stiff, greyish blue, silty clay which would appear to be the secondary fill of the feature. Overlying [210] in Auger hole A was a soft, dark blueish grey, organic rich clay silt deposit [208], 0.03m thick and observed on a steep slope between 5.45 and 5.32m OD. It was interpreted as a remnant of a possible revetment and the cut it

lay within was given the number [209], probably representing the eastern edge of the same feature. [208] was overlain by [207], a soft, blueish dark grey clay silt which was flecked with organic elements and contained occasional bone fragments. This deposit was recorded at 5.47m OD, was 0.15m thick and would seem to be the primary fill of the feature. Visible in Section 17, exposed by removing a 19th century basement wall in the centre of the trench, were two similar deposits [306] and [307] comprising firm, blueish grey, silty clay observed at between 6.51 and 6.39m OD. These deposits, likewise, have been tentatively identified as fills of the same feature. Overlying natural alluvium [134] in Borehole 01 was a moderately compacted, dark grey organic deposit within a mid greenish grey clay silt matrix [133]. This deposit was encountered at 5.47m OD and measured 0.40m in height. This deposit may possibly represent the primary fill of the same feature. The evidence from the sondage, Section 17, Auger Hole A and Borehole 01, seems to suggest the presence of a large (approximately 10m wide), approximately NW/SE running, steep sided feature which may have been revetted with timber and was at least 1-1.50m deep. This has been tentatively identified as the precursor to the previously recorded Law Ditch, its width suggesting it was more than a simple drain and it may have formed part of a defensive perimeter.

7.1.9.3 Cutting possible primary fill [307] in Section 17 was [314], a probably linear, relatively steep sided feature, with a top height of 6.46m OD and more than 0.40m deep, which was filled by [327], a moderately compacted, mid brown, silty clay. This feature was recorded approximately 5m to the east of cut [325]. A similar deposit to [307] but with a possibly organic component, [132], was recorded overlying possible fill [133] in Borehole 01. This deposit was 0.05m thick, had a top height of 5.52m OD, and possibly represents the fill of the same feature, a probable recut of the original Law Ditch. If so, it would seem that the ditch had been reduced in width.

7.1.9.4 In Borehole 2 natural organic alluvium [370] was overlain by [354], a stiff, light-mid greenish brown, silty clay, recorded at 6.97m OD and 0.56m deep. This deposit was interpreted as redeposited alluvial made-ground. In Trial Pit 02, natural alluvium [60] was overlain by a light/mid greenish brown silty clay [59] containing three sherds of pottery dating to AD1100-1300. Observed at between 7.26 and 7.22m OD and up to 0.45m thick, this deposit was interpreted as redeposited alluvium to raise the ground level. Similarly, recorded in Sections 6 and 19 in the centre of the area and sealing ditch [325], was [109], a deposit of dark greenish brown, silty clay containing occasional flecks of charcoal with five sherds of pottery dating to 1100-1300 and one dating to 1180-1230. This deposit was encountered at between 7.32 and 7.11m OD and measured up to 0.66m thick. [109] was observed to be running downwards towards the SW suggesting slumping into an earlier cut feature, although this could

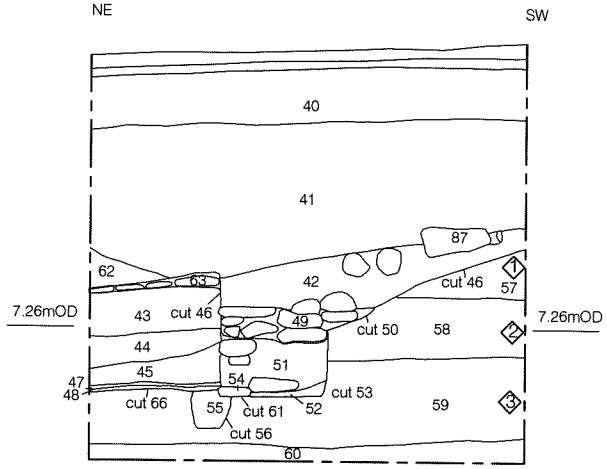


Section 17

South-east facing

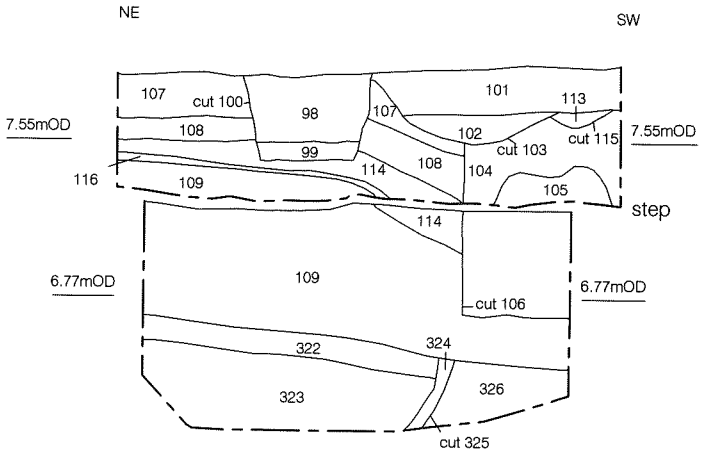
Section 20

South-east facing



Section 2, Testpit 2

North-west facing



Section 6

North-west facing

Section 19

North-west facing

Figure 14
Sections in Trench 26
1:40

not be confirmed. It also contained sherds of pottery dating to AD1100-1300. This layer was sealed by [116], a deposit of friable, greenish, grey/brown silty clay

Plate 7. Section 6 in Trench 26 showing medieval land reclamation and occupation horizons.

encountered at between 7.36 and 7.13m OD and up to 0.05m thick. These layers also belong to this phase of ground reclamation. Section 17 shows fills [306] and [327] being sealed by two similar deposits, [303] and [302] respectively, which comprised greyish brown clay silt and were recorded at between 7.19 and 6.89m OD. These layers, again were interpreted as made-ground.

7.1.9.5 Cutting [59] in Trial Pit 02 was a possibly NW/SE linear feature [56]. With steep sides and a flat bottom, this feature was 0.20m wide and 0.20m deep. It was filled by [55], a loose, mid grey brown sandy silty clay containing moderate quantities of mortar and occasional slate. This feature was interpreted as a possible cut for a beam slot. Overlying layer [59] to the SW of possible beam slot [56] was a deposit of friable mid/dark greyish brown clay silt [58]. This layer, with a top height of 7.56m OD, contained one sherd of pottery dating to AD1170-1300 and one residual sherd dating to AD950-1089, was up to 0.34m thick and was interpreted as a garden soil.

7.1.9.6 Observed in Section 6/19 in the central part of the area was layer [114], a friable, mid-orange brown, silty clay deposit containing frequent charcoal inclusions. This deposit was encountered at between 7.43 and 7.36m OD and measured up to 0.20m thick. The high proportion of charcoal in this layer and its reddish colour suggest that

this may represent an occupation layer where burning has taken place for either industrial or domestic purposes.

Plate 8. View of northern part of Trench 26.

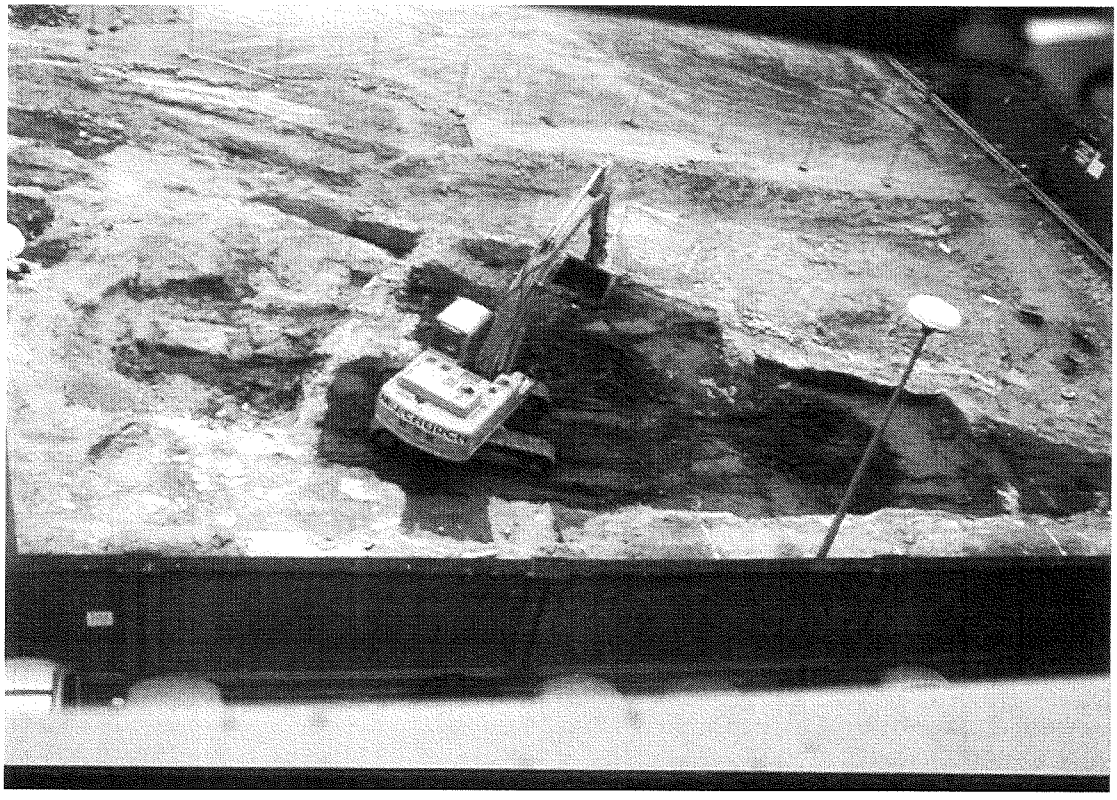


Plate 9. View of southern part of Trench 26

7.1.9.7 Two steep sided pits were observed in Section 17 cutting redeposited alluvium layers [302] and [303]. Pit [305] was 1.00m wide and over 0.60m deep, and had a cessy fill [304], while only the bottom of [329] was visible but its fill [328] contained pottery dating to the $12^{th}/13^{th}$ century.

7.1.9.8 The surface of the trench as it has been exposed (Fig.15) shows a series of narrow burgage plots typical of the medieval period. Indeed some of the surviving masonry wall foundations, [279], [190], [280], [282], [192], [178], [332] and [186], appear to be medieval in date from the pinkish sandstone mortar used in their construction. That the basic outline of the medieval plots has been preserved, can be seen by overlying the trench plan onto the OS map of 1882 (Fig. 18) and the plan based on the street grid from the 1740s which shows more clearly the early property boundaries (Fig. 17). The 1740s derived plan suggests that [279] formed the southern boundary of the plot of no.158 Temple Street; [190] and [280] the southern boundary and internal division of that of no.159; [282] the southern boundary of no.160; and [192] its northern boundary with an internal division. Wall foundations [178] and [332] would seem to form the southern boundary of no.10 St Thomas Street, while [186] appears to be the southern boundary of no.8 St Thomas Street.

7.1.9.9 Above [132] in Borehole 1 were three very similar layers of red Pennant sandstone with grey, charcoal flecked mortar. [131] possibly had three courses, was recorded at 5.71m OD, and was 0.18m high. [130], encountered at 5.90m OD, was 0.12m high with no discernible courses. [129], observed at 6.03m OD was 0.13m high, again with no discernible courses. These masonry deposits represent a similar phase, or phases of structural activity.

7.1.9.10 These structures appear to be contemporary with the construction of the stone revetted Law Ditch visible at the top of the surviving archaeological horizon (Fig. 16). This feature, approximately 2.5m wide externally and 1.5m wide internally runs roughly NW from the southern corner of Trench 26 for some 35m before beginning to curve round towards the west aiming roughly for the end of the Bath Street terrace as it stands today. Two stretches of the feature, [189] and [277], appear to be medieval in date although without intrusive examination this cannot be verified. [189] had a top height of between 7.57 and 7.19m OD, while [277] had a top height of between 7.82 and 7.73m OD. Sealing [207] in Auger hole A was [206] a deposit of Pennant Sandstone some 0.12m thick. Encountered at a height of 5.59m OD, this is probably the base of the first stone culverting of the Law Ditch giving a possible internal depth of around 2m. A compact matrix of gravel and stone with

flecks of mortar [146] was recorded in the bottom of Auger hole B located slightly to the east of Borehole 01. Again, this deposit was interpreted as the possible base of the original stone culvert. Overlying [206] in Auger hole A was [149], a soft, brownish grey silt/course sand/clay matrix with frequent fine to medium sand and stone fragments. This deposit had a top height of 5.67m OD and was 0.08m thick. Overlying [146] in Auger hole B was 145], a soft, greenish, brownish grey, silty clay. These deposits probably represent the primary fills of the original stone culvert of the Law Ditch.

7.1.9.11 Layer [58] and the possible beam slot [56] were cut by a flat bottomed, vertical sided feature [53]/[61]/[64] which was up to 0.30m deep and over 1.25m SW/NE continuing into the NE limit of excavation. Within the base of this feature were a mortar bedding layer [52] up to 0.08m thick and a deposit of mid brown sandy silt [54] up to 0.05m thick which may represent a decayed wooden beam. Overlying these deposits was wall foundation [51] comprising roughly cut Pennant sandstones with greyish brown, charcoal flecked, mortar. The wall foundation measured 0.56m SW/NE and was up to 0.31m in height. To the NE of [51] and

Plate 10. Looking south along the stone culverted Law Ditch.

slightly overlying possible beam slot [54] was a light whitish grey mortar surface [48] surface which was again up to 0.02m thick and overlay [48] but was greyish brown in colour and observed at between 7.07 and7.06m OD. Alternatively [47] and [48]

Plate 11. Looking north-west along the stone culverted Law Ditch.

Figure 15
Built Structures in Trench 26
1:200

Figure 16
Law Ditch and Constituent Structures in Trench 26
1:200

Figure 17
Excavated features in Trench 26 superimposed onto possible Medieval property plan *(after Roger Leech)*
approx. 1:250

Figure 18
Excavated features in Trench 26
superimposed onto OS map of 1882
1:250

may have been laid as one surface, the upper part becoming discoloured with use. To the SW of wall foundation [51] was a deposit of soft, mid greyish brown clay silt [57] containing flecks of mortar and charcoal and fragments of animal bone. This deposit was encountered at 7.82m OD, was 0.26m thick and was tentatively interpreted as a garden soil associated with this phase of activity.

7.1.9.12 Overlying occupation horizon [114] in the central part of the area was [108], a friable, mid-reddish brown deposit of silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions. It was recorded at between 7.56 and 7.11m OD and measured up to 0.20m in depth. As with [114], the colour and charcoal fragments indicate burning activity suggesting, again, that this is a later occupation layer associated with either industrial or domestic practices.

7.1.9.13 Overlying [145] in Auger hole B was [144] a soft, mid grey, coarse sand/fine gravel matrix with moderate charcoal flecking and medium gravels, occasional shell and mortar fragments and an iron nail. This, in turn, was overlain by [143], a friable, mid greenish grey, sandy silt deposit containing frequent flecks of charcoal and mortar. These deposits have been tentatively identified as the result of dumping or collapse into the Law Ditch.

7.1.9.14 Mortar surface [47] was sealed by a layer of soft, mid/dark greyish brown sandy silt [45] which contained occasional flecks and fragments of mortar, charcoal and CBM, was up to 0.22m thick and was encountered at between 7.32 and 7.16m OD. This was overlain by a similarly constituted layer which contained more fragments of mortar [44]. This deposit had a top height of between 7.38 and 7.34m OD and was up to 0.18m thick. Again this layer was sealed by a slightly more clayey but very similar deposit [43]. This layer contained more charcoal and animal bone and oyster shell, was up to 0.24m thick and was observed at between 7.61 and 7.56m OD. These layers taken together, containing quantities of mortar and CBM, possibly suggest a period of disuse and subsequent demolition/collapse of the building associated with wall foundation [51], the area reverting to open land and being used for horticulture then rubbish dumping.

7.1.9.15 Possible industrial/domestic occupation horizon [108] in the central part of the area was sealed by [107], a deposit of friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and fragments of stone and three sherds of pottery dating AD1250-1350. Encountered at between 7.89 and 7.11m OD and measuring

up to 0.40m in depth, this deposit probably represents a similar horticultural cultural layer to those in Trial Pit 02.

7.1.9.16 In Section 17, pit [329] was sealed by [300], a layer of friable, mid brown, silty clay containing frequent charcoal, occasional mortar and seven sherds of medieval pottery, two of which have been more securely dated to the period AD1250-1350. This layer had a top height of between 7.74 and 7.08m OD and was up to 0.72m thick. Redeposited alluvium layer [303] was sealed by a similar layer [312] which was recorded at between 7.34 and 7.27m OD and was up to 0.47m thick. These too were interpreted as horticultural layers.

7.1.9.17 Overlying [354] in Borehole 02 was [139], a stiff, dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional mortar fragments and coarse sand, containing one sherd of pottery dating to the 13th century, noted at 7.42m OD and measuring 0.42m thick. This, again, would seem to be a horticultural deposit. The lack of structural activity in this phase and evidence of its replacement by an area of open ground is possibly indicative of the historically and archaeologically suggested population decline of the 14th century having an effect upon this part of Bristol, or it may reflect a change in land use for other reasons.

7.1.9.18 In Auger hole A possible dumped deposit [149] was overlain by [148], a thin (0.02m thick) band of Pennant sandstone recorded at 5.69m OD which may represent a later stone base to the Law Ditch. Alternatively it may simply be a piece of stone debris. Overlying the possible culvert base [148] in Auger hole A was a deposit of very soft, mid greenish, brownish grey, silty sand with frequent clay and cessy inclusions and occasional sherds of pottery and stone fragments [147]. Encountered at 5.97m OD and up to 0.28m thick, this deposit was interpreted as a fill of the possible stone culvert [148] of the Law Ditch.

7.1.9.19 The Law Ditch was repaired, either by the addition of a new stone revetment within the medieval one or by its replacement. Without excavation it is difficult to ascertain the exact process and whether that process was common to the whole of the ditch. The repaired stretches of culverting are represented by revetment [344], observed at 7.56m OD, [369], encountered at 7.58m OD, [278], recorded at between 7.53 and 7.24m OD, [167], identified at between 7.77 and 7.47m OD, [276], noted at between 7.59 and 7.34m OD, [174], observed at between 7.99 and 7.64m OD, and [288], encountered at between 7.62 and 7.24m OD. [167] and [276] both have the remnants of a stone arch forming a roof over the culvert. Again, the mortar used in these revetments suggests a date range from the 17th-19th centuries while it is documented that the Law Ditch was repaired in the 18th century.

7.1.9.20 In Borehole 01 possible wall foundation [129] was sealed by [128], recorded at 6.15m OD, which comprised a loose, mid-dark greenish grey gravel and coarse sand deposit with a height of 0.12m. This could possibly represent a bedding layer for [112], three courses of sandy limestone, encountered at 6.50m OD, with a height of 0.35m which probably represent the foundation of a further building.

7.1.9.21 In Trial Pit 02 Dumped rubbish deposit [43] and wall foundation [51] were cut by [50] the construction cut for wall foundation [49]. This foundation comprised roughly hewn blocks of Pennant sandstone bonded with grey, chalk flecked mortar and appears to have been on a similar NW/SE alignment to [51]. This foundation measured up to 0.80m NE/SW and was up to 0.24m in height, the top of the foundation lay at between 7.58 and 7.48m OD. To the NE of foundation [51] (overlying dumped layer [43]) was the possibly associated floor surface [63]. This was formed of a single coarse of roughly flat slabs of Pennant sandstone up to 0.05m thick bonded with a pinkish, charcoal, chalk and CBM flecked silty sand and was observed at between 7.68 and 7.59m OD.

7.1.9.22 Sections 6 and 19 show that the possible horticultural layer [107] was cut by [106], the construction cut for wall foundation [175] which was visible on the surface. Cut [106] had vertical sides, was flat bottomed and was 0.82m deep and over 0.50m wide. It was backfilled filled by sandy deposit [104] and silty clay deposit [105].

7.1.9.23 Sealing possible horticultural deposit [312] in Section 17 was [311], a thin (0.03m thick) layer of beige sandy mortar. Recorded at between 7.34 and 7.29m OD, this layer was interpreted as a possible mortar floor surface.

7.1.9.24 Other wall foundations have been ascribed to this phase of activity: foundation [345] appears to be a rear wall to no.157 Temple Street, [194] seems to be the northern boundary with an internal division of no.161 Temple Street, [287] forms the northern boundary of the plot of no.162 Temple Street with [286] as an internal division. [165] appears to be the southern boundary of the plot of no.12 St Thomas Street, and [175] seems to be an internal division within, [342], [176], and [179] are apparently internal divisions within the plot of no.10 while [177] and [180] may be kiln structures, the presence of a great deal of residual kiln furniture from this part of the site would support this theory, and [355] was identified as a brick lined basement of a larger building in the plot of no.8 St Thomas Street.

7.1.9.25 Three hearths were recorded, [357], [358] and [359] which have been tentatively ascribed to this phase and would presumably indicate the interiors of buildings.

7.1.9.26 A series of drains have also been ascribed to this period which would presumably have been open and possibly within alleyways: [191] was between nos. 158 and 159 Temple Street, [281] was between nos. 159 and 160, [193] was between nos. 160 and 161, while possible drain [368] seems to have been within the plot of no.160, possibly in a yard. An infilled well [173] was also recorded within the plot of no.11 St Thomas Street.

7.1.9.27 The mortar used in the construction of the structures discussed in paragraphs 7.1.9.18-7.1.9.26 suggest a date range from the 17th-19th centuries although it seems likely from the cartographic evidence that most of these buildings are from the earlier part of this period. Following the possible relative decline or change in use of this part of the site in the 14th century, it seems that by the 18th century at least, new stone buildings had been built, again, roughly on the medieval alignments. Evidence of industrial activity in the form of pottery-making was present on one of the plots. The Law Ditch was also been repaired in this period with additions of new stone revetments and a stone vaulted roof.

7.1.9.28 The possible wall foundation [112] in Borehole 01 was overlain by a deposit of loose, light brownish grey gravel and coarse sand matrix [111]. Encountered at 6.80m OD and 0.30m high, this deposit suggests a layer of made-ground.

7.1.9.29 Foundation [49] in Trial Pit 02 was cut by [46], a feature with gently sloping sides and a rounded base which extended more than 1.60m NE/SW continuing into the SW limit of excavation and was 0.31m deep. It was filled by [42] a friable, mid greenish grey, sandy silt containing frequent mortar, CBM and stone fragments, and occasional fragments of animal bone, pottery and charcoal. This feature has been tentatively interpreted as a robber cut. To the NE of [46] and overlying floor surface [63] was layer [62] which was observed at between 7.80 and 7.55m OD. This was a very similar deposit to [42] and probably represents dumping from the same period as the backfilling of [46].

7.1.9.30 In Section 6, construction cut backfill [104] was cut by [115], a small, shallow, possible pit which was filled by [113], a friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay.

7.1.9.31 In Section 17 possible floor surface [311] was sealed by a compact, mid brown, clay silt deposit [310]. This deposit, with a top height of between 7.61 and 7.41m OD and up to 0.20m thick was interpreted as a make up layer for the overlying possible floor surface [309]. This possible surface comprised a layer of moderately

compacted, yellow/beige, sandy mortar which was 0.03m thick and encountered at between 7.54 and 7.34m OD.

7.1.9.32 Sealing [111] in Borehole 01 was [110], a loose, dark grey silty sand with frequent fragments of CBM and occasional mortar flecks. This deposit was 0.35m high, was encountered at 7.15m OD and would seem to be another layer of made ground.

7.1.9.33 Set into the top of fill [42] in Trial Pit 02 were two adjacent blocks of Pennant sandstone [87] which may represent a further wall foundation. As no construction cut was observed and there was only one course of stones, this remains a tentative interpretation.

7.1.9.34 Pit [115] shown in Section 6 was cut by further possible pit [103]. This had moderately sloped sides and a concave base, was 0.55m deep and had a top height of 7.76m OD. It was filled by sandy silt deposit [102] and silty clay deposit [101].

7.1.9.35 In Section 17 floor surface [309] was sealed by [308], a compact, reddish brown, clay silt deposit which was encountered at between 7.86 and 7.83m OD and was interpreted as made ground. This deposit, in turn, was cut by [297], a large feature of unknown purpose which was filled by silty clay deposits [301] and [296].

7.1.9.36 The Law Ditch seems to have been further repaired during the late 18th/early 19th century with more modern stonework: revetment [172] had a top height of between 7.87 and 7.71m OD, [292] at 7.46m OD, and [289] at 7.39m OD. It is presumed that this period saw the replacement of the possible stone culvert by one built of brick, [352], seen in Section 20. The stone revetment [189]/[292] was cut by drain [184] which appears to have run internally in the plot of no.10 Victoria Street (which superseded St Thomas Street).

7.1.9.37 The basement of a building comprising foundations [171], [284], [367] and [366] was constructed and can be seen to follow the 1882 OS map (Fig. 17) within the plot of no.12 Thomas Street.

7.1.9.38 The evidence presented in paragraphs 7.1.9.28-7.1.9.37 suggests that occupation of the area was continuing in the late 18th/19th centuries with at least two phases of construction. These included a new basemented building being constructed and further work being done to the Law Ditch. The new structure cut across the old medieval plot boundaries but conformed to those shown on the 1882 OS map.

Plate 12. Detail of brick culverting within the stone culverted Law Ditch.

7.1.9.39 A further deep basemented building represented by foundations [162] and [170] was constructed in the late 19th/early 20th centuries. This incorporated the line of the Law Ditch, which had had its brick culvert rebuilt, [350] within the basement behind an internal wall, [188]/[364], and apparently replaced the earlier revetments. Trial Pit 01 was dug within this basement revealing a concrete floor, [89], at a height of 5.35m OD. The Law Ditch was likewise altered to the south, with basement wall [346] replacing the western revetment and a manhole [340] being incorporated. Overlying [143] in Auger hole B was [142], a deposit of red brick up to 0.24m thick which probably represents the top of the brick culvert in the Law Ditch. This, in turn, was sealed by [141], a firm, mid/light grey, silty clay deposit containing sand and CBM inclusions which was probably the backfill laid on top of the culvert. Part of the northern section of the Law Ditch was lined with a brick revetment [360]. A modern drain [163] and manhole [295] were recorded in the central area of Trench 26 between wall foundations [165] and [162], this narrow corridor probably forming an alley. In the NW of the site a concrete wall foundation [337]/[183] and a drain [182] were recorded respecting the line of the medieval foundation [186]. A further manhole [356] was located continuing into the northern limit of excavation of the trench. A pit [100] probably dating to this period, was recorded in Section 6.

7.1.9.40 At a later point in the 20th century it seems that the course of the Law Ditch was altered, two lines of brickwork [290]/[81] and [291] running across the previous course in the northern part of the trench and diverting the ditch to run roughly north

along the property boundary between the former nos.11 and 12 Bath Street. Brick revetment [82] was observed within Trial Pit 00 which was excavated down to concrete observed at 6.73m OD. Possibly at the same time, at least some of the brick culverting of the Law Ditch was destroyed and replaced by a sewer pipe [365].

7.1.9.41 The standing buildings were later demolished and the deep basements represented by [171]/[284]/[366]/[367], [162]/[170], [188]/[361]/[362] and [346]/[348], and the ditch north of [162] backfilled with pulverised fuel ash (PFA). The area was then sealed by dumped gravel and the modern concrete and brick carpark surface. This would have occurred when the carpark was constructed in 1984/85. The above features and deposits in Trench 26 were sealed by the modern gravel layer [41] and the concrete and brick carpark surface [40], which was recorded at a height of between 8.91 and 8.63m OD.

7.1.10 Trench 27 (Fig. 19)

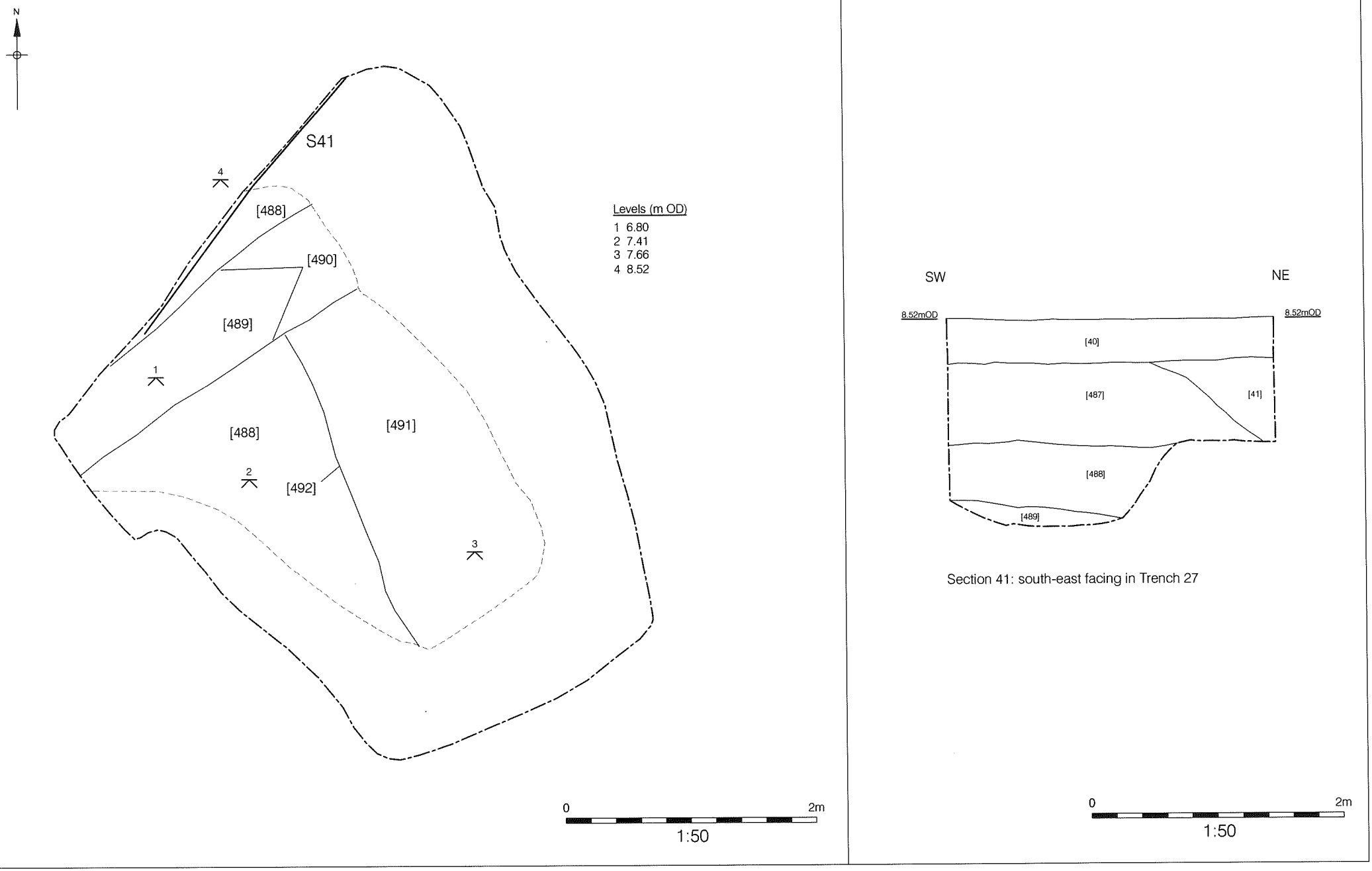
7.1.10.1 The earliest deposit recorded in this trench, located at the southern corner of the existing warehouse was a layer of stiff, greenish mid-brown, silty clay with occasional sand and charcoal inclusions [488]. This deposit, with a top height of between 7.52 and 7.48m OD, was interpreted as a garden soil of possible medieval date.

7.1.10.2 This deposit was cut by [492], the construction cut for [491] a concrete and brick structure, the top surface of which was observed at 7.66m OD. This structure probably relates to the known basement in this part of the site.

7.1.10.3 Basement [492] was partially truncated by [490] the cut for a NE/SW running sewer pipe which was backfilled by 20th century material [489]. This sewer trench was sealed by 20th century made-ground [487].

7.1.10.4 The 20th century made-ground [487] was, in turn, sealed by gravel [41] and the current brick and concrete carpark surface [41] which was recorded at a height of 8.52m OD.

Plate 13. View of basement and sewer truncations in Trench 27.



Section 41: south-east facing in Trench 27

Figure 19
Trench 27

7.2 Geo-environmental Trial Pits

7.2.1 Trial Pit 00 (Fig. 20)

7.1.2.1 The earliest deposit recorded in this trial pit, located at the northern edge of Trench 26, with a height of between 7.93 and 7.89m OD was a stone wall [82] running roughly north-south throughout the observed length of the trial pit and visible to a height of 0.56m. It also contained a piece of timber, possibly the remnant of a floor beam, and was bonded with light grey mortar containing small chalk-like fragments, small gravels and frequent flecks of charcoal. This was interpreted as a basement wall which probably divided nos. 11 and 12 Bath Street.

7.1.2.2 A later red brick wall [81] had been built onto the eastern face of [82]. It was encountered at a height of between 7.63 and 6.73m OD and was observed throughout the length of TP00. This wall appears to be a continuation of brick drain revetment [290] recorded in Trench 26. Built onto the base of [81], at a height of 6.73m OD, was a concrete floor [85]. This had been backfilled by pulverised fuel ash (PFA) [84], which was, in turn, sealed by the gravel and concrete make-up layer [41]. The above features and deposits were sealed by the current brick over concrete carpark surface [40] at a height of 8.91m OD.

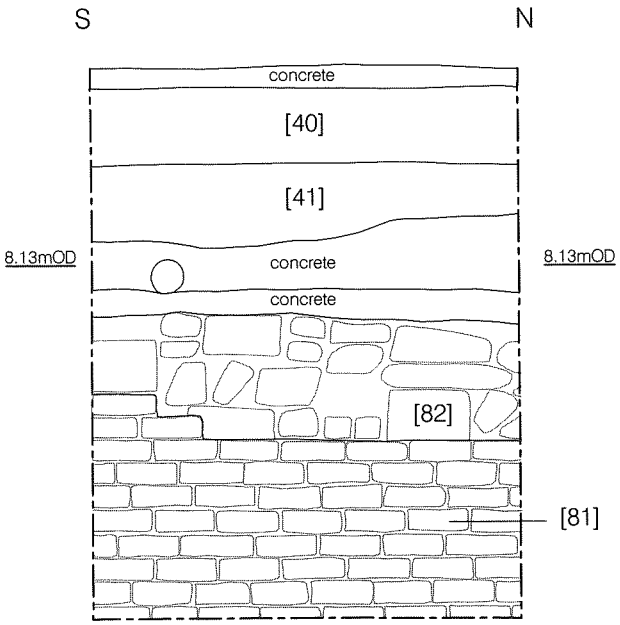
7.2.2 Trial Pit 01 (Fig. 20)

7.2.2.1 The lowest deposit identified in this trial pit, located within the southern part of Trench 26, was a concrete basement floor [89] which had a top height of 5.35m OD. This was sealed by a deposit of PFA backfill [88] which was2.35m thick with a top height of 7.70m OD. Overlying this was the gravel and concrete make-up layer [41], which was, in turn, sealed by the brick and concrete carpark surface [40] encountered at a height of 8.65m OD.

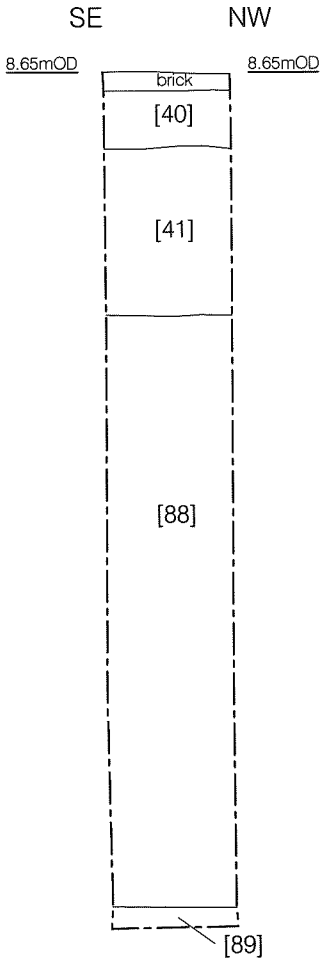
7.2.3 Trial Pit 02 (Fig. 14)

7.2.3.1 The lowest deposit recorded in this trial pit, located within the NW part of Trench 26, was a layer of mid greyish blue silty clay [60]. Observed at between 6.82 and 6.77m OD, this deposit was over 0.11m thick and was identified as naturally deposited alluvium.

7.2.3.2 This was overlain by a light/mid greenish brown silty clay [59] containing medieval pottery. Encountered at between 7.26 and 7.22m OD and up to 0.45m



Section 3: east facing in Trial Pit 00



Section 4: south-west facing in Trial Pit 01

Figure 20
Sections in TP00 and TP01
1:30

thick, this deposit was interpreted as redeposited alluvium to make up the ground level.

7.2.3.3 Cutting this layer was a possibly NW/SE running linear feature [56]. With steep sides and a flat bottom, this feature was 0.20m wide and 0.20m deep. It was filled by [55], a loose, mid grey brown sandy silty clay containing moderate quantities of mortar and occasional slate. This feature was interpreted as a possible cut for a beam slot. Overlying layer [59] to the SW of possible beam slot [56] was a deposit of friable mid/dark greyish brown clay silt [58]. This layer, encountered at 7.56m OD, contained sherds of medieval pottery, was up to 0.34m thick and was interpreted as a garden soil.

7.2.3.4 Layer [58] and the possible beam slot [56] were cut by a flat bottomed, vertical sided feature [53]/[61]/[64] which was up to 0.30m deep and over 1.25m SW/NE continuing into the NE limit of excavation. Within the base of this feature were a mortar bedding layer [52] up to 0.08m thick and a deposit of mid brown sandy silt [54] up to 0.05m thick which may represent a decayed wooden beam. Overlying these deposits was wall foundation [51] comprising roughly cut Pennant sandstones with greyish brown , charcoal flecked, mortar. The wall foundation measured 0.56m SW/NE and was up to 0.31m in height.

7.2.3.5 To the NE of [51] and slightly overlying possible beam slot [54] was a light whitish grey mortar surface [48] which was 0.02m thick. This probably represents a thin bedding layer for [47], another mortar surface which was again up to 0.02m thick and overlay [48] but was greyish brown in colour. Alternatively [47] and [48] may have been laid as one surface, the upper part becoming discoloured with use. This floor surface was associated with the structure represented by foundation [51]. To the SW of wall foundation [51] was a deposit of soft, mid greyish brown clay silt [57] containing flecks of mortar and charcoal and fragments of animal bone. This deposit had a top height of 7.82, was 0.26m thick and was tentatively interpreted as a garden soil associated with this phase of activity.

7.2.3.6 Mortar surface [47] was sealed by a layer of soft, mid/dark greyish brown sandy silt [45] which contained occasional flecks and fragments of mortar, charcoal and CBM, was up to 0.22m thick and was recorded at between 7.32 and 7.16m OD. This was overlain by a similarly constituted layer which contained more fragments of mortar [44]. This deposit was observed at between 7.38 and 7.34m OD and was up to 0.18m thick. Again this layer was sealed by a slightly more clayey but very similar deposit [43]. This layer contained more charcoal and animal bone and oyster shell,

was up to 0.24m thick and was encountered at between 7.61 and 7.56m OD. These layers taken together possibly suggest a period of disuse of the building discussed in paragraph 7.2.3.4 with the area reverting to open land and being used for agriculture, then rubbish dumping.

7.2.3.7 Dumped rubbish deposit [43] and wall foundation [51] were cut by [50] the construction cut for wall foundation [49]. This foundation comprised roughly hewn blocks of Pennant sandstone bonded with grey, chalk flecked mortar and appears to have been on a similar NW/SE alignment to [51]. This foundation measured up to 0.80m NE/SW and was up to 0.24m in height, the top height being between 7.58 and 7.48m OD. To the NE of foundation [51] (overlying dumped layer [43]) was the possibly associated floor surface [63], formed of a single coarse of roughly flat slabs of Pennant sandstone up to 0.05m thick, bonded with a pinkish, charcoal, chalk and CBM flecked silty sand and was encountered at between 7.68 and 7.59m OD.

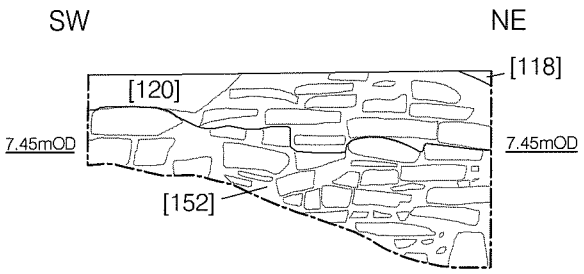
7.2.3.8 Foundation [49] was cut by [46], a feature with a gently sloping side to the SW, a rounded base and a steep side to the NE which extended more than 1.60m NE/SW continuing into the SW limit of excavation and was 0.31m deep. It was filled by [42] a friable, mid greenish grey, sandy silt containing frequent mortar, CBM and stone fragments, and occasional fragments of animal bone, pottery and charcoal. This feature has been tentatively interpreted as a robber cut. To the NE of [46] and overlying floor surface [63] was layer [62] which had a top height of between 7.80 and 7.55m OD. This was a very similar deposit to [42] and probably represents dumping from the same period as the backfilling of [46].

7.2.3.9 Set into the top of fill [42] were two adjacent blocks of Pennant sandstone [87] which may represent a further wall foundation. As no construction cut was observed and there was only one course of stones this remains a tentative interpretation.

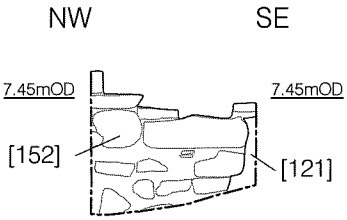
7.2.3.10 The above features and deposits were sealed by the modern gravel layer [41] and the concrete and brick carpark surface [40] which was identified at between 8.78 and 8.69m OD.

7.2.4 Trial Pit 03 (Fig. 21)

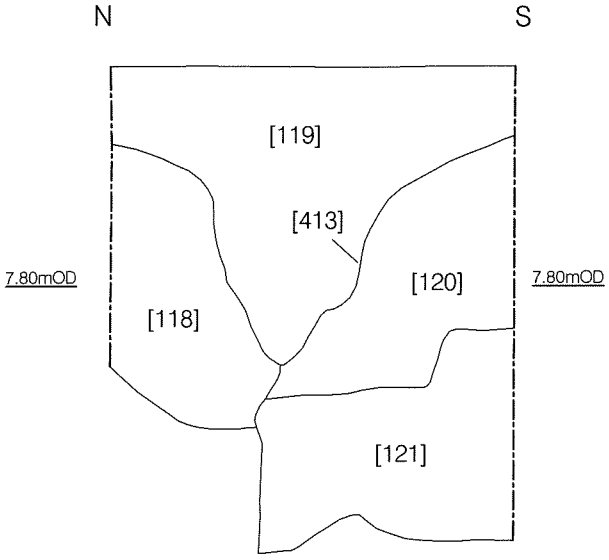
7.2.4.1 The earliest feature recorded in this trial pit, located immediately south of no. 9 Bath Street, was an E/W running wall foundation of irregularly cut grey stone bonded with a pinkish mortar [152]. At the eastern end, the foundation jagged out diagonally to form a possible dogs tooth buttress. The top of the foundation was encountered at 7.75m OD and extended downwards for more than 0.77m. No construction cut



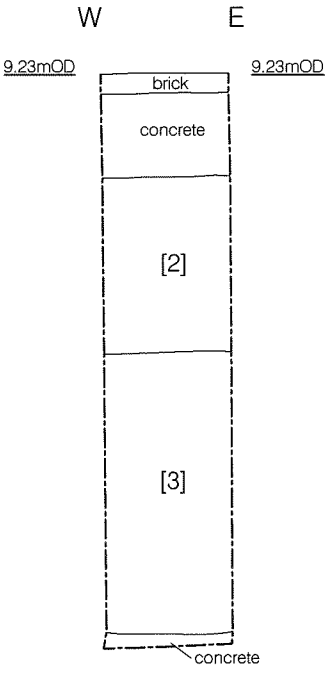
Section 9: south-east facing in Trial Pit 03



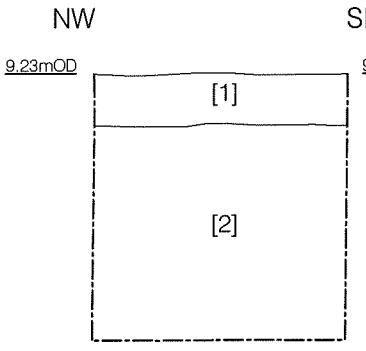
Section 8
South-west facing in Trial Pit 03



Section 7: west facing in Trial Pit 03



Section 1
South facing in Trial Pit 05



Section 13: south-west facing in Trial Pit 04

Figure 21
Sections in TP03, TP04 and TP05
1:30

was observed but [152] was abutted by a deposit [121]/[38] which was assumed to have been the backfill. [121]/[38] comprised a friable, light brown clay silt with occasional charcoal inclusions, one residual sherd of medieval pottery and one sherd dating from 1690-1800. This deposit was over 0.58m deep. This deposit was overlain by [120], a friable, light brown sandy silt containing frequent flecks of charcoal and mortar. Encountered at 8.21m OD and 0.52m deep, this deposit may be a dumped made-ground deposit but seems more likely to be the upper fill of the unseen construction cut for the wall foundation. [152] has been interpreted as the basement/ wall foundation for no. 9 Bath Street.

7.2.4.2 Construction backfill [120] was truncated by an E/W linear feature [413]. This was filled by PFA [118] and a deposit of concrete, stone and gravel [119] and may relate to the insertion of services. The above features and deposits were sealed by the gravel and concrete make-up layer [2], which was, in turn, sealed by the concrete and brick surface [1] recorded at a height of 9.26m OD.

Plate 14. View of wall foundation of no. 9 Bath Street in Trial Pit 03.

7.2.5 Trial Pit 04 (Fig. 21)

7.2.5.1 This trial pit, located immediately to the east of the Bath Street Terrace, was only dug to a depth of 1.05m due to the presence of live services. It revealed the gravel and

concrete make-up layer [2], which was sealed by the concrete and brick surface [1] currently lying at a height of 9.23m OD.

7.2.6 Trial Pit 05 (Fig. 21)

7.2.6.1 The lowest deposit recorded in Trial Pit 05, located to the NW of Trial Pit 04 was the PFA backfill [3] of the Bath Street basements. This was encountered at 8.13m OD and extended down to a depth of at least 1.10m. It was sealed by a gravel/concrete make-up layer [2], which, in turn, was overlain by the concrete and brick surface [1] recorded at 9.23m OD.

7.2.7 Trial Pit 06 (Fig. 22)

7.2.7.1 The lowest deposit recorded in this trial pit, situated at the SE end of Hawkins Lane, was [221], a soft, light greyish brown, clay silt with moderate charcoal flecking. Encountered at 7.81m OD and over 1.07m thick, this deposit was interpreted as a layer of made-ground of probable post-medieval date.

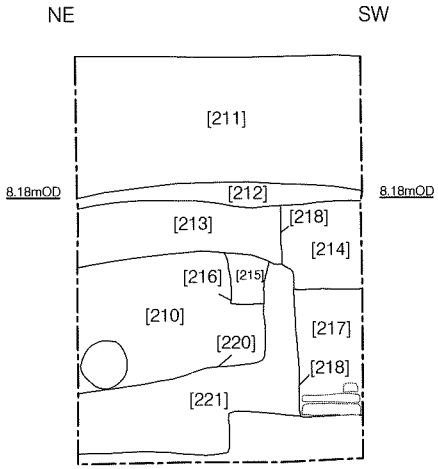
7.2.7.2 Layer [221] was cut by linear, steep sided feature, [220], the cut, 0.72m deep, for a drainage pipe, which was backfilled by a dark, silty clay deposit [219].

7.2.7.3 This drainage trench was cut in turn by a small, flat-bottomed feature of unknown purpose [216]. This feature, 0.26m wide and 0.29m deep was filled by [215], a friable, dark red, sandy silt.

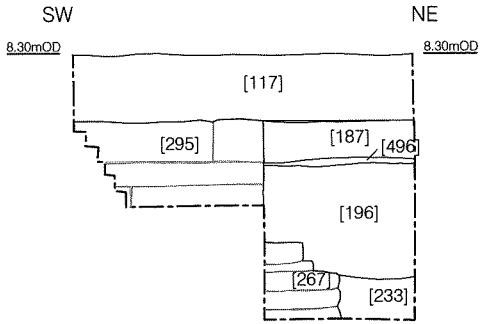
7.2.7.4 The above features and deposits were overlain by [213], a probably late 19th/20th century gravel make-up layer, observed at between 8.17 and7.79m OD and up to 0.35m thick.

7.2.7.5 This layer was cut by [218], a steep sided construction cut for wall foundation [217]. This foundation (as seen) comprised nine courses of sandstone blocks, each measuring up to 0.23m x 0.07m, bonded with a pinkish mortar. This wall foundation appeared to run in a NE/SW direction and, as seen, was 0.70m high and 0.40m wide with a top height of 7.67m OD.

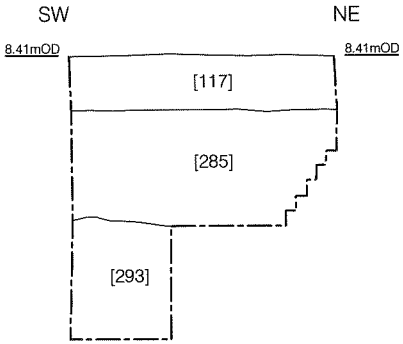
7.2.7.6 Overlying the wall foundation, and within its construction cut [218], was a mixed deposit of concrete and stone [214], This deposit, with a top height of 8.17m OD and up to 0.50m thick, probably represents debris from the demolition of the structure represented by wall foundation [217].



Section 11: north-west facing in Trial Pit 06



Section 31: south-east facing in Trial Pit 07



Section 32: south-east facing in Trial Pit 08

Figure 22
Sections in TP06, TP07 and TP08
1:40

7.2.7.7 The above features and deposits were sealed by [212], a band of dark grey gravel, up to 0.15m thick and with a top height of between 8.13 and 8.28m OD. This was interpreted as modern levelling and was probably a stained part of the overlying gravel and concrete surface [211] which was up to 0.80m thick and encountered at 8.98m OD.

7.2.8 Trial Pit 07 (Fig. 22)

7.2.8.1 The earliest archaeological evidence recorded in this trial pit, located against the SW wall of the Old Fermentation Building, was stone foundation [267]. With a top height of 7.31m OD, this comprised (as seen) 5 courses of roughly hewn, yet fairly regular, sandstone blocks measuring up to 0.11 x 0.40m bonded with greyish mortar. Abutting this foundation was a deposit of moderately compacted, light brown silt containing occasional charcoal flecks [233]. Observed at 7.14m OD, this deposit was over 0.25m thick and was interpreted as the backfill of the construction cut for foundation [267]. This phase of activity represents a structure probably dating to the 19th century.

Plate 15. View of foundations in Trial Pit 07

7.2.8.2 To the SW of foundation [267] was a further stone foundation [205]. This comprised three courses of sandstone blocks, with a better finish, measuring up to 0.20 x 0.75m in size. Encountered at 7.95m OD, this foundation was also bonded with greyish mortar. Abutting foundation [205] and sealing foundation [267] and backfill [233] was a thick deposit of concrete [196]. Encountered at 7.72m OD and up to 0.61m thick, this deposit appears to be the bedding/make up for the overlying floor surface [486]. This surface comprised a whitish mortar, was recorded at 7.75m OD, and was up to 0.04m thick. This phase of activity represents a later, probably late 19th/early 20th century structure.

7.2.8.3 Sealing floor surface [486] was a deposit of 20th century made-ground [187], which, in turn, was sealed by the present concrete floor surface [117], which currently exists at a height of 8.30m OD.

7.2.9 Trial Pit 08 (Fig. 22)

7.2.9.1 The lowest deposits found in this trial pit, positioned against the NE wall of the Old Fermentation Building, were recorded in Auger hole F. Natural grey alluvium [483] was observed at a height of 5.57m OD and was overlain by a layer of brown natural alluvium [482] encountered at 6.17m OD. This, in turn, was overlain by a layer of natural "organic" alluvium [481], which had a top height of 6.67m OD.

Plate 16. View of Old Fermentation Building Foundations in Trial Pit 08

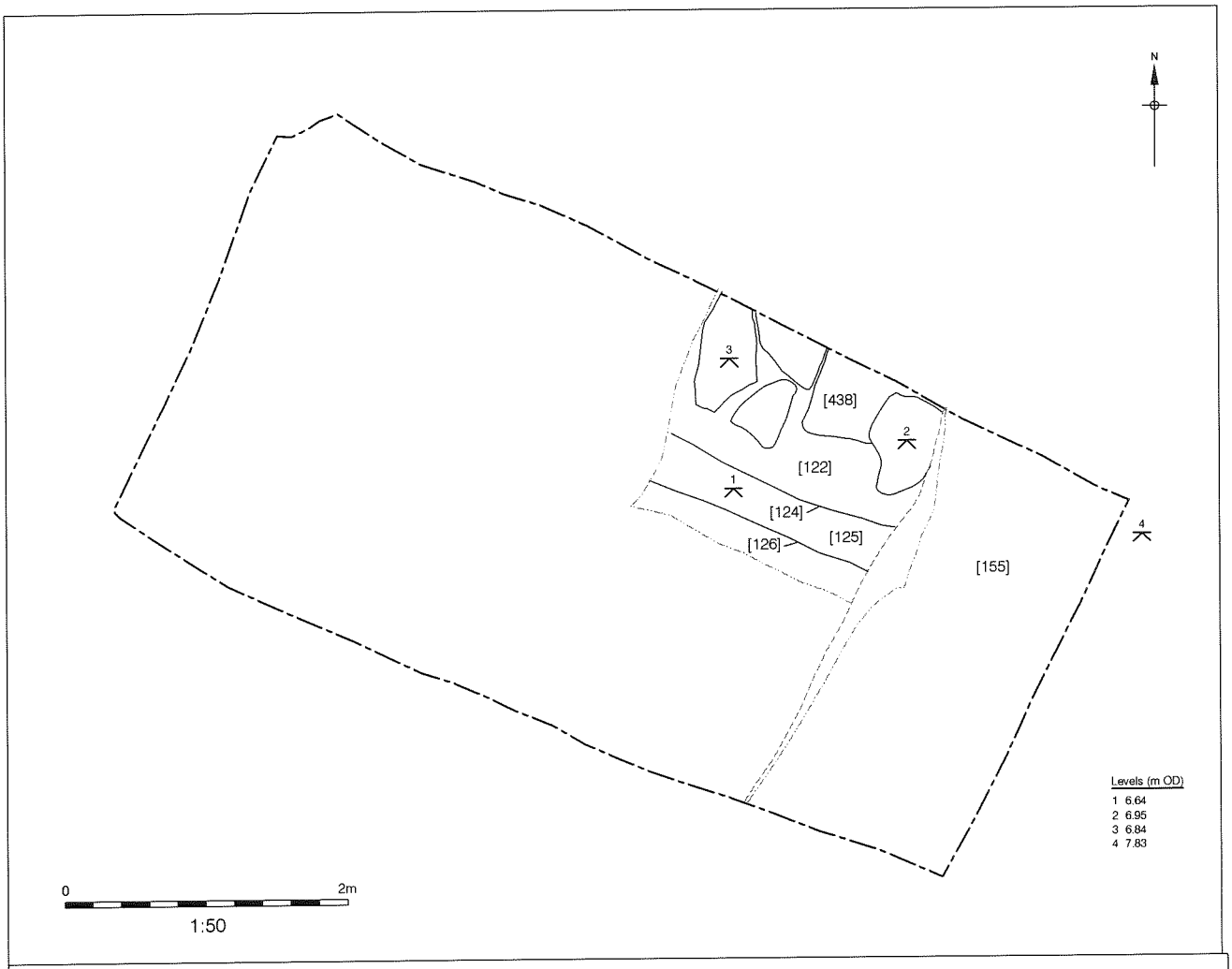
7.2.9.2 The natural "organic" alluvium was overlain by a layer of post-medieval material [480], observed in Auger hole F, 0.24m thick and recorded at 6.91m OD. This was sealed by two successive layers of 19th/20th century made ground. [293] was over 0.64m thick and identified at 7.56m OD, [285] was up to 0.58m thick and encountered at 8.12m OD. These were sealed by the current concrete surface [117] which lies at a height of 8.41m OD.

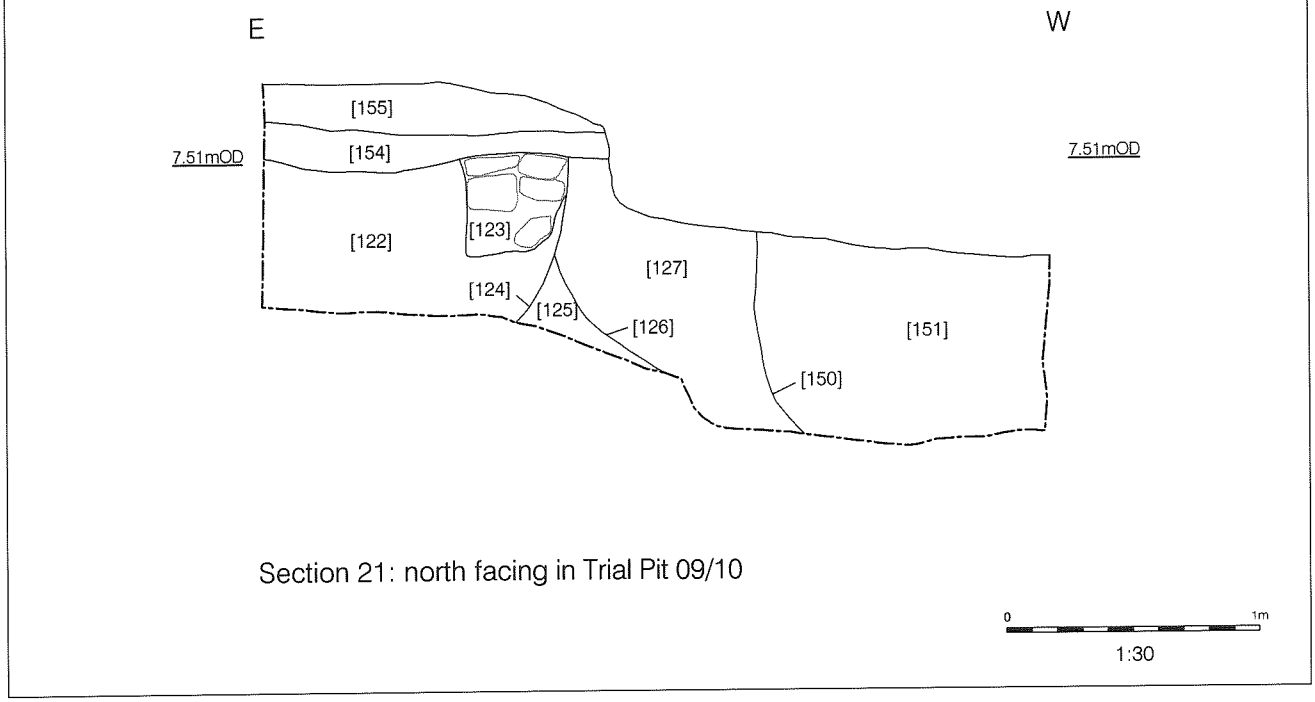
7.2.10 Trial Pit 09/10 (Fig. 23)

7.2.10.1 This trial pit, an amalgamation of the planned Trial Pits 09 and 10, was positioned at the NW end of Hawkins Lane. The earliest deposit identified was a moderately compacted, dark grey, sandy silt with lumps of sandstone and occasional charcoal [125]. This deposit was recorded at 7.14m OD and was interpreted as a land reclamation/dumped deposit, possibly dating to the 17th/18th century.

7.2.10.2 This layer was cut by [126], a large feature with fairly shallow sloping sides, which was 0.80m deep and over 0.72m wide with a top height of 7.52m. It was filled by [127], a moderately compacted, mid-dark grey, sandy silty clay with sandstone fragments. The purpose of this feature is unknown, but may possibly have been for the footings of an industrial structure.

Plate 17. View of Old Compressor Building foundations in Trial Pit 09/10.





Section 21: north facing in Trial Pit 09/10

Figure 23
Trial Pit 09/10

7.2.10.3 Feature [126] was, in turn, cut by [124], the footings for the current Old Compressor Building wall [153]. Sandstone flagstones [438] had been laid in the base of the feature, at a height of between 6.95 and 6.84m OD and the wall was built upon them. The backfill [122] of the construction cut contained pottery dating from 1700-1830.

7.2.10.4 The footing backfill [122] was cut by a vertical sided, flat bottomed feature [485] which was 0.42m deep and 0.40m wide. Filling the feature was a foundation built of three courses of Pennant sandstone [123] bonded with clay. The most likely purpose of this foundation was to support some sort of industrial structure.

7.2.10.5 To the SW of foundation [485] the early feature [126] was cut by a further steep sided feature [150]. This was filled by 20th century material [151] and probably represents the construction cut for the Well Head building.

7.2.10.6 The above features and deposits were sealed by [154] the make-up layer for the current cobbled surface [155] which was encountered at between 7.83 and 7.81m OD.

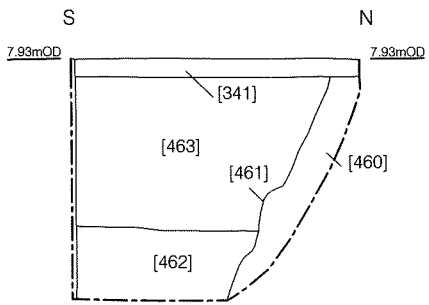
7.2.11 Trial Pit 11 (Fig. 24)

7.2.11.1 The earliest deposit recorded in this trial pit, located inside the Old Compressor Building against the SE wall, was a layer of compacted crushed CBM [460]. Observed at a height of 7.83m OD and over 1.18m thick, this deposit was interpreted as 19th century made-ground.

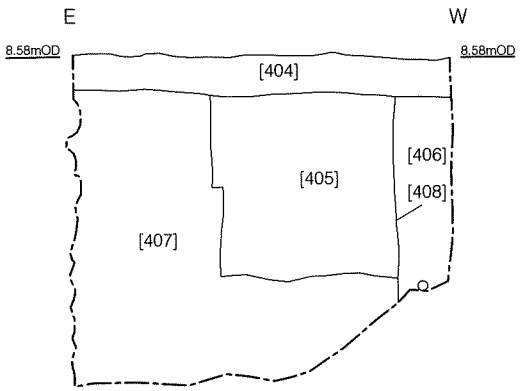
7.2.11.2 Made-ground [460] was cut by [461], the construction cut for the present wall [464]. It was backfilled by 19th century rubble deposits [462] and [463]. The above features and deposits were sealed by the current concrete floor surface [341] which was encountered at a height of 7.93m OD.

7.2.12 Trial Pit 12 (Fig. 24)

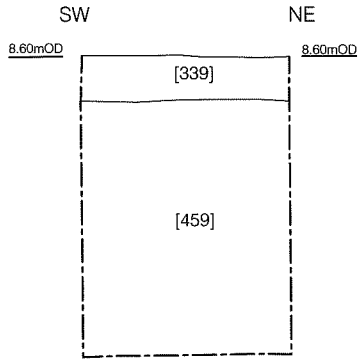
7.2.12.1 The earliest feature observed in this trial pit, positioned within the NW of the Finzel Building, was a Pennant sandstone foundation [407]. This appeared to comprise a NW/SE running wall and a base, possibly for machinery, extending to the SW. The wall had a top height of 8.40m and extended 0.98m downwards until the base extended out with a top height of 7.42m. The base was observed as being over



Section 30: east facing in Trial Pit 11



Section 23: north facing in Trial Pit 12



Section 33: north-east facing in Trial Pit 13

Figure 24
Sections in TP11, TP12 and TP13
1:40

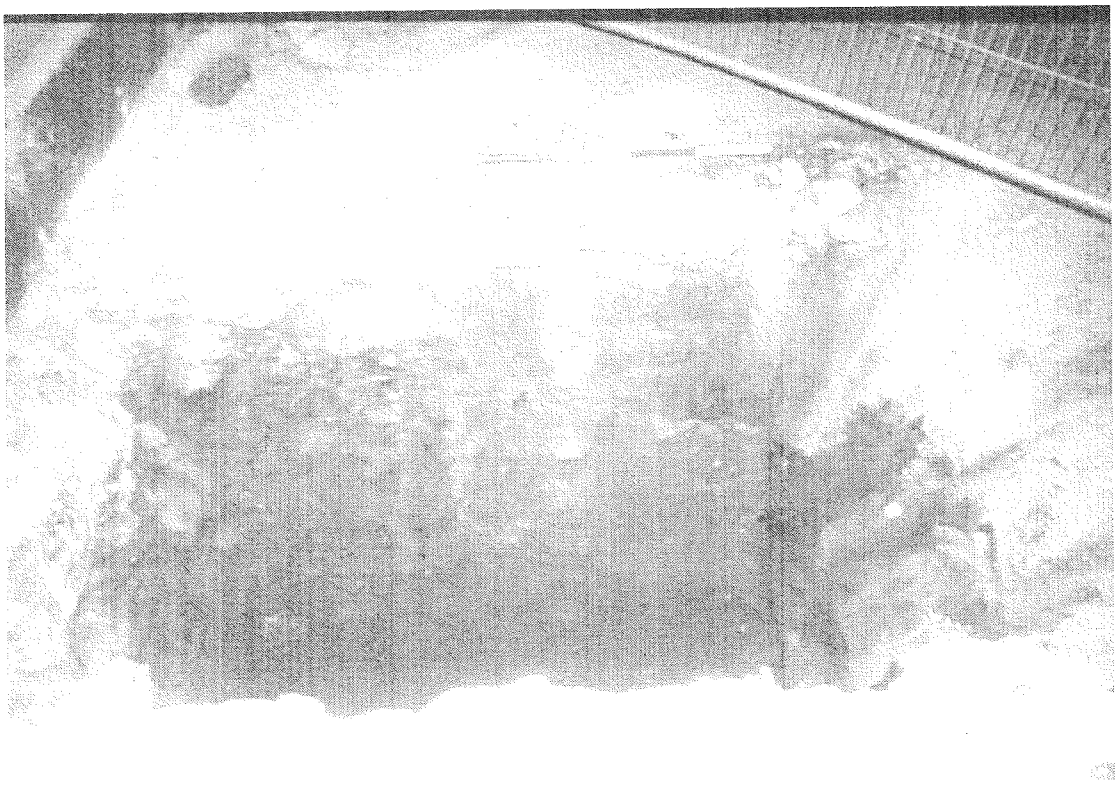


Plate 18. View of brick foundations in Trial Pit 12

0.55m thick. This foundation was part of a possible 18th/19th century industrial structure.

7.2.12.2 Built onto the base part of foundation [407] was a NW/SE running brick foundation [405]. This, with a top height of 8.38m OD and up to 0.98m thick, was interpreted as part of a later industrial structure.

7.2.12.3 The SW ends of both [407] and [405] were cut by a vertical sided pipe trench [408], which was filled by 20th century material [406].

7.2.12.4 The above features and deposits were sealed by the modern concrete surface [404] which was lying at a height of 8.58m OD.

7.2.13 Trial Pit 13 (Fig. 24)

7.2.13.1 The earliest deposit recorded in this trial pit, situated within the Old Boiler House, was a layer of 20th century dumped material [459]. This deposit was over 1.35m thick and observed at 8.36m OD. This deposit was sealed by the current concrete surface [339] which was encountered at 8.60m OD.

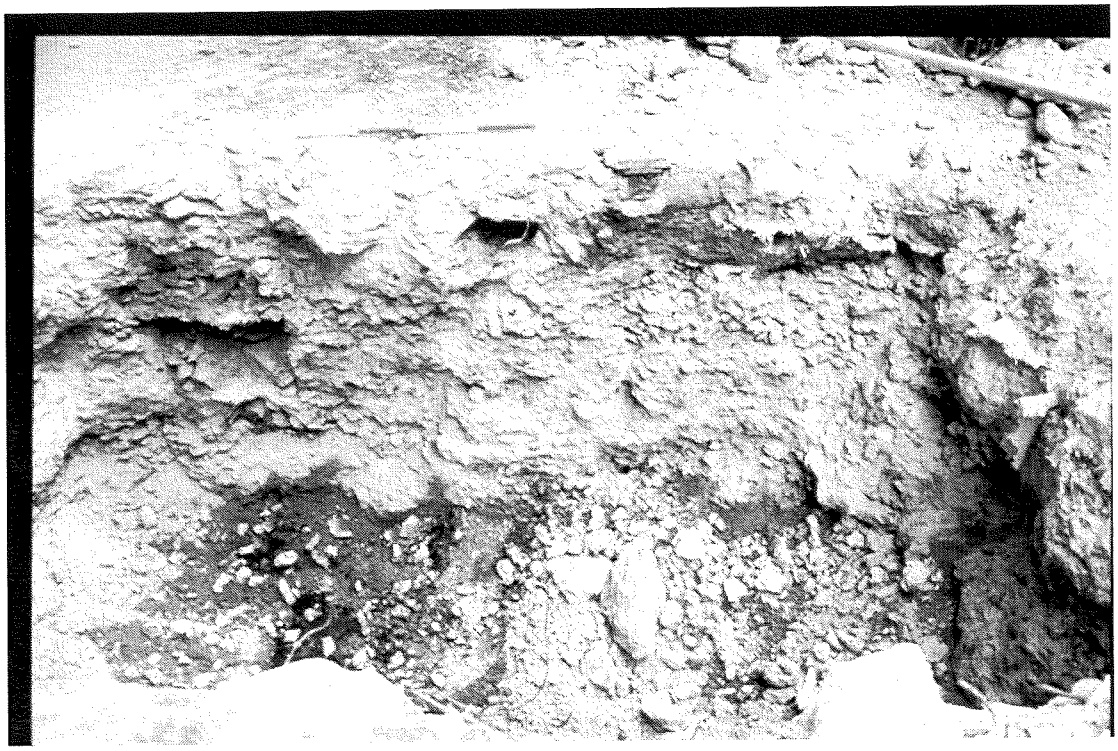


Plate 19. View of modern concrete in Trial Pit 14.

7.2.14 Trial Pit 14 (Fig. 25)

7.2.14.1 The only deposit visible in this trial pit, located to the NW of the Old Tramway Generator Building, was modern concrete [419]. This deposit was encountered at the surface at 8.33m OD and was over 1.90m thick.

7.2.15 Trial Pit 15 (Fig. 25)

7.2.15.1 The earliest deposit recorded in this trail pit, positioned immediately to the SW of the Old Tramway Generator Building, was a layer of redeposited alluvium [418]. Observed at a height of 7.35-7.32m OD, no dating evidence was visible in this layer although it may be medieval in date.

7.2.15.2 The redeposited alluvium was overlain by a large concrete encased gas main [417], the concrete of which was integral with the current ground surface. The concrete and gas main had a top height of 9.04m OD and was 1.70m thick.

Plate 20. View of gas main in Trial Pit 15.

7.2.16 Trial Pit 16 (Fig. 25)

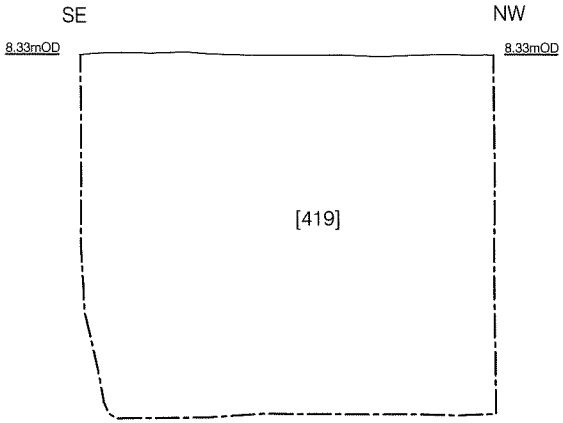
7.2.16.1 The earliest deposit recorded in this trial pit, situated to the SE of Trial Pit 15 and also immediately against the wall of the Old Tramway Generator Building, was [416], the 19th century backfill of the construction cut for the current standing wall. This deposit was more than 0.90m deep and was recorded at 9.09m OD.

7.2.16.1 Deposit [416] was sealed by [415], the 19th/20th century make up layer for the current concrete ground surface [414] which was encountered at 9.59m OD.

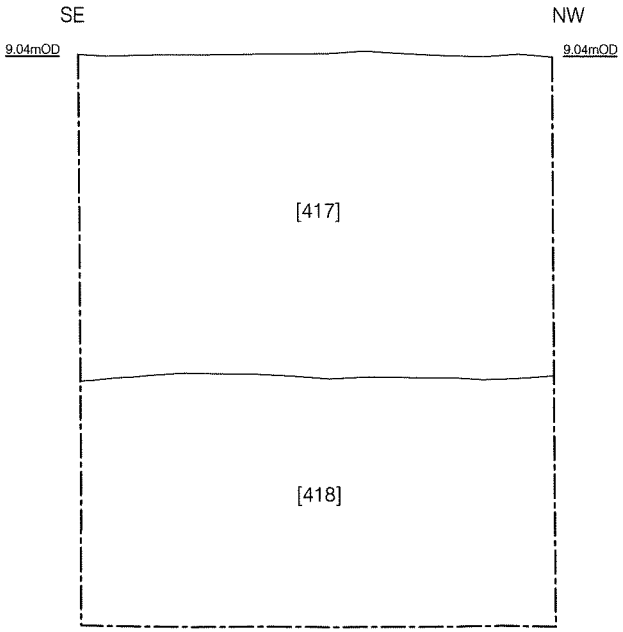
7.2.17 Trial Pit 17 (Fig. 26)

7.2.17.1 The earliest deposit observed in this trial pit, located in the NW of the Finzel Building against its NE wall, was the possible 17th-18th century made-ground deposit [403]. This deposit was recorded at a height of 8.02m OD and was over 1.30m thick.

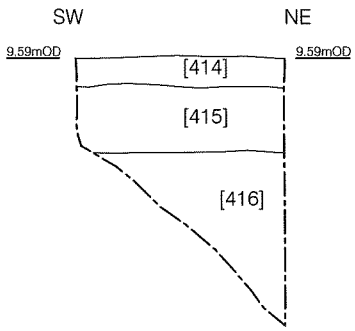
7.2.17.2 The made-ground was cut by [495], the construction cut for the wall foundation [494] of the Finzel Building. It was backfilled with 19th/20th century material [493].



Section 27: north-east facing in Trial Pit 14



Section 26: north-east facing in Trial Pit 15



Section 25: south-east facing in Trial Pit 16

Figure 25
Sections in TP14. TP15 and TP16
1:40

Plate 21. View of Trial Pit 17 from the north-west.

7.2.17.3 The construction cut was sealed by the current concrete floor surface [402] which was 0.60m thick and had a top height of 8.62m OD.

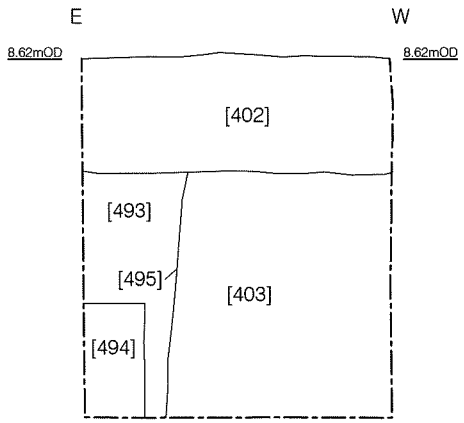
7.2.18 Trial Pit 18 (Fig. 26)

7.2.18.1 The earliest deposit identified in this trial pit, positioned to the SE of Trial Pit 17 within the Finzel Building, was [412], the 19th/20th century make-up layer for the overlying concrete floor surface [411]. Make-up layer [412] was over 0.55m thick and had a top height of 7.29m OD. Concrete floor surface [411] was observed at 7.64m OD and was 0.30m thick.

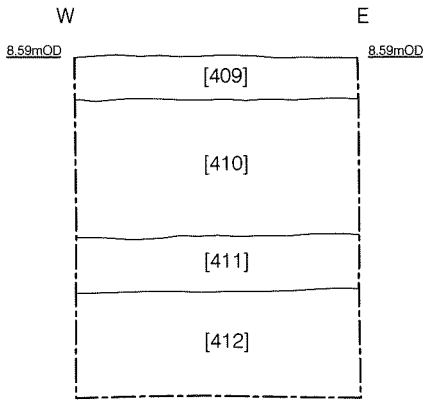
7.2.18.2 Overlying floor surface [411] was a further 19th/20th century make-up layer [410], which was 0.75m thick and recorded at 8.38m OD. This deposit was the make-up layer for the overlying current concrete ground floor surface [409] which was encountered at 8.59m OD and was 0.23m thick.

7.2.19 Trial Pit 19 (Fig. 26)

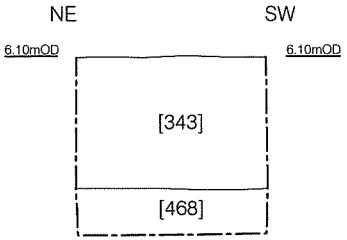
7.2.19.1 The lowest deposit observed in this trial pit, located within the basement of the Old Basement Cask Store against the SW wall, was [468], a compact aggregate and



Section 22: north facing in Trial Pit 17



Section 24: south facing in Trial Pit 18



Section 34: north-east facing in Trial Pit 19

Figure 26
Sections in TP17, TP18 and TP19
1:40

stone matrix, over 0.25m thick, which was interpreted as the backfill of the construction cut for the current wall foundation and encountered at 5.40m OD. It was sealed by the current concrete basement floor [343] which was recorded at 6.10m OD.

7.2.20 Trial Pit WA 1 (Fig. 27)

7.2.20.1 The lowest deposit observed in this trial pit, positioned in the main carpark to the NW of the gatehouse, was 20th century rubble [439]. This was over 0.64m thick and had a top height of between 7.65 and 7.56m OD.

7.2.20.2 The above deposit was sealed by the late 20th century aggregate layer [41] and the current carpark surface [40] which was encountered at 8.70m OD.

7.2.21 Trial Pit WA 2 (Fig. 27)

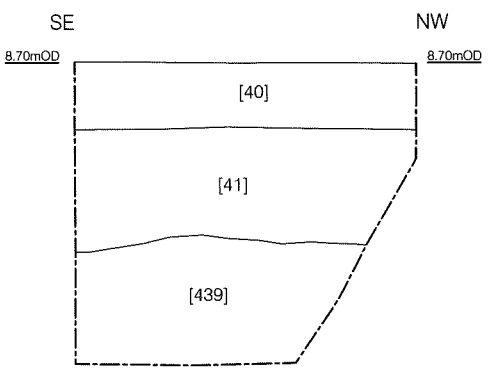
7.2.21.1 The earliest deposit recorded in this trial pit, situated in the NW of the main carpark, was [445], a firm, mid greyish brown, sandy silt layer. This layer, recorded at 6.99m OD and over 0.40m thick was interpreted as redeposited alluvium of uncertain, possibly medieval, date.

7.2.21.2 This layer was overlain by [444], the 19th/20th century fill of a pipe trench whose cut was not observed. This deposit was overlain by further fills [443], [442] and [441] which probably represent the same backfilling episode. The combined fills were 1.01m thick with a top height of 8.09m OD.

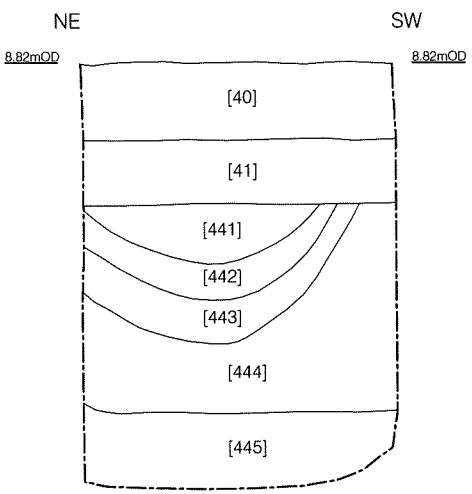
7.2.21.3 Fills [444], [443], [442] and [441] were sealed by the gravel layer [41], which was sealed by the current carpark surface [40] which was encountered at 8.82m OD.

7.2.22 Trial Pit WA 3 (Fig. 27)

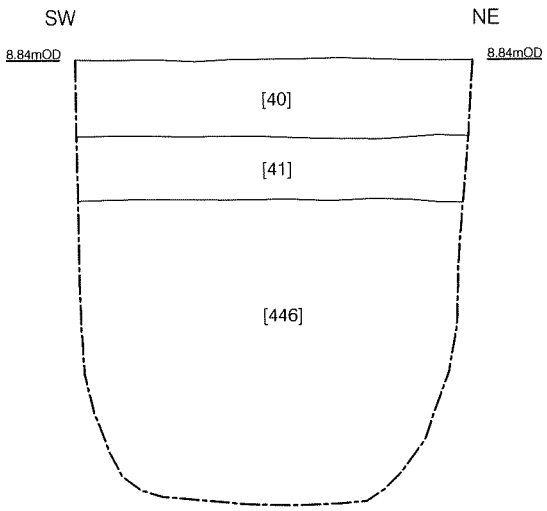
7.2.22.1 The lowest deposit recorded in this trial pit, located to the S of Trial Pit WA 2 in the NW of the main carpark, was PFA [446] which was observed at 8.11m OD and was over 1.65m thick. This was interpreted as the backfill of the basement of the former no.12 Bath Street. This deposit was overlain by the gravel make up layer [41] for the present carpark surface [40] which was lying at a height of 8.84m OD.



Section 28: north-east facing in WA1

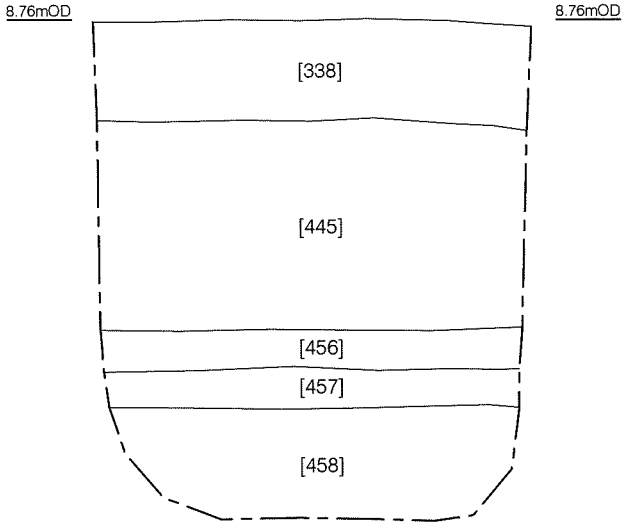


Section 35: north-west facing in WA2

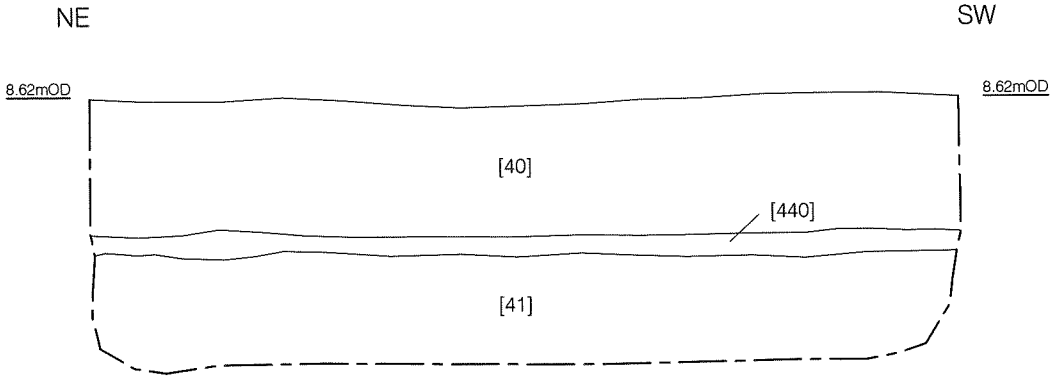


Section 36: south-east facing in WA3

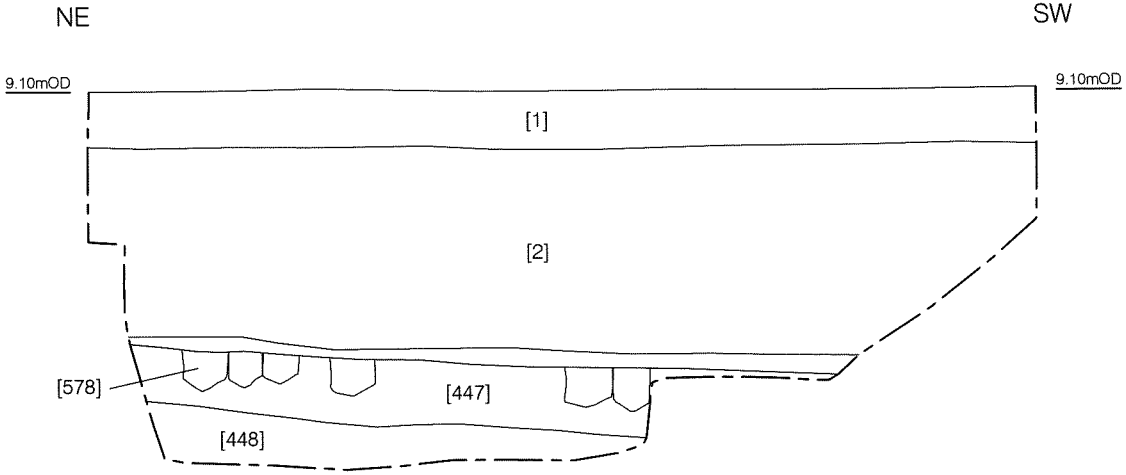
Figure 27
Sections in WA1, WA2 and WA3
1:40



Section 37: north-east facing in WA4



Section 38: north-west facing in CBR1



Section 29: north-west facing in CBR2

Figure 28
Sections in WA4, CBR1 and CBR2
1:20

7.2.23 Trial Pit WA 4 (Fig. 28)

7.2.23.1 The earliest deposit recorded in this trial pit, situated between the Old Boiler House and the Old Tramway Generator Building, was concrete floor surface [458] which was over 0.20m thick and encountered at 7.75m OD.7.2.23.2 This was overlain by [457] a 19th/20th century dumped deposit which was observed at 7.85m OD and was 0.10m thick. This formed the make-up layer for further concrete floor surface [456] which was 0.10m thick and encountered at 7.95m OD.

7.2.23.3 Concrete floor surface [456] was sealed by 20th century rubble [455] which formed the make-up layer for the current concrete floor surface [338] which was lying at a height of 8.76m OD.

7.2.24 Trial Pit CBR 1 (Fig. 28)

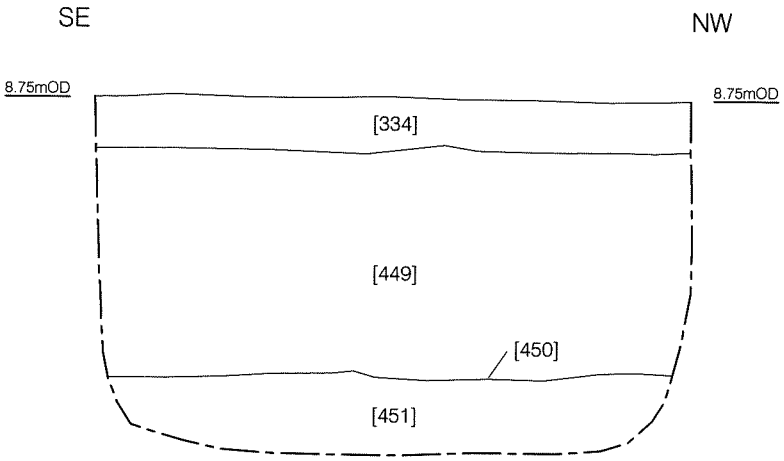
7.2.24.1 The lowest deposit exposed in this trial pit, located to the NE of Trial Pit WA 1 in the main carpark, was the gravel make-up layer [41] which was recorded at 8.26m OD and was over 0.30m thick. This was overlain by a distinct band of 20th century brick rubble [440], which was, in turn, sealed by the current carpark surface [40] which was observed at 8.26m OD.

7.2.25 Trial Pit CBR 2 (Fig. 28)

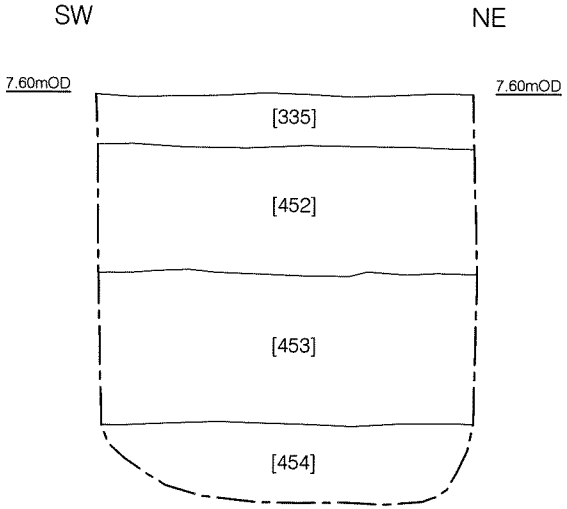
7.2.25.1 The earliest deposit recorded in this trial pit, positioned to the south of no. 7 Bath Street, was [448], a firm, dark brown, silty sand layer containing, gravel, shell fragments, and pieces of slate and broken roof tile. This deposit, recorded at a height of 8.28m OD and over 0.14m thick, was interpreted as a made-ground layer, probably dating to the 17th/18h century.

7.2.25.2 Made-ground layer [448] was overlain by [447], which comprised a loose, mid-light reddish yellow, sand and mortar layer. Encountered at between 8.30 and 8.22m OD, and up to 0.17m thick, this deposit formed a bedding layer for the overlying surface [378]. This surface comprised a number of stone cobbles, each measuring approximately 0.16 x 0.10 x 0.13m. Observed at between 8.43 and 8.35m OD and up to 0.12m thick, these cobbles probably represent an external yard surface to the rear of, and associated with, the Bath Street terrace buildings.

7.2.25.3 The surface was sealed by late 20th century gravel deposits [377] and [2], which were, in turn, sealed by the modern concrete and brick surface [1], which was recorded at a height of 9.29m OD.



Section 39: north-east facing in CBR3



Section 40: south-east facing in CBR4

Figure 29
Sections in CBR3 and CBR4
1:20

7.2.26 Trial Pit CBR 3 (Fig. 29)

7.2.26.1 The earliest deposits identified in this trial pit, positioned to the NW of Trial Pit 06 in Hawkins Lane, were recorded in Auger hole E. Natural alluvium [479] was encountered at a height of 6.76m OD. This was overlain by a deposit of natural "organic" alluvium [478], which was observed at 7.00m OD and was 0.24m thick.

7.2.26.2 These natural layers were sealed by [477], a compact, light greenish brown, silty clay deposit containing occasional charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of sandstone. This layer, 0.20m thick and identified at 7.20m OD, was interpreted as a possible medieval made-ground deposit.

7.2.26.3 Overlying [477] was a small piece of concrete [476], encountered at 7.27m OD, which may possibly represent some sort of floor surface or, more likely, was part of the overlying 19th century make up layer [475], which was 0.20m thick and recorded at 7.37m. This layer was overlain by a similar but slightly darker deposit [474] which was 0.20m thick and observed at a height of 7.57m OD. These deposits were probably part of the same, probably 19th century, dumping operation.

7.2.26.4 Above dumped deposit [474] and encountered at 7.62m OD, was a small piece of sandstone [473]. This may possibly indicate a floor surface or, more likely a piece of debris at the base of the overlying 19th/20th century dumped deposit [472]/[451]. Deposit [472] was recorded in Auger hole E as the lower part of [451] which was recorded in the trial pit proper. This deposit was 0.40m thick and observed at 8.02m OD.

7.2.26.5 This layer was cut by a pipe trench [450], which was filled with 20th century material [449]. The above features and deposits were sealed by the modern concrete surface [334] recorded at 8.75m OD.

7.2.27 Trial Pit CBR 4 (Fig. 29)

7.2.27.1 The earliest deposits recorded in this trial pits were three very similar layers of 19th/20th century made-ground, [454], [453] and [452] which probably represent the same dumping event. Together they were over 0.94m thick with a top height of 7.46m OD.

7.2.28.2 The above deposits were sealed by the current cobbled ground surface [335] which was encountered at 7.60m OD.

7.3 Geo-environmental Boreholes

7.3.1 Borehole 01

7.3.1.1 The lowest deposit identified in this borehole, positioned in the S of Trench 26, recorded at –1.92m OD, was [138] which comprised natural, well-cemented, mid brown, sand and small-medium gravels. This deposit was overlain by [137], observed at –1.42m OD, a compact, mid greenish grey layer of natural sand. This, in turn, was overlain by [136], identified at 0.77m OD, comprising a friable, mid-dark greenish grey natural silty sand. Sealing [136] was [135] which was encountered at 4.50m OD. This constituted a moderate-firm, greenish blueish brown silty clay deposit and was interpreted as natural alluvium. This deposit was overlain by [134] a moderately compacted, greyish green clay silt layer. With a top height of 5.07m OD this layer was identified as natural alluvium.

7.3.1.2 Overlying the above natural layers was a moderately compacted, dark grey organic deposit within a mid greenish grey clay silt matrix [133]. This deposit was encountered at 5.47m OD, measured 0.40m in height and may possibly be "organic" natural alluvium. The depth at which it was encountered and the location of Borehole 01, however, suggest that this deposit is more likely to represent the primary fill of the original Law Ditch.

7.3.1.3 This deposit was sealed by [132] which comprised a very plastic, brownish grey silt with a large organic component. With a top height of 5.52m OD and measuring 0.05m in depth this may constitute the fill of a recut of the Law Ditch.

7.3.1.4 Above this deposit were three very similar layers of red Pennant sandstone with grey, charcoal flecked mortar. [131] possibly had three courses, was recorded at 5.71m OD, and was 0.18m high. [130], observed at 5.90m OD, was 0.12m high with no discernable courses. [129], identified at 6.03m OD was 0.13m high, again with no discernable courses. These masonry deposits may indicate a phase, or phases, of medieval wall foundation.

7.3.1.5 The above possible revetments were sealed by [128], encountered at 6.15m OD, which comprised a loose, mid-dark greenish grey gravel and coarse sand deposit with a height of 0.12m. This could possibly represent a bedding layer for [112], three courses of sandy limestone, observed at 6.50m OD, with a height of 0.35m. This may represent a further phase of revetment, although the loose nature of the possible bedding layer would seem to preclude this. More likely, this suggests part of a wall

foundation which may have been built onto the top, or into the side, of the ditch revetment and relates to a structure beside the Lawditch.

7.3.1.6 This possible wall foundation was overlain by a deposit of loose, light brownish grey gravel and coarse sand matrix [111]. Encountered at 6.80m OD and 0.30m high, this deposit suggests a layer of made-ground.

7.3.1.7 Sealing [111] was [110], a loose, dark grey silty sand with frequent fragments of CBM and occasional mortar flecks. This deposit was 0.35m high, was observed at 7.15m OD and would seem to be another layer of made ground. Any deposits above this level were not retained during the coring process.

7.3.2 Borehole 02

7.3.2.1 The full natural alluvial sequence in this borehole, located to the W of Trench 26, was recorded by Archaeoscape (see Appendix 6). The highest deposit recorded by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. was a firm, greenish brown, clay silt with organic inclusions [370]. This deposit was encountered at 6.10m OD, was 0.68m thick, and was interpreted as natural organic alluvium.

7.3.2.2 Overlying natural organic alluvium [370] was a deposit of firm, mid greenish brown, clay silt with charcoal flecks [354]. This deposit was observed at 6.97m OD, was 0.56m thick, and was interpreted as redeposited alluvium.

7.3.2.3 Overlying [354] was [139], a stiff, dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional mortar fragments and coarse sand, and containing one sherd of medieval pottery. With a top height of 7.42m OD and 0.42m thick this represents a layer of possible horticultural soil. Any deposits above this level were not retained during the coring process.

7.3.3 Borehole 03

7.3.3.1 The highest natural deposit recorded in this borehole, situated in the SE of the main carpark, was [484] which comprised a very compact and firm, mid greyish brown silty clay. This was interpreted as natural alluvium and was identified at 6.67m OD.

7.3.3.2 Above natural alluvium [484] was a layer of firm, blueish grey, silty clay with charcoal flecks [401]. Encountered at 6.96m OD and 0.23m thick, this layer was interpreted as redeposited natural alluvium.

7.3.3.3 Overlying redeposited alluvium [401] was deposit [222] which comprised a stiff, mid-dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. This deposit was 0.29m thick, observed at a height of 7.25m OD, and was tentatively interpreted as a possibly medieval garden soil. No higher deposits were recovered from this borehole.

7.3.4 Borehole 04

7.3.4.1 The lowest deposit recorded in this borehole, positioned in the SE of the small carpark SE of the existing warehouse, was a compact, mid grey, sandy silt [313]. This deposit, which was interpreted as natural alluvium, was recorded at 2.46m OD although there was a void of 0.82m above it so this data is somewhat dubious. Above the void was a deposit of firm, grey silty clay with possible organic components [396]. Encountered at 6.72m OD and 3.44m thick, this deposit was interpreted as natural 'organic' alluvium.

7.3.5 Borehole 05

7.3.5.1 The lowest deposit recorded in this borehole, located in the NE of the carpark SE of the existing warehouse, and recorded at a height of 3.51m OD was [400], a firm, mid grey, sandy silt clay matrix. This deposit was interpreted as natural sandy alluvium.

7.3.5.2 Overlying natural alluvium [400] was overlain by [399], a deposit of firm, mid brown and grey, silty clay. Observed at a height of 4.03m OD and 0.52m thick, this deposit was interpreted as slightly bioturbated natural alluvium.

7.3.5.3 Above natural alluvium [399] was [398], a deposit of friable, dark blueish grey/green, sandy silt containing 19th century pottery and CBM. With a top height of 4.18m OD ad 0.15m thick, this deposit was initially interpreted as 19th century made-ground. Reference to Trench 22/Auger hole D to the SW, however, suggests that this deposit is the lower fill of a cut feature, as possibly medieval redeposited alluvium was there encountered at a height of 7.36m OD. Deposit [398] was overlain by a similar deposit [397], which was identified at 8.45m OD, was 4.27m thick and probably represents fill of the same cut. No higher deposits were recorded in this borehole.

7.3.6 Borehole 06

7.3.6.1 The lowest deposits recorded in this borehole, situated to the SE of the Old Fermentation Building, were [391] and [390]. [391] comprised a compact, mid-reddish brown, sand and silty clay matrix which had a top height of 3.12m OD. It was overlain by [390], which formed a firm, reddish brownish grey, silty clay with sand inclusions, which was encountered at 4.11m OD. Both these deposits were identified as natural alluvial layers.

7.3.6.2 Natural alluvium [390] was overlain by [389], a firm, brownish, dark grey, silty clay with mortar, CBM and sand inclusions. This deposit was recorded at 4.86m OD, was 0.75m thick, and was interpreted as a probably post-medieval possible made-ground layer, or more likely the fill of a cut. Above this layer was a very similar deposit [388] which, observed at 5.75m OD and 0.89m thick, was also interpreted as the possible fill of the same cut.

7.3.6.5 Made-ground layer/fill [388] was overlain by a deposit of 19th/20th century material [387], which was encountered at 5.86m OD and was 0.11m thick. This was interpreted as a layer of made-ground. No further deposits were recorded in this borehole.

7.3.7 Borehole 07

7.3.7.1 The underlying natural sequence in this borehole, positioned in the N of the main carpark, was fully recorded by Archaeoscape (see Appendix 6). The highest natural deposit recorded by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was [429], a compact, grey with black flecks, clay silt, which was 0.93m thick and identified at 6.14m OD. This deposit was interpreted as natural, organic alluvium.

7.3.7.2 Above layer [429] there was a void in the borehole of some 0.57m before the next earliest deposit was recorded. This was [428], a stiff, dark greyish brown, clay silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. This deposit, observed at 6.99m OD and 0.28m thick, was interpreted as redeposited alluvium.

7.3.7.3 Overlying redeposited alluvium [428] was a deposit of stiff, greyish brown, silty sand with occasional stone fragments and charcoal flecks [224]. Recorded at 7.44m OD and 0.45m thick, this deposit was interpreted as a layer of made-ground or demolition material.

7.3.7.4 Above made-ground/demolition, layer [224] was a deposit of stiff, mid brown clay silt [223]. Encountered at 7.50m OD and 0.06m thick, this deposit was tentatively interpreted as a possible made-ground deposit. No deposits above [223] were recovered from this borehole.

7.3.8 Borehole 08

7.3.8.1 The lowest deposits recorded in this borehole, located in the Old Boiler House, were [386], [385] and [383]. [386] comprised a firm, brownish grey, sandy silt which was observed at 1.76m OD. It was overlain by [385], which was a firm, yellowish grey, sandy silty clay which was recorded at 3.73m OD and was 1.97m thick. All of these deposits were interpreted as natural alluvial layers. [385] was overlain by a firm, mottled, reddish, greyish, blue, sandy clay [384], which was identified at a height of 4.46m OD and was 0.73m thick. This deposit was interpreted as natural "organic" alluvium.

7.3.8.2 Above [384] was a seemingly mixed deposit of compact, reddish, greyish, yellow, clay with sand and coarse sand inclusions [383]. This deposit had a top height of 6.29m OD, was 1.83m thick and was tentatively interpreted as redeposited alluvium.

7.3.9 Borehole 09

7.3.9.1 This borehole, positioned within the Old Fermentation Building, was not dug due to access problems.

7.3.10 Borehole 10

7.3.10.1 The lowest deposits recorded in this borehole, located within the N of the Finzel Building, were [382] and [381]. [382] was a firm, mid-dark sand, which was encountered at 2.36m OD. It was overlain by [381], which comprised a firm, mid reddish grey, sandy silty clay, observed at 3.29m OD and 0.93m thick. Both of these deposits were interpreted as natural alluvial layers.

7.3.10.2 Above natural alluvium [381] was a void of some 0.17m. Above this was a deposit of compact, dark blueish grey, silty clay with organic flecking [380]. This had a top height of 4.14m OD, was 0.68m thick, and was interpreted as natural "organic" alluvium.

7.3.10.3 Above [380] was a deposit of firm, mid reddish brown with grey patches, silty clay [379]. Encountered at 5.25m OD and 0.99m deep, this deposit was tentatively interpreted as redeposited alluvium. Above [379] was a void of 0.14m. Above this void was [376], a similar layer to [379] but with sandy inclusions. This layer was identified at 6.27m OD, was 0.85m thick and may represent the same dumping episode. No further deposits were recorded in this borehole.

7.3.11 Borehole 11

7.3.11.1 The cores from this borehole, situated to the N of the Old Basement Cask Store, were removed before Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd could record them.

7.3.12 Borehole 12

7.3.12.1 The lowest deposit [466] recorded in this borehole, located at the NE end of Hawkins Lane between Trial Pits 09/10 and CBR 4, comprised several layers of sandstone, each approximately 0.08m thick. This deposit, encountered at 1.09m OD could represent the underlying natural sandstone, yet it is several metres higher than elsewhere on the site. Furthermore the position of this borehole, close to the Floating Harbour, suggests that natural deposits would be lower in this part of the site. The most plausible explanation of this sandstone deposit is that it may represent the remains of a foundation for a wharf, slipway or other riverfront structure. As Borehole 12 is located south-east of Trial Pit 09/10 which contained evidence of a possible post-medieval land reclamation exercise, any possible wharf structure would pre-date that land reclamation. If, therefore, these layers do represent a wharf structure then it is possibly medieval in date.

7.3.12.2 Above possible wharf/slipway foundation [466] was a void of 0.56m. Above this void was a deposit of moderately compact, blueish grey, clay silt [465]. With a top height of 2.25m OD and 0.60m thick, this was interpreted as a dumped layer/made-ground deposit.

7.3.12.3 Overlying possible made-ground [465] was a deposit of very dark grey, moderately compacted, sandy silt, with charcoal and 19th century brick debris [226]. This deposit, recorded at 4.85m OD, was 2.16m thick and interpreted as 19th century made ground. Overlying [226] was a similar deposit [225] which was slightly lighter in colour. Observed at 6.10m OD and 1.25m thick (including a 0.25m void), this deposit probably represents part of the same dumping episode as [226]. Overlying [225] was a similar deposit [467] which was encountered at a height of 6.30m OD

and was 0.20m thick. This, again, probably represents the same dumping episode. No higher deposits were recorded in this borehole.

7.3.13 Borehole 13

7.3.13.1 The lowest deposit recorded in this borehole, located in the NW of the Finzel Building, was [330], a stiff, mid grey, clay silt. This deposit, interpreted as natural alluvium, was recorded at a height of -1.50m OD although the presence of a 1m void in the overlying probe means this height should be treated with caution.

7.3.13.2 Above the void was recorded a series of post-medieval dumped deposits. [395] was encountered at 1.64m OD and was 1.14m thick. [394] was observed at 2.72m OD and was 1.08m thick. [393] with a top height of 2.86m OD, was 0.14m thick, and [392], which was recorded at 4.26m OD and was 1.40m thick. These deposits are possibly part of the same land reclamation or, more likely the fills of a cut feature. No further deposits were recorded in this borehole.

8 INTERPRETATION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 The Archaeological Sequence

8.1.1 The earliest deposit recorded on site by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. was natural estuarine alluvium (Appendix 7), encountered at a highest level of 6.82m OD in Trial Pit 02, although the earlier BaRAS evaluation recorded a high point of 6.95m OD in Trench 10. BaRAS Borehole 19, in the east of the site, recorded it at c.5.30m OD, while Borehole 8, in the NE, recorded it at 3.73m OD. The natural alluvium sloped down towards the river to the north with an area of higher ground, possibly an eyot, towards the south (Fig. 30). In the extreme SW of the site the natural alluvium also falls away. Overlying the natural alluvium to both the north and south of the possible eyot were deposits of natural alluvium with a significant organic content (Fig. 31). This later material is interpreted as the evidence for a tidal marshy area.

8.1.2 The earliest archaeological deposits recorded on site were found in Trench 26. These seem to indicate the presence of a large (c. 10m wide, >1.00m deep), steep sided, feature, possibly with a timber revetment, on a NW/SE alignment. This feature would appear to be too large to form a simple drain or boundary and may represent an early medieval defensive perimeter.

8.1.3 The possible defensive ditch seems to have silted up and was recut at a later date as a smaller feature. It would therefore seem that its purpose had changed to reflect a drainage, rather than defensive, function.

8.1.4 The western edges of the ditches discussed above were sealed by dumped redeposited alluvium containing pottery dating to the 12/13th century. Similar deposits were recorded elsewhere on the site, notably Trenches 22, and 25, Trial Pits 15 and WA 2 and Boreholes 02, 03, 05, 07, 08 and 10 (Fig. 32). This material was probably dumped to reclaim marshy ground that was subject to tidal variations of the River Avon, a necessary precursor to the construction of buildings in the area.

8.1.5 A series of stone and/or timber buildings were constructed in Trench 26 following a typical medieval layout of narrow burgage plots which would have fronted onto St Thomas Street in the east and Temple Street in the west. Evidence of domestic, industrial and horticultural activities was recorded, and pottery recovered from the associated deposits was dated to the 12th-13th centuries. With the increased pressure

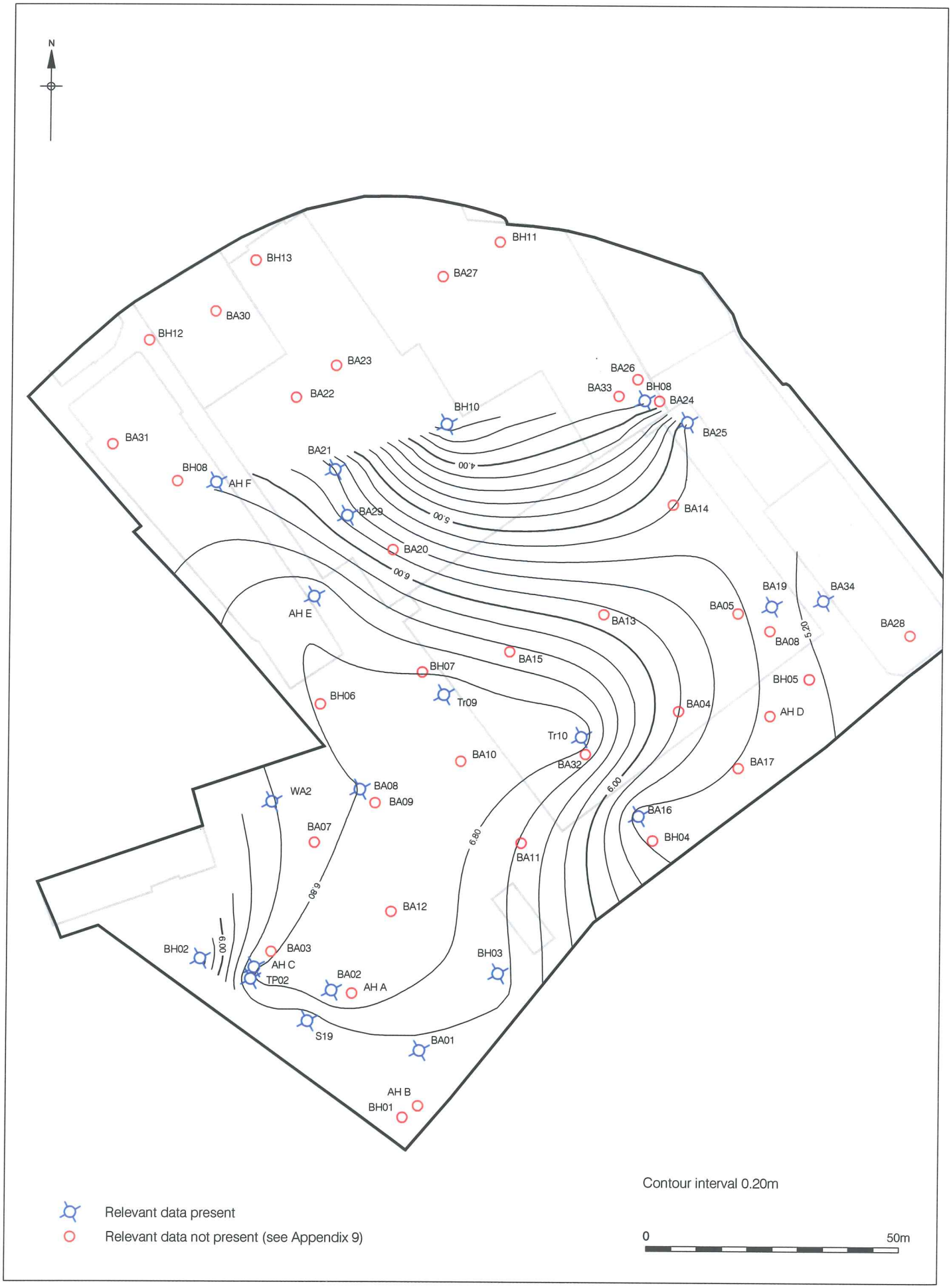


Figure 30
Contour Plan of Natural Alluvium
1:1000

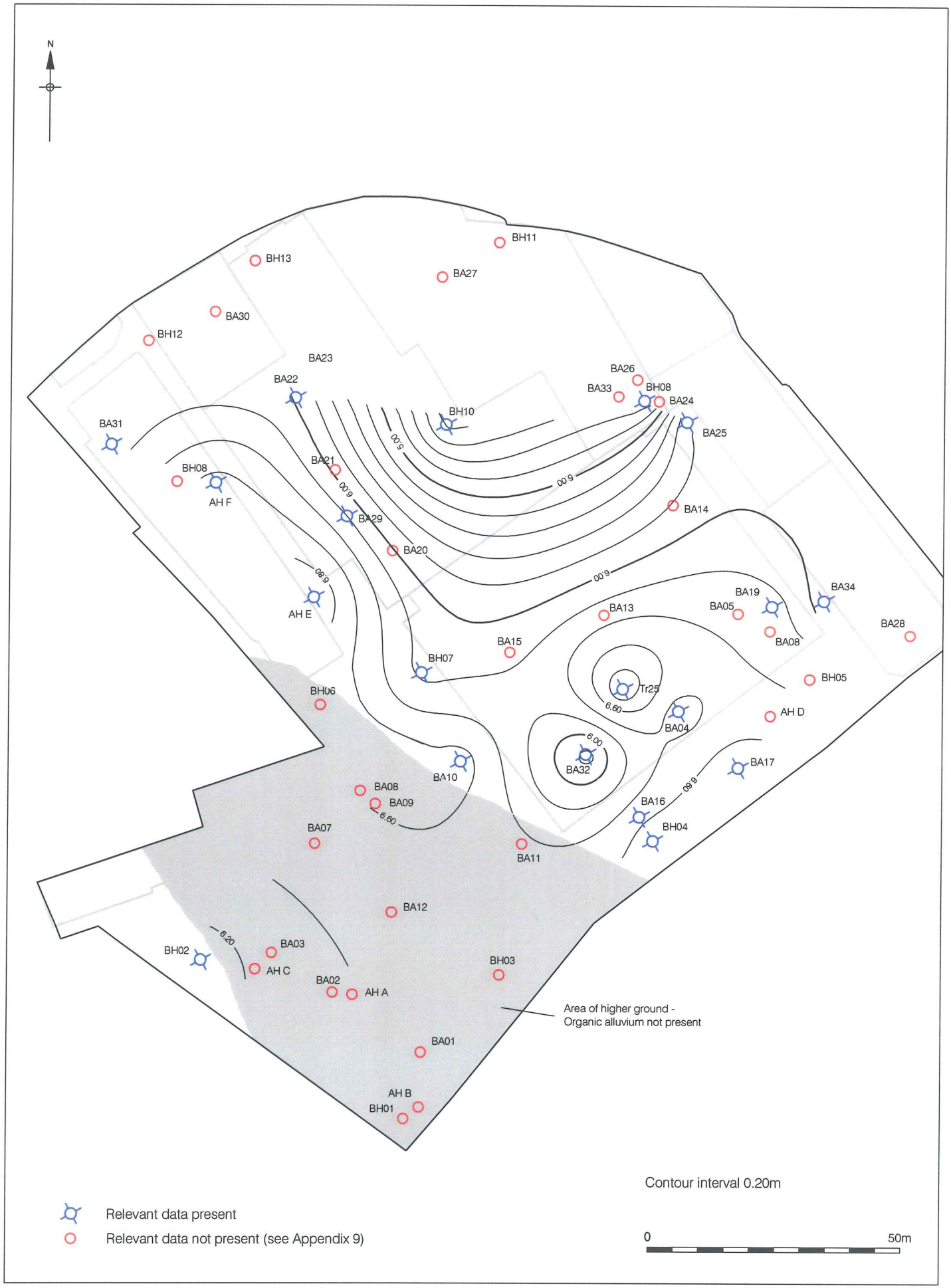


Figure 31
Contour Plan of Organic Alluvium
1:1000

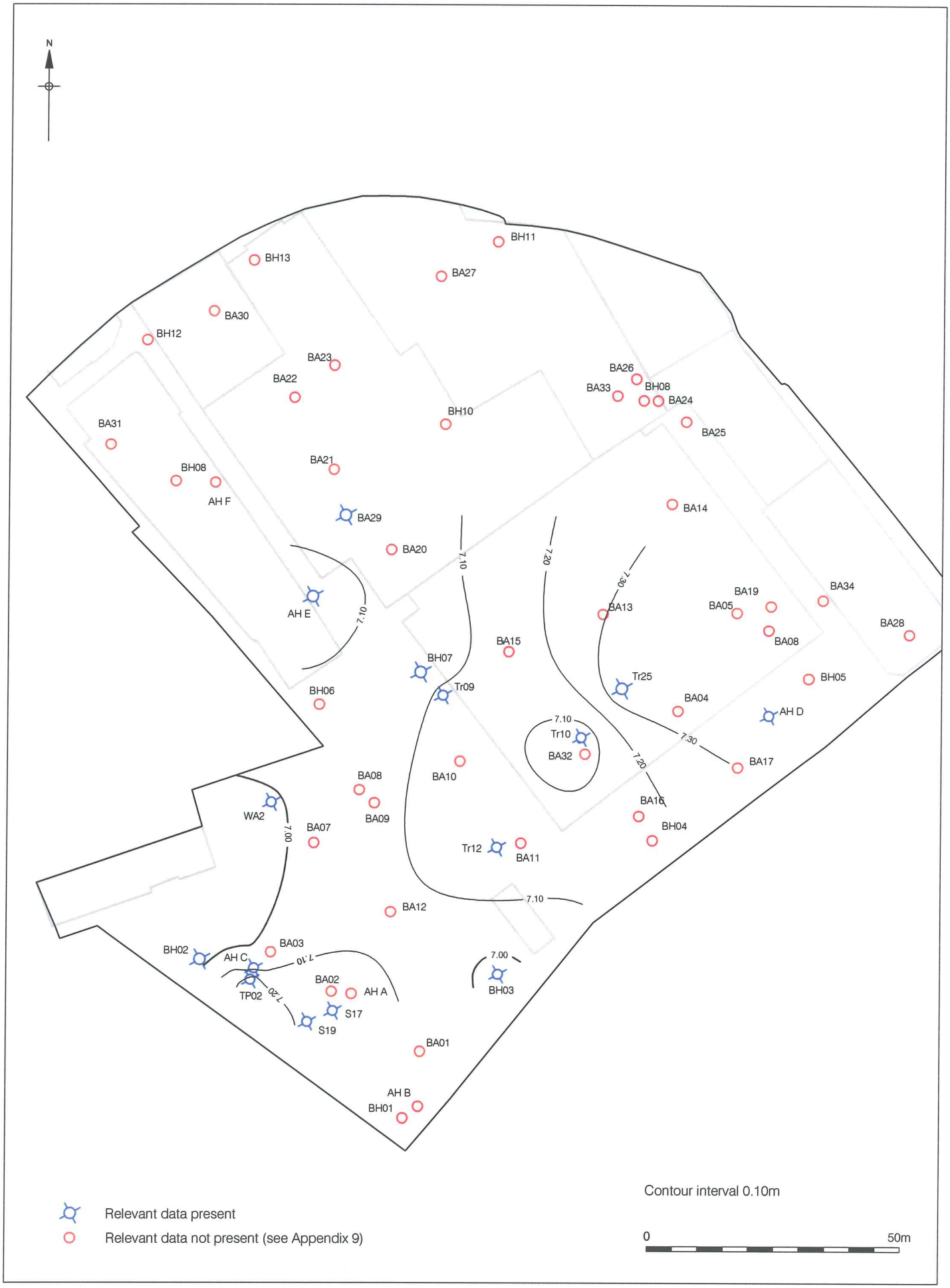


Figure 32
Contour Plan of Land Reclamation Dump
1:1000

for land in this area, the drainage ditch was, of necessity, reduced in width and revetted. It seems to have contracted to the eastern edge of the earlier ditches, suggesting that, initially at least, the pressure for expansion came from the western (and probably earlier) burgage plots. This stone lined ditch, recorded elsewhere in this area of Bristol as the Law Ditch, now ran NW from the southern corner of the site for about 35m before swinging round to a more westerly course heading for the rear corner of no.10 Bath Street. It was roughly 1.5m in width internally and 2-2.5m in width externally with a possible depth of 2m.

8.1.6 A medieval stone surface, possibly belonging to the same phase, was recorded in Trench 18 indicating structural activity of this period in the burgage plots of the medieval Counterslip, while a layer of possible garden soil was recorded in Trench 22. In Borehole 12 a series of layers of sandstone was recorded. While these may possibly be natural, their height more likely suggests them to be the foundation of some riverside structure such as a slipway or wharf. This possible wharf/slipway would appear to predate the post-medieval land reclamation recorded in Trial Pit 09/10 and thus may be medieval in date.

8.1.7 A somewhat later wall foundation and floor surface, with an associated garden soil, were recorded in Trial Pit 02, while a deposit associated with possible industrial activity was recorded further south in Trench 26. Possible demolition deposits were recorded in the NW of Trench 18 while in the SW of the trench two further floor surfaces were recorded. A later layer of garden soil recorded in Trench 22 was also attributed to this phase.

8.1.8 A series of possible horticultural deposits, containing probable demolition debris and 13/14th century pottery, was recorded in Trench 26 sealing the structural and occupation horizons discussed above. No evidence of the "three cut lines that almost certainly represented part of the original edge and two re-cuts of the Law Ditch" nor the mooted east west running ditch[23] recorded in the BaRAS evaluation, and which from the height data would seem to belong to this phase, was apparent. The possible horticultural deposits suggest that the rear of the burgage plots fronting onto St Thomas Street had fallen into less intensive use- industrial/domestic use, with structures either falling down or being demolished and the land either being left fallow or, more likely, used for gardening. Such reductions in intensity of land use in peripheral areas of occupation were not uncommon during the mid 14th century in England[24]. A similar deposit recorded in Borehole 07 was interpreted as the same kind of garden soil.

[23] Op. Cit. in note 5
[24] Platt, C. Medieval England. London. 1978

8.1.9 In Trench18, however, it seems likely that more intensive activity was occurring at this time, evidenced by two further floor surfaces and a possible medieval bread oven. This could be explained by these structures being much closer to the frontage of the medieval Counterslip than the features recorded in Trench 26, which were at the rear of the plots fronting onto both Temple Street and St Thomas Street. If levels of urban activity in this period were generally to decline, then it could be presumed that intensive activity would concentrate towards the street frontages, and the rears of the plots would convert to less intensive activity, such as market gardening.

8.1.10 In the post-medieval period the area of Trench 26 was once more occupied by buildings which followed, in essence, the earlier medieval property boundaries. There is considerable evidence of pottery working on the site at this date, consisting of possible kilns and a large quantity of residual kiln furniture. The Law Ditch appears to have been repaired in this period, although it is uncertain if this consists of a stone relining within the medieval revetments or of their replacement. For at least part of its length it appears to have been barrel vaulted in stone, though whether this covering of the ditch was an act of civic improvement or to create a new alleyway, is unknown.

8.1.11 A make up layer and associated mortar floor surface were recorded in Trench 22 as belonging to the same phase, while a wall foundation was recorded in Trench 24 which also probably dates to this period. Fragments of a SW/NE running wall foundation was found in Trench 25 which may represent the boundary between Nos. 3 and 4 Temple Street, and may also be a continuation of a similarly aligned wall foundation recorded in BaRAS Trench 10. A stone wall foundation was found in Trial Pit 00 which was interpreted as the wall dividing the basements of Nos. 11 and 12 Bath Street and was, therefore, of late 18th century date.

8.1.12 Visible in Trial Pit 03 was part of the foundation of the standing Bath Street terrace, while, in Trial Pit CBR 2, a cobbled surface overlying made ground was interpreted as being associated with the Bath Street terrace. A dumped deposit, probably of 17th/18th century date, was recorded in Trial Pit 09/10 which probably represented a further land reclamation exercise increasing the surface area of that part of the site at the expense of the river. A series of similar deposits were recorded in Borehole 13, probably representing land reclamation of the same period. A deposit of made-ground was recorded in Borehole 07 which has been tentatively ascribed to this period.

8.1.13 A pit, possible floor surface, and deposits of made-ground indicate further activity in Trench 26. Floor surfaces and wall foundations, probably dating to the early 19th century, were recorded in Trench 24 overlying potential infill of the possible cellar of

the earlier structure. The wall foundation recorded in Trench 25 was partially robbed out in this period, possibly during the building work for Phillip Street. The construction cuts and wall foundations for the Old Compressor Building, which probably dates to the same period, were identified in both Trial Pits 09/10 and 11. In Trial Pit 12 a possible foundation for an industrial structure was recorded.

8.1.14 In Trench 26 a further building was constructed with a deep basement, probably in the mid 19th century, but with less respect for the old property boundaries. The stone vault over the Law Ditch appears to have been partially removed and replaced by brick culverting, inserted between the stone vault's walls, while the stone side walls were again repaired. Two further fragments of wall foundation were recorded in Trench 18 which probably date to the same period.

8.1.15 Two possible 19th century machine bases were found in Trench 20 indicating industrial activity in this part of the site during this period. Two brick wall foundations were recorded in Trench 21 which, again, probably represent a 19th century industrial structure. A possible internal concrete floor surface with associated make up deposits was recorded in Trench 22 indicating a further mid-late 19th century building. A brick culverted sewer, probably dating to the same period was recorded in Trench 23, running NW/SE down the line of Temple Street. Trench 24 revealed a large, NW/SE aligned, stone wall foundation which had two inverted relieving arches. This was interpreted as the foundation for the sugar refinery built by Finzel in 1847 and probably connected with the SW/NE aligned street frontage of this building revealed in BaRAS Trench 7.

8.1.16 Trial Pit 06 revealed a drainage pipe and Trial Pit 07 contained a stone foundation which both probably dated to the 19th century. The 19th century foundation of a possible industrial structure was recorded in Trial Pit 09/10 and a further foundation was revealed in Trial Pit 12. The backfill of the construction cut for the Old Basement Cask Store was recorded in Trial Pit 19, while a concrete floor surface, probably dating to the mid-late 19th century, was recorded in Trial Pit WA 4. Deposits of made-ground, tentatively ascribed to this phase were recorded in Auger Hole E and Boreholes 05, 06 and 12.

8.1.17 In Trench 26 during the late 19/20th century a number of the drains were replaced and a second phase of brick culverting of the Law Ditch took place. Three buildings with deep basements were constructed in the south and west of the trench, their foundations replacing the western revetment of the Law Ditch. The most northerly of these basements extended across the Law Ditch and replaced the eastern revetment, incorporating the brick culvert behind an internal brick wall. Further drains

were recorded in Trenches 20 and 24 and Trial Pit 12. A 20th century structure associated with the brewery was recorded in Trench 21 and a 20th century basement structure was recorded in Trench 27.

8.1.17 A further wall foundation and floor surface were recorded in Trial Pit 07. The possible construction cut for the Wellhead Building was recorded in Trial Pit 09/10 and the backfill of the construction cut of the Old Tramway Generator Building was recorded in Trial Pit 16. The backfill of the construction cut for the present building was identified in Trial Pit 17. Concrete floor surfaces, probably belonging to this phase, were recorded in Trial Pits 18 and WA 4.

8.1.18 The course of the Law Ditch at the northern end of Trench 26 was altered in the 20th century with a new turn to the north, bringing the ditch towards the boundary between the former Nos.11 and 12 Bath Street. The brick culverting was later replaced by a sewer pipe. Various mid-late 20th century features and deposits, such as floor surfaces and drains, were recorded across the remainder of the site.

8.1.19 In the mid 1980s the buildings in the area of Trenches 22, 23, 25, 26 and 27 were demolished and the basements and Law Ditch backfilled with pulverised fuel ash (PFA) and/or gravel.

8.2 Specific Research Objectives

8.2.1 The aforementioned Norton Thompson Associates specification[25] document posed the following research questions:

8.2.1.1 *If found, what is the nature and function of any prehistoric activity on the Site and how does it relate to any already known from the area?*

No evidence of prehistoric activity was recorded on site, but natural levels were only reached in small keyhole areas of the site.

8.2.1.2 *It is postulated that the medieval bank of the Avon may have been some 50m to the south of the present Harbour wall. If possible, what further evidence can be found in this zone to define the true alignment of the medieval river?*

- Redeposited alluvium of possible medieval date was recorded in Trench 22, approximately 40m SW of the Floating Harbour, in Trial Pit 15, some 17m SW of the Floating Harbour, and in Borehole 08, approximately 20m south of the

[25] Op. Cit. in note 5

Floating Harbour. A possible wharf or slipway foundation, possibly of medieval date, was recorded in Borehole 12, approximately 9m SE of the Floating Harbour, although this possible foundation may have been partially within the contemporary river. It would seem from this evidence that it is more likely that the medieval riverfront was much closer to the present Floating Harbour than was postulated, possibly being some 10-20m from the current waterfront. Documentary evidence[26] suggests that the 14th century "capital", or house, of Gilbert Pokerel was probably in the plot of no.12 Counterslip some 20m SW of the Floating harbour which would add weight to this theory. The present site layout may hold some clue as to the medieval waterfront as in many places it appears to follow the mooted medieval street plan. If so, a very tentative interpretation may suggest that the post-medieval Temple Back, to the south-west of the Old Tramway Generator Building, may have been a medieval quayside, while in the north-east the edge of the Old Fermentation Building may represent either the medieval waterfront or the edge of a structure, or structures, backing onto a quayside.

8.2.1.3 *Is there any evidence of medieval and post-medieval waterfront structures in the aforementioned zone? Has any ground levelling and reclamation taken place? What other medieval and post-medieval activities can be discerned from the evidence?*

- The only evidence of a waterfront structure in this zone is the possible medieval wharf/slipway foundation recorded in Borehole 12. Evidence of land reclamation, of possible medieval date, was recorded in Trenches 4, 5 and 22, in Trial Pit 15, and in Borehole 08. Deposits interpreted as post-medieval land reclamation were recorded in Trial Pit 09/10 and Borehole 12. 19th/20th century industrial structures, drains and surfaces associated with the brewery or sugar refinery were recorded in Trenches 20, 21, 22, 23 and 27.

8.2.1.4 *The present Grimes Lane and Hawkins Lane have 18th century names but follow the routes of medieval lanes, part of a system of slipways leading down to the river between properties. Can any evidence be discerned for these medieval precursors and any other now disappeared lanes?*

- The only evidence for the precursors to these streets is the aforementioned possible medieval wharf/slipway structure located towards the NE end of Hawkins Lane. The drain recorded in Trench 19 suggests the presence of an earlier, possible medieval, alleyway running between Hawkins Lane and Grimes Lane.

[26] Op. Cit. in note 2

8.2.1.5 *Whereas the actual positions of the Law Ditch to the north and south of the Site are a matter of archaeological record, its alignment as it traverses the Site is less certain. Two alternative routes have been postulated: Route 1, some 15m inside the carpark, where it was recorded by BaRAS in Evaluation Trench T13 and Route 2, which is much closer to the carpark's western edge. As an extensive basement proposed for the carpark is likely to include Route 1 within its footprint, it is essential that this matter is resolved as soon as possible.*

- The Law Ditch (Fig. 16) ran NW from the southern corner of the site for about 35m before swinging round to a more westerly course heading for the rear corner of no.10 Bath Street. It was roughly 1.5m in width internally and 2-2.5m in width externally with a possible depth of approximately 2m. The Law Ditch, therefore, essentially follows Route 1, although it runs NW for longer than hypothesised, before beginning to curve to the west. In the 20th century its course was altered to turn north rather than west.

- The medieval stone revetment of the Law Ditch appears to survive in only two places, indicated by [189] and [277]. The visible stonework of [189] was in poor condition and its top was recorded at between 7.57 and 7.19m OD, while [277] was in a considerably better state, its top lying between 7.48 and 7.82m OD. A deposit of pennant sandstone was recorded in Auger Hole A at a top height of 5.59m OD which may represent the base of this phase of culverting.

- The initial post-medieval repairs to the Law Ditch, dating from the 17th to 19th centuries, appear to survive as indicated by revetments [344], observed at 7.56m OD;[369], at 7.58m OD; [278], at between 7.53 and 7.24m OD; [167], at between 7.77 and 7.47m OD; [276], at between 7.59 and 7.34m OD; [174], at between 7.99 and 7.64m OD; and [288], recorded at between 7.62 and 7.24m OD. [167] and [276] both have the remnants of the stone vaulting. The visible stonework of this phase of revetment appears to be in good condition.

- The later post-medieval repairs, dating from the 18th to 19th centuries, appear to survive as indicated by revetments [172] encountered at between 7.87 and 7.71m OD, [292], at 7.46m OD, and [289], at 7.39m OD. The northern part of revetment [172] had been demolished to a depth of c.0.50m, its top now at c.7.21m OD. Apart from this disturbance, the stonework from this period appears to be in good condition. It is presumed that this period saw the replacement of the possible stone culvert by one built of brick, [352] which is now only visible in a section in the central part of the Law Ditch.

- In the 20th century the earlier western revetments of the southern part of the Law Ditch (c.15m long) were replaced by basement walls [188]/[346] and a manhole [340] was incorporated within its course. Wall [346] survives to a height of 7.78m OD, while wall [188] survives to a height of 7.81m OD. North of these walls, the earlier revetments on both sides of the Law Ditch were replaced by the basement, [162]/[170], of a building which ran SE/NW for approximately 11m. The top of the basement walls was encountered at between 7.58 and 7.96m OD, while the top of its concrete floor was encountered at 5.35m OD, and was therefore lower than the possible Law Ditch base, recorded in Auger Hole A, at a top height of 5.59m OD. The earlier brick culvert was later replaced by another one, represented by [275]/[350]. Culvert [350], in the northern part of the Law Ditch, was later partly demolished so that it survives to a height of 6.51m OD, while [275], incorporated within the basement, has survived more fully with a top height of 7.29m OD. At some point in this period, brick walls/culverts [290] and [291] were constructed to divert the course of the Law Ditch to run in a more northerly direction. The top of these walls/culverts was encountered at 7.37m OD.

8.3 Archaeological Potential

8.3.1 The archaeological desk top assessment prepared by BaRAS[27] indicated four areas with good potential survival of archaeologically significant deposits. In the light of the subsequent Phase 1 evaluation[28], auger and borehole survey[29] and this Phase 2 evaluation and watching brief, a better definition of the potential archaeological deposits across the site can now be established. The site can now be divided into areas of high, moderate and low potential (Fig. 33). Within each area a further subdivision has been made on the basis of the proven archaeology and truncations. A summary of the areas is set out below:

8.3.2 Areas of High Archaeological Potential

8.3.2.1 Area I - Within the Finzel Building, the Old Compressor Building and in Hawkins Lane, large deposits of significant archaeology survive because of the relatively low level of later disturbance by foundations and piles. This archaeology consists of the remains of medieval buildings and industrial/domestic structural remains in Trenches 7, 8 and 18, along with evidence of post-medieval made-ground, industrial buildings and internal structures in Trenches 3, 6, 7, 18, 21 and 24.

[27] Op. cit. in note 8. p. 13
[28] Op. cit. in note 1.

8.3.2.2 The evidence suggests that the top of archeologically significant deposits exists at heights of c.8.40m OD in the SW, c.7.90m OD towards the north and c.8.20m OD in the west of the building. The evidence from Borehole 10, in the north of the building suggests that natural deposits are not reached until a depth of 4.14m OD, while Borehole 7, located just to the south, indicated that natural deposits were reached at a height of 6.14 m OD. Archaeological deposits probably survive, therefore, between c. 8.40 and 6.14m OD in the south and SW of the area, increasing in depth to between c.7.90 and 4.14m OD towards the north.

8.3.2.3 Area J – The current carparks, located to the SE and SW of the cask warehouse, and the open area between the cask warehouse and the Old Tramway Generator Building, were shown to contain extensive areas of the deeply stratified medieval and post-medieval buildings, structures and deposits, representing the history of the urban development of this part of Bristol. While a number of basements were identified across the area, which significantly if not totally destroyed localised archaeology, the destruction for the most part represented, and reinforced, the emerging picture of different activities within individual property boundaries. Of particular importance was the presence of the Law Ditch, a sewer, which formed a major property boundary and which had been continuously altered from the 12th century through to 1984. This ditch overlay major land reclamation dumps, sealing a land horizon with two phases of an earlier ditch: possibly the earliest phase of the Law Ditch.

8.3.2.4 The top of archaeologically significant deposits and structures exists at a height of c.7.70m OD in the south of the area, c.7.90m OD in the SW, c.7.40m OD in the north of the main carpark, c.8.00m OD in the east of the area and c.8.50m OD in the NE. Natural deposits were found at heights of 6.10m OD in the SW of the area, 6.14m OD in the north of the main carpark, 6.72m OD in the east of the area, and 4.46m OD close to the NW part of the open space between the Cask Warehouse and Old Tramway Generator Building. Archaeologically significant deposits probably survive, therefore, between c7.90 and 6.10m OD in the SW of the area, between c.7.40 and 6.14m OD in the north of the main carpark, and between c8.00 and 6.72m OD in the east of the area. In the area of the earliest ditch in the main carpark, archaeological deposits may well extend in a depth of below 5.07m OD.

8.3.2.5 Area L – The area between the Old Boiler house and the Old Tramway Generator Building is considered to have a high potential for surviving archaeological deposits

[29] Op. cit. in note 2.

because of the evidence for post-medieval structures cutting medieval features and deposits.

8.3.2.6 The top of the archaeological horizon in this area was encountered at 7.32m OD. with natural deposits at a height of 4.46m OD..

8.3.2.7 Area K – This area comprises the harbourside NW and NE of the Old Basement Cask Store, where, because no significant data was recovered, the exact nature of the deposits are unknown. However plinths and sections of the existing harbour walls do not relate to the current buildings, and may therefore belong to pre-19th century waterfronts. Given the lack of known basements in these areas, the potential for late post-medieval waterfront and industrial archaeological structures is considered to be high.

8.3.2.8 As no data is available for this area the possible depths and heights are unavailable. It is presumed, however, that they would be similar to other waterfront areas of the site: archaeological deposits being encountered at c8.00m OD and features extending down to a possible depth of –0.50 or –1.50m OD.

8.3.3 Areas of Moderate Archaeological Potential

8.3.3.1 Area E - Within the Old Fermentation Building, medieval, post-medieval and industrial archaeological deposits survive, as seen in Trenches 1, 19 and 20, and Trial Pits 07 and 08. However, dense arrangements of piles and pile caps, each measuring approximately 2m x 2m, have significantly truncated the deposits leaving a moderate potential for the survival of a lattice of archaeology. The confined internal nature of the Old Fermentation Building will cause significant problems of access/egress for plant and spoil making an open area excavation logistically complex.

8.3.3.2 The top of the archaeological horizon in the central part of the area lay at c7.50m OD and in the NW at c7.80m. Natural deposits sloped downwards from 7.00m OD in the SE of the area to 6.67m OD in the centre. No data for the natural deposits by the waterfront exists for this area, although evidence from the adjacent Area I suggests that waterfront structures may penetrate beyond a depth of 1.09m OD.

8.3.3.3 Areas F, G and H – Three areas within the current Cask Warehouse lie outside the known basement of the Bennetts warehouse. Medieval and later structures and features were shown to survive in Area F and G, with localised significant truncations by later activities such as piling trenches at 1m intervals, and the piles

themselves. The concrete floor of Area G was heavily reinforced with thick bars. Area H has not been examined but is interpreted as having the same moderate potential for surviving archaeological remains as Areas F and G.

8.3.3.4 Archaeological features survive in Area F to a height of 7.85m OD. Natural deposits were recorded to the SW at 6.14m OD and to the NE at 4.46m OD.

8.3.3.5 The top of the archaeological horizon was reached at c7.65m OD in Area G. Natural deposits were recorded at 6.99m OD.

8.3.4 Areas of Low Archaeological Potential

8.3.4.1 Area A - Large, deep basements are known to exist to the south of the current Fermentation Building. These represent the footprint of the southernmost extent of the old Fermentation Building. No archaeology is likely to survive beneath these basements.

8.3.4.2 Area B – The basements within the Old Bennetts Building were exposed during the construction of the current Cask Warehouse in the 1980's, and any surviving archaeological remains were either destroyed during the new construction, or recorded in a contemporary watching brief.

8.3.4.3 Area C – The basements under the Basement Cask Store and Old Boiler House are known to be extremely deep and are likely to have totally removed any archaeological deposits in this area.

8.3.4.4 Area D - The basement under the Old Tramway Generator Building together with a large gas main running along its western side define this area, where no archaeological deposits are believed to survive.

8.3.4.5 Isolated Basements Within Area J – The exact positions and extents of the basements exposed in Trench 26 were recorded. Fuel tanks are also known to exist in the main carpark area and Trench 27 also showed the position of a small basement. With the possible exception of some of the basements in Trench 26 (which may not have totally destroyed the very wide and, therefore, possibly very deep early ditch), it seems unlikely that any archaeologically significant deposits would have survived within these localised areas.

Figure 33
Areas of Archaeological Potential
1:1000

8.4 Further Research Objectives

8.4.1 A number of new research questions have arisen from the Phase 2 archaeological evaluation which are set out below to inform future mitigation of the site.

8.4.2 How does the natural topography relate to the models presented in Figs. 30 and 31?

8.4.3 Can environmental analysis of the natural deposits inform us as to the process(es) by which, and the period when that topography was formed?

8.4.4 What is the nature of the archaeological features and deposits beneath the medieval land reclamation layer(s)?

8.4.5 What were the courses, nature and functions of the two early ditches recorded in Trench 26?

8.4.6 Did the medieval land reclamation occur in one episode across the site or did it happen in stages, over a period of time?

8.4.7 What is the nature of the features, deposits, and structures post-dating the medieval land reclamation? In particular, what evidence is there for industrial processes such as fulling or brewing? What is the nature of the medieval ceramics on the site and can specific activities be identified from this pottery?

8.4.8 Define the medieval waterfront. What evidence is there for waterfront structures such as wharves, slipways or quays?

8.4.9 How does the medieval pottery assemblage from the site compare with other local sites of this suburb or to the walled area of central Bristol?

8.4.10 Is there any significance for the low number of imported pottery counts on this site compared with other excavations in Bristol? What other evidence, if any, is there for trading activity, or the lack of it, on the site?

8.4.11 There is evidence of a possible change in land use in the 14th century and a relative paucity in ceramic evidence: 2 residual sherds recovered from the period 1400-1630. Is this linked to the general population decline in England at this time, or does it reflect changing industrial and/or domestic practices, possibly linked with the growth in the cloth trade in Bristol at this time?

8.4.12 What evidence is there for the supposed post-medieval phase of land reclamation and expansion of the site. At what time did it take place?

8.4.13 What is the nature and function of the post-medieval features, deposits and structures? In particular what evidence is there of industrial practices such as cloth manufacture, sugar refining, brewing and pottery-making? What do the post-medieval ceramics show about these activities?

8.4.14 What is the extent of post-medieval pottery production within the excavation area and can it be related to other local documented and excavated pothouses?

8.5 Recommendations

8.5.1 Archaeological deposits and structures of great regional, and possibly national, significance for both the medieval and post-medieval periods have been shown to survive on this site (Fig. 33). Subject to the nature, scope and scale of the redevelopment, areas F, G, H, I, J, K and L, should be, therefore, subjected to full open area excavation. Area E, while having moderate archaeological potential, is unsuited to area excavation due to problems of access and spoil removal within the retained structures. Further augering of this area should further inform us as to the nature of the underlying deposits, while any works in the area should be subject to a watching brief under controlled conditions. Areas A, B, C and D may yield evidence of deeply buried structures or features and, therefore, any works in these areas should be subject to an archaeological watching brief under controlled conditions. Where areas are to be preserved *in situ*, additional augering may help to further define the palaeoenvironmental sequences and underlying topography of these areas within the overall site.

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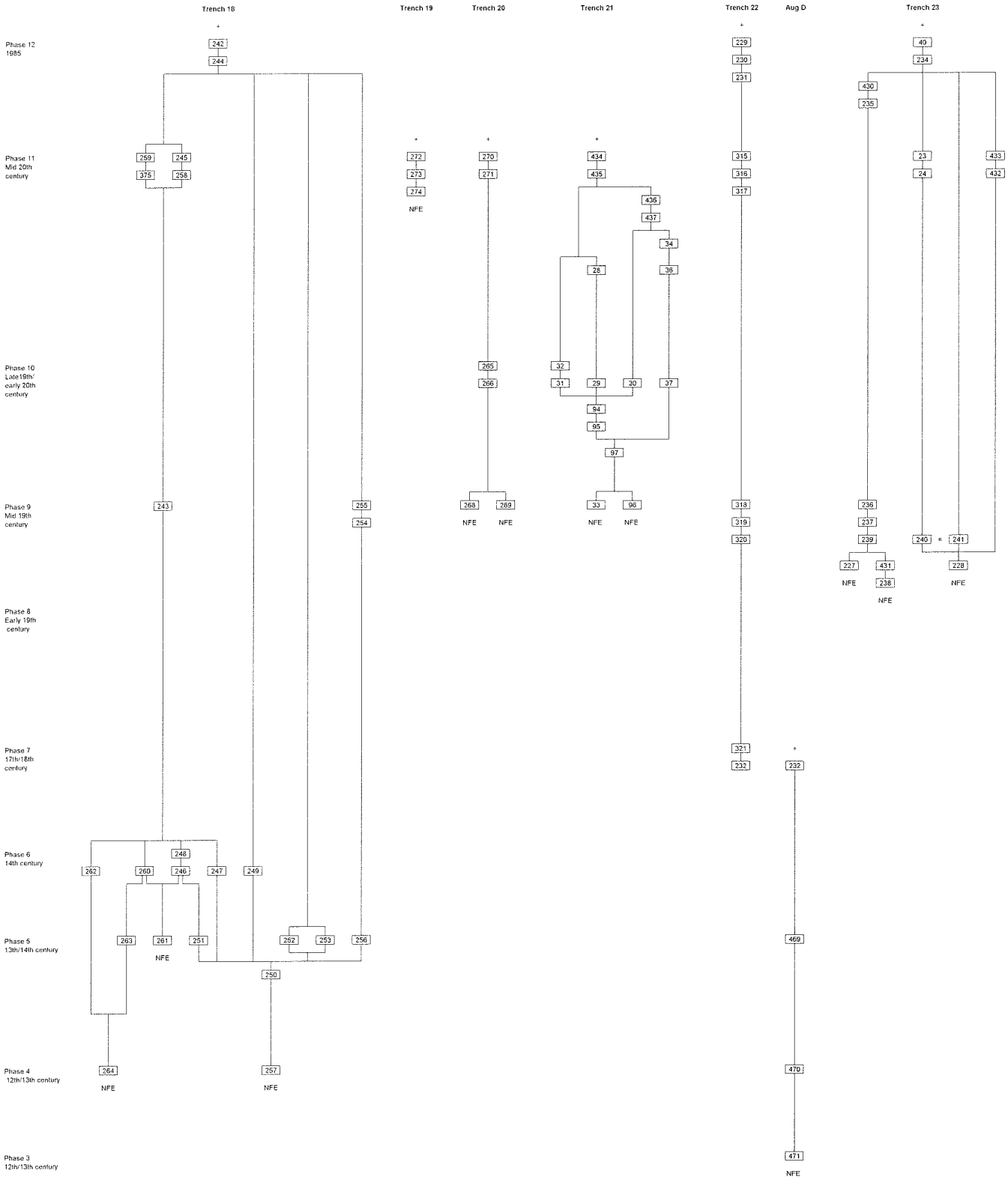
APPENDIX 1

Site Matrix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Trench 19
Trench 20
Trench 21
Trench 22
Aug D
Trench 23
Phase 12
1985
Phase 11
Mid 20th
century
Phase 10
Late19th/
early 20th
century
Phase 9
Mid 19th
century
Phase 8
Early 19th
century
Phase 7
17th/18th
century
Phase 6
14th century
Phase 5
13th/14th century
Phase 4
12th/13th century
Phase 3
12th/13th century
Phase 2
11th/12th century
Phase 1
11th/12th century
Natural peaty alluvium
Natural 'organic' alluvium
Natural alluvium
242
244
259
245
375
258
243
255
254
248
262
260
246
247
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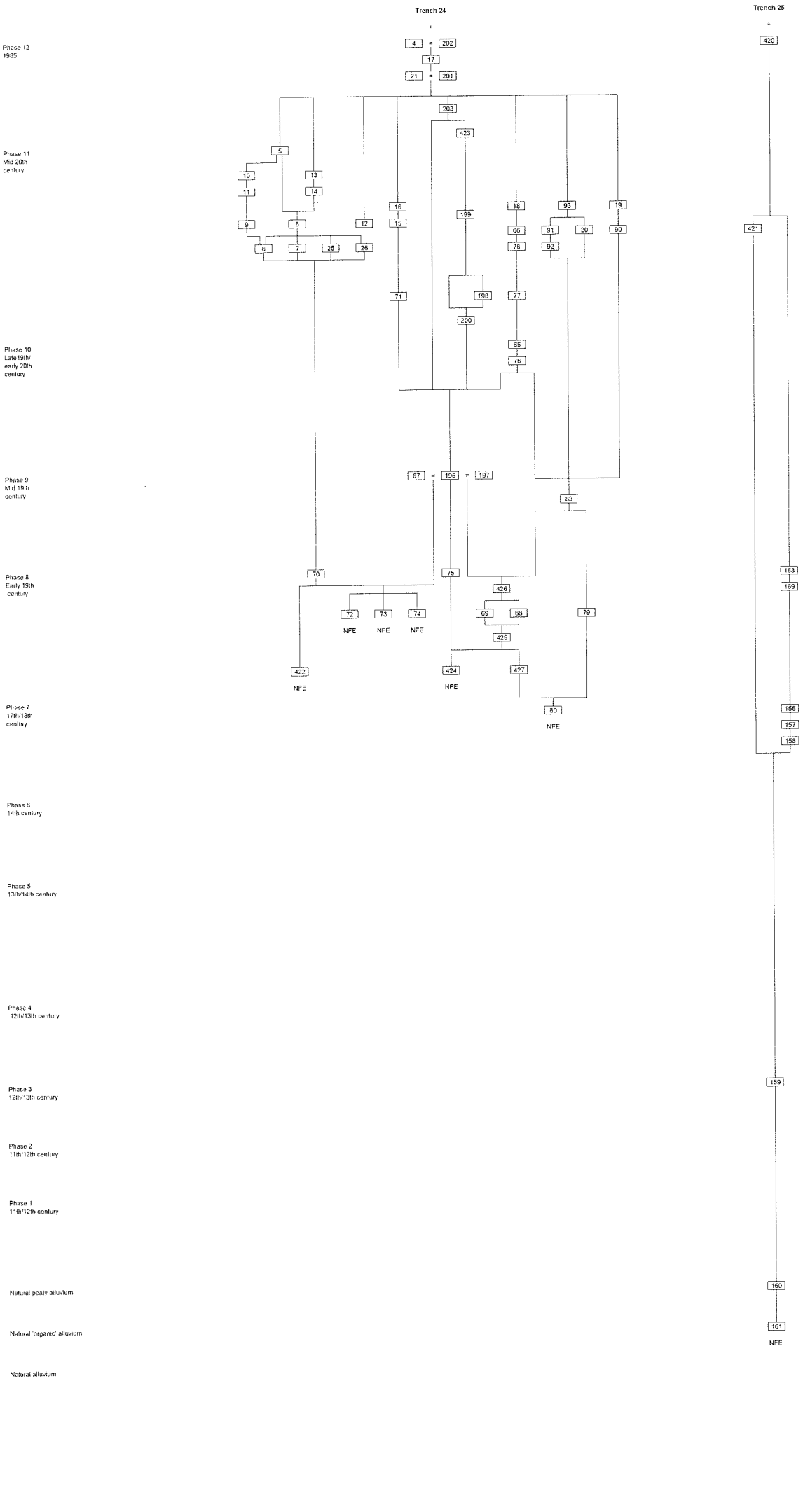
Trench 24
Trench 25
Phase 12
1985
Phase 11
Mid 20th
century
Phase 10
Late19th/
early 20th
century
Phase 9
Mid 19th
century
Phase 8
Early 19th
century
Phase 7
17th/18th
century
Phase 6
14th century
Phase 5
13th/14th century
Phase 4
12th/13th century
Phase 3
12th/13th century
Phase 2
11th/12th century
Phase 1
11th/12th century
Natural peaty alluvium
Natural 'organic' alluvium
Natural alluvium
4
202
17
21
201
203
423
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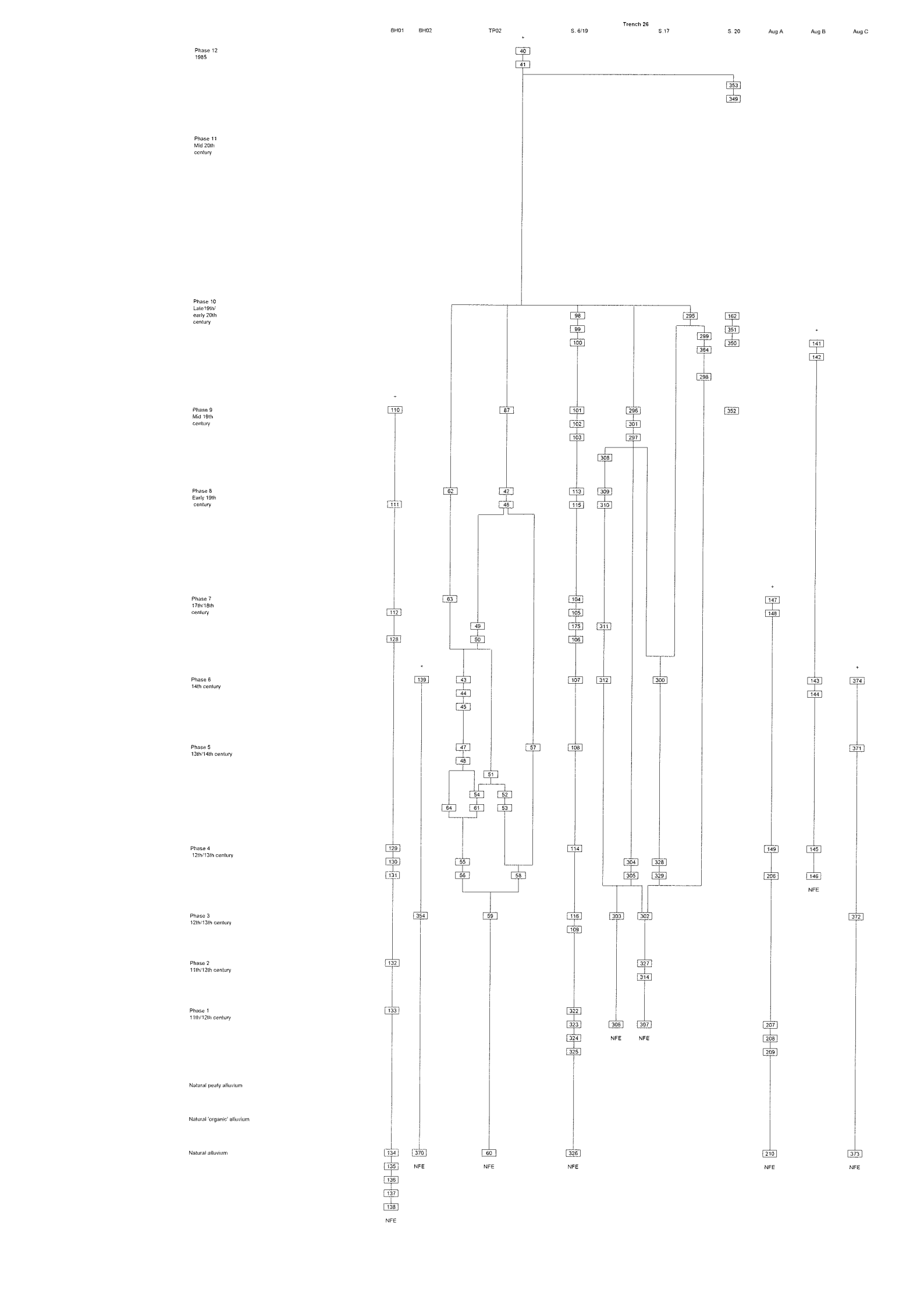
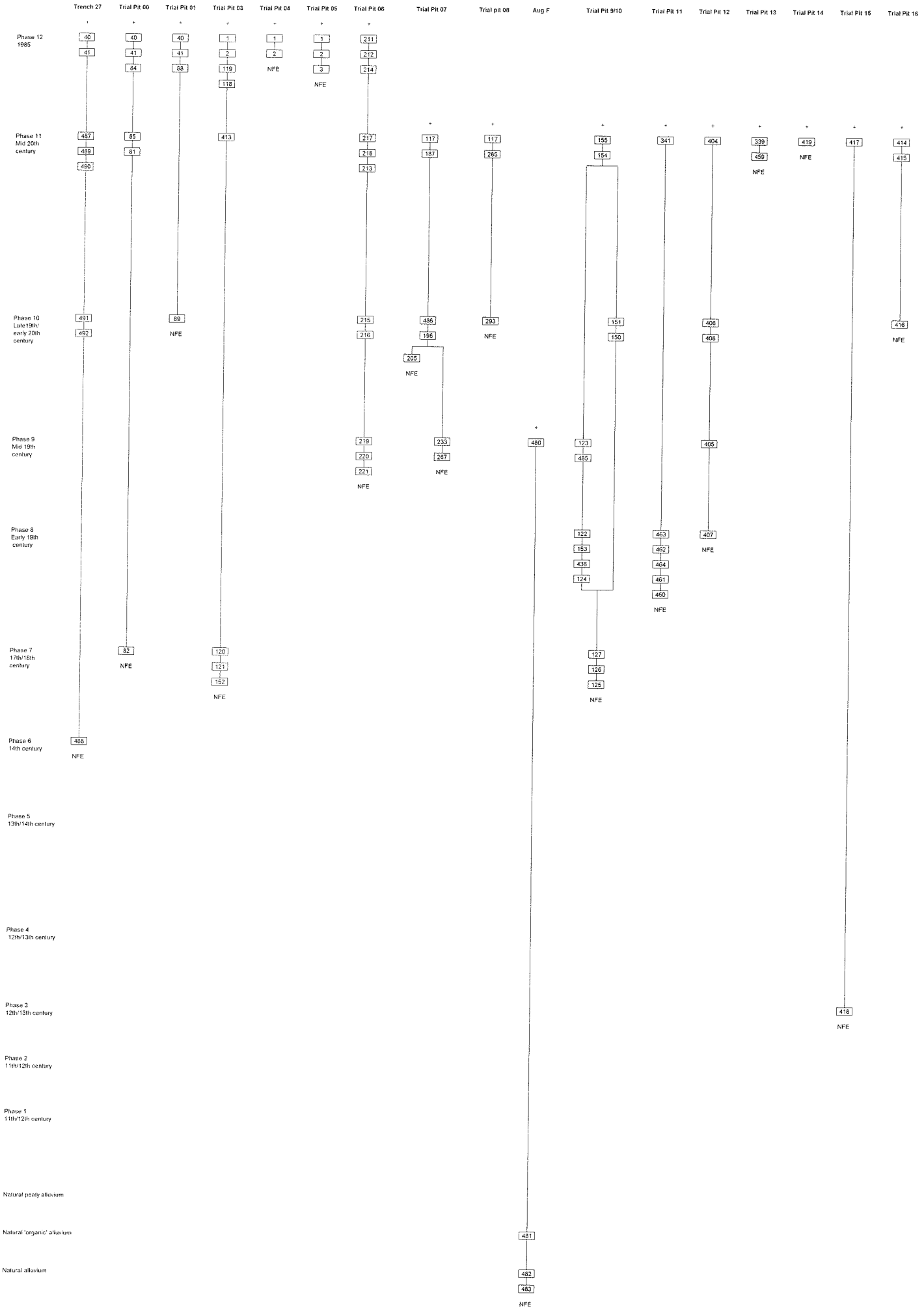
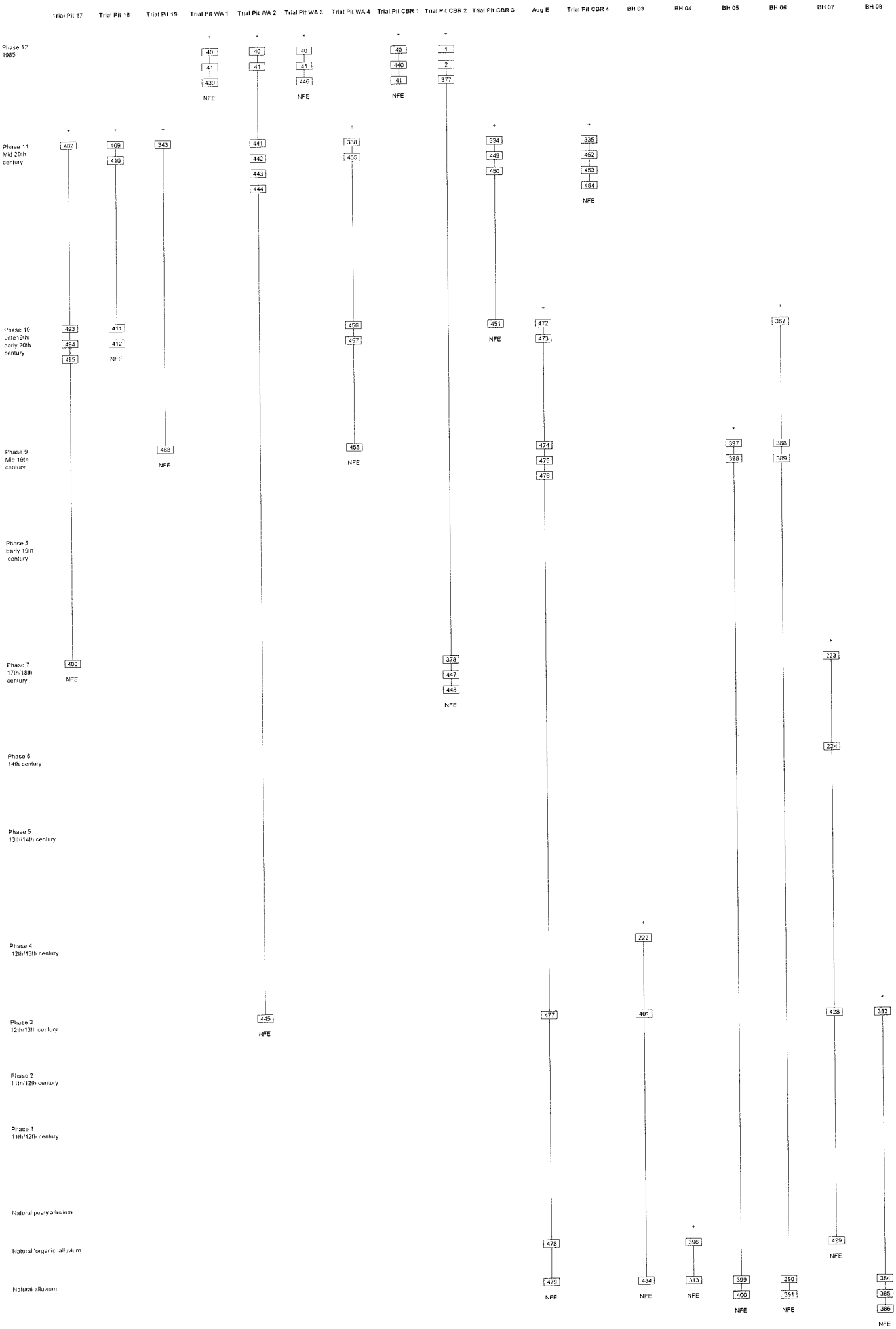
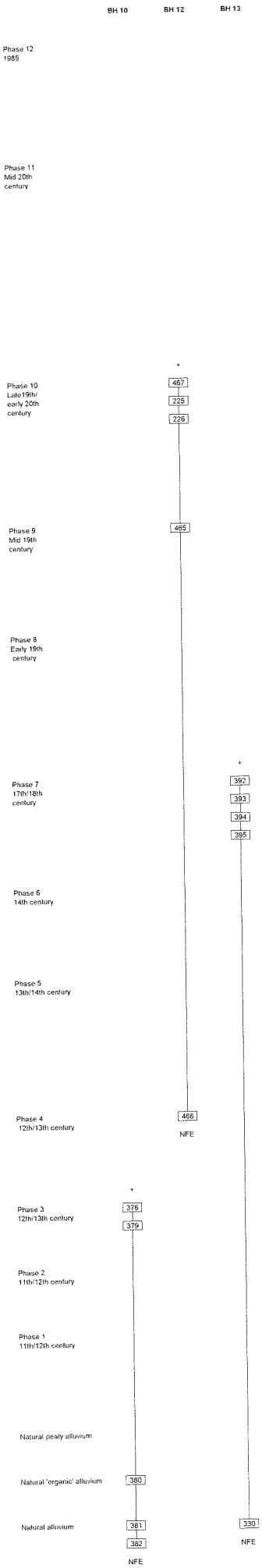
NFE


Trench 26
BH01
BH02
TP02
S. 6/19
S.17
S. 20
Aug A
Aug B
Aug C
Phase 12
1985
Phase 11
Mid 20th
century
Phase 10
Late19th/
early 20th
century
Phase 9
Mid 19th
century
Phase 8
Early 19th
century
Phase 7
17th/18th
century
Phase 6
14th century
Phase 5
13th/14th century
Phase 4
12th/13th century
Phase 3
12th/13th century
Phase 2
11th/12th century
Phase 1
11th/12th century
Natural peaty alluvium
Natural 'organic' alluvium
Natural alluvium
NFE


Trench 27
Trial Pit 00
Trial Pit 01
Trial Pit 03
Trial Pit 04
Trial Pit 05
Trial Pit 06
Trial Pit 07
Trial pit 08
Aug F
Trial Pit 9/10
Trial Pit 11
Trial Pit 12
Trial Pit 13
Trial Pit 14
Trial Pit 15
Trial Pit 16
Phase 12
1985
Phase 11
Mid 20th
century
Phase 10
Late19th/
early 20th
century
Phase 9
Mid 19th
century
Phase 8
Early 19th
century
Phase 7
17th/18th
century
Phase 6
14th century
Phase 5
13th/14th century
Phase 4
12th/13th century
Phase 3
12th/13th century
Phase 2
11th/12th century
Phase 1
11th/12th century
Natural peaty alluvium
Natural 'organic' alluvium
Natural alluvium
NFE


Trial Pit 17
Trial Pit 18
Trial Pit 19
Trial Pit WA 1
Trial Pit WA 2
Trial Pit WA 3
Trial Pit WA 4
Trial Pit CBR 1
Trial Pit CBR 2
Trial Pit CBR 3
Aug E
Trial Pit CBR 4
BH 03
BH 04
BH 05
BH 06
BH 07
BH 08
Phase 12
1985
Phase 11
Mid 20th
century
Phase 10
Late19th/
early 20th
century
Phase 9
Mid 19th
century
Phase 8
Early 19th
century
Phase 7
17th/18th
century
Phase 6
14th century
Phase 5
13th/14th century
Phase 4
12th/13th century
Phase 3
12th/13th century
Phase 2
11th/12th century
Phase 1
11th/12th century
Natural peaty alluvium
Natural 'organic' alluvium
Natural alluvium
NFE


BH 10
BH 12
BH 13
Phase 12
1985
Phase 11
Mid 20th
century
Phase 10
Late19th/
early 20th
century
467
225
226
Phase 9
Mid 19th
century
465
Phase 8
Early 19th
century
Phase 7
17th/18th
century
392
393
394
395
Phase 6
14th century
Phase 5
13th/14th century
Phase 4
12th/13th century
466
NFE
Phase 3
12th/13th century
376
379
Phase 2
11th/12th century
Phase 1
11th/12th century
Natural peaty alluvium
Natural 'organic' alluvium
380
Natural alluvium
381
382
NFE
330
NFE

APPENDIX 2 Context Descriptions

Context Number	Type	Description	Trench	Plan	Section	Phase
1	Masonry	Concrete and brick surface	TP03/04/05		1,7,13,29	12
2	Layer	Gravel/concrete make up	TP03/04/05		1,7,13,29	12
3	Fill	Pulverised fire ash backfill	TP05		1	12
4	Surface	Current concrete floor surface	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		12
5	Masonry	Concrete pile	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
6	Masonry	Brick wall foundation (structure 22)	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
7	Masonry	Brick wall foundation (structure 22)	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
8	Masonry	Concrete floor (structure 22)	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
9	Masonry	Concrete floor	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
10	Fill	Fill of [11]	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
11	Cut	20th century truncation	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
12	Masonry	Possible wall foundation	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
13	Fill	Fill of [14]	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
14	Cut	20th century truncation	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
15	Masonry	Possible concrete machine base	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
16	Girder	Steel girder	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
17	Pipe	Plastic drain	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		12
18	Masonry	Concrete pile	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
19	Masonry	Concrete pile	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
20	Masonry	Concrete pile	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
21	Layer	Make up for [4]	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		12
22	Structure	Brick structure (7, 8, 25, 26)	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
23	Fill	Fill of [24]	Tr 23	Tr 23		11
24	Cut	19/20th century pit	Tr 23	Tr 23		11
25	Masonry	Brick wall foundation (structure 22)	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
26	Masonry	Brick wall foundation (structure 22)	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		11
27	Structure	19th century brewery structure?	Tr 21			10
28	Fill	Backfill of structure [27]	Tr 21	Tr 21		11
29	Masonry	Brick wall foundation of [27]	Tr 21	Tr 21		10
30	Masonry	Paved floor surface	Tr 21	Tr 21		10
31	Masonry	Paved floor surface	Tr 21	Tr 21		10
32	Masonry	Brick wall foundation	Tr 21	Tr 21		10
33	Masonry	Brick wall foundation	Tr 21	Tr21,21A		9
34	Layer	Demolition layer	Tr 21	Tr 21		11
35	Structure	19th century brewery structure?	Tr 21			10
36	Fill	Backfill of structure [35]	Tr 21	Tr 21		11
37	Masonry	Brick wall foundation of [35]	Tr 21	Tr 21		10
38	Fill	Same as [121]	TP03			7
39	Layer	Demo layer/cleaning (+)	Tr 26			12
40	Layer	Concrete/brick carpark surface	Tr26/TP00/01/02 Tr 23/WA1/CBR1		2,3,4,28, 38	12
41	Layer	Gravel/concrete make up	Tr26/TP00/01/02 Tr 23/WA1/CBR1		2,3,4,28, 38	12
42	Fill	Fill of [46]	Tr26/TP02		2	8
43	Layer	Dumped rubbish deposit	Tr26/TP02		2	6
44	Layer	Agricultural/garden soil	Tr26/TP02		2	6
45	Layer	Agricultural/garden soil	Tr26/TP02		2	6
46	Cut	Robber Cut	Tr26/TP02		2	8
47	Surface	Mortar floor surface	Tr26/TP02		2	5
48	Surface	Mortar floor surface	Tr26/TP02		2	5

Context Number	Type	Description	Trench	Plan	Section	Phase
49	Masonry	Wall foundation	Tr26/TP02		2	7
50	Cut	Construction cut for [49]	Tr26/TP02		2	7
51	Masonry	Wall foundation	Tr26/TP02		2	5
52	Layer	Mortar bedding for [51]	Tr26/TP02		2	5
53	Cut	Construction cut for [48]/ [51]/[52]/[54]	Tr26/TP02		2	5
54	Fill	Fill of [61], possible decayed beam	Tr26/TP02		2	5
55	Fill	Fill of [56], possible decayed beam	Tr26/TP02		2	4
56	Cut	Possible beam slot	Tr26/TP02		2	4
57	Layer	Agricultural/garden soil	Tr26/TP02		2	5
58	Layer	Agricultural/garden soil	Tr26/TP02		2	4
59	Layer	Redeposited Alluvium	Tr26/TP02		2	3
60	Natural	Alluvium	Tr26/TP02		2	Nat
61	Cut	Same as [53]	Tr26/TP02		2	5
62	Layer	Dumped deposit	Tr26/TP02		2	8
63	Surface	Stone paved floor	Tr26/TP02		2	7
64	Cut	Same as [53]	Tr26/TP02		2	5
65	Masonry	Brick drain	Tr 24	Tr 24 (1)		10
66	Fill	Fill of [78]	Tr 24	Tr 24		11
67	Masonry	NW-SE running wall, same as 195, 197	Tr 24	Tr 24	12	9
68	Masonry	Sandstone wall foundation	Tr 24	Tr 24	12	8
69	Masonry	Sandstone wall foundation	Tr 24	Tr 24	12	8
70	Surface	Sand floor surface/bedding	Tr 24	Tr 24		8
71	Masonry	Demolition fragment	Tr 24	Tr 24		11
72	Masonry	Brick and stone wall foundation	Tr 24	Tr 24		8
73	Masonry	Sandstone wall foundation	Tr 24	Tr 24	12	8
74	Masonry	Sandstone wall foundation	Tr 24	Tr 24		8
75	Surface	Fragment of stone slabbed floor	Tr 24	Tr 24		8
76	Cut	Construction cut for [65]	Tr 24	Tr 24		10
77	Fill	Fill of drain [65]	Tr 24			11
78	Cut	Modern truncation	Tr 24	Tr 24		11
79	Masonry	Sandstone wall foundation	Tr 24	Tr 24		8
80	Masonry	Sandstone wall foundation	Tr 24	Tr 24		7
81	Masonry	Brick basement wall diverted Lawditch	TP00		3	11
82	Masonry	Stone basement wall of 11 Bath St	TP00		3	7
83	Layer	Demo/make up deposit	Tr 24			9
84	Fill	PFA backfill of 85	TP00			12
85	Masonry	Concrete drain floor	TP00			11
86	Structure	Basemented 20th century structure	TP01/Tr26	Tr26		10
87	Masonry	Possible wall foundation	TP02		2	9
88	Fill	PFA backfill of 86	TP01/Tr26		4	12
89	Masonry	Concrete basement floor of 86	TP01/Tr26		4	10
90	Surface	Concrete floor surface	Tr 24	Tr24 (1)		11
91	Fill	Fill of [92]	Tr 24	Tr24 (1)		11
92	Cut	Modern truncation	Tr 24	Tr24 (1)		11
93	Masonry	Possible concrete machine base	Tr 24	Tr24 (1)		11
94	Masonry	Concrete floor slab for structure [27]	Tr 21	Tr21,21A		10
95	Cut	Construction cut for basement	Tr 21		5	10
96	Masonry	Late 18/19th century brick foundation	Tr 21	Tr21a		9
97	Layer	Demolition layer	Tr 21	Tr21a		10
98	Fill	Secondary fill of [100]	Tr26		6	10
99	Fill	Primary fill of [100]	Tr26		6	10
100	Cut	19th century pit	Tr26		6	10
101	Fill	Secondary fill of [103]	Tr26		6	11

Context Number	Type	Description	Trench	Plan	Section	Phase
102	Fill	Primary fill of [103]	Tr26		6	11
103	Cut	19th century pit	Tr26		6	11
104	Fill	Secondary backfill of [106]	Tr26		6	7
105	Fill	Primary backfill of [106]	Tr26		6	7
106	Cut	CC for foundation [175]	Tr26		6	7
107	Layer	Horticultural deposit ?14th century?	Tr26		6	6
108	Layer	Industrial? occupation horizon	Tr26		6	5
109	Layer	Medieval made ground	Tr26		6	3
110	Layer	Made Ground	BH01			9
111	Layer	Made Ground	BH01			8
112	Masonry	Possible wall foundation	BH01			7
113	Fill	Fill of [115]	Tr26		6	8
114	Layer	Industrial? occupation horizon	Tr26		6	4
115	Cut	Pit	Tr26		6	8
116	Layer	Occupation horizon	Tr26		6	3
117	Layer	Current concrete floor surface	TP07,08		31,32	11
118	Fill	PFA backfill of ? service trench	TP03		7,8,9	12
119	Fill	Dumped fill of ? Service trench	TP03		7	12
120	Fill	Backfill of basement cc	TP03		7,9	7
121	Fill	Backfill of basement cc	TP03		7	7
122	Fill	Fill of [124]	TP09/10		21	8
123	Masonry	Possible drain structure?	TP09/10		21	9
124	Cut	Construction cut for [153]	TP09/10	TP09/10	21	8
125	Layer	18th century? Made ground	TP09/10	TP09/10	21	7
126	Cut	Cut of unknown purpose	TP09/10	TP09/10	21	7
127	Fill	Fill of [126]	TP09/10	TP09/10	21	7
128	Layer	Possible levelling layer for [112]	BH01			7
129	Masonry	Possible revetment of Lawditch	BH01			4
130	Masonry	Possible revetment of Lawditch	BH01			4
131	Masonry	Possible revetment of Lawditch	BH01			4
132	Fill	Possible secondary fill of Lawditch	BH01			2
133	Fill	Possible primary fill of Lawditch	BH01			1
134	Natural	Alluvium	BH01			Nat
135	Natural	Alluvium	BH01			Nat
136	Natural	Silty sand	BH01			Nat
137	Natural	Sand	BH01			Nat
138	Natural	Sandy gravel	BH01			Nat
139	Layer	Made Ground	BH02			6
140	Layer	Same as [354]	BH02			3
141	Fill	Backfill of brick culvert [141]	Aug B			10
142	Masonry	Brick Culvert	Aug B			10
143	Fill	Dumped fill of Lawditch	Aug B			6
144	Fill	Dumped fill of Lawditch	Aug B			6
145	Fill	Fill of Lawditch	Aug B			4
146	Masonry	Possible stone culvert base of Lawditch	Aug B			4
147	Fill	Fill of [148]	Aug A			6
148	Masonry	Possible stone culvert base of Lawditch	Aug A			6
149	Fill	Fill of [206]	Aug A			3
150	Cut	19th/20th century construction cut?	TP09/10	TP09/10	21	10
151	Fill	Fill of [150]	TP09/10		21	10
152	Masonry	Bath St basement	TP03		8,9	7
153	Masonry	Foundation of old compressor building	TP09/10			8
154	Layer	19/20th century make up layer	TP09/10		21	11

Context Number	Type	Description	Trench	Plan	Section	Phase
155	Surface	Current cobbled surface	TP09/10		21	11
156	Masonry	Limestone wall foundation	Tr 25	Tr 25	10	7
157	Fill	Fill of c.c. [158], bedding for [156]	Tr 25		10	7
158	Cut	Construction cut for [156]	Tr 25		10	7
159	Layer	Redeposited Alluvium	Tr 25		10	3
160	Layer	Peaty layer	Tr 25		10	Nat
161	Layer	Organic 'dirty' natural	Tr 25	Tr 25	10	Nat
162	Masonry	20th century basement wall	Tr 26	Tr 26		10
163	Masonry	20th century concrete drain	Tr 26	Tr 26		10
164	Masonry	Same as [295]	Tr 26	Tr 26		10
165	Masonry	17-19th century wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
166	Masonry	17-19th century wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
167	Masonry	17-19th century stone ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
168	Fill	Fill of [169]	Tr 25	Tr 25	10	8
169	Cut	Robber Cut	Tr 25	Tr 25	10	8
170	Masonry	Same as [162]	Tr 26	Tr 26		10
171	Masonry	18-19th century basement wall	Tr 26	Tr 26		9
172	Masonry	18-19th century stone ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		9
173	Masonry	17-19th century well	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
174	Masonry	17-19th century stone ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
175	Masonry	17-19th century wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
176	Masonry	17-19th century wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
177	Masonry	17-19th century wall/kiln?	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
178	Masonry	Medieval wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		4
179	Masonry	17-19th century wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
180	Masonry	17-19th century wall/kiln?	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
181	Masonry	17-19th century wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
182	Masonry	Modern concrete drain	Tr 26	Tr 26		10
183	Masonry	Same as [377]	Tr 26	Tr 26		10
184	Masonry	18-19th century drain	Tr 26	Tr 26		9
185	Masonry	Unknown 17-19th century masonry	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
186	Masonry	Medieval wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		4
187	Layer	Made ground	TP07		31	11
188	Masonry	20th century basement wall	Tr 26	Tr 26		10
189	Masonry	Medieval stone ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		4
190	Masonry	Medieval wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		4
191	Masonry	17-19th century drain	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
192	Masonry	Medieval wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		4
193	Masonry	17-19th century drain	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
194	Masonry	17-19th century wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
195	Masonry	Same as [67]	Tr 24	Tr 24	12	9
196	Masonry	Concrete make up for [194]	TP07		31	10
197	Masonry	Same as [67]	Tr 24	Tr 24	12	9
198	Layer	Ashy demolition deposit	Tr 24	Tr 24	12	11
199	Masonry	Brick floor surface	Tr 24	Tr 24	12	11
200	Masonry	Disturbed part of [67]	Tr 24	Tr 24	12	11
201	Layer	Same as [21]	Tr 24	Tr 24	12	12
202	Masonry	Same as [4]	Tr 24	Tr 24	12	12
203	Masonry	20th century wall foundation	Tr 24	Tr 24	12	12
204	Layer	Dumped/demo layer in north of Tr26	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
205	Masonry	Stone foundation	TP07		31	10
206	Masonry	Possible stone culvert base of Lawditch	Aug A			4
207	Fill	Secondary fill of [209]	Aug A			1

Context Number	Type	Description	Trench	Plan	Section	Phase
208	Fill	Primary fill of [209]	Aug A			1
209	Cut	Possible cut of first phase of Lawditch	Aug A			1
210	Natural	Alluvium	Aug A			Nat
211	Layer	Gravel levelling and concrete surface	TP06		11	12
212	Layer	Modern levelling layer	TP06		11	12
213	Layer	Modern gravel make up	TP06		11	11
214	Layer	Dumped demolition deposit	TP06		11	12
215	Fill	Fill of [216]	TP06		11	10
216	Cut	19th century, unknown purpose	TP06		11	10
217	Masonry	Sandstone wall foundation	TP06		11	11
218	Cut	Construction cut for [217]	TP06		11	11
219	Fill	Fill of [220]	TP06		11	9
220	Cut	Cut for pipe	TP06		11	9
221	Layer	Redeposited Alluvium	TP06		11	9
222	Layer	Possible garden soil	BH03			4
223	Layer	Made ground	BH07			7
224	Layer	Made ground/demolition deposit	BH07			6
225	Layer	?19th century made ground	BH12			10
226	Layer	?19th century made ground	BH12			10
227	Masonry	Concrete associated with sewer	Tr 23	Tr 23	14	9
228	Masonry	Concrete associated with sewer	Tr 23	Tr 23		9
229	Surface	Current brick surface	Tr 22	Tr 22		12
230	Masonry	Concrete make up of [229]	Tr 22	Tr 22		12
231	Layer	20th century gravel make up	Tr 22	Tr 22	18	12
232	Layer	18th/19th century? Made ground	Tr 22/Aug D	Tr 22	18	7
233	Fill	Backfill of construction cut for [267]	TP07		31	9
234	Layer	Same as [41]	Tr 23		14	12
235	Layer	Sand bedding for pipe	Tr 23		14	12
236	Layer	Backfill of [238]	Tr 23		14	9
237	Fill	Backfill of [238]	Tr 23		14	9
238	Masonry	19th century? Brick sewer	Tr 23	Tr 23		9
239	Fill	Backfill of [238]	Tr 23	Tr 23	14	9
240	Fill	Same as [239]	Tr 23	Tr 23		9
241	Fill	Same as [239]	Tr 23	Tr 23		9
242	Masonry	Modern concrete floor	Tr 18	Tr 18	15	12
243	Masonry	19th century? wall	Tr 18	Tr 18	15	9
244	Layer	20th century made ground	Tr 18	Tr 18	15	12
245	Fill	Fill of [258]	Tr 18	Tr 18	15	11
246	Masonry	Medieval? stone oven/kiln	Tr 18	Tr 18		6
247	Masonry	Medieval? stone surface	Tr 18	Tr 18		6
248	Fill	Backfill of [246]	Tr 18	Tr 18		6
249	Masonry	Medieval? stone surface	Tr 18	Tr 18		6
250	Layer	Possible demolition layer	Tr 18	Tr 18		5
251	Layer	Possibly part of [250]	Tr 18	Tr 18		5
252	Layer	Possibly part of [250]	Tr 18	Tr 18		5
253	Layer	Possibly part of [250]	Tr 18	Tr 18		5
254	Cut	Construction cut for wall [255]	Tr 18	Tr 18		9
255	Masonry	19th century? wall	Tr 18	Tr 18		9
256	Layer	Possibly part of [250]	Tr 18	Tr 18		5
257	Layer	Medieval? Garden soil	Tr 18	Tr 18		4
258	Cut	Modern truncation	Tr 18	Tr 18	15	11
259	Fill	Fill of [375]	Tr 18	Tr 18	15	11
260	Masonry	Medieval? stone surface	Tr 18	Tr 18		6

Context Number	Type	Description	Trench	Plan	Section	Phase
261	Masonry	Medieval? stone surface	Tr 18	Tr 18		5
262	Masonry	Medieval? stone surface	Tr 18	Tr 18		6
263	Masonry	Medieval? stone surface	Tr 18	Tr 18		5
264	Masonry	Medieval? stone surface	Tr 18	Tr 18		4
265	Fill	Fill of [265]	Tr 20	Tr 20	16	10
266	Cut	Cut for drain	Tr 20	Tr 20	16	10
267	Masonry	Stone foundation	TP07		31	9
268	Masonry	19th century? stone machine base	Tr 20	Tr 20	16	9
269	Masonry	19th century? stone machine base	Tr 20	Tr 20	16	9
270	Layer	20th century concrete floor	Tr 20		16	11
271	Layer	20th century made ground	Tr 20		16	11
272	Layer	20th century concrete floor	Tr 19	Tr 19		11
273	Fill	Backfill of [273]	Tr 19	Tr 19		11
274	Pipe	20th century concrete pipe	Tr 19	Tr 19		11
275	Masonry	20th century brick culvert	Tr 26	Tr 26		10
276	Masonry	17-19th century stone ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
277	Masonry	Medieval stone ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		4
278	Masonry	17-19th century stone ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
279	Masonry	Medieval wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		4
280	Masonry	Medieval wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		4
281	Masonry	17-19th century drain	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
282	Masonry	Medieval wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		4
283	Masonry	17-19th century wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
284	Masonry	18-19th century basement wall	Tr 26	Tr 26		9
285	Layer	Made ground	TP08		32	11
286	Masonry	17-19th century wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
287	Masonry	17-19th century wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
288	Masonry	17-19th century stone ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
289	Masonry	18-19th century stone ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		9
290	Masonry	20th century brick ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		11
291	Masonry	20th century brick ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		11
292	Masonry	18-19th stone ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		9
293	Layer	Made ground	TP08		32	10
294	Masonry	Same as [170]	Tr 26	Tr 26		10
295	Masonry	20th century manhole	Tr 26	Tr 26	17	10
296	Fill	Secondary fill of [297]	Tr 26		17	9
297	Cut	Pit	Tr 26		17	9
298	Cut	Construction cut for wall [162]	Tr 26		17	10
299	Fill	Fill of [298]	Tr 26		17	10
300	Layer	Horticultural layer	Tr 26		17	6
301	Fill	Primary fill of [297]	Tr 26		17	9
302	Layer	redeposited alluvium/made ground	Tr 26		17	3
303	Layer	redeposited alluvium/made ground	Tr 26		17	3
304	Fill	Fill of [305]	Tr 26		17	4
305	Cut	Cess pit	Tr 26		17	4
306	Fill	Fill of possible first Lawditch	Tr 26		17	1
307	Fill	Fill of possible first Lawditch	Tr 26		17	1
308	Layer	Made ground/dumped deposit	Tr 26		17	9
309	Layer	Possible mortar floor surface	Tr 26		17	8
310	Layer	Made ground	Tr 26		17	8
311	Layer	Possible mortar floor surface	Tr 26		17	7
312	Layer	Horticultural layer	Tr 26		17	6
313	Layer	Natural alluvium	BH04			Nat

Context Number	Type	Description	Trench	Plan	Section	Phase
314	Cut	Recut of 1st Lawditch?	Tr 26		17	2
315	Surface	Mortar floor surface	Tr 22	Tr 22	18	11
316	Layer	Levelling layer for [315]	Tr 22		18	11
317	Layer	19/20th century made ground	Tr 22		18	11
318	Masonry	Concrete floor surface	Tr 22		18	9
319	Layer	Levelling/make up for [318]	Tr 22		18	9
320	Layer	Demo/make up deposit	Tr 22		18	9
321	Surface	Mortar floor surface	Tr 22		18	7
322	Fill	Secondary fill of [325]	Tr 26		19	1
323	Fill	Primary fill of [325]	Tr 26	Tr 26	19	1
324	Fill	Fill of [325] representing revetment?	Tr 26	Tr 26	19	1
325	Cut	1st Lawditch	Tr 26	Tr 26	19	1
326	Natural	Natural alluvium	Tr 26	Tr 26	19	Nat
327	Fill	Fill of [314]	Tr 26		17	2
328	Fill	Fill of [329]	Tr 26		17	4
329	Cut	Possible pit	Tr 26		17	4
330	Layer	Natural alluvium	BH13			Nat
331	Masonry	Same as [179]	Tr 26			7
332	Masonry	Medieval wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		4
333	Masonry	Same as [332]	Tr 26			4
334	Layer	Modern concrete surface	CBR 3			11
335	Masonry	Current cobbled surface	CBR 4			11
336	Masonry	Same as [363]	Tr 26			11
337	Masonry	Concrete foundation	CBR 4		454	10
338	Layer	Modern concrete surface	WA 4			11
339	Layer	Modern concrete surface	TP13			11
340	Masonry	20th century manhole	Tr 26	Tr 26		11
341	Layer	Modern concrete surface	TP11		30	11
342	Masonry	Same as [179]	Tr 26			7
343	Layer	Modern concrete surface	TP19			9
344	Masonry	17-19th century stone ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
345	Masonry	17-19th century wall foundation	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
346	Masonry	20th century basement wall	Tr 26	Tr 26		10
347	Masonry	20th century manhole	Tr 26	Tr 26		11
348	Masonry	20th century basement wall	Tr 26	Tr 26		11
349	Fill	PFA fill of Lawditch	Tr 26		20	12
350	Masonry	Brick Culvert	Tr 26	Tr 26	20	10
351	Fill	Backfill of [350]	Tr 26		20	10
352	Masonry	Brick Culvert	Tr 26		20	9
353	Masonry	Concrete debris	Tr 26		20	12
354	Layer	Redeposited alluvium	BH 02			3
355	Masonry	17-18th century cellar	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
356	Masonry	20th century manhole	Tr 26	Tr 26		10
357	Masonry	17-19th hearth	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
358	Masonry	17-19th hearth	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
359	Masonry	17-19th hearth	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
360	Masonry	19-20th century brick revetment/culvert	Tr 26	Tr 26		10
361	Masonry	20th century basement wall	Tr 26	Tr 26		11
362	Masonry	20th century basement wall	Tr 26	Tr 26		11
363	Masonry	20th century concrete drain	Tr 26	Tr 26		11
364	Masonry	20th century basement wall	Tr 26	Tr 26		10
365	Masonry	20th century sewer pipe	Tr 26	Tr 26		11
366	Masonry	18-19th century basement wall	Tr 26	Tr 26		9

Context Number	Type	Description	Trench	Plan	Section	Phase
367	Masonry	18-19th century basement wall	Tr 26	Tr 26		9
368	Masonry	17-19th century drain?	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
369	Masonry	17-19th century stone ditch revetment	Tr 26	Tr 26		7
370	Layer	Natural 'organic' alluvium	BH 02			Nat
371	Layer	Same as [47]/[48]	Aug C			5
372	Layer	Same as [59]	Aug C			3
373	Layer	Same as [60]	Aug C			Nat
374	Layer	Same as [44]/[45]	Aug C			6
375	Cut	Modern truncation	Tr 18	Tr 18	15	11
376	Layer	Redeposited alluvium/made ground	BH 10			3
377	Layer	Made ground	CBR 2		29	12
378	Surface	Cobbled surface	CBR 2	378	29	7
379	Layer	Redeposited alluvium	BH 10			3
380	Layer	Organic 'dirty' natural	BH 10			Nat
381	Layer	Natural alluvium	BH 10			Nat
382	Layer	Sandy natural alluvium	BH 10			Nat
383	Layer	Redeposited alluvium	BH 08			3
384	Layer	Natural alluvium	BH 08			Nat
385	Layer	Natural alluvium	BH 08			Nat
386	Layer	Sandy natural alluvium	BH 08			Nat
387	Layer	19/20th century made ground	BH 06			10
388	Fill	Possible fill of unseen cut	BH 06			9
389	Fill	Possible fill of unseen cut	BH 06			9
390	Layer	Natural alluvium	BH 06			Nat
391	Layer	Sandy natural alluvium	BH 06			Nat
392	Fill	Fill of unidentified feature	BH13			7
393	Fill	Fill of unidentified feature	BH13			7
394	Fill	Fill of unidentified feature	BH13			7
395	Fill	Fill of unidentified feature	BH13			7
396	Layer	Dirty 'organic' alluvium	BH04			Nat
397	Layer	19th/20th century made ground	BH05			9
398	Layer	19th century made ground	BH05			9
399	Layer	Possible redeposited alluvium	BH05			3
400	Layer	Natural alluvium	BH05			Nat
401	Layer	Redeposited alluvium	BH03			3
402	Masonry	Concrete floor surface	TP17		22	11
403	Fill	Fill of construction cut for current wall	TP17		22	10
404	Masonry	Concrete floor surface	TP12		23	11
405	Masonry	Brick wall foundation	TP12		23	9
406	Fill	Fill of [408]	TP12		23	10
407	Masonry	Sandstone wall foundation	TP12		23	8
408	Cut	Cut for pipe trench	TP12		23	10
409	Masonry	Current concrete floor surface	TP18		24	11
410	Layer	Make up layer for [409]	TP18		24	11
411	Masonry	Concrete floor surface	TP18		24	10
412	Layer	Make up layer for [411]	TP18		24	10
413	Cut	Modern truncation	TP03		7	11
414	Surface	Concrete slab	TP16		25	11
415	Layer	Make up layer for [414]	TP16		25	11
416	Fill	Fill of construction cut for current wall	TP16		25	10
417	Pipe	20th century concrete pipe	TP15		26	11
418	Layer	Redeposited alluvium	TP15		26	3
419	Masonry	Concrete	TP14		27	11

Context Number	Type	Description	Trench	Plan	Section	Phase
420	Layer	Modern concrete and aggregate	Tr 25	Tr 25	10	12
421	Masonry	19/20th century concrete pile	Tr 25	Tr 25		11
422	Layer	19th century demolition/made ground	Tr 24			8
423	Layer	Ashy demolition deposit	Tr 24	Tr 24	12	11
424	Layer	19th century demolition/made ground	Tr 24	Tr 24		8
425	Cut	Construction cut for [68] and [69]	Tr 24	Tr 24		8
426	Fill	Backfill of [425]	Tr 24	Tr 24		8
427	Layer	18/19th century made ground	Tr 24	Tr 24		8
428	Layer	Redeposited alluvium	BH07			3
429	Layer	Dirty 'organic' alluvium	BH07			Nat
430	Pipe	20th century pipe	Tr 23		14	12
431	Masonry	Cornet associated with sewer	Tr 23	Tr 23	14	9
432	Pipe	19/20th century pipe	Tr 23	Tr 23		11
433	Pipe	20th century ceramic pipe	Tr 23	Tr 23		11
434	Masonry	20th century concrete slab	Tr 21		5	11
435	Layer	19/20th century made ground	Tr 21		5	11
436	Fill	Fill of [437]	Tr 21	Tr 21		11
437	Cut	Modern truncation	Tr 21	Tr 21		11
438	Masonry	Slabs under wall foundation [153]	TP09/10	TP09/10		8
439	Layer	Concrete and building rubble	WA1		28	12
440	Layer	20th century made ground	CBR1			12
441	Fill	Fill of pipe trench	WA2			11
442	Fill	Fill of pipe trench	WA2			11
443	Fill	Fill of pipe trench	WA2			11
444	Fill	Fill of pipe trench	WA2			11
445	Layer	Redeposited natural alluvium	WA2			3
446	Fill	PFA backfill	WA3			12
447	Layer	Bedding for [378]	CBR 2		29	7
448	Layer	Made ground	CBR 2		29	7
449	Fill	Fill of [450]	CBR 3			11
450	Cut	Pipe trench	CBR 3			11
451	Layer	Made ground	CBR 3			10
452	Layer	19th/20th century made ground	CBR 4			11
453	Layer	19th/20th century made ground	CBR 4			11
454	Layer	19th century made ground	CBR 4	454		11
455	Layer	20th century made ground	WA 4			11
456	Masonry	Concrete floor surface	WA 4			10
457	Layer	20th century made ground	WA 4			10
458	Masonry	Concrete floor surface	WA 4			9
459	Layer	20th century made ground	TP13			11
460	Layer	19th century made ground	TP11		30	8
461	Cut	Construction cut for [464]	TP11		30	8
462	Fill	Fill of [461]	TP11		30	8
463	Fill	Fill of [461]	TP11		30	8
464	Masonry	Foundation of old compressor building	TP11		30	8
465	Layer	Dumped deposit	BH12			9
466	Masonry	Possible wharf foundation	BH12			4
467	Layer	?19th century made ground	BH12			10
468	Fill	Backfill of cc for cask store building	TP19			9
469	Layer	Made ground/garden soil	Aug D			5
470	Layer	Made ground/garden soil	Aug D			4
471	Layer	Redeposited alluvium	Aug D			3
472	Layer	19/20th century made ground	Aug E			10

Context Number	Type	Description	Trench	Plan	Section	Phase
473	Masonry	Possible cobble? debris?	Aug E			10
474	Layer	19/20th century made ground/dump	Aug E			9
475	Layer	19/20th century made ground/dump	Aug E			9
476	Masonry	Concrete surface? debris?	Aug E			9
477	Layer	Redeposited alluvium	Aug E			3
478	Layer	"organic" alluvium	Aug E			Nat
479	Layer	Natural alluvium	Aug E			Nat
480	Layer	19/20th century made ground/dump	Aug F			9
481	Layer	"organic" alluvium	Aug F			Nat
482	Layer	Natural alluvium	Aug F			Nat
483	Layer	Natural alluvium	Aug F			Nat
484	Layer	Natural alluvium	BH03			Nat
485	Cut	Construction cut for [123]	TP09/10		21	9
486	Surface	Mortar floor surface	TP07		31	10
487	Layer	Made ground	Tr 27		41	11
488	Layer	Redeposited alluvium	Tr 27	Tr 27	41	3
489	Fill	Fill of [490]	Tr 27		41	11
490	Cut	Cut for pipe trench	Tr 27	Tr 27		11
491	Masonry	Basement structure	Tr 27	Tr 27		10
492	Cut	Construction cut for [491]	Tr 27	Tr 27		10

APPENDIX 3

ASSESSMENT OF THE POTTERY FROM, BRISTOL, BRSMG, 2004/26, 4125.

Chris Jarrett

1 Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (3 boxes). Most sherds are in a good condition, medium to large in size, with some complete profiles of vessels present, indicating that they had not been subject to much redeposition. Therefore most vessels were discarded soon after being broken. Generally individual contexts produced small groups of pottery, fewer than 30 sherds, but there is one medium sized group (31-100 sherds) from deposit [228].

All the pottery (289 sherds, of which 197 are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels, using the standard Bristol pottery type series codes for the fabrics. The pottery is discussed by its types and distribution.

2 The Pottery Types

2.1 Late Saxon, early and high medieval fabrics and forms

There is a single sherd of sandstone-tempered Late Saxon pottery (fabric BPT 309), dated 950-1080 and occurs as a body sherd with part of the convex basal angle. Early medieval fabrics consist of (fabric BPT 305), a quartz and sparse Limestone tempered grey ware, dated to the late 12th and early 13th century, the sherd here decorated with a combed wavy line. Proto Ham Green ware (fabric BPT 114), dated to the 12th century, is also recognised, but only as body sherds, some of which have scratched horizontal line decoration. A coarse version of Proto Ham Green ware is fabric BPT 305 and this is present here as a sherd with a combed wavy line.

Later glazed developments of the Ham Green industry include the coarse fabrics A (BPT 26), dated 1120-1170 and the finer fabric B (BPT 27), dated 1170-1300. Both wares are identified in the fragmentary form of jugs. The Ham Green ware jug sherds include a handle with diagonal knife slashing, and unstratified material includes fairly elaborate applied decoration of an uncertain depiction, as well as a possible triangular border surrounding pellets, both using white clay.

Redcliffe wares (fabric BPT 118), dated 1250-1350 are only recognised as sherds from jugs, and include a sherd with pellet decoration, another with vertical white-slip

lines and a strap handle with close thumbing along each edge. Other sherds of green-glazed jugs occur in fabrics BPT 138, BPT 139 and BPT 145, all dated 1250-1350.

The only imported medieval pottery recognised are Saintonge wares from south-west France as five sherds and dating to between 1250-1650, but here most likely of a pre 1350 date. These wares are all from jugs and include an unglazed ware base (BPT 156) and green-glazed versions (BPT 40), one sherd with a notably cordoned neck.

2.2 Post-medieval fabrics and forms

2.2.1 Red earthenwares and other coarse wares

16th century earthenwares include unstratified drinking vessels in Cistercian ware (fabric BPT 93) and with a metallic brown-glaze Falfied ware, (BPT 266). Later post-medieval redwares consist of North Devon gravel-tempered ware (BPT 112), dated 1650-1800 and is in the form of bowls and dishes, while a sherd of a sugar cone mould (fabric BPT 310) may be derived from the Counterslip sugar refinery located on the site. There are also several different types of post-medieval redwares that require further identification and include mostly bowl and jar forms.

2.2.2 Slipwares

Bristol or Staffordshire slipware (fabric BPT 100) was produced from c.1650-1800 and it is here in the form of dishes. There is also a 17th century porringer in a sandy, grey earthenware with an internal white slip and clear glaze and this fabric requires further identification.

2.2.3 Tin-glazed earthenware

The Tin-glazed earthenware or Delftware (fabric BPT 99) is present as 30 sherds and includes plain white and blue chamber pots, and dark blue on light blue decorated wares, dated c.1690-1780 as an albarello, a hemispherical bowl, plates and a saucer. Of note are fragments from a large pharmaceutical jar, decorated with grapes and a cartouche with the letters '...VM'. There are also a number of Biscuit delftware sherds as plates and a tile blank and kiln furniture as a sagger fragment. Bristol was making delftware between 1667/8 to1788 and many of the pothouses were located in the Temple and Redcliffe area (Archer 1997, 564-5). The wasters may only be refuse from kilns in the vicinity, but they may also possibly come from a pothouse located within the area of the site.

2.2.4 Stonewares

Bristol stonewares are present as 24 sherds and occur as a 'bartman' shaped early 18th -century jug, shouldered jars and a tankard. Some sherds show evidence for being wasters by salt-glaze present on the sherd break or warped vessels, while the presence of saggars, one with attached buns, also attest to stoneware production on or close to the site. Obvious wasters include a shouldered jar rim, while the fragmentary 'bartman' shaped jug also occur with the saggars. Bristol began stoneware production in c.1695 and continued until the mid 20th century and several stoneware kilns were located in the Temple area, particularly the Counterslip pottery possibly located on the site. Many of the 18th century Bristol potteries made both stoneware and delftware. There are also two sherds of stoneware pottery with Bristol glaze (fabric BPT 200) and date from 1830 and these are in the form of a jug and sherds with letters from a stamped name, the letter C being solely legible.

2.2.5 Industrial finewares

The term industrial finewares include those types of pottery manufactured on a large scale dating from the 1740's and often associated with Staffordshire, but were also made elsewhere, including Bristol. Creamware (Fabric BPT 326), dated from 1760 is present as a flared and rounded bowls, a chamber pot, a baluster-type jug and plate. Pearl ware (no local fabric code specified), dated from 1770 to c. 1860 occurs as a jug, a plate with shell edge decoration (BPT 349) and a bowl with a black-transfer, dated to after 1810. Transfer-printed white earthenwares (fabric BPT 278) are dated from 1780 and here it is in the form of a rounded bowl, plates and saucers. Refined white earthenwares (fabric BPT 202) occur in the form of a plate and two 'factory made slipware' bowls, dating from 1800.

The unstratified material also produced evidence for industrial fineware production on or close to the site. It is in the form of kiln furniture and vessel wasters, but it is not clear from the six vessels wasters what type of pottery was being made as they are light coloured fabrics and the glaze is missing, which if present would identify the pottery type. The forms include dishes, a jug, plate and saucer, while a fragment of a flared dish has a diamond pattern border indicating that this type of pottery dates from after c.1780. The kiln furniture includes a probable ring prop and two stilts, one with a Creamware type glaze, which does not necessarily indicate the type of pottery. Industrial finewares are known to have been made in Bristol, and as such by Poutney's who made Creamware and originally had a pottery in Temple Back.

2.2.6 Porcelain

English porcelain (fabric BPT 203) is present as three sherds, the earliest dates to the late 18th or early 19th century and is a saucer rim with a blue foliate transfer-printed design. The other sherds are 19th century in date and include a teacup and a possible mug.

2.2.7 Imports

Post-medieval imported pottery is rare on the site, and only a 16th-century French Saintonge dish with a hammerhead rim and clear yellow-glaze is recognised.

3 DISTRIBUTION AND DATING OF DEPOSITS CONTAINING POTTERY

3.1 Medieval

The earliest stratified groups of pottery come from deposits [59], [109] and [302] identified by unglazed fabrics BPT 305 and Proto Ham Green (BPT 114), dated 1100-1300 but a 12th-century deposition date seems more realistic. Ham Green B ware as fragments of glazed jugs are the latest pottery types in context [58] and so indicates an 1170-1300 date. Single sherds of fabric BPT 139 in contexts [139], while in deposit [300] the presence of fabric BPT 145 with glazed sherds of jugs in fabric BPT 360 indicates deposition dates of 1250-1350. Redcliffe ware (fabric BPT 118) as sherds of glazed jugs occur as the latest pottery type in deposit [107] and also indicate a deposition date of 1250-1350.

3.2 Post-medieval

Pottery groups dated 1650-1800 are to be found in deposits [77], [157] and [265]. Deposit [77] produced a single sherd of a redware sugar cone mould with an internal white-slip, while another red earthenware bowl in fabric [BPT 109] was solely present in context [157]. From deposit [265] were recovered two vessels in North Devon gravel-tempered ware, one of which was used for cooking by its external sooting deposit. This context also produced the 17th century porringer in a sandy earthenware with an internal white slip and clear glaze.

A number of contexts: [39], [122], [127] can be dated by the pottery recorded in them to 1700-1830, but are more likely to be 18th century in date. The latest pottery in deposit [39] is a Bristol-Staffordshire slipware dish (fabric BPT 100) and a fragment of a delftware saucer, dated by decoration to the mid 18th century. Bristol stoneware

(fabric BPT 277) was recorded in the other two deposits and includes wasters and kiln furniture. Context [122] produced the early 18th-century rounded, bartman shape jug, the rim of a jar and the base sherd of a sagger. Deposit [127] also contained exclusively stoneware, as rims of a jar and tankard, as well as a waster sherd and two sagger base sherds with buns stuck to their underside.

A single deposit, [83] was dated 1800- 1900 by the presence of a transfer-printed ware saucer (fabric BPT 278) and a teacup in porcelain (fabric BPT 203) decorated with external enamelling.

Deposit [228] produced the largest group of stratified pottery as 39 sherds and dates to after 1830 by the presence of a stoneware jug with a Bristol glaze (fabric BPT 200). This context also produced a high count of residual medieval pottery, but the post medieval pottery includes three Bristol-Staffordshire slipware dishes (fabric BPT 100), Tin-glazed earthenware, including Biscuit ware and a handle in Bristol stoneware. Other 19th-century pottery includes a flared bowl in Creamware, but of the developed type and a sherd of refined white earthenware (fabric BPT 202).

4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

4.1 Importance

The pottery assemblage from the site is of local importance but also has some merit at a national level, as it contains evidence of pottery production and so disseminates information on Bristol as a ceramic production centre compared to other contemporary industrial pottery areas. The domestic component of the assemblage however does reflect the ceramic trends as found locally and within the city.

4.2 Potential

The pottery has the potential to date the contexts in which they were found and provide a sequence for them. This material so far excavated has implications more for the future work carried out on the site, as the ceramics recovered so far show evidence for medieval and later activity. Of particular interest is the potential for delftware and stoneware production within the area of the excavation, as well as an as yet unspecified industrial fineware.

4.3 Research Aims

A number of research aims can be identified from the pottery assemblage for future work on the site

- What is the nature of the medieval ceramics on the site and can specific activities be identified from this pottery?
- Does the medieval pottery assemblage from the site compare to other local sites of this suburb or to the walled area of central Bristol?
- Is there any significance for the low number of imported pottery counts on this site compared to other excavations in Bristol?
- What do the Post-medieval ceramics show about activities and industry (e.g. sugar refining) in the area?
- What is the extent of post-medieval pottery production within the excavation area and can it be related to other local documented and excavated pothouses?

4.4 Recommendations for further work

Few recommendations are made for the pottery at this stage of the excavation. However, the importance of the pottery recovered from this phase of the excavation should be re-evaluated after the completion of further work. It is recommended that a fabric type series should start to be formulated for the site and compared with the local pottery reference collection housed at Bristol Museum.

5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archer, M. 1997. Delftware: The Tin-glazed earthenware of the British Isles, A catalogue of the collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London: The Stationary Office.

SITE CODE	CONTEXT	ED	LD	BPT FAB	FABRIC CODE	SOURCE	PERIOD	FORM	SC	COMMENTS	ENV	STATE	DEC
BBRW 04	0			PMRED2			PPOT		1	FINE TEMPERED WARES. GREEN-GLAZED. PINK. ?LID.			
BBRW 04	0			MPOT/PPOT			MPOT	JUG	1	REDUCED FABRIC WITH LARGE QUARTZ. ?ROCK FRAGMENTS. EVERTED RIM, ROUNDED AND INT. BEAD. STRAP HANDLE TERMINAL.	1		
BBRW 04	0			PPOT5			PPOT		5	BODY SHERDS, ASSORTTED Post-medieval redwareS.	5		
BBRW 04	0			INDF	INDF	UK	PPOT	JUG	2	BODY SHERDS, ?CYLINDRICAL SHAPE.	1	W	UNGL
BBRW 04	0			INDF	INDF	UK	PPOT	PLATE	1	RIM TO BASE, CURVED RIM. FOOTRING	1	W	UNGL
BBRW 04	0			INDF	INDF	UK	PPOT	DISH	1	BODY SHERD WITH BLACK/BROWN TRANSFER OF A DIAMOND PATTERN BORDER.	1	W	TR
BBRW 04	0			INDF	INDF	UK	PPOT	SAUC	1	SIMPLE RIM.	1	W	UNGL
BBRW 04	0			INDF	INDF	UK	PPOT	DISH FLAR	1	EVERTED, SIMPLE RIM.	1	W	UNGL
BBRW 04	0			MPOT			MPOT		53	ASSORTED FABRICS			
BBRW 04	0							KILNF	1	WHITE COARSE TEMEPERED FABRIC. RING SHAPE.	1		
BBRW 04	0			ROOF FURN				ROOF FURN	8	VARIOUS FASBRICS			
BBRW 04	0			PMRED3			PPOT		4	MODERATE TEMPERED WARE. GREEN-GLAZED. PINK. BROWN-GLAZED.			BRGL
BBRW 04	0			PPOT			PPOT	MUG	2	BODY SHERDS. HIGH FIRED WHITE FABRIC WITH WHITE QUARTZ, RED IRON ORE FLECKS.	2		BRGL
BBRW 04	0				SAIN	FRANCE	PPOT	DISH	1	RIM SHERD WITH COLLARED/HAMMERHEAD RIM.	1		YLGL
BBRW 04	0			PMRED1			PPOT		18	FINE TO MODERATE TEMPERED WARES. ORANGE TO PINK WITH MOSTLY CLEAR GLAZED.			
BBRW 04	0	1250	1400	BPT 156	SAIU	FRANCE	MPOT	JUG	1	BASE SHERD, POORLY FINISHED.	1		
BBRW 04	0	1250	1400	BPT 156	SAIG	FRANCE	MPOT	JUG	2	BODY SHERDS, X1 SAIM	2		GRGL
BBRW 04	0	1500	1600	BPT 93	CSTN	MIDL	MPOT	MUG	1	BASE SHERD, SPLAYED. LOCAL VARIANT.	1		
BBRW 04	0	1500	1600	BPT 266	FALF	GLOUC	PPOT		1	BODY SHERD WITH CORDONED EXT. SURFACE. DARK BROWN METALIC GLAZE	1		CORD
BBRW 04	0	1650	1800	BPT 100	STSL	LOCL	PPOT		5	RIM SHERD AND BODY SHERDS OF DISH. BODY SHERDS OF A ?CHP.	4		SLTR
BBRW 04	0	1650	1800	BPT 112	NDTG	DEVON	PPOT		18	INCLUDES DEEP FLARED BOWL WITH CORDON.	4		GLI
BBRW 04	0	1690	1800	BPT 99	TGW H	LOCL	PPOT	BOWL HEM	1	RIM, BLUE FLORAL AND INSECT DESIGN WITH THICK 'ENAMEL', DISCOLOURED BROWN. DECORATION HAS BLED AND BUBBLED.	1	W	FLOR
BBRW 04	0	1690	1800	BPT 99	TGW H	LOCL	PPOT	PLATE FBH	1	RIM TO BASE, SEMI-CIRCLE BORDER ON THE RIM, CENTRAL FOLIATE DESIGN OF C.1700-20.	1		GEO
BBRW 04	0	1690	1800	BPT 99	TGW H	LOCL	PPOT	PLATE	1	BASE SHERD. CONCRETION OBSCURING THE DEIGN. PINK FABRIC.	1		FLOR

BBRW 04	0	1690	1800	BPT 99	TGW H	LOCL	PPOT	PLATE	1	BASE SHERD. ?CHINESE DESIGN.	1	CHIN
BBRW 04	0	1690	1800	BPT 99	TGW BLUE	LOCL	PPOT	CHP	5	RIM SHERD. BASE SHERD. BODY SHERD	3	
BBRW 04	0	1690	1800	BPT 99	TGW H	LOCL	PPOT	DJAR	13	BASE SHERD. FOOTRING, PLAIN BLUE. BODY SHERDS WITH GRAPE DESIGN SURROUNDING A CARTOUCHE '..VM'.	2	FLOR
BBRW 04	0	1700	1830	BPT 277	BRIST	LOCL	PPOT		8	RIM SHERD, 18TH C. JUG, BODY SHERDS 19TH C. JARS.	8	
BBRW 04	0	1740	1880	BPT 236	CREA	UK	PPOT	RING STILT	1	HEART SHAPED PROFILE. ?RING STILT.	1	UNGL
BBRW 04	0	1740	1880	BPT 236	CREA	UK	PPOT	STILT	1	JUNCTION WITH LOZENGE CROSS-SECTION 'LEG' WITH TAPERED ENDS. CREAM GLAZE.	1	CLGL
BBRW 04	0	1740	1880	BPT 236	CREA	UK	PPOT	STILT	1	JUNCTION WITH DIAMOND CROSS-SECTION 'LEG' AND UPWARD AND DOWNWARD POINTING SPURS.	1	UNGL
BBRW 04	0	1760		BPT 326	CREA GRN	UK	PPOT	MUG CYL	1	BASE SHERD, RECESSED.	1	GRGL
BBRW 04	0	1760		BPT 326	CREA	UK	PPOT	JUG BAL	4	BASE SHERD, FOOTRING/PEDESTAL. BODY SHERDS.	1	GLIE
BBRW 04	0	1760		BPT 326	CREA	UK	PPOT	PLATE	2	RIM SHERD, SCALLOPED. BODY.	1	QUEE
BBRW 04	0	1760		BPT 326	CREA	UK	PPOT	BOWL RND	2	BASE SHERD, FOOTRING	1	GLIE
BBRW 04	0	1760		BPT 326	CREA	UK	PPOT	BOWL RND	1	BASE SHERD, FOOTRING	1	GLIE
BBRW 04	0	1760		BPT 326	CREA	UK	PPOT	BOWL RND	1	BASE SHERD, RECESSED.	1	GLIE
BBRW 04	0	1760		BPT 326	CREA	UK	PPOT	CHP	6	RIM SHERD, FLAT. BASE SHERD, FOOTRING	1	GLIE
BBRW 04	0	1770	1860	PEAR	PEAR TR3		PPOT	BOWL	1	BODY SHERD, BLACK TANSFER WITH ?TREE DESIGN.	1	FLOR
BBRW 04	0	1770	1860	PEAR	PEAR BW	UK	PPOT	PLATE	1	RIM SHERD, EVEN SCALLOP.	1	SHLR
BBRW 04	0	1770	1860	PEAR	PEAR	UK	PPOT	JUG	1	RIM SHERD, SPOUT, BODY. MOULDED. ?NEO-CLASSICAL SCROLLS AND FLORAL DESIGN, HIGH-LIGHTED IN BROWN. START OF 19TH c.	1	MOUL
BBRW 04	0	1780	1900	BPT 278	TPW	UK	PPOT	PLATE	1	RIM SHERD WITH ROSE PATTERN BORDER.	1	FLOR
BBRW 04	0	1780	1900	BPT 278	TPW	UK	PPOT	CHP	1	BODY SHERD	1	LAND
BBRW 04	0	1780	1900	BPT 278	TPW	UK	PPOT	PLATE	1	RIM SHERD, SCALLOPED, WILLOW PATTERN VARIANT BORDER.	1	WILL
BBRW 04	0	1780	1900	BPT 278	TPW	UK	PPOT	BOWL RND	2	BODY SHERDS, EXT. CHINESE HOUSE AND LAKE.	1	CHIN
BBRW 04	0	1800	1900	BPT 202	REFW	UK	PPOT		1	BODY SHERD. ?CLOSED FORM	1	GLIE
BBRW 04	0	1800	1900	BPT 203	ENPO	UK	PPOT		1	BODY SHERD. CUP OR MUG	1	
BBRW 04	0	1800	1900	BPT 202	FMSL	UK	PPOT	BOWL	1	BODY SHERDS. TAN BORDER, DARK BROWN SLIP LINE.	1	SLIP
BBRW 04	0	1800	1900	BPT 202	FMSL	UK	PPOT	BOWL	1	BODY SHERDS. BROWN DICED PATTERN AND TAN SLIP LINE.	1	GEO
BBRW 04	0	1800	1900	BPT 203	ENPO TR	UK	PPOT	SAUC	1	RIM SHERD, BLUE TRANSFER, LATE 18TH/E 19TH c.	1	LAND
BBRW 04	0	1800	1900	BPT 202	REFW	UK	PPOT	PLATE	2	RIM SHERD, PLAIN. BASE SHERD. RECESSED.	2	GLIE
BBRW 04	0	1830		BPT 200	ENGS BRIST	UK	PPOT		3	RIM, BODY SHERDS WITH STAMPED NAMES INCLUDES 'C'	3	
BBRW 04	0	1840	1900	BPT 278	TPW 6	UK	PPOT	SAUC	1	SMALL RIM SHERD, BROWN LANDSCAPE (HOUSE) TRANSFER-DESIGN WITH HELLOW AND BLUE GLAZES.	1	LAND

BBRW 04	38				HAM	LOCL	MPOT			1690-1800, MID 18TH C.			
BBRW 04	38	1225	1300				MPOT	JUG	1	RIM SHERD, SIMPLE. DARK GREY CORE, BUFF SURFACES. EXT. GREEN-GLAZE. HAND MADE.	1		GRGL
BBRW 04	39									1690-1800			
BBRW 04	39	1225	1300	BPT 145			MPOT	JUG	1	BASE SHERD, THUMBED. SLIPPED. GREEN MOTTLED GLAZE.	1		THBC
BBRW 04	39	1660	1800	BPT 100	STSL	LOCL	PPOT	DISH	1	BODY SHERD, INT. SLIP DEC.	1		SLTR
BBRW 04	39	1690	1800	BPT 99	TGW H	LOCL	PPOT	SAUC	1	BASE SHERD, FOOTRING, ?MID 18TH c.	1		FLOR
BBRW 04	42									MEDIEVAL			
BBRW 04	42			BPT 357			MPOT		1	SMALL BODY SHERD, COMBED LINES. OLIVE GLAZE. ONLY A MEDIEVAL DATE GIVEN.	1		COMH
BBRW 04	58			MPOT			MPOT		1	BODY SHERD, HARD, BROWN SURFACES, PINKISH BROWN CORE. ABUNDANT QUARTZ. LARGE CLAY PELLET. ?HAM GREEN B	1		UNGL
BBRW 04	58									1150-1300			
BBRW 04	58	950	1089	BPT 309			MPOT		1	BODY SHERD CHANGING TO BASE. DARK GREY CORE. OXIDISED (BRICK RED) SURFACES. SANDSTONE TEMPERED.	1		UNGL
BBRW 04	58	1170	1300	BPT 27	HAMG B	LOCL	MPOT	JUG	1	COLLARED RIM	1		GRGL
BBRW 04	59	1100	1300	BPT 114	HAMG EAR	LOCL	MPOT		3		3	S	
BBRW 04	77									1650-1800			
BBRW 04	77	1650	1800	BPT 310			PPOT	SUGM	1	SMALL SHERD, MISSING EXTERNAL SURFACE. INT. WHITE SLIP	1		WHSL
BBRW 04	83			MPOT			MPOT		1	BODY SHERD, COMBED HORIZONTAL AND DIAGONAL LINES (LOZENGE PATTERN). GREY FABRIC, HAND MADE, HARD. QUARTZ (m), Limestone (A), rounded.	1		COMC
BBRW 04	83									1800-1900			
BBRW 04	83	1780	1900	BPT 278	TPW	UK	PPOT	SAUC	1	RIM SHERD	1		GEO
BBRW 04	83	1800	1900	BPT 203	ENPO	UK	PPOT	CUP TEA	1	TEA CUP WITH EXTERNAL ENAMELLED FLORAL DEC.	1		ENML
BBRW 04	107	1250	1350	BPT 118	REDC	LOCL	MPOT	JUG	1	BODY SHERD, FILLET FOR HANDLE MORTISING. GREY CORE, BUFF MARGINS.	1		GRGL
BBRW 04	107	1250	1350	BPT 138			MPOT	JUG	1	BODY SHERD, EXT. LIGHT GREEN GLAZE.	1		GRGL
BBRW 04	107	1250	1350	BPT 118	REDC	LOCL	MPOT	JUG	1	STRAP HANDLE, CURVED, THUMBED EDGES. OLIVE GLAZE. GREY CORE, BUFF MARGINS. QUARTZ ABD LARGE CLAY PELLETS.	1		THMH
BBRW 04	109	1100	1300	BPT 114	HAMG EAR	LOCL	MPOT		5	BODY SHERDS, X1 WITH SCRATCHED HORIZONTAL LINES.	5		
BBRW 04	109	1180	1230	BPT 305			MPOT		1	BODY SHERD, COMBED WAVY LINE.	1		COMW
BBRW 04	122	1700	1830	BPT 277	BRIST	LOCL	PPOT	JUG	1	RIM SHERD, BARTMAN TYPE BOTTLE. 18TH C.	1		
BBRW 04	122	1700	1830	BPT 277	BRIST	LOCL	PPOT		4	BODY SHERDS	4		

BBRW 04	122	1700	1830	BPT 277	BRIST	LOCL	PPOT	SAGG	2	BASE SHERD, BODY SHERD, U-SHAPED CUT OUTS. SOME EVIDENCE FOR VESSELS STUCK TO IT.	1		
BBRW 04	122	1700	1830	BPT 277	BRIST	LOCL	PPOT	JAR	1	RIM SHERD, ROLLED. ?WASTER	1	W	
BBRW 04	127	1700	1830	BPT 277	BRIST	LOCL	PPOT	JAR	1	RIM SHERD, INCISED LINES NEAR THE BASE OF THE NECK. IRON WASH ON THE SHOULDER.	1		
BBRW 04	127	1700	1830	BPT 277	BRIST	LOCL	PPOT		1	BODY SHERD. WASTER, SALT-GLAZE ON THE BREAKS.	1	w	
BBRW 04	127	1700	1830	BPT 277	BRIST	LOCL	PPOT		1	JUG OR JAR. BODY SHERD.	1		
BBRW 04	127	1700	1830	BPT 277	BRIST	LOCL	PPOT	TANK	1	RIM SHERD, INCISED LINE BELOW THE RIM. XT. IRON WASH AND INSIDE THE RIM.	1		
BBRW 04	127	1700	1830	BPT 277	BRIST	LOCL	PPOT	SAGG	2	BASE SHERDS WITH BUNS STUCK TO THEM.	2		
BBRW 04	139									1250-1350			
BBRW 04	139	1250	1350	BPT 139			MPOT		1	SMALL SHERD	1		GRGL
BBRW 04	157									1650-1750			
BBRW 04	157	1650	1750	BPT 109			PPOT	BOWL DRN	1	RIM SHERD, EVERTED, SIMTPLE, THICKENED ROUNDED END WITH SLIGHT UNDER CUTTING. INT. LIGHT GREEN GLAZE WITH AMBER MOTTLING STARTS BELOW THE RIM..	1		GLI
BBRW 04	204									1650-1800			
BBRW 04	204	1650	1800	BPT 100	STSL	LOCL	PPOT	DISH	2	RIM SHERD, PIE-CRUST, THICK WALLED.	1		SLTR
BBRW 04	228			BPT 263			PPOT	BOWL FLAR	2	RIM SHERD, SIMPLE, ROUNED TOP. INTERNAL GLAZE.	1		GLI
BBRW 04	228									1700-1780			
BBRW 04	228			MPOT			MPOT	JUG	1	BODY SHERD, OFF-WHITE, ABUNDANT ILL-SORTED QUARTZ.	1		GRGL
BBRW 04	228			CBM				DRAIN PIPE	1	COARE FABRIC, PROBABLY DRAIN PIPE.	1		
BBRW 04	228			BPT 263			PPOT		1	BODY SHERD, DEEP VESSEL, THICK WALLED.	1		GLI
BBRW 04	228			BPT 263			PPOT		1	BODY SHERD	1		GLI
BBRW 04	228	1120	1170	BPT 26	HAMG A	LOCL	MPOT	JUG	1	BODY SHERD	1		GRGL
BBRW 04	228	1120	1170	BPT 26	HAMG A	LOCL	MPOT	JUG	1	BODY SHERD	1		GRGL
BBRW 04	228	1170	1300	BPT 27	HAMG B	LOCL	MPOT	JUG	1	BODY SHERD	1		GRGL
BBRW 04	228	1170	1300	BPT 27	HAMG B	LOCL	MPOT	JUG	12	HANDLE WITH DIAGONAL SLASHES. GREEN-GLAZED BODY SHERDS	9		
BBRW 04	228	1250	1350	BPT 118	REDC	LOCL	MPOT	JUG	1	BODY SHERD. GREY PELLET, YELLOW-GLAZE.	1		PELL
BBRW 04	228	1250	1350	BPT 118	REDC	LOCL	MPOT	JUG	1	BODY SHERD WITH WHITE SLIP BANDS AND CLEAR-GLAZE	1		WSD
BBRW 04	228	1280	1350	BPT 40	SAIG	FRANCE	MPOT	JUG	1	BODY SHERD WITH CORDONING.	1		CORD
BBRW 04	228	1630	1800	BPT 99	TGW C	LOCL	PPOT	CHP	1	BODY SHERD, HANDLE TERMINAL.	1		GLIE
BBRW 04	228	1650	1800	BPT 100	STSL	LOCL	PPOT	DISJ	1	BODY SHERD, AREAS OF BROWN AND WHITE SLIP. EXT. SOOTED.	1	S	SLTR
BBRW 04	228	1650	1800	BPT 100	STSL	LOCL	PPOT	DISH	1	BODY SHERD, AREAS OF BROWN AND WHITE SLIP.	1		SLTR

BBRW 04	228	1650	1800	BPT 100	STSL	LOCL	PPOT	DISH	2 RIM SHERD, PIE CRUST EDGE.	1	SLTR
BBRW 04	228	1660	1780	BPT 99	BISC	LOCL	PPOT	PLATE	1 RIM SHERD	1	UNGL
BBRW 04	228	1660	1780	BPT 99	BISC	LOCL	PPOT	TILE	1 BISCUIT WARE TILE BLANK.	1	
BBRW 04	228	1660	1780	BPT 99	BISC	LOCL	PPOT	SAGG	1 ?SAGGER, BODY SHERD, VERY SIMILAR FABRIC TO BISC TILE BLANK.	1	UNGL
BBRW 04	228	1660	1780	BPT 99	BISC	LOCL	PPOT	PLATE	1 RIM SHERD	1	UNGL
BBRW 04	228	1690	1800	BPT 99	TGW H	LOCL	PPOT	ALB	2 BODY SHERD, BLUE ON WHITE GEO DEC, LINES, DOTS AND ?TRIANGLE.	1	GEO
BBRW 04	228	1700	1830	BPT 277	BRIST	LOCL	PPOT		1 HANDLE, RIDGED STRAP. IRON WASH.	1	
BBRW 04	228	1760		BPT 326	CREA DEV	UK	PPOT	BOWL FLAR	RIM SHERD, SIMPLE, MOULDED BEADING AROUND THE RIM AND HORIZONTAL 1 GROOVES.	1	BEAD
BBRW 04	228	1800	1900	BPT 202	REFW	UK	PPOT		1 BODY SHERD, BISCUIT WARE, COULD BE PEARL.	1	UNGL
BBRW 04	228	1830	1900	BPT 200	ENGS BRST	UK	PPOT	JUG	1 SHOULDER AND PART OF STRAP HANDLE.	1	
BBRW 04	265			PPOT	PORR RND		PPOT		1 FOLDED RIM, INT. WHITE SLIP AND CLEAR. EXT. SOOTED.	1	S WSCG
BBRW 04	265	1650	1800	BPT 112	NDTG	DEVON	PPOT		1 BODY SHERD	1	GLI
BBRW 04	265	1650	1800	BPT 112	NDTG	DEVON	PPOT		1 COOKING VESSEL. EXT. CORDON ON CARINATION, EXTERNAL SOOTING.	1	S GLI
BBRW 04	300			MPOT			MPOT		1 BASE SHERD, HARD, BUFF BROWN. QUARTZ (M), BLACK INCLUSIONS.	1	
BBRW 04	300			MPOT			MPOT		BODY SHERD, ABUNDANT, ANGULAR QUARTZ. GREY CORE, OXIDISED 1 MARGINS, INT. DARK GREY SURFACE. UN-GLAZED.	1	
BBRW 04	300			BPT 360			MPOT	JUG	BODY SHERD WITH HANDLE TERMINAL, INCISED LINES, MOSTLY HORIZONTAL AND ONE VERTICAL. HANDLE TERMINAL LUTED ON WITH FAIRLY RANDOM 1 STAB MARKS. EXTERNAL LIGHT GREEN GLAZE.	1	STB2
BBRW 04	300										
BBRW 04	300			BPT 360			MPOT	JUG	1 BODY SHERD, EXTERNAL LIGHT GREEN GLAZE.	1	GRGL
BBRW 04	300			MPOT			MPOT		BASE SHERD, HARD, BUFF BROWN. QUARTZ (M), BLACK INCLUSIONS. BODY 1 SHERDMORE OXIDISED.	1	
BBRW 04	300	1250	1350	BPT 145			MPOT	JUG	2 BODY SHERDS, HAND MADE. COMBED WAVY LINES AND GREEN GLAZE.	1	COMW
BBRW 04	302								EMED		
BBRW 04	302			MPOT			MPOT		BODY SHERD EXT. SOOTED. GREY BROWN EXT. MARGIN, GREY SURFACE. 1 REDDISH BROWN INNER SURFACE. QUARTZ FABRIC.	1	UNGL

APPENDIX 4

ASSESSMENT OF THE GLASS FROM BRISTOL, BRSMG, 2004/26, 4125.

Chris Jarrett

1 INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (1 box). The assemblage is in a fairly good condition, but all of it is fragmentary. There is little abraded material indicating that the glass was discarded into the features it was recovered from soon after breakage.

All the glass (13 fragments representing 12 vessels) were recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database. They are discussed by type and distribution.

2 THE VESSEL TYPES

2.1 Bottles

There are two fragments from bottles of an unknown type in light green glass. The two fragments represent different vessels. The base of a clear glass bottle is present and is moulded with 'REGD NO 869908' embossed in rectangular panel. It is late 19th or 20th century in date.

2.2 Case bottle

A single fragment of a case bottle in light green glass occurred and is embossed '..HUR.. YARD [LO]NDO[N]' and is 19th century in date.

2.3 Cylindrical (wine) bottles

Wine bottles are represented by two fragments of dark green glass as a base with a pontil mark and a neck and are mid 18th to early 19th century in date. Two sherds of light-green glass from the same cylindrical bottle also occur and are 19th-century in date.

2.4 Onion-bladder bottle

This form is represented by a single dark green glass base sherd and dates to c.1710-75.

2.5 Bottles or Phials

Three bases of phials or small bottles with pontil marks occur in blue green glass and are 18th to early 19th century in date.

2.6 Window glass

One fragment of clear window glass is recorded and is 19th or 20th century in date.

3 DISTRIBUTION

All the glass is unstratified except for the late 19th early 20th century clear bottle base embossed with 'REGD NO 869908' and is recorded in deposit [228].

4 POTENTIAL, SIGNIFICANCE, RESEARCH AIMS AND RECCOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK ON THE GLASS ASSEMBLAGE

4.1 Potential

The glass is, except for one vessel, unstratified and therefore its potential is very low.

4.2 Significance of the collection

The glass reflects mostly typical domestic vessels and containers for the 18th and 19th-centuries. It has very little significance as the glass is unstratified and therefore can not be related to any activities on the site.

4.3 Research aims

There are no research aims for the glass from this phase of excavation.

4.4 Recommendations for further work

No recommendations are made for further work on the glass assemblage from this phase of excavation.

APPENDIX 5

ASSESSMENT OF THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPES FROM, BRISTOL, BRSMG, 2004/26, 4125.

Chris Jarrett

1 INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes were recovered from the site (1 box). The assemblage is in a fairly good condition; consisting of mostly of stems and a number of bowls which could be confidently assigned to a type. The condition of the pipes indicates that most were discarded soon after their breakage and rapidly into the deposits they recovered from. All the contexts produced small groups (fewer than 30 fragments) of tobacco pipes.

All the clay tobacco pipes (17 fragments: ten bowls and 23 stems) were recorded in an ACCESS 2000 database and classified according to Oswald's system for Bristol (1975, 52-53, 56-57, Fig. 9). The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. They are discussed by type and distribution.

2 THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE TYPES

Stems are solely present in contexts [83] and [265] but are fairly thick and more likely to be 18th century in date. A single stem is of note for its decoration as two bands of milled lines sandwiching alternating groups of diamonds and rectangle rouletting.

2.1 1690-1720

The vast majority of bowls (seven examples) on the site are of a type dated 1680-1710. Six of the bowls are of Oswald's Bristol type 10 and four are plain and rather poorly finished. Milling is largely restricted to the back of the bowl rim, which is to be expected at this time. There is also a slightly shorter variant among these plain examples. There are two marked bowls and the first of these bowls has milling on three quarters of the rim and a small incuse stamp of the letters R T on the back of the bowl. R T refers to one of three makers called Robert Tippett, working between 1660-1720, but Robert Tippett (2), 1678-c.1713 and Robert Tippett (3), 1713-20 seem to be more likely candidates.

The second marked bowl is fragmentary but has an oval and the surviving letter W in relief on the left side of the bowl. Further research is required to identify the stamp and maker. There is a single Oswald type 11 bowl with milling restricted to the back of the rim but there is another, second incuse R T type stamp, but this time found on

the underside of the heel. The letters of this stamp are larger than the example found on the type 10 bowl.

2.2 18th century

A heel from an unidentified 18th-century bowl has a circular stamp in relief with scalloped edges and the letters I R separated by a star. This stamp requires further identification for the possible maker.

2.3 19th century

There are also two spurs probably from type 17 bowls and both are not initialled, but one does have a leaf border surviving on the back of the bowl.

3 DISTRIBUTION

The majority of the fragments are unstratified as eight bowls and seventeen stems, including the rouletted examples. The unstratified bowls of note are the type 10 bowl with the moulded oval panel with the letter W in relief and the R T stamped type 11 bowl.

Stems are solely present in deposit [83] but their thickness and size of the bore indicates they are probably 18th century in date.

Deposit [228] produced four stems of a 17th or 18th century date and the 18th-century bowl heel with the I R relief stamp

From context [265] is a stem of probable 18th century date and a type 10 bowl with the incuse initials RT stamped on the back of the bowl.

The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes on the site are shown in Table 1 where the size of the group, the date range of the pipes and the latest bowl type are listed for each context and what phase it occurs in. The distribution of the pipes is further discussed by phase.

Context	Size	Date range of pipes	Latest pipe date	Comments
[83]	S			Stem, 18th century
[228]	S	18th century		18th century heel and stamp
[265]	S	1690-1710		1690-1710

Table 1. 40502 KLY, contexts containing datable fragments, size: (S) small, (M) medium.

4 POTENTIAL

The clay tobacco pipes have some use as a dating tool.

5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

The significance of the clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site is of some local interest, but generally it is restricted to two types of bowls, mostly as the 1680-1720 types and the R T stamped bowls referring to a local tobacco pipe maker.

6 RESEARCH AIMS

No research aims are suggested for this small assemblage of pipes at this time but it should be re-evaluated with future assemblages of clay tobacco pipes recovered from later phases of excavation on the site.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

At this stage no recommendations for further work is proposed. However, it is anticipated that a larger clay tobacco pipe assemblage will be recovered from further excavation work on the site. This assemblage should be shown to the local tobacco pipe specialist Reg Jackson and a decision then should be made on the requirements of a publication text and what items require illustrating.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Oswald, A. (1975). *Clay pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.14.

APPENDIX 6

AN ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE FORMER COURAGE BREWERY, BRISTOL

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the overall findings and recommendations arising out of the environmental archaeological evaluation undertaken by *Archaeoscape* in connection with the proposed development at the former Courage Brewery, Bristol (National Grid Reference: ST 591 729). The archaeological evaluation (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd) permitted an examination of the local sediment successions, and thus an opportunity to evaluate their archaeological and palaeoenvironmental significance. Such an evaluation was deemed necessary in view of the fact that the area adjacent to the planned construction is known to be relatively rich in cultural and palaeoenvironmental remains. The aim of the current evaluation exercise, therefore, was to establish whether the investigations revealed any sediment successions that provide potential for adding significantly to what is known from the area. The assessment consisted of: (1) Recovery of continuous borehole core samples (100x5cm) from one location (<Aug C >) using a Stitz piston sampler and Eijkelkamp gouge set; (2) Recording of the lithostratigraphy from the Borehole <Aug C> core samples, and cable percussion core samples (U100) recovered from three geotechnical boreholes (<BH2>, <BH7> and <BH12>) to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the sedimentary history. The lithostratigraphy was recorded using standard procedures for the characterisation of unconsolidated sediment and peat. This involved noting the physical properties (e.g. colour), composition (gravel, sand, silt, clay, peat and organic detritus), peat humification (degree of organic matter decomposition), and the nature of changes across lithostratigraphic unit boundaries, and inclusions (e.g. artefacts). The results are presented in Tables 1 to 5.

2 GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The former Courage Brewery site is on the valley floor of the River Avon in the ancient heart of the City of Bristol. The site is within a meander loop of the Avon at the convex, northern extremity of the loop. The site occupies part of the waterfront between Bristol Bridge and St Philip's Bridge and extends back from the waterfront to

Counterslip Lane. The whole site lies on the floodplain of the river and is effectively level although the natural surface has been greatly modified by successive phases of occupation extending back probably to the Saxon period. Investigations by *ArchaeoScape* of other sites within the same meander loop (26-28 St Thomas Street; 3 Redcliff Street) and on nearby floodplain land outside the meander (Temple Quay North) have identified the original ground surface of the natural alluvium at levels between 6.5m and 7.0m OD, and recorded a thickness of up to 7m of alluvium without reaching bedrock. The bedrock beneath the former Courage Brewery site is the Triassic Redcliff Sandstone.

3 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION OF SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCES

3.1 Boreholes <Aug C>, <BH2> and <BH7> (Tables 2, 3 and 4)

These boreholes display closely similar lithostratigraphic sequences, as follows (described from the top down).

Sandy and clayey silt (1-2m thick) containing variable amounts of anthropogenic debris, including oyster shell, clay tobacco pipe, and mortar, but no significant evidence of pedogenic processes. The base of this layer is at c.6.8m OD in Borehole <Aug C>, c.6.4m OD in Borehole <BH2> and c.4.7m OD in Borehole <BH7>. In Boreholes <BH2> and <BH7>, the lower part of this layer contains only small and scattered particles of anthropogenic origin and is probably the disturbed upper part of the underlying alluvium.

Structureless and stoneless clayey silt alluvium, free of anthropogenic material but with evidence of having been affected by pedogenic processes including mottling, penetration by root and faunal channels, translocation of clay and downward or lateral movement of iron-rich and humic groundwater. In all three boreholes, the fine sand content of this horizon increases very gradually downward. In Borehole <BH2> a few complete gastropod shells are present. This horizon, which is 1m to 2m in thickness, represents the uppermost part of the undisturbed natural alluvium.

Bedded fine sand and clayey silt alluvium (Borehole <Aug C>: 6.5m; Borehole <BH2>: 5.0m - not bottomed; Borehole <BH7>: 5.4m). The bedding is finely laminated in the upper part of this unit with individual beds of 1mm-2mm thickness, becoming thicker (5mm-15mm) and more sharply defined downward. Although the incidence of silty beds and sandy beds varies throughout this unit there is no obvious evidence of cyclicity in the form of repeated fining-up or coarsening-up sequences. The sandy beds usually contain finely divided plant remains and shell debris

(probably mainly broken ostracod valves) and at some levels (possibly throughout) ostracods, diatoms and foraminifera are present. The base of this unit is at -2.2m OD in Borehole <Aug C> and at -2.2m OD in Borehole <BH7>.

Gravel and sand; Borehole <Aug C> was discontinued in sandy gravel at a depth of -2.4m OD. Borehole <BH7> passed through three thin beds of sandy gravel between -2.2m and -3.1m OD. The intervening units comprised bedded fine sand and clayey silt similar to the overlying alluvium.

Peaty coarse sand; Borehole <BH 7> was discontinued in peaty coarse sand at a depth of -3.8m OD. In addition to abundant macroscopic plant remains, this unit contained the crushed remains of complete gastropod shells together with complete valves of small freshwater bivalves.

As a whole, this sequence fines upward. At the base, gravel and coarse sand indicate the active channel of an energetic river, presumably a main channel of the Avon. The bulk of the sequence, comprising bedded fine sands and silts, may represent deposition in the tidal reach of the river during a period of rising sea level. The structureless clayey silt forming the uppermost part of the alluvium is likely to have been deposited from suspension from floodwater on the floodplain of the river. Pedological features are present in the upper part of the alluvial sequence in all three boreholes and indicate that deposition at this stage was on a terrestrial surface. Although none of the boreholes extend upward into the A horizon of a soil, it seems likely that the original floodplain surface was at a level between 7m and 8m OD.

3.2 Borehole <BH12> (Table 5)

The upper part of Borehole <BH12>, consisted of c.5m of a chaotic mixture of clayey silt, sand and stones (possibly building stone) together with a wide variety of anthropogenic material including, coal, mortar, oyster shells, charcoal, wood, pottery and clay tobacco pipe. There were faint indications of layering at some levels in this accumulation but no signs of the material having been affected by pedogenic processes.

The base of this material was at a level of c.1.2m OD. At this level the borehole passed into a micaceous and felspathic sandstone. The borehole penetrated the sandstone for a depth of c.1.2m and bottomed in it. The sandstone appeared to be disposed in horizontal layers. Each layer is about 8cm in thickness. In view of the substantial thickness of sandstone penetrated by the borehole and the absence of any mortar in the sandstone sequence, it seems possible that this is the bedrock,

which in this locality is the Triassic Redcliff Sandstone. It is also possible, that the sandstone represents the remains of some artificial structure, such as a wharf. In this context, it is significant that the top of the sandstone is several metres above the level at which the other boreholes were still advancing in alluvial material. It is also significant that this borehole is located relatively close to the present waterfront where it might be expected that the alluvial accumulation would be deeper rather than shallower, and also where historic waterfront structures might be located.

Table 1: Details of all Boreholes

Borehole	Depth from surface (m)	Depth (m OD) at top	Depth (m OD) at base
< Aug C>	9.75	7.38	-2.37
<2>	9.5	8.92	-0.58
<7>	10.5	8.71	-1.79
<12>	8	7.61	-0.39

Table 2: Lithostratigraphic sequence from Borehole <Aug C>

Depth (m OD)	**Description**
7.38-7.08	10YR3/3 dark brown; very poorly sorted clayey silt packed with debris; unstructured; charcoal; mortar; coal; strong acid reaction. *Sharp contact*
7.08-7.03	10YR5/4 yellowish brown flecked with white (mortar); very poorly sorted sparse clayey silt matrix packed with debris; unstructured; charcoal; mortar (including molluscan shell debris); strong acid reaction. *Sharp contact.*
7.03-6.76	10YR5/3 brown; well sorted clayey silt with granules of mortar; unstructured; root channels in lower part with iron-rich clay coatings; a few mollusc shells; charcoal (decreasing downward); mortar; moderate acid reaction, weakening downward. *Well-marked transition.*
6.76-6.18	5Y4/1 dark grey with small 5YR4/8 yellowish red mottles; well sorted clayey silt; unstructured; infrequent root channels with iron-rich clay coatings; no acid reaction.
6.18-5.38	5Y4/3 olive with mottles of 5YR4/8 yellowish red and scattered dark brown Fe/Mn segregations; well sorted clayey silt becoming slightly coarser downward; unstructured; infrequent root channels with reduced clay coatings; no acid reaction.
5.38-5.12	2.5Y4/4 olive brown with mottles of 5YR4/8 yellowish brown; moderately sorted clayey silt with some fine sand; unstructured; infrequent root channels with reduced clay coatings; no acid reaction.
5.12-4.38	2.5Y5/4 light olive brown; well sorted sandy silt; strong acid reaction.
4.38-3.38	5Y5/2 olive grey; sandy and clayey silt; finely divided plant material, finely divided shell (? ostracod); diatoms.
3.38-2.38	5Y5/2 olive grey; well sorted fine sand and clayey silt; finely laminated bedding (1-2mm) becoming coarse (10mm) downward; finely divided plant remains; finely divided shell (? ostracod) debris; diatoms; strong acid reaction in fine sand, moderate in clayey silt.
2.38-1.38	2.5Y5/4 olive brown; well sorted fine sand and clayey silt; well bedded (up to 10mm); finely divided plant debris, including plant-rich sand beds; diatoms; ? fish scales; acid reaction cf. 4-5m.
1.38-0.38	2.5Y5/4 olive brown; well sorted fine sand and clayey silt with some thicker clay sub-units separated by sand partings; lower 30cm bedding disturbed with steep and variable dips; finely divided plant and shell debris, diatoms; ? fish scales; acid reaction cf. 4-6m.
0.38- -1.37	Grey; alternations of fine sand and clayey silt,
-1.37- -1.54	*spoil*
-1.54- -2.15	2.5Y5/4 olive brown; well sorted fine sand and clayey silt; well bedded; finely divided plant and shell debris; diatoms; acid reaction cf.4-7m
-2.15- -2.37	Sandy fine gravel

Table 3: Lithostratigraphic sequence from Borehole <2>

Depth (m OD)	Description
7.42-6.91	*void*
6.91-6.42	10YR4/3 brown passing down to 2.5Y4/4 olive brown with 7.5YR5/6 strong brown mottles; well sorted clayey silt; unstructured; root channels with thick iron-rich clay coatings; charcoal; small piece of ? oyster shell; moderate acid reaction.
6.42-6.10	*void*
6.10-5.42	2.5Y4/4 olive brown with 7.5YR5/6 strong brown mottles in upper 65cm; very well sorted clayey silt; unstructured; root channels with humic reduced clay coatings; moderate acid reaction.
5.42-5.03	*void*
5.03-4.42	7.5YR5/2 brown with dark reddish brown mottles; very well sorted clayey silt; unstructured; a few complete gastropod shells and scattered broken shell; moderate acid reaction.
4.42-3.42	7.5YR5/3 brown; well sorted fine sand (becoming coarser downward) and clayey silt; well bedded with sand beds becoming thicker downward; finely divided plant debris; whole and broken molluscan shells; strong acid reaction in fine sand, moderate in clayey silt.
3.42-3.05	*void*
3.05-2.56	7.5YR5/3 brown; well sorted fine sand and clayey silt; finely laminated bedding (1-2mm); finely divided plant remains; whole and broken molluscan shells; weak acid reaction.
2.56-2.42	*Void*
2.42-1.42	*Missing*
1.42-0.42	10YR4/1 dark grey; well sorted fine sand and clayey silt; well bedded; finely divided plant remains; broken shell; diatoms; moderate acid reaction.
0.42-0.06	*void/spoil*
0.06- -0.34	10YR4/1 dark grey; well sorted fine sand and clayey silt; finely divided plant debris; broken molluscan shell; foraminifera; strong acid reaction in fine sand, moderate in clayey silt.
-0.34- -0.58	*void*

Table 4: Lithostratigraphic Sequence from Borehole <7>

Depth (m OD)	Description
7.71-7.5	*void*
7.5-7.44	2.5Y olive brown; well sorted clayey silt; moderate acid reaction. *Sharp contact.*
7.44-6.99	2.5Y3/2 very dark greyish brown to black; silty sand packed with debris (up to 90mm); plant remains; broken oyster shell; charcoal; mortar; moderate acid reaction.
6.99-6.71	2.5Y3/2 very dark greyish brown and black; well sorted clayey silt; plant debris; charcoal; moderate acid reaction.
6.71-6.21	(*not retained*)
6.21-6.14	*Void*
6.14-5.21	10YR5/1 grey with black flecks; well sorted clayey silt; unstructured; root channels with reduced clay coatings; very infrequent plant debris; no acid reaction.
5.21-4.91	*void*
4.91-4.38	10YR4/2 dark greyish brown; well sorted silty fine sand; faint horizontal bedding; few root channels with clay coatings; scattered finely divided plant debris; infrequent broken molluscan shell; weak acid reaction.
4.38-4.21	*Void*
4.21-3.63	*Coring spoil*
3.63-3.27	2.5Y5/2 greyish brown; well sorted fine sand and clayey silt; thin beds with clayey silt dominant; finely divided plant and shell (? ostracod) debris; moderate acid reaction.
3.27-3.21	*void*
3.21-2.65	*Coring spoil*
2.65-2.36	5Y4/1 dark grey; well sorted fine sand and clayey silt; well bedded; finely divided plant and shell debris; moderate acid reaction.
2.21-2.06	*void*
2.06-1.21	5Y4/1 dark grey; well sorted fine-medium sand and clayey silt; well bedded; finely divided plant and shell debris; strong acid reaction in sand, moderate in clayey silt.
1.21-0.85	*Coring spoil*
0.85-0.21	5Y4/1 dark grey; well sorted fine sand and clayey silt; finely divided plant and shell debris (some plant rich sand beds); acid reaction cf. 7.5-8.5m.
0.21- -0.19	*void*
-0.19- -0.38	5Y4/1 dark grey; poorly sorted gravely coarse sand (up to 10mm); unstructured; finely divided plant debris; complete and broken molluscan shells; strong acid reaction.
-0.38- -0.49	5Y4/1 dark grey; moderately sorted silty fine-medium sand; bedding disturbed (steep and variable dips) in upper part overlying horizontal parting of matted plant material, steep and variable dips again below; finely divided plant and shell debris; strong acid reaction.
-0.49- -0.67	5Y4/1 dark grey passing down to 2.5YR3/4 dark reddish brown; sandy gravel (up to 25mm); moderate acid reaction.
-0.67- -0.79	5Y4/1 dark grey well sorted fine sand and clayey silt; well bedded; finely divided plant and shell debris; strong acid reaction in sand, moderate in clayey silt.
-0.79- -1.02	2.5Y4/2 dark greyish brown; moderately sorted fine-medium sand; unstructured; finely divided plant and shell debris; weak acid reaction.
-1.02- -1.14	2.5Y4/2 dark greyish brown and 2.5YR3/4 dark reddish brown; sandy gravel.
-1.14- -1.41	5Y4/1 dark grey; well sorted fine sand and clayey silt; finely divided plant and shell debris, strong acid reaction in sand, moderate in clayey silt.
-1.41- -1.79	5Y4/1 dark grey; poorly sorted peaty coarse sand; unstructured; abundant plant debris; crushed complete gastropods and complete valves of small bivalves.

Table 5: Lithostratigraphic sequence from Borehole <12>

Depth (m OD)	Description
6.61-6.30	*void*
6.30-5.03	Greys and black; chaotic mixture of silt, sand, stones and assorted debris; unstructured; plant remains, wood, bone, charcoal, oyster shell, stoneware fragment; clay tobacco pipe stem, mortar, coal.
5.03-4.86	*void*
4.06-3.61	Greys and black; chaotic mixture of silt, sand, stones and assorted debris; unstructured; plant remains, wood, bone, charcoal, oyster shell, stoneware fragment; clay tobacco pipe stem, mortar, coal.
3.61-3.31	*Void*
3.31-2.61	Greys and black; chaotic mixture of silt, sand, stones and assorted debris; unstructured; plant remains, wood, bone, charcoal, oyster shell, stoneware fragment; clay tobacco pipe stem, mortar, coal.
2.61-1.65	cf. 6.30-5.03 (crudely bedded in part)
1.65-1.61	*Void*
1.61-1.22	*void*
1.22-1.09	*Coring debris*
1.09-0.61	Core passes through several pieces of micaceous felspathic sandstone - each layer c.8cm thick
0.61-0.21	*void/coring spoil*
0.21- -0.39	Core passes through micaceous felspathic sandstone with partings at c8cm intervals.

APPENDIX 7

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PLANT MACROFOSSILS FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE FORMER COURAGE BREWERY, BRISTOL

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings and recommendations from the archaeobotanical assessment of twelve of the bulk samples taken from the site of the former Courage Brewery, Bristol (National Grid Reference: ST 591 729). The samples are all dated to the medieval period, predominantly between the 11th and 14th Century's. Sample size ranged between 10 and 40 litres. Preservation was through the processes of charring and waterlogging, and was of a poor to moderate standard. The aim of this report was to identify the potential of plant macrofossils to enhance our knowledge and understanding of the site and adjacent area with respect to the environment, and economy and diet of the inhabitants.

2 METHODOLOGY

Twenty-four bulk samples were processed at Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) by the technique of flotation, using a 300-micron mesh sieve. A 10-litre sub-sample was processed from each sample. The residues were sorted by eye by PCA Ltd, and twelve of the flots were sent for assessment to *ArchaeoScape*. These flots were scanned using a low-power stereo-zoom microscope by the author. Recommendations for further analysis were based on the density, diversity and standard of preservation of the macrofossils, in addition to the importance of the context to the overall site investigations. The results are summarised in Table 1.

3 RESULTS

Sample <12> from layer (159), sample <20> from fill (302) and sample <21> from fill (322) produced the only assemblages with more than occasional remains of charred or waterlogged seeds and grains. Layer (159) and fill (302) both provided common wasteland plants in the form of abundant waterlogged orache (*Atriplex* sp.) seeds, whilst layer (159) produced occasional waterlogged bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and sedge (*Carex* sp.) seeds. Occasional fish vertebrae and Mollusca were also present. Fill (322) produced a lower concentration of seeds, but included fig (*Ficus carica*) as well as common orache seeds.

In addition to these samples, sample <18> from deposit (300) provided occasional charred grains of grass (Poaceae sp.), free-threshing wheat grains (*Triticum sp.*) and hulled barley grains (*Hordeum* sp.).

Wood

Well-preserved, abundant charcoal was recovered from the residues of sample <2> layer (58), sample <12> layer (159) and sample <18> deposit (300). Occasional charcoal of a poor to moderate standard of preservation was present in the remaining samples with the exception sample <13> from layer (161) and sample <22> from fill (323) that had none. Sample <21> from fill (322) contained no charcoal but occasional waterlogged wood.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The charcoal from layer (58) and deposit (300) are suitable for wood species identification. Archaeological evidence has indicated that these two contexts were possibly 'garden soils'. Consequently the charcoal in these samples is likely to be the discarded residue of domestic or industrial hearth deposits. The identification of the charcoal would therefore indicate the type(s) of woodland being utilised, as well as improving knowledge of the general landscape at that time.

None of the samples are recommended for further analysis of the charred or waterlogged plant macrofossils. The plant remains of deposit (300) presented an interesting and diverse assemblage, but far too small to contribute useful information beyond its clearly fruit biased composition. The remaining assemblages were dominated by orache seeds, with very little else preserved. They suggest the presence of rough ground and further analysis would not be more enlightening.

The molluscs retrieved from deposits (159), (302) and (109) are suitable for full identification and analysis. This would further knowledge of the environmental conditions present at the time of deposition.

Table 1: Summary of assessed bulk samples from the Courage Brewery, Bristol

Sample	Context	Processed vol (l)	Flot vol (ml)	Content Charred	Waterlogged	Wood Charred	Waterlogged	Mollusca	Details
2	58	10	1	*		A3			
3	59	10	<1			O3			
12	159	10	1		**	A3		O	Wasteground / rough
13	161	10	<1		*				Wasteground
17	307	10	1		*	O2			Wasteground
18	300	10	32	*		A3			Cereal
19	304	10	3.5		*	O2		O	Wasteground
20	302	10/30	5		**	O2	F2	O	Wasteground / rough
21	322	10	<1		**		O1	O	Fruit
22	323	10/40	<0.5		*				Wasteground / rough
23	324	10	<1			O2			
24	109	10/40	1		*	O2		F	Wasteground / rough

Key:

* = Occasional
** = Frequent
*** = Abundant

O = Occasional 1 = poor preservation
F = Frequent 2 = moderate preservation
A = Abundant 3 = good preservation

APPENDIX 8

OD Heights of Natural and Possible Medieval Redeposited Alluvium.

Location	Redeposited (mOD)	"Organic"Natural (mOD)	Natural (mOD)
Tr 4	6.19 [1] [2]		
Tr 5	6.58 [1] [3]		
Tr 8	6.69 [1] [3]		
Tr 9	7.14 [1]		6.93
Tr 10	7.03		6.95
Tr 12	7.20		
Tr 25	7.38	6.99	
Tr 26 (S19)	7.19		6.45
Tr 26 (S17)	7.19		
TP 02	7.26		6.82
WA 2	6.99		6.59
BH 02	6.97	6.10	5.42
BH 03	6.96		6.67
BH 04		6.72	
BH 07	6.99	6.14	
BH 08	6.29 [2]	4.46	3.73
BH 10	6.27 [2]	4.14	3.29
Aug C	7.03		6.76
Aug D	7.36		
Aug E	7.20	7.00	6.76
Aug F		6.67	6.17
BaRAS 1			c6.50
BaRAS 2			c7.00
BaRAS 4		c6.30	
BaRAS 8			c6.80
BaRAS 10		c6.70	
BaRAS 16		c6.55	c5.30
BaRAS 17		c6.75	
BaRAS 19		c6.30	c5.30
BaRAS 21	c.6.70 [1] [3]		c5.60
BaRAS 22		c6.00	
BaRAS 25		c5.80	c5.30
BaRAS 29	c7.00 [1]	c6.20	c5.70
BaRAS 31		c6.10	
BaRAS 32	c6.00 [1] [2]	c5.70	
BaRAS 34	c6.80 [3]	c5.90	c5.10

[1] Originally interpreted as natural alluvium. As a result of the Phase II work, these deposits have been reinterpreted as redeposited natural.
[2] Probably truncated.
[3] Possibly Truncated

APPENDIX 9

Selective Summary of Borehole Data*

Borehole No.	Possible Medieval Redeposited Alluvium (m OD)	"Organic " Alluvium (m OD)	Natural Alluvium (m OD)	Data Not Relevant Because.....
Aug A			5.42	Truncated by Law Ditch
Aug B				Deposits too wet
Aug C	7.03		6.76	
Aug D	7.36			Natural not reached
Aug E	7.20	7.00	6.76	
Aug F		6.67	6.17	Redeposited not present
BH 01			5.07	Truncated by Law Ditch
BH 02	6.97	6.10	5.42	
BH 03	6.96		6.67	"Organic" not present
BH 04		6.72		Void in Probe
BH 05			4.03	Probably truncated
BH 06			4.11	Probably truncated
BH 07	6.99	6.14		Void in probe
BH 08	6.29	4.46	3.73	Probably truncated
BH 09				Not dug
BH 10	6.27	4.14	3.29	Probably truncated
BH 11				Cores removed prior to inspection
BH 12				Obstructed
BH 13			-1.50	Truncated
BaRAS 1			c6.50	
BaRAS 2			c7.00	
BaRAS 3				Obstructed
BaRAS 4		c6.30		
BaRAS 5				Obstructed
BaRAS 6				Obstructed
BaRAS 7				Obstructed
BaRAS 8			c6.80	
BaRAS 9				Obstructed
BaRAS 10		c6.70		
BaRAS 11				Obstructed
BaRAS 12				Obstructed
BaRAS 13				Obstructed
BaRAS 14				Obstructed
BaRAS 15				Obstructed
BaRAS 16		c6.55	c5.30	
BaRAS 17		c6.75		
BaRAS 18				Obstructed
BaRAS 19		c6.30	c5.30	
BaRAS 20				Obstructed
BaRAS 21	c6.70		c5.60	
BaRAS 22		c6.00		
BaRAS 23				Obstructed
BaRAS 24				Obstructed
BaRAS 25		c5.80	c5.30	

Borehole No.	Possible Medieval Redeposited Alluvium (m OD)	"Organic " Alluvium (m OD)	Natural Alluvium (m OD)	Data Not Relevant Because.....
BaRAS 26				**Obstructed**
BaRAS 27				**Obstructed**
BaRAS 28				**Obstructed**
BaRAS 29	**c7.00**	**c6.20**	**c5.70**	
BaRAS 30				**Obstructed**
BaRAS 31		**c6.10**		
BaRAS 32	c6.00	c5.70		
BaRAS 33				**Obstructed**
BaRAS 34	**c6.80**	**c5.90**	**c5.10**	

* Boreholes 01-13, Trial Pits 00-19, WA 1-4 and CBR 1-4 were recorded in collaboration with Geotechnical engineers Wardle Armstrong. At the time of writing, WA's interpretive report on the investigations is not available for consultation but may be incorporated, where applicable, in future PCA reports on this project.

APPENDIX 10

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

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Printable version

OASIS ID: preconst1-3821

Project details	
Project name	An archaeological evaluation at the Bristol Brewery, Counterslip, Bristol.
Short description of the project	The archaeological programme consisted of the excavation and recording of nine trial trenches (Trs. 18-25 and 27), the reduction of an area some 20m x 50m in the west of the carpark to locate the Law Ditch (Tr. 26), the monitoring and recording of twenty seven geo-environmental trial pits (TPs. 00-08, 09/10, 11-19, WA1-4, CBR 1-4)) and the monitoring and recording of 13 geo-environmental boreholes (BHs.01-13). The earliest deposits encountered were formed of natural estuarine alluvium. In places these were overlain by similar deposits with a noticeable organic content which were interpreted as a marshy channel subject to frequent tidal action. A large, possibly defensive, medieval ditch with a narrower re-cut was recorded in the west of the site. This was sealed by redeposited alluvium containing 12th/13th century pottery, dumped to reclaim this marshy land. The ditch was then replaced by a stone culvert, the Law Ditch, while a series of stone and/or timber structures were constructed within a typical medieval framework of long narrow burgage plots fronting onto the medieval St Thomas Street and Temple Street. Further medieval structural evidence was found further to the east in a plot possibly fronting onto the medieval Counterslip. There was some evidence of a possible decline in activity in the 14th century or change of land use in the western plots, while to the east, more intensive activity appears to have continued. During the 17th/18th century further stone structures were constructed across the site, while there was evidence of further land reclamation. During the 18th/19th centuries a new sequence of stone and brick structures were constructed, some of which related to either the brewery or sugar refineries known to have existed on the site.
Project dates	Start: 04-05-2004 End: 30-07-2004
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	2004/26 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	4125 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	4126 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation

Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Environmental Sampling','Targeted Trenches','Test Pits','Topographic Survey'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CITY OF BRISTOL CITY OF BRISTOL BRISTOL Bristol Brewery
Study area	20500 Square metres
National grid reference	ST 5922 7294 Point
Height OD	Min: 5.3m Max: 6.95m

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Peter Moore
Project director/manager	Peter Moore
Project supervisor	Eliott Wragg
Sponsor or funding body	Developer

Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Glass'

Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Stratigraphic','Survey','other'
Digital Media available	'Images vector','Spreadsheets','Survey'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Stratigraphic','Survey','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Drawing','Miscellaneous Material','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	An unpublished document/manuscript
Title	An archaeological evaluation and watching brief at the Bristol Brewery, Counterslip, Bristol
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wragg, E
Date	2004
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 document

Entered by	Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)
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