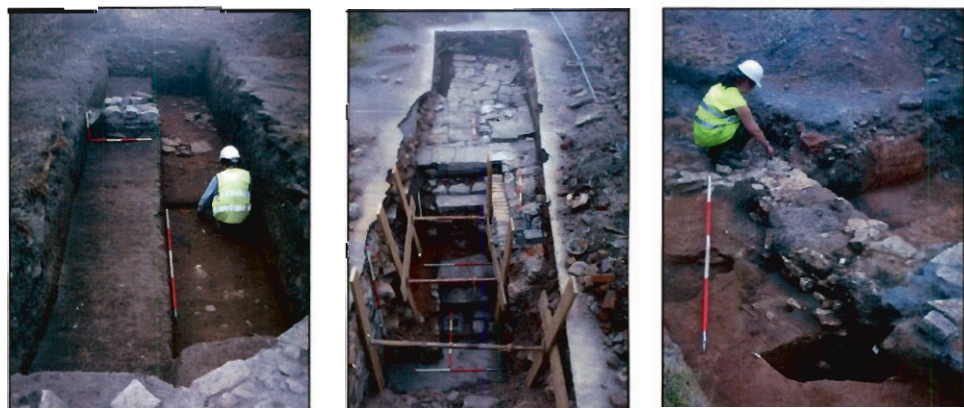


# The Mail Marketing Site Bedminster, Bristol

## Archaeological Trial Excavation Project

Report: BSMR 21730  
BRSMG 2003/60



On behalf of  
RPS Planning, Transport and Environment

Andrew C. Young BA AIFA

*Avon Archaeological Unit*

Bristol: October 2003

## **MAIL MARKETING EVALUATION, BRISTOL**

### **An assessment of the plant remains**

by Wendy J. Carruthers

3.11.03

#### **Introduction and Methods**

An evaluation was carried out by the Avon Archaeological Unit at the Mail Marketing site, Bristol, in 2003. During the excavations, soil samples were taken from a range of features for the recovery of environmental information. The pits, linear features and robber trenches sampled dated from the Romano-British to late Medieval periods.

The soil samples were processed by Avon Archaeological Unit staff using standard methods of floatation. 500 micron meshes were used to recover the flots and the residues. Sample sizes ranged from c.15 to 20 litres (precise volumes are given in Table 1). The dried flots and residues from twenty-one samples from trenches 4, 6, 7 and 9 were sent to the author for assessment.

The flots and residues were rapidly scanned under a dissecting microscope in order to assess the following:

- the rough quantity of plant remains present
- their state of preservation
- the general character of the assemblage (e.g. cereal processing waste, general background domestic waste etc.)
- the potential of the sample for further analysis

#### **Results**

The results of the assessment are given in Table 1. The samples have been given a code to indicate their potential for further analysis as follows;

A = good potential on archaeobotanical grounds alone (e.g. frequent, well-preserved remains or rare and interesting taxa, unusual assemblage etc.)

B = remains may not be particularly frequent or well-preserved, but taken together with other samples from the same phase, the sample will provide useful information.

C = few remains or poor preservation, sample of little interest on its own but if particular archaeological questions need answering it will provide some information. Inclusion in the final analysis is at the discretion of the archaeologists.

D = no potential for further analysis, although the assessment results (if any) may still be used in the full report.

It should be noted that additional taxa and more accurate identifications are likely to be retrieved during full analysis.

#### **Discussion and Recommendations**

##### ***Mineralised plant remains***

During the excavations, many of the samples were thought to be mineralised, as greenish concretions were observed in the features (Andrew Young, pers. comm.). Therefore, all

of the residues were carefully scanned for signs of mineralised (calcium phosphate replaced; Green, 1979) faecal material.

Typical indications of the presence of human faecal waste include greenish colouration to the soil, concretions on pot, well-preserved bone often including fish bones, small curled fragments of mineralised bran in the residue or larger concretions of mineralised faeces with bran visible on their surface. The remains of fruit seeds are also usually common in faecal deposits.

Although small bones, including some fish vertebrae, were present in a few of the residues, and silt grains were concreted together in some samples, no signs of mineralised bran or faecal concretions were found. This could be because the preservation conditions were not quite right for mineralization to take place, since levels of moisture and organic matter need to be correct for calcium phosphate mineralization to occur (Carruthers, 2000). However, a few mineralised seeds were found in sample 1, suggesting that suitable conditions may have occurred in this feature (Medieval, cut 405). The remains mainly consisted of *Brassica/Sinapis* sp. seeds, a group of species which includes both common arable weeds such as charlock and edible spices such as mustard. This is the most commonly occurring mineralised seed-type, and it frequently occurs in deposits with no other signs of faecal waste. It is probably readily mineralised in fairly organic general waste, and so provides no firm evidence for the presence of faecal waste in the Mail Marketing samples. No definitely edible mineralised remains were recovered from the samples, although it is possible that these had rotted away. Perhaps the few fish bones preserved in some of the samples could help to answer the question as to whether cess had been deposited in the features.

Uncharred elder seeds (*Sambucus nigra*) were present in several samples from all four trenches, as well as a few other uncharred 'woody' seeds such as bramble. It is possible that these tough seed coats were slightly mineralised, or that they survived because of their thickened cell structure. It is also possible, however, that modern seeds had been moved down the soil profile, although no fresh embryos were seen inside the seed coats.

#### ***Charred plant remains***

Of the twenty-one samples assessed, seventeen contained charred plant remains, although in eight of these less than five remains were observed. The nine samples that produced more than five charred remains comprised Romano-British and Medieval features in Trenches 4 and 9. Out of these, only seven samples from Trench 9 are recommended for further analysis (see Table 1, graded A and B).

- a) ***Romano-British*** – All of the R-B samples came from trench 9, and six of them were from one feature, a boundary ditch F922, equivalent to F913. The primary and secondary fills from this ditch produced very few remains (an oat grain and a chess fragment), but the tertiary fills (samples 4, 15 and 16) produced interesting charred assemblages containing frequent spike-rush nutlets (*Eleocharis* subg. *Palustres*), grass seeds and clover-type seeds. The silicified fragments in the flots suggest that burnt marsh-hay may have been present, either having been deposited

in the top of the feature as waste, or perhaps burnt *in situ*. The fact that all three samples in two different parts of the trench produced frequent clover-type seeds suggests that the latter explanation may be more likely. However, the presence of oat in two of the ditch sample suggests that the deposit could represent burnt fodder. Oats are not frequent on Roman sites, although they were being cultivated during this period. It would be worthwhile fully analysing these three samples in order to discover more about the local environment/waste disposal.

In general, few cereal remains were observed in the seven R-B samples assessed, which is fairly unusual for the late Roman period. Emmer/spelt wheat and oats appear to have been grown at this time. Perhaps the area was used for grazing livestock, rather than cereal cultivation and processing.

- b) **Medieval** - Most of the productive samples contained several poorly preserved cereal grains, as is commonly found on Saxon and Medieval sites. The cereals were primarily bread-type wheat (*Triticum aestivum*-type), and this type of wheat is prone to becoming 'puffed' and fragmented as a result of charring (hence it's value as a bread wheat, making lighter loaves). Variation in the morphology of the free-threshing wheat grains suggested that rivet-type wheat (*T. turgidum*-type) may also have been present in some of the Medieval samples (possibly samples 1, 3, 11, 20 & 21). However, grain morphology is not a secure basis for identification to species level (Jacomet, 1987), and no free-threshing wheat chaff was noted in the samples, so this identification cannot be confirmed. It is possible (but not very likely) that chaff will be found when the samples are fully sorted. Free-threshing wheat chaff is seldom recovered from urban sites, since this type of crop processing waste would probably have been used or discarded nearer to the site of processing, on farmsteads. Both rivet and bread wheat have been recovered from a number of medieval sites across central and southern England, including a farmstead at Eckweek, Avon (Carruthers, 1995). Their different growth habits and cooking properties made it worthwhile growing both species, and this continued into the post-medieval period.

Two of the medieval samples contained sufficient charred cereals and weed seeds to merit full analysis, although it would also be worth including two less productive samples for 'group value'. Sample 11, the tertiary fill of C12th-C13th pit 937 produced several well-preserved cereal grains and weed seeds, including such typical medieval weeds as cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*). For completeness sake, the less productive samples from lower fills of the pit (samples 19 and 20) should be included, as this will take very little extra time. The tertiary fill of C13th-C14th pit 947 also contained frequent cereal grains and typical arable weed seeds, including three corn cockle seeds (*Agrostemma githago*) stuck together, suggesting that the whole seed head had been charred. The remains from both of these features will provide information about the range of cereals being cultivated and their crop ecology, and this can be compared with other sites in Bristol of the same period.

### Conclusions and Costing

It is notable that in both the R-B and Medieval samples the highest concentrations of charred material were found in the tertiary deposits, and the lower fills were fairly sterile. However, later contamination of the upper levels is not suspected, as the assemblages were consistent with the range of taxa usually found in these periods.

Although no mineralization was found in the samples, some useful information about the environment and economy of the R-B and Medieval periods can be retrieved from the charred plant remains in seven of the samples. Small numbers of samples can be difficult to interpret in isolation, but because so much work has already been carried out by Julie Jones in the Bristol area, the Mail Marketing samples will provide a useful comparison with the existing database.

### REFERENCES

- Carruthers, Wendy J. (2000) The mineralised plant remains. In A.J. Lawson & C.J. Gingell, *Potterne 1982-5: animal husbandry in later prehistoric Wiltshire*. Wessex Arch. Rep. 17, 72-84, 91-95.
- Carruthers, Wendy J. (1995) Charred plant remains from the Medieval farmstead at Eckweek, Avon. 27/95.
- Green, F. (1979) Phosphate Mineralisation of Seeds from Archaeological Sites. *Jour. Arch. Sci.* 6, 279-284.
- Jacomet, Stefanie (1987) *Prähistorische Getreidefunde*. Botanisches Institute der Universität Abteilung Pflanzensystematik und Geobotanik, Basel.

## **CONTENTS**

**SUMMARY**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**COPYRIGHT**

**1 INTRODUCTION**

**2 METHODOLOGY**

**3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

**4 DESCRIPTION OF THE EVALUATION TRENCHES**

**5 SUMMARY AND DETAILED FINDS REPORTS**

- 5.1 Pottery
- 5.2 Clay tobacco pipe
- 5.3 Glass
- 5.4 Animal Bone
- 5.5 Environmental remains
- 5.6 Geoarchaeology
- 5.7 Other finds

**6 STANDING BUILDING RECORDING**

**7 DISCUSSION AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS**

**Bibliography and References**

### **Appendices**

- Appendix 1 Assessment of the Roman and Medieval Pottery by Jane Timby
- Appendix 2 Assessment of the Environmental Remains by Wendy Carruthers (forthcoming)
- Appendix 3 Assessment of the Animal Bone by Lorrain Higbee
- Appendix 4 Assessment of Small Finds by Jane Bircher
- Appendix 5 Assessment of Geoarchaeology by Terra Nova Limited (forthcoming)
- Appendix 6 Assessment of the Coins by David Etheridge
- Appendix 7 General Catalogue of Finds
- Appendix 8 Catalogue of Small Finds
- Appendix 9 Harris Matrices (9.1 to 9.10)
- Appendix 10 Catalogue of Pottery

## Figures

- 1 Site Location Scale 1: 25,000
- 2 Location of the Study Area. Scale 1: 1250
- 3 Location of the Evaluation Trenches. Scale shown
- 4 Trenches 1 and 2 in plan – scale shown
- 5 Trench 3, plan and section drawings – scale shown
- 6 Trench 4, plan and section drawings – scale shown
- 7 Trenches 5 and 10 in plan – scale shown
- 8 Trench 6, plan and section drawings – scale shown
- 9 Trench 7, plan and section drawings – scale shown
- 10 Trench 8, plan and section drawings – scale shown
- 11 Trench 9, plan drawing – scale shown
- 12 Trench 9, section drawings – scale shown
- 13 Distribution of post-medieval features
- 14 Distribution of medieval features
- 15 Distribution of Romano-British features
- 16 Distribution of Late Iron Age/Romano-British features
- 17 1886 Ordnance Survey extract showing the boundary of the Study Area
- 18 Location of structures recorded during the Standing Building Survey

## Photographs

Cover Images of the Evaluation Fieldwork

- 1 Trench 3 as excavated facing NW. Scale 1 m x 1 m
- 2 Trench 4 as excavated facing SW. Scale 1 m x 1 m
- 3 Trench 7 as excavated showing Wall 711 facing NE. Scale 2 m x 1 m x 400 mm
- 4 Trench 8 as excavated facing SE. Scale 1 m x 1 m
- 5 Trench 9 as excavated facing SW. Scale 2 m x 1 m
- 6 Trench 9, detail of Feature 913 facing E. Scale 2 m
- 7 Trench 10 as excavated facing NE. Scale 1 m x 1 m
- 8 Trench 9 - detail of Cut 947 facing SW. Scale 1 m x 1 m x 800 mm
- 9 Trench 6 - detail of Cut 604 facing NE. Scale 1 m x 1 m x 800 mm
- 10 Trench 8 - detail showing Wall 824 and Structure 845 facing E. Scale 1 m x 1 m
- 11 Trench 9 – detail of Cut 922, facing NW. No scale
- 12 Standing Building Survey - Wall 1101 facing SE. Scale 2 m x 2 m
- 13 Standing Building Survey - Wall 1110 facing NE. Scale 2 m x 2 m

## Acknowledgements

This archaeological project was wholly funded by Mail Marketing International Limited and commissioned by RPS Planning, Transport & Environment. Avon Archaeological Unit also wishes to acknowledge the assistance given by the following in the production of this report: Mr Alan Pearce of RPS Group plc, Dr David Jordan of Terra Nova Limited, Dr Jane Timby, Ms. Wendy Carruthers, Ms Jane Bircher, Ms Lorrain Higbee and Ms Vanessa Straker, English Heritage Regional Science Advisor. The JCB excavator was provided by Farmtrac Plant Hire Limited of Yate. Thanks are also due to the management and staff of Mail Marketing International Limited for their goodwill and patience during the course of the site work and in particular for the assistance provided by Mr Brian Marson, Facilities Manager at Mail Marketing International Limited.

Whereas Avon Archaeological Unit have taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

## Copyright

The copyright to the following text, drawings and photographs is, unless otherwise credited, the property of the author, the commissioners of the Project and Avon Archaeological Unit, to whom all enquiries should be addressed at:

Avondale Business Centre, Woodland Way, Kingswood, Bristol BS15 1AW  
Telephone and Facsimile 0117 960 8487  
e-mail [avonarch@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:avonarch@yahoo.co.uk)

Visit our Website at [www.avonarch.freemove.co.uk](http://www.avonarch.freemove.co.uk)

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





## Summary

An archaeological evaluation involving trial excavation and standing building survey was undertaken within the footprint of the Mail Marketing International site at Bedminster, Bristol (NGR ST 582 711). The project was commissioned and funded by the site owner, Mail Marketing International Limited and undertaken in accordance with a Scheme of Work submitted to and approved by the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council.

A series of ten trial trenches were excavated in order to provide a representative sample of the subterranean deposits present on the site and to determine if significant archaeological remains from any period, but particularly associated with the medieval or early modern use of the site, were preserved as buried deposits or features. The specific possibility of medieval and/or early post-medieval archaeology was identified during a preceding Desktop Study (Etheridge, 2003).

The trenches located significant buried archaeological deposits and features dating from the late Iron Age/early Roman, medieval and post medieval periods. In addition, a sherd of early to middle Iron Age pottery indicates unspecified activity during the mid-1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC. The evidence for late Iron Age and Roman activity was located in the area adjacent to the West Street frontage. For the former it was restricted to a cut soil feature, a small pit or ditch, containing pottery although later Roman activity, during the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, was represented by a substantial ditch with terminus containing good quality domestic and personal objects indicative of a settlement and habitation, possibly an enclosed rural farmstead or compound.

Evidence of activity during the middle ages was provided by a series of isolated pits and stretches of stone wall foundations. Finds from the excavated features include a standard range of pottery and domestic objects indicative of an area of modest urban settlement, possibly tenements, of the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Evidence of post-medieval and modern activity was extensive and included large numbers of walls as well as service trenches, rubbish deposits and paved surfaces. These structures and deposits, in conjunction with a range and large amounts of domestic rubbish, principally pottery, were entirely consistent with the post-medieval development of the site that is illustrated on the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century documentary sources for the area.

A survey of standing walls and structures within the Study Area concluded that all the standing structures located on the site are of post-medieval or modern origin and of low archaeological and architectural potential.

In conclusion, it is suggested that significant archaeological remains are preserved on the site as subterranean features and deposits. Furthermore, it is advised that the archaeology that has been located on the site is of high local and regional significance and has the potential to elucidate the history and urban development of Bedminster and the city of Bristol as a whole. The archaeology is not, however, considered to be of sufficient national importance to justify preservation in situ at the expense of future development. Accordingly, it is advised that future archaeological mitigation should be directed to ensure that the archaeology located on the site is fully understood and *Preserved by Record* (DoE 1990, paragraph 25) in advance of future development



## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Mail Marketing International Limited propose to redevelop the site of their premises located off West Street, Bedminster, Bristol, centred at NGR ST58227115 (**figures 1 and 2**). The site occupies an area of some 2.3 hectares on the south side of West Street and currently contains the Mail Marketing building in addition to areas of car parking surfaced with tarmac and areas of rough ground, used in part as overflow car parking. The part of the site alongside the West Street frontage is currently open rough ground but was previously occupied by residential and commercial properties and gardens plus a Public House, The Lamb Inn, all of which were demolished in 1998.

1.2 Avon Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Mail Marketing International Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site as part of the planning process (Local Authority Reference 03/01696/P/S). The aim of the project was to establish the presence or absence of subterranean archaeological deposits on the site and, if present, to determine their potential and the likely impact future development would have on such remains. In addition, the project incorporated a programme of work to record and evaluate a series of standing walls and structures located on the site (Section 6 below).

1.3 Some small scale intrusive archaeological work had been undertaken previously on part of the site (Yorkston 1998; Trenches 5 and 6). The work revealed layers of modern made ground and wall foundations of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date and 19<sup>th</sup> century garden soils that overlay a medieval soil horizon dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. The medieval soil horizon was considered to be associated with the occupation of tenements laid out to the north, along West Street, during the medieval period.

1.4 A preceding desk-based study (Etheridge 2003) revealed no evidence for human activity during the prehistoric and Romano-British periods, although the absence of such activity was not discounted, as the area is largely untested archaeologically. Documentary evidence indicated that the manor and village of Bedminster were in existence before 1066 and place name evidence suggests the existence of an Anglo-Saxon monastery in the parish. Documentary and cartographic sources indicate that buildings were present on the south side of West Street from about 1589 and pottery sherds retrieved during the 1998 evaluation (Yorkston *ibid*) indicate activity in the vicinity from at least the 10<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The Malago Vale Colliery, founded in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and abandoned during the 1890s, partly occupied the south-western part of the site.

1.5 The site is located on the upper south-east facing slope of the west side of the Malago Vale and rises from approximately 12 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-east to 25 m aOD in the south-west. The underlying geology is of Mercia Mudstones with weathered surface exposures of reddish-brown and grey-green clays (Mojabi, 2002).

1.6 The project fieldwork was undertaken over a period of four working weeks commencing on August 26<sup>th</sup>, 2003 and involved the excavation of ten archaeological trenches (**figure 3**) that were opened in accordance with a Scheme of Work submitted by Avon Archaeological Unit and approved by the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council. The trenches were sited to provide a representative sample of the subterranean deposits present on the site and paid special attention to an area of high potential adjacent to the West Street frontage. The project included provision for specialist environmental, artefact,

geoarchaeological and technological studies if necessary and included site monitoring attended by the City Archaeological Officer and Vanessa Straker, English Heritage's Regional Scientific Advisor.

1.7 The project was wholly funded by Mail Marketing International Limited through their appointed agents RPS Group plc. The project archive, which includes all site records, drawings, photographs and finds, will be temporarily stored at the premises of the Avon Archaeological Unit. The archive ultimately will be deposited at the City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery in Bristol under the accession number **BRSMG 2003/60**.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### Trial Trenching

2.1 Ten evaluation trenches (**figure 3**) were opened by JCB excavator at specified locations over the site, in order to locate and characterise potential archaeological remains. The trenches were allocated a unique set of context based record numbers accordingly:

Trench 1	Contexts 100-199
Trench 2	Contexts 200-299
Trench 3	Contexts 300-399
and so forth up to	
Trench 9	Contexts 900-999 and 1900-1999
Trench 10	Contexts 1000-1099

2.2 The locations of the trenches were surveyed in detail and related to the National Grid (see **figure 3**) using the appropriate Ordnance Survey sheet for the area and the trenches were levelled to a nearby Ordnance Survey benchmark.

2.3 Recording was undertaken using manuscript notes and standard Avon Archaeological Unit context based record sheets. Significant archaeological features, structures and deposits were photographed and scaled drawings made where appropriate. All artefacts retrieved were bagged and marked with the appropriate context number and removed for processing. Bulk soil samples were collected from significant stratified soil deposits and feature fills and were processed for environmental indicators.

2.4 All artefacts, ecofacts and bone were recovered, identified by stratigraphic unit and catalogued. It should be noted that only a representative sample of the post-medieval ceramics were retained for detailed reporting, the remainder being discarded on site after basic identification..

2.5 For each trench a written, drawn, and photographic record of all significant archaeological deposits was compiled, to include:

- A pro-forma context-based record for each stratigraphic unit
- Plans of each area excavated showing: the extent of the area (tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on a 1:2500 plan), the extent of all significant stratigraphic units, and appropriate detail within stratigraphic units. The archaeological plans were compiled at

Figure 1

Location of the Study Area ○





Figure 2

## The Study Area and the Location of the Trial Trenches

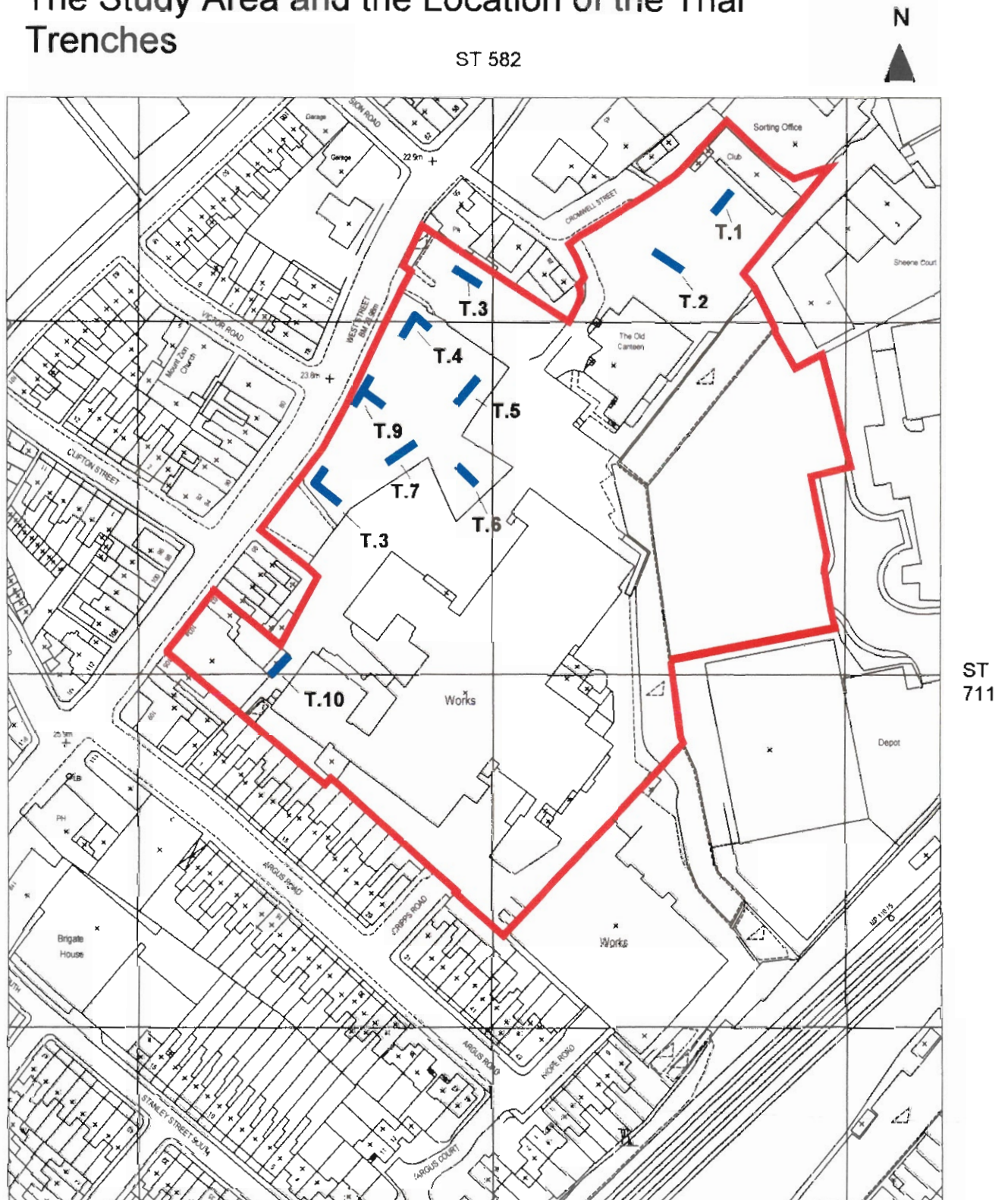
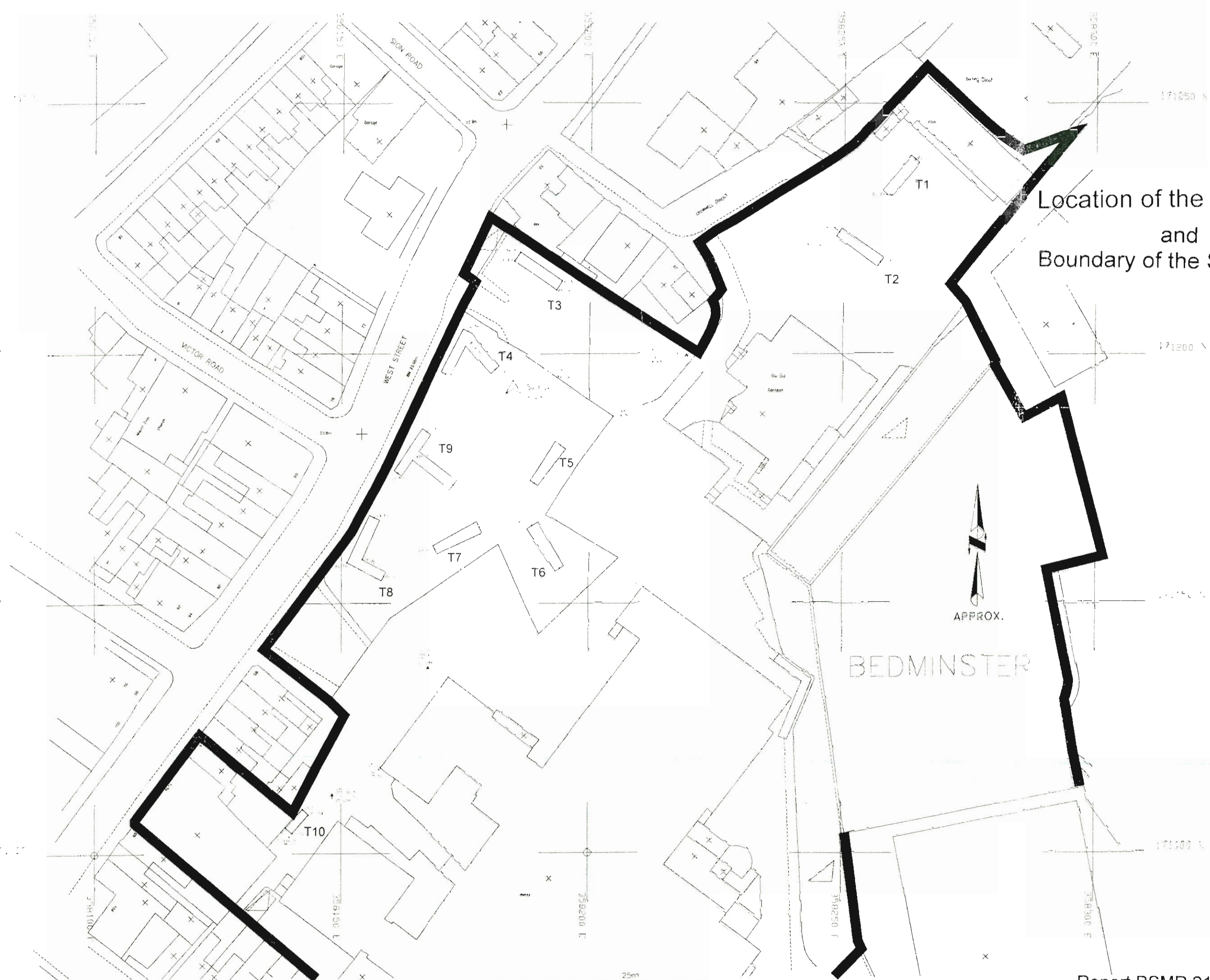


Figure 3

Location of the Trial Trenches  
and  
Boundary of the Study Area





the standard scale of 1:20.

- Sections and profiles (at a scale of 1:10 in areas of detailed excavation) were drawn of significant archaeological cuttings and related in level to the Ordnance Datum.

- A black and white and a colour photographic record of all significant stratigraphic units was compiled in addition to a representative photographic record of the progress of the archaeological work.

## **Standing Building Recording**

2.6 The building survey was undertaken to RCHME (RCHME, 1996) Level 2 for the recording of historic buildings, in accordance with the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation and Assessment of Standing Historic Structures, issued by Mr R H Jones, City Archaeologist, on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2003.

Standing walls and structures preserved on the site were appraised and where appropriate described and recorded photographically. The aim of the work was to locate structural features of potential archaeological importance and establish their origin and significance, based upon the characteristics of the built fabric plus an analysis of historical maps and plans.

Two standing buildings were included in the survey, No.'s 103 and 103a West Street. The front of No. 103 was boarded up, and the rear overgrown with brambles, and only accessible via private property. Consequently only the front and part of the rear exterior of the property could be recorded, by photograph only.

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND** (after Etheridge, 2003)

The Desktop Study examined the documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic evidence for the site. The main conclusions in the report were:

3.1 No archaeological or documentary evidence was found for human activity within or adjacent to the Study Area during the Roman or prehistoric periods (before c. 400 AD). However, the Study Area is largely untested archaeologically, so the absence of such activity cannot be proved.

3.2 The Manor and village of Bedminster are known to have been in existence since before 1066, and the place name evidence implies the existence of an Anglo Saxon monastery. The exact location of this activity is not known, but thought to be on the site of St John's church, outside the present Study Area.

3.3 Archaeological evidence from the 1998 trial excavations, incorporating part of the present Study Area, indicated the survival of archaeological layers dating from the 13<sup>th</sup> century AD. This was in an area behind former tenements on West Street. Residual pottery finds from these layers indicated activity in the vicinity, possibly from the 10<sup>th</sup> century AD onwards.

3.4 Documentary evidence from 1589 refers to at least one house and garden on West Street, probably outside the Study Area. A later document from 1603 refers to “all that messuage” in West Street, with adjoining orchard and garden, and fields west of “the brook” (known as either The Malago or the Bedminster Brook). Identifiable field names suggest the messuages were on the south side of West Street, possibly within the Study Area. A document of 1616 records the sale of these messuages. It is unlikely that original 16<sup>th</sup> century structures still stood on West Street in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as Prince Rupert ordered the village of Bedminster to be burnt in 1645.

3.5 Cartographic evidence shows tenements along the south side of West Street, and within the study area in 1827. The construction date of the tenements on West Street, shown in 1827, is unknown. Some of these tenements were replaced with later tenements and a garage (odd Nos. 95 to 103a inclusive). Between the 1940’s and 1980’s there was selective clearance of individual properties. Several tenements on West Street were still extant in 1989 but have since been demolished.

3.6 A single building located on Cromwell Street within the Study Area, in 1827, was still visible on an aerial photograph from 1955, but was cleared by 1963. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but after 1827, structures to the rear of the frontage tenements, on the site of the old canteen building, or on Cromwell Street, were added. Most of these had been cleared by 1955 and the remainder since 1989. These structures were a mixture of terraced housing and domestic/light industrial sheds.

3.7 The 19<sup>th</sup> century Malago Vale Colliery site is well documented from cartographic evidence. It was founded between 1843 and 1855, and abandoned in the 1890’s. It is possible that the buried remains of some of the colliery structures are preserved outside the footprint of the present Mail Marketing building, and within the Study Area. The exact location of the mine shafts is reported in Mojabi 2002. The location of the Malago Vale shaft is thought to lie within the Study Area.

3.8 The cartographic evidence for the SE part of the Study Area indicates agricultural land use before 1855, and this seems to be borne out by earlier documentary evidence. By 1883 this part of the Study Area was utilised as a clay pit and brick kiln. Both the brick kiln and the clay pits were expanded across the SE part of the Study Area prior to a survey of the Works in 1910. By 1946 the clay pits in the Study Area were redundant, and the brick kiln had been replaced with a smelting works. The SE part of the Study Area has been cleared of standing structures and is now derelict land and overgrown.

3.9 The current Mail Marketing building was constructed in 1951, utilising a technique and design that has probably removed all trace of any surviving archaeology that may have been present within the footprint. Adjoining sheds and structures, and the old canteen building, may have had less impact on any underlying archaeological remains. The SE part of the main Mail Marketing building may in part be located over the site of former clay pits recorded cartographically in 1903.

3.10 Parts of the Study Area, specifically those zones currently occupied by the Mail Marketing building and areas adjacent previously affected by quarrying and subsequently used to dump industrial waste, are considered to be of low archaeological potential. This area was categorised as Zone A. The remaining parts of the Study Area appeared to have suffered less modern disturbance, and have greater potential for the preservation of archaeological deposits. In particular the north zone of the Study Area, adjacent and to the south of West Street, could contain deposits and features of medieval and early post-medieval (broadly the 12<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries) date. Deposits of medieval date have indeed already been identified by trial excavation (Yorkston *ibid*) in part of this zone. This area was categorised as Zone B.

Overall, the Desktop Study concluded that there was significant potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeology to survive on the site as subterranean deposits and features. Accordingly, in view of the evidence and the topographical position of the site, in part immediately adjacent to West Street, a programme of trial excavation was considered necessary to more precisely determine the archaeological potential of the site.

## 4 DESCRIPTION OF THE EVALUATION TRENCHES

Note: For each trench below the deposits and features recorded are described from earliest to most recent.

### 4.1 Trench 1

(Figures 3 and 4; Appendix 9.1 for Harris Matrix)

Trench 1 was sited at the northern end of the site in an area of rough ground currently used as an overflow car park. The linear trench was c. 9 m long and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.36 m below the present ground level.

#### *General Stratigraphy*

The surface of the underlying natural mudstones, comprising reddish-brown sandy clay (Context 110), was exposed in a small archaeological cutting at the southern end of the evaluation trench, where it was sealed beneath a deep layer of post-medieval cultivation soil (105). Layer 122, a mixed deposit of dark brown silted clay with inclusions of coal, occasional limestone and sandstone rubble and plaster in turn overlay Layer 105. Layer 122 was subsequently sealed beneath a deep deposit of mixed modern demolition rubble (104, 117, 118 and 120). A thin layer of mixed aggregate and pinkish-grey scalplings (101) formed the modern ground surface.

#### *Archaeological Features*

A block of masonry (Feature 108) represented the earliest structure located in the trench (figure 4). The remnant wall structure, which survived as a single course only, was sited at the northern end of the trench and lay on a roughly northeast to southwest alignment (figure 4). The dry-stone wall, constructed primarily from mixed limestone and sandstone rubble, also

contained a single handmade brick. Its linear construction trench (Cut 127) was founded in Layer 122.

A second wall (Feature 106/131) was exposed along the entire length of the east facing section of the trench on a northeast to southwest alignment. The wall was constructed from roughly coursed and faced limestone and occasional sandstone rubble bonded with mid-grey ash flecked lime mortar. It was noted that the surviving upper course of the wall had been damaged throughout. A number of larger sandstone blocks were incorporated at fairly regular intervals along the length of the wall. Rougher masonry in the foundation of the wall appeared to be cut through Layer 105, although no foundation cut was observed.

Wall 102 was perpendicular to Wall 106 and of an identical construction, comprising larger facing stones with rubble infill, bonded with a grey lime mortar. The wall (102) appeared to be bonded with Wall 106 to the east and extended beyond the boundary of the evaluation trench to the west. The narrow width (400 mm) of the masonry indicated an internal partition or dividing wall.

A further stretch of masonry (Wall 113) was revealed in the east facing section of the trench. The wall was of similar type to Walls 106 and 102, although the relationship between it and Wall 102 was destroyed by a later brick repair (114). All three walls (Walls 102, 106 and 113) were of a contemporaneous construction. Wall 107 was exposed in the far north-east facing section of the trench and was orientated on a roughly similar alignment to Wall 102. It was constructed from roughly coursed limestone rubble bonded with lime-based mortar and survived to five courses above Layer 105. Wall 107 was butted by demolition layers (Deposit 118 and Layer 122).

The latest structural activity was represented by two modern brick constructions (Features 111/112 and 109).

### *Discussion*

Two principal phases of activity were represented in the trench. The earliest activity was represented by homogeneous soil layers (105 and 122), possibly reflecting a cultivation horizon or more general garden soils. Subsequent activity is principally structural and represented by the construction of a series of lime mortared post-medieval walls. Cartographic evidence suggests that the walls post-medieval walls represent elements of the tenement buildings shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey plan of the site.

A small assemblage of stratified and unstratified finds recovered during the excavation of the trench included mainly post-medieval pottery and a single post-medieval glass bead (SF 24).

## **4.2 Trench 2**

(Figures 3 and 4; Appendix 9.2 for Harris Matrix)

Trench 2 was orientated northwest-southeast and located in an area of rough ground used as an overflow car park in the extreme southeast of the site. The trench was c. 9.8 m long and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2 m below the modern ground surface.

### *General Stratigraphy*

A deep, but relatively simple stratigraphic sequence was revealed in the trench. The natural undisturbed substrate was revealed in the base of the cutting where it comprised dark red clayey sand (Deposits 240 and 231). Both Layers 240 and 231 were sealed by a 700 mm deep layer of red sandy clay silt (Deposit 201) containing inclusions of charcoal and lime. Layer 220, a thin deposit of red sandy clay and silt containing redeposited clay nodules and frequent charcoal and lime mortar, overlay Layer 201 and was in turn sealed by a deposit of recent made ground (Deposit 221/224/234/242/244). A thin layer of pale grey gravel (Deposit 222) formed the modern ground surface throughout the trench and overlay mixed modern aggregate and scalplings (223).

### *Archaeological Features and Deposits*

A number of cut features were revealed in the trench, although some were recorded in section only. Each of the features was cut into either the natural substrate (240) or Layer 201.

A foundation trench (Feature 216), which crossed the extreme north of the trench on a northeast-southwest alignment, was revealed in both section and plan. The feature cut Layer 201 and had a rectangular profile that was filled with a compacted mixture of crushed mortar and gravels (Deposit 217). The fill formed a foundation for a post-medieval wall (Wall 218). Remnants of Wall 218 survived in the trench section where it consisted of three courses of limestone rubble and two courses of brickwork. Both the stone and brick elements of the wall were bonded with the same orange brown lime based mortar. A possible remnant of an associated mortar floor was indicated by a compacted spread of greyish white mortar (Layer 252) that butted the northern face of Wall 218. The mortar layer was sealed with some 120 mm of ash and clinker (Layer 243), possibly derived from some form of industrial activity. To the south a large diameter stoneware pipe (Feature 213) filled a deep modern service trench (Cut 202) apparently laid alongside Wall 218. The pipe was packed with redeposited sandy clay (214) and the remainder of the service trench was backfilled with Deposit 219, mixed dark reddish brown sandy clayey silt and redeposited sandy clays. The remnant of an associated rectangular brick-built structure (215), probably a manhole, was revealed in section at the northeast end of the feature.

A second masonry structure (Wall 241; not illustrated) was recorded in the western facing section only, some 3 m to the south of Wall 218. It was similar to Wall 218 and formed of limestone rubble and brick bonded with mortar although it differed from Wall 218 because there was no evidence of a foundation trench. Wall 241 appeared to have been trench-built directly into the underlying deposits (Layers 220 and 201) and the northern side was disturbed by a modern rectilinear pit (Cut 236; not illustrated), which also truncated the upper fill (219) of Service Trench 202.

Wall 241 was located close to a truncated wall, (Wall 251), the gap between the two being filled with a sequence of mixed deposits (Layers 259; 258; 253; 244). Wall 251 was constructed in a foundation trench (Cut 250) and was of similar form to Walls 218 and 241, formed of limestone rubble and brick, bonded with greyish brown mortar with coarse ash and lime inclusions. It (251) was cut by a later service trench (Feature 206), which crossed the trench on a north-south alignment. A lead water pipe (208) was bedded in sand (207) in the base and the remainder of the cut was backfilled with mixed soil and rubble (228).

The position of a wall located approximately 1 m to the south of Wall 251 was indicated by the severely truncated remnant of another foundation trench (Cut 203) that was filled with a similar mixture of crushed mortar and gravel (Deposit 204). No evidence of an associated wall remained in-situ and it (203) was truncated to the east by a rectangular cut feature (Pit 245) filled with brick, concrete and limestone rubble (205). A compacted patch of blue-grey mortar (235) was located at the eastern end of the pit and appeared to indicate the position of a former structure.

A pit (Cut 249) with a wide U-shaped profile cut the west side of Foundation Trench 203. The pit was filled with a sequence of deposits (Fills 246, 247, 248 and 232) containing varying quantities of crushed mortar and clinker and was cut by Service Trench 206. The southern side of the pit was also disturbed, by Cut 254 (not illustrated); a modern pit filled with demolition debris and clinker (Fills 255, 256 and 257). Pit 254 also truncated Wall 212, one of three adjoining masonry structures (Walls 210, 211 and 212) revealed in the extreme south of the trench.

Wall 210 crossed the trench on a northeast-southwest alignment and consisted of two foundation courses of limestone rubble surmounted with brick and bonded with greyish brown mortar with coarse ash and lime inclusions. The base of the wall was not revealed, so it was not possible to determine whether it had been built in a foundation trench. It (210) was butted to the north by two perpendicular wall remnants (211 and 212). Wall 211 was revealed in the east of the trench and survived as a single course of limestone rubble masonry bonded with similar mortar. Only a short length of the wall survived in-situ, but its original extent was indicated by an isolated patch of similar mortar (230) located some 1.5 m to the northwest. Wall 212 was only revealed in the western facing trench section where it was aligned parallel to Wall 211. The wall (212) was similar in form and construction to Wall 210, which it butted.

### *Discussion*

Three phases of activity were represented in Trench 2. The earliest phase was represented by the accumulation of a thick homogeneous soil layer, possibly as a result of agriculture or domestic cultivation, which yielded post-medieval pottery sherds. Thereafter a series of post-medieval walls were constructed. The walls can be subdivided into two distinct groups according to the mortar used in the construction. Some of the walls were erected over foundation trenches filled with compacted mortar and gravel, whilst others were built directly on top of the underlying soil. The differing mortars indicated two adjacent buildings were represented, probably contemporary structures, the walls erected over foundation trenches probably representing load-bearing walls, the others probably representing internal partitions.

Subsequent activity was restricted to the cutting of a series of modern service trenches and pits after the demolition of the buildings.

A small collection of unstratified finds was recovered from the trench including two medieval pottery sherds with external green glaze. No significant finds were recovered from the features and deposits revealed within the trench.

### 4.3 Trench 3

(Figures 3 and 5; Plate 1 and Appendix 9.3 for Harris Matrix)

Trench 3 was located in the position of a series of early 19<sup>th</sup> century tenements and was orientated northwest-southeast in the northeast corner of an area of car parking adjacent to West Street. The trench was 10.25 m long, up to 2.1 m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 2.05 m at the northern end where a cellar was revealed. For the purposes of Health and Safety, the sides of the trench were shored during the evaluation exercise.

#### *General Stratigraphy*

The trench mainly revealed the walls and steps forming part of an 18<sup>th</sup>- 19<sup>th</sup> century cellar. In addition, a deep stratigraphic sequence was revealed in the southwestern facing trench section (see section drwg). The natural substrate (Layer 325), comprised dark red sandy clay with sandstone inclusions and was exposed at a depth of 1.45 m below the modern surface (301). The substrate was overlain by Layer 331, a deep horizon of charcoal and lime flecked sandy clay containing redeposited clay nodules, small limestone rubble and occasional fragments of possible wall plaster. A possible buried soil (Layer 330) overlay Deposit 331 and was in turn sealed by a mixed deposit (Made Ground 329). The deposit (329) was largely composed of demolition debris and included brick and limestone rubble, significant quantities of crushed mortar and lenses of ash and clinker. A paved surface (Surface 334) formed of both sandstone and brick was bedded on Layer 328, dark charcoal and lime flecked sandy clay. The overlying stratigraphy largely consisted of further modern deposits of made ground that sealed the paved surface.

#### *Archaeological Features and Deposits*

The construction cut (Cut 320) for the cellar was revealed in plan in the northern half of the trench, cutting Layer 328. The cellar walls (Walls 321, 323 and 324) were formed of medium and large limestone rubble bonded with reddish clay and lime mortar mix and faced with white lime render. A flight of steps (Stairway 312) led down into the cellar from the south. The stairs were disturbed during excavation but the treads of the surviving steps consisted of large sandstone slabs supported on risers of unmortared sandstone rubble. The retaining walls (Structures 316 and 317) for the stairway were formed of similar masonry to the cellar but were not rendered. The uppermost three courses of stonework of the western retaining wall (317) had been rebuilt using a grey mortar with fine ash and lime flecks and was finished at ground level with a single course of decorative brickwork. An adjacent area of paving (332) appeared to have been laid at the same time. Little of the eastern retaining wall (316) remained in-situ, but a narrow vertical mortar projection adhering to the face indicated where a doorframe had been attached at the foot of the stairway. A later drain (322) had been inserted in the cellar floor, which was laid with sandstone flags (Surface 318) that extended to the foot of the stairway. Beyond this, the cellar floor had been re-laid using concrete (Layer 319).

The top step of the stairway (312) was butted by an area of sandstone paving comprising well-laid, large rectangular sandstone slabs (Surface 333). This differed from Surface 305, which was exposed over the remainder of the trench, as the latter was largely formed from randomly laid and irregular sandstone stones. The re-used capping stone from a stone drain with a squared central void (310) was incorporated into Surface 305. Wall 304 was formed of roughly dressed and poorly coursed limestone rubble bonded with an ash and lime mortar. The



wall was revealed in section in the extreme southwest of the trench and terminated some 2.7 m to the northwest, where it was butted by a brick wall (308). The mortared remnants of Wall 314 were revealed in the southern trench section on the east side only. It was not possible to determine whether Walls 304 and 314 represented parts of the same structure, as the latter had been heavily disturbed during subsequent activity.

Brick Wall 308 was exposed in the east facing trench section only, where it butted Wall 304. It (308) survived as four courses of brickwork bonded with charcoal grey mortar with coarse lime flecks and extended beyond the trench to the northwest. The base and drain for an outside toilet (Plinth 311) had been erected against the east face of the wall partway along its length. The plinth was built directly over the paving (333) using mixed limestone rubble and brick sealed with some 40 mm of concrete. The concrete had been laid as a floor surface around a centrally positioned rectangular limestone slab, upon which the porcelain toilet bowl had been cemented in position, whilst the stoneware waste pipe was partly revealed within the makeup of the plinth. A small drain sealed with concrete and covered with an iron grille (Drain 315) was inserted in Surface 332 to the immediate north of Plinth 311. The drain was probably used to service a drainpipe attached to the wall of the former outside toilet.

The paved surface (305) was also overlain by a masonry structure (309), of indeterminate function, in the southern trench section, where it butted Wall 304. Structure 309 was 760 mm long and survived to a height of some 210 mm. It was rendered with a hard cement mix, obscuring its composition, and lay on a similar alignment to Remnant Wall 314 located to the east, but appeared unrelated to the latter. Both structures were covered by a thick deposit of humic (? garden) soil (Layer 307), the full extent of which was not determined.

The possible garden soil (307) was sealed with a thick layer of demolition debris (313) largely composed of brick rubble and crushed mortar, which extended throughout the trench and overlay Deposit 326, a similar mix of demolition debris that filled the cellar (320). Deposit 327, a discrete layer of crushed roof tile, was revealed adjacent and to the east of Stairwell 312, above Surface 334. The demolition debris was sealed by a thin spread of dark brown sandy silt (Layer 306), over which a surface of brick (302) had been laid in the south of the trench. A compacted layer of aggregate and scalplings (303) was subsequently deposited throughout the trench as the base for the modern tarmac surface (301).

### *Discussion*

Four main phases of activity were identified in Trench 3, the earliest of which was represented by the development of a homogeneous soil layer (331), perhaps as a result of agriculture or the development of a garden soil. Subsequent activity was represented by the deposition of a series of mixed rubble and soil layers (328 to 330) indicative of construction on the site. A stone built structure of indeterminate form (Walls 304 and 314) was erected during the third phase as well as an associated yard area surfaced with irregular sandstone paving (305). This structure was subsequently replaced with or incorporated into a final phase of building with a cellar (320) accessed by an external stairway. Minor later additions such as an outside toilet were added. Finally, the cellar was filled with rubble when the building was demolished and the area was subsequently surfaced for a car park.



Artefacts were restricted to a range of highly mixed and modern materials incorporated in the fill of the cellar and no significant finds were recovered from the features and deposits revealed within the trench.

#### 4.4 Trench 4

(Figures 3 and 6; Plate 2 and Appendix 9.4 for Harris Matrix)

Trench 4 was L-shaped in plan and located in the north of the site on the West Street frontage, on the site of the former Lamb Inn public house, which was demolished in 1998. The trench was aligned southwest-northeast returning to the southeast thereafter and extended for a total length of approximately 16 m. It was 2.1 m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 500 mm below the modern ground surface.

##### *General Stratigraphy*

Archaeological features and deposits revealed in Trench 4 were preserved directly beneath the modern surface of tarmac (401) in the north and a concrete floor (419) or an associated bedding layer (418/441) elsewhere within the trench. The surface of the undisturbed natural substrate (Layer 413/438), which comprised yellowish-red clayey sand with weathered sandstone inclusions, was revealed at a depth of c. 250 mm below the modern ground surface.

##### *Archaeological Features and Deposits*

Two pits (Cuts 405 and 407, **figures 6.1 – 6.3**), each of which cut the natural substrate 413/438, represented the earliest archaeological features located in the trench. Pit 405 was sealed by a layer of made ground (439) and had been truncated by the foundation trench (Cut 448) of a post-medieval structure in the southeast. It (405) comprised a subcircular cut filled with a mixed deposit of soil and rubble (Deposit 404), from which significant quantities of medieval pottery sherds were recovered. No finds were recovered from the thin silted primary pit fill (450). The second pit (Cut 407) was partly revealed to the southwest where it underlay a post-medieval masonry foundation (417). The pit was filled by a sequence of deposits (Fills 406, 422, 423 and 424), the latest of which (406) yielded residual Romano-British pottery sherds alongside medieval sherds and two sherds of intrusive post-medieval pottery. An undated posthole (444), which cut the natural substrate adjacent to Pit 405 and was subsequently truncated by a modern pit (Cut 445/Fill 446), was revealed in the adjacent section.

The remaining features revealed in the trench were all of either post-medieval or modern origin and included the masonry foundations of one or more buildings. Structure 447 was subdivided into two rooms and consisted of an F-shaped area of masonry that extended beyond the trench to the southeast. It (447) was constructed using mixed brick and limestone rubble bonded with grey mortar with coarse ash and lime inclusions. The foundation trench (Cut 448/Fill 449) for the structure was evident to the north, but was sealed to the south by Layer 453, the disturbed remnants of an associated mortar floor. The structure (447) lay roughly parallel with Wall 431/432 located some 3 m to the northwest, which suggested that, in combination, these might represent elements of a single building.

Wall 431 was orientated northeast-southwest and located in the north of the trench. The wall had been heavily disturbed to the northeast, at the junction with a perpendicular wall (432) that was mainly revealed in section. Walls 431 and 432 appeared to represent a single build, as both were constructed using similar materials, limestone rubble bonded with the same mortar as that used in Structure 447, and each was founded in a narrow trench (Cuts 433 and 436 respectively). The full extent of Wall 431 to the southwest was not determined, but a perpendicular scar of similar mortar (Layer 454) appeared to indicate its original extent. The mortar (454) lay parallel with one side of an L-shaped masonry remnant (Wall 426) located in the extreme southwest of the trench. Wall 426 was constructed using similar materials to those used in Wall 431/432 and was probably contemporary.

Wall 426 was incorporated as part of a later structure (Structure 417) that projected to the west. Only the foundations of the structure survived where they were formed of random brick and limestone rubble bedded in a thick layer of blue grey mortar, remnants of which adhered to surface of Wall 426. A further spread of similar mortar (429) underlay a possible threshold (430), a rectangular area of floor tiles bedded in a thin layer of concrete, sealed Wall 431 to the northeast. The function of a compacted spread of greyish mortar (425) adjacent to Structure 417 was not clear.

Wall 426 was also overlain by the disturbed remains of an L-shaped brick structure (427) bonded with the same blue grey mortar as that used in Structure 417. A discrete deposit of mixed brick and concrete rubble (428) had been deposited within the area defined by Brick Structure 427 and may have been associated with it.

A drainpipe was embedded in the concrete cap of Drain 416, inserted at the junction of Structure 417 and Wall 431. A service trench (409) extended northwards from the drain towards a manhole (408) located just outside the trench and cut a former surface (402). Surface 402 was composed of sandstone setts bedded on buff lime mortar (411) and was subsequently covered with tarmac (401). An adjacent service trench (Cut 414) also cut Surface 402, the sandstone setts clearly having being relaid over the fill (415). The construction of two further manholes (Structures 435 and 440) was revealed in section to the northeast where they partly destroyed the junction of Walls 431 and 432.

### *Discussion*

Two main phases of activity were identified in Trench 4, which was located on the site of the former Lamb Inn public house.

The earlier phase of activity is dated to the medieval period and was represented by a phase of pit-cutting activity (Pits 405 and 407). The purpose of the pits was not clear although medieval pottery sherds recovered from the pit fills provide strong dating evidence. One or more post medieval buildings were also represented, in combination, by Structure 447, Wall 431/432 and Wall 426. The structures were erected and subsequently rebuilt or remodelled when Structure 417, possibly indicative of a bay window, was added. The cartographic evidence dates the origin of the Lamb Inn to some time before 1827 and indicates that the building underwent several phases of reconstruction or alteration during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## 4.5 Trench 5

(Figures 3 and 7; Appendix 9.5 for Harris Matrix)

Trench 5 was located in an area of rough ground to the northwest of the Mail Marketing building. The trench was aligned northwest to southeast with a total length of 10 m. It was 2.1 m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of approximately 1.8 m below the modern ground surface.

### *General Stratigraphy*

Archaeological features and deposits revealed in Trench 5 were preserved beneath a highly mixed surface layer of soil and building rubble that contained large amounts of miscellaneous modern rubbish. The cutting revealed a sequence of early soil deposits, which overlay the undisturbed natural substrate (508), and a sequence of later walls and cut soil features, the former possibly reflecting the position of former tenement boundaries

### *Archaeological Features and Deposits*

The undisturbed and archaeologically sterile natural clay (Deposit 508) was revealed in the base of the trench. Above this was a similarly clean soil deposit (526), which was overlain by a soil layer (504) that contained medieval pottery. These deposits were of very similar silted clay composition and all were affected by heavy worm action with consequently diffuse boundaries.

Layer 504 was overlain by a soil layer (Layer 502) that extended throughout the trench and was cut by two undated postholes (Postholes 521 and 523). In the north facing trench section it was also clear that Layer 502 was cut by a rounded pit feature (Feature 513; not illustrated) that contained a sequence of soil fills (514, 515 and 516). No dating evidence was recovered from the pit fills although the feature was stratigraphically post-medieval.

Pit 513 was truncated on its south side by the foundation trench (Cut 519) for Wall 510. The wall was formed of sandstone rubble with a short projection of masonry attached to the northern face, possibly part of a small buttress. Wall 509 was located at the southern end of the trench and was formed of similar sandstone rubble bonded with a lime-based mortar. Wall 509 was butted by a later phase of masonry (Wall 512) that was exposed in the north facing section of the trench. Context 517 was a possible posthole, cut from below the topsoil and of post-medieval date. A late cut feature (Cut 517) was located at the extreme northeastern end of the trench whilst at the southwestern end a shallow, bowl shaped pit (Feature 507) was filled by a deposit of clinker, (Context 506) that butted Wall 509.

### *Discussion*

Three main phases of deposition and activity were identified in Trench 5.

The earlier phase of activity was represented by the deposition of a series of clean soil layers (Layers 526, 504 and 502), the earliest of which accumulated above the weathered clay substrate. No clear evidence was recovered concerning the formation process of these soil deposits although their origin may in part date from the Middle Ages, as suggested by the medieval pottery sherds recovered from Layer 504.

Subsequent activity was represented by a phase of indeterminate but probably post-medieval pit and/or ditch digging, as indicated by Features 513 and 517.

The final phase of activity was represented by the construction of Walls 509 and 511 and the accumulation of adjacent soils. The fabric of both walls indicates a post-medieval origin, although it is possible that they could delineate older, perhaps medieval, tenement boundaries.

## 4.6 Trench 6

(Figures 3 and 8; Plate 9 and Appendix 9.6 for Harris Matrix)

Trench 6 was sited in an area of rough ground that projected to the southeast, towards the Mail Marketing building. The trench was aligned northwest to southeast and was 10.3 m long and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.53 m at its northwestern end.

### *General Stratigraphy*

A deep, but generally simple stratigraphic sequence was revealed in the trench. The sequence, from most recent to earliest, comprised:

- i) Deposit 601 - topsoil
- ii) Deposits 635, 626, 628, 629 – representing post-medieval and modern made ground
- iii) Deposit 630 – a mixed layer of dark greyish brown silted gritty soil containing inclusions of coal, occasional brick and tile fragments, sub-angular sandstone/limestone rubble, flecked throughout with white lime-based mortar.
- iv) Deposit 631/610 – a deep deposit of greyish-brown silted slightly sandy soil containing fragments of spent coal, crushed brick and fragmented sub-angular sandstone and limestone rubble, flecked throughout with white lime-based mortar, plaster and fragmented bone.
- v) Deposit 602 - a deep deposit of post-medieval cultivation soil of 16<sup>th</sup> century or later date.
- vi) Deposit 636 – undisturbed natural substratum comprising red sandy clay.

### *Archaeological Features and Deposits*

A small archaeological sondage opened adjacent to the southwest facing section of the evaluation trench revealed an indeterminate cut soil feature (Cut 604), possibly a pit, which was cut into a deposit of archaeologically sterile and natural red sandy clay (Deposit 636).

The possible pit (Cut 604) contained a dark, charcoal smeared, silt clay fill (603) plus frequent inclusions of sandstone rubble. The fill also contained the well-preserved remains of a horse skull and several associated long bones (**Plate 9**). Sherds of medieval pottery, including several sherds of glazed Ham Green wares and a fragment from a tripod pitcher were recovered from the pit fill, although the horse skull was left in-situ. The pit feature was sealed by approximately 500 mm of charcoal smeared silty sandy clay (**figure 8.2**; Layer 602), which contained frequent fragments of bone and a small assemblage of early post-medieval pottery.

Throughout a large part of the trench Layer 602 was overlain by two similarly deep soil deposits (Layers 631/610 and 630).

A single posthole (Feature 605) was located at the western side of the trench where it cut Layer 602. The feature had a deep U-shaped profile and contained a single aceramic dark clay fill (Fill 606). The post-pipe, and post-packing formed of limestone rubble and brick, were preserved in-situ.

A shallow linear soil feature (Feature 607) extended across the trench on a northeast to southwest alignment. The feature, which cut Layer 610/631, was sealed by Layer 630 and contained inclusions of lime mortar, spent coal, occasional iron slag fragments and a few small chunks of limestone and sandstone rubble. Too little of the feature was revealed to determine its precise function, although it could have represented the truncated remains of a wall foundation trench, similar to those recorded in Trench 2 (above, Cuts 216 and 250).

A series of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century deposits (Deposits 635, 626, 629 and 628), each containing varying quantities of crushed brick, lime-based mortar, spent coal, raw coal, vesicular ferrous slag, clinker and fragmented concrete, sealed Layer 630 throughout the evaluation trench as a whole.

A final phase of structural activity was represented by a group of contemporaneous later post-medieval or modern structural features located at the southern end of the trench. These included a brick floor (Context 615/620/621/624), a kerb stone (Feature 611) and a brick wall (Wall 614). The features, which together represented the remnants of a possible industrial unit, were located at the southern end of the trench and observed in plan only.

The brick floor surface (615/620/621/624) was formed of machine-cut bricks laid alternatively whole and half bat and bounded to the northwest by the stone kerb (611) and Wall 614 to the east. An attempt to repair the floor (Feature 616) was evident from compacted sub-angular fragments of limestone and sandstone rubble that had been pressed into gaps between broken bricks or where bricks were missing. Quantities of spent coal and iron slag residue adhered to the upper surface of the floor. A raised area of hard dark grey mortar and concrete (Feature 627) was bonded with Layer 616 and appeared to represent the base of a small structure or machinery. The floor surface (617) also incorporated a number of pressed engineering bricks decorated with machine pressed diamond grooves.

A thin layer of compacted iron slag, clinker, spent coal and small fragmented limestone and sandstone rubble (626/612 and 613), possibly representing an external yard surface, was located on the eastern side of the trench and was disturbed by a large diameter service trench (Cut 608).

### *Discussion*

Three main phases of activity were recorded in Trench 6.

The earliest phase of activity was represented by Pit 604 and dated to the medieval period on the basis of pottery. The purpose of the pit was unclear although the quantity of artefacts from the upper fill could indicate a standard rubbish pit.

A second phase of activity was represented by the accumulation of a series of thick soil layers (Layers 602, 631 and 630), possibly the result of an extended period of agricultural or domestic gardening activity.

The final phase of activity was represented by a series of later post-medieval or modern features indicative of the construction and use of a small agricultural or industrial building and possibly one of the smaller outbuildings shown on the 1886 O.S map of the area (**figure 17**).

#### 4.7 Trench 7

(Figures 3 and 9; Plates 3 and 8 and Appendix 9.7 for Harris Matrix)

Trench 7 was sited in the rough ground at the front of the site and aligned southwest to northeast. The cutting was up to 2 m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.22 m below the modern ground surface. A number of structures and cut soil features were located in the trench, although some of the latter were only recorded in section in the south and east facing trench sections (see **figure 9.3**).

##### *General Stratigraphy*

A deep sequence of stratified deposits (see **figure 9.3**) was revealed in the trench representing three broad phases of activity.

The earliest group of deposits were located in the base of the trench and represented a weathered horizon of natural silty clay (712) and a layer of similar material containing common fragments of soft lime-based mortar (766 and 768). A series of shallow cut features (Features 731, 738, 755 and 757) were cut into these deposits from a level that appeared to represent an eroded or weathered former ground surface. In addition, a robbed wall foundation trench (Cut 709), containing fragments of limestone masonry (711) and large amounts of lime-based mortar fragments (707), was also cut into Layer 766/768 at the western end of the trench.

A second phase of activity was represented by the deposition of a series of soil layers (Layers 733, 764, 748, 732, 750 and 762). The sequence contained a thin but extensive seam of lime-mortar rich soil (748) that possibly represented an episode of construction. The surface of the uppermost layer in the sequence (750 etc.) also appeared to have been eroded and contained a series of cut features (Cuts 746, 749 and 758) reflecting small pits or possibly postholes.

A final phase of activity was represented by the deposition of a further soil layer (735, 754) and the subsequent construction of a wall (718) and a series of associated masonry features 713 and 714), plus the formation of a paved surface (743 etc.) that was later cut by modern service trenches.

### *Archaeological Features and Deposits*

Part of a robbed wall foundation (Wall 711) represented the earliest phase of structural activity located in the trench. The remnants of the limestone masonry were set in a shallow construction trench (Cut 709) and surrounded by a compacted layer of sandy clay (708) although no true bonding agent was present. The foundation trench indicated that the wall was aligned north to south with a corner and return towards the east. A mixed deposit (703) of loosely compacted sandy clay and limestone rubble that butted the western facing of the feature appeared to represent demolition material. In addition, the possible line of a robber cut (708 and 710) was located at the northeastern end of the masonry, filled with compacted clay with inclusions of smeared charcoal and fragmented limestone rubble (707 and 704). Finds from the robber trench were exclusively Romano-British although the rubble deposit yielded medieval sherds and a cutting (**figure 9**, Section 1) excavated across the wall/robber trench recovered a single sherd of early post medieval red earthenware. Both the wall and the rubble were sealed beneath Layer 767/768, a mixed deposit of redeposited natural clay containing large amounts of fragmentary lime.

A pair of masonry plinths (713 and 714) were formed of roughly faced and coursed limestone and sandstone rubble bonded with light grey lime mortar, founded on Layer 715. Each block of masonry appeared to have been constructed from the level of Layer 748 in the south facing section.

Wall 718 was located at the eastern end of the trench and orientated northwest to southeast. It was formed of limestone and sandstone rubble bonded with light grey lime mortar and also appeared to have been built from the level of Layer 748/762. The wall was exposed at ground level and butted by an accumulation of demolition debris (719 and 702) along the eastern side.

### *Discussion*

The earliest phase of activity located in the trench was represented by the construction of Wall 711, which predates the deposition of Deposit 703, from which 16 sherds of later medieval pottery were recovered. Pottery from the wall robber trench (710 etc.) included residual Romano-British sherds, although a post medieval date for the robbing event is provided by a single glazed red ware sherd from the backfill (707). The fabric of the remnant wall masonry, which was set in a soil matrix, coupled with the significant numbers of medieval sherds recovered from Deposit 703, indicate a medieval date for the origin of the wall foundation and a post medieval date for the subsequent stone robbing. Cut soil features located at the same stratigraphic level as the wall appeared to be of a broadly contemporary date. This early group of structures and cut features appear to have been eroded and were subsequently sealed by an accumulation of soil (733), possibly developed as a result of cultivation.

Following on, a phase of construction was indicated by Layer 748 (see Section drwg.), a deposit of soil containing large amounts of fragmentary lime mortar. The deposition of the layer equates with the construction of both the masonry plinths and Wall 718, all of which are dated to the post-medieval period.

Subsequent activity, including the development of Layer 750 etc., the cutting of features 758 etc. and the deposition of subsequent soils and surfacing are all considered to date to the late post-medieval and modern periods.

## 4.8 Trench 8

(Figures 3 and 10; Plates 4 and 10 and Appendix 9.8 for Harris Matrix)

Trench 8 was L-shaped in plan and was located in the extreme northwest of the site, fronting onto West Street. The trench was orientated northeast-southwest and returned to the southeast thereafter. It extended for a total length of some 18 m at a maximum width of 2.3 m at the southeast end.

### *General Stratigraphy*

The archaeological features and deposits recorded within Trench 8 were exposed at shallow depth, less than 200 mm below the modern ground surface and below remnant topsoil mixed with significant quantities of demolition rubble and miscellaneous domestic debris (Layer 801). The reddish brown sandy clay substrate (Layer 807/808) was revealed some 350 mm below the modern ground surface. A series of masonry structures and cut soil features were located at the interface between the natural substrate and the mixed recent overburden.

### *Archaeological Features and Deposits*

The remnants of a section of drystone wall (Wall 824), formed of irregular limestone rubble, were revealed in the northern arm of the trench. The wall was set into a shallow construction trench (806) in the clay substrate (807) and aligned southwest to northeast, roughly parallel to West Street. Only about a metre of the wall remained in-situ, the remainder having been robbed out and the foundation trench filled thereafter with mixed soil and rubble (Deposits 805 and 810). Excavation of the fill (805) yielded a collection of residual medieval sherds plus a small number of post-medieval ceramics. Residual Romano-British and medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the thin soil (Layer 809) that sealed the robber trench fill.

The full extent of Foundation Trench 806 was not clear, although the southwestern end was cut by two linear soil features (819 and 844). The northwestern edge of Pit 804 possibly represented a continuation of Cut 806 although overall the feature (804) was wider than would normally be expected for a wall foundation trench. Pit 804 was cut into the natural substrate (808) and had a gentle concave profile filled with a sandy primary and stony secondary fill (Deposits 803 and 802 respectively), both of which yielded sherds of medieval pottery. The pit was subsequently sealed by a bedding layer (816), laid below an extensive mortar surface (Layer 814).

The mortar floor (814) extended over approximately two thirds of the southern arm of the trench and butted Wall 813 and Wall 821. Wall 813 was formed from limestone rubble and bonded with grey mortar containing coarse lime inclusions. A second mortar floor (Layer 848) was indicated by a thick band of pinkish-grey mortar adhering to the eastern face of the wall at the northwest end, where the full width of the wall was exposed, and by a further spread of the same mortar revealed in the adjacent section. The mortar floor (848) was subsequently disturbed by a service trench (Cut 819) dug alongside the eastern face of the wall, and by a modern rectangular pit (Cut 843).

To the southeast, Wall 813 butted a perpendicular wall (821) formed of similar materials. Wall 821 was butted by the mortar floor (814) and by an adjacent mortar floor (829). A narrow groove between the two surfaces retained the impression of a brick structure since



removed. Remnants of a second brick structure (830), which butted Wall 821, were revealed in the adjacent section. Wall 821 was built in a narrow construction trench (Cut 831) and the masonry packed with crushed mortar and small limestone rubble (Deposit 832). The southern side only of the foundation trench cut an earlier wall (822) and an associated mortar floor (823).

Wall 822 was aligned parallel to Wall 813, but was slightly offset to the east. The wall contained some brick and lime mortar repairs, but was mainly formed of limestone rubble bonded with a grey lime-based mortar. An associated mortar floor (823) had been heavily disturbed by subsequent activity. Later structural features overlying the floor included a linear area of grey mortar (839) and part of an indeterminate structure sealed with concrete (840). A narrow pipe trench (Cut 836) also cut the mortar floor.

A short length of masonry (Wall 828), trench built into Soil Layer 815, was exposed approximately 1m to the north of Wall 821, below Mortar Floor 829. Wall 828 was constructed using similar materials to those used in Wall 822, with similar grey ash and lime mortar.

Further remnants of late masonry structures were recorded in the extreme northeast of the trench, where a T-shaped structure (Wall 845) was trench built into Layer 809. Wall 845 was constructed in a single build using limestone rubble bonded with pale mortar with fine lime and ash inclusions. The structure appeared to define two rooms, each with a compacted greyish white mortar surface (Layer 851). It is unclear whether the compacted mortar represented a floor surface, as a single sandstone slab indicated that the northern room might have originally been flagged. The disturbed remains of a square brick structure (852) of indeterminate function adjoined Wall 845 to the southwest and remnants of a possible surface (Layer 812), comprising pale brown lime mortar bedded on a thin deposit of ash and clinker (811), were revealed in section, sealing Layer 809.

A number of modern cut features were recorded in the trench. These included Posthole 846, revealed in the northeast, and a second posthole (Cut 849), which cut the modern ground surface (801) in the adjacent section. Several pits (Cuts 841, 843, 825 and 817) were also located in the north and west of the trench, the latter truncating Mortar Floor 814.

### *Discussion*

Four phases of activity were recorded within Trench 8, the earliest of which dated to the medieval period and was represented by an episode of pit-cutting activity (Pit 804), similar activity having been recorded elsewhere over the site. A possible medieval date is also indicated for an adjacent drystone wall (824) robbed out during the post medieval period. Part of a post-medieval building erected during the second phase of activity and represented by Walls 822 and 828 was subsequently incorporated into a larger building (Walls 813 and 821) with internal mortar floors (814/829/848) constructed during the third phase. An adjacent post-medieval structure (845) appeared to represent part of a separate building, but was probably broadly contemporary. The buildings were demolished during the final phase of activity and a series of modern pits and postholes cut thereafter.

## 4.9 TRENCH 9

(Figures 3, 11 and 12; Plates 5, 6, 9 and 11, and Appendix 9.9 for Harris Matrix)

### *Archaeological Features and Deposits*

Trench 9 was T-shaped in plan and located opposite the West Street frontage, towards the mid-point of the area of rough ground, with the head of the T excavated parallel to the street frontage. Each arm of the T measured approximately 10 m long, 1.8 m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1 m.

Several early soil layers (Layers 970, 973, 1900, 1901, 1906, 1912, 1917, and 1919) were identified overlying the natural clay substratum (943 etc). Only Layer 973 yielded any finds, represented by one sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery.

Two early cut soil features were revealed. The smaller (952/956), appeared to represent part of a curvilinear ditch with a rounded terminus, aligned east to west. The ditch fill (951) yielded eight sherds of Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery, all from the a single vessel.

The second cut feature (Feature 913 and associated contexts) appeared to represent the terminal of a considerably larger linear cut soil feature, probably a ditch, aligned roughly ENE-WSW. The full extent of the feature (913) was not exposed, but it was more than 3.3 m long and up to 1.6 m wide. A cutting excavated by hand in the terminus revealed a maximum depth of 800 mm, and a second archaeological section was taken out of one side by hand. In this latter section the overall depth of the feature was also 800 mm. Finds from the excavated ditch fills were all of Roman date. A band of un-mortared limestone slabs and rubble (986) were set into the upper fill of the Roman ditch. The rubble was layered in places and appeared to represent the highly disturbed remnants of a wall footing.

The central part of the trench revealed a drystone wall (948) and return (924) at approximately right angles to West Street. The wall appeared to represent part of the northeastern side and one corner of a medieval structure situated on the West Street frontage. The foundation trench for Wall 948 was cut into the two earlier cut soil features and the masonry was sealed by a layer (923) of soil and limestone rubble that yielded medieval pottery.

In the southwestern arm part of a large circular pit cut (Pit 937), at least 2.1 m in diameter was revealed and excavated by hand. The pit fill yielded finds of medieval or earlier date. At the northeastern end of the trench, an early post medieval posthole was located adjacent to the footings of a broad drystone wall (976). The wall appeared to have been robbed and truncated during the construction of a modern service trench and a brick manhole (954).

A post-medieval posthole was exposed in the floor of the southeastern arm of the trench. The feature was cut into an irregular cut of indeterminate function, which in turn cut the fill (907) of a shallow post-medieval gully (978). The gully truncated the top of a circular pit (947), the fill of which yielded finds of medieval date. The pit had been cut into a deposit of soil (1905) that possibly represented a former cultivation layer. The layer in turn overlay undisturbed natural red clay (1907).

The upper fill of a second circular pit (Pit 1911) was located some 2 m further west, which also cut the undisturbed natural substrate (1912).

The northwestern arm of the trench was characterised by a sequence of post-medieval stone walls and associated ash and clinker floor layers. Some of the walls appeared to relate to the buildings demolished in the 1990's, although others appeared to have been demolished prior

to their construction. The general alignment of the walls was either parallel to or at right angles to West Street.

### *Discussion*

The trench revealed evidence for at least three and possibly four phases of archaeological activity dating from the late prehistoric to the modern periods.

Cut feature 952/956 is provisionally dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British transition on the basis of a collection of pottery sherds from a single vessel. The feature was only partly exposed and not characterised with certainty but appeared to reflect part of a gully or ditch. Evidence of subsequent activity during the later Romano-British period was provided by Ditch 913/921. The feature appeared to represent the terminus of a substantial ditch that extends towards the northeast. Finds from the ditch fills included a large amount of domestic pottery and a small number of personal artefacts such as coins, a glass bead and fragments of fine vessel glass, all of which is indicative of the presence of a contemporary domestic settlement in close proximity to the ditch.

Evidence of medieval activity was provided by a group of shallow pits (Pits 947, 937 and 1911), two of which yielded medieval pottery and animal bone, and several short sections of drystone wall foundation (975, 948, 924 and 1916) that appeared to represent the remnants of a single medieval structure and quite possibly a building.

The medieval wall foundations, layers, and cut soil features were sealed by a sequence of late walls (e.g. 929, 932, 926) and associated features (e.g. Floors 936 and 964) and variously truncated by a sequence of criss-crossing and parallel sewer and storm drains, mostly damaged by subsequent demolition activity.

## **4.10 Trench 10**

(Figures 3 and 7; Plate 7 and Appendix 9.10 for Harris Matrix)

### *General Stratigraphy*

The trench was orientated approximately northeast to southwest and was located in the south of the study area, adjacent to the main entrance to the Mail Marketing factory. The trench was 5 m long, 1.8 m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.8 m below the modern ground surface.

The cutting revealed a simple sequence of deposits including the natural substratum and layers of post medieval made ground. These were cut by various later post medieval walls and soil features. The archaeologically sterile clay substratum (Context 1023) was revealed in the base of the trench.

### *Archaeological Features and Deposits*

The earliest feature revealed in the trench was represented by a narrow and shallow gully (Cut 1022) that was cut into the natural substratum (1023) and filled by a soil that yielded large amounts of post medieval pottery.

Walls 1019 and Wall 1018 were built in a shallow construction trench and formed of coursed and faced sandstone rubble bonded with similar lime-based mortar. The fill of Gully 1021 was truncated by a large shallow pit (Cut 1010). Cut 1010 butted Wall 1019 and was cut into Deposit 1017, and contained eight separate fills, including a wet and very humic primary fill. All of the layers filling the pit contained later post-medieval pottery and the upper fill was cut by Wall 1015. Context 1017 was a layer of redeposited silty clay similar to Layer 1014 and contained medieval pottery.

Wall 1015 was covered by a deposit of slag and other modern industrial residues (1005) that was cut by a bowl-shaped posthole containing the remains of a reinforced concrete post setting. Layers of scalplings and asphalt formed the uppermost layers in the trench.

### *Discussion*

The trench revealed a simple sequence of masonry features and post medieval deposits overlying undisturbed natural clays and sands. The walls were of post-medieval type and correspond closely with structures, probably dwellings, shown immediately to the north of the Malago Vale Colliery on the Ordnance Survey 1886 (50 inch) map of the area.

## **5 SUMMARY AND DETAILED FINDS REPORTS**

Large numbers of artefacts, principally pottery sherds, were recovered from each of the evaluation trenches. The general catalogue of finds is appended below (Appendix 7). The following artefact assemblages and materials were catalogued and assessed during the post excavation work and some groups were forwarded for further specialist examination, the results of which are either appended or forthcoming.

### **5.1 The Pottery** (see Appendix 10)

#### *Introduction*

The pottery recovered from each excavated context on the site was examined visually and recorded by generic type during excavation. Approximate dates, arrived at from hand specimens were assigned to the excavated contexts wherever possible. The prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval pottery was forwarded for specialist assessment and reporting (see Appendix 1).

#### **The Post-Medieval Pottery**

The assemblage of post medieval pottery retained during the trial excavations consists of 159 sherds weighing 5.4 kg. Approximately 25% of the total assemblage was recovered from stratified deposits.

All the trenches produced pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> century and 19<sup>th</sup> century from unstratified contexts with smaller amounts being recovered during the excavation of stratified features. Only a sample of the unstratified material was retained.

### *Fabric Types*

The main types of post medieval pottery present on the site and used to date the post medieval deposits are:

**a) Bristol/Staffordshire wares** (BPT 100/101) – Pale buff Yellow slipware fabrics usually decorated with white slip beneath a pale yellow glaze. Forms represented include bowls with combed and feathered slip decoration and sherds from mugs/tankards with similar decoration. These wares first appear towards the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and are common thereafter until the later 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**b) West Somerset (Nether Stowey) wares** (BPT 280/284) **and East Somerset (Wanstrow) wares** (BPT 96-98) – Very common types of 17-18<sup>th</sup> century glazed red earthenware represented by miscellaneous sherds from storage jars plus a small number of large pancheons.

**c) Transfer-printed white ware** (BPT 278) – miscellaneous white china tablewares decorated using an industrial process first introduced around 1780 and very common during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**d) Misc. Red Wares** - a proportion of the plain and glazed red earthenware could not be attributed with certainty to any of the recognised Somerset sources. The collection may well therefore include other examples of products made in Bristol as well as Somerset and Devon including West Somerset (Nether Stowey) fabrics. Nonetheless, in terms of their general characteristics, principally fabric and glaze, the material is consistent with products dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**e) Stonewares** - these distinctive hard fabric types were represented in low numbers in many contexts. Types present included sherds of White salt-glazed stoneware (BPT 186; c. 1720-1780), English brown stoneware (BPT 277; mainly 18<sup>th</sup> century) and modern stoneware (BPT 200; post-1835).

**f) White Wares** (BPT 202) – miscellaneous white china tablewares of late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

Other types of common post-medieval ceramics, listed below, were also present in the collection in small numbers. These were:

**g) Tin-glazed earthenware** (BPT 99) - or delft, produced by a tin glaze over earthenware body, was first produced in the region shortly after 1650 and was a common tableware during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

**h) Stonewares** - imported Westerwald stoneware from the Rhineland (BPT 95; c. 1600-1800).

**i) North Devon gravel tempered ware** (BPT 112) – A common 17-18<sup>th</sup> century red earthenware characterised by a coarse sand and fine gravel inclusions in the clay matrix and invariably glazed internally.

j) **Basalt ware (type)** - a decorative later 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century hard black tableware often with detailed moulded decoration.

### *Discussion & Conclusions*

Of the post-medieval pottery types identified the key fabrics used to date the most recent archaeological deposits were the Transfer Printed white wares, White wares in general, Bristol/Staffordshire Yellow Slipware and Modern stoneware.

The common presence of transfer printed and white ware fabrics in most contexts indicates that the majority of the post medieval deposits located in the trenches were of 19<sup>th</sup> century or modern origin. The absence of any significant amounts of 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century material, for example, regional wares such as Malvern wares, Surrey White wares or Tudor Green wares, could imply a reduced level of activity in the early post medieval period although this hypothesis could not be proved without further excavation on the site.

The range of post-medieval pottery recovered during the project is dominated by very common types of fabrics and forms that occur widely in Bristol and the southwest region. Stratified pottery of 19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from all the trenches and appears to reflect mostly domestic refuse and, whilst it is of use to date the later post medieval features present on the site, is considered to have limited potential for further detailed analysis

### *References*

- Good, G.L. & Russett, V.E.J. 1987 *Common Types of Earthenware in the Bristol Area. Bristol & Avon Archaeology*, 6 pp35-43
- Jackson, R., Jackson, P & Beckey, I. 1991 *Tin-glazed earthenware kiln waste from the Limekiln Lane Potteries, Bristol. Post Medieval Archaeology*, 25 pp 89-114

## **5.2 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Sarah Newns BA (Oxon)**

### **Introduction**

A small assemblage of fifty-six clay tobacco pipes was retrieved from stratified and unstratified contexts. The assemblage consists of forty-nine pipe stem fragments, including four with spurred heels and one with a pedestal heel, and seven bowl fragments. Two of the stem fragments are decorated, one with alternating bands of impressed decoration, dated 1660 to 1700 (Walker 1971; figs 8 and 9), and the other with green glaze around the mouthpiece (undated). One of the spurred heels bears the maker's initials, "SR", the mark of Samuel Richards I or II, dated 1747 to 1800 (Jackson and Price pp.68, 127, 128). One of the bowl fragments bears a fractured cartouche of a type prevalent amongst Bristol makers from c.1660 to 1750 (Walker 1971, pp.19 to 21). Two of the bowl fragments are moulded in the shape of a man's head, of a type thought to commemorate the Russian/Turkish war in the 1850s, produced by the Ring family of Bristol (Price and Jackson 1984, p. 280, figs. 8, 14).

## Method

The clay tobacco pipe fragments were recorded by context, weighed and their bore sizes were measured. This last is a procedure useful for giving approximate dates where there are large quantities of relatively early, stratified material, as outlined by Harrington (quoted in Walker 1967 pp.90-101). His research shows that there was a steady reduction in bore size in English clay pipes of the 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18th centuries, from 8/64ths to 4/64ths of an inch. Walker, in his critique of Harrington's article, suggests that the procedure is not so useful in dealing with smaller quantities of possibly later material, as in the 19th century the normal range of bore diameter varied from 4/64ths to 6/64ths of an inch. The only stems which can therefore reliably be assigned a pre-19th century date are those of 7 or 8/64ths of an inch. As the majority of the pipe stems recovered were unstratified, more precise dating may be considered less of an issue.

The fragments were also examined on stylistic grounds, particularly with reference to the typologies established by Oswald ("The Archaeology and History of English Clay Pipes", JBA, 1960) and Peacey ("Clay Tobacco Pipes in Gloucestershire", Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Glos. And Somerset, Paper no.4, undated). Works on the regional clay tobacco pipe industry, such as those by Walker, Jackson and Price etc. (see Bibliography) were consulted in order to identify specific makers' marks and styles of decoration.

## Typology

Stylistically, the prevalence of spurred, rather than pedestal heels, would suggest a date range of 1670 onwards, as spurred heels were introduced c.1670 to 1700 and remained in use throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Peacey, p.46). The single pedestal heel example (Oswald, type 13) may be dated to 1660-80 (Oswald 1960). Of the bowl fragments, the majority can be dated stylistically to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the exception of the fragment of cartouche, a device prevalent in Bristol c.1660-1750 (Walker 1971 pp.19-21).

Examination of the bore size of the stems would suggest a date range of 1620 onwards, with the large majority falling between 4/64 and 6/64 of an inch, the most common bore diameters for pipe stems of 19<sup>th</sup> century date (see above and Walker, 1967 pp.99, 100).

Only seven stem or bowl fragments may be assigned a more definite pre-19<sup>th</sup> century date, either stylistically or by bore size. Three of the stem fragments have a bore size of 7/64ths to 8/64ths of an inch, a size more commonly found in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (c.1620-80, see Walker 1967, fig.27). One of the spurred heels bears the initials "SR", which may be identified with one or other of the Samuel Richards, (father and son), who were working in Bristol c.1747-1817 (Jackson and Price 68, 127, 128). The decorated stem (see Introduction) shows an alternating diamond and roulette pattern similar to that used by one or other of the Evans family, who were working in Bristol c.1660-1700 (Walker 1971, figs. 8 and 9). The pedestal heel fragment and fragment of cartouche may also be dated stylistically to the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (see Introduction).

## Distribution

Clay tobacco pipe was recovered from all trenches on the site apart from Trench 3, from which no finds were recovered.

The majority of the pipe fragments recovered were unstratified, as they were either retrieved from topsoil, back-fill or constituted stray finds. As such, their presence can do little more than indicate general activity in the vicinity of each trench.

Summary of the nine trenches from which clay tobacco pipe was recovered:

From Trench 1, which lay within the area of the Victorian tenements shown on the O.S. map of 1884-5, one decorated bowl fragment was recovered from the topsoil, dating stylistically to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. From Context 105, a cultivation layer, a stem fragment of large bore was recovered, dating probably to 1650-80 (by bore size alone).

From Trench 2, also within the area covered by the Victorian tenements to either side of Cromwell Street on the O.S. map of 1884-5, only unstratified pipe fragments were recovered, the earliest of which can be dated by maker's mark to 1747-1817 (Jackson and Price 68, 127, 128).

From Trench 4, on the site of what was formerly the Lamb Inn, although shown as unnamed tenements on the O.S. map of 1884-5, the earliest unstratified fragment was recovered, dated by bore size to c.1620-50.

From Trench 5, sited in open ground, as shown on the O.S. map of 1884-5, two fragments dating stylistically to 1660-1700 were recovered from the topsoil, as well as four fragments of later (probably 19<sup>th</sup> century) date.

From Trench 6, also sited on mainly open ground as shown on the O.S. map of 1885, one fragment of bowl with a fractured cartouche was recovered, dating stylistically to 1660-1750 (Walker 1971 pp.19-21), as well as three other fragments of later date, all from the topsoil.

From Trench 7, which just clips the corner of a building shown on the O.S. map of 1885, all the unstratified fragments could fall within the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as could the one stem fragment recovered from the post-hole (Context 705).

From Trench 8, overlying buildings fronting West Street on the 1885 O.S. map, the two unstratified fragments and the one fragment from Context 809 (a soil layer sealing the fill of a 17<sup>th</sup> century robber trench), all have bore sizes typical of 19<sup>th</sup> century.

From Trench 9, also overlying buildings fronting West Street, the unstratified pipe fragments and those from the post pit fill (Context 903) and the fill (Context 967) of wall robber cut (Context 968) all have bore sizes within the range commonly found in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Similarly, the one pipe stem fragment recovered from topsoil within Trench 10, which clips the corner of a row of tenements within the area shown as "Green's Buildings" on the O.S. 1885 map, adjacent to and to the north of Malago Vale Colliery, is of a typical 19<sup>th</sup> century bore size.



## **Discussion and Conclusions**

In summary, the information provided by the clay tobacco pipe assemblage tends to corroborate what was already known from documentary and cartographic sources. Tobacco pipe fragments of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered from all of the trenches from which finds were retrieved, within areas of known 19<sup>th</sup> century activity. More significantly, five out of the ten trenches examined yielded pipe fragments of an earlier, usually mid-17<sup>th</sup> century date (with the exception of Trench Two, which yielded the named heel of 1747-1817). Most of these earlier fragments were unstratified, with the exception of Context 105, from Trench 1, a soil cultivation layer. The presence of these earlier pipe fragments would suggest earlier occupation or activity, of 17<sup>th</sup> century date, in the vicinity of West Street.

## **Catalogue of the Clay Tobacco Pipes by Context**

### **Trench 1**

#### **Context 100 (Unstratified)**

One bowl fragment, showing signs of burning, was recovered from this context, weighing 2g. The stylised leaf pattern along the seam is typical of designs produced in Bristol, Gloucester and many other towns in the south-west c.1830-70 (Peacey, type 17 p.48).

#### **Context 105**

One stem fragment was recovered from this context, of bore size 7/64", weighing 3g. (Stems of this bore size would have been most common c.1650-80 (Walker 1967, fig.27)).

### **Trench 2**

#### **Context 200 (Unstratified)**

Five stem fragments were recovered from this context, weighing a total of 15g. Two of the stem fragments have spurred heels, one of which is flattened and bears the impressed initials "SR". The SR in question may be identified with Samuel Richards I or II, father and son, who were working in Bristol between 1747 and 1817 (The second Samuel Richards is known to have been exporting pipes to Cork in the 1790s (Jackson and Price 1974 pp.68,127,128)).

The second spurred heel may be identified with Peacey type 16, dated c.1810-40).

Of the three plain stem fragments, two have a bore size of 6/64" and one of 5/64".

### **Trench 3**

No tobacco pipes were recovered from this trench.

### **Trench 4**

#### **Context 400 (Unstratified)**

Two stem fragments were recovered from this context, weighing a total of 3g. One is of very large bore, 8/64", of a diameter common c.1680-1710. The other has a bore diameter of 4/64".

## **Trench 5**

### **Context 500 (Unstratified)**

Six stem fragments and two heel fragments were recovered from this context, the latter including a fragment incorporating part of a decorated bowl. The total weight of the fragments recovered is 24g. Two of the stem fragments are of very large bore, 8/64", of a bore size common c.1680-1710 (Walker, 1967 fig.27). The remainder have bore sizes ranging from 4/64" to 6/64".

One of the two stems of larger bore size is decorated with a band of impressed diamond lattice enclosed within bands of rouletting. This device was characteristic of the Evans family, either Llewellyn Evans or one of two William Evanses, who were working in Bristol c.1660-1700 (Walker 1971 figs.8,9).

The stem with the pedestal heel may be identified with Oswald type 13, dated c.1660-80.

The decorated bowl fragment with the fractured spurred heel may be identified with Oswald type 33, dated post 1840.

## **Trench 6**

### **Context 600 (Unstratified)**

Two stem fragments and two bowl fragments were recovered from this context, weighing a total of 12g. The two stem fragments have bore sizes of 4/64" and 6/64". One of the bowl fragments retains part of a cartouche bearing the maker's initials, but is too fractured to be legible. The use of a cartouche on the right-hand side of the bowl was a typical Bristol device, in use commonly from c.1660-1750 (Walker 1971 pp.19-21).

The remaining bowl, undecorated, with a fractured heel, may be identified with Oswald type 33, dated post 1840, "Irish type". These were made at several centres in Britain from a type mould supplied to several makers (Oswald 1960).

## **Trench 7**

### **Context 700 (Unstratified)**

Twenty-three stem fragments and three bowl fragments were recovered from this context, weighing a total of 59g. Bore sizes of the stem fragments ranged from 3/64" to 5/64", with the majority of 4/64" diameter. Two of the stem fragments are completely blackened by fire, including one which has a broken spurred heel, Peacey type 16, dated 1810-40 (Peacey p.48, fig.2). The stem fragments also include a green glazed mouthpiece, for which I have been unable to find a parallel.

Of the three bowl fragments, two are of "anthropomorphic" design, being fashioned in the shape of the head of a man, wearing a Cossack-type hat or turban. These were produced by the Ring family of Bristol to commemorate the Russian/Turkish war in the 1850s and were possibly sold filled with Russian or Turkish tobacco (Price and Jackson 1984 p.280 and pers. comm. J. Erskine Oct.2003).

The remaining bowl fragment has a large spurred heel and some indistinct decoration, which may form the tail of the letter "J" in the initials "JR", Bristol Type Series no.229 (Jackson and Price 1974 p.107). The maker may be one of several JRs working in Bristol between 1656 and 1853, but stylistically the bowl may be identified with Oswald type 33, dated post 1840.

### **Context 705**

One thick stem fragment was recovered from this context, weighing 4g, with a bore size of 6/64".

## **Trench 8**

### **Context 800 (Unstratified)**

Two stem fragments were recovered from this context, weighing a total of 3g, both of bore size 4/64".

### **Context 809**

One stem fragment was recovered from this context, weighing 2g, with a bore size of 6/64".

## **Trench 9**

### **Context 900 (Unstratified)**

One very thick stem fragment was recovered from this context, weighing 3g, with a bore size of 4/64".

### **Context 903**

Three stem fragments were recovered from this context, weighing a total of 9g, all with a bore size of 4/64".

### **Context 967**

One stem fragment was recovered from this context, weighing approx. 1g, with a bore size of 5/64".

## **Trench 10**

### **Context 1000 (Unstratified)**

One stem fragment was recovered from this context, weighing 5g, with a bore size of 4/64".

## ***Bibliography***

Cunliffe, B.(ed.) 1979.."Excavations in Bath 1950-1975".Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset. Excavation Report no.1.

Jackson, R.G. and Price, R.H. 1974. "Bristol Clay Pipes – A Study of Makers and their Marks". Bristol City Museum : Research Monograph no.1.

Oswald, A. 1960. "The Archaeology and History of English Clay Tobacco Pipes" in Journal of British Archaeology.

Owen, M.B.1976."Clay Tobacco Pipes from Bath" in Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society 111, pp.51-55.

Peacey, A. "Clay Tobacco Pipes in Gloucestershire". Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset, Occasional Paper no.4 (undated).

Price, R and Jackson, R and P.1984."The Ring family of Bristol, clay tobacco pipe manufacturers" in Post-Medieval Archaeology 18 pp.263-300.

Walker, I.C. 1967. "Statistical Methods for Dating Clay Pipe Fragments" in Post-Medieval Archaeology 1 pp.90-101.

Walker, I.C. 1971."The Bristol Clay Tobacco Pipe Industry". City Museum , Bristol.

### 5.3 Glass by David Etheridge M.Phil.

The overall quantity of glass retrieved was surprisingly low, particularly for the post-medieval period. The total count is laid out in the table below:

Vessel	Window	Bottle	Bead	Residue
12	6	4	2	8

Total 32.

These represent a minimum artefact count of:

Vessel	Window	Bottle	Bead
5	4	4	2

Total 15

The shards break down by context as follows in table overleaf (please note, this includes finds from the sieving residue of environmental samples):

Context	Vessel	Window	Bottle	Bead	Residue	Date
100				1		19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century
100			1			18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries
406	1					Late Medieval / early Post Medieval
500					1	18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> century
600					1	18 <sup>th</sup> century
600		1				Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century
700		1				Post medieval
700			2			19 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century
705					2	Post medieval
800		1				Post medieval
800					4	Post medieval
802	1					4 <sup>th</sup> century A.D.
805	1					17 <sup>th</sup> century
809			1			Later 17 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> century
812		3				17 <sup>th</sup> century
905	7					4 <sup>th</sup> century A.D.
908	1					3 <sup>rd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> centuries A.D.
912	1					Romano British
912				1		Romano British

*Note - Dates represent the likely date for the manufacture / currency of the glass, not the actual date of the context*

### ***Romano-British***

Four contexts yielded Romano-British glass, all but one shard being recovered from the soil fills of the same cut feature (913 etc.) in Trench 9. The remainder (802) was from the fill from a cut feature dated by pottery to the medieval period.

The 7 shards from context 905 are all clear glass body shards with a yellow tint, exhibiting trails of fine bubbles. Two of the shards are adjoining. The single shard from 802 is similar in every respect, with the addition of wheel-etched lines across the exterior. It seems likely that these eight shards all represent the same vessel. Context 905 is securely dated by pottery to the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

Colourless glass vessels replaced coloured in popularity during the later 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. (Grose, 14). Wheel-cut lines commonly decorate colourless vessels of the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries A.D. (Cool, in Erskine forthcoming). A colourless shard with wheel-cut lines and carved decoration was retrieved from a 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. context in Mangotsfield. That shard had clear parallels with a late 4<sup>th</sup> century bowl from Cologne (Allen, in Parry 1998).

The single glass find from context 908, probably represents the tubular pedestal foot of a blue green glass jug. A tubular base rim is recorded from Atworth Roman Villa, and dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D. (Cool, No. 49, in Erskine forthcoming).

The blue glass shard from context 912 probably represents the rim of a square mould blown vessel. The form is common from the 1<sup>st</sup> to early 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries A.D. (Cool and Price 1987, 96-98). The squared shape and all round ware on broken facets appear to indicate reuse as a gaming counter before its deposition.

The melon bead from context 912 has been examined separately.

### ***Medieval and Early Post-Medieval***

A single body shard from a blue green glass vessel was retrieved from context 406, dated by pottery to the 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. This shard probably represents a fine bowl, or the bowl from a goblet. Goblets were current from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (Wilmott 2002, 57-58), and bowls from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D. (Wilmott 2002, 92).

### ***Post-Medieval***

Two shards from context 705 both appear to represent heat affected vessel shards. A single blue green shard from context 805 appears to represent the rim of a shallow mould blown alkali dish, most common in the later 17<sup>th</sup> century.

A single olive green body shard from context 809 probably represents a post medieval wine bottle.

Three shards of window glass were retrieved from context 812. Two adjoining olive green shards are probably from a single pane of cylinder blown potash glass. The remaining shard appears to be from a fine soda/alkali crown glass.

The remainder of the glass from this period is unstratified. Trench 5 yielded a fragment of glass making residue, probably representing casual spread from the many cones and furnaces around the River Avon in the later 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Glass making residue was also retrieved from Trench 6 and Trench 8, in the form of heat affected glass shards. Also from Trench 8 came 3 small fragments of glassy slag, of the sort exported from the iron industry for use in the glass industry during the later part of this period.

Finally a good quality shard of cylinder blown potash / alkali window glass was retrieved from the vicinity of Trench 7.

### ***Later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries***

No glass from this period was recovered from stratified contexts. From the area of Trench 1 came a single painted glass bead (Small Find 24), and a shard from the shoulder of an olive green wine bottle. From the area of Trench 6 came a fragment of modern obscure “frosted” clear glass. From the area of Trench 7 came shards from two bottles: a neck fragment from a clear glass wine bottle, and a body shard from a dark olive green wine bottle.

### ***References***

Allen, D 1998 ‘Mangotsfield, Emerson’s Green, Hamlet XIII: assessment of glass finds’. In Parry, Vol. 2 Appendix 8.

Cool, H. E. M. ‘The Roman Vessel Glass (from Atworth, Wiltshire)’. In Erskine (forthcoming).

Cool, H. E. M. and Price, J. 1987 ‘The Roman Glass’. In Ellis 1987, 92-99.

Grose, David F. 1991 ‘Early Imperial Roman Cast Glass: The Translucent Coloured and Colourless Wares’, in Newby and Painter, 1-18.

Ellis, P. 1987 ‘Sea Mills, Bristol: the 1965-1968 excavations in the Roman Town of Abonae’. *Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society Transactions* Vol. 105.

Erskine, J. G. P. forthcoming *Atworth Roman Villa*.

Newby, M and Painter, K. (eds.) 1991 *Roman Glass: Two Centuries of Art and Invention*. Society of Antiquaries of London Occasional Papers XIII.

Wilmott, H. 2002 *Early post-medieval vessel glass in England c. 1500-1670*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 132. York.

Parry, A. H. H. 1998 *A Romano-British Site off Cossham Street, Mangotsfield, Bristol*. Two Volumes, unpublished archive report. Avon Archaeological Unit, Bristol.

## **5.4 Animal Bone**

A small collection of 264 bone fragments, weighing a total of 4097g, was retrieved from both stratified and unstratified contexts. Almost all were in good condition, with very little weathering.

Animal bone accounted for the majority of the assemblage, with human bone possibly occurring in one instance (SF 18 [Context 902]).

The assemblage was washed, marked, bagged and forwarded for specialist assessment (see Appendix 3 below).

## 5.5 Environmental Remains

A total of twenty-three bulk soil samples were collected from the site under the advice of Ms Vanessa Straker for environmental assessment. These represented twenty-one deposits from eleven cut features or layers.

The samples were wet sieved by AAU through a 500 micron mesh and the flots and residues dried and forwarded to specialist Wendy Carruthers for assessment (see Appendix 2, forthcoming).

<i>Table of Environmental Samples and Provisional Dates</i>			
<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>Provisional date</i>
01	404	405	Medieval
02	603	604	Medieval
03	406	407	Medieval
04	905	913	Romano-British
05	911	913	Romano-British
06	704	710	Romano-British
07	912	913	Romano-British
08	802	804	Romano-British
09	803	804	Medieval
10	705	706	Post-Medieval
11	902	937	Medieval
12	707	709	Post-Medieval
13	708	layer	Medieval
14	703	layer	Medieval
15	908	922	Romano-British
16	938	922	Romano-British
17	940	947	Medieval
18	941	922	Romano-British
19	942	937	Medieval
20	944	937	Medieval
21	945	947	Medieval

## 5.6 Geoarchaeology

See Appendix 5 for the report by David Jordan of Terra Nova Limited (forthcoming).

Samples were taken on site by Dr Jordan from both the natural silts and clays and the archaeological deposits located in the trenches.

The samples were taken on the advice of Ms. Vanessa Straker in order to investigate the depositional environment, origin and archaeological potential of the deposits present.



## 5.7 Other Finds

Two copper alloy coins were recovered from the soil filling the Romano-British ditch in Trench 9. The coins were cleaned and conserved by Helen Wilmot at Salisbury Conservation Centre (Conservation Job Number J74) and identified by David Etheridge (see Appendix 6 below).

A single large glass bead was also recovered from the fill of the Roman ditch in Trench 9. The bead was forwarded to specialist Jane Bircher for identification and reporting (see Appendix 4).

Two worked stone objects, a conical weight of worked limestone and a rod shaped sandstone hone-stone, were recovered from medieval layers in Trench 9.

## 6 STANDING BUILDING SURVEY

(Figure 18; Plates 12 and 13)

The survey of the standing walls on the site was undertaken to RCHME (1996) Level 2 for the recording of historic buildings, in accordance with the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation and Assessment of Standing Historic Structures, issued by Mr R H Jones, City Archaeologist, on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2003.

Standing walls relating to previous activities on site were located, and recorded by photographs and by written description. The walls can be categorised into three types based on their present use. Some still have a structural purpose supporting standing buildings whilst others form boundaries to and redundant boundaries within the present Study Area.

### Buildings 103 and 103a West Street

Two standing buildings were included in the Study Area survey, Nos. 103 and 103a West Street. The front of No. 103 was boarded up at the time of the survey with no access, and the rear was overgrown with brambles, and only accessible via private property. Consequently only the front and part of the rear exterior of the property could be recorded, by photograph only. Externally the property appears to be a late 19<sup>th</sup> century brick built terraced house with shop front, similar to No. 101 adjacent.

No. 103a was accessible from the rear only. Superficially, it appeared to be an early 20<sup>th</sup> century brick built structure with corrugated roof. Closer inspection revealed that earlier stone built walls have been reused almost throughout the entire building. The entire SW wall is founded on a low footing of an earlier limestone built wall (1113). The NE wall is more complex, and partly obscured internally, but almost the entire length is constructed of lime mortared limestone walls (1110, 1111, 1112, 1119) surviving up to a height of 3.06 m. Only the NW and SE sides are built entirely of brick.

### Boundary Walls

Five stone walls utilised as property boundaries were identified. A curved wall (1106) to the SW of No. 26 Cromwell Street appeared to represent four separate phases of building, mostly in lime mortared limestone slabs, but with some reused sandstone and bath stone ashlar. The wall does not appear to have ever been part of a building.

To the southwest of the Jolly Colliers Public House stand the remains of a lime-mortared wall (1115) of limestone rubble, now mostly demolished following a partial collapse, but recorded

by photograph during a site visit on the 20<sup>th</sup> June 2003. The wall also forms a structural support for the cellar roof of the Public House. The present remains have been incorporated into a breeze block wall on the same alignment.

A low lime-mortared wall (1117) built of limestone slabs butts the Jolly Colliers, and forms the boundary of the Study Area frontage along West Street for approximately 13 m. The top of the wall has been truncated and sealed with sand and cement render. An area of inserted brick masonry may indicate a former entrance through the wall. The wall return (1116), opposite the Jolly Colliers, now forms part of the flanking wall of a driveway into the Study Area. The opposite retaining wall (1105) of the driveway is of lime-mortared limestone rubble, mostly encapsulated in sand and cement render and capped with concrete coping slabs. The wall is 9.2 m long and stands up to 2 m high. Only the northwestern end of the wall fronts onto West Street. There has been partial collapse of the northeastern face, behind the butt joint with a short section of lime-mortared limestone walling 1.2 m high, along the West Street frontage.

The remainder of the standing walls are all within the area of enclosed rough ground previously occupied by buildings on the West Street frontage, all of which were demolished in 1998. Environmental (ecological) constraints prevented the entire clearance of vegetation from this area, and it is therefore not possible to confirm that all standing walls have been identified.

The line of Wall 1105 is continued by a sequence of 20<sup>th</sup> century brick walls, which overlie a separate 6 m section of lime-mortared limestone masonry up to 820 mm high. The return of the late brick wall overlies a short sequence of earlier walls. Lime-mortared limestone walls 1104, 1108 and 1107 form three sides of a rectangle 3.23 m wide, probably representing the remains of a former building. Wall 1107 was also recorded as Wall 509 in Trench 5, and Wall 1108 as Wall 510.

A triangular extension to this rough area is bounded on the north-east by lime-mortared Wall 1103, which measured 17.2 m long and 1.12 m high and was constructed of limestone blocks with occasional use of sandstone rubble and brick. This wall appears to have been reused as the footing of a later building, represented by brick wall 1109 built above it. The latter represents a workshop known to have stood on the site for most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Wall 1109 butts the wall (1102) bounding the side of the extension, which in turn butted Wall 1103. Wall 1102 represented a complex and unstable construction 20.3 m long and 2.58 m high, formed of mixed limestone blocks and slabs with brick and tile, incorporating reused sandstone rubble and bath stone ashlar, and at least one moulded piece of bath stone. The whole wall was bonded with a very loose lime mortar mix.

The exterior of the southeastern and southwestern sides were butted by modern brick walls, the interior of the southwestern side was obscured by vegetation, which could not be removed for environmental reasons. Running southwest of this, and again enclosed and butted by a modern brick wall, was a lime-mortared wall (1101) constructed of limestone and pennant blocks and rubble some 10.3 m long and 2.8 m high. The boundary to the southwest of this was overgrown with vegetation that possibly obscured further masonry.

### **Standing Building Recording - Conclusions**

None of the standing walls examined during the survey appeared to be earlier than the post-medieval period. The earliest walls are likely to be those constructed completely of lime-mortared rubble whilst the walls that incorporate brick in the main fabric of the wall (as opposed to later inserts) are generally more dateable. Some walls also exist on the lines of

former structures recorded on historic maps and plans of the site, some of which appeared to have been incorporated in several phases of amalgamation and rebuilding in different structures.

Walls (**1110**, **1111**, **1112**, **1119**) presently forming the northeastern side of the former garage, No. 103a, can be traced on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan of 1885. Walls **1110** and **1112** appear to represent the northeastern and part of the southeastern sides of a cottage. Walls **1111** and **1119** appear to represent a former boundary wall between this tenement and the adjoining property to the northeast. These structures are also visible on an Ashmead's plan of 1855, although the plans of 1843, 1831 and 1827 show different structures and boundaries at this location. It seems likely therefore that the walls date approximately from the period 1843 – 1855 but may incorporate parts of structures extant in 1827. The limestone footing for the southwestern wall (**1113**) of the garage must represent either an early 20<sup>th</sup> century wall, or an earlier wall not recorded on any map, as this area is shown as vacant ground or orchard on all plans up to 1904.

Adjacent to Trench 4, the line of Walls **1105** and **1114** can be observed on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan of 1885. Wall **1105** appears to represent the northeastern wall of a structure relating to the former Lamb Inn, believed to have been demolished in 1891, and the southwestern wall of a structure butting it to the northeast. The latter does not appear in the cartographic record before 1831, whilst the Lamb Inn is known to be in existence in 1827. Wall **1114** appears to relate to the northeast property boundary of the Lamb Inn.

On the southwestern side of the Jolly Colliers, Wall **1115**, appears to represent the alignment of structures on the site of the Jolly Colliers since 1827, and an adjoining property to the southwest since 1831. Wall **1117**, fronting West Street, appears to represent a former front garden wall of this house and an adjoining terraced row (now demolished), which stood between the Jolly Colliers and the Lamb Inn. Wall **1116** does not appear to observe a specific former alignment but probably represents a return of the garden wall **1117**, later becoming part of the structural divide between tenements. Wall **1118** therefore represents part of the front of the former tenement adjacent to the Lamb Inn.

The course of walls **1102** and **1103** can be traced on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Plan of 1885. Wall **1103** represents part of an enclosure for an orchard that lay to the northeast. Wall **1102** appears to represent part of the boundary to "Green's Buildings", two buildings of which appear to butt the southeastern face (now obscured).

On the OS 1:500 Plan of 1885, Wall **1101** appears to represent the northwest facing back wall of a row of tenements fronting the access road to Green's Buildings. The northeastern end of the wall also appears to represent the southeast facing back wall of a group of small buildings.

The line of Walls **1101**, **1102**, and **1103** can also be traced on the Ashmead Plan of 1855. On the Tithe Map of 1843, the line of Walls **1102** and **1103** can be traced, but the tenements on the line of Wall **1101** have not yet been erected, and there are no other boundaries or buildings on that site. However, on earlier Parish Maps of 1827 and 1831, tenements are visible on the location of Wall **1101**. Boundaries on the line of **1102** and **1103** are present in 1831, but only the boundary on the line of **1103** is present in 1827. It is possible therefore that Wall **1101** and **1102** represent the remains of pre-1827 boundaries and structures.

## **7 EVALUATION - SUMMARY AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS**

7.1 Ten archaeological evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 to 10) were opened at specified locations within the footprint of the Mail Marketing site, in accordance a Scheme of Work for archaeology approved by the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council. The trenches were sited to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site and the potential impact of future development on subterranean archaeological deposits.

7.2 The trenches revealed archaeological deposits and structures dating from the late prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods. In addition, a single sherd of pottery indicates unspecified activity in the area during the early to middle Iron Age (c. 600 – 200 BC) period. The archaeology of the greatest range and significance was located in the area immediately adjacent to West Street and included deposits and soil features, pits and ditches, and later wall foundations of late Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.

The evidence for late Iron Age/early Romano-British activity (c. 100 BC to 100 AD) was provided by an assemblage of pottery recovered from a pit or ditch feature in Trench 9. The precise nature of the activity remains unclear although the presence of the pottery (all the sherds were derived from a single vessel with no funerary residues) could indicate settlement and associated domestic activity.

The main episode of Roman activity belongs to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries (c. 200 to 400 AD), the later Roman period, and is dated by a significant collection of pottery. The stratified pottery sherds were recovered from part of a large ditch with terminus (Cut 922 etc.) that was also revealed in Trench 9, whilst further sherds were recovered in residual contexts in other trenches. The nature of the finds from the ditch, which also included coins, shards of vessel glass and a fine faience 'melon' bead, coupled with the form of the cut, straight sided and flat bottomed as opposed to V-shaped, suggests that it represents part of a settlement as opposed to an agricultural (field) or military boundary. The suggestion that the feature formed part of a settlement site is further supported by the high magnetic susceptibility readings and environmental remains obtained from the various soil fills. In combination these data indicate the site of a rural Romano-British settlement, possibly a farmstead compound, of some status and with domestic buildings, either located directly on or very closely adjacent to the Study Area.

Features of medieval date were more numerous and consisted of a series of isolated pits as well as soil layers and a number of drystone wall foundations, all of which were located in the trenches adjacent to West Street. The medieval deposits yielded a fairly standard suite of artefacts including common types of glazed and earthenware pottery plus animal bone and a few domestic artefacts such as whetstones and a loom weight. Fragments of drystone masonry located in Trenches 7, 8 and 9 indicate the former presence of buildings, possibly tenements, laid out on the south-eastern side of West Street, some of which (i.e. Trench 7; Wall 711) were robbed for stone during the post medieval period. Whilst the recorded medieval features do not as yet form a unified group they clearly indicate settlement activity and point to the presence of dwellings in association with a range of external features such as pits that occur commonly on urban medieval sites.

The late Iron Age, Roman and medieval deposits and structures have commonly been disturbed and/or truncated by a wide variety of post-medieval and modern features including service trenches and the masonry foundations of buildings, outhouses and workshop areas (see Figure 13). This is particularly evident in the area immediately adjacent to West Street where the excavation of a shallow overburden revealed post medieval walls lying directly over medieval and Romano-British features. The distribution of the structures is generally consistent with the documentary evidence for the area, which identifies the development of urban tenements and related structures from as early as the 16<sup>th</sup> century (in written documents) and which are shown in detail on 19th maps and plans of the area.

7.3 It is the professional opinion of the writer that the archaeology that has been located on the site is of high local and regional significance and has the potential to elucidate the history and urban development of Bedminster and the City of Bristol as a whole. However, the archaeology is not considered to be of sufficient national importance to justify preservation in situ at the expense of future development. Accordingly, it is advised that future archaeological mitigation should be directed to ensure that the archaeology located on the site is fully understood and *Preserved by Record* (DoE 1990, paragraph 25) in advance of development, by means of further detailed and comprehensive archaeological excavation and recording, as directed by the City Archaeological Officer.

## References

### **Avon Archaeological Unit, 2003**

*Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at Mail Marketing, Bedminster, Bristol.* Typescript report submitted to Bristol City Council.

### **DoE 1990**

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 in *Archaeology and Planning*  
Department of the Environment London

**Bristol City Council, 2003** *Mail Marketing site, Bedminster, Bristol – Brief for Archaeological Field Evaluation and Assessment of Standing Historic Structures.* R.H. Jones. Bristol City Council. 23 July 2003.

**Etheridge, D. E. 2003** *The Mail Marketing Site, Bedminster, Bristol – Archaeological Desktop Study.* Avon Archaeological Unit 2003. Bristol SMR 21690.

### **English Heritage, 1991**

*Management of Archaeological Projects*  
HMSO London

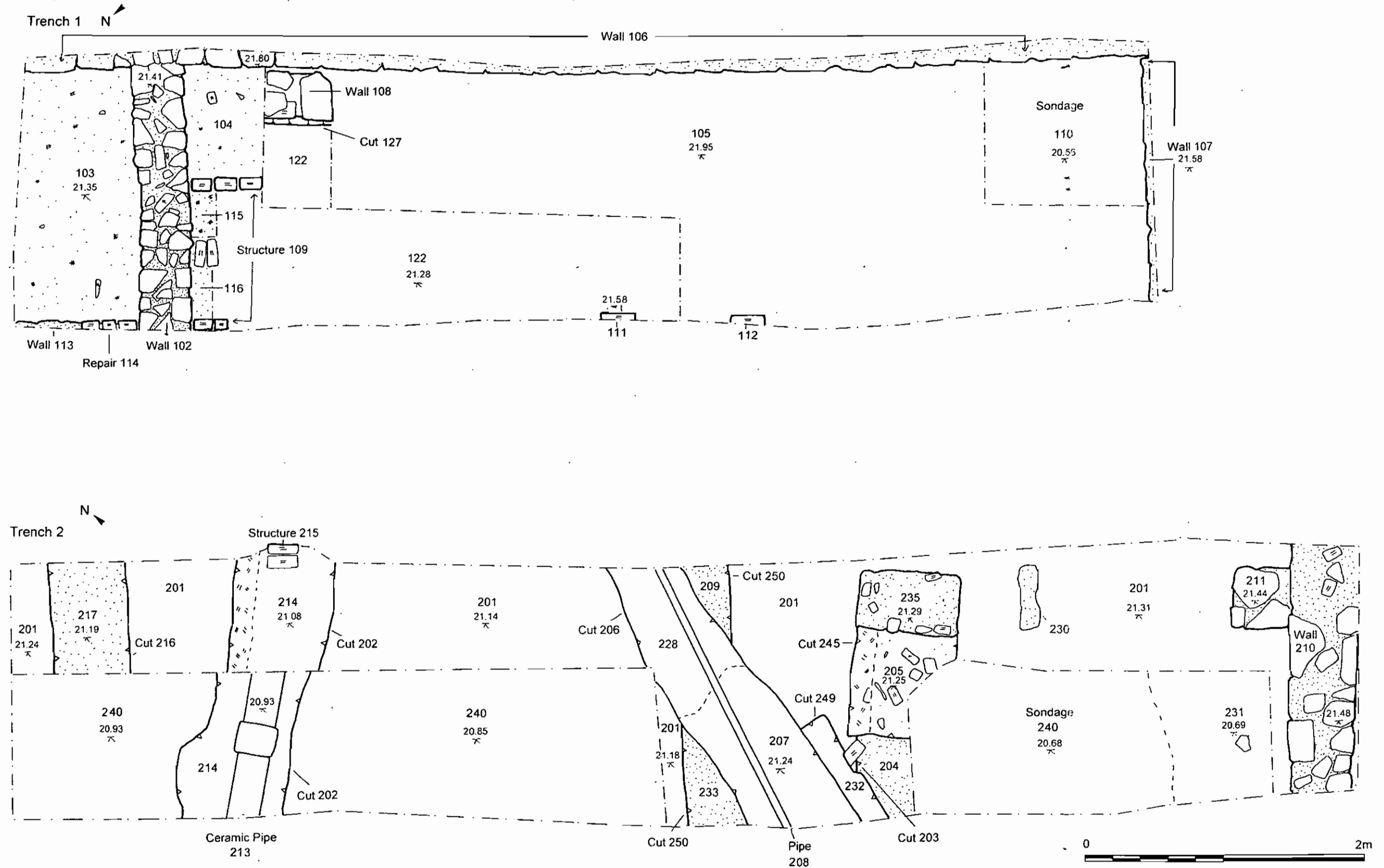
**RCHME, 1996** *Recording Historic Buildings.* The Royal Commission for the Historical Monuments of England. 1996.

### **Yorkston, D. E. 1998**

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

Plan of Trenches 1 and 2

Figure 4



Plan and Section of Trench 3

Figure 5

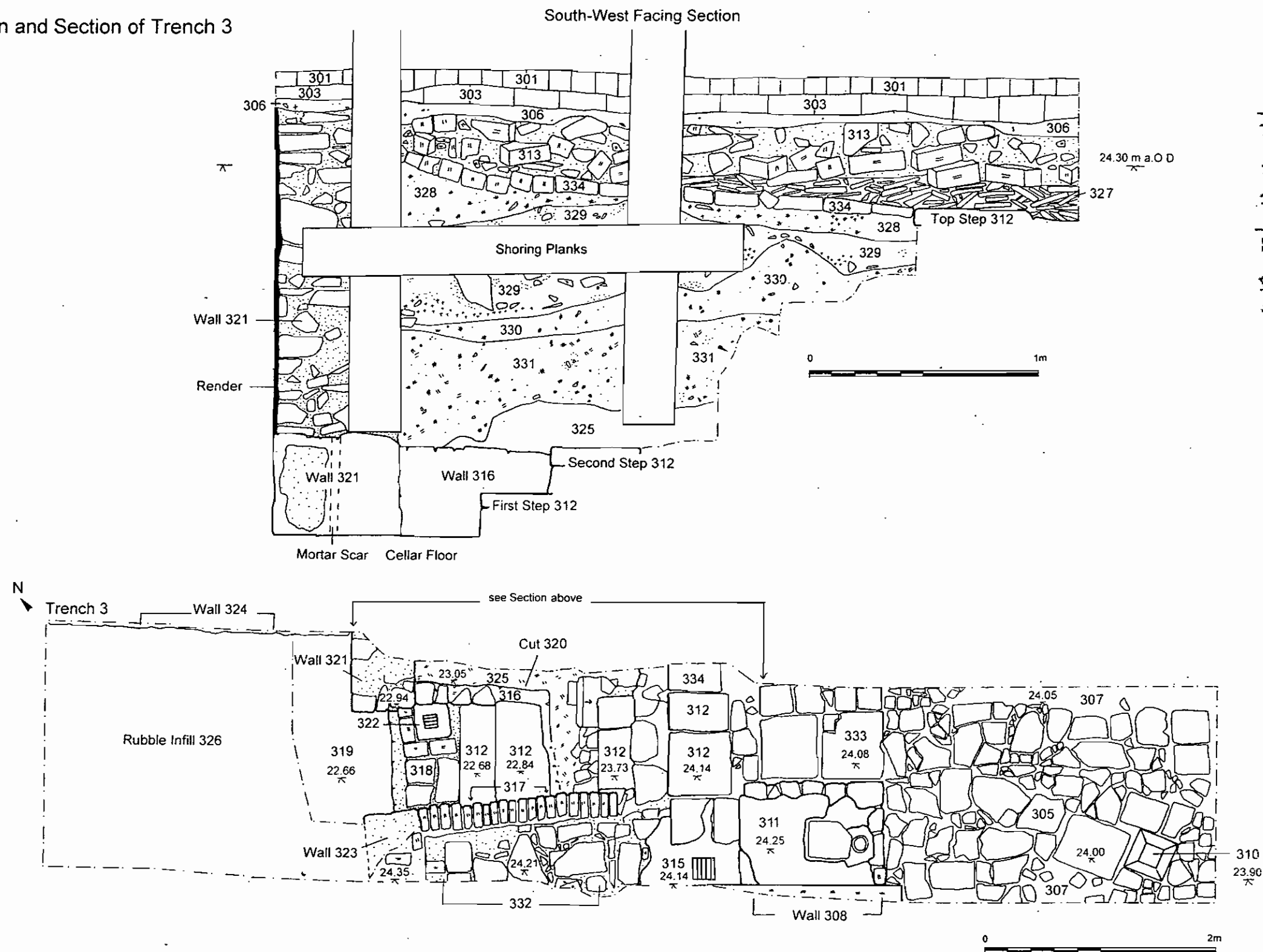
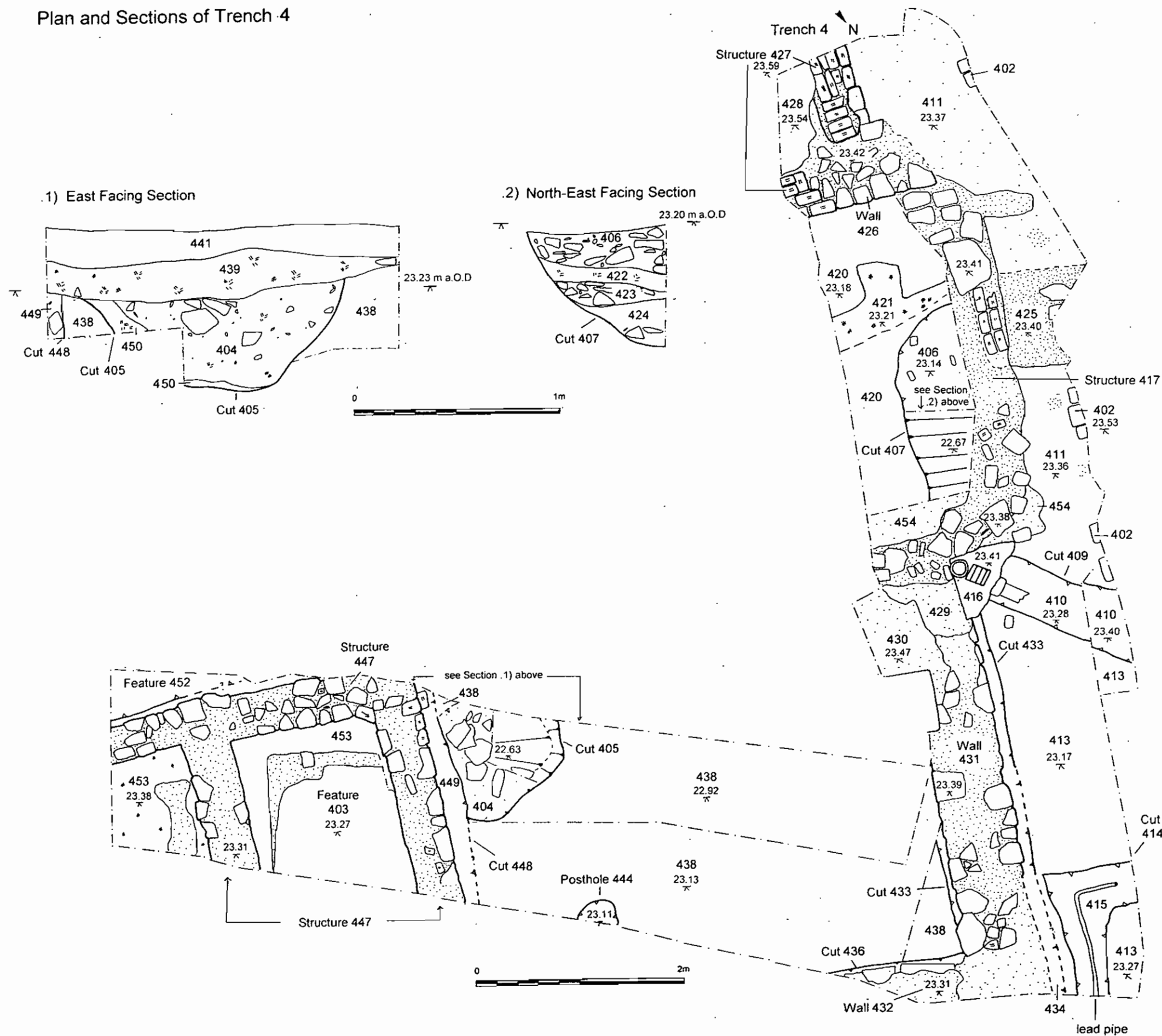




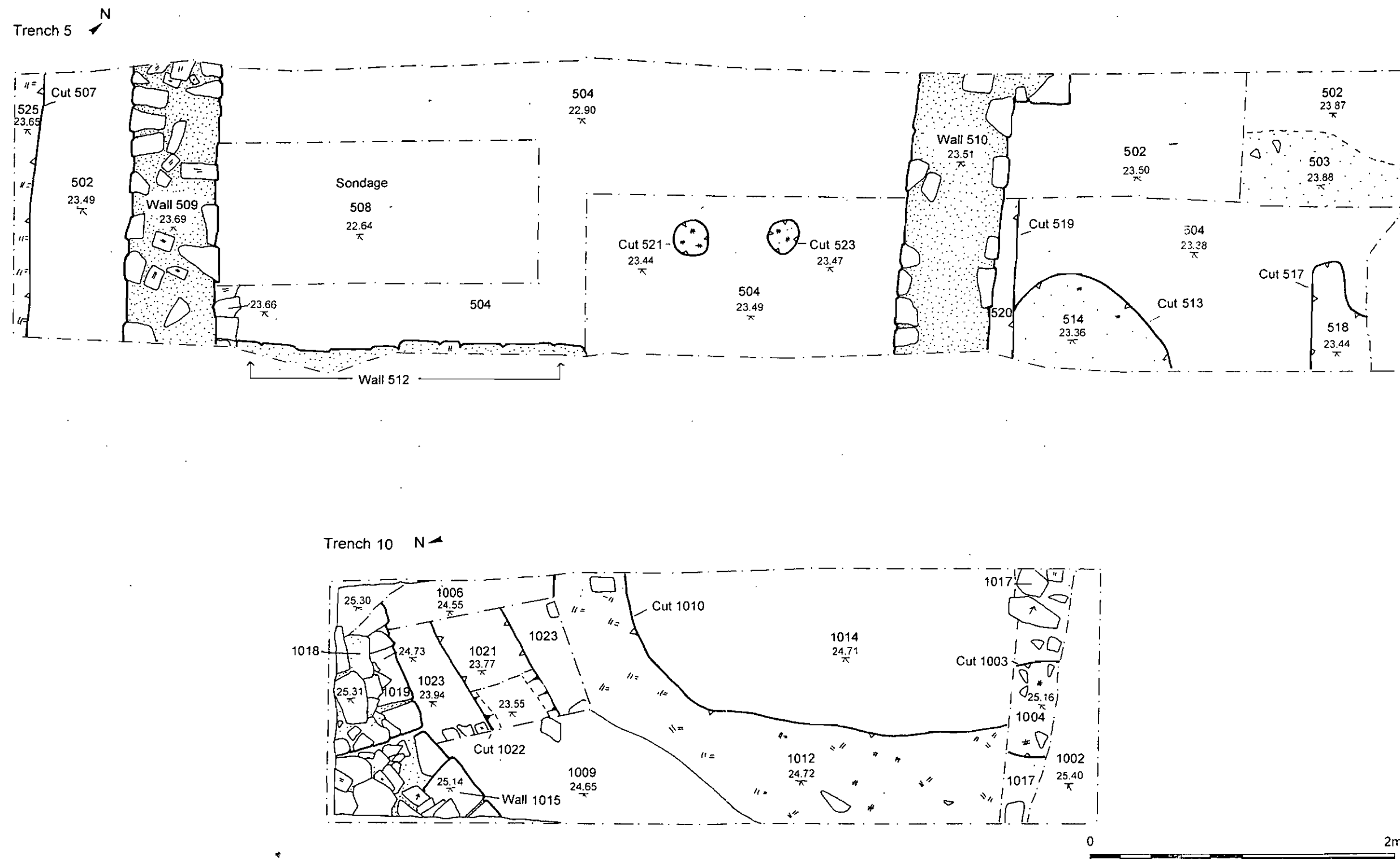
Figure 6

Plan and Sections of Trench 4



Plan of Trenches 5 and 10

Figure 7



Plan and Section of Trench 6

Figure 8

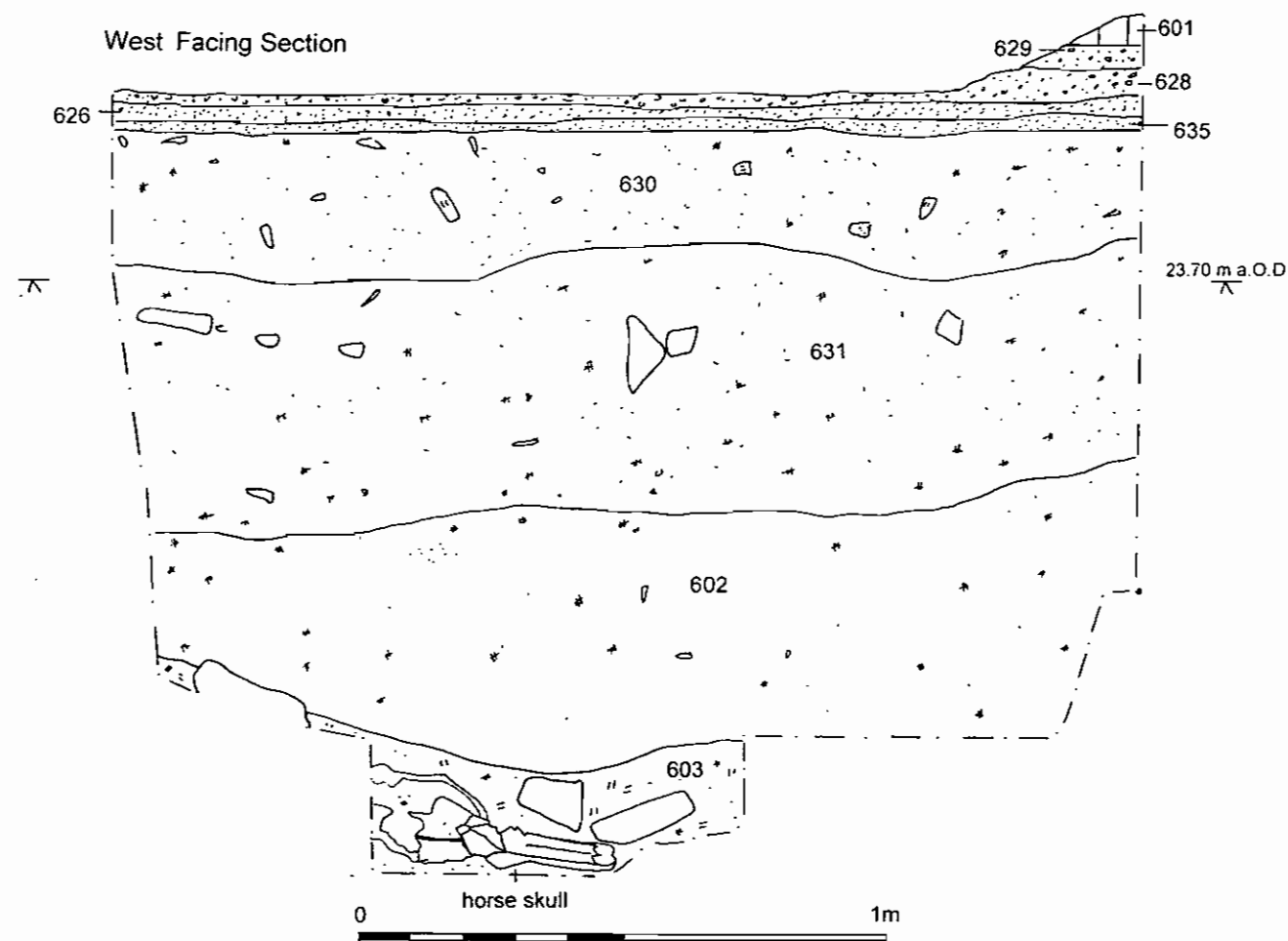
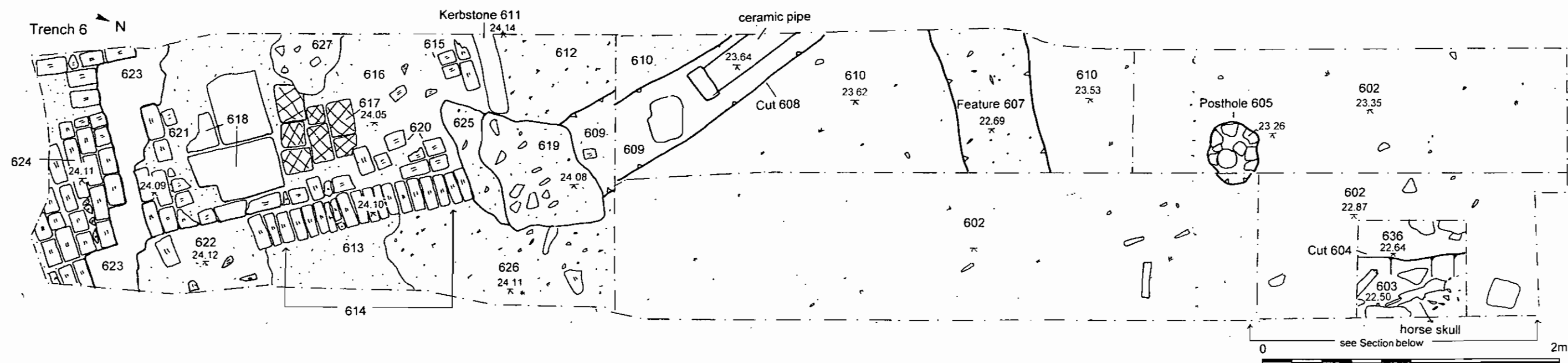
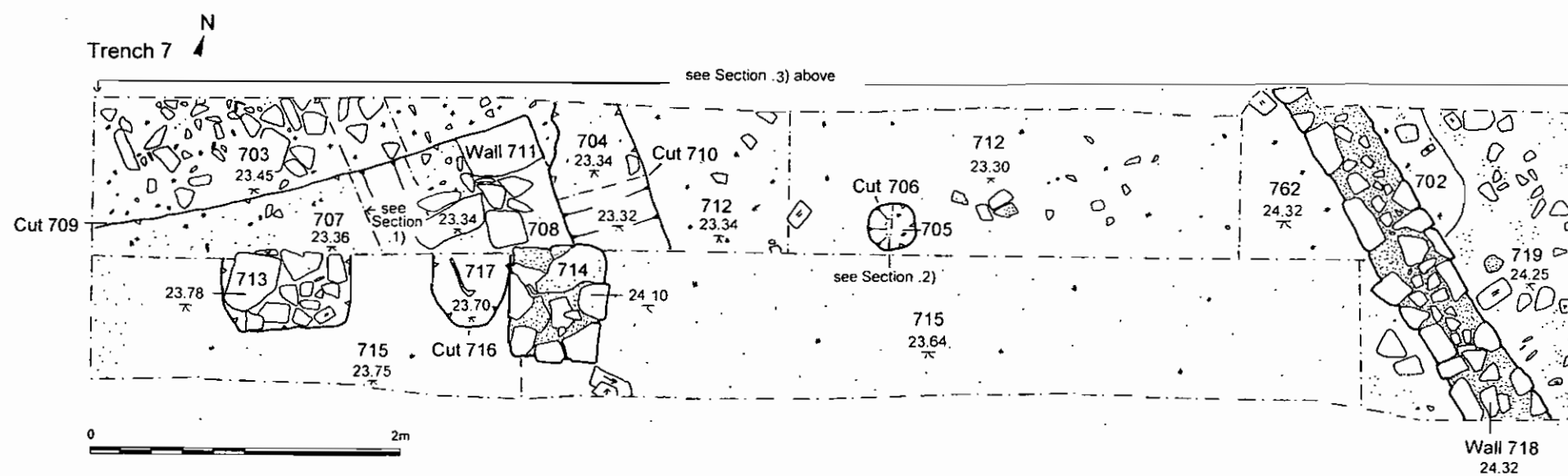
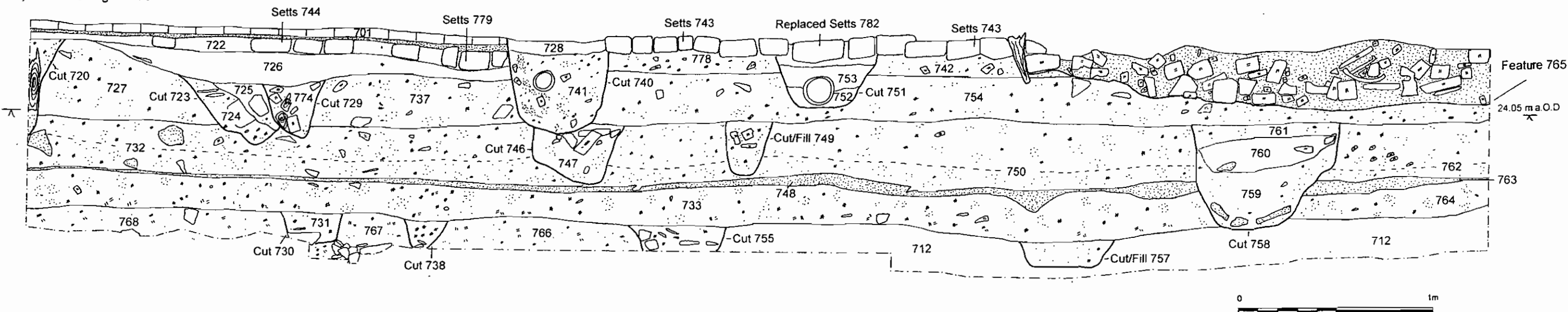


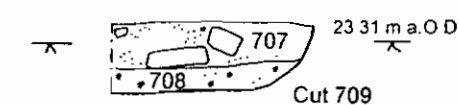
Figure 9

Plan and Section of Trench 7

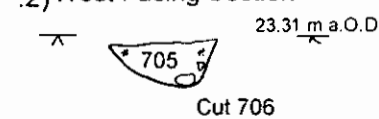
3) South Facing Section



1) East Facing Section



2) West Facing Section



Plan and Section of Trench 8

Figure 10

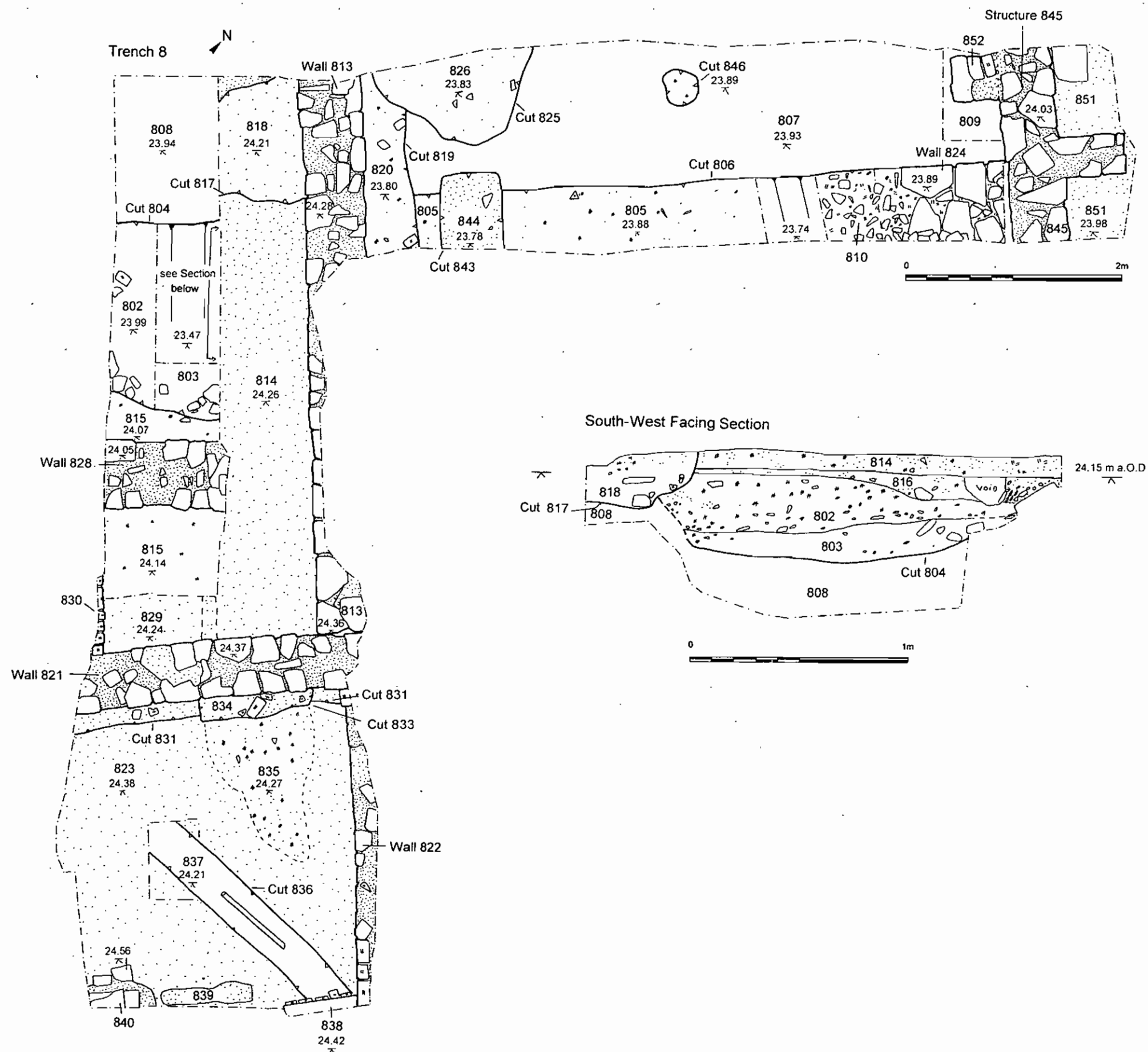


Figure 11

Plan of Trench 9

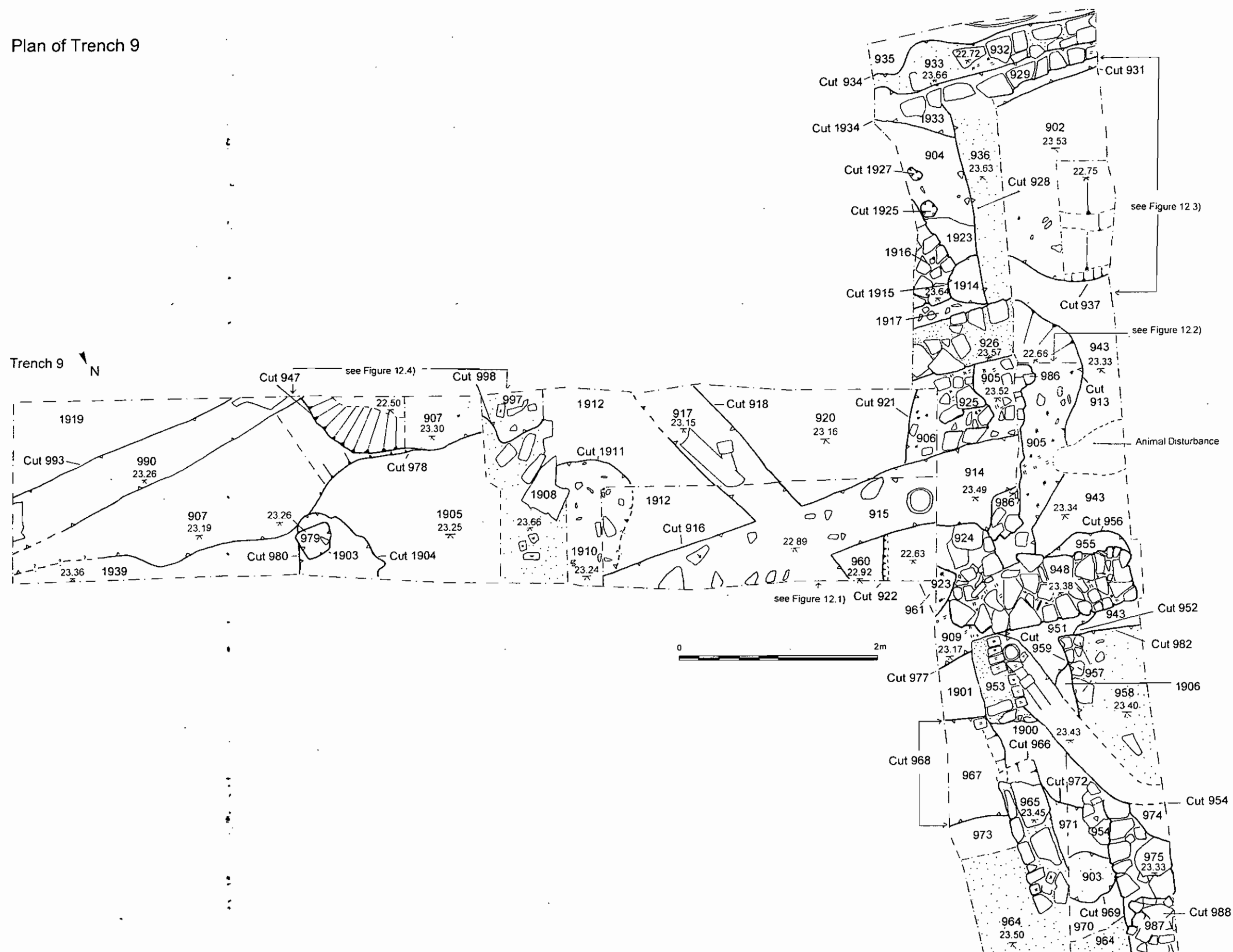


Figure 12

Trench 9 – Sections

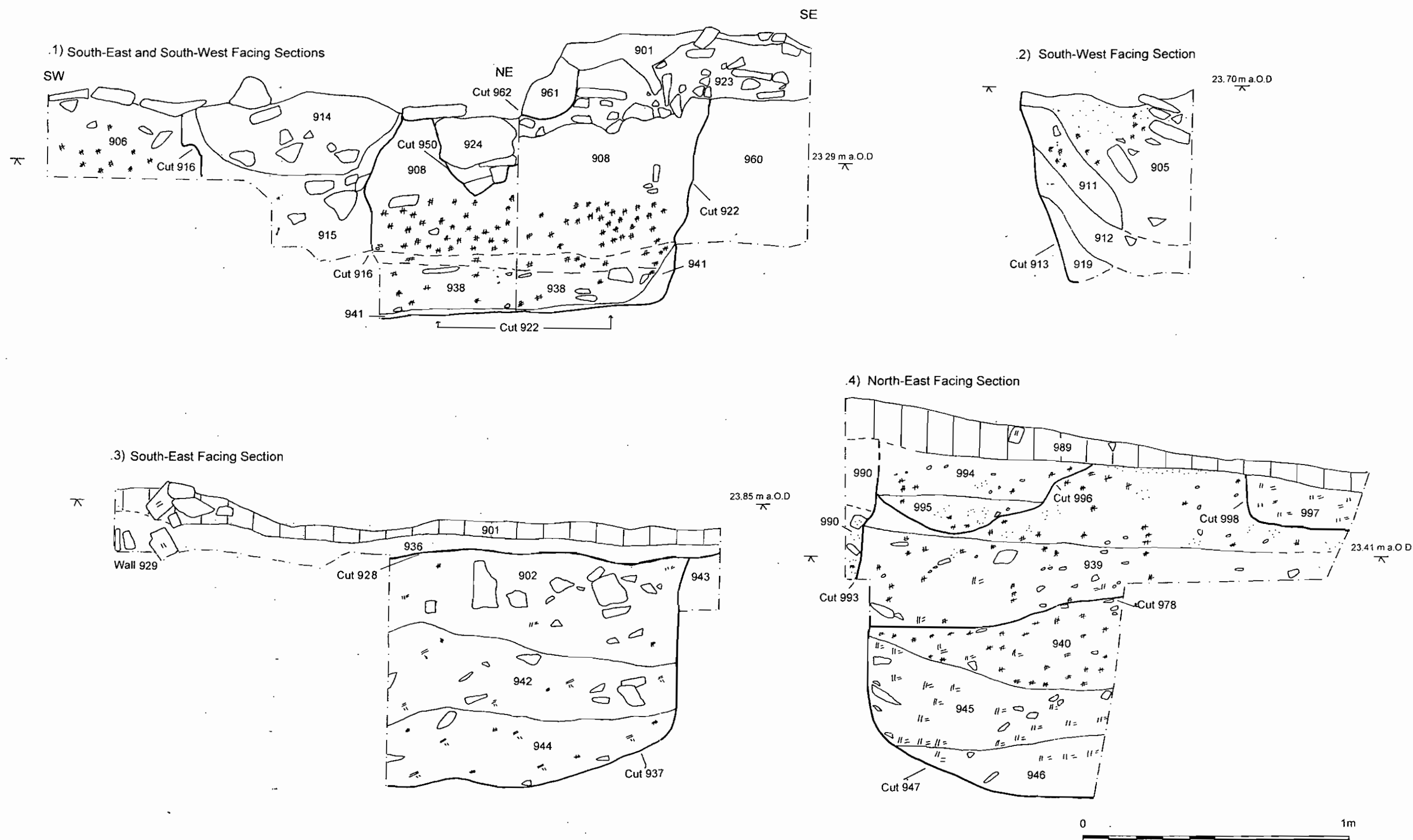




Figure 13

Distribution of Post-medieval Features

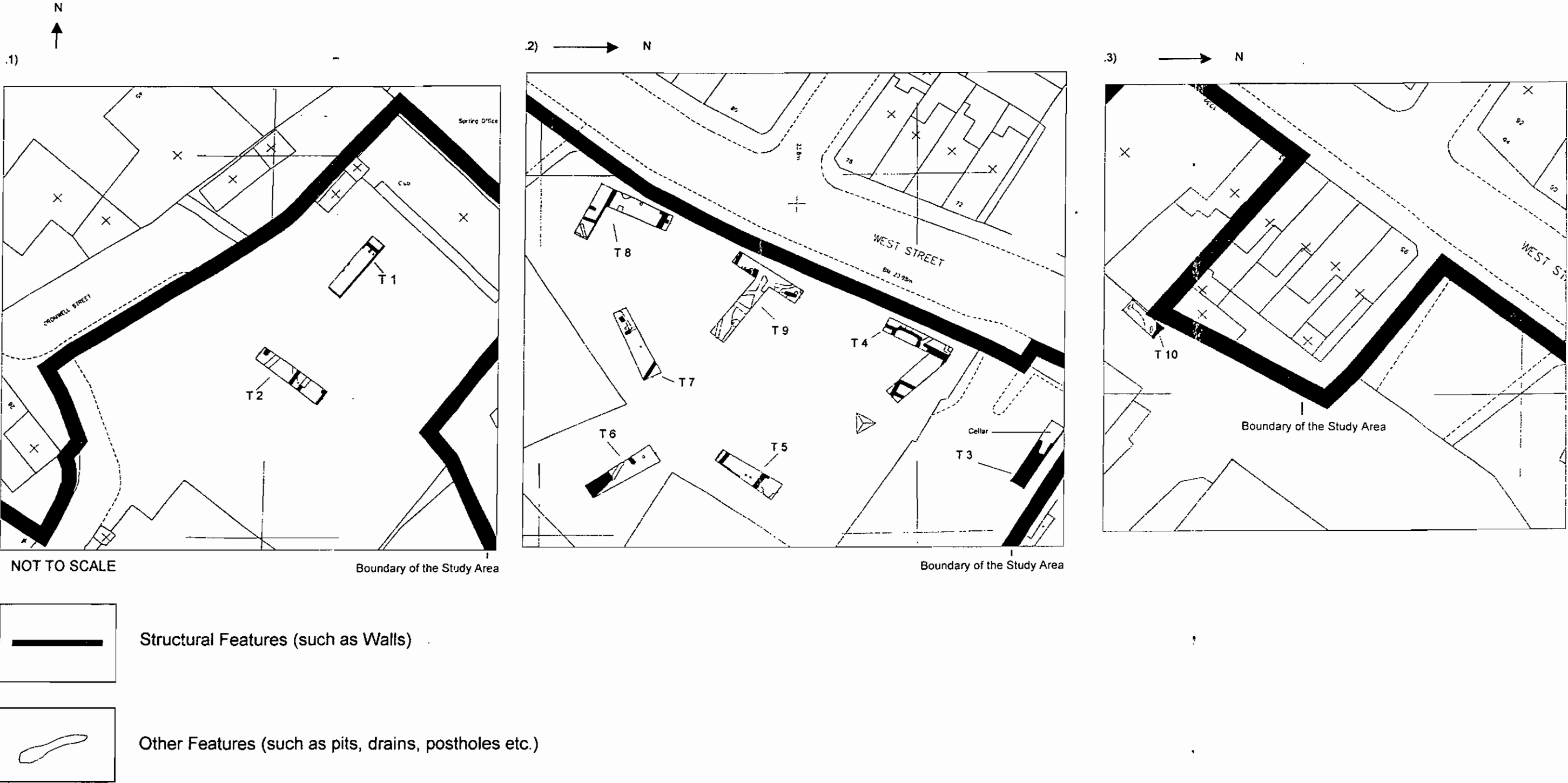


Figure 14

# Distribution of Medieval Features

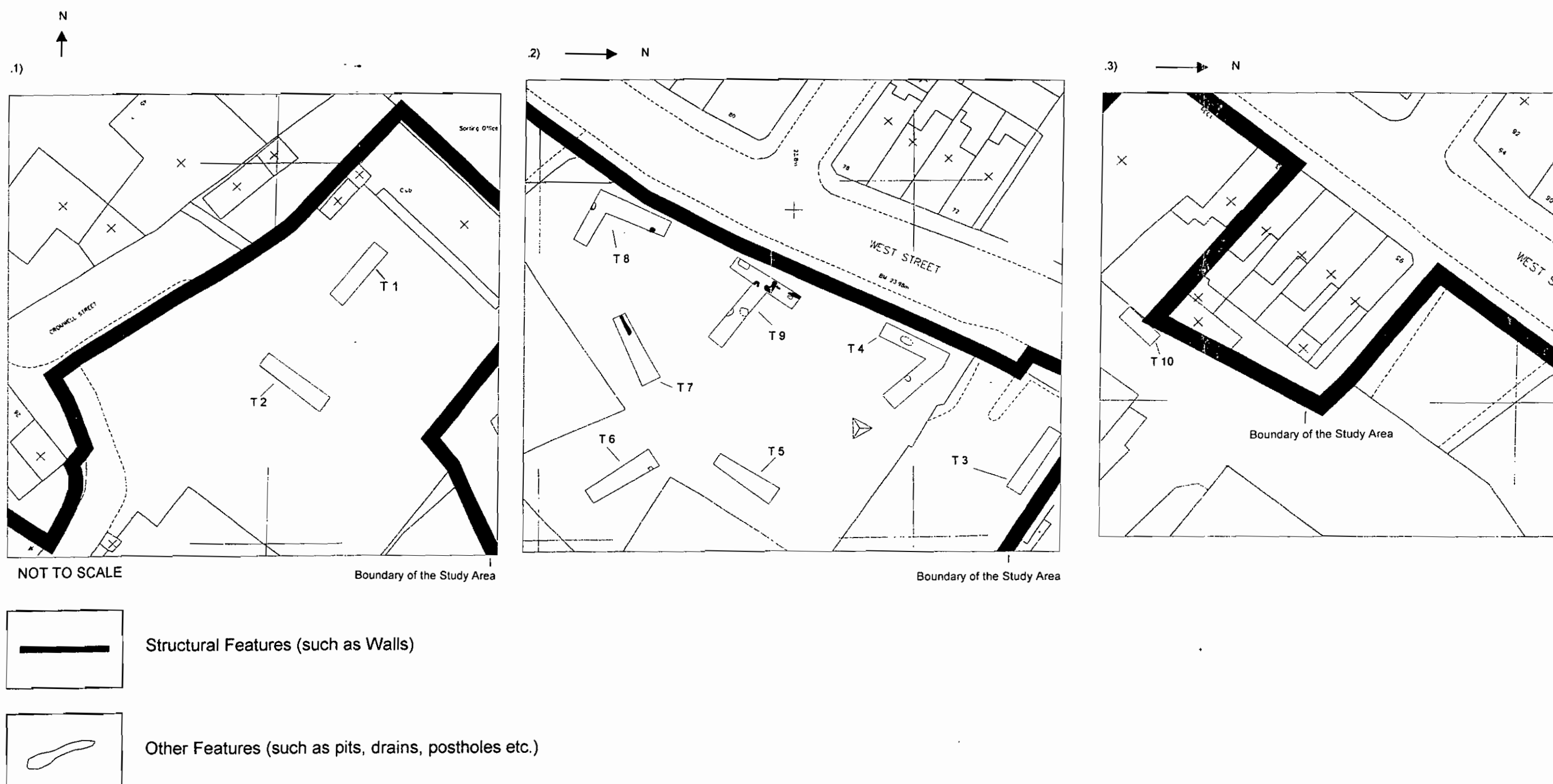


Figure 15

# Distribution of Romano-British Features

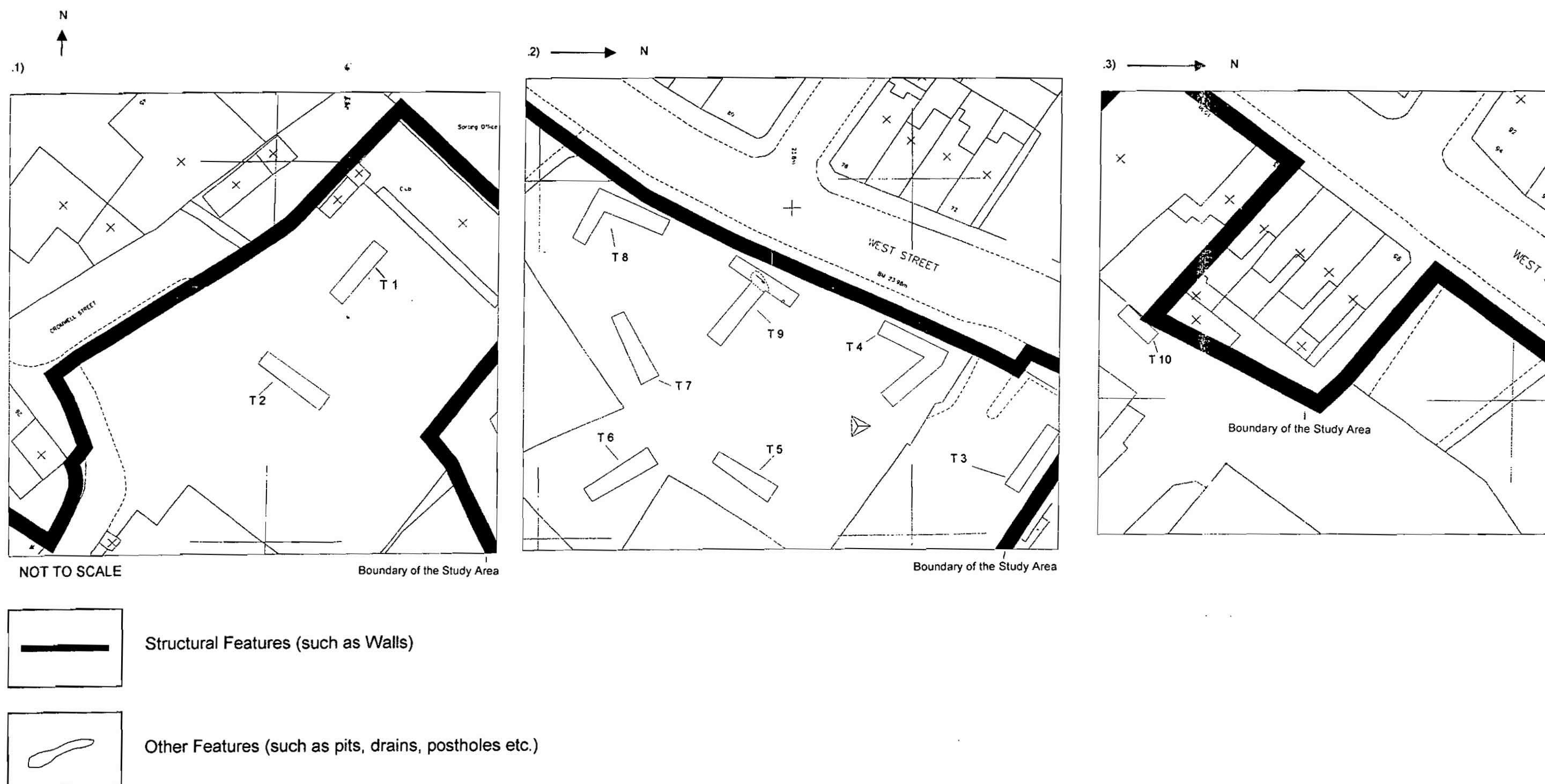


Figure 16

Distribution of Late Iron Age/Romano-British Features

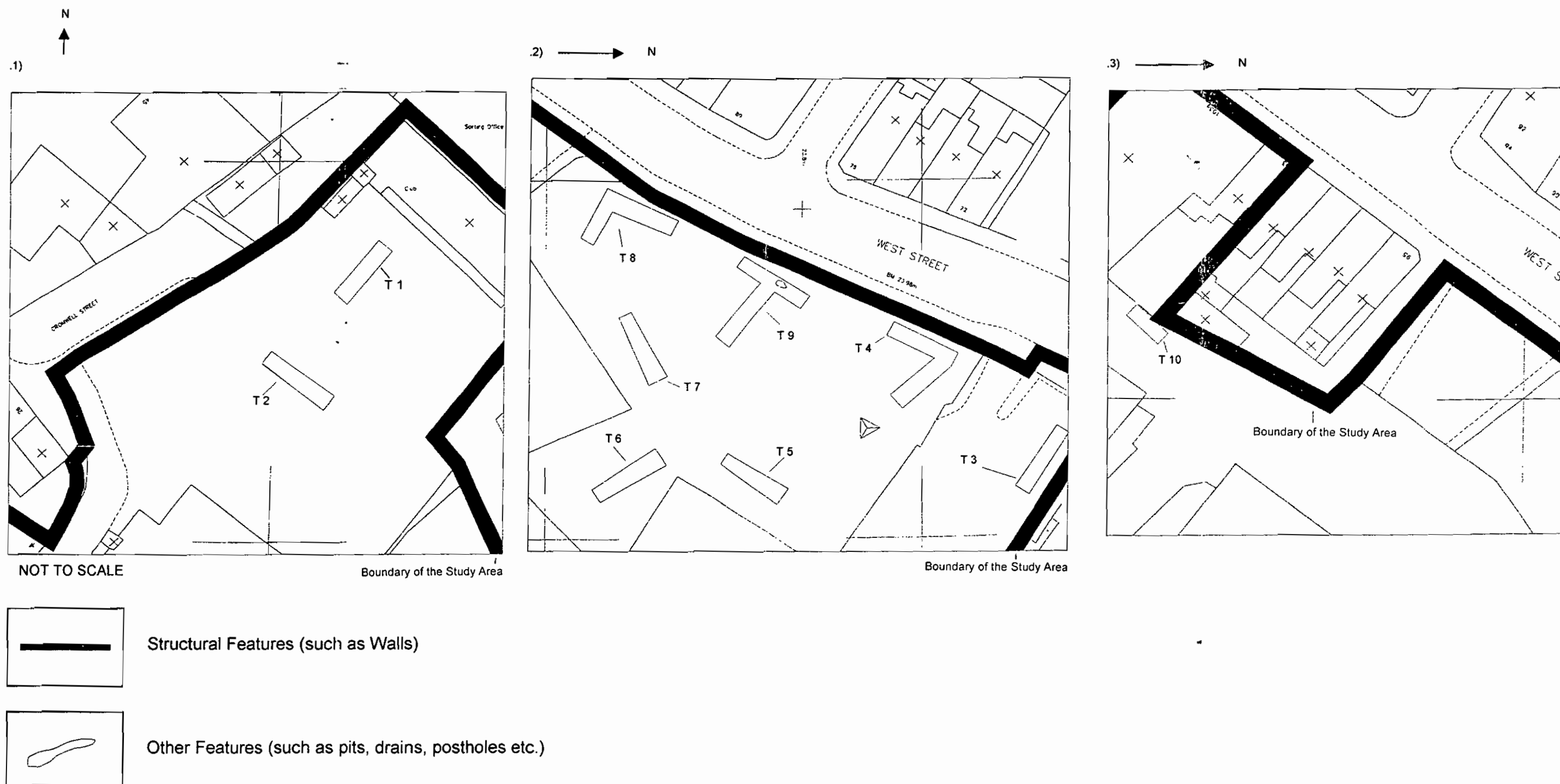


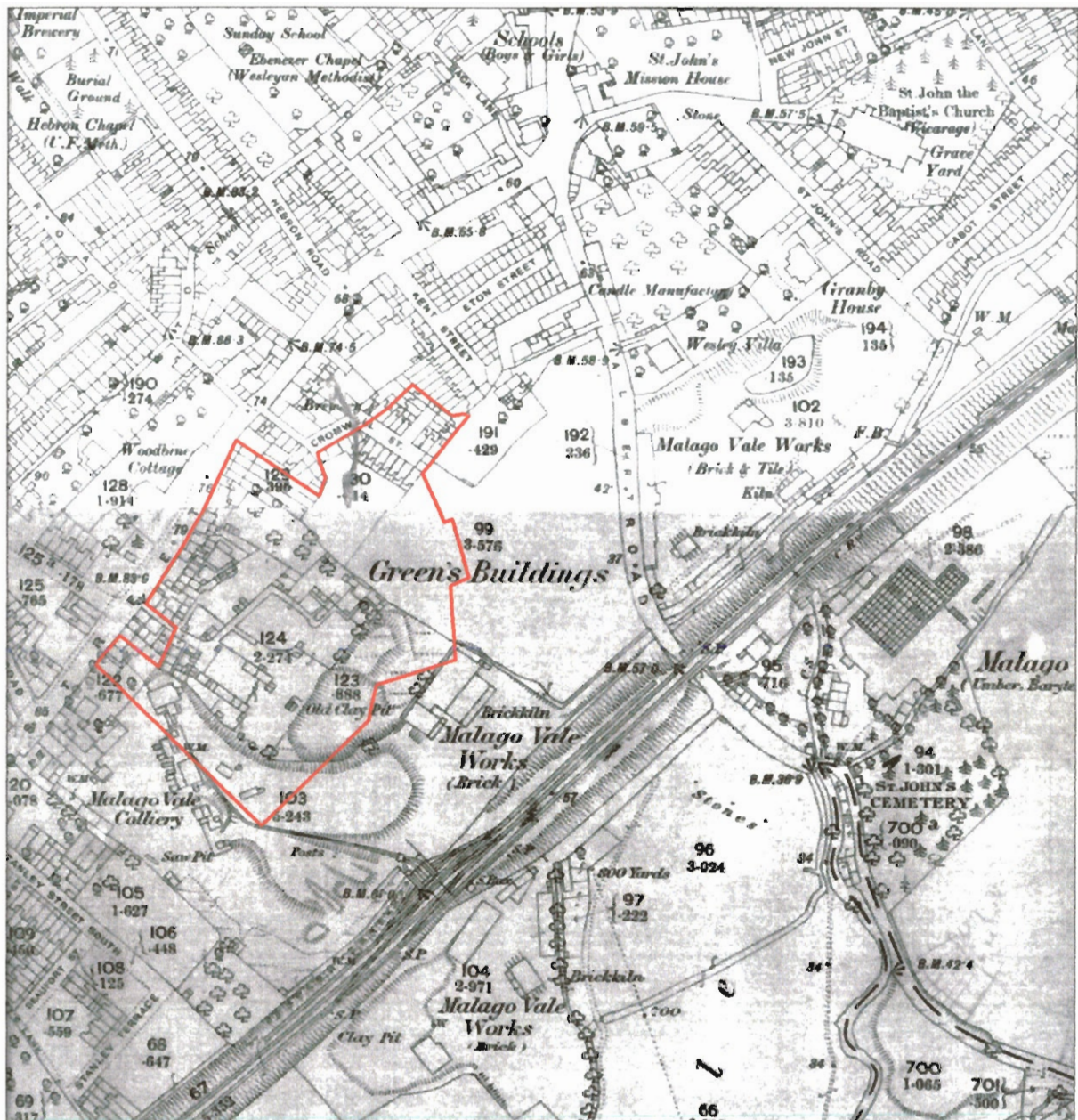


Figure 17

## Extract from the 1886 O.S Map of The Study Area

(Sheet 75)

N



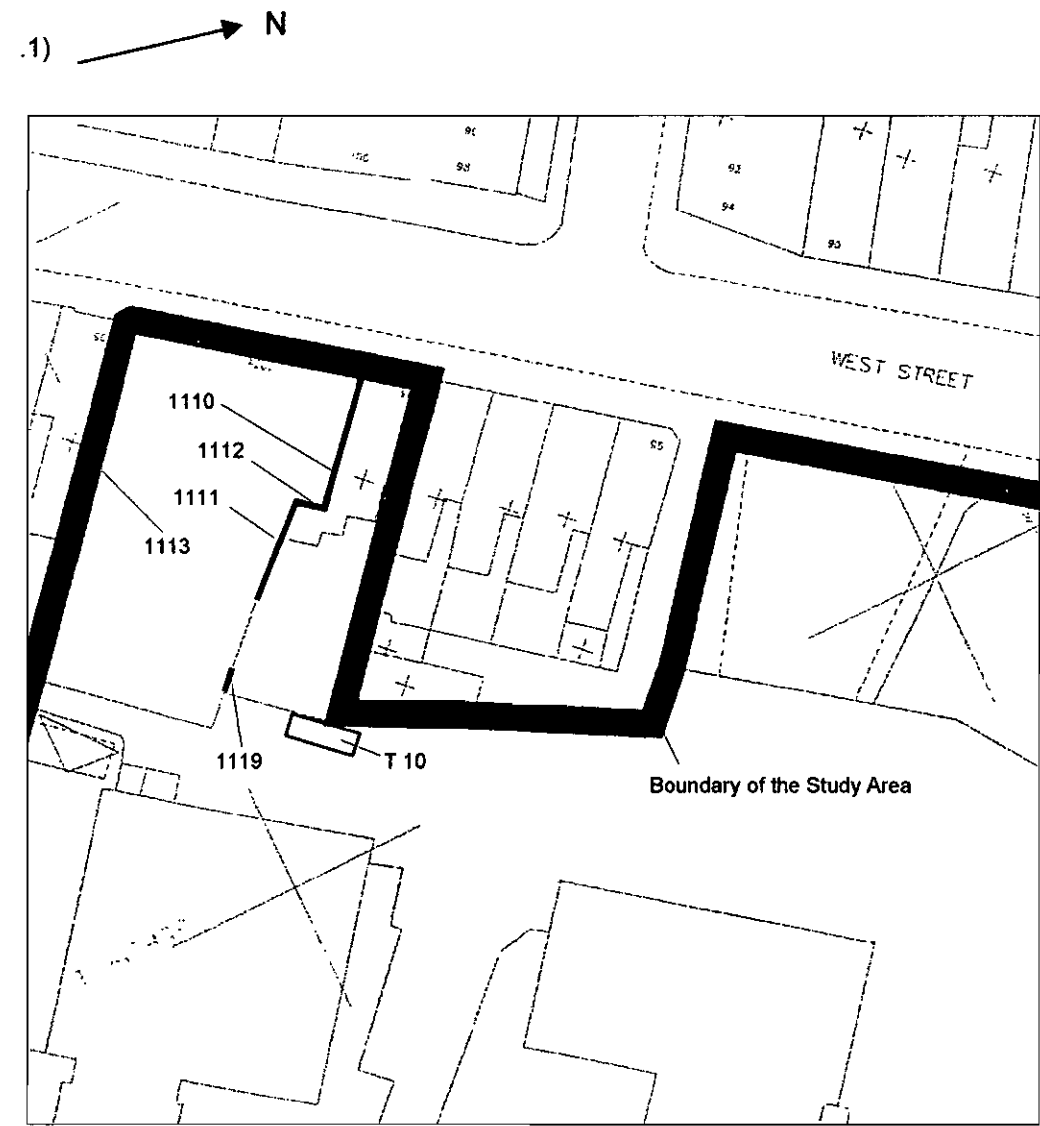
Not to Scale

Boundary of the Study Area

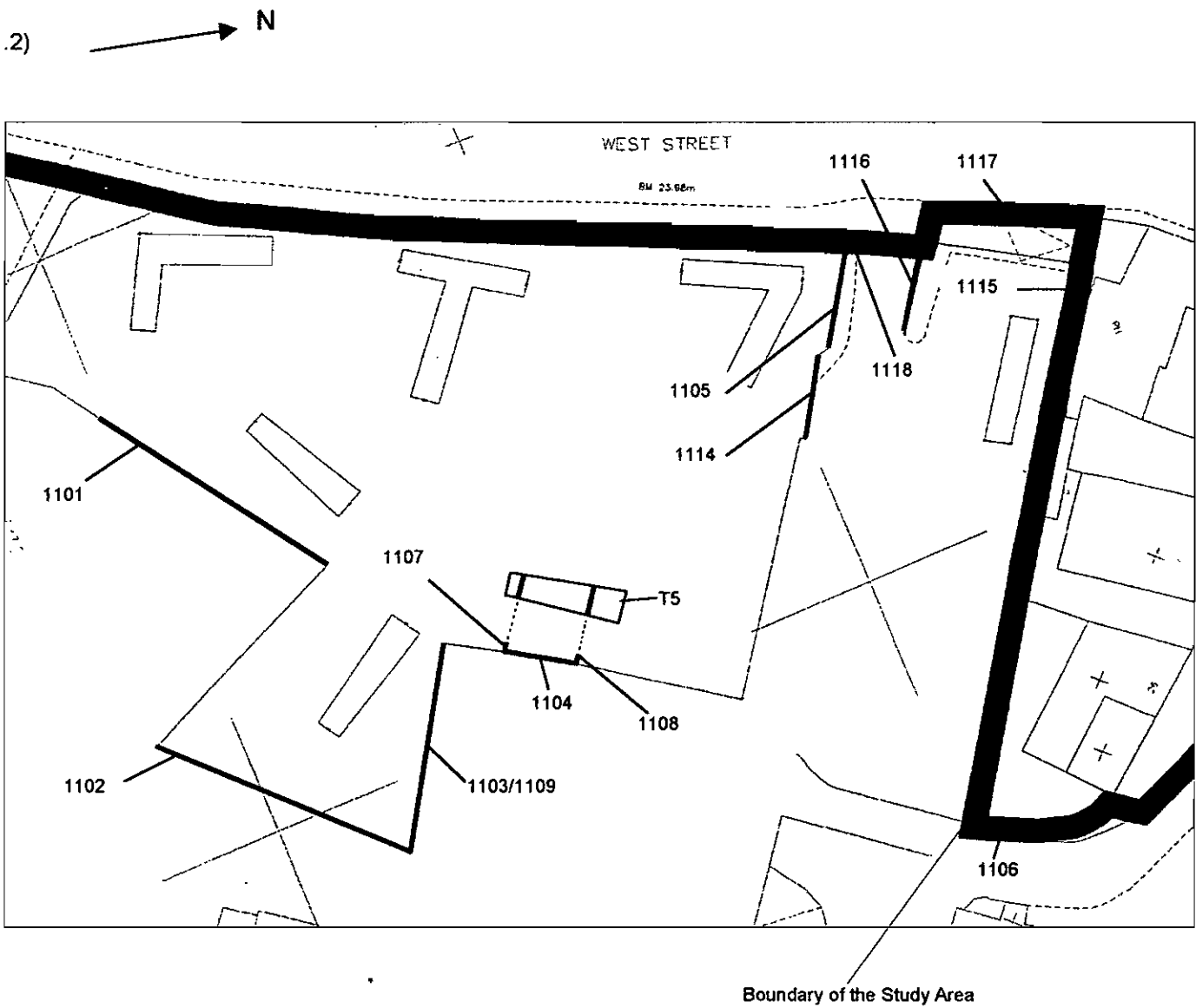


Figure 18

Location of the Standing Structures



NOT TO SCALE





## Plates



1)



2)



3)



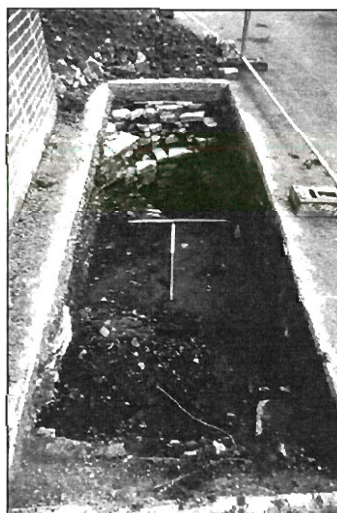
4)



5)



6)

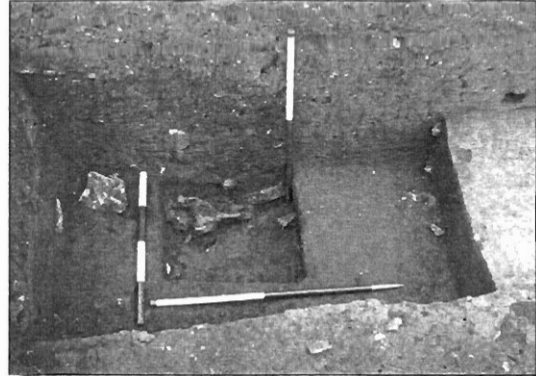


7)





8)



9)



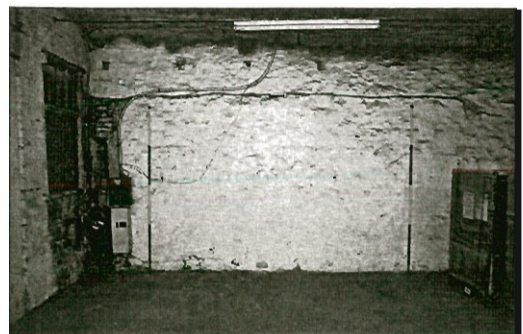
10)



11)



12)



13)

## Appendix 1

### Assessment of the Roman and Medieval Pottery

For: Avon Archaeological Unit  
Site: Bedminster, Bristol  
Site Code: BSMR21730  
Status: pottery assessment  
Author: Dr J R Timby  
Date: October 2003

## THE POTTERY

### 1 Introduction

1.1 The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of 319 sherds of pottery weighing 4088 g dating to the later Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval periods. In addition there is a substantial quantity of post-medieval to modern material which was noted as present for dating purposes but not quantified.

1.2 Pottery was recovered from nine trenches (1, 2, 4-10), a total of 49 contexts, with some additional unstratified material.

1.3 In general terms the pottery is quite well preserved with moderately fresh looking sherds. The overall average sherd weight of 12 g is typical of rubbish material that has been subjected to some disturbance and this is reflected in the fact that there are quite a few examples of redeposited sherds.

1.4 At this stage no research has been carried out to look for comparative material in the locality or to identify all the wares.

1.5 Following a section describing the methodology employed for this assessment the assemblage is briefly described chronologically. This is followed by a statement on the potential of the group and scope for further work.

### 2 Methodology

2.1 The assemblage was sorted into broad fabric types based on macroscopic appearance and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. This excluded the post-medieval/modern wares which were registered as present for dating purposes but not analysed further.

2.2 Table 1 summarises the pottery by period. An 'X' on the Post-medieval column denotes pottery present.

### 3 Later Prehistoric

3.1 Nine sherds are present which are likely to date to the Iron Age and Late Iron Age-early Roman period.

3.2 One fossil-shell tempered handmade sherd came from Trench 9 (973). This was the only sherd from this context. Such material is characteristic of the early-middle Iron Age.

3.3 The other eight sherds probably derive from a single vessel and all came from (951). These are handmade, calcite-tempered wares with a burnished exterior finish. Such material is characteristic of the later Iron Age-early Roman period.

#### 4 Roman

4.1 In total 148 sherds of Roman date were recorded, probably all dating to the later Roman period (3rd-4th century).

4.2 The range of material present is quite limited. Local grey wares make up 59.5% by sherd count. Recognisable traded wares include Dorset black burnished ware, Oxfordshire colour-coated ware and a single sherd of New Forest colour-coated ware.

4.3 Amongst the Oxfordshire wares, 12 sherds, in total is at least one sherd of mortaria.

4.4 Of the 49 contexts with pottery only nine produced exclusively Roman wares, all, apart from one in Trench 7 (704), from Trench 9 (904, 905, 908, 909, 910, 912, 938 and 941). This amounts to some 99 sherds, the remaining 49 sherds being redeposited in later contexts.

#### 5 Medieval

5.1 Some 146 sherds were recorded as probably Medieval in date with a further 16 probably dating to the later Medieval/early post-medieval period.

5.2 A noticeable feature of the assemblage is the high proportion of glazed wares, mainly from jugs, present, some 41% of the Medieval wares by sherd count.

5.3 The plain wares are mainly confined to jars, some with sooting indicating their use as cooking pots. Recognisable fabrics include Minety ware, North Somerset types and a sand and calcareous tempered ware (Gloucester type fabric 43). Some plain vessels from 902 had roller-stamped decoration.

5.4 Amongst the potentially later Medieval wares was a single sherd of Tudor Green from (707) and one possibly early (or intrusive?) piece of Devon gravel-tempered ware from (602).

5.5 At least 16 contexts appear to date to the Medieval period and wares were encountered across all the trenches with pottery.

#### 6 Post-medieval

6.1 Post-medieval to modern pottery featured in all the trenches and at least 19 contexts

can be dated to this phase.

## **7 Summary**

7.1 The assemblage shows at least two, possibly three discrete phases of activity dating to the Iron Age, later Iron Age-early Roman period and late Roman period. From the later 12th century onwards there appears to be a more or less continuous sequence with pottery spanning the entire period through to modern times.

## **8 Statement of potential**

8.1 The later Prehistoric and Roman evidence is of particular interest as activity of this date has not been previously documented from the locality. The Roman assemblage appears to be quite conservative but probably typical of the later 3rd to early 4th century. The later prehistoric assemblage is very small and only further work can confirm whether these are isolated finds or part of a larger assemblage.

## **9 Further work**

9.1 The later Prehistoric and Roman wares would warrant a brief report on their own merit if no further archaeological work were to take place. The current and any future Medieval pottery would benefit from study by a specialist more familiar with pottery of this period from Bristol and compared with other assemblages from the City.

9.2 If further work on the site is to take place it is recommended that the Medieval and earlier assemblages are analysed in full and considered within the context of both the site and the region.

Table 1: Summary of pottery from Bedminster (BSMR21730)

Tr	Cont	LPREH	Roman	Med	LMed/PM	Tot No	Tot wt	PMed	Date
1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	Pmed
1	105	0	1	0	1	2	17	X	Pmed
2	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	Pmed
4	400	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	?late Med
4	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	Pmed
4	404	0	5	21	0	26	354	0	C13-15th
4	406	0	5	3	0	8	39	0	C13-15th
5	500	0	0	0	1	1	6	X	Pmed
5	504	0	1	10	0	11	99	0	C13-15th
6	600	0	4	2	0	6	32	0	Pmed
6	602	0	2	11	1	14	152	0	16th+
6	603	0	4	9	0	13	286	0	C12-13th
7	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	Pmed/mod
7	703	0	2	16	0	18	222	0	C13-14th
7	704	0	2	0	0	2	7	0	C3-C4
7	707	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	C15-16
8	US	0	0	2	0	2	21	X	Pmed
8	802	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	C12-13
8	803	0	0	1	0	1	11	0	C12-14
8	805	0	0	0	3	3	20	X	C17th+
8	808	0	0	2	0	2	8	0	?Med
8	809	0	2	4	0	6	25	0	C13-14th
8	811	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	Pmed
8	812	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	Pmed
9	us	0	13	6	0	19	190	X	Pmed
9	902	0	6	31	0	37	310	0	C12-13th
9	904	0	2	0	0	2	9	0	C3-C4
9	905	0	28	0	0	28	545	0	C4
9	907	0	0	1	0	1	25	0	C13-14th
9	908	0	33	0	0	33	565	0	late C3-C4
9	909	0	5	0	0	5	145	0	late C3-C4
9	910	0	3	0	0	3	129	0	late C3-C4
9	912	0	5	0	0	5	76	0	C3-C4
9	923	0	0	3	0	3	34	0	C13-15th
9	938	0	12	0	0	12	93	0	late C3-C4
9	939	0	1	0	6	7	42	0	?late Med
9	940	0	0	4	0	4	66	0	C13-14th
9	941	0	9	0	0	9	63	0	C4
9	942	0	2	9	0	11	93	0	C12-13th
9	944	0	1	2	0	3	28	0	C12-13th
9	945	0	0	7	0	7	252	0	C12-13th
9	951	8	0	0	0	8	56	0	1st BC-AD
9	962	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	Pmed
9	967	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	Pmed
9	971	0	0	0	2	2	13	0	?late Med
9	973	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	Iron Age
9	979	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	Pmed
9	999	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	Pmed
9	1939	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	Pmed
10	US	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	Pmed/mod
10	1009	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	Pmed/mod
10	1011	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	Pmed/mod
10	1014	0	0	1	0	1	33	0	C13-15th
TOTAL		9	148	146	16	319	4088	0	

## Appendix 2

Assessment of the Environmental Remains

(forthcoming)

## Appendix 3

### Assessment of the Animal Bone



# AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ANIMAL BONE FROM AN EVALUATION AT THE MAIL MARKETING SITE, BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL (BRSMG 2003/60).

*L. Higbee*

*October 2003*

## **Aims of the assessment**

The main aims of the assessment are to quantify the assemblage in terms of species, preservation state and zooarchaeologically significant information (i.e. age and mensural data) in order to inform any future mitigation strategy.

## **Quantity and provenance of material**

A small assemblage of animal bone, totalling 2,732 grams, was recovered from the site during the normal course of hand-excavation this material is quantified in table 1 below. Bone was recovered from all but trench 3 and the majority of fragments are from contexts assigned to the medieval period.

## **Range and variety of material**

Approximately 54.8% of bone fragments could be identified to species and a further 45.2% could be assigned to general size categories, these fragments are mostly undiagnostic shaft fragments, ribs and vertebrae. In common with most archaeological animal bone assemblages from Britain the majority of identified fragments belong to domestic species in particular the three main livestock species (table 1). The assemblage is briefly described below by period.

Species	Romano-British	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Undated	Total
Cattle	2	11	1	7	21
Sheep/goat	1	14	4	7	26
Goat	-	-	-	1	1
Pig	1	-	-	-	1
Horse	1	3	1	-	5
Dog	-	-	-	5	5
Cat	-	-	-	1	1
Chicken	-	1	1	1	3
Cattle-sized	5	15	2	5	27
Sheep-sized	4	11	2	8	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>115</b>

Table 1. Quantity and provenance of material by species (or NISP) and general size categories.

### *Romano-British*

The Romano-British assemblage comes from 6 separate contexts located within trench 9. Cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse have all been positively identified. Cattle is represented by two mandibles one of which is from a calf under 5-6 months of age.

### *Medieval*

The largest stratified collection from the evaluation is medieval in date and comes from 13 separate contexts located in trenches 4-9. Bones from the two main livestock

species, that is cattle and sheep/goat are common and in addition horse and a single chicken bone were also identified. One of the horse bones shows clear signs of spavin, a joint disease that is usually associated with traction.

#### *Post-medieval*

Sheep/goat bones are common in the small assemblage from Post-medieval contexts (trenches 4, 7 and 8-9). Other species identified include cattle, horse and chicken.

#### *Undated*

A relatively large quantity of bone was recovered during the initial machining of trenches. Cattle and sheep/goat bones are common and other species identified include goat, dog, cat and chicken. The goat horn core comes from context (700) and cut marks were noted around its base. Cat is represented by a single humerus and dog by several bones from a small, gracile individual from context (1000).

### **Condition of material**

Each fragment was graded on a scale from 1-5 with 1 representing excellent and 5 representing poor bone preservation. The majority of fragments from all phases are well-preserved falling into categories 1 and 2 (table 2). The only exception to this is the Romano-British assemblage which has a greater proportion of poorly preserved fragments.

In addition to the above a small number (c.3.5%) of fragments were noted with canid gnaw marks and butchery marks were noted on 13% of fragments, mostly cattle bones from the medieval and undated assemblages.

Preservation state	Romano-British	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Undated	Total
1	30.1	42.1	25	45.7	41.9
2	-	49.1	43.8	34.3	43.6
3	30.1	7	31.2	20	13.7
4	38.5	1.8	-	-	0.8
5	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 2.** Preservation state of assemblage expressed as a percentage of the total number of fragments by period. 1= excellent preservation and 5= extremely poor preservation.

### **Means of collecting the data**

The entire assemblage was subjected to assessment by rapidly scanning and the following information recorded; species, skeletal element, age related features, completeness for biometric analysis, as well as more general observations on butchery, taphonomy and pathology. This information was entered into a database and is available in the site archive. For a full description of the methods considered in the assessment of this assemblage the reader is referred to Davis (1992).

### **Statement of potential for further analysis**

Assessment of the animal bone recovered from the evaluation suggests that conditions are favourable for the preservation of bone. This is reflected in the high frequency of fragments that could be identified to species, the recovery of fragile bird bones and the number of specimens suitable for more detailed study (table 3). The recovered

assemblage with perhaps the exception of the material from initial machining (i.e. undated), should be incorporated with any material recovered from further excavation at the site. More detailed study of a larger assemblage has the potential to inform on the nature of the pastoral economy, dietary preferences and the size and conformation of livestock species.

Period	Age	Mensural	Total
Romano-British	4	2	6
Medieval	17	6	23
Post-Medieval	2	2	4
Undated	8	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>45</b>

**Table 3.** Quantity of more detailed (or zooarchaeologically significant) information available for further study.

## References

Davis, S. J. M. 1992 A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites. *Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report No 19/92*

# Mail Marketing Site, Bedminster, Bristol 2003: animal bone assessment data

POCAS	Context	Trench	Phase	Taxon	Element	Age	Mca	Gnaw	Pres	Butchery	Path	Comments
	100	1	Undated	unid					3			
	200	2	Undated	csz	ul				2			
	200	2	Undated	?fec	hum				3			shaft only
	200	2	Undated	caf	max				1			
	200	2	Undated	ssz	lb				2			small frag
	404	4	Med	csz	rib				1			calcined
	404	4	Med	ssz	vert	y			2			
	404	4	Med	ssz	rib				2			
1	404	4	Med	oc	to	y	y		1			
1	404	4	Med	oc	fem	y			2	ch		
1	404	4	Med	oc	rad	y	y		2	ch		
	406	4	Pmed	bird	lb				2			
	406	4	Pmed	ssz	rib				2			
	406	4	Pmed	ssz	lb				2			
1	500	5	Undated	oc	to				1			incisor
1	500	5	Undated	ssz	scap	y			2			perinatal
	504	5	Med	csz	pel				2			
1	600	6	Undated	b	to				3			frag
	600	6	Undated	b	mt				2			shaft frag
	600	6	Undated	csz	sk				3			frag
1	602	6	Med	b	hum	y			1	ch		
1	602	6	Med	b	pcl				1			
1	602	6	Med	oc	to	y	y		1			m3
	602	6	Med	oc	to				1			upper
	602	6	Med	oc	rad				1			shaft frag
	602	6	Med	b	hc				2			basal frag
	602	6	Med	csz	lb				2			small shaft frag
	602	6	Med	csz	rib				2			frag
1	602	6	Med	b	fem	y			2	ch/cut		
	602	6	Med	b	mc				2	ch		
	603	6	Med	csz	rib				2			
	603	6	Med	csz	rib				2			
	603	6	Med	ssz	rib				2			
1	603	6	Med	eq	scap	y			1			
	603	6	Med	csz	lb				3			shaft frag

**Mail Marketing Site, Bedminster, Bristol 2003: animal bone assessment data**

	603	6	Med	csz	vert	y			2			
	603	6	Med	oc	hum	y			2			
	603	6	Med	oc	fem				2	cut		
1	603	6	Med	eq	p3	y	y		1			
1	603	6	Med	eq	car				1		mild case of spavin	
	700	7	Undated	b	to				1			
	700	7	Undated	oc	max				1			
	700	7	Undated	ssz	vert				2			
	700	7	Undated	ssz	rib				2			
1	700	7	Undated	b	p2	y			1	cut		
	700	7	Undated	csz	ul				3			
1	700	7	Undated	oc	p3	y			1			
	700	7	Undated	oc	mc			y	2			
	700	7	Undated	cal	hc				2	cut		parallel cuts near base
1	703	7	Med	oc	to	y	y		1			
1	703	7	Med	ssz	mc	y			1			
	703	7	Med	ssz	lb				1			
	707	7	Pmed	unid					2			small charred frag
	800	8	Undated	ssz	lb				2	cut		
	800	8	Undated	csz	rib				2			
	800	8	Undated	unid					3			
	800	8	Undated	bird	lb				3			
1	802	8	Med	b	scap				2			
	802	8	Med	csz	rib				2			
	805	8	Pmed	b	mt				2			
	805	8	Pmed	csz	ul				2			
	809	8	Pmed	oc	vert				1	ch		axis vertebra
	809	8	Pmed	csz	pel				2			
	812	8	Pmed	oc	fem	y			2			
1	812	8	Pmed	oc	to				1			incisor
1	900	9	Undated	oc	p1	y			1			
	900	9	Undated	ssz	max				2			
	900	9	Undated	ssz	cal				3			
	900	9	Undated	csz	lb				2			
1	902	9	Med	oc	p1	y			1			SF 18
1	902	9	Med	b	p2	y			1			

Mail Marketing Site, Bedminster, Bristol 2003: animal bone assessment data

1	902	9	Med	bird	cora	y	y		1			gag sized
1	902	9	Med	b	to	y			1			m1/2
	902	9	Med	ssz	scap				3			
	902	9	Med	ssz	rib				2			
	902	9	Med	ssz	rib				2			
	902	9	Med	b	man				3			frag ramus from immature individual
	902	9	Med	oc	fem				1			
	902	9	Med	oc	rad			y	2			
	902	9	Med	oc	tib				2	ch		
	903	9	Undated	oc	to				1			upper molar
	903	9	Undated	ssz	tib				3			
1	905	9	RoB	b	man	y			3			surface concretions/dp4
	905	9	RoB	csz	lb				3			
	905	9	RoB	csz	sac				3			surface concretions
	905	9	RoB	s	to				1			canine
	905	9	RoB	csz	rib				2			
	906	9	Undated	b	to				1			p3
	907	9	Med	csz	pel				2			
	907	9	Med	csz	rib				2			
	908	9	RoB	csz	scs				1			
	908	9	RoB	ssz	lb				2			
	908	9	RoB	csz	sk				2			small frags orbit
	908	9	RoB	ssz	rad	y			3			calcined
1	910	9	RoB	ssz	man	y	y		1			male canine
	910	9	RoB	ssz	lb				2	ch		
1	912	9	RoB	b	man	y			3			surface concretions/m1 at E
	938	9	RoB	oc	to				1			upper molar
	939	9	Med	csz	rib			y	1			
	939	9	Med	b	to				1			upper molar
	939	9	Med	oc	to				1			upper molar
	939	9	Med	unid	sk				1			small frag
	940	9	Med	csz	rib				2	cut		
	940	9	Med	ssz	rib				2			charred
	940	9	Med	ssz	lb				2			
	940	9	Med	ssz	sk				2			frag parietal
1	941	9	RoB	eq	to		y		1			

**Mai! Marketing Site, Bedminster, Bristol 2003: animal bone assessment data**

	942	9	Med	unid	lb				4			small poorly pres frag
	944	9	Med	b	man				1			frag ascending ramus
	945	9	Med	csz	rib				1			
	945	9	Med	csz	lb				3			
1	967	9	Pmed	eq	to		y		1			
1	1000	10	Undated	caf	fem	y	y		1			small gracile
1	1000	10	Undated	caf	tib	y	y		1			small gracile
1	1000	10	Undated	caf	cal	y	y		1			small gracile
	1000	10	Undated	caf	sac				1			small gracile
	1000	10	Undated	unid					3			
	1021	10	Undated	b	hum			y	1	ch		organic staining
1	1021	10	Undated	b	pel				1	ch		organic staining
1	1910	9	Undated	oc	man	y	y		1			
1	1939	9	Pmed	oc	tib	y	y		1			



## Appendix 4

### Assessment of Small Finds

## Glass and Stone Objects

by Jane Bircher BA AMA

**Tr. 9 (912) SF8.** Roman glass paste melon bead. The pale turquoise glossy surface is heavily abraded, almost entirely exposing the glass paste core. Beads of this type occur mainly in contexts dated 70-140 A.D. Maximum diameter 19 mm, height 14 mm, weight 4 g.



SF8 – Melon Bead

**Tr. 9 (902) SF15.** Oolitic limestone (Bath stone) weight. High-domed, almost conical shape with a vertical, more-or-less round hole tapering towards the top. The shape is unusual for a spindle whorl and has more in common with (lead) fishing weights of the Roman period and later. Now in two pieces (ancient break) the smaller piece and the side from which it is detached are slightly pink. Although from a Medieval context, this object could equally well be Roman. Max. diameter 33 mm, height 23 mm, weight 26 g.



SF15 – Limestone Weight

## Appendix 5

Assessment of Geoarchaeology  
(forthcoming)

## Appendix 6

### Assessment of the Coins

## Coins

By David Etheridge MA

Two coins were recovered from the site, SF10 from context **805** and SF17 from context **908**. Both the coins were provisionally considered to be of Romano-British type.

### 1 Coin SF10

SF10 is a sub-circular coin of silver, measuring 12 mm diameter. No surface detail is visible, and it is likely this coin has been clipped. The general thickness of the metal suggests a Roman coin, which at this diameter would be placed in the latter half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

### 2 Coin SF17

SF17 is a circular copper alloy coin of 17 mm diameter. It is stamped in relief on both the obverse and reverse. The obverse is decorated with the right profile bust of a clean-shaven emperor, wearing a double diadem, surrounded by a largely illegible inscription. From the X-ray, the abbreviated letters AVG can be read, signifying 'Augustus', i.e. emperor. Part of the inscription could also read THEOD, i.e. 'Theodosius'.

There is no image on the reverse, but a central 2 or 3 line inscription, surrounded by a further inscription around the edge of the coin. The central inscription could read in part 'MULT V'.

The general shape, design and layout of the coin suggest a minting date in the latter half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. If correctly identified, the inscription on the obverse would imply a coin of the Emperor Theodosius I (378-395 A.D.).



Above SF17 - Roman copper alloy coin - Obverse

## Appendix 7

### General Finds Catalogue

## General Finds Catalogue

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
01	105	CBM		1	15	Post-medieval
01	100	CTP	Partial bowl	1	2	Post-medieval
01	100	Pottery	Includes redwares, glazed stonewares, Bristol/Staffs combed slip ware and 1 x fragment of porcelaineous tea cup with gold leaf and transfer print decoration	5	39	Post-medieval
01	105	Pottery	2 x sherds of medieval green glazed wares and 3 x post-medieval wares including 1 x fragment of flower pot and 2 x glazed redwares	5	28	Post-medieval
01	100	Flint	Partial blade	1	1	Post-medieval



<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
01	100	Bone		1	5	Post-medieval
01	105	CTP	Stem fragment	1	3	Post-medieval
02	200	Bone	Includes 2 x jaw fragments	6	28	Post-medieval
02	200	CTP	3 stem fragments 2 stem with spur (1 made by Samuel Richards)	5	16	Post-medieval
02	200	Pottery	Includes 2 x possible medieval body sherds with external green glaze and 5 x sherds of post-medieval wares including redwares and a fragment of china plate with gold leaf decoration	9	207	Post-medieval
02	200	Shell	Clam	1	2	Post-medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
04	406	Pottery	Includes 3 x Romano-British sherds, 4 x medieval sherds - one of which green glazed and 2 x post-medieval sherds including 1 x fragment with external brown slip	9	37	Post-medieval
04	404	Technical Residue	1 x fragment of slag	1	30	Medieval
04	404	Shell	Mussel	2	1	Medieval
04	403	Pottery	2 x post-medieval redwares with internal brown glaze	2	26	Post-medieval
04	404	Pottery	Includes 25 x medieval sherds, 14 of which glazed, 2 with applied fingerprint decoration and 11 x unglazed coarse wares. Also includes 1 x possibly residual Romano-British black burnished basal sherd	26	352	Medieval
04	400	Pottery	1 x abraded medieval green glazed body sherd, internally oxidised	1	6	Post-medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
04	406	Bone		4	6	Medieval
04	404	Bone	Includes 1 x tooth	18	114	Medieval
04	404	Charcoal		1	2	Medieval
04	400	CTP	Stem fragments	2	4	Post-medieval
05	500	CTP	4 stems (1 decorated) 1 stem with spur 1 stem with partial bowl	6	22	Post-medieval
05	500	Shell	Oyster	1	3	Post-medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
05	500	Bone	Includes 2 x teeth	4	2	Post-medieval
05	504	Bone		3	24	Medieval
05	500	Flint	Possible road material	1	3	Post-medieval
05	504	Pottery	Includes green glazed wares and coarse wares	11	9	Medieval
05	500	Pottery	Includes 1 x medieval green glazed sherd, and post-medieval wares including stoneware, yellow slipped earthenwares and blue transfer printed wares	13	115	Post-medieval
06	602	Pottery	Includes 2 x possible Romano-British sherds and 12x medieval sherds including green glazed and coarse wares, 1 x post-medieval red ware	15	151	Post-medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
06	600	CTP	2 stem fragments 1 stem with partial bowl 1 partial bowl	4	11	Post-medieval
06	600	Flint	1 possible scraper 1 piece of chert (possible partial blade) 1 possible road material	3	7	Post-medieval
06	601	Stone	Marble (possible tile)	1	168	Unknown
06	603	Pottery	Includes 4 x possible Romano-British sherds 1 x fragment with lattice decoration and 1 x fragment of ?colour coat and 10 x medieval sherds including green glazed and coarse wares 1 x tripod foot with punched decoration	14	289	Medieval
06	600	Pottery	Includes 8 x fragments of ?medieval green glazed wares and post-medieval wares including redwares, Bristol/Staffs combed slip wares and tin glazed earthenwares	20	183	Post-medieval
06	603	Technical Residue	Metal slag	1	15	Medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
06	603	Bone	Includes 1 x burnt bone fragment	53	486	Medieval
06	600	Bone	Includes 1 x tooth and 1 x long bone with butchery marks	3	60	Post-medieval
06	603	Heat affected stone		1	1	Medieval
06	602	Bone	Includes 1 x tooth	11	438	Post-medieval
07	700	Metalwork	1 x nail - square head 1 x washer (?) 1 x fixing plate	3	28	Post-medieval
07	700	CTP	22 stems (2 black pos fire damage) 1 stem with spur 3 partial bowls	26	60	Post-medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
07	703	Shell	Mussel	2	1	Medieval
07	700	Shell	1 x oyster 1 x snail	2	10	Post-medieval
07	700	Technical Residue	1 piece tap slag 3 pieces vesicular 2 pieces metal slag 1 piece glass slag	7	335	Post-medieval
07	707	Pottery	Post-medieval earthenware with dark green glaze	1	1	Post-medieval
07	703	Pottery	Includes 3 x possible Romano-British black burnished and colour coat sherds and 15 x medieval fragments including green glazed and coarse wares	18	219	Medieval
07	708	Bone		2	1	Unknown



<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
07	700	Pottery	Post-medieval sherds including Bristol/Staffs slip ware, stonewares, Delft tin glazed earthenwares and blue transfer printed wares	103	1256	Post-medieval
07	700	Bone	Includes 1 x jaw fragment, 1 x tooth and 1 x horn core with butchery marks	14	87	Post-medieval
07	705	CTP	Stem	1	5	Unknown
07	703	Bone	Includes 1 x tooth	3	11	Medieval
07	700	CBM	Roof tile	1	128	Post-medieval
07	707	Bone	1 x burnt bone fragment	1	1	Post-medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
07	704	Pottery	Includes 1 x black burnished ware and 1 x grey ware rim - Romano-British	2	7	Romano-British
08	805	Technical Residue	Metal slag	2	12	Post-medieval
08	805	Shell	Mussel	3	1	Post-medieval
08	809	CTP	Stem	1	2	Medieval
08	809	CBM		1	6	Medieval
08	800	CBM		2	24	Post-medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
08	810	Technical Residue	Metal slag	1	129	Unknown
08	800	CTP	Stem	2	3	Post-medieval
08	812	Bone	Includes 1 x tooth	2	1	Post-medieval
08	809	Bone		5	58	Medieval
08	805	Bone	Includes 1 x burnt fragment	10	42	Post-medieval
08	802	Bone		2	37	Medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
08	800	Bone		13	67	Post-medieval
08	800	Clay	Bottle stopper (?)	1	4	Post-medieval
08	802	Pottery	1 x medieval coarse ware	1	10	Medieval
08	803	Pottery	1 x medieval coarse ware fragment	1	11	Medieval
08	800	Pottery	Includes 4 x medieval sherds green glazed and coarse wares and post-medieval sherds including glazed redwares, yellow slipware, Bristol/Staffs combed slipware, stonewares, whitewares and blue transfer printed wares	22	215	Post-medieval
08	805	Pottery	Includes 4 x medieval green glazed wares and post-medieval sherds which include blue transfer printed wares and whitewares	7	24	Post-medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
08	809	Pottery	Includes 2 x Romano-British black burnished wares. 2 x possible medieval coarse wares and 2 x sherds of redwares	6	22	Medieval
08	811	Pottery	1 x post-medieval glazed redware	1	9	Post-medieval
08	812	Pottery	1 x medieval green glazed ware and 1 x post-medieval glazed redware	2	21	Post-medieval
09	942	Bone		1	8	Medieval
09	906	Bone	Tooth	1	4	Unknown
09	907	Bone		2	41	Medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
09	908	Bone	Includes 1 x burnt fragment	11	59	Romano-British
09	910	Bone	Includes part of jaw with teeth in-situ, 3 x teeth and fragments of skull	10	69	Romano-British
09	912	Bone	Includes 1 x jaw fragment and 3 x teeth	5	68	Romano-British
09	938	Bone	Tooth	1	1	Romano-British
09	939	Bone	Includes teeth and fragments of skull	4	53	Medieval
09	905	Bone	Includes part of jaw	12	223	Romano-British

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
09	941	Bone	Tooth	1	28	Romano-British
09	942	Pottery	Coarsewares	11	94	Medieval
09	944	Bone	1 x bone with evidence of butchery	1	37	Medieval
09	945	Bone		2	25	Medieval
09	940	Bone	Includes 1 x long bone with butchery marks	4	33	Medieval
09	903	Bone		5	16	Unknown



<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
09	902	Bone	Includes teeth, long bones and 1 x burnt fragment	27	151	Medieval
09	941	Pottery	Includes black burnished and greywares	9	62	Romano-British
09	940	Pottery	Includes green glazed wares and coarse wares	4	36	Medieval
09	944	Pottery	3 x coarsewares	3	27	Medieval
09	945	Pottery	Coarsewares	7	253	Medieval
09	951	Pottery	Coarsewares	8	55	1st BC-AD

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
09	962	Pottery	1 x fragment of unglazed redware	1	6	Post-medieval
09	967	Pottery	3 x post-medieval glazed redwares	3	100	Post-medieval
09	971	Pottery	2 x possible medieval sherds	2	12	Medieval
09	973	Pottery	1 x earthenware	1	4	Iron Age
09	979	Pottery	1 x blue transfer printed ware	1	8	Post-medieval
09	999	Pottery	1 x post-medieval brown glazed stoneware	1	2	Post-medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
09	900	Bone	Includes 1 x jaw fragment and 1 x ?human tarsal	5	41	Post-medieval
09	912	Technical Residue		3	169	Romano-British
09	908	Technical Residue	3 x fragments of slag	3	34	Romano-British
09	900	Metalwork	Nail or pin (no head)	1	2	Post-medieval
09	900	Pottery	Includes 13 x Romano-British greywares, 6 x medieval green glazed wares and post-medieval wares including Westerwaldt decorated stoneware, yellow slip ware, redwares and blue transfer printed wares	27	243	Post-medieval
09	902	Pottery	Includes green glazed wares, coarsewares, 1 x colander body sherd (perforated) - medieval	38	313	Medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
09	904	Pottery	2 x non-diagnostic Romano-British sherds	2	8	Romano-British
09	912	Technical Residue	8 x fragments of slag	8	13	Romano-British
09	905	Pottery	Includes black burnished, greywares and colour coated wares	29	517	Romano-British
09	907	Pottery	1 x medieval green glazed basal sherd with impressed decoration	1	24	Medieval
09	908	Pottery	Includes black burnished wares and greywares	33	568	Romano-British
09	900	CTP	Stem	1	3	Post-medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
09	908	Heat affected clay		1	3	Romano-British
09	909	Pottery	Includes 1 x colour coated ?mortarium rim sherd and 2 x greywares	3	128	Romano-British
09	1910	Bone	Includes fragment of jaw with teeth intact	2	16	Unknown
09	903	CTP	Stem (1 with partial spur)	3	9	Unknown
09	908	Technical residue		1	13	Romano-British
09	905	Technical Residue	Mixed slag	5	163	Romano-British

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
09	902	Technical Residue		4	62	Medieval
09	912	Pottery	Includes 2 x black burnished wares and 3 x greywares	5	76	Romano-British
09	967	CTP	Stem	1	1	Post-medieval
09	923	Pottery	Includes green glazed and coarsewares	3	33	Medieval
09	938	Pottery	Includes black burnished wares, greywares and 1 x possible Samian fragment	12	90	Romano-British
09	939	Pottery	Includes green glazed and redwares	7	42	Medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
09	967	Bone	Tooth	1	32	Post-medieval
09	1939	Bone		1	4	Post-medieval
09	1939	Pottery	Includes 1 x medieval green glazed body sherd and 1 x post-medieval redware	2	10	Post-medieval
09	908	Clinker		1	2	Romano-British
10	1011	Pottery	Includes 2 x redware (glazed) jug fragments and 1 x fragment of dark brown glazed stoneware teapot lid	3	101	Post-medieval
10	1014	Pottery	1 x medieval green glazed pitcher handle fragment	1	32	Medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Find Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
10	1009	Pottery	Includes stonewares and transfer printed wares	4	61	Post-medieval
10	1000	Pottery	Includes post-medieval redwares, glazed yellow slipwares, blue transfer printed wares and whitewares	50	1411	Post-medieval
10	1021	CBM	Roof tile	1	43	Unknown
10	1021	Bone		2	319	Unknown
10	1000	CTP	Stem	1	5	Post-medieval
10	1000	Bone		7	36	Post-medieval



## Appendix 8

### Small Finds Catalogue

## *Small Finds Catalogue*

<i>Context</i>	<i>SF No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
100	24	Glass	Metallic brown sub-spherical glass bead c. 8.5 mm diam	1	1	Unknown
200	22	Copper Alloy	Keyhole escutcheon shaped object with attached tongue or shank, cylindrical in shape	2	1	Unknown
300	6	Silver Plate	1 x fragment of decorated tea caddy or jam spoon. Flower and leaf decoration on concave side of the bowl. Possible hallmarks, bone handle missing. Probable 19th century date	1	13	Unknown
300	21	Copper Alloy	Post-medieval furniture fitting- decorative roundel, possibly part of handle or other fitting, moulded on front face, flattened at rear.	1	5	Post-medieval
404	4	Iron	1 x iron nail, heavily corroded, possible square-sectioned shank. Sub-circular, flattened head.	1	12	Medieval
406	7	Glass	1 x small shard of curved vessel glass 1 mm thick with striations	1	1	Medieval
600	5	Shell	1 x whole nacre (mother of pearl) button, 16 mm in diameter, 4 attachment holes in centre, slight chip on rear face	1	1	Unknown

<i>Context</i>	<i>SF No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
600	14	Copper Alloy, Wood and Iron	1 x fragment from the end of a walking stick, with copper alloy ferrule held in place by iron fitting	1	7	Unknown
602	20	Flint	Very abraded thumb scraper, signs of working around the edges with cortex visible	1	5	Post-medieval
602	19	Bone	Three fragments of bone, 1 x fragment possibly human	3	363	Post-medieval
603	27	Iron	1 x corroded nail	1	5	Medieval
603	44	Iron	1 x shank of iron nail, square in cross-section - corroded	1	5	Medieval
700	2	Copper Alloy	Flat disk of folded copper alloy, central perforation, ?eyelet from tarpaulin.	1	1	Unknown
700	32	Bone	1 x circular bone button with raised edge and four punched holes	1	1	Unknown
700	31	Bone	1 x plain, circular bone button with slightly raised edge and four holes	1	1	Unknown

<i>Context</i>	<i>SF No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
700	1	Copper Alloy	Possible ring bezel - possibly Romano-British in origin	1	1	Unknown
702	3	Copper Alloy	Three fragments of very small copper alloy pin with crimped and coiled head. May be 15th - 17th century in origin	3	1	Unknown
703	39	Iron	1 x small nail/rivet	1	2	Medieval
800	26	Copper Alloy	1 x George VI penny (1936-1952)	1	9	20th Century
802	13	Fired Clay	1 x large fragment of handmade brick	1	611	Medieval
805	10	Silver	Small silver coin, surface detail not legible. Irregular shape, with one squared edge. Approx 15 mm diam, slightly concave on obverse - ?late coin (after 357 A.D) as appears to have low relief	1	1	17th Century +
805	11	Glass	1 x fragment of probable window glass, slight bulge in cross-section	1	1	17th Century +
902	18	Bone	Possible human tarsal	1	2	Medieval

<i>Context</i>	<i>SF No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
902	15	Limestone	Limestone loom weight	1		Medieval
902	16	Sandstone	Decorated hone stone, showing signs of wear on two faces, with two longitudinal grooves on third face. Square in section	1	61	Medieval
905	34	Iron	1 x corroded hobnail	1	1	Romano-British
905	29	Iron	1 x heavily corroded hobnail	1	2	Romano-British
905	42	Glass	7 x shards of clear vessel glass with striations	7	1	Romano-British
908	38	Iron	12 x heavily corroded hobnails	12	29	Romano-British
908	43	Glass	1 x shard of pale green vessel rim (folded)	1	1	Romano-British
908	17	Copper Alloy	Copper Alloy coin, obverse showing head, reverse showing unclear markings, approx 17 mm diameter- Radiate coin possibly 238-300 A.D or Barbarous radiate 270-290 A.D	1	2	Romano-British

<i>Context</i>	<i>SF No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
912	9	Glass	1 x fragment of pale blue glass in good condition, fractured at one end. Possibly part of a cylindrical length of glass, flattened on one side	1	5	Romano-British
912	36	Iron	1 x shank of iron nail, circular in cross section - corroded	1	1	Romano-British
912	8	Glass	Spherical bead with longitudinal incised grooves, pottery or faience. Obvious sign of wear at one end (possibly where leather attachment went). Melon bead - very likely Romano-British	1	1	Romano-British
925	23	Sandstone	Large fragment of possible quern stone	1	2381	Unknown
938	25	Iron	2 x probable hobnails, heavily corroded	2	5	Romano-British
938	35	Iron	5 x iron hobnails	5	5	Romano-British
941	41	Glass	1 x small shard of clear vessel glass with striations	1	1	Romano-British
941	40	Iron	1 x iron nail or rivet, large rounded head with short shank - corroded to bone fragment	1	22	Romano-British

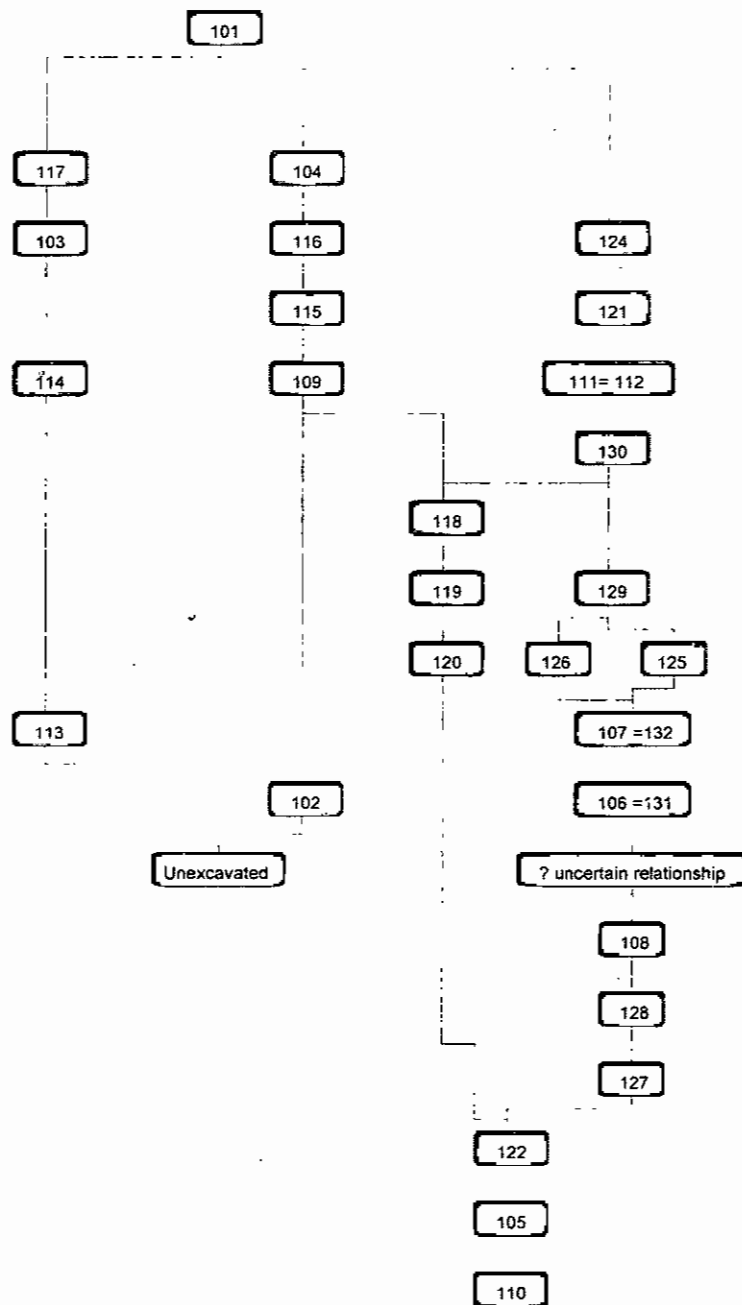
<i>Context</i>	<i>SF No</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
942	33	Iron	1 x small iron nail	1	1	Medieval
942	28	Iron	2 x large iron nails, one with flattened head	2	31	Medieval
945	37	Flint	1 x flint flake showing bulb of percussion - recently fractured	1	1	Medieval
945	30	Sandstone	1 x fragment of micaceous sandstone with one heavily polished face - probable whetstone	1	20	Medieval
U/S	12	Glass	1 x fragment of pale green window glass 1 mm thick	1	1	Unknown

## Appendix 9

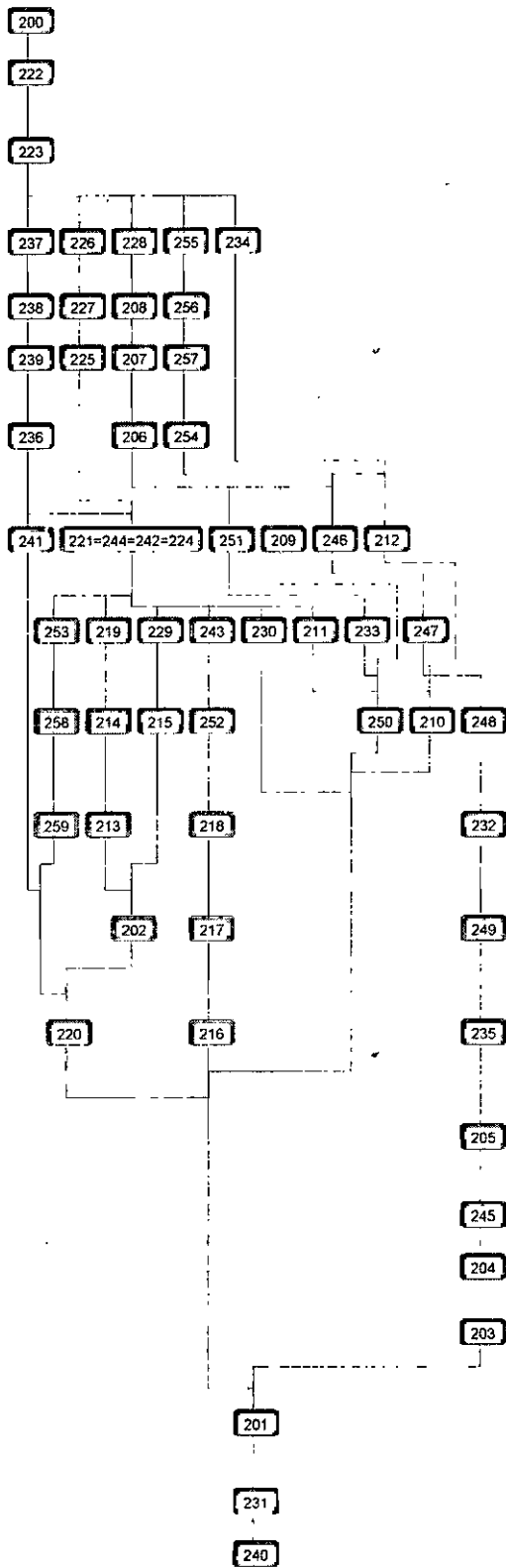
### Harris Matrices of Trenches 1-10



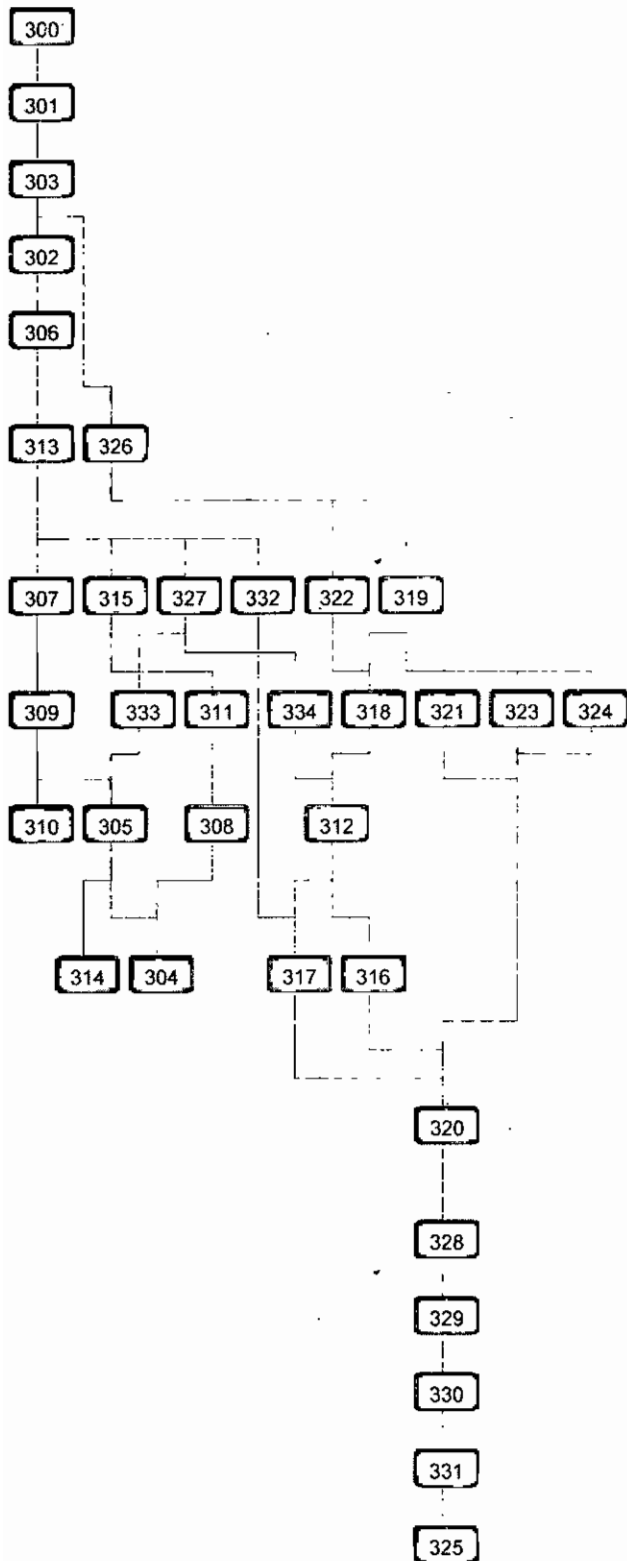
# .1) Trench 1 - Matrix



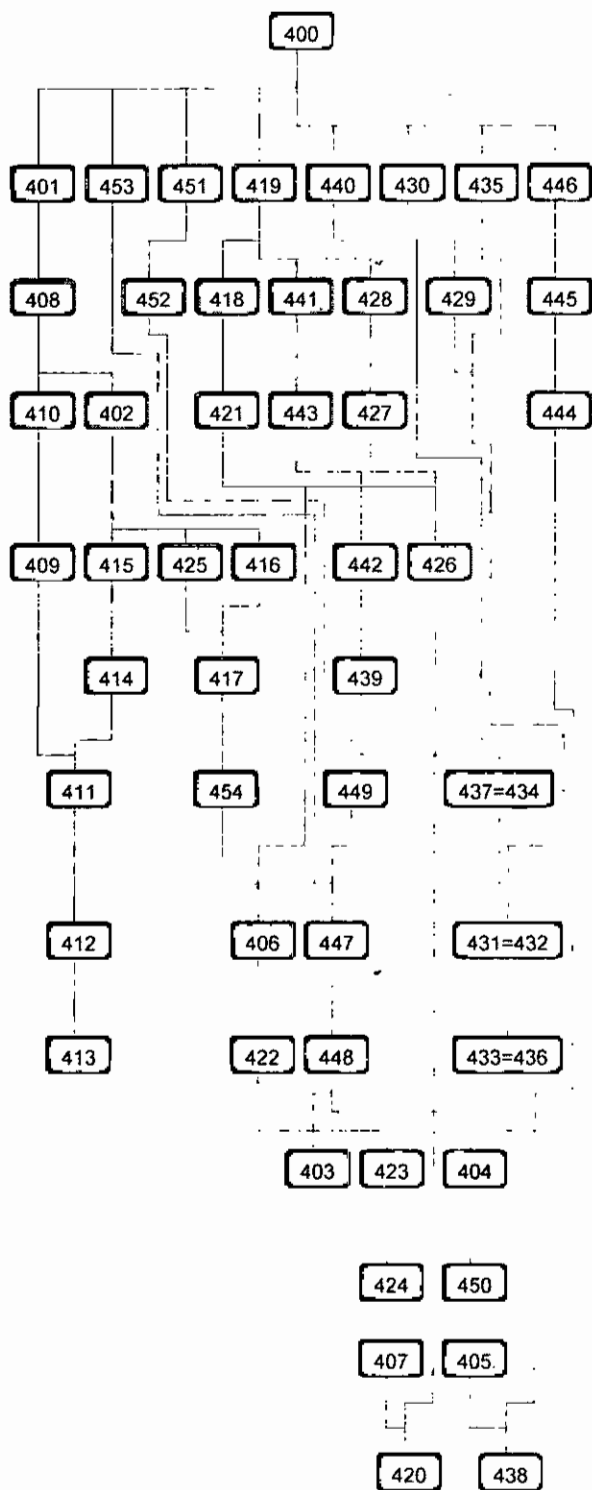
## 2) Trench 2 - Matrix



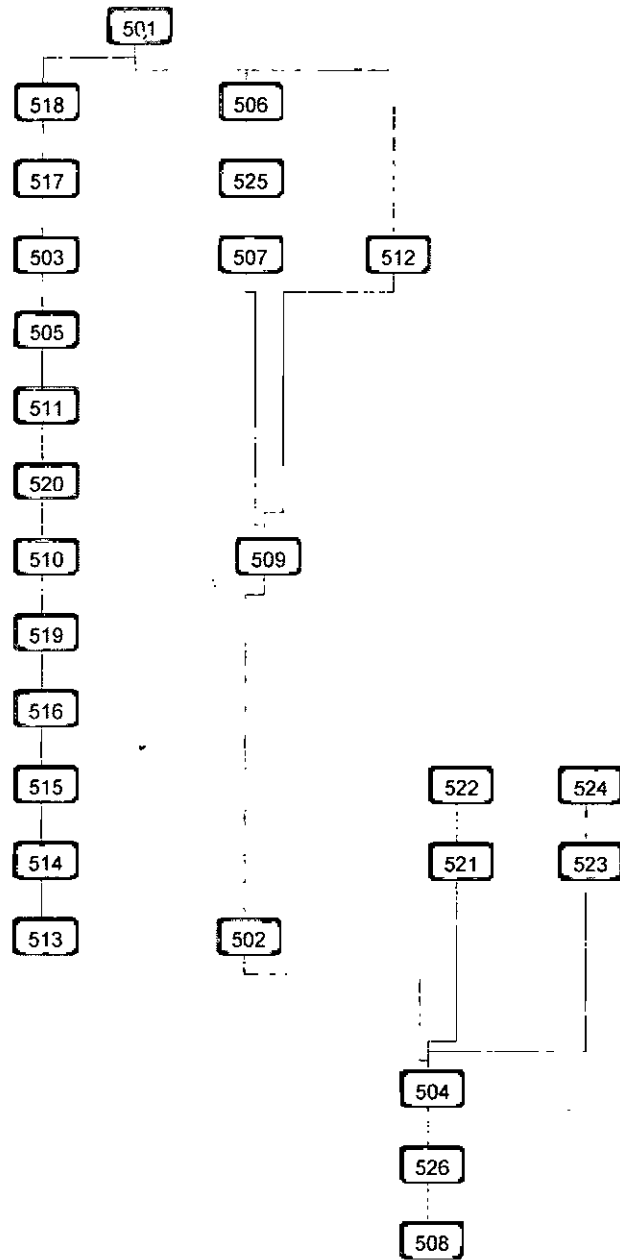
### 3) Trench 3 - Matrix



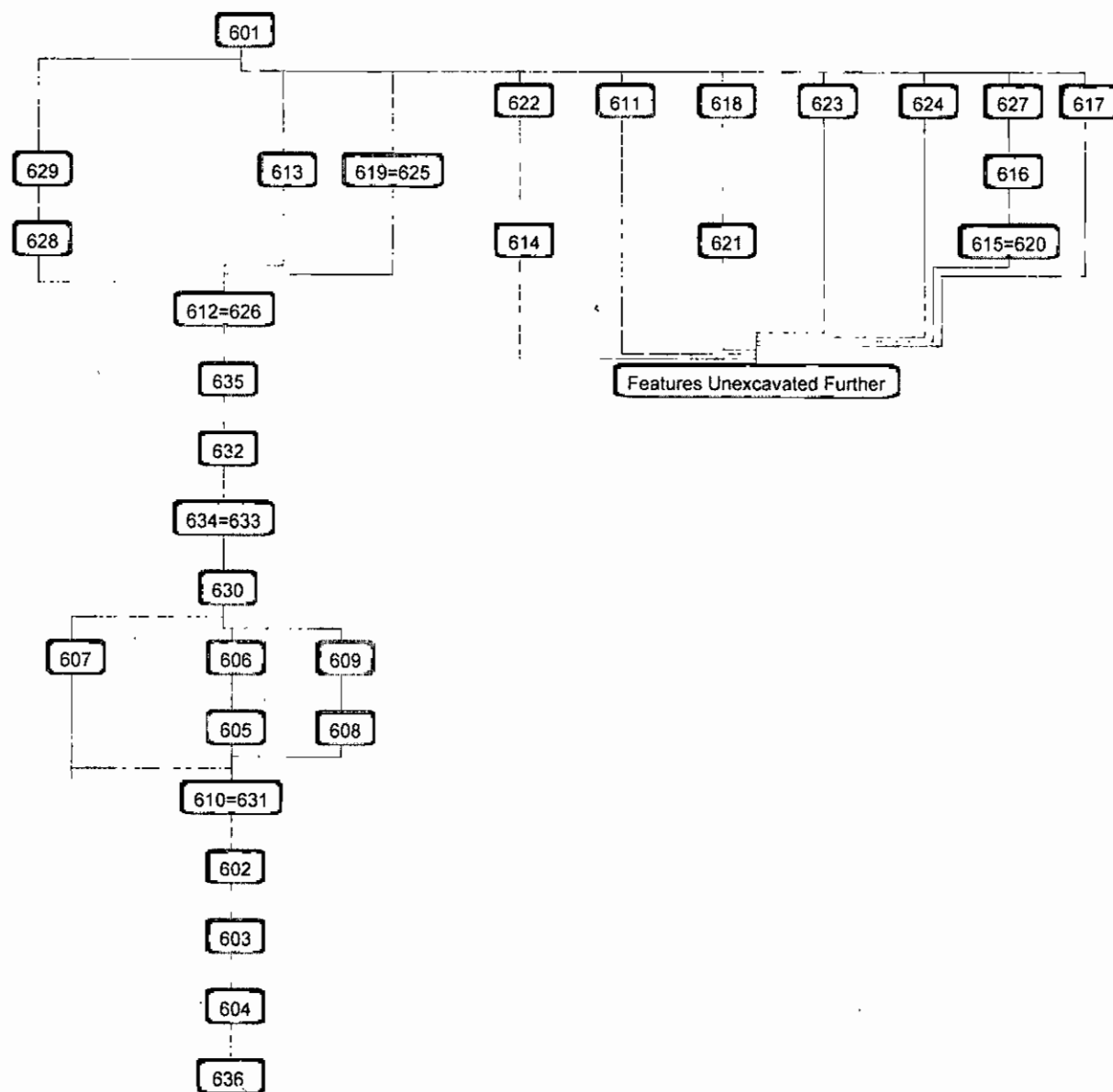
#### 4) Trench 4 - Matrix



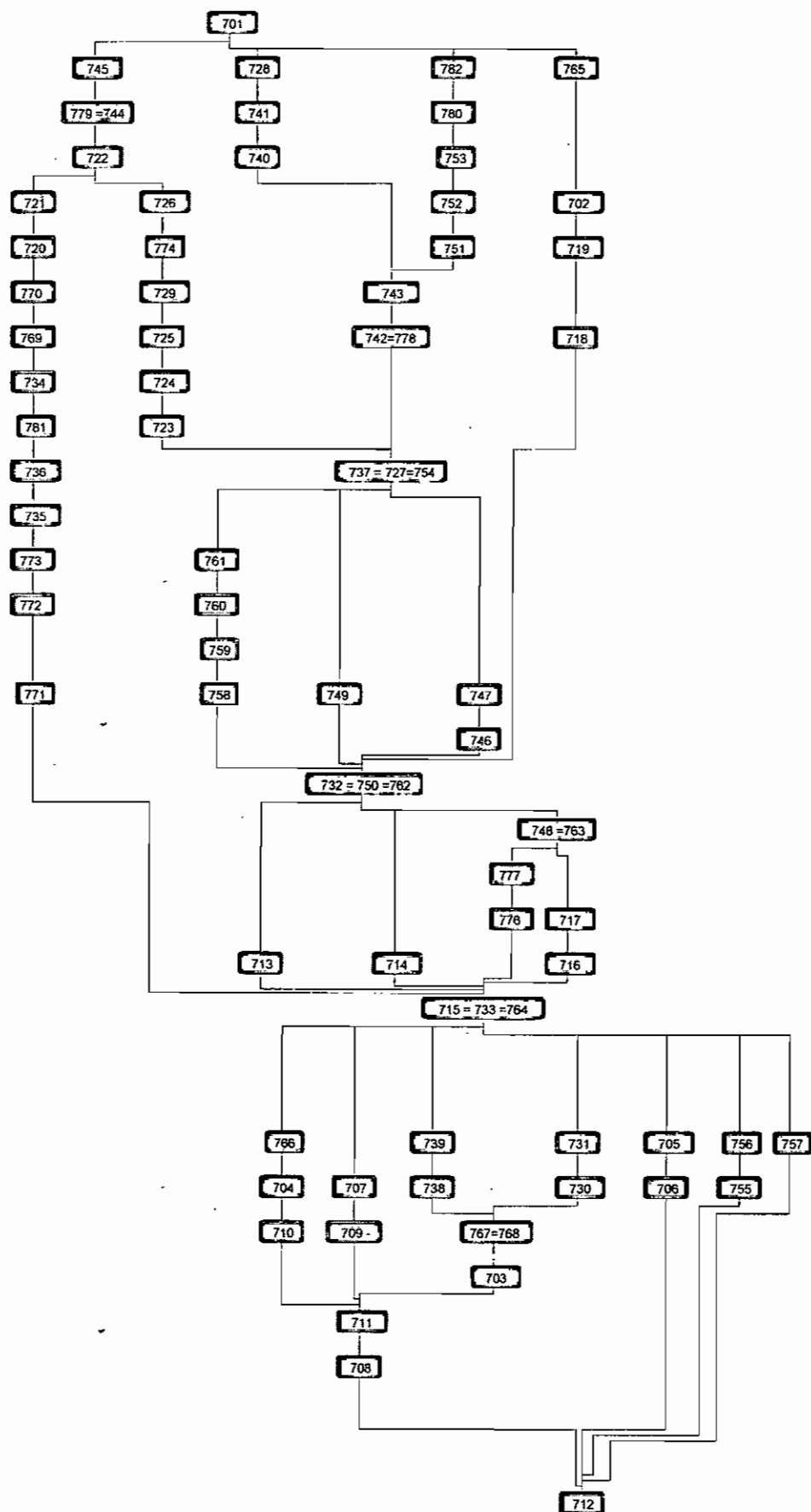
5) Trench 5 - Matrix



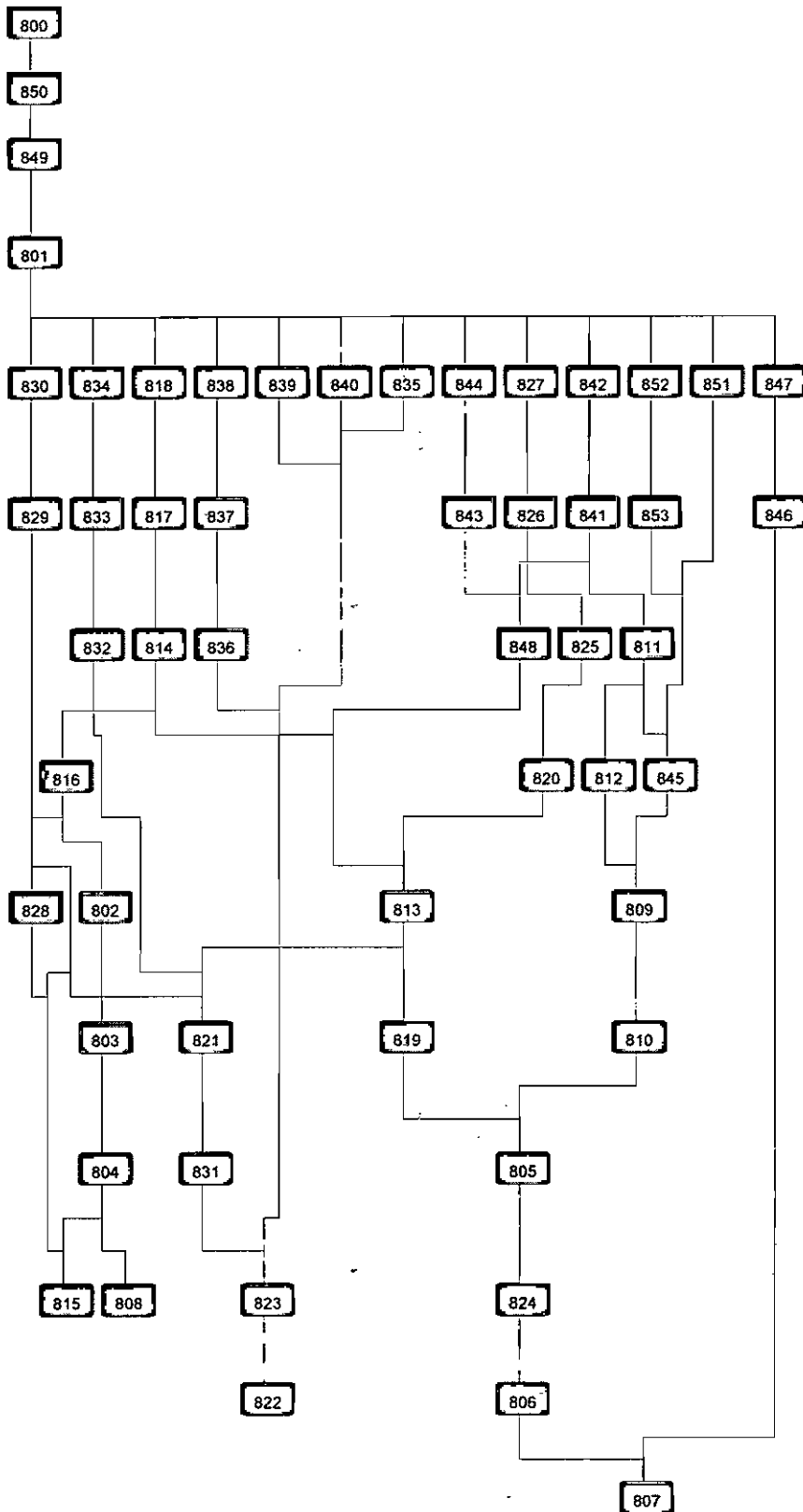
# 6) Trench 6 - Matrix



# 7) Trench 7 - Matrix

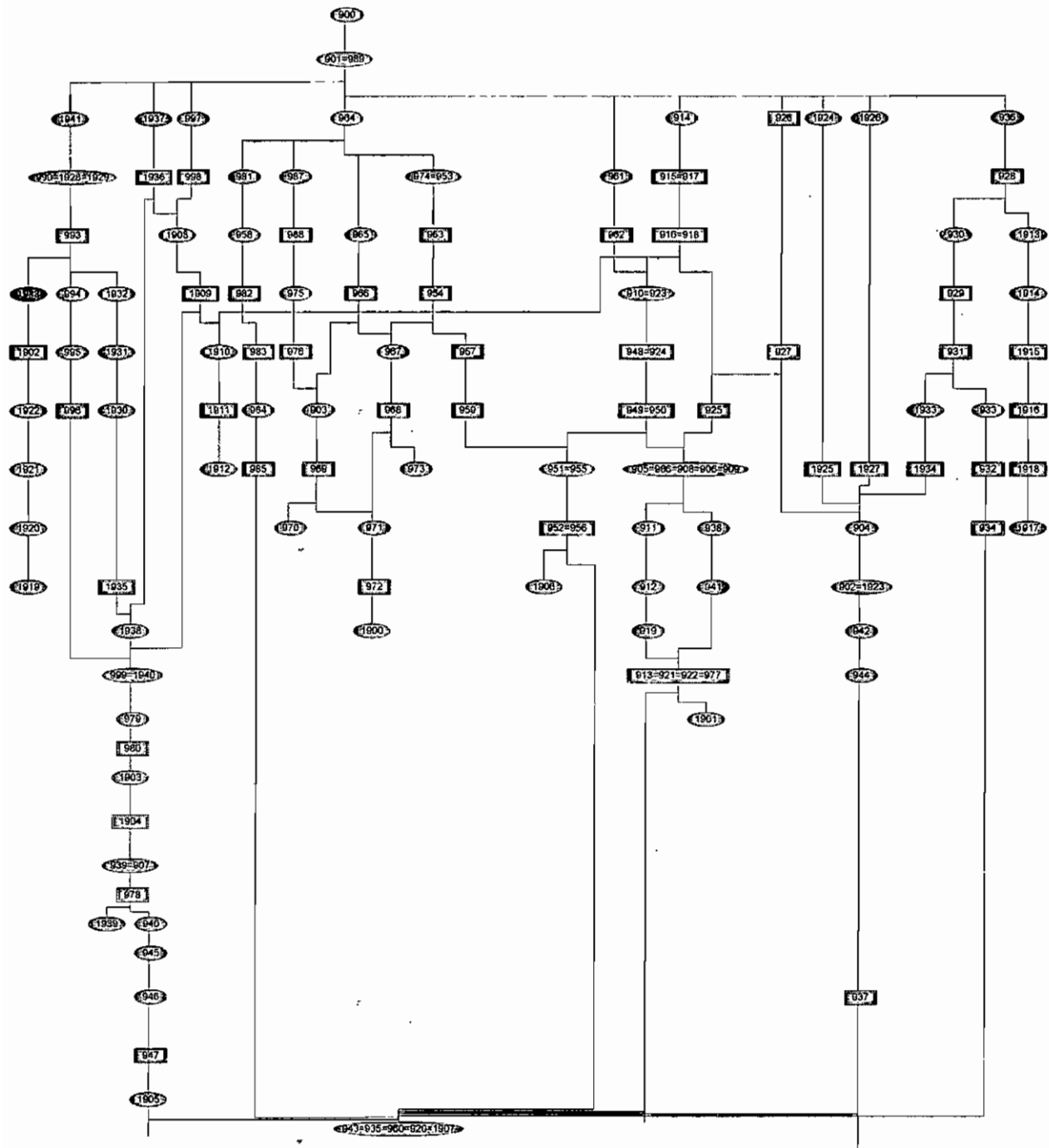


8) Trench 8 - Matrix

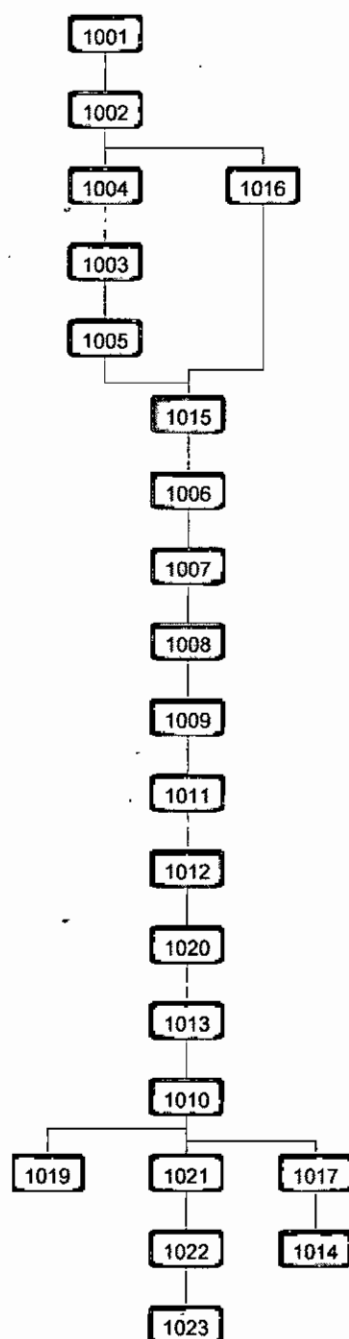




### .9) Trench 9 - Matrix



.10) Trench 10 - Matrix



## Appendix 10

### Pottery Catalogue

## Pottery Catalogue

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
01	100	Includes redwares, glazed stonewares, Bristol/Staffs combed slip ware and 1 x fragment of porcelaineous tea cup with gold leaf and transfer print decoration	5	39	Post-medieval
01	105	2 x sherds of medieval green glazed wares and 3 x post-medieval wares including 1 x fragment of flower pot and 2 x glazed redwares	5	28	Post-medieval
02	200	Includes 2 x possible medieval body sherds with external green glaze and 5 x sherds of post-medieval wares including redwares and a fragment of china plate with gold leaf decoration	9	207	Post-medieval
04	400	1 x abraded medieval green glazed body sherd, internally oxidised	1	6	Post-medieval
04	403	2 x post-medieval redwares with internal brown glaze	2	26	Post-medieval
04	404	Includes 25 x medieval sherds, 14 of which glazed, 2 with applied fingerprint decoration and 11 x unglazed coarse wares. Also includes 1 x possibly residual Romano-British black burnished basal sherd	26	352	Medieval
04	406	Includes 3 x Romano-British sherds, 4 x medieval sherds - one of which green glazed and 2 x post-medieval sherds including 1 x fragment with external brown slip	9	37	Post-medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
05	500	Includes 1 x medieval green glazed sherd, and post-medieval wares including stoneware, yellow slipped earthenwares and blue transfer printed wares	13	115	Post-medieval
05	504	Includes green glazed wares and coarse wares	11	9	Medieval
06	600	Includes 8 x fragments of ?medieval green glazed wares and post-medieval wares including redwares, Bristol/Staffs combed slip wares and tin glazed earthenwares	20	183	Post-medieval
06	602	Includes 2 x possible Romano-British sherds and 12x medieval sherds including green glazed and coarse wares, 1 x post-medieval red ware	15	151	Post-medieval
06	603	Includes 4 x possible Romano-British sherds 1 x fragment with lattice decoration and 1 x fragment of ?colour coat and 10 x medieval sherds including green glazed and coarse wares 1 x tripod foot with punched decoration	14	289	Medieval
07	700	Post-medieval sherds including Bristol/Staffs slip ware, stonewares, Delft tin glazed earthenwares and blue transfer printed wares	103	1256	Post-medieval
07	703	Includes 3 x possible Romano-British black burnished and colour coat sherds and 15 x medieval fragments including green glazed and coarse wares	18	219	Medieval
07	704	Includes 1 x black burnished ware and 1 x grey ware rim - Romano-British	2	7	Romano-British

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
07	707	Post-medieval earthenware with dark green glaze	1	1	Post-medieval
08	800	Includes 4 x medieval sherds green glazed and coarse wares and post-medieval sherds including glazed redwares, yellow slipware, Bristol/Staffs combed slipware, stonewares, whitewares and blue transfer printed wares	22	215	Post-medieval
08	802	1 x medieval coarse ware	1	10	Medieval
08	803	1 x medieval coarse ware fragment	1	11	Medieval
08	805	Includes 4 x medieval green glazed wares and post-medieval sherds which include blue transfer printed wares and whitewares	7	24	Post-medieval
08	809	Includes 2 x Romano-British black burnished wares, 2 x possible medieval coarse wares and 2 x sherds of redwares	6	22	Medieval
08	811	1 x post-medieval glazed redware	1	9	Post-medieval
08	812	1 x medieval green glazed ware and 1 x post-medieval glazed redware	2	21	Post-medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
09	900	Includes 13 x Romano-British greywares, 6 x medieval green glazed wares and post-medieval wares including Westerwaldt decorated stoneware, yellow slip ware, redwares and blue transfer printed wares	27	243	Post-medieval
09	902	Includes green glazed wares, coarsewares, 1 x colander body sherd (perforated) - medieval	38	313	Medieval
09	904	2 x non-diagnostic Romano-British sherds	2	8	Romano-British
09	905	Includes black burnished, greywares and colour coated wares	29	517	Romano-British
09	907	1 x medieval green glazed basal sherd with impressed decoration	1	24	Medieval
09	908	Includes black burnished wares and greywares	33	568	Romano-British
09	909	Includes 1 x colour coated ?mortarium rim sherd and 2 x greywares	3	128	Romano-British
09	912	Includes 2 x black burnished wares and 3 x greywares	5	76	Romano-British

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
09	923	Includes green glazed and coarsewares	3	33	Medieval
09	938	Includes black burnished wares, greywares and 1 x possible Samian fragment	12	90	Romano-British
09	939	Includes green glazed and redwares	7	42	Medieval
09	940	Includes green glazed wares and coarse wares	4	36	Medieval
09	941	Includes black burnished and greywares	9	62	Romano-British
09	942	Coarsewares	11	94	Medieval
09	944	3 x coarsewares	3	27	Medieval
09	945	Coarsewares	7	253	Medieval



<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
09	951	Coarsewares	8	55	1st BC-AD
09	962	1 x fragment of unglazed redware	1	6	Post-medieval
09	967	3 x post-medieval glazed redwares	3	100	Post-medieval
09	971	2 x possible medieval sherds	2	12	Medieval
09	973	1 x earthenware	1	4	Iron Age
09	979	1 x blue transfer printed ware	1	8	Post-medieval
09	999	1 x post-medieval brown glazed stoneware	1	2	Post-medieval
09	1939	Includes 1 x medieval green glazed body sherd and 1 x post-medieval redware	2	10	Post-medieval

<i>Trench No</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Provisional Context Date</i>
10	1000	Includes post-medieval redwares, glazed yellow slipwares, blue transfer printed wares and whitewares	50	1411	Post-medieval
10	1009	Includes stonewares and transfer printed wares	4	61	Post-medieval
10	1011	Includes 2 x redware (glazed) jug fragments and 1 x fragment of dark brown glazed stoneware teapot lid	3	101	Post-medieval
10	1014	1 x medieval green glazed pitcher handle fragment	1	32	Medieval

<b>Total No. of Sherds:</b>	565
<b>Total Weight (in grams):</b>	7553