

# **Land at Nos. 171-178 Coronation Road, Bedminster, Bristol**

## **Report of Archaeological Excavation**

(NGR ST 57708 72006)

(BHER 25480)



**By Joss Davis & Gareth Dickinson**

**On behalf of D. Winslow of AWP / Juniper Homes Ltd**

**Avon Archaeology Limited**

Bristol: September 2015



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Avon Archaeology Limited wishes to acknowledge the assistance given by the following in the production of this report: Dave Winslow and Juniper Homes Ltd for commissioning the work; Bob Jones and Peter Insole of Bristol City Council; machine driver, Adrian Sarkar; and the staff of Avon Archaeology Ltd, who carried out the fieldwork and brought it to a successful completion; they are Sarah Newns, Rachel Heaton, Kevin Potter, Jocelyn Davis and Gareth Dickinson.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Avon Archaeology Ltd
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BHER	Bristol Historic Environment Record
BRO	Bristol Record Office
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey



## SUMMARY

An archaeological excavation and recording programme was undertaken by Avon Archaeology Ltd from June to July 2015, at the request of Mr David Winslow of AWP on behalf of Juniper Homes, at land at nos.171-178 Coronation Road, Bedminster, Bristol, centred on NGR ST 57708 72006. In compliance with an approved written scheme of investigation, two excavation areas measuring 11.3m x 6m and 9.6m x 7m were excavated within the development area.

A desk-based assessment for the study area suggested that the earliest buildings on the site date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (BaRAS, 2005). Prior to this the area appears to have been under agriculture. The requirement for archaeological excavation arose from a pre-development planning condition on the site imposed by Bristol City Council.

The archaeological excavation has determined that building foundations and remains associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings are present below the modern hard standing. Generally the results in Area 2 indicate that 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings fronting onto Cooperage Lane are moderately well preserved and that the 1883 Ordinance Survey is accurate. The preservation level of archaeological remains in Area 1, while revealing the location of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century structure shown on Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 plan (BRO 04481), was generally very poor due to construction and demolition works associated with the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century car showroom.



## 1 Introduction

In June and July 2015 Avon Archaeology Ltd (AAL) carried out an archaeological excavation for Juniper Homes Ltd prior to a proposed development on land at nos. 171-178 Coronation Road, Bedminster, Bristol (centred on NGR ST 57708 72006; Fig 1). The excavation was undertaken to satisfy a condition attached to planning permission (application ref. 11/01851/F) for redevelopment of the site.

The excavation was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by AAL (2015) and approved by Mr R. Jones, City Archaeologist, Bristol City Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* issued by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (2014) and the *Management of Archaeological Projects II* (EH 1991). It was monitored by Mr Jones and Mr P. Insole (Principal Historic Environment Officer) including a site visit on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2015. This report will be accessioned into the Bristol Historic Environment Record under the reference **25480**.

## 2 National Planning Policy Framework and Local Planning Guidance

Between March 2010 and March 2012, national planning guidelines as they related specifically to the historic environment were outlined in the document known as PPS (Planning and Policy Statement) 5, Planning for the Historic Environment. However, in March 2012, PPS5, and indeed all the other planning policy guidance and statements which underpinned the operation of the national planning process, was replaced by a single, greatly simplified, overarching and integrated document known as the National Planning Policy Framework (Dept for Communities and Local Government). Within this document, matters relating to archaeology and the historic environment generally are dealt with in Section 12 (pages 30-32), *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*. A detailed examination of the implications of the new framework for the specific site being reported on here is outside the scope of this document. Section 12 of the NPPF is by definition a much shorter excursus on national planning policy as it relates to the historic environment than was contained in its predecessor, PPS5, although it is at least, in principle, underpinned by many of the same basic tenets. By far the majority of the document consists of guidance to local authorities on how they should handle matters relating to the historic environment in their own areas, and the essence of the narrative is that, in most cases, decisions relating to the historic environment are devolved down to local authorities in the form of their own Local Plans, Core Strategies, Development Frameworks, Supplementary Planning Documents etc.

Planning policies both national and local which have direct implications for the site under consideration here, cascade down in the following order of primacy:



- *National Planning Policy Framework*, March 2012, Dept of Communities and Local Government. See especially Section 12, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, 30-32.
- *Bristol Development Framework: Core Strategy*, adopted June 2011. See especially summary policy BCS 22, 127:

Development proposals will safeguard or enhance heritage assets and the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance including:

- Scheduled ancient monuments;
  - Historic buildings both nationally and locally listed;
  - Historic parks and gardens both nationally and locally listed;
  - Conservation areas;
  - Archaeological remains
- *Bristol Development Framework: Draft Development Management Policies*, March 2012. See especially Draft Policy DM29, 436-437.

### 3 Site Location, Geology and Topography

The site is located 1.25km south-west of Bristol City Centre in the district of Southville, which falls within the historic parish of Bedminster (**Figure 1**). It comprises an irregularly-shaped plot of land bounded to the north of by Coronation Road (**Figure 2**). East of the site is Cooperage Lane and works premises, while to the south and west lie the rear of terraces on Raleigh Road, the grounds of Littlecross House and buildings on Coronation Road.

The north-west of the study area adjoining Coronation Road is known to be made ground, probably associated with the construction of the New Cut (1804-1809). Underlying this material and covering the whole site is a superficial geology of Tidal Flat deposits which in turn overlies a bedrock of Redcliffe Sandstone.

The site has an uneven topography with the present ground level on Coronation road at 12.5m aOD, on Cooperage Lane 10.2m aOD and to the south-east, where the study area meets the ground of Littlecross House, approximately 7.5m aOD. Some of this variation may be due to the made ground processes discussed above. The natural topography of the site is similarly unclear - the natural geology lay at approximately 6.62m aOD in Area 1 and 5.79m aOD in Area 2, suggesting that the topographic variation seen today is entirely artificial.



## 4 Archaeological and Documentary Background

### *Historical Background*

The site lies in the historic parish of Bedminster, in the Hundred of Bedminster and Hareclive which is not yet covered by the *Victoria History of the Counties of England*. Previous studies can be found in an early account by Collinson (1791) and inclusion in the Avon Extensive Urban Survey of Bedminster (La Trobe-Bateman 1999).

In 1086 Bedminster was a royal manor held directly by the king. Domesday, although not giving the hidage of Bedminster, does indicate a relatively large number of ploughlands, 26 (3 held in demesne, 10 by tenants and 1 by a priest). The fact a priest is holding lands within the manor suggests origins related to a church of high status (Corcos 2010, 8). This suggestion is reinforced by the derivation of the name Bedminster from the Old English *Beda* (a personal name) and *Mynster*, the former possibly commemorating a priest or founder of the church established there (Costen 1992, 154). It has been suggested that the minster was in decline by the time of the Domesday survey (La Trobe-Bateman 1999, 70).

The economic prosperity and expansion of Bristol in the post-Conquest period overshadowed developments in Bedminster and by the 18<sup>th</sup> century it can largely be viewed as a suburb of its larger neighbour. During the Civil War period (1642-1651) much of the core settlement of Bedminster was deliberately razed, apparently on the orders of Prince Rupert (Latimer 1970, 197). The descent of the manor through various landlords, and on occasion the crown, is rehearsed by Collinson (1791, II, 280-288) and requires no repetition here.

Coal mining began in the south-west of the parish in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and continued to develop throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Other industries of note include tanning, rope-making, brick and tile making, cigarette manufacture and printing and packing (La Troupe-Bateman 1999). Coupled with the industrial expansion of Bedminster in the 19<sup>th</sup> century came rapid population growth. In 1801 the population is recorded as 3,278 while only a century later the figure stands at 70,000. The parish became formally incorporated into the City of Bristol in 1835. Much of the population increase came about through slum clearances in central Bristol and relocation to suburban areas such as Bedminster. This urban expansion served to fill in gaps that once existed between the numerous smaller settlements in the parish.

The New Cut was excavated between 1804 and 1809 to the north of the study area, bringing with it, in addition to improved infrastructure in the form of Coronation Road, associated industrial and commercial developments to this area of Bedminster.

The cartographic evidence of the site shows that prior to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the study area consisted of agricultural land given over to pasture. The present boundary of the site to the south remains in the same position as it was in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Donne's map of 1826 (BRO 9389) shows not only the New Cut but also a row of



buildings, annotated 'Strouds Buildings' (now known as Strand's Buildings) adjacent to the site in the north-east. It is believed that this terraced row was constructed in 1822 (BHER 2224M). An 1827 map of Bedminster (BRO AC/PL/107) shows, for the first time, buildings in the south of the study area. Further detail of this building is shown on Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 map of Bristol (BRO 04481). It is depicted as two attached, distinct rectangular buildings with the northernmost of these slightly offset to the west (**Figure 10**). In addition the Stroud Buildings to the north-east of the study area have been extended westwards, filling the area formed by Cooperage Lane and Coronation Road. While the 1843 tithe map of Bedminster (BRO EP/A/32/7) shows few differences to previous plans, the accompanying apportionment describes the north-east of the site as a Plot of Ground, the central region as Garden and the south-west part (where both Area 1 and Area 2 were located) as Outhouses and Yards.

Ashmead's 1855 map of Bristol (BRO SMV/6/4/14/16) shows that the whole northern area of the site had by that date been in-filled by a terraced row annotated 'Coronation Villas' and the Stroud Buildings renamed Ashton Terrace. In addition to a structure on the south-west corner of Cooperage Lane two further buildings are depicted within the study area fronting onto the southern side of Cooperage Lane. The boundaries of these plots correspond to those of the Stroud Buildings/Ashton Terrace on the north side of Cooperage Lane. Area 2 is located over the westernmost of these buildings, due south of No. 12 Coronation Road (**Figure 11**). The building to the south of the site, while not visible on the 1841 tithe map or Ashmead's 1855 plan, is visible on an 1867 estate map (BRO AC/PL/127) although it appears to show a single rectangular building divided into three. This building appears to have been destroyed shortly after 1867 as it is not present on Ashmead's 1874 map (BRO 12155/4). Additionally, Ashmead's 1874 map (BRO 12155/4) shows Stracey and Ainsley Streets to the south-west of the site, as well as new buildings shown fronting onto the south of Cooperage Lane; however, it is unclear if these buildings served a residential or commercial purpose. Semi-formal gardens and glasshouses are shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1883 to the rear of the buildings on the south side of Cooperage Lane, probably indicating residential occupation. By the 1950s and 1960s the area had changed with the development of the industrial premises which survived until recently.

### *Archaeological Background*

An HER trawl was carried out on behalf of BaRAS for the purpose of the 2005 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment for the site (BaRAS, 2005). The results of that trawl are summarised below.

No archaeological work has previously been undertaken on the site and no HER entries fall within the study area.

A Civil War siege battery (BHER 9879) lies 125m to the south-east of the site. Various 19<sup>th</sup> century structures associated with the New Cut including the Vauxhall



Footbridge (BHER 5479) and an engine house (BHER 759M) are located to the north and north-west of the site. The terraced row Strand's Building (BHER 2224M) is Grade II listed (LB 901-1/41/1824). The study area lies approximately 1km north-west of the early medieval core-settlement of Bedminster (BaRAS 2005, 8).

## **5 Methodology, Aims and Objectives**

All the methods and requirements of the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council for this type of work were adopted. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of two areas measuring 11.3m x 6 m and 9.6m x 7m. The areas were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological or geological deposit, after which excavation was undertaken by hand. The Avon Archaeology single context recording system (AAL, 2013) was used to create written records of all features and stratigraphic units. Plans and sections were drawn at 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. Levels were reduced from a spot height located on Coronation Road near the junction with Beaufrey Road, which has a recorded value of 12.5m aOD.

The priorities for this site were to establish the presence or absence of significant buried archaeological features and deposits, and to investigate and record all such remains, in order to characterize their form, extent, date range and importance. The excavation particularly focused on the exposure of early and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century structures shown on plans from 1827 onwards.

Artefacts were processed, assessed and reports were produced in-house. Sarah Newns assessed and wrote the report for pottery, CBM and miscellaneous objects while Joss Davis did likewise for the animal bone.

## **6 Results of Excavation**

### **Area 1 (Plates 1-5 & Figures 3, 6 & 10)**

Area 1 was located to the south of the study area in order to target a structure known to have been situated in that location from at least 1827. The excavation area was orientated north-east by south-west along the site boundary. This boundary is present on plans from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century until the present day. The area measured 12.2m by 5.0m. A substantial overburden, approximately 2.5m, of hard-core, probably derived from the recent demolition of the 1950s-1960s industrial buildings, had to be removed by machine prior to archaeological work commencing. The area was opened using a mechanical excavator to the first significant archaeological or geological layer after which discrete areas were targeted for further hand excavation. The depth of the excavated area varied between 7.43m aOD, at the highest point below the modern overburden, and 5.91m aOD at its deepest point.





The natural geology (1015) within the area consisted of gleyed greyish blue material overlain by reddish brown oxidised material. Both of the layers were of the same clay marl composition. Large truncations [1008], [1010], [1013] within this trench caused by the demolition of a subterranean concrete tank 1011, 1012 (**Plate 1 & Figure 3**) in the late 1990s, removed areas of natural substratum (1015) and therefore overlying archaeological deposits and features as well; the depth of un-truncated natural was approximately 6.62m aOD.

Several features were recorded cutting the natural marl (1015). A linear feature [1018] (**Plate 4, Figures 3 & 6**) was seen along the eastern limit of excavation orientated north-west to south-east. To the north of the area it was truncated by [1010]; however, a continuation was visible in the south-west facing section of the trench edge. It had a maximum depth of 0.35m and was filled by a very sterile and homogenous dark bluish grey clay (1019) which probably accumulated naturally under anaerobic conditions. As the full extent of this feature was not visible it is hard to ascertain its function, but it may represent a natural palaeo-channel, pond or hollow in the natural substratum (1015). Several iron nails were recovered from fill (1019), in addition to a single fragment of Somerset Redware which gave a broad date range of 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.

To the west of feature [1018] was a single 0.41m deep post hole [1016] (**Plate 5, Figures 3 & 6**) which also cut natural (1015) and was filled by (1020) and (1017). Fill (1020) constituted a mid-greyish brown silty clay used as post packing while (1017) largely consisted of pantile and CBM fragments, of late-19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date, in a matrix of sandy clay used to backfill a post-pipe.

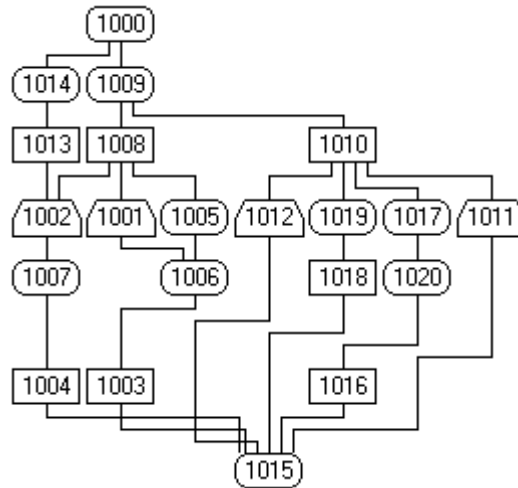
The principal feature within Area 1 consisted of a large stone wall 1001, 1002, (**Plates 2 & 3, Figure 3**) running the length of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. The wall was truncated by [1008] approximately 2m from the southern limit of excavation, causing a break in its course; prior to truncation, 1001 and 1002 would have formed a continuous single wall. The northernmost section was recorded as 1001 and was 6.8m long and a maximum of 0.65m wide. The southern section was recorded as 1002 and was further truncated to the south by [1013] and was 1.5m long by 0.68m wide. Both sections of wall were constructed from a mixture of randomly coursed rubble and roughhewn blocks of limestone bonded with a pale grey, ash flecked lime mortar. The northern section 1001 was better preserved than 1002 in the south and had a packing of light grey mortar and silt (1005). A construction cut was recorded as [1003] in the north and [1004] in the south. A further deposit between the construction cut [1003]/[1004] was recorded as (1006) in the north and (1007) in the south. Both (1006) and (1007) consisted of a reddish brown clay with occasional mortar flecking. (1007) contained moderate to frequent red pantile fragments dating the construction of the wall to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century.





Overlying all of the archaeology, including the truncations was a highly mixed rubble and silt deposit (1000) of modern date.

#### Area 1 Matrix:



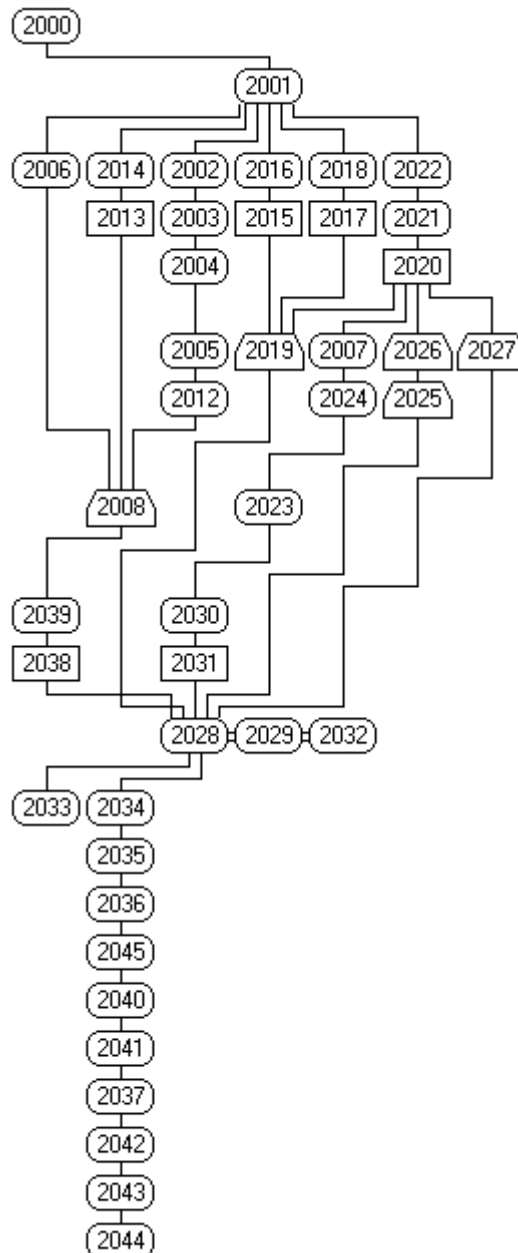
#### Area 2

This excavation area was located to target the early and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century structures seen on plans from 1827 onwards on the south side of Cooperage Lane, and was sited mid-way along the northern site boundary with that lane, orientated approximately north to south, parallel with the lane. The area was 9.6m long and 7m wide at its maximum extent, and was excavated by machine and hand to a maximum of 2.4m below the modern ground surface (5.79m aOD)

The underlying natural substratum (2044) was revealed in the south western corner of the area in the base of a sondage, at approximately 5.79m aOD, where it consisted of greyish blue clay which oxidised to a reddish brown (**Plate 13 & Figures 5 & 8**). The natural substratum was overlain by a redeposited layer of reddish brown natural (2043) which was in turn overlain by a further redeposited natural layer of mixed sandy clay (2042), which two combined were up to 0.6m thick, with both containing occasional charcoal.



### Area 2 Matrix:



Layers (2042) and (2040) were overlain by a dump of compacted red sandstone, (2037), up to 0.18m thick. Overlying this material was a series of deposits which were predominantly of a compact nature and containing frequent mortar inclusions. In stratigraphic order these included; mid grey mortar and sand layer (2041), brownish grey mixed mortar and clayey sand layer (2040), brownish red clayey sand (2045), mixed rubble and stone deposit (2036) and mixed brown silty deposit, (2035), which may have been the same as (2032). This sequence of deposits had a depth as a whole of 0.75m. The only piece of dating evidence recovered from any of these

layers was a piece of glazed Somerset Redware, of 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. These were overlain by a group of mottled red sandy clay deposits (2028), (2029), (2032) and (2034), probably again representing redeposited natural (**Figure 8**). These were up to 0.35m thick, and contained charcoal flecks. Two pieces of ceramic were recovered from deposit (2028), a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century fragment of whiteware from the interface with (2006), and a sherd of post 1714 Westerwald whiteware from firmly within the deposit.

The earliest features recorded in Area 2 were represented by a post hole cut [2031] (**Plate 14, Figures 4 & 9**) and a pit [2038] (**Figures 5 & 7**). Both of these features contained artefactual material characteristic of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> date. Overlying the fill of the posthole (2030) was a deposit of dark brown silty loam (2023), covered by a layer of mortar (2024). This was overlain by a mottled red clay (2007) containing modern rubble and metal.

Overlying the fill of pit [2038], (2039), was stone structure 2008 (**Plate 7, Figures 4 & 7**), an L-shaped wall in the north-west of the area which is probably broadly contemporary with a stone wall 2019 (**Plate 9, Figure 5**) to the east which ran approximately north-south across the area, directly overlying re-deposited natural (2028). To the southern end of this wall were structures 2025 and 2027 (**Figure 5**), brick walls in the south-eastern part of the area which may have originally formed a corner. 2025 was abutted to the south by stone surface 2026.

Wall 2008 was partially overlain in section by dark brown clayey silt deposit (2006) containing tile and brick. To the south of wall was a pit [2013] (**Plate 10, Figures 4 & 7**), filled by (2014) which contained demolition material typical of the late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century. To the north the wall was abutted by deposit (2012), which also contained demolition material, and was itself overlain by mortar deposit (2005), which was overlain successively by modern dumps (2004), (2003) and (2002) (**Figure 9**).

To the west of wall 2019 was a 19<sup>th</sup> century pit [2015], filled by (2016), which probably post-dated the structure (**Plate 12, Figures 4 & 8**). To its northern end, the wall was truncated by a modern cut [2017], filled by (2018), possibly due to robbing activity.

Walls 2019 and 2027, surface 2026 and modern deposit (2007) were truncated by modern cut [2020], which contained two fills (2021) and (2022).

All deposits were covered by mixed red clay and rubble deposit (2001) which covered the area, and probably represented a post-demolition levelling layer which was overlain by rubble deposit (2000) which covered the site.



## **7 The Finds**

### **Summary (Sarah Newns)**

The assemblage as a whole is typical of urban assemblages outside the immediate city centre, and largely testifies to activity in the area of 19<sup>th</sup> century or later date, following the excavation of the New Cut (1804-1809; BaRAS 2005, 10) and the subsequent urban expansion. It is significant that no finds were recovered of pre-18<sup>th</sup> century date, suggesting that, as recorded in the preceding desk-based assessment (op.cit., 3), prior to the appearance of the first building on the site (between the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and 1827), the study area had remained undeveloped agricultural land. Moreover, the relatively small numbers of finds recovered also suggests that the study area must have undergone widespread and thorough clearance prior to its redevelopment in the 1950s (op. cit., 9).

### **Pottery (Sarah Newns)**

A moderate assemblage of pottery was retrieved during the evaluation, comprising 133 shards, weighing a total of 1,387g.

The assemblage was composed entirely of post-medieval wares, largely whiteware, pearlware and transfer-printed ware of 19<sup>th</sup> century or later date, with a smaller number of glazed Somerset redware, stoneware and porcelaineous fabric sherds. One sherd of 18<sup>th</sup> century date is of interest, bearing the initials, "GR" in blue, within an applied medallion, possibly in imitation of the Westerwald stoneware jugs of similar design manufactured for the British market from 1714 onwards (V & A Museum catalogue, acc.nos.3751-1901; C.186-1933).

Most of the assemblage was retrieved from demolition deposits within Area 2. A probable garden soil of 19<sup>th</sup> century date (Context 2023) also yielded significant numbers of sherds, of which only a proportion (twenty-one) were retained. Small numbers of 19<sup>th</sup> century sherds were retrieved from the mottled red clay deposit (Context 2028) present over much of Area 2, and from the fill of post-hole [2031]. Redware sherds (16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century) were retrieved from Deposit (2035), which sealed the compacted stone layer (2036), in Area 2, and from the upper part of the fill of the possible ditch/gully, Cut [1016] in Area 1.

### **Ceramic Building Material (Sarah Newns)**

A large assemblage of ceramic building material was retrieved during the evaluation, comprising seventy fragments, weighing over 10kg.

The majority of the assemblage, in terms of both quantity and weight, was retrieved from Area 1, and comprised ceramic roof-tile fragments (most probably machine-



made pantiles) of late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century date, with a smaller number of brick fragments. These demolition deposits were present within the fill of the construction cut for Wall 1002 and within the fill of Post-hole Cut [1016].

Features recorded within Trench 2 also yielded a significant amount of demolition material (late 19<sup>th</sup> century or later red brick and pantile), of which only a small proportion was retained. Probably the only fragment of interest is a brown-glazed brick fragment manufactured at Clutton brickworks, which closed c.1909 ([www.grace'sguide.co.uk](http://www.grace'sguide.co.uk)), highlighting the use of locally made materials on the site during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The majority of the assemblage has been discarded after recording.

### **Animal Bone (Joss Davis)**

A very small assemblage of animal bone was retrieved during the evaluation, comprising seventeen small fragments, weighing a total of 76g. All the bone was retrieved from Area 2, from probable 19<sup>th</sup> century contexts.

Much of the assemblage comprised rib fragments, mostly from sheep-sized animals, with one fragment being cow-sized. Identifiable species present included one pig radius fragment, one possible duck coracoid (shoulder) fragment and a cat jaw bone fragment.

Three of the fragments bore cut/chop marks, and it is likely that the majority of the assemblage represents domestic waste from food consumption. One of the fragments (unidentified, from Context 2012) had been burnt at high temperature.

Over half the assemblage was retrieved from a single context (Context 2012), a 19<sup>th</sup> century demolition deposit abutting Wall 2008. The remaining fragments were retrieved from the fill of a 19<sup>th</sup> century post-hole (Context 2030), from pit [2015] and from a probable 19<sup>th</sup> century garden soil (Context 2023).

### **Miscellaneous (Sarah Newns)**

N.B. Due to the small quantity and relatively undiagnostic nature of the material recovered, the glass, clay tobacco pipe, ironwork, shell and worked stone are not dealt with separately, but are covered in this section of the report.

All the glass recovered (twenty-five shards) was of undiagnostic window or vessel glass, of post-medieval/modern date, and was retrieved largely from demolition deposits within Area 2. In addition, four fragments of glass-working slag/cullet were retrieved from the compacted stone layer (Context 2036).

Eighteen clay tobacco pipe stem fragments were recovered, again, all largely undiagnostic and from within demolition deposits. Of note are two glazed mouth-pieces, one red and one green, a 19<sup>th</sup> century innovation, identified on pipes produced by the Bye family of Great George Street in the 1850s to 80s and on pipes of the Ring family, also working in 19<sup>th</sup> century Bristol (Becky 1999, 90-3; Price and Jackson 1984, 263ff.; Becky, Baker and Price 2003, 101, 105, 106).

The small metalwork assemblage comprises largely iron nail fragments (of which there were five), recovered from demolition deposits within Area 2, but also from demolition material within Area 1 (Context 1007) and from the upper part of the fill of the possible ditch/gully in Area 1. Three small unidentifiable iron fragments were also recovered.

Worked stone fragments comprise a single roofing slate fragment, and a small fragment of worked oolitic limestone (probably architectural), the former from Area 1 and the latter from Area 2.

Shell fragments, comprising twelve oyster shells and three cockle shells, were also retrieved.



## 8 Discussion and Conclusions

There is no evidence to suggest that any of the archaeological features or deposits recorded during the excavation pre-date the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This is a strong indication in support of the historical and cartographic evidence that there was little or no development of the site prior to that date. However the fact that the northern end of the site may have been built up by re-deposited material arising from the excavation of the New Cut (New River) in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (1804-1809) means that the presence of earlier archaeological features at lower depths cannot be ruled out.

**Figure 10** shows the location of Area 1 overlain onto Plumley & Ashmead's 1828 map of Bristol. Wall 1001/1002 clearly follows the line of the site boundary which also probably constitutes the western wall of the structure here. Therefore the remains in Area 1 can be dated to at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and potentially earlier. However heavy truncation in this area has largely destroyed any meaningful archaeological deposits or shallow features which may have been associated with this structure and it is therefore not possible to elucidate further on its function. Posthole [1008] was probably associated with this structure. The shallow, possibly linear, feature observed in Area 1 was also truncated and is likely to pre-date the structure discussed above. It is unclear at present how far to the east and north this truncation extends.

The archaeological remains recorded in Area 2 were generally better preserved than those in Area 1. It is possible that re-deposited natural material (2042) and (2043) represents dumping onto the site during the excavation of the New Cut. However, as only natural geology was observed below (2043), any soils, and presumably archaeology, appear to have been truncated prior to deposition. That said as no artefactual material was recovered from (2042) or (2043) and the only inclusions within either were very occasional charcoal flecks, the deposition of these layers could be much earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century, possibly representing prehistoric fluvial accumulation. The level of natural in Area 1 sits at 6.62m aOD while in Area 2 it is lower at 5.79m aOD, a reversal of the modern topography.

A more likely candidate for dump layers associated with the New Cut are deposits (2042), (2037), (2041), (2040), (2045), (2036), (2035), (2028), (2029), (2032), (2034). Several of these are composed of mixed clayey sand material sharing similarities with the natural substrate. Layers such as (2036) may represent temporary surfaces composed of stone and rubble dumps used to stabilise the ground over and between dumped re-deposited natural. Once again the artefactual material is inconclusive regarding the dating of this sequence of deposits. However if the sherd of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century which was found on the top of (2028) is viewed as post-dating this deposit the rest of the assemblage fits the theory of an early-19<sup>th</sup> century deposition associated with the construction of the New Cut. That said the topographical development of the site is very complex and still not fully understood.



**Figure 11** shows the location of Area 2 overlain onto the First Edition OS map, surveyed in 1883. Wall 2019 and the associated robber trench [2017] correspond to the eastern boundary of the plot due south of No. 12 Coronation Road. This boundary is first visible on Ashmead's 1855 map of Bristol, and by 1883 was the eastern wall of 5b Cooperage Lane. Wall 2008, orientated at a right angle to 2019, formed the southern wall of 5b Cooperage Lane which was still standing until recently. Wall 2027 to the south of 2019 was also part of this boundary in addition to forming an outbuilding in the backyard of the property next door, to the east, of 5b Cooperage Lane, which is first shown on the 1903 OS map.



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**Maps in text**

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## APPENDIX 1: Table of Contexts by Area

### Area 1

Context No.	Context Description
1000	Machining Layer
1001	Wall in limestone with pale grey ash flecked lime mortar. Aligned north-south. Length 6.5m (extends out of area to north), max width 0.65m. 4 courses.
1002	Wall in limestone with pale grey ash flecked lime mortar - same as 1001. Aligned north-south. Length 1.5m (truncated in north and south), width 0.68. Max 2 courses.
1003	Construction cut for Wall 1001. Depth 0.3m
1004	Construction cut for Wall 1002. Depth 0.3m.
1005	Backfill of 1003, loose mortar and silt. Not excavated
1006	Fill of 1003 below Wall 1001. Red-brown clay with mortar flecks and tile fragments. Depth 0.31m.
1007	Fill of 1004 below Wall 1002. Same as 1006. Depth 0.31m.
1008	Modern machine cut. Toothed bucket scoop from 1990s removal of subterranean concrete tank.
1009	Single fill of 1008. Modern rubble and rubbish.
1010	Modern machine cut. Toothed bucket scoop from removal
1011	Concrete surface. Remains of subterranean concrete tank.
1012	Concrete surface. Remains of subterranean concrete tank.
1013	Modern machine cut. Toothed bucket scoop associated with 1990s ground works.
1014	Single fill of cut 1013
1015	Natural substrate. Grey-blue clay at elevation lower than approximately 6.3m aOD reddish brown above higher than this elevation
1016	Posthole. Sub-circular with vertical sides and rounded base. Diameter 0.38m, thickness 0.4m.
1017	Second fill of posthole 1016. Post-pipe. Dark brownish-grey sandy clay with frequent red pan tile fragments. Depth 0.4m.
1018	Cut of N/S linear feature, possible ditch or gully with concave sides and irregular base. Length 5.7m+ (truncated to the north, extends out of area to the south), width 0.65m+ (extends out of trench to the east), thickness 0.35m.
1019	Single fill of ditch/gully 1018. Dark bluish-grey silty clay. Length 5.7m+, width 0.65m+, thickness 0.35m.
1020	First fill of posthole 1016. Thickness 0.38m.



## Area 2

Context No.	Context Description
2000	Modern rubble overlying site. Maximum thickness 0.5m. Extends over whole area.
2001	Modern red clay dump. Maximum thickness 0.15m. Extends over whole area.
2002	Yellowy-grey mortar layer. Length 1.35m, thickness 0.27m.
2003	Sandy clay possible demolition layer. Length 0.8m, thickness 0.1m.
2004	Mixed reddish clay deposit. Length 0.75m, thickness 0.09m
2005	Mixed white mortar and stone deposit. Length 0.8m, thickness 0.05m
2006	Mixed dark silty clay and CBM deposit. Thickness 0.55m.
2007	Modern red clay deposit. Average thickness 0.6m
2008	L-shaped wall in limestone and occasional brick with pale grey mortar. Maximum 5 courses.
2012	Reddish-brown silt clay deposit abutting wall 2008. Maximum thickness 0.15m.
2013	Sub-circular shallow pit. Length 1.0m, width 0.75m, depth 0.06m.
2014	Single fill of pit 2013. Dark brown silty clay.
2015	Sub-circular small pit. Length 2.0m, width 0.65, depth 0.15.
2016	Single fill of cut 2015. Dark brown silty clay. Thickness 0.15m.
2017	Irregularly shaped cut for demolition/robbing of wall 2019. Modern. Length 5.2m, width 1.80m, depth 0.37m.
2018	Single fill of cut 2017. Dark brown silty clay with white mortar flecks.
2019	Wall in limestone with greyish white mortar. Length 1.55m, width 0.51m, height 0.54m.
2020	Large modern L-shaped cut. Length 4.35m+ (extends out of the area to the east), width 3.65m, depth 0.95m.
2021	First fill of cut 2020. Dark brown silty clay with mortar flecks and CBM. Depth 0.5m.
2022	Second fill of cut 2020. Mixed pale reddish clay with CBM and stone. Depth 0.95m.
2023	Garden soil. Dark brown silty loam. Length 3.75m (extends out of area to the west, width 2.75m (extends out of area to the south), maximum thickness 0.3m.
2024	Mortar surface. Pale yellowish-grey mortar. Length 2.3m, width 1.47m, thickness 0.03m.
2025	Brick wall aligned east-west. Length 1.86m (extends out of area to east), width 0.48m, height 0.36m. Five courses visible (full depth not excavated).
2026	Stone slab surface. Length 1.6m, width 1.35m, thickness 0.05m.
2027	Brick wall aligned north-south. Length 0.78m, width 0.48m, height 0.1m. One course visible (full extent not excavated).
2028	Mottled red clay – same as 2029 and 2032. Thickness 0.54m.
2029	Mottled red clay – same as 2028 and 2032. Not excavated.
2030	Single fill of cut 2031.
2031	Posthole. Sub-rectangular with straight sides. Length 0.55m, width



	0.27m (extends into baulk to the east) depth 0.46m.
2032	Mottled red clay – same as 2028 and 2029. Not fully excavated.
2033	Yellowish-brown silty clay loam deposit. Not fully exposed or excavated.
2034	Mottled red clay. Thickness 0.14m.
2035	Mixed brown silt deposit. Length 3.4m+ (not fully exposed to north extends out of area to south), width 3.4+ (not fully exposed to east and extends out of area to west), thickness 0.15m.
2036	Mixed rubble / stone deposit. Possible surface. 3.4m+ (not fully exposed to north and extends out of area to south), width 3.4+ (not fully exposed to east and extends out of area to west), thickness 0.08m.
2037	Compacted red sandstone deposit. Length 3.4m+ (not fully exposed to north extends out of area to south), width 3.4+ (not fully exposed to east and extends out of area to west), thickness 0.12m.
2038	Small sub-rectangular pit with irregular sides and flat base. Length 0.62m, width 0.51m, depth 0.25m.
2039	Single fill of pit 2038. Dark brown clayey silt.
2040	Mortar layer. Length 1.7m+ (not fully exposed to the north and east, extends out of area to the west), 0.6m+ (not fully exposed to the north), depth 0.08m.
2041	Mortar layer. 1.7m+ (not fully exposed to the north and east, extends out of area to the west), 0.6m+ (not fully exposed to the north), depth 0.07m.
2042	Mixed sandy clay. Redeposited natural. Length 0.8m+, width 0.65m+ (only observed in sondage of above dimensions), thickness 0.32m.
2043	Redeposited reddish brown natural. Length 0.8m+, width 0.65m+ (only observed in sondage of above dimensions), thickness 0.24m.
2044	Natural substrate. Grey-blue clay oxidising to reddish brown
2045	Compacted red sandstone deposit. 1.7m+ (not fully exposed to the north and east, extends out of area to the west), 0.6m+ (not fully exposed to the north), thickness 0.15m.



## Appendix 2: Finds catalogues

**Table 1: Pottery**

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description
1007	2	86	2 base sherds of internally glazed miscellaneous Somerset redware (BPT 285; 16 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century; Jarrett 2013, 183).
1019	1	6	1 internally glazed body sherd of miscellaneous Somerset redware (BPT 285; 16 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century; Jarrett 2013, 183).
2012	45	197	White earthenware (all 19 <sup>th</sup> / century or later date; see Jarrett 2013, 180-4; Gutierrez 2007, 630-3):  Plain white china (BPT 202b): 6 rim sherds (incl. 1 with ribbing); 4 base sherds 9incl. 1 plate bas sherd); 7 body sherds  Transfer-printed pearlware/whiteware (BPT 278): 1 black transfer-printed body sherd; 4 blue transfer-printed rim sherds; 11 blue transfer-printed base/basal angle sherds; 5 blue transfer-printed body sherds.  2 blue shell-edged pearlware plate rim sherds (BPT 349);  1 plain pearlware basal angle sherd (BPT 202a);  1 hand-painted whiteware body sherd (BPT 202b);  1 whiteware body sherd with brown and green glaze decoration (BPT 202b);  2 yellow-glazed earthenware body sherds (BPT 202b).
	4	10	Porcelaineous fabric (tea/tablewares, probable 19 <sup>th</sup> century or later date; Jarrett 2013, 180; Gutierrez 2007, 630): 1 under-glaze blue transfer-printed base sherd; 1 under-glaze blue-transfer-printed plate body sherd; 1 plain white porcelain/bone china body sherd; 1 gilded, probable bone china rim sherd.
	1	10	1 Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware base sherd with trailed decoration (BPT 100/101; 1650-1800; Jarrett 2013, 177; Good and Russett 1987, 41-2).
	6	128	Stoneware: 1 white stoneware mug/tankard base sherd (late 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century; Gutierrez 2007, 633-5; Jarrett 2013, 179); 1 possible Bristol-glazed type stoneware body sherd with external brown glaze (BPT 200b; 19 <sup>th</sup> century; Jarrett 2013, 180; Gutierrez 2007, 633); 1 white salt-glazed stoneware body sherd, thin-walled, with bands of buff decoration and blue hand-painted design (BPT 186; 18 <sup>th</sup> century; Jarrett 2013, 179; Gutierrez 2007, 633); 1 white stoneware jar rim sherd with pale yellow internal and

	1	8	external glaze; 2 probable industrial stoneware sherds, probably from ceramic drain-pipes, one unglazed, buff fabric, one glazed, red fabric.
	1	6	1 red earthenware probable flower pot body sherd (BPT 201; 19 <sup>th</sup> century or later; Jarrett 2013, 180).
	4	22	1 North Devon gravel-tempered ware body sherd (BPT 100; 1600-1800; Jarrett 2013, 177).
			4 miscellaneous Somerset redware sherds, all internally glazed (2 base, 2 body) (BPT 285; 16 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century; Jarrett 2013, 183).
<b>2016</b>	8	100	4 red earthenware flower pot sherds (incl. 1 rim) (BPT 201; 19 <sup>th</sup> century onwards; Jarrett 2013, 177).  2 blue transfer print body sherds (BPT 278; 19 <sup>th</sup> century onwards; Jarrett 2013, 182-3).  1 black transfer print rim sherd (BPT 278; c.1810 onwards; Jarrett 2013, 182).  1 porcelainous fabric body sherd (probable tea/tableware, probable 19 <sup>th</sup> century or later date; Jarrett 2013, 180; Gutierrez 2007, 630).
<b>2018</b>	29	162	1 glazed stoneware bottle base sherd, possible Nottingham/Derbyshire type (19 <sup>th</sup> century; BPT 200; Jarrett 2013, 180; Gutierrez 2007, 633).  2 miscellaneous Somerset redware sherds, both internally glazed, 1 base, 1 body. (BPT 285; 16 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century; Jarrett 2013, 183).  5 plain whiteware sherds (2 base, 3 body) (BPT 202b; mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century onwards; Jarrett 2013, 180).  Blue transfer-printed pearlware/whiteware (BPT 278; 19 <sup>th</sup> century onwards; Jarrett 2013, 182-3; Gutierrez 2007, 630): 8 rim sherds; 6 probable base/basal angle sherds; 7 body sherds.
<b>2023</b>	21	482	Redware: 1 red earthenware flower pot rim sherd with white wash below rim (BPT 201; 19 <sup>th</sup> century onwards; Jarrett 2013, 177). 5 miscellaneous Somerset glazed redware sherds (1 base, 1 rim, 3 body) (BPT 285; 16 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century; Jarrett 2013, 183).  1 unidentified pinkish/buff fabric base sherd (possible delftware "biscuit"; Jarrett 2013, 177; BPT 99).  Stoneware: 1 transfer-printed glazed grey stoneware bottle sherd, marked "WIGMORE & CO's Brewed Ginger Beer/...BREWERY, BEAUMONT ST...". 1 Bristol stoneware body sherd (BPT 200b; Jarrett 2013, 180; Gutierrez 2013, 633; 19 <sup>th</sup> century)





			<p><b>2</b> miscellaneous 19<sup>th</sup> century glazed stoneware sherds (1 shoulder, 1 base; BPT 200; Jarrett 2013, 180; Gutierrez 2007, 633).</p> <p><b>1</b> probable tin-glazed (delftware) base sherd (BPT 99; Jarrett 2013, 177; Gutierrez 2007, 625; 1650-1800).</p> <p><b>1</b> under-glaze blue hand-painted pearlware body sherd (c.1775-1820s; Gutierrez 2007, 630; BPT 202a; Jarrett 2013, 180).</p> <p><b>4</b> plain whiteware sherds (1 base, 1 basal angle, 1 rim, 1 colander body sherd) (BPT 202b; mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards; Jarrett 2013, 180).</p> <p><b>1</b> under-glaze hand-painted whiteware body sherd, with brown band decoration (BPT 202b; mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards; Jarrett 2013, 180).</p> <p><b>2</b> blue transfer-printed pearlware/whiteware sherds (1 plate rim, 1 lid rim) (BPT 278; 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards; Jarrett 2013, 182-3; Gutierrez 2007, 630).</p>
<b>2028</b>	2	22	<p><b>1</b> plain whiteware body sherd (BPT 202b; mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards; Jarrett 2013, 180).</p> <p><b>1</b> whiteware jug sherd with applied "GR" medallion in blue hand-painted decoration, 18<sup>th</sup> century, cf. Westerwald stoneware beer jugs, which bore "GR" medallion for English market post-1714 (V &amp; A acc.no.3751-1901; C.186-1933).</p>
<b>2030</b>	2	20	<p><b>1</b> blue shell-edged pearlware plate rim sherd, BPT 202a (19<sup>th</sup> century; Gutierrez 2007, 632; Jarrett 2013, 180).</p> <p><b>1</b> miscellaneous Somerset glazed redware body sherd (BPT 285; 16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century; Jarrett 2013, 183).</p>
<b>2035</b>	2	108	<b>2</b> miscellaneous Somerset glazed redware body sherds (BPT 285; 16 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century; Jarrett 2013, 183).
<b>2039</b>	4	20	<p><b>2</b> whiteware body sherds (incl. 1 with ribbed decoration) (BPT 202b; mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards; Jarrett 2013, 180).</p> <p><b>1</b> blue transfer-printed ware base sherd (BPT 278b; 19<sup>th</sup> century; Jarrett 2013, 182-3; Gutierrez 2007, 630).</p> <p><b>1</b> probable English porcelain/bone china body sherd with over-glaze painted polychrome decoration (probable tea/tableware, 19<sup>th</sup> century or later date; Jarrett 2013, 180; Gutierrez 2007, 630).</p>

**Table 2: Ceramic Building Material**

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Description
<b>1007</b>	50	5,169	<b>50</b> ceramic roof-tile fragments. No diagnostic features e.g. stamps. Most probably pantiles; also some plain/Roman tiles. Three fragments have "nibs". Probable late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century date (Murless 2007, 814-5). No whole examples. Thickness varies: 10mm-17mm (3/8"-5/8").
<b>1007</b>	13	924	<b>13</b> red brick fragments, no diagnostic features. 6 fragments

			have external surfaces. Uniformity of colouring and fabric suggests 19 <sup>th</sup> century or later date. 1 fragment has possible remnant of whitewash/plaster. 1 fragment has been heat affected and partially vitrified (Murless 2007, 812-4).
<b>1017</b>	12	2,655	<b>12</b> large fragments and 6 very small fragments of ceramic roof-tile. No diagnostic features. Most plain curved roof-tile (pantile). Two have “nibs”. Most complete example retains original width of 10”. Thickness varies: 3/8”-5/8”. Probable late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century date.
<b>1017</b>	4	178	<b>3</b> undiagnostic red brick fragments. Probable 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century date. <b>1</b> heat affected brick fragment.
<b>2012</b>	1	5	<b>1</b> small fragment of probable modern red brick.
<b>2014</b>	2	1,065	<b>1</b> fragment of cross-cut geometric patterned brick paver (late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century) with iron corrosion products adhering. <b>1</b> fragment of brown-glazed brick, with name of brickworks, “CLU.../ WOR...” embossed in upper and lower “frog”, probably Clutton brickworks, closed c.1909 ( <a href="http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Greyfield_Colliery">www.gracesguide.co.uk/Greyfield_Colliery</a> ).
<b>2018</b>	5	372	<b>2</b> fragments of modern concrete tile (1 painted, 1 ridged). <b>2</b> fragments of ceramic roof-tile (1 ridge tile fragment, 1 edge fragment of probable pantile). Thickness: 4/8”-5/8”. Probable late 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century date (Murless 2007, 814-5). <b>1</b> fragment of modern glazed floor/wall tile.
<b>2023</b>	1	12	<b>1</b> edge fragment of modern ceramic roof-tile, grey fabric, probable 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century pantile. Thickness: 3/8”. (Murless 2007, 814-5).
<b>2030</b>	1	40	<b>1</b> pantile fragment, 1/2” thick.
<b>2035</b>	1	24	<b>1</b> unidentified brick/tile fragment (post-medieval).

**Table 3: Animal Bone**

(CSZ = Cow-sized, SSZ = Sheep sized, unid = unidentified)

<b>Context number</b>	<b>Total Weight per context (g.)</b>	<b>Skeletal Element</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>2012</b>	26	3 <sup>rd</sup> phalange	Sheep/Goat	
<b>2012</b>		Vertebra - spinous process frag	SSZ	
<b>2012</b>		Rib frag	SSZ	
<b>2012</b>		Rib frag	SSZ	
<b>2012</b>		Rib frag	SSZ	
<b>2012</b>		long bone frag	SSZ	
<b>2012</b>		unid frag	unid	
<b>2012</b>		unid frag	unid	
<b>2012</b>		unid frag	unid	burnt
<b>2016</b>	28	Tibia, right, proximal end	Sheep/Goat	Juvenile, fusing epiphysis
<b>2016</b>		Rib frag, left, proximal end	CSZ	Chopped
<b>2023</b>	4	left mandibular frag. with premolars and molar in wear.	Cat	

<b>2023</b>		Coracoid	Duck?	Cut marks
<b>2030</b>	18	Radius, left, diaphysis only	Pig	Juvenile, unfused
<b>2030</b>		rib frag, proximal end, right	SSZ	Fusing, Cut marks
<b>2030</b>		rib frag	SSZ	
<b>2030</b>		unid long bone frag	SSZ	

## Miscellaneous

Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Description
<b>1007</b>	Shell	1	20	1 oyster shell valve.
<b>1007</b>	Ironwork	1	16	1 heavily corroded iron nail, irregular, flattened head, sub-rectangular fractured shank. Overall length: 45mm; head: 23mm by 22mm.
<b>1017</b>	Tech.res.	1	4	1 small, clinker-like fragment.
<b>1017</b>	Worked stone	1	38	1 small fragment of worked Oolitic limestone, probable architectural fragment, with four worked surfaces and possible "nib". Dimensions: 52mm by 31mm by 15mm.
<b>1017</b>	Coal	1	<2	1 small coal fragment.
<b>1019</b>	Ironwork	2	22	1 curved iron nail with square-sectioned, tapering shank. Head missing. Length: 72mm. 1 probable nail fragment, heavily corroded. Length: 34mm.
<b>2012</b>	Glass	10	14	2 shards of probable window glass, including 1 possible edge-shard. Thickness: 1.5mm-2.5mm. 8 shards of possible vessel glass, all very slightly curved. Thickness: 1mm.
<b>2012</b>	Shell	5	36	2 oyster shell fragments; 3 cockle shell valves.
<b>2012</b>	Clay tobacco pipe	5	8	5 undiagnostic clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, incl. 1 possible mouthpiece. Bore diameters: 1 x 4/64" 2 x 5/64" 1 x 6/64" 1 x 7/64".
<b>2014</b>	Clay tobacco pipe	1	<2	1 x undiagnostic stem fragment, bore diameter: 1 x 4/64".
<b>2016</b>	Slate	1	168	1 grey roofing slate fragment, probable Welsh slate, (early 19 <sup>th</sup> century onwards; Hardy and Gerrard 2007, 819-21). Dimensions: 165mm by 106mm by 5mm. Discarded.
<b>2016</b>	Glass	3	26	1 shard of pale green bottle glass. 1 shard of clear vessel glass. 1 shard of clear window glass, starting to laminate.
<b>2016</b>	Ironwork	2	62	1 medium-sized fragment of heavily corroded iron sheet, dimensions: 19mm by 92mm by 1mm. Discarded. 1 small fragment of corroded iron sheet,

				dimensions: 45mm by 25mm by 6mm (breadth includes corrosion products of 5mm breadth). Discarded.
<b>2018</b>	Shell	7	86	<b>6</b> small oyster shell valves and 1 small fragment.
<b>2018</b>	Tech.res.	2	30	<b>1</b> fragment of brittle, vesicular, agglomerated slag/clinker, may well have been produced in a bonfire rather than being the result of an industrial process. <b>1</b> small, clinker-like fragment.
<b>2018</b>	Ironwork	3	20	<b>2</b> heavily corroded probable nail fragments, both with square-sectioned shanks, otherwise undiagnostic, lengths: 52mm and 60mm. <b>1</b> heavily corroded L-shaped iron fragment, probably part of larger object. Dimensions: 58mm by 40mm by 10mm (incl. corrosion products).
<b>2018</b>	Glass	11	49	<b>2</b> olive green bottle glass shards (both with air bubbles). <b>1</b> very pale green vessel glass shard. <b>1</b> clear glass vessel glass shard. <b>1</b> curved, laminating vessel glass shard. <b>1</b> thin-walled vessel glass shard of possible hexagonal vessel. <b>5</b> clear glass possible window glass shards, including one with grey painted decoration.
<b>2018</b>	Clay tobacco pipe	6	12	<b>6</b> undiagnostic stem fragments, including 1 with green glaze and 3 with lime mortar adhering. Bore diameters: 1 x 4/64" 5 x 5/64". (Glazing of mouth-piece was a 19 <sup>th</sup> century innovation, possibly introduced to guard against lip cancer, which has been identified on pipes of the Bye family, working in Great George Street in the 1850s to 80s (Becky 1999, 90-3) and on pipes of the Ring family, also working in 19 <sup>th</sup> century Bristol (Price and Jackson 1984, 263ff.; Becky, Baker and Price 2003, 101, 105, 106).
<b>2023</b>	Shell	2	34	<b>2</b> oyster shell valves.
<b>2023</b>	Clay tobacco pipe	4	10	<b>4</b> undiagnostic stem fragments, including 1 red-glazed mouthpiece (see above). Bore diameters: 3 x 5/64" 1 x 6/64".
<b>2036</b>	Glass	4 (& 2 tiny fragments)	88	<b>4</b> fragments of glass-working slag/cullet (1 blue glass; 3 green glass).
<b>2039</b>	Glass	1	2	<b>1</b> olive green vessel glass shard.
<b>2039</b>	Clay tobacco pipe	2	4	<b>2</b> undiagnostic stem fragments (incl. 1 fire-blackened). Bore diameters: 1 x 5/64" 1 x 6/64".

## Plates



Plate1: Looking south at Area 1. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 2: East facing elevation of wall 1001, Area 1.  
1 x 0.6m & 1 x 0.4m scale.





Plate 3: Wall 1002. Area 1. 1 x 0.6m & 1 x 0.4m scale.



Plate 4: Sections through linear [1018], Area 1. Looking south. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 5: South-east facing section through post hole [1016], Area 1  
2 x 0.4m scales.



Plate 6: Pre-excavation image of Area 2





Plate 7: Looking north at wall 2008. Area 2. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 8: North facing elevation of wall 2025 with surface 2026, Area 2. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 9: Looking east at wall 2019, Area 2. 1 x 1m scale.





Plate 10: East facing section through pit [2013], Area 2. 1 x 0.6m scale.



Plate 11: East facing section through deposit (2012), Area 2. 1 x 0.6m scale.



Plate 12: South facing section through pit deposits [2015], Area 2. 1 x 0.6m scale.



Plate 13: South facing section through deposits (2044, 2043, 2042, 2037, 2036, 2035), Area 2. 1 x 0.6m scale



Plate 14: Post excavation shot of post hole [2031], Area 2. 1 x 0.8m scale.



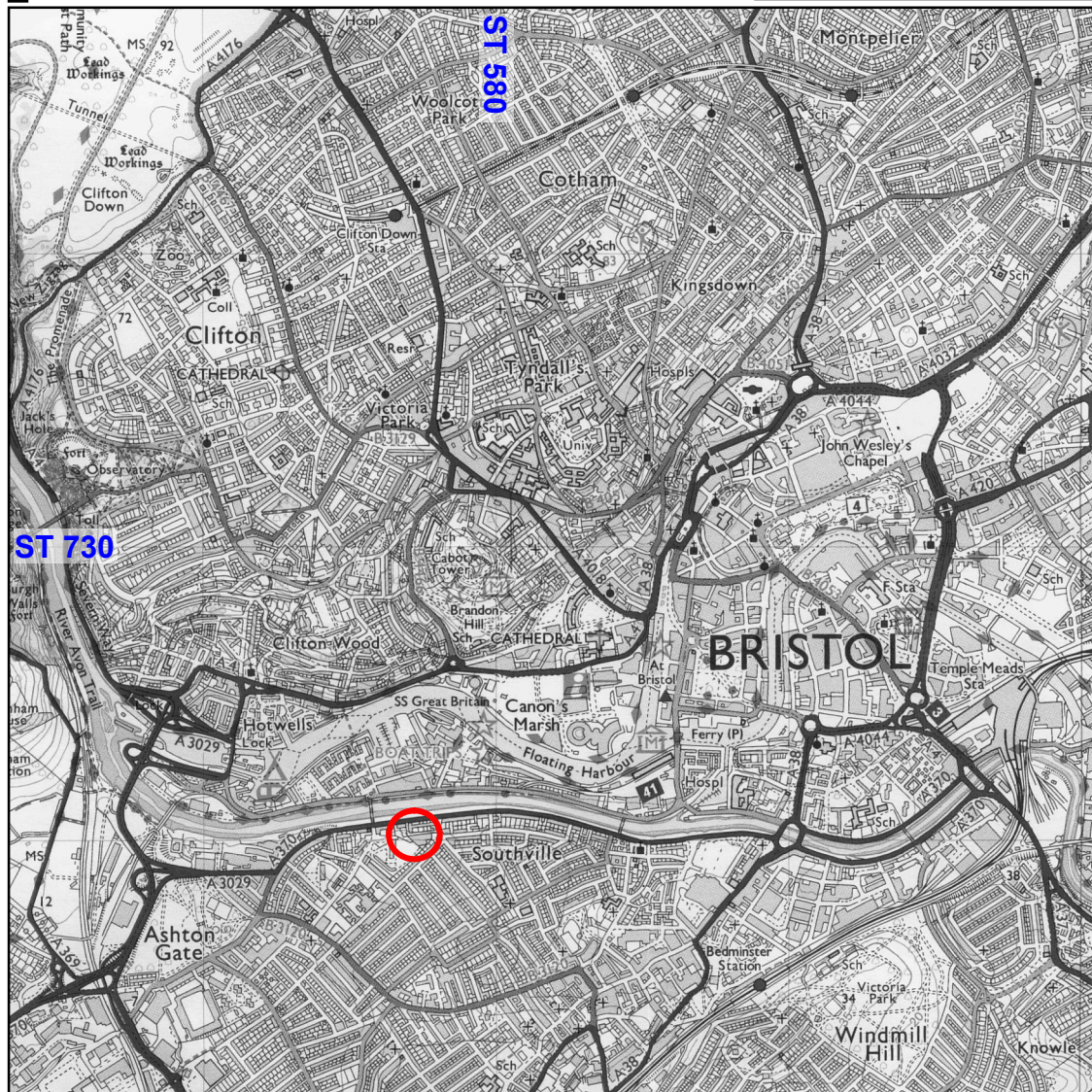
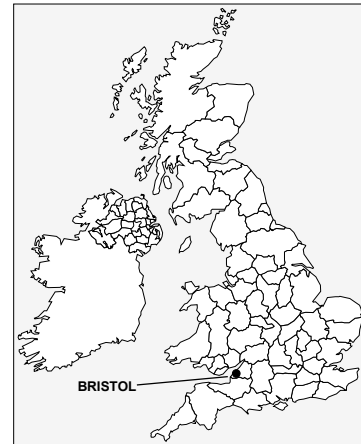
Figure 1

## Location of the Study Area

The Study Area



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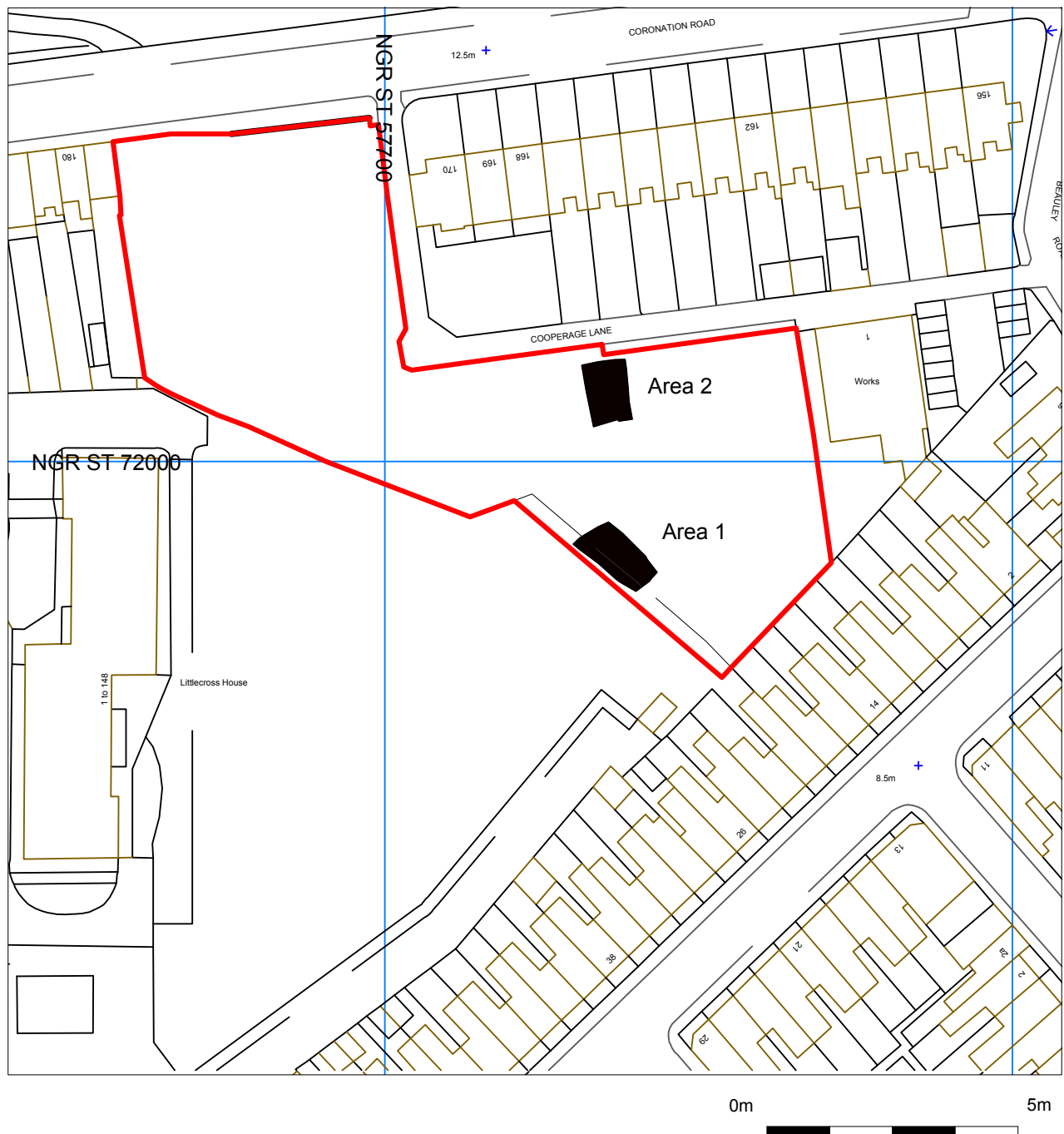
Scale 1:25000

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Figure 2

Site Boundary with Excavation Area locations



The plan shows the archaeological site of Tell el-Fel, featuring a complex of rooms and courtyards. Key areas include:

- Section 1:** A red dashed line indicating a specific area of interest in the lower-left quadrant.
- Section 2:** A red dashed line indicating another area of interest in the lower-middle section.
- Section 3:** A red dashed line indicating a third area of interest in the upper-middle section.
- Rooms and Courtyards:** Labeled with numbers in brackets (e.g., [1013], [1003], [1008], [1010], [1011], [1012]) and parentheses (e.g., (1014), (1015), (1017), (1019)).
- Elevation Points:** Numerous points marked with a cross and a number (e.g., 6.48, 6.25, 6.62, 6.00, 6.25, 6.42, 6.58, 6.28, 6.66, 6.13, 6.07, 6.79, 6.59, 6.73, 6.4, 6.64, 6.04, 6.35, 6.55, 6.73, 6.55, 6.12, 6.39, 6.31, 6.08, 5.91, 6.39, 6.47, 6.86, 6.83, 6.59, 7.14, 7.23, 7.18, 6.72, 6.76, 6.93, 7.12, 7.28).
- Structural Details:** Walls, doors, and other architectural features are shown with solid lines and arrows.
- Scale:** A scale bar at the bottom right indicates 0m to 5m.

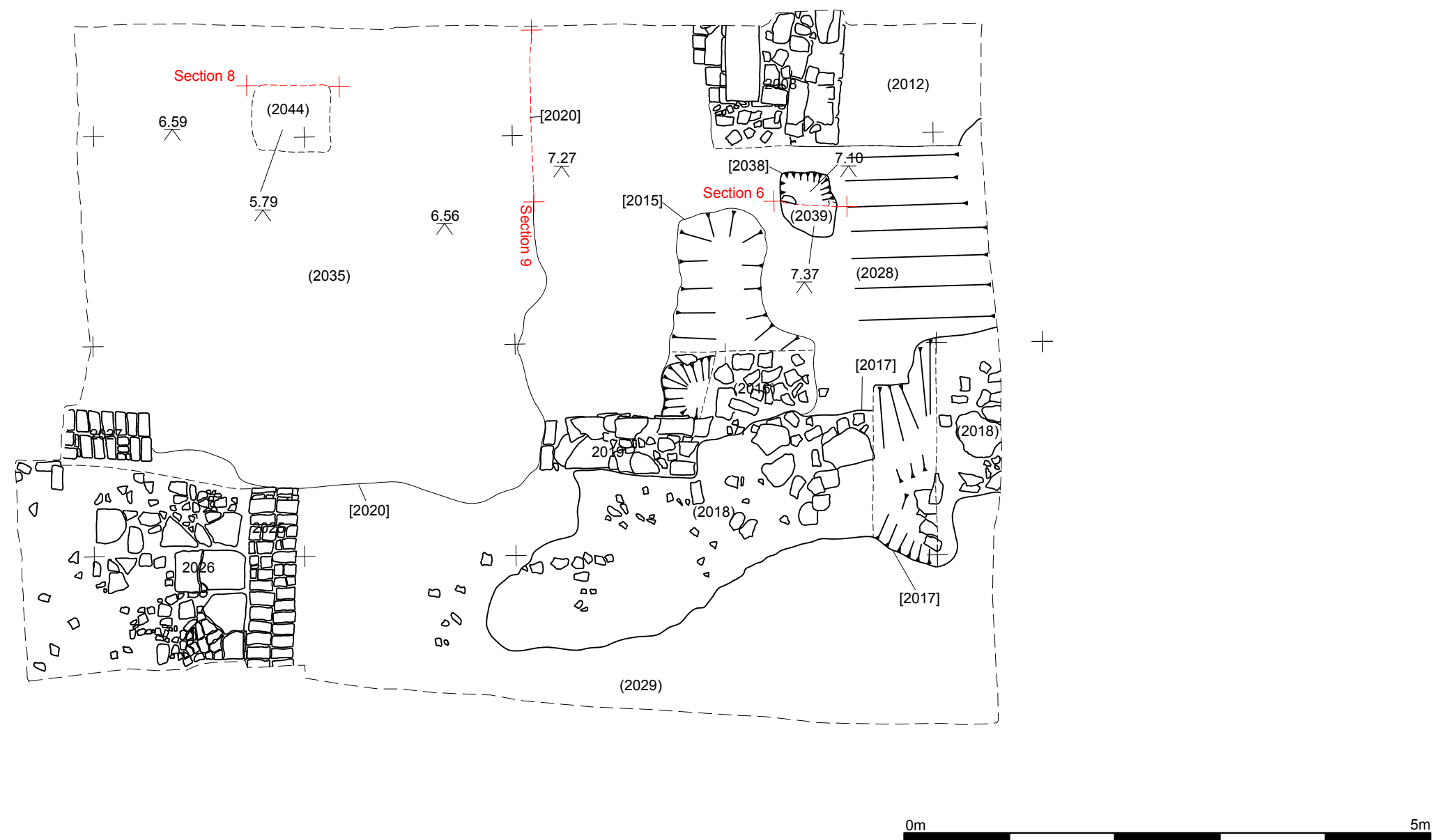


This architectural site plan of Tell Fara illustrates the layout of various excavated areas and sections. The plan includes several key features:

- Sections:** Red dashed lines delineate specific sections, including Section 13, Section 11, Section 7, Section 10, and Section 5.
- Elevations:** Numerous elevation points are marked with crosshair symbols and numerical values, such as 9.81, 8.4, 9.22, 9.18, 8.85, 9.24, 9.36, 9.57, 9.20, 9.58, 9.29, 9.02, 9.53, 9.59, 9.34, 10.34, 9.64, 9.38, 9.62, 9.2, 9.6, 9.17, 9.18, 9.37, 10.31, 9.66, 8.54, 8.5, 8.88, 9.19, 9.13, 9.59, 9.14, 9.26, 9.27, 9.28, 9.29, 9.30, 9.31, 9.32, 9.33, 9.34, 9.35, 9.36, 9.37, 9.38, 9.39, 9.40, 9.41, 9.42, 9.43, 9.44, 9.45, 9.46, 9.47, 9.48, 9.49, 9.50, 9.51, 9.52, 9.53, 9.54, 9.55, 9.56, 9.57, 9.58, 9.59, 9.60, 9.61, 9.62, 9.63, 9.64, 9.65, 9.66, 9.67, 9.68, 9.69, 9.70, 9.71, 9.72, 9.73, 9.74, 9.75, 9.76, 9.77, 9.78, 9.79, 9.80, 9.81, 9.82, 9.83, 9.84, 9.85, 9.86, 9.87, 9.88, 9.89, 9.90, 9.91, 9.92, 9.93, 9.94, 9.95, 9.96, 9.97, 9.98, 9.99, 10.00, 10.01, 10.02, 10.03, 10.04, 10.05, 10.06, 10.07, 10.08, 10.09, 10.10, 10.11, 10.12, 10.13, 10.14, 10.15, 10.16, 10.17, 10.18, 10.19, 10.20, 10.21, 10.22, 10.23, 10.24, 10.25, 10.26, 10.27, 10.28, 10.29, 10.30, 10.31, 10.32, 10.33, 10.34, 10.35, 10.36, 10.37, 10.38, 10.39, 10.40, 10.41, 10.42, 10.43, 10.44, 10.45, 10.46, 10.47, 10.48, 10.49, 10.50, 10.51, 10.52, 10.53, 10.54, 10.55, 10.56, 10.57, 10.58, 10.59, 10.60, 10.61, 10.62, 10.63, 10.64, 10.65, 10.66, 10.67, 10.68, 10.69, 10.70, 10.71, 10.72, 10.73, 10.74, 10.75, 10.76, 10.77, 10.78, 10.79, 10.80, 10.81, 10.82, 10.83, 10.84, 10.85, 10.86, 10.87, 10.88, 10.89, 10.90, 10.91, 10.92, 10.93, 10.94, 10.95, 10.96, 10.97, 10.98, 10.99, 11.00, 11.01, 11.02, 11.03, 11.04, 11.05, 11.06, 11.07, 11.08, 11.09, 11.10, 11.11, 11.12, 11.13, 11.14, 11.15, 11.16, 11.17, 11.18, 11.19, 11.20, 11.21, 11.22, 11.23, 11.24, 11.25, 11.26, 11.27, 11.28, 11.29, 11.30, 11.31, 11.32, 11.33, 11.34, 11.35, 11.36, 11.37, 11.38, 11.39, 11.40, 11.41, 11.42, 11.43, 11.44, 11.45, 11.46, 11.47, 11.48, 11.49, 11.50, 11.51, 11.52, 11.53, 11.54, 11.55, 11.56, 11.57, 11.58, 11.59, 11.60, 11.61, 11.62, 11.63, 11.64, 11.65, 11.66, 11.67, 11.68, 11.69, 11.70, 11.71, 11.72, 11.73, 11.74, 11.75, 11.76, 11.77, 11.78, 11.79, 11.80, 11.81, 11.82, 11.83, 11.84, 11.85, 11.86, 11.87, 11.88, 11.89, 11.90, 11.91, 11.92, 11.93, 11.94, 11.95, 11.96, 11.97, 11.98, 11.99, 12.00, 12.01, 12.02, 12.03, 12.04, 12.05, 12.06, 12.07, 12.08, 12.09, 12.10, 12.11, 12.12, 12.13, 12.14, 12.15, 12.16, 12.17, 12.18, 12.19, 12.20, 12.21, 12.22, 12.23, 12.24, 12.25, 12.26, 12.27, 12.28, 12.29, 12.30, 12.31, 12.32, 12.33, 12.34, 12.35, 12.36, 12.37, 12.38, 12.39, 12.40, 12.41, 12.42, 12.43, 12.44, 12.45, 12.46, 12.47, 12.48, 12.49, 12.50, 12.51, 12.52, 12.53, 12.54, 12.55, 12.56, 12.57, 12.58, 12.59, 12.60, 12.61, 12.62, 12.63, 12.64, 12.65, 12.66, 12.67, 12.68, 12.69, 12.70, 12.71, 12.72, 12.73, 12.74, 12.75, 12.76, 12.77, 12.78, 12.79, 12.80, 12.81, 12.82, 12.83, 12.84, 12.85, 12.86, 12.87, 12.88, 12.89, 12.90, 12.91, 12.92, 12.93, 12.94, 12.95, 12.96, 12.97, 12.98, 12.99, 13.00, 13.01, 13.02, 13.03, 13.04, 13.05, 13.06, 13.07, 13.08, 13.09, 13.10, 13.11, 13.12, 13.13, 13.14, 13.15, 13.16, 13.17, 13.18, 13.19, 13.20, 13.21, 13.22, 13.23, 13.24, 13.25, 13.26, 13.27, 13.28, 13.29, 13.30, 13.31, 13.32, 13.33, 13.34, 13.35, 13.36, 13.37, 13.38, 13.39, 13.40, 13.41, 13.42, 13.43, 13.44, 13.45, 13.46, 13.47, 13.48, 13.49, 13.50, 13.51, 13.52, 13.53, 13.54, 13.55, 13.56, 13.57, 13.58, 13.59, 13.60, 13.61, 13.62, 13.63, 13.64, 13.65, 13.66, 13.67, 13.68, 13.69, 13.70, 13.71, 13.72, 13.73, 13.74, 13.75, 13.76, 13.77, 13.78, 13.79, 13.80, 13.81, 13.82, 13.83, 13.84, 13.85, 13.86, 13.87, 13.88, 13.89, 13.90, 13.91, 13.92, 13.93, 13.94, 13.95, 13.96, 13.97, 13.98, 13.99, 14.00, 14.01, 14.02, 14.03, 14.04, 14.05, 14.06, 14.07, 14.08, 14.09, 14.10, 14.11, 14.12, 14.13, 14.14, 14.15, 14.16, 14.17, 14.18, 14.19, 14.20, 14.21, 14.22, 14.23, 14.24, 14.25, 14.26, 14.27, 14.28, 14.29, 14.30, 14.31, 14.32, 14.33, 14.34, 14.35, 14.36, 14.37, 14.38, 14.39, 14.40, 14.41, 14.42, 14.43, 14.44, 14.45, 14.46, 14.47, 14.48, 14.49, 14.50, 14.51, 14.52, 14.53, 14.54, 14.55, 14.56, 14.57, 14.58, 14.59, 14.60, 14.61, 14.62, 14.63, 14.64, 14.65, 14.66, 14.67, 14.68, 14.69, 14.70, 14.71, 14.72, 14.73, 14.74

# Figure 5

## Plan of Area 2 (overlay)

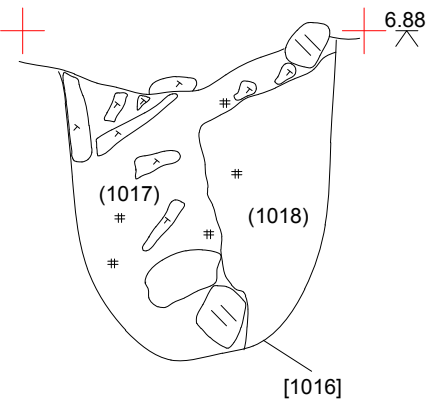


# Figure 6

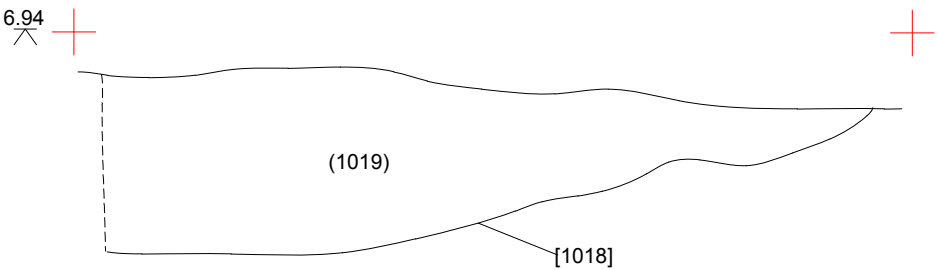
Section 1, through [1018]



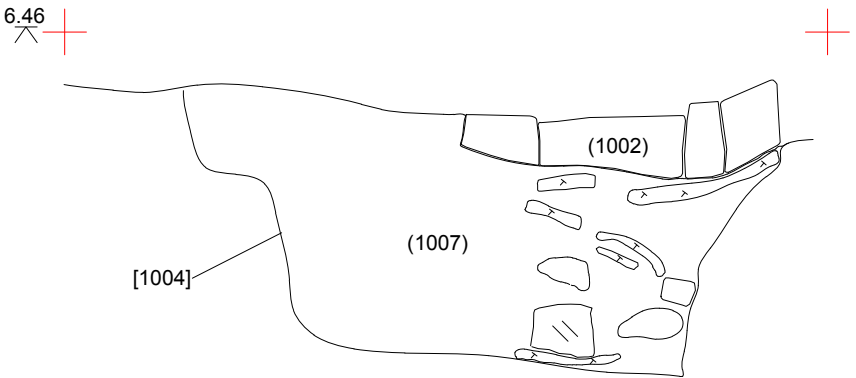
Section 2  
South facing through [1018]



Section 3  
North facing through [1018]



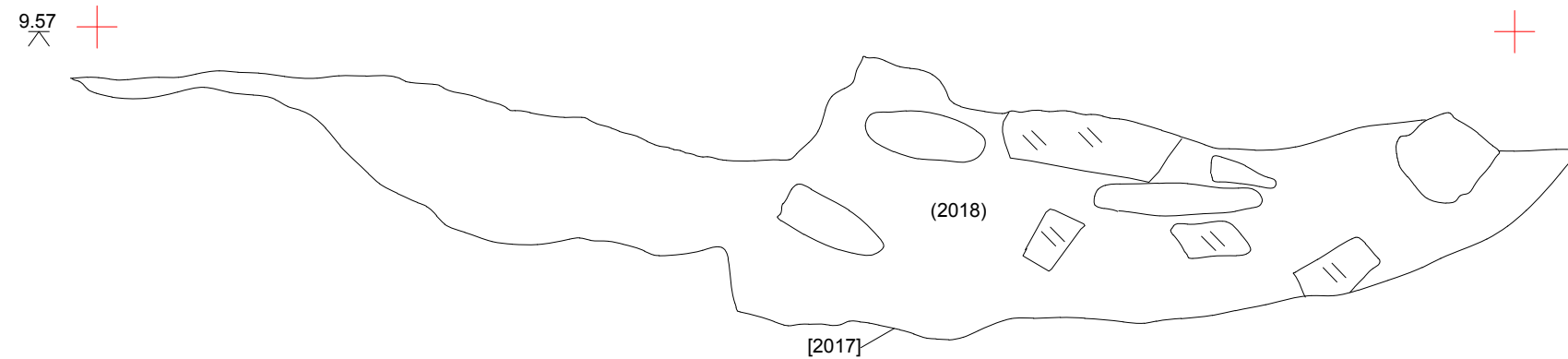
Section 4  
East facing through [1004]



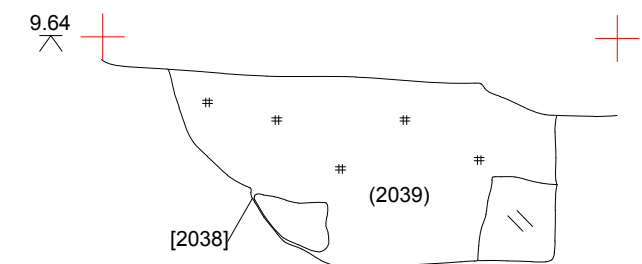


# Figure 7

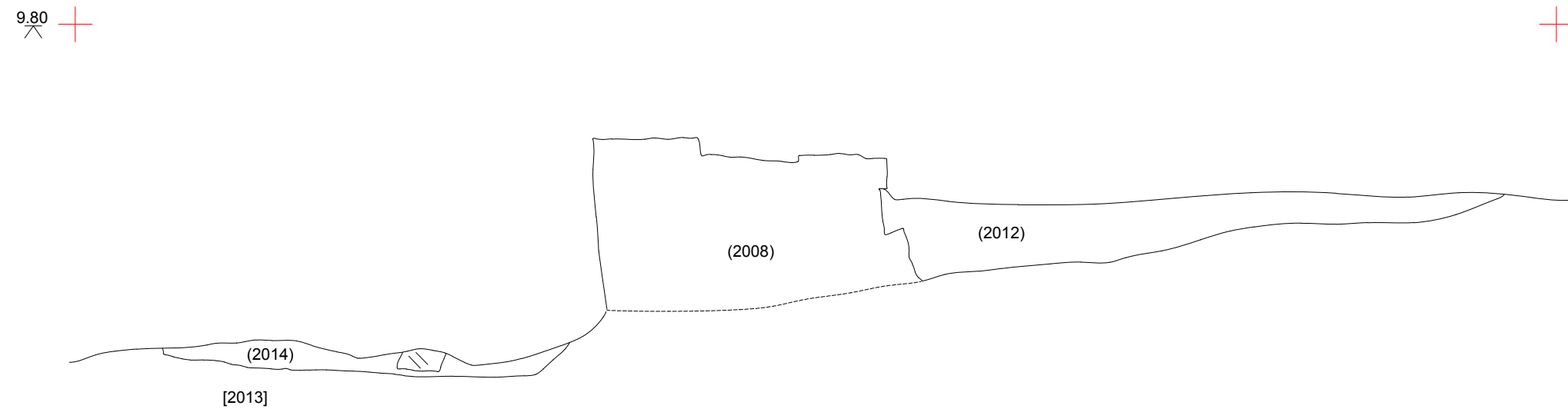
## Section 5 South facing through [2017]



## Section 6 West facing through [2038]



## Section 7 East facing through cut [2013], wall (2008) and deposit (2012)

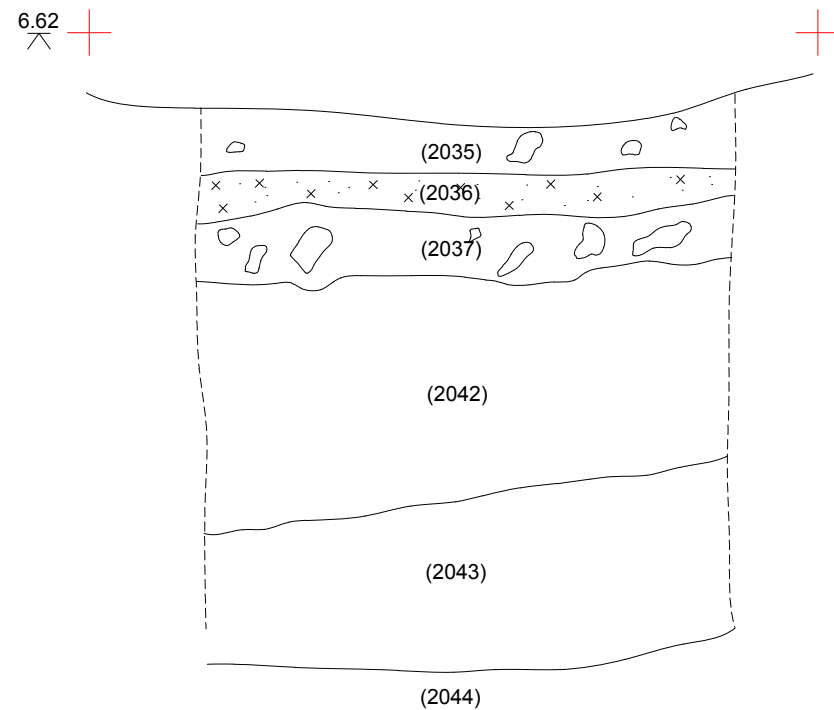


0m 5m

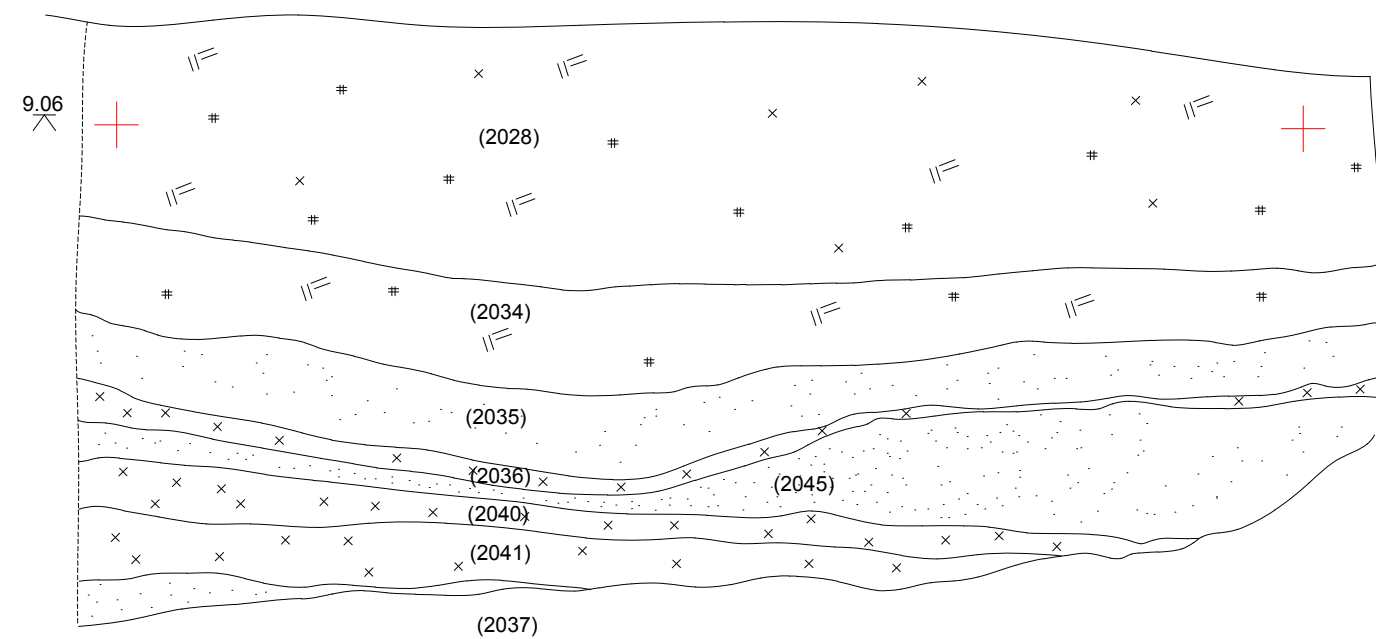


# Figure 8

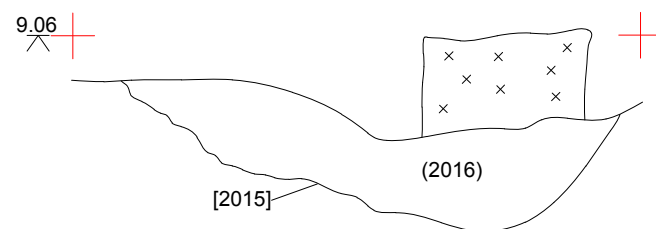
## Section 8 East facing section of sondage through deposits (2035)-(2044)



## Section 9 South facing through deposits below (2028)



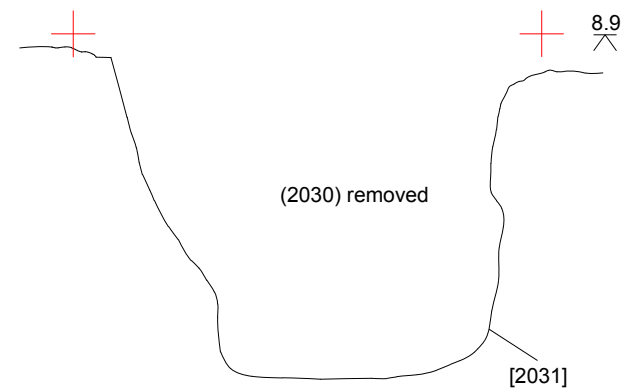
## Section 10 South facing through [2015]



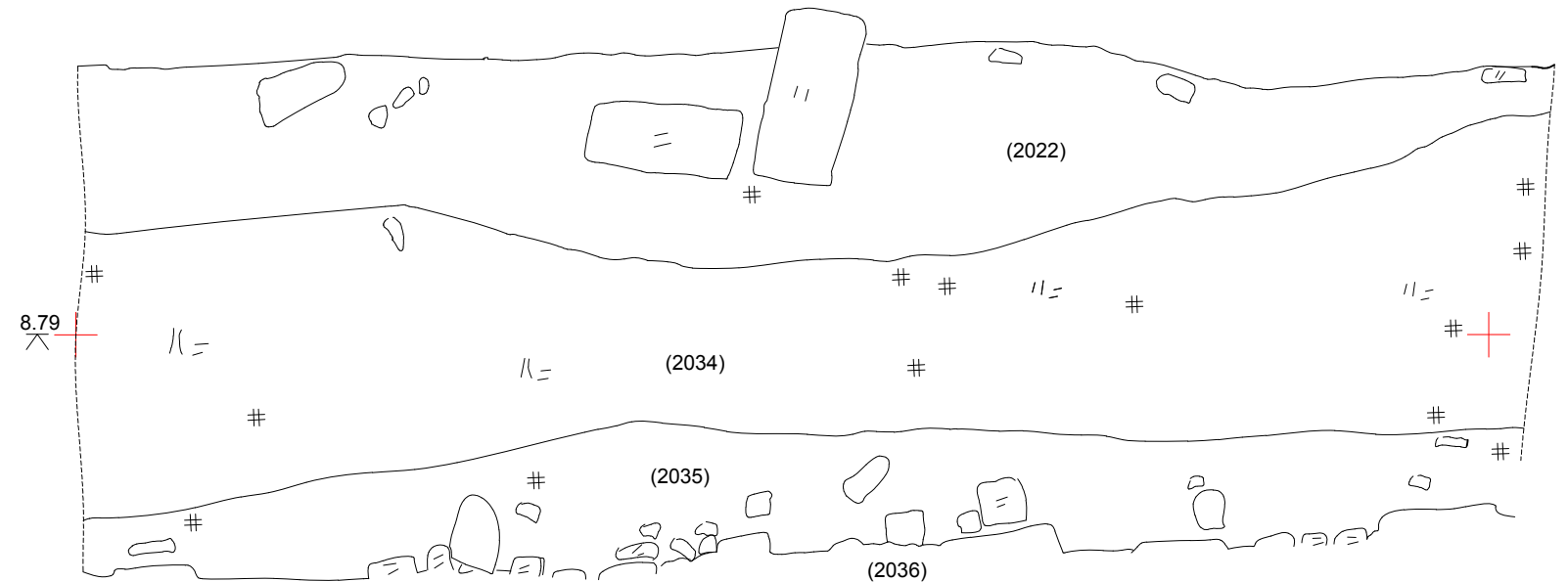
0m 5m

# Figure 9

## Section 10 East facing through [2031]

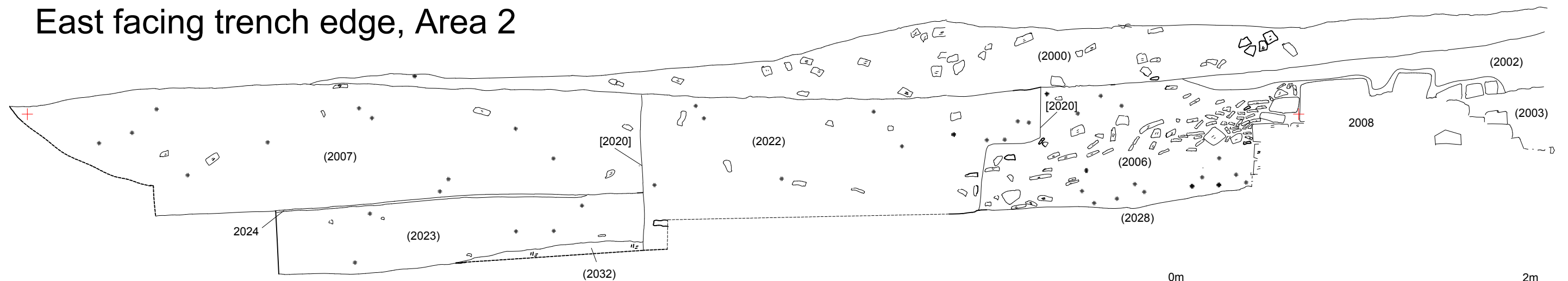


## Section 11 East facing through (2022) (2034) (2035)



0m 1m

## Section 12 East facing trench edge, Area 2



0m 2m



Figure 10

Extract from Plumley & Ashmead's 1828 map with site Plans Superimposed

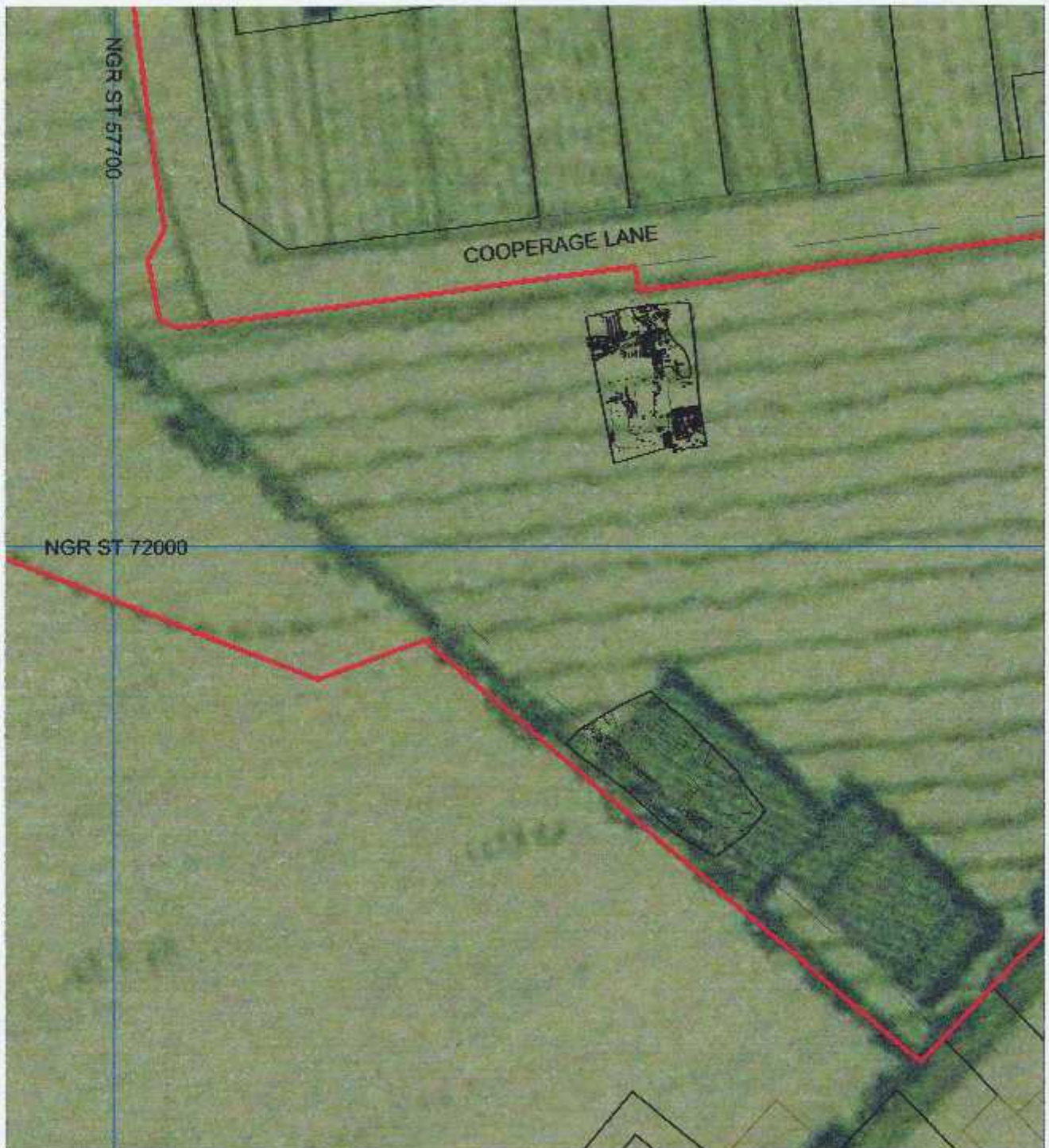




Figure 11

Extract from 1883 OS map with site plans superimposed

