



making sense of heritage

Factory No. 1, East Street Bedminster, Bristol

Archaeological Evaluation



Bristol City Council Planning Application: 15/04731/F
Ref: 109432.01
April 2016



**Factory No. 1, East Street
Bedminster, Bristol**

Archaeological Evaluation

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Factory No. 1, East Street Bedminster, Bristol

Archaeological Evaluation

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by City and Country Bedminster Ltd to undertake a program of archaeological evaluation at Factory No.1, East Street, Bedminster, Bristol as part of the proposed conversion of existing buildings and construction of new-build residential blocks with associated landscaping.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of five trial trenches within the footprints of the new-build blocks. Initially six trenches were proposed however one could not be excavated due to access limitations and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) considerations.

The evaluation revealed a number of structures associated with the 19th-20th-century Tobacco Factory, 19th-century terraced housing and earlier Bedminster Tannery. Part of a stone wall in Trench 6 corresponded to a building shown on the 1880 OS map of Bedminster Tannery, while this building may have been used as part of the tannery during the mid-late 19th century it could also have earlier origins, potentially representing the remains of an earlier structure in the eastern corner of the Site which was later was incorporated into the tannery. No confirmed dating evidence for this structure was present.

No evidence relating to the medieval hospital of St. Katherine, was identified during the course of the investigations.

The fieldwork took place between 14th March and 22nd March 2016.



Factory No. 1, East Street Bedminster, Bristol

Archaeological Evaluation

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by City and Country Bedminster Ltd and monitored for Bristol City Council by Bob Jones. The field work was undertaken by Sam Fairhead with the assistance of Lynn Hume, Stewart Wareing and Matt Parks. The report was compiled by Sam Fairhead with illustrations by Karen Nichols. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Grace Corbett.



Factory No. 1, East Street Bedminster, Bristol

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by City and Country Bedminster Ltd (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake a program of archaeological evaluation at Factory No.1, East Street, Bedminster, Bristol (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 The Site is located within Bedminster Conservation Area and the buildings along the East Street and Lombard Street frontages (Regents House and Consort House; formerly Factory No. 1) are both Grade II Listed (National Heritage List Entry Nos. 1202215 and 1206353). Proposals for the conversion of these existing buildings to residential accommodation, together with the construction of new-build residential blocks and associated landscaping (15/04731/F) have been submitted to Bristol City Council for consideration.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is located in a carpark to the rear of Regent House and Consort House (formerly Wills Factory No. 1). In plan the Site, centered on NGR ST 58684 71745, covers an area of 1.1 ha and is bounded by East Street to the south-east, Lombard Street to the south-west, St John's Road to the west and an Asda superstore to the north-east (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site is level at a height of approximately 8 m above Ordnance datum (aOD). The solid geology comprises Triassic Redcliffe Sandstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, which is overlain by Holocene tidal flat deposits of the Wentlooge Formation (Wilkinson *et al* 2013; British Geological Survey 2015).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological background to the Site is drawn from a previous desk-based assessment (WA 2015a) and other primary and secondary sources, including the Bristol Historic Environment Record (BHER).

2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British

2.2.1 There are no known Prehistoric or Romano-British remains in the immediate vicinity of the Site. However, the remains of a small rural Romano-British settlement were uncovered during excavations at the Mail Marketing Site on West Street, 0.7km to the south-west of the Site (Young 2005).



2.3 Saxon and medieval

- 2.3.1 The name 'Bedminster' strongly suggests that there was an early medieval Minster (a Royally endowed monastic settlement) in the parish, possibly on the site of St John the Baptist Church, which was situated 300m to the south-west of the Site. Confirmation of an early medieval presence in Bedminster was provided by the discovery of 11th-century pottery on two sites near St John the Baptist Church (La Trobe Bateman 1999, 7-8; Mason 2014, 2).
- 2.3.2 Bedminster (*Beiminstre*) is recorded in the Domesday Survey (AD 1086) as a large settlement of 51 households and a mill, which was held by the King (Williams *et al* 1992, 231; Mason 2014, 2).
- 2.3.3 Medieval occupation in Bedminster was focussed along the principal roads through the settlement, namely West Street, North Street and East Street, the latter of which crossed the River Malago via Brightbow Bridge (BHER 2080M), which was located 70m to the north-east of the Site.
- 2.3.4 The Site may be located within the precinct of the medieval Hospital of St. Katherine (BHER 1788M), which was founded by Robert de Berkeley (d. 1219) in the late 12th or early 13th century and went out of use sometime after 1573. The specific form of the hospital is unknown, but it may have been located at least partially within the present Site. By 1791 some of the hospital buildings had been converted into dwellings, parts of which remained extant until 1887 when the last surviving components were demolished in advance of the construction of the Wills Tobacco Factory.
- 2.3.5 The extent of medieval occupation along East Street remains unclear, but the hospital may have formed a focus for secular development during this period.

2.4 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.4.1 During the English Civil War (1642-51) much of Bedminster was destroyed by fire, reputedly started on the orders of Prince Rupert (Latimer 1970, 197). The settlement was subsequently rebuilt.
- 2.4.2 During the post-medieval period, Bedminster developed an industrial character with 19th-century mapping recording tanneries (BHER 2001M, 2002M and 2190M), a brickyard (BHER 2003M), a glassworks (BHER 1978M), a coal yard (BHER 2728M), a smelting works (BHER 2732M), and a malthouse (BHER 3050M) in the local area.
- 2.4.3 Bedminster Tannery (BHER 2001M) was located on the western side of East Street, almost entirely within the present Site. Plumley and Ashmead's map of 1828 and the 1845 Bedminster Tithe Map show a large L-shaped range of buildings fronting onto East Street and extending north-west into what is currently the car park. To the north-west, in the central area of the Site, is an additional U-shaped range of buildings, and between the two a number of isolated structures. The northern and western parts of the Site do not appear to have been developed at this date.
- 2.4.4 Tanning requires good access to water and the presence of the River Malago (the culvert of which runs east of the Site) would have made this area attractive for this type of industry. Tanning was widespread from at least the medieval period and it is possible that the post-medieval buildings may be a continuation of earlier works of this type within the Site. Medieval tanning often involved the excavation of large pits and, if present, these would have severely impacted any earlier archaeological levels. However, the depth of

these features would also allow for the preservation of their lowest levels despite later development of the Site.

- 2.4.5 During the mid-19th-century terraced houses were constructed along a new street (Brook Street) that was laid out across the western corner of the Site. Bedminster Tannery was demolished in the 1880's in advance of the redevelopment of the Site as the Wills Tobacco Factory.
- 2.4.6 W.D. and H.O. Wills' tobacco company was founded in 1786. Their first shop was located in Castle Street in the centre of Bristol. The company expanded during the 19th century and became one of the largest tobacco manufacturers in Bristol, owning and operating numerous factories and shops. Factory No. 1 was built in 1884-6, utilising red Cattybrook bricks, limestone and slate. Initially the factory was constructed fronting onto Bedminster Parade, bounded to the west by the rear of properties fronting onto Lombard Street, to the north by Brook Street, and to the east by a timber yard. The 1896 edition of Goad's Fire Insurance plan shows the layout of the factory with terraced housing and associated gardens along the Lombard Street and Brook Street frontage.
- 2.4.7 By 1903 the houses along the south-east side of Brook Street has been demolished in order to accommodate an extension to the factory and by the outbreak of the First World War Lombard Street properties had also been demolished to allow a further expansion of the factory. By this date the whole site had been covered by tobacco factory buildings.
- 2.4.8 The Tobacco Factory closed in 1988 and the buildings were largely demolished, retaining the Grade II Listed facades fronting onto Bedminster Parade and Lombard Street; the internal structures replaced by modern offices. A large supermarket was built on the eastern part of the old factory site, and the remainder converted to car parking.

2.5 Recent investigations in the area

- 2.5.1 Following on from the desk based assessment a watching brief was carried out during ground investigation works in 2015 (WA 2015b) which showed that foundations relating to the former Tobacco Factory at the Site survive in places.
- 2.5.2 These foundations had largely disturbed pre-existing structures at the Site relating to an early 19th-century tannery, however, the number and extent of the geotechnical trial pits was not sufficient to characterise the survival of archaeological remains pre-dating the Tobacco Factory across the whole of the Site.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and guidance: archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014b), the principle aim of an archaeological field evaluation is to record the archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices, and in compliance with the *Code of conduct* and other relevant by-laws of ClfA.
- 3.1.2 The primary aim of this field evaluation was to investigate the survival of archaeological remains which pre-date the Tobacco Factory, specifically those relating to Bedminster Tannery and potential remains relating to the medieval hospital of St. Katherine.
- 3.1.3 In furtherance of the project aim, the following objectives were defined:

- *To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
- *The evaluation, where possible, would confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;*
- *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;*
- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 Due to the extent of existing services on the site, as well as the limited footprint of the proposed new builds, the evaluation comprised the excavation of five 10 m x 2 m trial trenches. Due to a moderate risk of wartime unexploded ordnance at the northern end of the Site as well as access constraints, the proposed location of Trench 3 could not be excavated. The extent and location of the trenches is illustrated on **Figure 1**. Each trench is shown as 4 m wide, this was to allow for the stepping of each trench due to the anticipated depth of the made ground across the site (in excess of 1.2 m in places).
- 3.2.2 The evaluation trenches were accurately located before excavation using Total Station survey equipment. The excavation of the evaluation trenches was carried out by mechanical excavator in discrete 0.20 m spits and ceased at the upper surface of archaeological features/deposits pre-dating the Tobacco Factory or the *in situ* natural geology, whichever was encountered first. All machine-excavation was closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist.
- 3.2.3 Overburden deposits were stored separately and scanned for artefacts.
- 3.2.4 All archaeological deposits/features were characterised, their condition established and where possible, dated by the manual excavation of an appropriate sample. Sufficient of the features located were investigated by hand in order to fulfil the aims and objectives of the project. Care was taken to preserve the integrity of any archaeological features or complex deposits which may be better excavated under a controlled full excavation/archaeological mitigation.
- 3.2.5 The Senior Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council, Bob Jones, was kept informed of the progress of the fieldwork throughout the project.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's pro forma recording system, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique number.
- 3.3.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.
- 3.3.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 18 megapixels. Digital images will be

subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

3.4 Specialist strategies

Artefact

- 3.4.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously 20th-century origin. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts were retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit.
- 3.4.2 Excavated spoil was visually scanned for artefacts. Trench areas and spoil heaps from excavation was examined.
- 3.4.3 All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). Suitable material, primarily the pottery, was scanned to assess the date range of the relevant assemblages.
- 3.4.4 All artefacts recovered during the excavations on the Site are the property of the landowner. They have been suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, *Conservation Guidelines no. 2* and on completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, will be deposited with the local museum. Information will be obtained from Bristol Museum and Art Gallery as the designated repository concerning conditions and arrangements for the deposition of finds. An Accession Code was requested from the museum prior to works commencing and will be applied to all primary records forming the Site archive.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The evaluation revealed a number of structures associated with the Tobacco Factory, Bedminster Tannery and terraced housing, as well as remnants of an insubstantial stone wall, possibly related to earlier occupation.

4.2 Summary

- 4.2.1 Structures were encountered between 0.9 m and 1.9 m below ground level (bgl), and the general stratigraphy was largely uniform in all trenches (**Plate 1**). The existing tarmac and concrete surface was bedded on a layer of type 1 stone typically present to 0.6 m bgl. This overlay a thick layer of made ground containing demolition rubble and industrial waste which continued to an average depth of 1.55 m bgl, and is most likely related to the demolition of the Tobacco Factory and subsequent levelling of the Site. Below this were the natural alluvial deposits, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty clay.

Trench 1

- 4.2.2 Trench 1 revealed two parallel reinforced concrete walls, 1.5 m apart with a concrete surface between them. This structure most likely represents a 20th-century addition to either the Tobacco Factory or to terraced housing visible on the 1880 Ordnance Survey (OS) maps.

Trench 2



- 4.2.3 Trench 2 also contained features most likely to be associated with terraced housing and Tobacco Factory. A compacted layer of brick rubble and slag at the western end of the trench probably covered a culvert or similar feature. A square concrete and brick stanchion at the eastern end is likely to be part of the factory foundations.

Trench 3

- 4.2.4 Trench 3 could not be excavated due to car park access considerations and UXO concerns.

Trench 4

- 4.2.5 Trench 4 revealed a yard surface of Pennant sandstone slabs, 406, with an associated low, two skinned red brick wall, 405, along the south eastern edge (**Plate 2**). This wall and surface correspond to a yard shown on the 1880 OS map of Bedminster Tannery. The flagstones were bedded on a thin layer of crushed stone overlying the alluvial deposits.

Trench 5

- 4.2.6 Trench 5 revealed no features of archaeological significance. A thin layer of possible buried soil, 505, was present between the made ground and the alluvial deposits, suggesting that this portion of the Site was not fully stripped prior to construction of the Tannery and/or Tobacco Factory.

Trench 6

- 4.2.7 Trench 6 revealed remains of red brick foundations associated with the Tobacco Factory, some of which were directly beneath the type 1 bedding of the existing car park surface.

- 4.2.8 A stone wall, 605, was located running east/west across the trench, approximately 1.64 m bgl. The wall consisted of a single row of dry-bonded, faced limestone blocks, ranging in size from 0.42 m x 0.34 m x 0.17 m to 0.18 m x 0.1 m x 0.06 m (**Figure 2, Plate 3**). Excavation at the side of the wall revealed a possible construction cut (606) into the alluvial deposits. The alluvium was overlain by a thin layer of silty clay (604), 0.2m deep, which abutted the wall and apparently sealed the construction cut, although it is possible that 606 was also cut through 604, and was backfilled with arisings from its original excavation making the stratigraphic relationship unclear.

- 4.2.9 Layer 604 was similar in make up to the natural alluvial deposits below, and may represent the disturbed upper layer of alluvium. This deposit produced a small amount of medieval pottery, as well as post-medieval pottery, clay pipe and roof tile.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, ranging in date from medieval to post-medieval; quantities by context are presented in **Table 1**.



Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay pipe	Glass	Iron	Mortar	Pottery
604	5/16	2/57	1/4		1/5		4/78
614						1/20	1/7
204				1/272			

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Of the five sherds recovered, three are medieval and two post-medieval. The medieval sherds, all from context 604, are all fine glazed wares of Redcliffe type, and include two conjoining sherds from a slip-decorated jug of probable late 13th or early 14th century.
- 5.2.2 The post-medieval sherds comprise one of glazed redwares (from context 604, broadly dated as post-medieval), and one of pearlware (from context 614, 19th century).

5.3 Ceramic building material

- 5.3.1 The two fragments of ceramic building material from context 604 are both from glazed roof tiles, probably ridge tiles of post-medieval date.

5.4 Glass

- 5.4.1 An incomplete jar (rim and neck missing), from context 204, is a sauce bottle of 'beehive' form, dating to the later 19th or very early 20th century.

5.5 Other finds

- 5.5.1 Other finds comprise some small fragments of animal bone (unidentifiable to species), a plain clay tobacco pipe stem, a small, very corroded iron object, probably a nail, and a fragment of mortar. Apart from the clay pipe, none of these finds are closely datable.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The evaluation showed that structures associated with Brook Street terraced housing and Wills Tobacco Factory appear to have had a heavy impact on any earlier archaeological remains over the majority of the Site, though limited survival of structures associated with Bedminster Tannery was seen in two trenches.
- 6.1.2 A stone wall in Trench 6 corresponded to a building shown on the 1880 OS map of Bedminster Tannery, while this building may have been used as part of the tannery during the mid-late 19th century it could also have earlier origins, potentially representing the remains of an earlier (medieval/early post-medieval) structure in the eastern corner of the Site which was later incorporated into the tannery.
- 6.1.3 No evidence relating to the medieval hospital of St. Katherine was identified during the course of the investigations.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 The designated receiving museum will be Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. The Curator of Archaeology was contacted in advance of the fieldwork for an accession number/Site code and to obtain information regarding the appropriate archive preparation standards.

7.2 Archive

- 7.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the appropriate Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014c).
- 7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the unique WA Site code and Museum accession code and a full index will be prepared.
- 7.2.3 The site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with current guidelines (e.g. Walker 1990; MGC 1994 etc.). It is proposed in principle that, subject to the wishes of the landowner, the entire archive (including the finds) will be donated to and deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. Provision has been made for the cost of long term storage in the post-fieldwork costs.

7.3 Storage

- 7.3.1 Until final deposition with the museum the archive will be stored at the offices of WA Southern Region in Salisbury.

7.4 Discard policy

- 7.4.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.5 Copyright

- 7.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by WA Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations* 2003.

7.6 Security Copy

- 7.6.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011) on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8 REFERENCES

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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Trench tables

Trench 1			
Dimensions: 8mx2mx1.8m			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
101	layer	Tarmac, existing car park surface	0-0.15
102	layer	Type 1 stone, bedding for tarmac	0.15-0.2
103	layer	Tarmac, earlier surface	0.2-0.25
104	layer	Type 1 stone, bedding for tarmac	0.25-0.6
105	layer	Compacted made ground, v.common brick and concrete rubble and industrial waste	0.6-1.6
106	layer	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, alluvial deposits.	1.6+
107	str	Reinforced concrete wall, terraced housing	1.4-1.8+
108	str	Reinforced concrete wall, terraced housing	1.15-1.8+

Trench 2			
Dimensions: 8mx2mx1.7m			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
201	layer	Tarmac, existing car park surface	0-0.15
202	layer	Concrete bedding	0.15-0.25
203	layer	Type 1 stone, bedding for tarmac and concrete	0.25-0.6
204	layer	Made ground, dark greyish black silty clay, common brick and concrete rubble and industrial waste, 19 th and 20 th century material	0.6-1.5
205	layer	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, alluvial deposits.	1.5+
206	str	Square concrete stanchion, Tobacco Factory	0.6-1.7+
207	Str/layer	Concreted brick rubble and slag, possibly capping culvert, terraced houses	0.6-0.8

Trench 4			
Dimensions: 8mx2mx1.6m			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
401	layer	Tarmac, existing car park surface	0-0.14
402	layer	Concrete bedding	0.14-0.19
403	layer	Type 1 stone, bedding for tarmac and concrete	0.19-0.66
404	layer	Made ground, dark greyish black silty clay, common brick and concrete rubble and industrial waste, 19 th and 20 th century material	0.66-1.49
405	str	Brick wall, dark grey mortar, Tannery	1.3+
406	str	Flagstone yard surface, Tannery	1.4-1.49
407	layer	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, alluvial deposits.	1.49+

Trench 5			
Dimensions: 10mx2mx1.54m			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
501	layer	Tarmac, existing car park surface	0-0.12
502	layer	Concrete bedding	0.12-0.18
503	layer	Type 1 stone, bedding for tarmac and concrete	0.18-0.51
504	layer	Made ground, dark greyish black silty clay, common brick and concrete rubble and industrial waste, 19 th and 20 th century material	0.51-1.45
505	layer	Dark grey silty clay, possible buried soil	1.45-1.54
506	layer	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, alluvial deposits.	1.54+



Trench 6			
Dimensions: 10mx2mx2m			
Context	Description		Depth below surface (m)
601	layer	Tarmac, existing car park surface plus concrete bedding	0-0.14
602	layer	Type 1 stone, bedding for tarmac and concrete	0.14-0.53
603	layer	Made ground, dark greyish black silty clay, common brick and concrete rubble and industrial waste, 19 th and 20 th century material	0.53-1.64
604	layer	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, red clay mottling, fine gravel inclusions	1.64-2
605	str	Limestone wall, e/w, no mortar	1.64-1.81
606	cut	Construction cut for 605	
607	str	Red brick wall, black mortar, Tobacco Factory	
608	str	Red brick wall, black mortar, Tobacco Factory	
609	cut	Drain cut	
610	fill	Backfill of 609, derived from made ground	
611	cut	Cut for concrete structure 612	
612	str	Modern concrete, possible service capping	
613	cut	Drain cut	
614	Fill	Backfill of 613, derived from made ground	
615	cut	Construction cut for 616	
616	str	Stone and brick foundation, white lime mortar, Tobacco Factory	
617	layer	Lense in made ground	
618	cut	Drain cut	
619	str	Brick and white lime mortar structure in cut 618, remains of drain, Tobacco Factory	
620	layer	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, alluvial deposits.	2+
621	fill	Sand and clay bedding for wall 605	

9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS

10 OASIS ID: wessexar1-245236

Project details

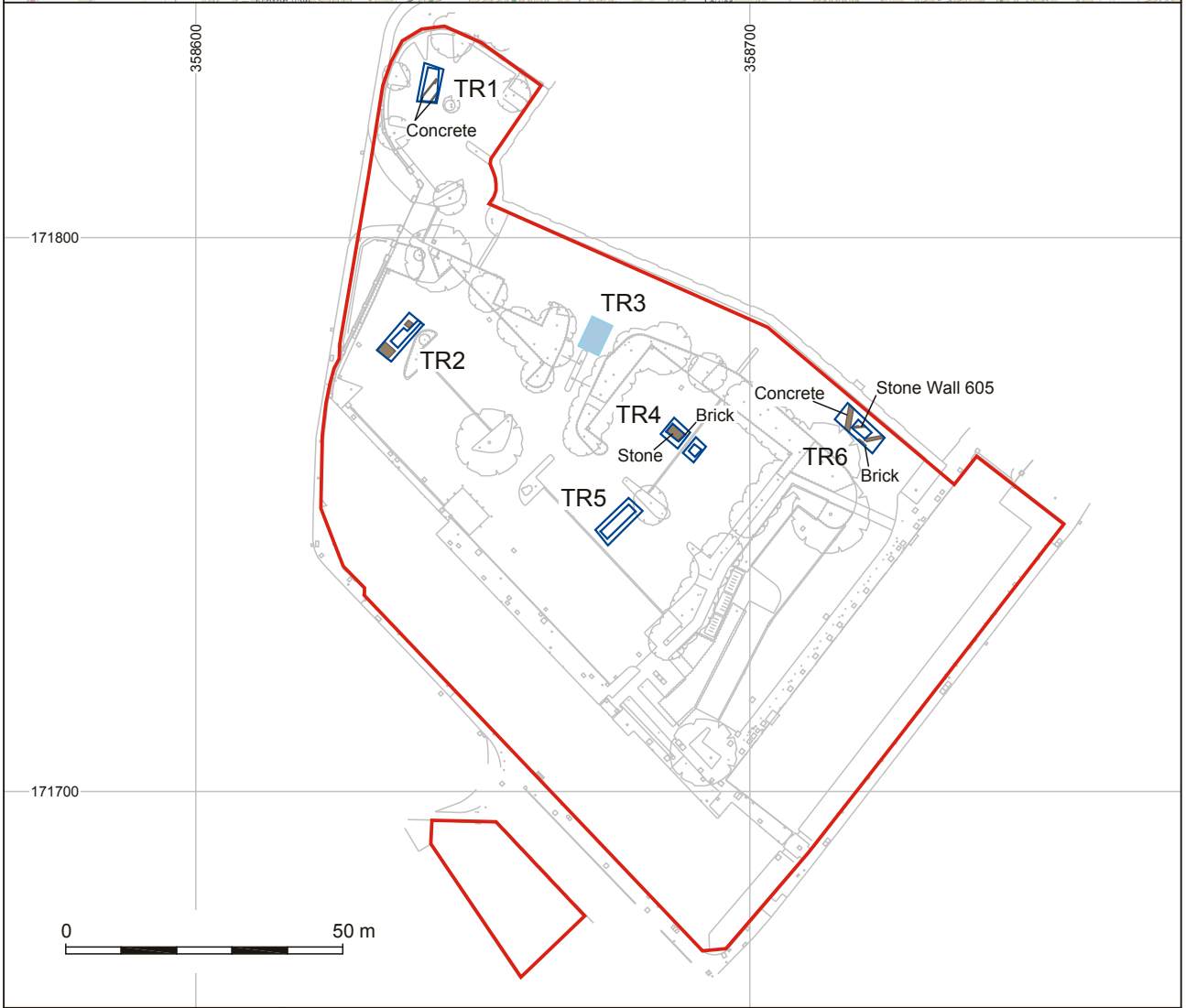
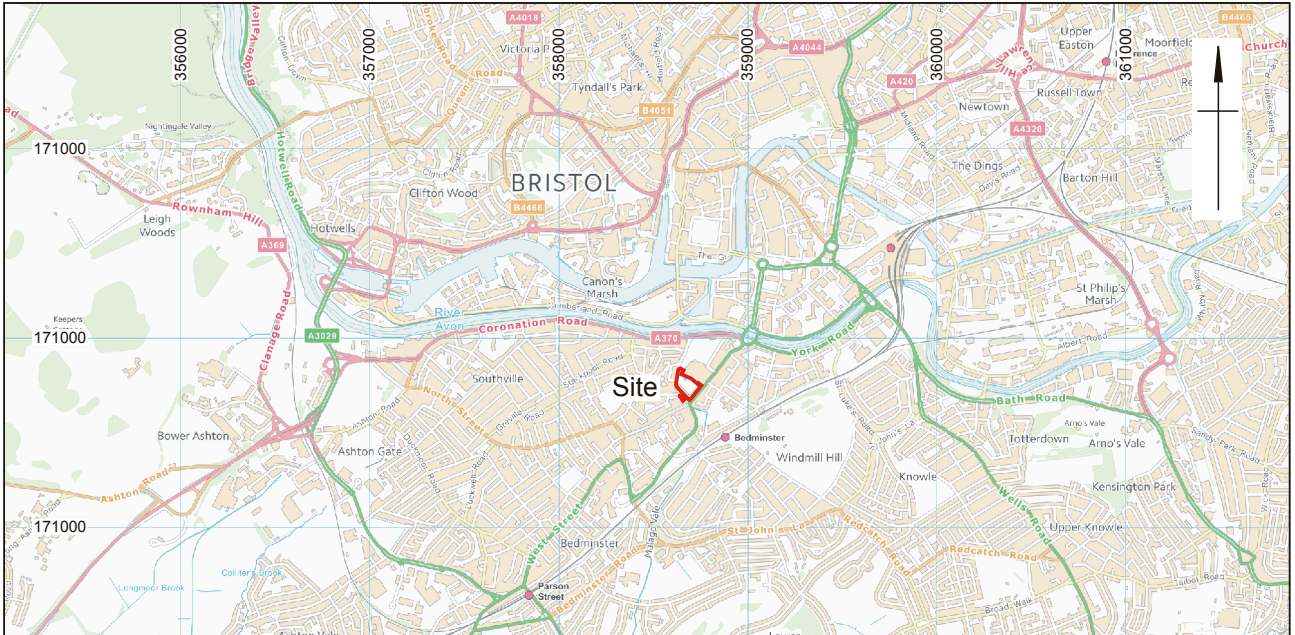
Project name	Factory No. 1, East Street, Bedminster, Bristol
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation
Project dates	Start: 14-03-2016 End: 22-03-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	25593 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	109432 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	WALLS/FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLS/FOUNDATIONS Modern
Monument type	WALL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval




Significant Finds	CERAMIC/CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC/CBM Modern
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CITY OF BRISTOL CITY OF BRISTOL BRISTOL Factory No. 1, East Street, Bedminster
Postcode	FACTORY NO
Study area	1.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	ST 58684 71745 51.442698039472 -2.594536398463 51 26 33 N 002 35 40 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6m Max: 6.6m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	City and Country Bedminster Ltd
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Grace Corbett
Project supervisor	Sam Fairhead
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	City and Country Bedminster Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Factory No. 1, East Street, Bedminster, Bristol, Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fairhead, S.



Other bibliographic details	109432.01
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bristol
Description	Digital Copy



- ▭ Site boundary
 - ▭ Trench
 - ▭ Unexcavated trench
 - ▭ Wall / structure
- 

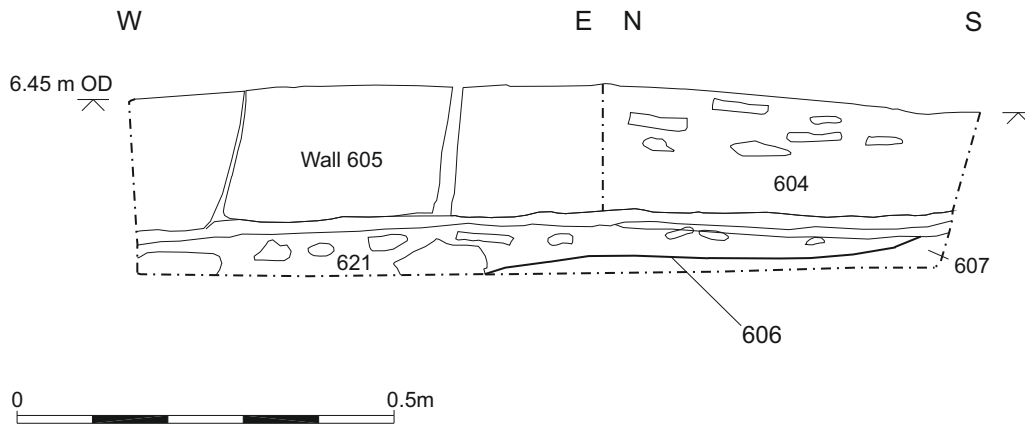
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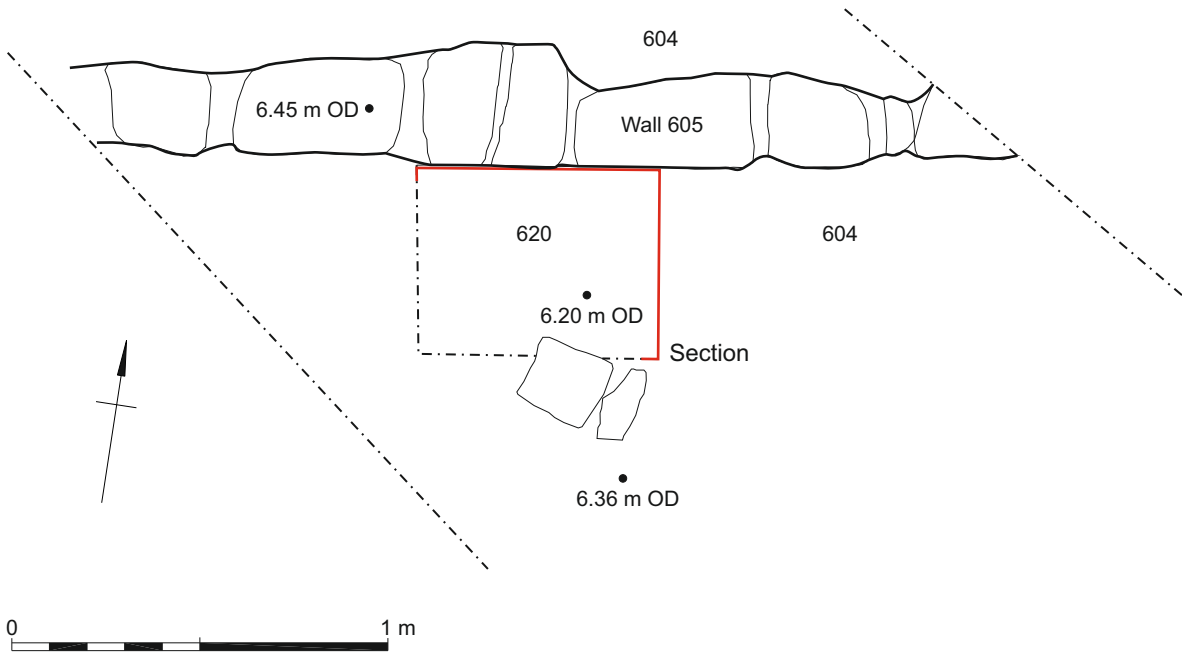
Site and trench locations

Figure 1

A: South and west facing sections of wall 605 (1:10)



B: Plan of wall 605 (1:20)



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Date: 01/04/2016

Revision Number: 0

Scale: A - 1:10; B - 1:20 @ A4

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Plate 1: Southwest facing representative section, Trench 4



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Plate 2: Yard surface 406 and wall 405 from northwest



Plate 3: Wall 605 from south

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