



Huller House & Cheese Warehouse, Redcliff Backs, Bristol

Historic Building Recording &
Archaeological Watching Brief



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February 2017



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**Historic Building Recording &
Archaeological Watching Brief**

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the conversion and extension of historic warehouses known as Huller House and the Cheese Warehouse, on Redcliff Back, Bristol, to residential apartments.

In addition to this, WA also carried out the final phase of building recording on the ground floor and basement of Huller House, the remainder of Huller House and the Cheese warehouse having been previously recorded by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.

The watching brief revealed predominantly made ground, the earliest levels of which dated to the later Medieval period, while the majority of made ground appeared to originate with early 18th-century dumping episodes, intended to build up and stabilise the riverbank prior to building works taking place for the first time in this area. No structures were found that pre-dated Huller House.

The watching brief fieldwork took place intermittently between 27th July 2016 and 9th January 2017.



Huller House & Cheese Warehouse, Redcliff Backs, Bristol

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Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Jayne Harding of Aspect 360 Ltd on behalf of Generator (Huller House) LLP who funded the works. The fieldwork was undertaken by Roy Krakowicz and Cai Mason. The report was written by Tracey Smith, with illustrations by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy King.



Huller House & Cheese Warehouse, Redcliff Backs, Bristol

Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) has been commissioned by Aspect 360 Ltd Planning and Development Consultants on behalf of Generator (Huller House) LLP (hereafter ‘the Client’) to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at the site of Huller House and the Cheese Warehouse, Redcliff Backs, Bristol. The work also involved historic building recording of the ground floor and basement of Huller House to English Heritage Level 2, as a final stage of recording work which was begun by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Baras 2016).
- 1.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the extension and conversion of the former warehouse buildings into residential apartments with improved access and associated infrastructure (Planning refs. 12/04860/F, 12/04861/LA & variation 15/03118/X). Conditions 8, 9 and 25 imposed on the 2015 variation are intended to ensure that archaeological remains and features are recorded prior to destruction.
- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) had previously been approved by Bob Jones, former Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council (BaRAS 2014). This continuation of recording adheres to the existing WSI.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site lies within the Redcliffe Conservation Area and comprises former warehousing located on Redcliff Backs, Redcliff, adjacent to the harbourside of central Bristol, centred on NGR 59000 72568 (**Figure 1**). The Floating Harbour lies to the west of the Site, with mooring for boats. The Site is reasonably level at approximately 11.1m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The British Geological Survey (2016) records the underlying solid geology as Redcliffe Sandstone.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Site has been the subject of both a desk-based archaeological assessment and an archaeological evaluation (Young 2004; Barber & Cox, 2004), to which reference should be made, also a statement of heritage significance and impact assessment, by Stride Treglown and Aspect 360 (2012), as well as the BaRAS building recording report (2016). The background information is summarised below.

2.2 Summary

- 2.2.1 There is no known evidence for prehistoric or Roman occupation, either on or near the Site.

- 2.2.2 It is likely that the medieval alignment of Redcliff Street initially followed the east bank of the River Avon (the Floating Harbour dates from the early 19th century). The street connected the Saxon town, north of Bristol Bridge, with mooring in the new suburb of Redcliffe, as well as the settlement of Bedminster and places further afield to the south-west, south and east. As has been shown on various sites on this side of the street, the medieval period was a time of gradual but effective reclamation processes as wharves moved ever westward into the deeper waters of the tidal River Avon. Over time, this enabled building plots to be established between the road and river. Eventually the plots became sufficiently extended to enable the establishment of a new street known as Redcliff Back or Backs, running parallel to Redcliff Street but much nearer the river. Early maps (1568, 1673) showed Redcliff backs as just a large open area, but by the second decade of the 18th century some structures were starting to appear and in fact the ground to the north of Ferry Lane had been enclosed. Only three decades later the cartographer Rocque was able to record continuous development on the water's edge from the parish boundary at the northern end of the Back as far as the slip for the ferry across to Welsh Back.
- 2.2.3 Plumley & Ashmead's map of 1828 showed that most properties between the Back and what was now the Floating Harbour were set back slightly from the water, suggesting that perhaps there had been a further extension westward since the 1740s. There appear to have been six properties occupying the present site west of the Back, the southernmost two were set back from the general street frontage. Ashmead's 1:600 plan of 1854 showed that the middle pair of properties had been extended out to the waterfront, as the southernmost ones had previously. Little had changed by the time of Ashmead's revision, first produced in 1874, which suggests that Huller House had yet to be built, as the buildings recorded on that part of the site were still set back from the waterfront. However, Huller House was visible on a photograph taken from the tower of St Mary Redcliffe probably in the early 1870s (Winstone says c.1872). This indicates a probable construction date in the early 1870s. The photograph showed that the south wall of Huller House included four tall round-headed panels; there were lucams to both the east and west elevations. Buildings between Huller House and the ferry slip were all somewhat lower, a variety of structures mostly of two storeys, according to Goad's Fire Insurance Plan of 1891. Huller House was recorded on the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:500 plan, surveyed 1882. In 1891 it was identified as a mill, in the occupation of Baker & Son.
- 2.2.4 Plans for a new building south of Huller House were submitted in 1911, this being the present Cheese Warehouse or South Building. The OS 1:2500 plan, published in 1918 but revised in 1913, showed the building as either completed or under construction. A 1920s photograph in the Port of Bristol Authority archive shows the building as complete.

2.3 Aims and objectives

- 2.3.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and guidance: archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014b), the principle aim is to record the archaeological resource during development within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices, and in compliance with the *Code of conduct* and other relevant by-laws of ClfA.
- 2.3.2 In furtherance of the project aim, the following objectives were defined:
- *to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works; including*
 - *To ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*

- *To confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
- *To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;*
- *To determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains; and*
- *To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.*
- *to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and*
- *To prepare a report on the results of the watching brief.*

2.4 Fieldwork methodology

- 2.4.1 A detailed description of the watching brief methodology is set out in the approved WSI (BaRAS 2014).
- 2.4.2 The fieldwork consisted of the monitoring by an experienced archaeologist of the initial groundworks at the eastern side of both buildings, involving the lifting of *in-situ* cobbles and excavation of new service trenches. The mechanical excavation was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant supervision by WA. Where practicable and without causing unreasonable delay to the construction programme, groundwork was temporarily halted whilst investigations were carried out by WA staff.
- 2.4.3 A full photographic record was maintained using a digital camera, and archaeological features were surveyed by hand using tapes and related to Ordnance Survey.
- 2.4.4 The final stage of building recording was carried out over two days and involved detailed notes being made on existing plans and a full digital photographic record of the ground floor and basement of Huller House where accessible.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 Building Recording

- 3.1.1 The previous building recording carried out by BaRAS in 2016 had covered the accessible parts of the Cheese warehouse and the upper floors of Huller House. WA subsequently undertook the remaining recording of the ground floor and basement while also monitoring the groundworks.
- 3.1.2 The external ground floor recording of Huller House was covered in the earlier report (BaRAS 2016) so this report will concentrate on the internal features. At the time of recording, all original windows and doors had been removed prior to replacement by modern versions. Internally, the ground floor was in the process of being replaced, with new joists and floor boards. On the northern elevation, the original iron support-columns were intact, as was the large cross beam that supports the end of the floor joists (**Plate 1**). As with the second floor, there were no openings in the northern wall with the exception of a small room beyond a locked steel door. This door is similar to others present on all three of the upper floors, which suggests it may have been a locker or safe.
- 3.1.3 In the western half of the southern elevation were two sealed, arched window openings that extended below the level of the current ground floor and which were probably blocked when

the Cheese Warehouse was built in the 1920s (**Plate 2**). To the east of these blocked windows was a large square opening connecting Huller House and the Cheese Warehouse, now blocked with a modern stud-wall. A second, smaller arched doorway, sealed by concrete blockwork, was present to the east.

- 3.1.4 The eastern and western elevations were identical to those seen on the overlying floors, with the exception of a large arched doorway in the northern corner of the eastern wall (**Plate 3**), partially blocked to create a smaller doorway (recorded during the earlier visits but now removed). The western elevation contained three windows and one doorway, all stripped of their original fittings.
- 3.1.5 The basement of Huller House appeared largely unaltered, with an *in-situ* Pennant flagstone floor, over which were positioned the lowest of the iron support columns (**Plate 4**). Each column was set centrally over a large square flagstone, surrounded by smaller flagstones of varying sizes. The smaller slabs were set in alignment to the flagstones supporting the columns, rather than to the basement walls themselves. The northern elevation contained no visible openings, rather the wall has been refaced in a number of places, a process that partially in-filled the space between the iron support columns which were set against the original wall. The reason for this in-filling is not clear, but may have been related to damp problems between Huller house and the warehouse to the north, or the need to strengthen the basement wall (**Plate 5**). Against the northern elevation was the location of a lift; the lift pit was full of demolition debris at the time of recording.
- 3.1.6 The southern elevation contained the bases of the windows noted on the ground floor, as well as a lower extension of the easternmost doorway, suggesting this may have initially been a window that was subsequently enlarged upwards to become a doorway. Retaining arches were evident below the windows, allowing the distribution of weight near the base of the wall (**Plate 6**). The doorway between Huller House and the Cheese Warehouse was still open and in use.
- 3.1.7 The western elevation contained two light wells and a narrow alcove containing what appears to be a water pipe, possibly for a boiler, that continued up into the ground floor, where a tap was situated near the top of the pipe (**Plate 7**). The eastern elevation contained three arched windows and a partially blocked doorway, which would have allowed the loading and unloading of cargo from vessels moored on the harbourside (**Plate 8**).

3.2 Watching Brief

- 3.2.1 The watching brief was concentrated on the machine excavation of service trenches located directly east of both Huller House and the Cheese Warehouse, with the trenches being on average only 0.50 m away from the standing walls and 0.50 m wide. Two smaller trenches also branched off towards the east at 90° from the main trench to connect to existing manholes (**Figure 2**).
- 3.2.2 The deposits within the trenches were fairly even throughout, with the earliest being a heterogeneous mix of brownish-grey, grey and brown clay-silt and silt (105). This deposit was encountered at 2 m below current ground surface, in the deepest section of the service trench, where the new pipes were joining into an existing manhole (**Figure 1, Plate 9**). Deposit 105 contained frequent amounts of oyster and cockleshell fragments, as well as mortar lenses and crumbs and four sherds of late medieval pottery. This deposit was only exposed in one small area of trench but is likely to have been made ground or rubbish dumping, probably originating from early activity near the waterfront.

- 3.2.3 Overlaying 105 and present across the whole of the watching brief area was an extensive layer (104) composed of numerous dumped deposits, in places up to 1.6 m in depth, within which tip-lines were visible; although it was clear there had also been later heavy disturbance. Layer 104 consisted predominately of dark-grey and dark brownish-grey silts with abundant amounts of ceramic building material, occasional pottery sherds, clay tobacco-pipe fragments and lenses of mortar rich silts and sooty cinder rich lenses (**Plate 10**). Fragments of ceramic drainage pipe were also noted that are likely to have originated from later disturbances. This dumping was most probably part of an early 18th-century attempt to make up and consolidate the ground level prior to construction of the initial warehouses over what had been open ground.
- 3.2.4 Overlaying 104 was the early 20th-century concrete layer, up to 0.20 m in depth, used to level off the ground surface after the Cheese Warehouse was built, and provide a base for cobbles to be set (103) (**Plate 11**). In areas of softer ground, or where 104 was uneven, a layer of bricks had been used as levelling, prior to the concrete being poured. The fact that the concrete and bricks sat directly over 104 suggests that the ground was dug and levelled prior to the warehouse being constructed.
- 3.2.5 The cobbled surface itself was 0.17 m deep and consisted of grey granite setts of slightly varying widths and lengths but generally around 0.17 m long by 0.10 m wide (102). These formed the courtyard to the east of both Huller House and the Cheese warehouse and dated to the construction of the latter. The cobbles had been subjected to various disturbances over time, such as the digging of new services, but had been replaced. In areas of the courtyard, especially at the south-west corner of the Site, the cobbles were missing and had been replaced by 0.20 m depth of made ground consisting of grey and brown 'gritty' silts with abundant stone rubble as levelling (101), overlain by a tarmac surface (100) 0.12 m in depth (**Plate 12**).
- 3.2.6 A narrow trench was excavated along the edge of site to allow the hoarding to be set into concrete. This trench was very shallow however and did not go any deeper than the 20th-century deposits (101).
- 3.2.7 A single small test pit was hand-dug through the flagstone floor of the basement in Huller House to ascertain what lay beneath prior to making a decision on whether or not to reduce the basement level. The test pit measured 0.45 m x 0.35 m and 0.35 m in depth and was located 2 m to the south of the northern basement wall and 3.98 m from the north-western corner. The earliest layer exposed was at the base of the test pit, where excavation had encountered a hard mortared surface (108) consisting of pinkish mid-grey mortar containing fragments of coal and small sub-angular stones with flecks of lime. Due to the size of the test pit, it was impossible to say whether this was the top of a wall or an earlier surface. Overlaying 108 was a deposit of pale grey mortar with coal and lime flecks up to 0.3 m in depth, forming a bedding / levelling layer (107). Above 107 was the flagstone floor of the basement (106), consisting of flagstones bonded with a pale yellowish-grey fine mortar containing very small inclusions of coal and lime (**Plate 13**).

4 FINDS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A moderate quantity of finds was collected during the watching brief, all from stratified deposits. The assemblage is dominated by pottery and clay tobacco-pipes. Fragments of ceramic building material and glass were also recovered. The finds are all of medieval and post-medieval date, and appear to fall within a potential date range of 13th to early 19th

century, with a focus on the late 17th and early 18th centuries. The finds have been quantified by material type and context; the results are presented in **Appendix 2**.

4.2 Pottery

Medieval

- 4.2.1 Context 105 produced a single sherd of 12th/13th-century unglazed Ham Green ware and two sherds of glazed Malvern Chase redware; the latter has a production range that spans the 14th–17th century, and is common in Bristol deposits dating from the late 15th and 16th centuries. A thin green-glazed sherd with a fine sandy fabric was also recovered from this context, possibly part of a 16th-century lobed cup from South Somerset.

Post-medieval

- 4.2.2 The range of pottery wares present is entirely typical of Bristol assemblages from the 17th and 18th centuries. Coarse redwares provide the utilitarian component (kitchen and sanitary); these almost certainly include the products of the South Somerset production centres (such as Donyatt), but are also likely to include products from North Devon and the urban redware potteries in Bristol. Some of the redwares have trailed slip and sgraffito decoration.
- 4.2.3 Alongside the coarsewares are finewares, including Staffordshire-/Bristol-type slipwares (platters and cups), English stonewares, including white salt-glazed wares (tableware) and brown salt-glazed wares (bottles and tankards). Tin-glazed earthenwares (ointment pots and tablewares) are also common. Later industrially-produced wares are rare and restricted to single sherds of creamware and edged-pearlware. Many of the finewares are likely to have been made in Bristol, where the manufacture of tin-glazed earthenware was established in the mid-17th century. Salt-glazed stonewares and yellow slipwares were also made in the city during the late 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.
- 4.2.4 Imported wares include 17th/18th-century Westerwald stoneware from Germany, early 17th-century North Italian marbled slipware, and Iberian micaceous redware. The latter was produced at a number of different locations in southern Spain and Portugal between the 13th and 17th centuries.
- 4.2.5 The undecorated redwares are not particularly conducive to close dating, and potentially span the post-medieval period, and the slipwares wares have a date range spanning the 17th to 19th centuries. White salt-glaze (tablewares) appears from the 1720s, but were largely superseded by white earthenwares by the 1770s. Creamwares (tablewares) date from the 1740s to the 1830s. The earliest creamwares are highly decorated with moulded multi-coloured 'tortoiseshell' designs (also known Wheildon ware), an example of which was recovered from context 104. Edged-pearlware dates from the c 1785-1830. There are no sherds of transfer-printed whiteware, which suggests that the assemblage predates c 1800. One of the English stoneware sherds (tankard) from context 104 has a 'GR' ale-measure mark, indicating a 1714–1824 production date.

4.3 Clay Tobacco Pipes

- 4.3.1 The tobacco pipe assemblage includes 33 complete or partial bowls and 7 stems, all of which were recovered from made ground layer 104. The pipes were identified with reference to the Bristol clay tobacco pipe typology (Jarrett 2013) and Price (2011) and have a date range that spans the period c 1640–1740. One of the stems is marked incuse with a band of diamonds and the markers mark LE.

- 4.3.2 Four of the pipes are overfired or cracked; these are likely to be kiln waste from one of Redcliff's many pipe makers. None of the waste pipes are marked; two date from the period c 1640–70; the other two date from c 1690–1740.
- 4.3.3 Nineteen of the pipe bowls are marked. The marker's marks include the initials IC, IP, LE, IS, RC and RN. Two marked pipes with illegible marks within cartouches were also present.
- 4.3.4 The five pipes with an IC mark within a cartouche on the side of the bowl date from c 1700–40 pipe. The pipe maker is unknown. Similarly, the seven pipes marked IP within a cartouche on the side of a bowl can be dated to the period c 1690–1740. There are a number of Bristol pipemakers with these initials who operated between these dates, including members of the Prosser and Poyte families (Jackson and Price 1974, 63; Jarret 2013, 232).
- 4.3.5 The LE mark, which was present on a marked stem and incuse on the rear of two bowls can be identified as Llewellyn Evans, who operated between 1661 and 1688 (Price 2011, 1494–1508; Jarret 2013, fig. 4.23.13).
- 4.3.6 A single IS mark was present in a moulded cartouche on the side of the bowl dating from the period c 1690–1740. Pipes with this mark have been identified as possible products of Joseph Stanford I (1691-1722) or John Sqibb (1705–34), but there are a number of other possible makers who operated during this period (Jarrett 3013, 233).
- 4.3.7 The RC pipe, which is marked incuse on the back of the bowl, can be identified as possible products of Richard Carter I (1706–20) or Richard Cherrington (1706-22) (Price 2011, 731–6; Jarret 2013, 231).
- 4.3.8 The RN pipe, which is marked incuse on the heel, can be identified as a product of Richard Nunney (also spelled Ninny, Nonne and Nonney), who was a founder member of the Bristol Pipemaker's Guild in 1652, who probably died in 1698 (Jackson and Price 1974, nos. 189–96; Price 2011, 2776–83; Jarett 2013, 230, fig. 4.19.10)

4.4 Glass

- 4.4.1 A single piece of glassworking waste was recovered from context 104. Bristol was a major glassmaking centre between the 17th and early 20th centuries and finds of glassworking waste are common in post-medieval contexts in the City.

4.5 Ceramic building material

- 4.5.1 A single small sherd of medieval roof tile was recovered from context 105.

4.6 Conclusions

- 4.6.1 All of the finds were recovered from made ground deposits on the west side of Redcliff Backs; an area that was reclaimed from the river from the medieval period onwards. The finds from layer 105, suggest a probable 16th-century deposition date.
- 4.6.2 Apart from two sherds of industrially-produced ceramic (creamware and pearlware), all of the finds from made ground layer 104 are consistently late 17th or early 18th century. If the pearlware/creamware sherds are considered to be intrusive, then a c 1720-50 deposition date for this context seems probable.
- 4.6.3 The presence of probable tobacco pipe production waste in context 104 is of note, but not unusual in a City centre context, where industrial waste from potteries, tobacco pipe

manufacturers and glassmakers was frequently used as material for land reclamation and ground raising.

5 STORAGE AND CURATION

5.1 Museum

5.1.1 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 will be donated to and deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery as the designated repository. Provision has been made for the cost of long term storage in the post-fieldwork costs.

5.2 Preparation of Archive

5.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance by Bristol Museum of excavated archaeological material and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014c).

5.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the unique Wessex Archaeology Site code 114150, the Museum accession code and a full index will be prepared. The archive comprises the following:

1 document case of paper records & A4 graphics

128 jpeg digital photographic images

5.2.3 Until final deposition with the museum the archive will be stored at the offices of WA West in Bristol.

5.2.4 A copy of the fieldwork report and ArcGIS Shapefiles of the watching brief area will be submitted to the Bristol Historic Environment Record. The existing OASIS form (OASIS ID **wessexar1-274133**) will be completed and a pdf copy of the report will also be uploaded.

5.3 Discard policy

5.3.1 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.

5.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993 and 1995; HE (formerly EH) 2011).

5.4 Copyright

5.4.1 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*.

5.5 Security Copy

- 5.5.1 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.

6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliography

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7 APPENDICES

7.1 Appendix 1: Context list

Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)
100	Layer	20 th -century tarmac surface	0-0.12m
101	Layer	Made ground: A mix of grey-brown 'gritty' silts with abundant small sub-angular stone fragments. Levelling for 101	0.12-0.30m
102	Layer	Cobbled surface: grey granite sets, 20 th -century in date	0.0-0.17m
103	Layer	Concrete bedding layer for cobble sets with brick under layer in places as levelling	0.17-0.37m
104	Deposit	Made ground: Mixed dumping of material including grey-brown and brown 'gritty' silts with ceramic building material, pottery sherds, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic drain pipe, lenses of ash and soot rich cinders, mortar rich lenses	0.37-2m
105	Deposit	Made ground: Brownish – grey clay-silts containing abundant mortar crumbs, oyster and cockleshell fragments and very occasional late medieval pottery sherds.	2m – 2.20m
106	Layer	Flagstone floor of Huller House, Pennant Sandstone	0.0-0.05m
107	Layer	Mortar bedding and levelling: Thick dump of mortar to act as levelling and bedding for flagstone floor, pale grey with lime and coal fragments within	0.05-0.35m
108	structure	Possible floor or wall top seen in very base of test pit: light pinkish grey mortar, very compact and hard	0.35m

7.2 Appendix 2: Finds quantification by context & material type

Context	CBM	Clay Pipe	Glass	Pottery
104		40/491	1/41	110/4808
105	1/26			4/44
Total	1/26	40/491	1/41	114/4852



7.3 Appendix 3: Oasis

8 OASIS ID: wessexar1-274133

Project details

Project name	Huller House and the Cheese Warehouse, Redcliff Backs, Bristol Building Recording and Watching Brief Jul 2016-Jan 2017
Short description of the project	Between July 2016 and January 2017 partial building recording of Huller house and the Cheese Warehouse on Redcliff Backs, Bristol was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology to complete the previous recording begun in 2016 by BaRAS. A watching brief was maintained on groundworks outside the buildings. Deposits dating from late medieval and early 18th-century riverbank land reclamation were exposed within service trenches, dateable from the broad range of ceramic and clay tobacco-pipe fragments recovered.
Project dates	Start: 27-07-2016 End: 09-01-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	12/04860/F - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	114150 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	WAREHOUSE Modern
Monument type	LAND RECLAMATION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Survey", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CITY OF BRISTOL CITY OF BRISTOL BRISTOL Huller House and the Cheese Warehouse
Postcode	BS1 1HX
Study area	1307 Square metres
Site coordinates	ST 59000 72568 51.450121521779 -2.590084806198 51 27 00 N 002 35 24 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Bristol City Council



Project design originator	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
Project director/manager	Andy King
Project supervisor	Tracey Smith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Generator Huller House (LLP)

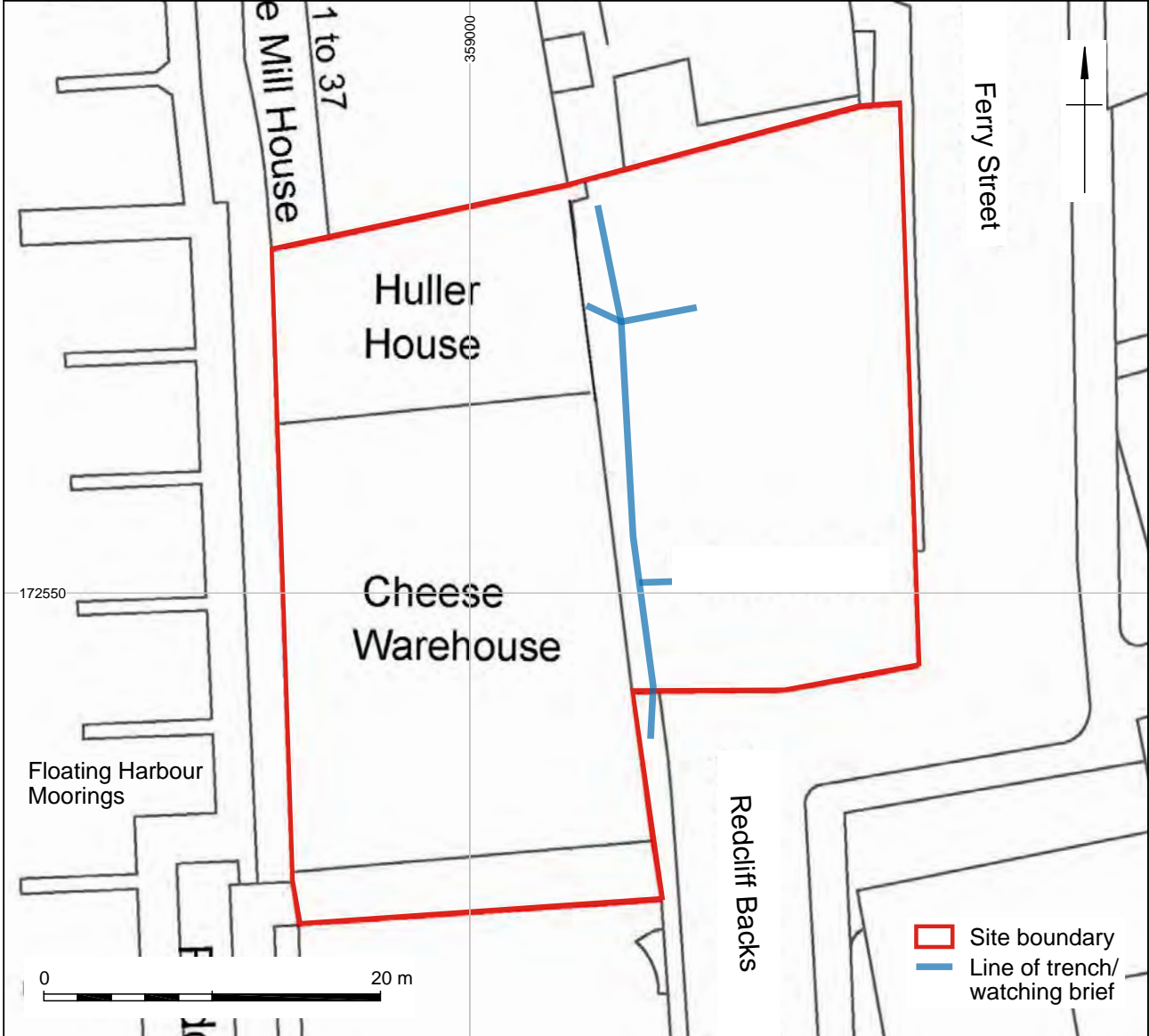
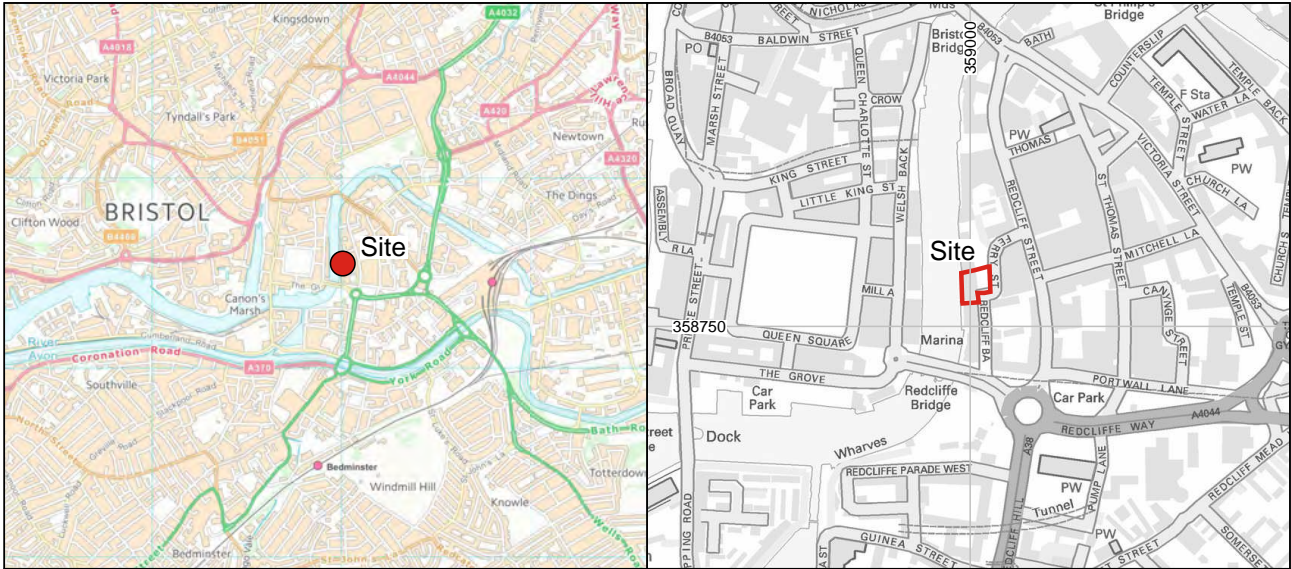
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Archive ID	BRSMG
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Huller House and Cheese Warehouse, Redcliff Backs, Bristol, Historic Building recording and Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Smith, T.
Other bibliographic details	114150
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bristol
Description	A4 bound booklet

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Site plan provided by the client.
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Coordinate system:
 OSGB36
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	08/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:40,000; 1:10,000; 1:400 @ A4	Illustrator:	ND
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Site and trench location plan showing watching brief areas

Figure 1




 <p>Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)</p>	<p>Site plan provided by the client.</p> <p>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	Date:	08/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
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Ground floor plan of Huller House showing plate directions

Figure 2



 <p>Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)</p>	<p>Site plan provided by the client.</p> <p>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	Date:	08/02/2017	Revision Number:	0
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Basement plan of Huller House showing plate directions

Figure 3



Plate 1: The ground floor of Huller House, looking towards the NW corner, 1m scale



Plate 2: The ground floor of Huller House, main southern elevation, 1m scale


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Plate 3: The ground floor of Huller House, doorway in northern corner of eastern elevation, 1m scale



Plate 4: Basement of Huller House, iron columns and flagstone floor, looking towards SE corner, 1m scale


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Plate 5: Basement of Huller House, northern elevation looking towards NE corner, 1m scale



Plate 6: Basement of Huller House, relieving arches in southern elevation, 1m scale


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Plate 7: Basement of Huller House, old pipework against eastern elevation, 1m scale



Plate 8: Basement of Huller House, western elevation, 1m scale


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Plate 9: Watching brief, context 105 in base of trench and north facing section, 1m scale



Plate 10: Watching brief, mixed dumping 104 in service trench, south facing section, 1m scale



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Plate 11: Watching brief, test pit in the basement of huller house, south facing section, 0.40m scale

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