Land at Albert House
103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street
Bristol

Archaeological Evaluation

for

Commercial Estates Group

CA Project: 5081
CA Report: 14531

Bristol HER Event no.: 25410

December 2014

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prepared by	Alistair Barber, Senior Project Officer
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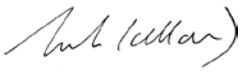
checked by	Mark Collard, Head of Contracts
date	1 December 2014
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
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Cirencester	**Milton Keynes**	**Andover**
Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ **t.** 01285 771022 **f.** 01285 771033	41 Burners Lane South Kiln Farm Milton Keynes MK11 3HA **t.** 01908 564660	Stanley House Walworth Road Andover, Hampshire SP10 5LH **t.** 01264 347630
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Albert House
Location:	103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street, Bristol
NGR:	ST 5930 7245
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	20 October - 7 November 2014
Planning Reference:	12/01879/F
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives
Site Code:	TEMP 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October and November 2014 on land at Albert House, 103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street, Bristol. Three trenches were excavated.

An undated silty-clay alluvial deposit, possibly a trampled former soil horizon overlying undisturbed riverine alluvium, in Trench 1 was overlain by successive, undated, stony-clay deposits which appear to have capped an area of former marshland. An east/west-aligned medieval ditch, cut through these consolidation deposits, was noted within Trench 1. Its primary fill contained 12th to 13th-century AD pottery and 12th to 15th-century pottery was recovered from its tertiary fill. Successive silt deposits, associated with 12th to 15th-century AD pottery, encountered within Trenches 2 and 3 appear from their form, location and extent to represent fills of a north/south-aligned section of medieval Lawditch within the south-western part of the site.

Stone and mortar-filled trenches which cut these silts within Trenches 1 and 2 may represent late medieval/early post-medieval structural foundations. Subsequent medieval/post-medieval soils suggest relatively undeveloped areas, perhaps utilised as garden, within tenement plots to the rear of properties fronting Temple Street and St Thomas Street.

Subsequent post-medieval/modern dump deposits, containing industrial waste including glass and iron slag, were also recorded. The evaluation also identified the construction and periodic adaptation of residential and/or commercial buildings during the post-medieval/modern periods, represented by stone wall foundations, flagstone flooring, stone and brick-built culverts and drains.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October and November 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Commercial Estates Group on land at Albert House, 103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street, Bristol (centred on NGR: ST 5930 7245; Fig. 1).

1.2 Planning consent has been granted by Bristol City Council for the site, for the demolition of existing office buildings and the erection of an 8-storey office building with roof top plant and basement car parking (application no. 12/01879/F). A desk-based archaeological assessment (CA 2012) was carried out at pre-determination stage, but no trial trench evaluation was then undertaken. As a result there was no first-hand information regarding the preservation and quality of the archaeological resource on the site, although it was known that existing basements beneath both buildings had severely truncated and possibly completely destroyed all traces of archaeological material with their footprints (Fig. 2).

1.3 A number of conditions dealing with archaeological concerns were attached to the consent granted by BCC. Condition 4 requires that a programme of archaeological work is secured, in accordance with an agreed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) based upon this brief. The programme of archaeological works included an archaeological evaluation (the subject of this report) but may need to be extended to include more comprehensive archaeological excavation and recording, depending upon the results of evaluation trenching. The second condition dealing with archaeology (condition 5) is to ensure that any features considered to be of acknowledged significance, as defined in Annex 2 of NPPF (2012) are preserved *in situ*, following the exposure of such features at the evaluation stage. This condition also allows for the redesign of the development, especially the proposed basement, in the event of archaeological features of such significance being found. To emphasise the requirement for a foundation design to preserve significant archaeological remains, a separate condition (condition 6) has been added to ensure a suitable foundation design is submitted and agreed. Further conditions (18 and 19) ensure the conduct of an archaeological watching brief during the development itself and the completion, to full publication as appropriate, of the post-excavation analysis, assessment and archiving processes.

1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014) and approved by Bob Jones, Bristol City Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to Bristol City Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Mr Jones, including site visits on 23 October and 6 November 2014.

The site

1.5 The proposed development site, which encloses an area of approximately 0.4ha, lies within the Temple and Redcliffe parishes of the City of Bristol, in an area that was formerly floodplain associated with the River Avon. The site lies within an urban block defined by Temple Street and Victoria Street to the east, Mitchell Lane to the north, St. Thomas Street to the west and Portwall Lane to the south. The proposed development area fronts onto Temple Street and Victoria Street along its eastern edge. The northern boundary consists of an existing property and the western boundary is formed by Canynge Street - a lane within the urban block that provides rear access to the properties. To the south there is a yard between 103 Temple Street and the adjacent property, which lies outside of the proposed development. The site is currently occupied by two office buildings, 103-104 Temple Street and 111-117 Victoria Street, the former dating to 1983, the latter to 1927, later refurbished in 1949. Both buildings possess basements, although in the case of 103-104 Temple Street, the basement does not appear to occupy the entire footprint of the current building. To the rear of both buildings are surface car parks and service courts, accessed via Canynge Street. The site lies at between 7.1 and 9.2m AOD, with a marked eastward drop in ground level from Canynge Street to the extant buildings of 111 to 117 Victoria Street.

1.6 The site lies within an area of former flood plain of the River Avon that lies within a meander of the river such that the area is bounded by the Avon to the north east and west. The underlying geology of the site is deep estuarine alluvium overlying Mercian Mudstone (BGS 2014). Riverine alluvium was encountered at the limit of excavation within Trenches 1 and 2.

Archaeological background

1.7 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been carried out (CA 2012; BHER 25132). The historical background of Redcliffe and Temple has been fully described elsewhere and there has been extensive archaeological exploration of the area. The suburb appears to have been established, initially as an administrative area entirely separate to the rival settlement of Bristol on the north side of the Avon and promoted by Robert FitzHarding, who owned Redcliffe Fee on the west side and by the Templars who had been granted the eastern part of the peninsula by Robert of Gloucester between AD 1128 and 1147. Archaeological evidence suggests that tenements along Redcliff Street were being laid out from the second quarter of the 12th century, while excavation at the former Courage Brewery site to the north suggests that tenement layout along Temple Street dates from around the same time.

1.8 An integral element of the layout of the suburb were two drainage ditches ('Lawditches') which also functioned as administrative and property boundaries, dividing the tenements on the eastern side of Redcliff Street and western side of St Thomas Street on the one hand, and tenements on the eastern side of St Thomas Street and the western side of Temple Street on the other. These are likely to have formed part of the layout of the suburb from its initial foundation, although archaeological evidence from the former Courage Brewery site has suggested that the northern section of the Lawditch between Temple Street and St Thomas Street had a much earlier origin, possibly as early as the late 10th or early 11th century. In this case the Lawditch may have formed part of the defensive boundary of 'Arthur's Fee' a possible defended bridgehead on the south side of Bristol Bridge, identified from documentary sources (Leech 2009). It was anticipated that the Lawditch at the rear of the St Thomas Street and Temple Street properties should run through the rear part of the site. This is the same feature that was exposed in the Courage Brewery excavation, although in this case it clearly had an earlier origin, as indicated above, where it was found to be around 7m wide in its initial phase. It was also exposed during evaluation of the western end of the former Courage Brewery in 1994 (Jackson 1995). In this case it was found with surviving stone side walls and a stone arch. To the south of the site lay the 14th century Spicers Almshouse, excavated in 1975 (Williams 1988b).

1.9 The site itself would have comprised a series of tenement plots, probably, based upon previous excavated evidence, conforming to a standard plot width of around 6 yards (approximately 5.5m). To the rear would have been large open plots, possibly from the foundation of the tenements, to the rear of both the Temple Street and St Thomas Street properties. While appearing as formal garden spaces on Millerd's 1673 and 1715 plans, it is likely that they would have been utilised for a number of purposes, from stock rearing to small-scale industrial uses. In common with other areas of the city, there appears to have been some rebuilding, at least on the street frontages, from the late 16th century onwards with jettied timber framed buildings, probably on medieval foundations. Some of these survived until the early 20th century. After this date there was progressive demolition of the earlier 16th and 17th-century buildings and replacement with large warehouses amalgamating several of the earlier medieval plots.

Archaeological objectives

1.10 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009). This information will enable Bristol City Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

1.11 In particular the evaluation sought to establish:

- the depth and chronology of archaeological material, including pre-medieval strata.
- the presence of adverse impacts upon the buried archaeological resource e.g. from basements, tanks, services and foundations.
- the quality of preservation of the Lawditch if found during the evaluation.
- the nature of past land uses on the site.
- assessment of the site's palaeoenvironmental potential on the assumption that waterlogged strata would be encountered.
- assessment of the significance in a local and national context of any archaeological structures found on the site.

Methodology

1.12 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of three trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench 1 was approximately 10m in length and 5m wide, Trench 2 was 11m in width and 4m wide and Trench 3 was 10m long and 4m wide. The three trenches were designed to cut across the presumed line of the Lawditch and to retrieve any evidence for archaeological structures/strata at the rear of the St Thomas Street and Temple Street properties. Trench positions were adjusted on site to allow for machine access and spoil storage requirements, and to avoid known services, with the approval of Bob Jones. Trenches were initially set out manually using tapes and their positions subsequently surveyed using Leica GPS in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).

1.13 All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All three trenches were excavated in steps up to a maximum depth of 2.5m at their base, which allowed investigation of medieval and post-medieval remains, along with investigation of the upper levels of the alluvial sequence at the limit of excavation in Trenches 1 and 2.

1.14 All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).

1.15 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and two ditch fills within Trench 1 were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

1.16 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-8)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

Trench 1 (Figs 2-4)

2.2 Natural clay-silt estuarine alluvium 165 was noted at the limit of excavation (at 7.15m AOD, at 1.85m below present ground level (bpgl). It was overlain by a firm, charcoal-flecked, undated clay-silt 164 which may represent a former trampled land surface. Undated successive stony-clay deposits 153, 152 and 151 appear to represent material subsequently imported to create a consolidation layer above former marshland.

2.3 Uppermost dump deposit 151 was cut by a partially-exposed E/W-aligned ditch 147, in excess of 4.5m in width, whose relatively gently-sloping northern edge dropped to a broadly flat base. It contained a basal fill of soft grey silt 150 which yielded 12 sherds of 12th to 13th-century AD pottery, 19 fragments of fired clay, six iron nail fragments, 71 fragments of slate, 41 pieces of industrial waste and 25 pieces of coal. Its secondary clay-silt fill 149 yielded eight sherds of 15th to 17th-century AD pottery, a fragment from a lead alloy object, possibly part of the handle of a medieval pewter spoon, two stone roof tile fragments, 74 wall plaster fragments, four fragments of medieval mortar, four iron fragments including two iron nails, five animal bone fragments and 18 shell fragments. A firm, cess-stained, tertiary fill 148 produced four stone roof tile fragments, four shell fragments and 13 animal bone fragments. Ditch 147 lies broadly parallel with but approximately 5m south of an east/west-aligned section of parish boundary depicted on Ashmead's 1828 plan of Bristol and on the 1881 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 10), although the line shown on that map clearly does not represent the full width of the original Lawditch which would presumably have been wholly infilled by that time.

2.4 A north/south-aligned U-shaped trench 143, 0.5m wide and 0.24m deep, cut uppermost ditch fill 148 and terminated within the trench. Its stony-clay fill 144 yielded 31 fragments of medieval or post-medieval wall plaster. The absence of accumulated silts within 143 and its compact, stone and mortar, backfill 144

suggests that it might represent part of a foundation trench, built directly over infilled ditch 147, for a late medieval or later structure.

2.5 A north/south-aligned cut feature 141, only partially exposed beside the eastern trench edge, also cut ditch fill 148. Its undated stony surface fill 142 was subsequently cut through by an east/west-aligned U-shaped trench 145 which ran westward to a rounded terminal. It contained an undated stony-clay basal fill 163 and a stony secondary fill 146, from which 37 animal bone fragments were recovered. The abundant loose stone within fill 146 suggests that it represents a drainage feature, set on the same alignment as earlier ditch 147.

2.6 Drain or soakaway fill 146 was sealed by an undated charcoal-flecked clay 154, containing two animal bone fragments. Together with successive deposits 155, containing two animal bone fragments, 124, 127, which yielded an animal bone fragment, 159, 160, also containing an animal bone fragment, 167, 168 and 169, accumulated over the former line of silted medieval ditch 147. Large quantities of industrial waste, predominantly glass and iron slag, ash and cinder, were recorded within initial dump deposits 124 and 127.

2.7 An east/west-aligned post-medieval/early modern wall footing 108 was noted approximately 2m north of the northern edge of ditch 147. The 0.43m wide wall was constructed from sandstone blocks bonded with a hard grey ashy mortar. A short section of north/south-aligned wall 107 of similar construction survived north of wall 108, and from its similarity in form appeared to be contemporaneous. Modern dump deposits were noted abutting the southern face of wall 108, and it is conceivable that the earlier dump deposits above medieval ditch 147 also accumulated against it. It is uncertain whether wall 108 overlies any earlier wall foundations on the same alignment.

2.8 A partially-surviving east/west-aligned sandstone-built culvert was noted, and retained *in situ*, approximately 2m north of ditch 147. It comprised a slab base 116 and side wall 118. A brick rebuild 120 of the sidewalls was noted, associated with reset sandstone capstone 119. The culvert, whose fill 117 yielded no artefacts, appeared to drain northward and to cut through former wall 108.

2.9 Uppermost dump deposit 160 was cut by two partially-exposed east/west-aligned footing trenches 172 and 174, approximately 0.5m wide and 0.9m deep, containing

unmortared sandstone and brick-built footings 125 and 126. Backfill deposits 173 and 175 produced 10 and six pieces of post-medieval industrial waste respectively.

2.10 A sand bedding layer 104 and overlying remnant sandstone sett surface 106 were noted at the northern end of the trench. Surface 106 and sandstone wall 107 were cut through by a curving, but broadly north-west/south-east-aligned, trench 109 associated with a modern brick-built drain structure 111 with remnant vaulted bricks on its southern side. A brick wall 112, bonded with a hard grey cement, identified a later closing-off of the drain. Drain 111 backfill deposit 113 was not investigated due to health and safety considerations but retained in situ.

2.11 Modern east/west-aligned service trenches 129, 131, 133, 136, 139 and 161, containing glazed ceramic pipes, and a pit 171 for a brick-built drain chamber 166 cut through earlier dump deposits. In addition a modern brick-built drain 157 (not illustrated, n.i) was partially exposed in the western face of the trench. All service trenches were sealed by modern deposits associated with the extant car park.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 5, 6)

2.12 Natural clay-silt estuarine alluvium 224 was noted at the limit of excavation (at 6.1m AOD, at 1.5m below present ground level (bpgl). It was overlain by an undated silty-clay 223, a silty-clay 222 which yielded three sherds of late 13th to mid 14th-century AD pottery, a stone roof tile fragment, an iron nail and three shell fragments and an undated, firm cess-stained silty-clay 221. Although no associated cut was discernible the location, extent and similarity in composition of these silty-clay deposits to ditch fills 319 to 321 encountered in Trench 3 suggest they represent fills, in excess of 3.5m in width, of the north/south-aligned medieval Lawditch. Layer 222 also had a gentle but discernible pitch from east to west, suggesting it had accumulated within a cut feature.

2.13 A north/south-aligned U-shaped trench 219, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep, contained a compact stone and plaster-rich backfill 220, undated but of similar form and fill composition to fill 144 of feature 143 in Trench 1. This feature also conceivably represents a foundation trench, established over an infilled medieval ditch, for a late medieval or later structure.

2.14 Ditch fill 221 was subsequently sealed by a silty-clay 218, containing one mid 13th to late 14th-century AD pottery sherd and one medieval ridge tile fragment. This may represent a late fill of the Lawditch or a subsequent garden soil or dump deposit above the former channel. It was cut by a partially exposed, undated, feature 232 containing a primary silty-clay 233 and secondary rubble fill 234. This was sealed by a silty-clay 216, possibly a former garden soil, containing five mid to late 17th-century AD clay pipe fragments and four pieces of industrial waste. This was cut by a large irregularly shaped intrusion 215, of variable depth, filled by successive dump deposits. Dump deposit 214 contained one post-medieval tile fragment and 43 pieces of industrial waste, and deposit 213 yielded one piece of late 17th to 18th-century AD ceramic building material, a clay pipe bowl and 36 pieces of industrial waste. Overlying deposit 212 was undated but subsequent deposit 211 produced 39 pieces of post-medieval industrial waste. Dump deposit 210 two pieces of 18th to 19th-century AD glass and a clay pipe stem. An overlying dump deposit 217 was cut by a U-shaped intrusion 228 partially exposed at, and terminating close to, the western end of the trench (n.i). It contained successive fills 229, 230 and 231 containing brick, sandstone and glass waste (not retained).

2.15 Soil 216 was sealed by a clay dump deposit 225 which was in turn cut by an undated north-west/south-east-aligned feature 227, only partially exposed, containing a clay-silt fill 226. An east/west-aligned trench 204 contained a sandstone-built culvert constructed with a slab base 203 and walls 206 and 207 bonded with hard grey ashy cement. Its silt fill 205 yielded no artefacts. A modern pipe trench 208 contained a metal service pipe 209, sealed by modern deposits associated with the extant car park.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 7-8)

2.16 A soft cess-stained clay 321 was noted at the limit of excavation, at 5.95m bpgl (at 1.75m bpgl). It contained two sherds of mid 12th to late 15th-century AD pottery and a shell fragment. It was overlain by a clay-silt 320, containing one 12th to mid 13th-century AD pottery sherd, two fragments of mortar and a shell fragment, by a sandy clay-silt 319 containing two shell fragments, and by a clay-silt 318 containing one mid 17th-century AD pottery sherd and a clay pipe bowl fragment. Although no associated cut was discernible, the position, depth, extent and similarity in composition of these layers to ditch fills noted in Trenches 1 and 2 suggests that

these represent successive fills, in excess of 5m in width, within the north/south-aligned medieval Lawditch.

2.17 A silty-clay deposit 315 which sealed ditch fill 318 had no discernible tip lines within it and instead appeared to have accumulated gradually. It may represent a former garden soil, and contained six sherds of late 17th to early 18th-century AD pottery, eight clay pipe fragments and a piece of slate. It was overlain by a single surviving course of north/south-aligned wall footing 312 comprised of unmortared sandstone blocks. An adjacent north/south-aligned sandstone culvert on the eastern side of wall 312, against which it had been bonded, was constructed with sidewalls 308 and 309 and capstones 310 bonded with a hard grey ashy mortar. Its silt fill 311 yielded no finds. The culvert appeared contemporaneous with an adjacent, undated, mortar bedding layer 306 supporting a flagstone floor 307, with an integral drainage channel, overlain by successive post-medieval/modern dump deposits 305, containing two sherds of mid to late 18th-century AD pottery and three pieces of industrial waste, 304 and 303, the latter containing three sherds of late 18th to 19th-century AD pottery and a clay pipe stem fragment.

2.18 Silty-clay 315 was also cut by a modern north/south-aligned service trench 313, containing a ceramic drain pipe 314. An east/west-aligned drainage trench 316 was also noted, containing sandstone scalpings 317, sealed by deposits associated with the extant car park.

The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence

2.19 Finds recovered from the evaluation include pottery, ceramic building material, worked stone, glass, clay tobacco pipe, industrial waste and metal objects. Codings for medieval and post-medieval fabrics given in the text and Appendix B in parenthesis correspond to the Bristol Pottery Type (BPT) series (Ponsford 1988: 1991).

Pottery: Medieval

2.20 A total of five sherds of miscellaneous unglazed coarsewares (BPT 176) were recovered from ditch fills 149 and 150. These are broadly dateable from the mid 11th to mid 16th centuries AD.

2.21 Single bodysherds of Minety ware (BPT 18/84) were recorded in ditch fills 150 and 321. This ware type was produced at, or near to, Minety in north Wiltshire across the 12th to 15th centuries AD (McSloy 2013, 160).

2.22 Ditch fill 149 produced an unfeatured bodysherd in Bath Fabric 'A' (BPT 46), which is commonly found in Bristol dating to the 12th to 13th centuries AD (Ponsford 1991, 137).

2.23 Ditch fills 150 and 320 each produced a bodysherd of Ham Green glazed ware (BPT 26/27). A total of three unfeatured body herds of Ham Green coarseware (BPT 32) were recovered from two deposits. Both types were manufactured in the Bristol area (Barton 1963, 95) and are dateable to the mid 12th to mid 13th centuries AD (*ibid.*, 162).

2.24 A base sherd from a jug in Lacock/Nash Hill ware (BPT 368) was recorded in ditch fill 222 and a bodysherd from ditch fill 150. This ware type, produced in Wiltshire, usually dates to the mid 13th to mid 14th centuries in Bristol. Of a similar date is a bodysherd of South-west French green-glazed ware (BPT 156), from the same deposit (*ibid.*, 166).

2.25 A single bodysherd of Bristol Glazed ware (BPT 118) was recovered from dump deposit 218. This wheel-thrown pottery type is dateable to the mid 13th to late 14th centuries (Ponsford 1988, 137).

2.26 A bodysherd in a white-fired, glazed fabric which was recovered from ditch fill 222 is tentatively identified as of Midlands type (Nuneaton) whiteware. The vessel represented is probably a jug and it features diamond-patterned decorative roller-stamping to its neck. This type of pottery dates to the late 13th to 14th centuries AD.

2.27 Ditch fill 321 produced a bodysherd in a miscellaneous glazed (BPT 252) fabric, most likely of later medieval date (13th/14th centuries AD).

2.28 An unfeatured bodysherd of Merida-type ware (BPT 282) was recovered from ditch fill 149. This type of pottery, imported from Iberia, is found in Bristol from the 14th century AD (Ponsford 1998, 144).

Post-medieval/modern

2.29 A base sherd from a chafing dish in Saintonge whiteware (BPT 232) was recorded in layer 315. This form dates from the 15th to early 17th centuries AD (Brown 2002, 31).

2.30 Single bodysherds of glazed earthenware, of 16th to 18th century date, were recovered from dump deposit 303 and ditch fill 318.

2.31 Possible garden soil 315 produced several types of pottery dating to the late 17th to 18th centuries AD: bodysherds of yellow slipware (BPT 100) and Westerwald (German) stoneware (BPT 95a/b); and a rimsherd from a 'Tiger' ware (BPT 211) tankard. Also recovered was a bodysherd in North Devon fine glazed earthenware (BPT 108/222).

2.32 Dump deposit 305 produced two sherds of Creamware (BPT 326), which was manufactured during the mid to late 18th century. Included was a rimsherd, probably from a mug/tankard.

2.33 Two bodysherds from a dish or plate in refined whiteware (BPT 202b) were recorded in dump deposit 303. This type of pottery dates to the late 18th to 19th centuries AD.

Ceramic building material

2.34 A fragment from a ridge tile of 14th-century AD date was recorded in dump deposit 218.

2.35 Two fragments of ceramic building material of post-medieval date were recovered: an unclassifiable fragment from dump deposit 213; and a probable 'biscuit fired' tin-glazed wall tile from dump deposit 214.

Worked stone

2.36 A total of seven fragments of Pennant sandstone roof tile, of probable medieval date, was recorded from three deposits.

2.37 Possible garden soil 315 produced a small fragment of slate. Seventy-one small fragments, weighing 6g, were recovered from bulk soil sampling of ditch fill 150. Roofing slate from Cornish and Welsh sources is known from Bristol in the 17th to 19th centuries AD.

Glass

2.38 Two fragments of glass of post-medieval date were recovered from dump deposit 210. These comprised a fragment from the body of a wine/spirits bottle and one from the rim of a bowl.

Clay tobacco pipe

2.39 A total of 17 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, consisting of six bowls/bowl fragments and 11 stem fragments, was recorded in six deposits. A stem fragment from garden soil 216 featured the maker's mark for Llewellin Evans, who worked in Bristol from 1684 to 1688/9 (Walker 1971, 7). Intact, rouletted bowls from dump deposit 213 and ditch fill 318 were both identified as (Oswald) Type 5 pipes, which are dateable to *c*. 1640–60 (Oswald 1975, 37–9).

Industrial waste

2.40 Industrial waste totalling 141 fragments, weighing 5.208kg, was hand-recovered from seven deposits, in addition to 41 fragments, weighing 4g, recovered from bulk soil sampling of ditch fill 150. The vast majority comprised glass waste, most of which was 'frothy' or 'opaque cream-blue waste'. A small number of 'lumps/droplets' and 'runs/pulls' were also noted, particularly from dump deposit 214 (Dungworth 2005). Two post-medieval glassworks ("Venus" and "Portwall Lane") are known to have operated in the vicinity of the site: the latter was manufacturing through most of the 18th century AD (Webster 2012).

Metal objects

2.41 A fragment from a lead alloy object, which may be from the handle of a pewter spoon of possible medieval date, was recovered from ditch fill 149.

2.42 A total of 11 iron objects was recorded in three deposits. That from ditch fill 222, three from ditch fill 149 and one from ditch fill 150 are nails: the remainder are too fragmentary for classification.

Animal Bone

2.43 A total of 72 fragments (3392g) of well preserved animal bone were recovered by hand from site (Table 2).

2.44 Ditch fills 148 and 149 produced 18 fragments (544g), in association with medieval artefacts, among which it was possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*)

and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*). The remaining 54 fragments (2848g) were recovered from six deposits which although undated, are likewise dominated by the remains of cattle and sheep/goat. A single cat (*Felis catus*) femur was also recovered from post-medieval dump deposit 160.

2.45 With the exception of the cat remains, the species present on site have been identified almost exclusively from the distal portions of limb bones such as the humerus, femur and radius. Many also display rough chop marks which, when combined with the absence of gnawing, is highly suggestive of the rapid disposal of waste from secondary butchery i.e. the separation of a carcass into individual cuts of meat.

2.46 An additional 182 fragments (168g) were recovered from the processing of environmental soil samples taken from ditch fills 149 and 150. The majority of this bone was too fragmentary to identify, however as well as further fragments of cattle and sheep/goat, it was possible to identify chicken (*Gallus gallus*), rabbit (*Lepus curpaeums*) and several fish species, including thornback ray (*Raja clavata*). These species are present in such low numbers that their remains can only serve to confirm their presence on site, but they are all food animals that are common occurrences in assemblages of this period.

Environmental

2.47 Two environmental samples (31 litres of soil) were retrieved from two deposits with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Medieval

2.48 Samples 1 and 2 were recovered from fills 150 and 149 respectively within ditch 147. A small number of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum/durum*) and oat (*Avena*) cereal grains were recovered from these fills. Charcoal was moderately abundant and consisted of beech (*Fagus sylvestris*), oak (*Quercus*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and hawthorn/rowan/crab (*Crataegus monogyna/Sorbus/Malus sylvestris*) apple species. The charcoal was associated with other domestic artefacts within the ditch fills. The grain is present in such small quantities that it is most likely residual and unlikely to reflect crop processing or domestic food production taking place in this area of the site.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation has been successful in establishing the extent, quality, character and date of archaeological remains encountered within Trenches 1 to 3. The sequence identified encompasses natural alluvium, a possible original land surface, probable medieval consolidation deposits, medieval ditches associated with the former Lawditch separating Redcliffe and Temple parishes, possible late medieval/early post-medieval structural remains, and post-medieval/modern dump deposits and structural remains.

Alluvium

3.2 Natural riverine alluvium 165 appears to have been encountered within Trench 1 at 1.85m bpgl, at 7.15m AOD, and, as 224, at 1.5m bpgl at 6.1m AOD within Trench 2. Alluvium has previously been encountered at 2.48m bpgl (6.68m AOD) during evaluation trenching immediately south of the site at 100 Temple Street (CA 2003).

Medieval

3.3 Undated but probable medieval silty-clay deposits 164 and 224 were encountered at the limit of excavation within Trenches 1 and 2 at approximately 7.4m AOD and 6.3m AOD respectively). No tip lines were discernible to clearly identify them as dump deposits, and these appear likely to represent reworked alluvium/trample layers above undisturbed estuarine alluvium.

3.4 Consolidation deposits 153, 152 and 151 in Trench 1 yielded no artefacts but appeared to be of similar composition to stony-clay consolidation deposits, 0.8m to 1m in thickness and containing late 12th to 13th-century AD pottery, noted 30m south of the site during evaluation trenching at 100 Temple Street (CA 2003), consistent with the documented laying out of Redcliffe and Temple Fee from the second quarter of the 12th century AD. An absence of similar dump deposits above the alluvium in Trenches 2 and 3 at the limit of excavation may reflect localised removal of such deposits during the creation of the initial Lawditch. An absence of medieval consolidation deposits has previously been noted within the nearby 100 Temple Street site in those parts of the site where the Lawditch was present.

3.5 The evaluation has identified the northern edge of a well-preserved east/west-aligned medieval ditch 147 in Trench 1, containing a sequence of silty-clay fills, the earliest

containing 12th to 13th-century AD pottery and the latest, cess-rich, fill containing 15th to 17th-century AD pottery. Although no ditch edges were encountered within Trenches 2 and 3, silty-clay deposit 222 encountered towards the limit of excavation in Trench 2 produced late 13th to 14th-century AD pottery and deposits 320 and 321 yielded 12th to 13th-century AD and mid 12th to late 15th-century AD pottery respectively. These silty-clays appear likely, from their positions, depths and similar fill characteristics to ditch fills 148 to 150 in Trench 1 to be broadly contemporaneous with a north/south-aligned section of medieval Lawditch. The recovered pottery is broadly consistent with 13th to 14th-century AD pottery recovered from a section of Lawditch south of the site at 100 Temple Street (CA 2003). The evaluation has therefore confirmed the overall accuracy of its line as depicted from post-medieval cartographic sources. It still remains unclear why there is apparently an east to west return of the Law Ditch as clearly seen in Trench 1 – it may be that it is a ditch which originally ran from Temple Street and joined into the Law Ditch here. This raises a question as to the sequence of ditches here – it may be that this east-west ditch, or the earlier boundary upon which it was placed, was the primary landscape feature and the Lawdich was secondary as it clearly respected its line, with a break in its north-south course, or that the ditches were established onto a pre-existing and immutable (at the time) network of property and legal divisions.

3.6 Examination of the extent of these silt deposits in plan (Fig. 2) suggests that the north/south-aligned section of Lawditch (depicted running north/south equidistant between Temple Street and St Thomas Street on Ashmead's 1828 map of Bristol) may have originally been in excess of 12m in width (unless the extent of these deposits reflects recutting of the original Lawditch and its migrating line over time, undetected within the evaluation trenches but previously noted during the evaluation at 100 Temple Street). In contrast to the section of Lawditch encountered south of the site at 100 Temple Street no associated boundary walls were encountered and it remains uncertain how the Lawditch edges within the site here were demarcated.

3.7 The evaluation has also noted undated but potentially late medieval/early post-medieval features cut through medieval ditch fills within Trenches 1 and 2. These may represent foundations for small structures within back plots otherwise given over to gardens running back from properties on the Temple Street and St Thomas Street frontages, perhaps encroaching across the silted medieval Lawditch components (with some extant medieval buildings probably depicted on Millerd's 1673 map of Bristol; CA 2013). Although mainly Lawditch deposits were encountered within

Trenches 1 to 3 the presence of probably late medieval/early post-medieval features identifies the potential for further features dating to this period as noted during the preceding desk-based assessment.

Post-medieval and modern

3.8 In addition, the evaluation has revealed a sequence of soil horizons accumulating above the infilled medieval ditches as well as deliberate dump deposits, many of which contained abundant industrial waste (including glass waste likely to derive from nearby glass manufactories), as anticipated from the preceding desk-based assessment. These dump deposits appear to mark a cessation in maintenance of the Lawditch as an open drainage feature and relate to preparation of ground for construction of a series of commercial properties within this area, detailed on Ashmead's map of 1828 and later map editions. Artefactual material of early to mid 18th-century date was recovered from these dump deposits, consistent with operation of the nearby Venus and Portwall glassworks by the early 18th century.

3.9 The archaeological assessment (CA 2012) noted a high potential for the remains of post-medieval and modern houses and industrial and commercial buildings to the rear of Temple Street and St Thomas Street (as depicted on a series of historic maps from Millerd's 1673 map of Bristol through to 20th-century OS map editions; CA 2012). The precise nature and date of the walls and floors encountered is uncertain from the limited view afforded by evaluation trenching but those recorded in Trenches 1 to 3 suggest the construction and periodic adaptation of residential and/or commercial buildings dating to this period. These include walls 107 and 108 in Trench 1, which appear to correlate with north/south and east/west-aligned property walls shown on Ashmead's 1828 plan. A stone culvert 206 in Trench 2 may be associated with an east/west-aligned commercial building on Ashmead's map. The location and alignment of wall footing 312 in Trench 3 appears broadly consistent with the mapped position of a north/south-aligned property wall depicted on Ashmead's plan of 1828 whilst culvert 310 and floor 307 in Trench 3 may relate to this same property or to a large commercial property depicted on the 1828 OS map or a smaller building shown in this area on the 1881 OS map edition.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair Barber, assisted by Michael Joyce and Jon Pick. The report was written by Alistair Barber. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Hartley. The archive has been compiled by Alistair Barber, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Mark Collard.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Type	No Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Car park surface	Tarmacadam			0.08
1	101	Layer		Foundation layer	Sandstone scalpings			0.12
1	102	Layer		Car park surface	Concrete	>6	>5	0.14
1	103	Layer		Bedding layer	Yellow gravels			0.16
1	104	Layer		Dump deposit	Dark brown to black clay-sand	>0.95	>0.2	>0.25
1	105	Structure		Dump deposit	Grey-black cinders and sand	>1	>0.2	0.1
1	106	Structure		Stone surface	Red sandstone setts	>0.75	>0.2	0.14
1	107	Structure		Wall footing	Sandstone blocks bonded with grey ashy mortar			
1	108	Layer		Wall footing	Sandstone blocks bonded with grey ashy mortar	>1.3	0.43	>0.4
1	109	Layer		Drain cut	Irregularly shaped, steeply sloping, flat base	>2	1	
1	110	Cut		Drain cut	curving, not excavated			
1	111	Structure		Drain	red bricks with grey cement			>0.2
1	112	Structure		Brick wall	red bricks with grey cement	>0.85	>0.1	>0.2
1	113	Layer		Drain fill	fragmentary bricks, ash, cinders			
1	114	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-brown ash, cinders, mortar and brick	>1	>0.1	0.4
1	115	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey ashy clay-silt	>0.75	>0.35	
1	116	Structure		Culvert base	Sandstone slabs	>1.5	0.5	0.05
1	117	Fill	116	Culvert fill	Dark grey silt	>1.5	0.2	0.2
1	118	Structure		Culvert sidewall	Sandstone blocks	>0.5		
1	119	Structure		Culvert capstones	Sandstone slabs			
1	120	Structure		Culvert sidewall	Sandstone blocks	>0.6	>0.1	0.35
1	121	Layer		Dump deposit	Dark brown gritty clay-sand	>0.8	>0.1	0.1
1	122	Layer		Dump deposit	Brown ashy sand	0.8	>0.1	0.1
1	123	Layer		Dump deposit	Yellow-cream mortar	0.7	>0.1	0.12
1	124	Layer		Dump deposit	Orange-brown slag, ash and cinder	>5	0.5	>0.35
1	125	Structure		Wall footing	sandstone slabs and red bricks, unmortared	>0.1	0.45	0.8
1	126	Structure		Wall footing	sandstone slabs and red bricks, unmortared	>0.1	0.4	0.75
1	127	Layer		Dump deposit	Dark grey-brown silt-clay			0.4
1	128	Layer		Dump deposit	Orange-brown slag, ash and cinder			
1	129	Cut		Drain	Straight, U-shaped, concave base	>0.2	0.45	0.45
1	130	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	0.2	>3	0.35
1	131	Cut		Pipe trench	Straight, U-shaped, concave base	>0.1	0.4	0.35
1	132	Fill	131	Pipe and backfill	Grey-brown silt-clay	>0.1	0.4	0.35
1	133	Cut		Pipe trench	Straight, U-shaped, flat base	>5	0.5	1.5
1	134	Fill	133	Pipe and backfill	Dark grey-brown gritty clay	>0.5	0.5	1.5
1	135	Pipe		Pipe trench	Ceramic drainage pipe	>5	0.5	0.33
1	136	Cut		Pipe and backfill	Straight, not excavated	>1.9	>0.1	0.25
1	137	Fill	136	Pipe trench	Ceramic drainage pipe	>1.9	>0.1	0.25

1	138	Fill	136	Pipe and backfill	Grey ashy clay-silt	>1.9	>0.1	0.25
1	139	Cut		Pipe trench	Straight, vertical edges, flat base	>2.5	>0.15	0.23
1	140	Fill	139	Pipe and backfill	Ceramic drainage pipe	>2.5	>0.15	0.23
1	141	Cut		Drain	Straight, not excavated	>3	>0.15	
1	142	Fill	141	Drain fill	Grey sandstone fragments	>3	>0.15	
1	143	Cut		Foundation trench	Straight, vertical edges, flat base	>2.25	0.49	0.24
1	144	Fill	143	Foundation deposit	Red-brown clay and plaster fragments	>2.25	0.49	0.24
1	145	Cut		Drain	Straight, vertical edges, flat base	>2	0.5	0.7
1	146	Fill	145	Drain fill	Grey-brown sandstone fragments	>2	0.5	0.5
1	147	Cut		Ditch	Straight, gently-sloping, flat base	>3.2	>3.3	0.75
1	148	Fill	147	Ditch fill	Grey-brown clay-silt	>1.4	>1.2	0.26
1	149	Fill	147	Ditch fill	Grey-brown sandy clay-silt	>1.4	>1.2	0.2
1	150	Fill	147	Ditch fill	Grey silt	>1.4	>1.2	0.24
1	151	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-brown stony clay	>1.2	>1.5	0.35
1	152	Layer		Dump deposit	Red-brown stony clay and mortar	>0.8	>0.7	0.2
1	153	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-brown silt-clay	>0.5	>0.5	0.2
1	154	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-brown clay-silt	>3	>5	0.3
1	155	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-brown clay			0.2
1	156	Cut		Drain	Straight, vertical edges	>0.8	>0.2	>0.5
1	157	Structure		Drain	red bricks with grey cement bonding			0.25
1	158	Fill	156	Drain fill	Dark grey silt-clay	>0.8	>0.2	>0.5
1	159	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-brown ash and mortar	>1	>0.85	>0.28
1	160	Layer		Dump deposit	Dark grey-brown silt-clay	>1	>0.85	0.3
1	161	Cut		Pipe trench	Straight, U-shaped, concave base	>5	0.45	0.4
1	162	Fill	161	Pipe backfill	Dark grey-brown silt-clay	>5	0.45	0.4
1	163	Fill	145	Drain fill	Grey stony-clay	>2	0.49	0.2
1	164	Layer		Soil horizon	Grey-brown clay-silt	>0.5	>0.5	0.2
1	165	Layer		Natural alluvium	Blue-grey clay-silt	>1.2	>1.2	>0.45
1	166	Structure		Drain chamber	Red bricks with cement bonding			
1	167	Layer		Dump deposit	Red-brown sandstone fragments	1.5	>0.1	0.05
1	168	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey clay-sand	>0.8	>0.1	0.05
1	169	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-black cinders and ash	>1	>0.1	0.05
1	170				Void			
1	171	Cut		Drain	Rectangular, vertical sides	>1.05	>0.7	>0.9
1	172	Cut		Footing trench	Straight, vertical sides, flat base	>0.1	0.56	0.9
1	173	Fill	172	Footing backfill	Grey-brown gritty sand-clay	>0.1	0.56	0.9
1	174	Cut		Footing trench	Straight, vertical sides, flat base	>0.1	0.5	0.7
1	175	Fill	174	Footing backfill	Grey-brown gritty sand-clay	>0.1	0.5	0.7
1								
2	200	Layer		Car park surface	Concrete			0.2
2	201	Layer		Bedding layer	Grey-brown to black clay-silt, sandstone and brick			0.15
2	202	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-brown gritty clay, cinder and slag	>8	>0.85	
2	203	Layer		Culvert base	sandstone slabs	>7.7	0.55	0.1
2	204	Cut		Culvert	Curving, vertical sides	>7.7	0.95	0.35
2	205	Layer		Culvert fill	Grey-brown clay-silt	>7.7	0.35	0.45
2	206	Structure		Culvert sidewall	sandstone blocks with ashy mortar	>7.7	0.24	0.1
2	207	Structure		Culvert sidewall	sandstone blocks with ashy	>7.7	0.24	0.12

					mortar			
2	208	Cut		Pipe trench	Straight, vertical sides	0.5	>0.45	
2	209	Fill	208	Pipe and backfill	metal ?gas pipe and clay	>5	0.4	
2	210	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-brown gritty clay, cinder and slag			
2	211	Layer		Pit fill	Grey-black cinder and slag	>3.4	>0.5	0.5
2	212	Layer		Pit fill	Grey clay and cinders	>1.5	>1.4	
2	213	Layer		Pit fill	Blue-grey to brown slag	>6.4	>0.2	0.5
2	214	Layer		Pit fill	Dark brown slag and cinder	>5	>0.2	0.2
2	215	Cut		Pit	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	>6.5	>1.65	>0.7
2	216	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark brown silt-clay	>6.9	>1.54	0.59
2	217	Layer		Dump deposit	Red-brown silt-sand	>1	>0.24	0.2
2	218	Layer		Dump deposit	Brown-grey silt-clay	>6.9	>1.55	0.21
2	219	Cut		Foundation cut	Straight, vertical sides, flat base	>0.8	1.01	0.3
2	220	Fill	219	Foundation layer	Red-brown stont clay and plaster	>0.8	1.01	0.3
2	221	Layer		Ditch fill	Grey-green silt-clay	>6.7	>2.46	0.12
2	222	Layer		Ditch fill	Dark grey silt-clay	>0.7	>0.66	>0.4
2	223	Layer		Ditch fill	Grey silt-clay	>0.7	>0.66	>0.2
2	224	Layer		Natural alluvium	Blue-grey silt-clay	>0.7	>0.66	
2	225	Layer		Dump deposit	Orange-grey clay	>2.6	6.8	0.32
2	226	Fill	227	Pit fill	Brown clay-silt and gravel	>2.4	0.62	0.3
2	227	Cut		Pit	Straight, gently-sloping sides, concave base	>2.4	0.62	0.3
2	228	Cut		Pit	Straight, steeply-sloping sides, concave base	1.08		0.78
2	229	Fill	228	Pit fill	Grey-brown clay-silt	1.08		0.4
2	230	Fill	228	Pit fill	Brown clay-silt	0.82		0.26
2	231	Fill	228	Pit fill	Dark brown clay-silt	1.22		0.08
2	232	Cut		Pit	Moderately sloping sides and flat base	0.62	>0.22	0.38
2	233	Fill	232	Pit fill	Grey-brown silt-clay	0.18	>0.22	0.28
2	234	Fill	232	Pit fill	Grey-brown clay-silt	0.62	>0.22	0.1
3	300	Layer		Car park surface	Stone paviours			0.08
3	301	Layer		Bedding layer	Yellow sand			0.1
3	302	Layer		Dump deposit	Purple-brown sandstone scalpings			0.45
3	303	Layer		Dump deposit	Cream to black mortar, ash and brick	>1.6	>2.5	0.15
3	304	Layer		Dump deposit	Red-brown gritty ashy clay and brick			0.2
3	305	Layer		Dump deposit	Dark brown to black ash, cinder, sandstone and brick	>1.4	>2.5	0.25
3	306	Layer		Bedding layer	cream-white mortar	>1.7	>1.4	
3	307	Structure		Flagstone surface	Sandstone slabs	>1.3	>0.75	0.1
3	308	Structure		Drain sidewall	sandstone blocks with ashy mortar	>2.5	0.12	>0.1
3	309	Structure		Drain sidewall	sandstone blocks with ashy mortar	>2.5	0.12	>0.1
3	310	Structure		Drain capstones	sandstone slabs	>2.5	0.48	0.1
3	311	Fill		Drain fill	Grey-brown clay-silt	>2.5	0.14	>0.05
3	312	Structure		Wall footing	red-brown sandstone blocks, unmortared	>2.5	0.7	
3	313	Cut		Drain	Straight, vertical sides, flat base	>2.5	0.5	0.4
3	314	Fill	313	Drain fill	concrete with ceramic drainage pipe	>2.5	0.4	0.4
3	315	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark brown to black silt-clay	>4.9	>2.3	0.55
3	316	Cut		Drain	Straight, vertical sides	>9	>0.9	
3	317	Fill	316	Drain fill	Purple-brown sandstone	>9	>0.9	

					scalpings			
3	318	Layer		Ditch fill	Grey-brown clay-silt	>4.4	>0.7	0.3
3	319	Layer		Ditch fill	cream to yellow clay-silt	>4.4	>0.7	0.12
3	320	Layer		Ditch fill	Grey-brown clay-silt	>4.4	>0.7	0.18
3	321	Layer		Ditch fill	Green to blue-grey clay	>4.4	>0.7	>0.01

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
144	Wall plaster	31	331	Medieval/ Post-medieval
148	Worked stone: roof tile	4	118	Medieval
	Shell	4	82	
149 Sample <2>	Medieval pottery: Merida-type ware; Bath 'A'; Ham Green coarseware; miscellaneous unglazed ware	8	41	C15-C17
	Worked stone: roof tile	2	308	
	Wall plaster	2	24	
Sample <2>	Wall plaster	72	143	
	Medieval mortar	1	13	
Sample <2>	Medieval mortar	3	37	
	Iron object: nail, fragment	2	35	
Sample <2>	Iron object: nail	2	7	
Sample <2>	Lead alloy object	1	1	
	Shell	18	275	
150 Sample <1>	Medieval pottery: Bath 'A; Minety ware; Ham Green glazed ware; Ham Green coarseware; Lacock-Nashill ware; miscellaneous unglazed ware	12	52	C12-C13
Sample <1>	Fired clay	19	8	
Sample <1>	Iron object: nail, fragments	6	16	
Sample <1>	Stone: slate	71	6	
Sample <1>	Industrial waste	41	4	
Sample <1>	Coal	25	0.5	
173	Industrial waste	10	318	Post-medieval
175	Industrial waste	6	398	Post-medieval
210	Post-medieval glass: bottle, bowl	2	12	C18-C19
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	9	
211	Industrial waste	39	1117	Post-medieval
213	Post-medieval ceramic building material	1	7	LC17-C18
	Clay tobacco pipe: bowl	1	10	
	Industrial waste	36	2267	
214	Post-medieval ceramic building material: wall tile	1	16	Post-medieval
	Industrial waste	43	909	
216	Clay tobacco pipe: stems, bowls	5	13	MC17-LC17
	Industrial waste	4	18	
218	Medieval pottery: Bristol glazed ware	1	6	C14
	Medieval ceramic building material: ridge tile	1	124	
222	Medieval pottery: Saintonge ware; Lacock-Nash Hill ware; Surrey/Hampshire coarse border whiteware	3	28	LC13-C14
	Worked stone: roof tile	1	18	
	Iron object: nail	1	6	
	Shell	3	18	
303	Post-medieval/modern pottery: refined whiteware; glazed earthenware	3	30	LC18-C19
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	4	
305	Post-medieval pottery: Creamware	2	2	MC18-LC18
	Industrial waste	3	181	
315	Post-medieval pottery: Saintonge ware; Westerwald stoneware; 'Tiger' ware; yellow slipware; North Devon fine glazed earthenware	6	48	LC17-EC18
	Clay tobacco pipe: stems, bowls	8	35	
	Worked stone: slate	1	6	
318	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware	1	9	MC17
	Clay tobacco pipe: bowl	1	9	
319	Shell	2	44	-
320	Medieval pottery: Ham Green glazed ware	1	17	C12-C13
	Medieval mortar	2	21	

	Shell	1	14	
321	Medieval pottery: Minety ware; miscellaneous glazed ware	2	16	MC12-LC15
	Shell	1	<1	

Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Fill	BOS	O/C	Lepus	Fish sp.	Felis	GAL	LM	MM	un-id SS	Total	Weight (g)
medieval											
148	4						9			13	397
149	4	6	3	25		3	1	1	112	155	279
150	1	3		18				10	123	32	36
Subtotal	**9**	**9**	**3**	**43**		**3**	**10**	**11**	**235**	**200**	**702**
undated											
124	1									1	27
146	15	3					14	5		37	2231
153	4	4					3			11	473
154	1						1			2	23
155	2									2	90
160					1					1	4
Subtotal	**23**	**7**			**1**		**18**	**5**		**53**	**2858**
Total	**32**	**16**	**3**	**43**	**1**	**3**	**28**	**16**	**6**	**254**	
Weight	**2693**	**181**	**1**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**552**	**67**	**40**	**3560**	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; Lepus = rabbit: Felis = cat; Gal = chicken; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; un-id SS = unidentifiable bone from soil samples

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 3: Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				150	149
Feature number				147	147
Sample number (SS)				1	2
Flot volume (ml)				2	6
Sample volume processed (l)				15	16
Soil remaining (l)				0	0
Period				Med	Med
Plant macrofossil preservation				Poor	Moderate
Habitat Code	**Family**	**Species**	**Common Name**		
E	Poaceae	*Avena*	Oat grain	+	
E		*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum/durum*	Free-threshing wheat	+	+

Table 4: Charcoal identifications

Context number			150	149
Feature number			147	147
Sample number (SS)			1	2
Flot volume (ml)			1.5	2
Sample volume processed (l)			15	16
Soil remaining (l)			0	0
Period			Med	Med
Charcoal quantity			+++++	+++++
Charcoal preservation			Moderate	Moderate
Family	**Species**	**Common Name**		
Betulaceae	*Corylus avellana* L.	Hazel	1	
Fagaceae	*Fagus sylvatica* L.	Beech	8	5
Fagaceae	*Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl./*Quercus robur* L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak		3
Oleaceae	*Fraxinus excelsior* L.	Ash	1	
Rosaceae	*Crataegus monogyna Jacq./ Sorbus L./Malus sylvestris (L.) Mill.*	Hawthorn/rowan/crab apple		2
		Total	10	10

Key
E = Economic species

+ = 1–4 fragments; ++ = 4–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = >500 items

Med = Medieval

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land at Albert House, 103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street, Bristol
Short description (250 words maximum)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October and November 2014 on land at Albert House, 103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street, Bristol. Three trenches were excavated. An undated silty-clay alluvial deposit, possibly a trampled former soil horizon overlying undisturbed riverine alluvium, was overlain in Trench 1 by successive, undated, stony-clay deposits which appear to have capped an area of former marshland. An east/west-aligned medieval ditch, cut through these consolidation deposits, was noted within Trench 1. Its primary fill contained 12th to 13th-century AD pottery and 12th to 15th-century pottery was recovered from its tertiary fill. Successive silt deposits, associated with 12th to 15th-century AD pottery, encountered within Trenches 2 and 3 appear from their form, location and extent to represent fills of a north/south-aligned section of medieval Lawditch within the south-western part of the site. Stone and mortar-filled trenches which cut these silts within Trenches 1 and 2 may represent late medieval/early post-medieval structural foundations. Subsequent medieval/post-medieval soils suggest relatively undeveloped areas, perhaps utilised as garden, within tenement plots to the rear of properties fronting Temple Street and St Thomas Street. Subsequent post-medieval/modern dump deposits, containing industrial waste including glass and iron slag, were also recorded. The evaluation also identified the construction and periodic adaptation of residential and/or commercial buildings during the post-medieval/modern periods, represented by stone wall foundations, flagstone flooring, stone and brick-built culverts and drains.
Project dates	20 October to 7 November 2014
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Field evaluation
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Desk-based Assessment (2013)
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Land at Albert House, 103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street, Bristol
Study area (M^2/ha)	0.4ha
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	ST 5930 7245
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	-
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Mark Collard
Project Supervisor	Alistair Barber
MONUMENT TYPE	Law Ditch
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none

PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives	Ceramics, animal bone, shell, clay pipe, mortar, worked stone, glass, metal, industrial waste
Paper	Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives	Context sheets, Trench Recording Forms, Permatrace drawings
Digital	Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 *Land at Albert House, 103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street, Bristol: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **14531**		

N

0 1km

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Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Albert House, 103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

PROJECT NO.	**5081**	*DATE*	**17/11/2014**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**LJH**	*REVISION*	**00**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**JB**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

N

- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- archaeological remains truncated/ removed by basement
- location of fuel tanks (archaeological remains truncated/removed)
- line of Lawditch shown on Ashmead 1828 map

0 15m

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Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 326549
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Albert House, 103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street, Bristol

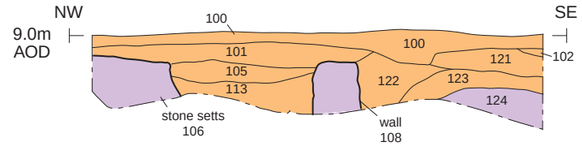
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

PROJECT NO.	5081	DATE	18/11/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	PJM/LJH	REVISION	01	2
APPROVED BY	JB	SCALE@A3	1:300	

Trench 1: plan

N

Section AA



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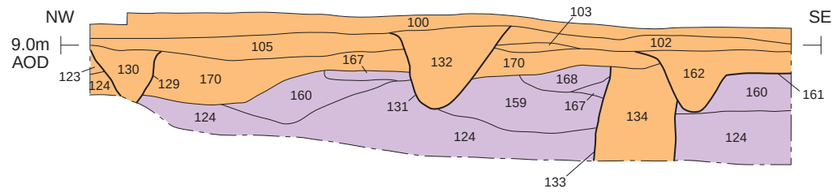

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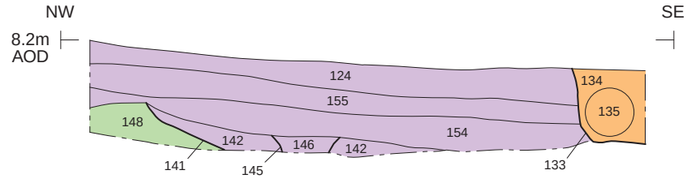

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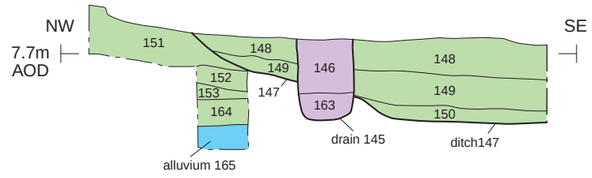

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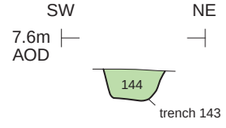


alluvium
medieval
post-medieval/modern
modern

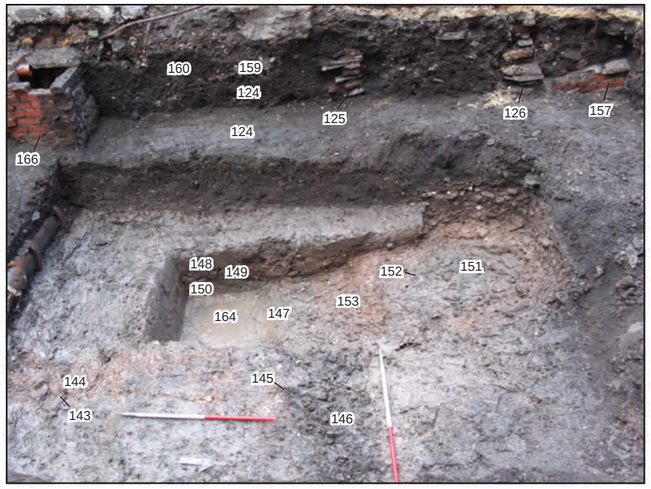
0 2m

Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Albert House, 103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1: plan and sections

PROJECT NO.	5081	DATE	21/11/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	00	3
APPROVED BY	DB	SCALE@A3	1:50	

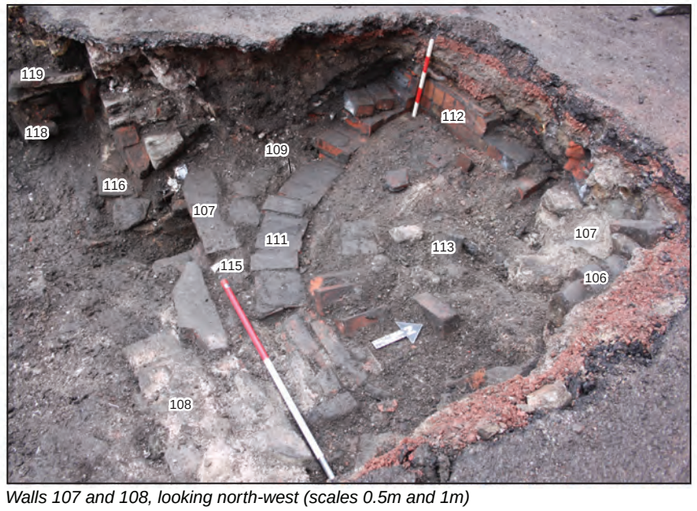


Ditch 147, looking south-west (scale 1m)

Alluminium 165, layer 164 and drain 145, looking east (scales 0.3m and 0.5m)

Ditch fills 148, 149 and 150, looking south (0.5m and 1m scales)

Trench 143, looking north (0.5m scale)



Walls 107 and 108, looking north-west (scales 0.5m and 1m)

Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

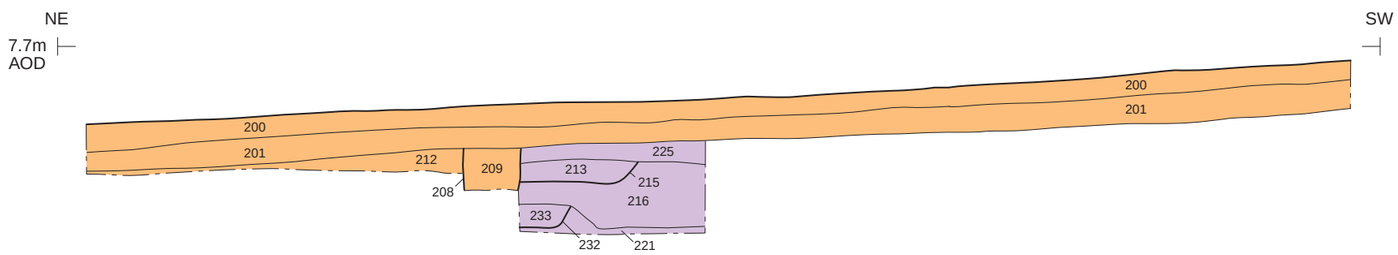
PROJECT TITLE
Land at Albert House, 103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1: photographs

PROJECT NO.	5081	DATE	24/11/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	00	4
APPROVED BY	DB	SCALE@A3	N/A	

Trench 2: plan

Section FF



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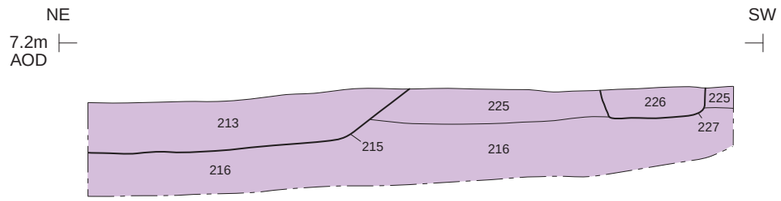

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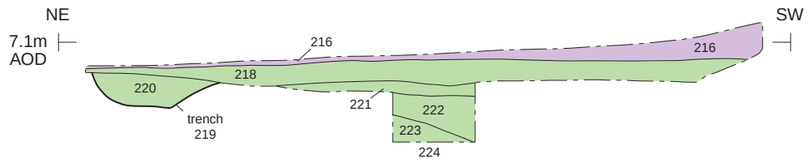

alluvium
medieval
post-medieval/modern
modern

0 2m

Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: plan and sections

PROJECT NO.	5081	DATE	21/11/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	00	5
APPROVED BY	DB	SCALE@A3	1:50	

Silts 221 and soil horizon 218, looking east (scales 0.5m and 1m)

Trench 219, looking south (scale 0.5m)

Alluvium 225, layer 224 abd silts 221 to 223, looking south (0.5m scale)

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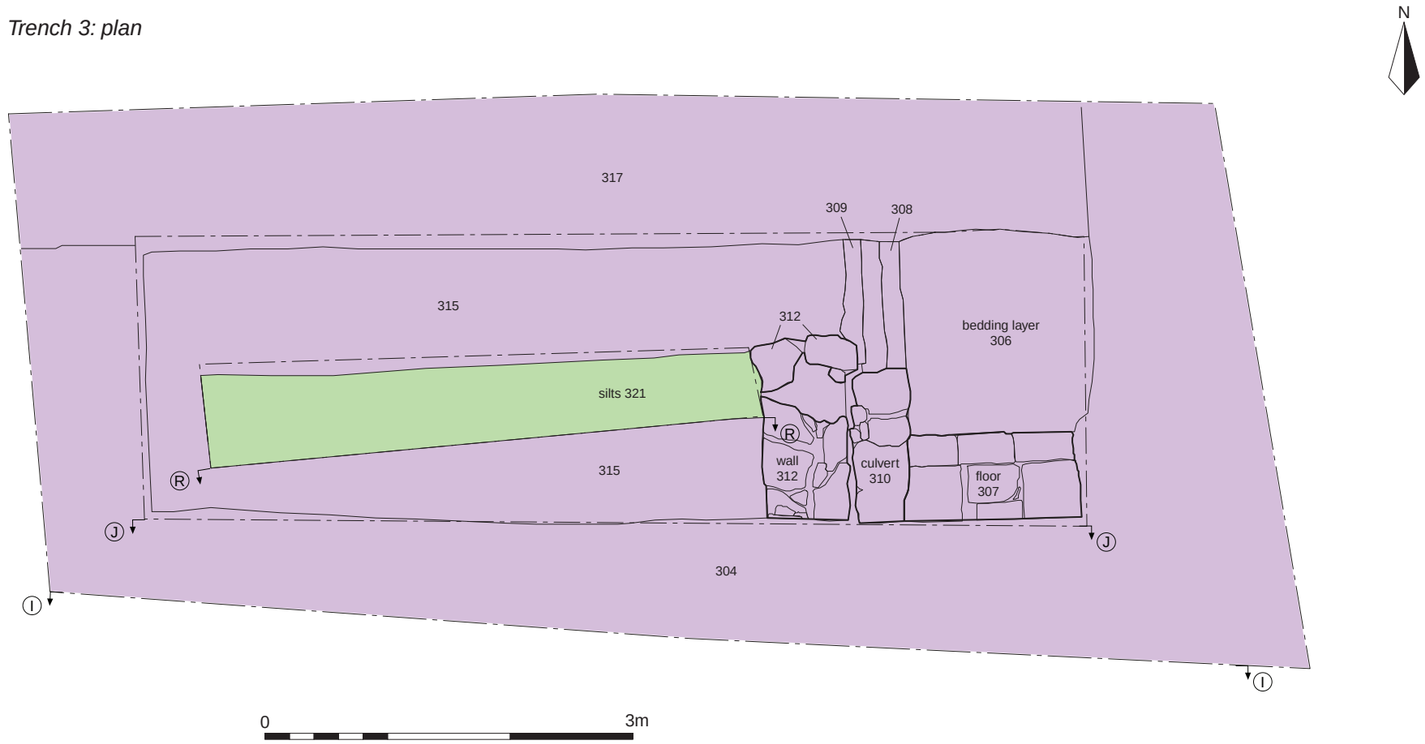
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Albert House, 103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: photographs

PROJECT NO.	5081	DATE	24/11/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	00	6
APPROVED BY	DB	SCALE@A3	N/A	

Trench 3: plan



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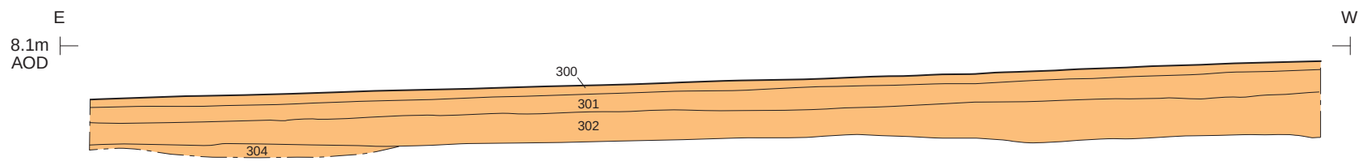

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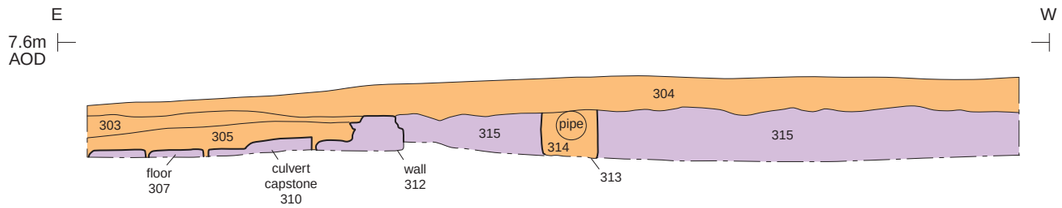

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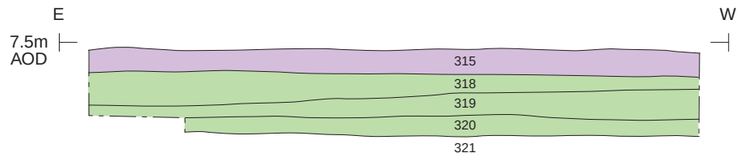

alluvium
medieval
post-medieval/modern
modern

0 2m

Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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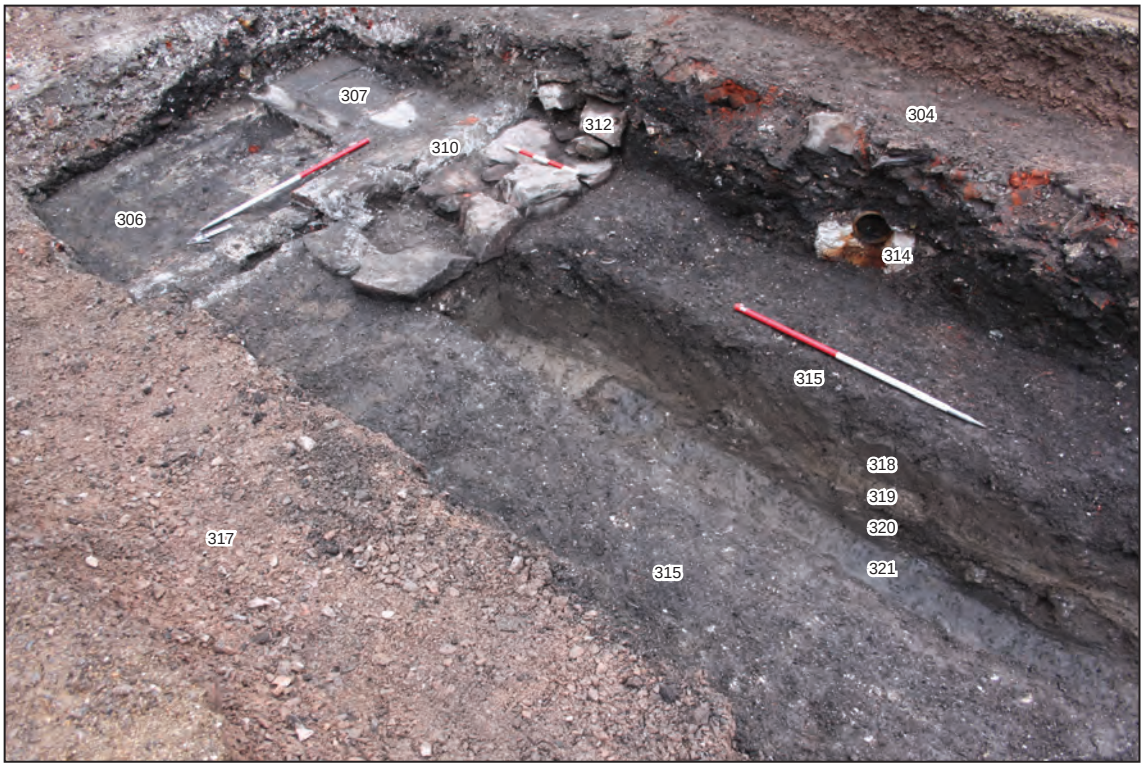
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3: plan and sections

PROJECT NO.	5081	DATE	21/11/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	00	7
APPROVED BY	DB	SCALE@A3	1:50	



8 **Silts 319 to 321, soil horizon 318 and wall 312, looking south-east (scales 0.5m and 1m)**

Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Albert House, 103 Temple Street to 111 Victoria Street, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3: photograph

PROJECT NO.	**5081**	*DATE*	**24/11/2014**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**LJH**	*REVISION*	**00**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**DB**	*SCALE@A4*	**N/A**	