



**Bristol General Hospital
Guinea Street
Bristol**

**Archaeological Evaluation
Phase 2**

for
City and County (Bristol) Ltd

CA Project: 4303
CA Report: 14158
BRISTOL HER EVENT NO.: 25445


May 2014

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Bristol

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Bristol General Hospital
Location:	Guinea Street, Bristol
NGR:	ST 58855 72167
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	11 to 14 February and 21 to 24 March 2014
Planning Reference:	12/003900/F and 12/01057/LA
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol City Museums and Galleries
Site Code:	BGE 13

A second phase of an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February and March 2014 at the former Bristol General Hospital, Guinea Street, Bristol. Three trenches were excavated.

Trenching revealed estuarine alluvial silts overlain by consolidation layers in Trenches 1 and 2a/2b, and probable hillside terracing in Trench 3a, associated with preparation of the site for post-medieval and later development. Sandstone wall footings and brick-built drainage structures were encountered within the area of a former 19th-century iron foundry and Rankin's Sugar House depicted on Ashmead's 1828 map of Bristol. Although the positions and alignments of the wall footings could not be closely correlated with building and/or plot divisions depicted on the 1828 map the plan the structures encountered may identify internal or external structures not depicted in detail on the historic mapping. Floor levels and deposits associated with the foundry and sugar works appear to have been removed prior to construction of hospital buildings. A single, truncated, post-medieval pit was noted in Trench 3a.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February and March 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for City and Country (Bristol) Ltd at the former Bristol General Hospital, Guinea Street, Bristol (centred on NGR: ST 58855 72167).
- 1.2 Planning consent has been granted by Bristol City Council for development of the site (application reference nos. 12/003900/F and 12/01057/LA). The proposal includes the demolition of buildings including the laundry building, former nurses accommodation, physiotherapy and William Lloyd unit, erection of buildings from two to seven storeys in height, conversion of buildings to provide 172 residential units, and 2,442 metres square of commercial floor space with associated car parking, access, landscaping and public realm works to Lower Guinea Street.
- 1.3 The planning consents were conditional on a programme of archaeological work being carried out; discussions were held with Bob Jones, Bristol City Council Archaeologist, to define the scope of these works which included archaeological evaluation, excavation, watching brief and a programme of historic building recording. This report details the results of a second phase of archaeological evaluation, following on from previous investigations in the eastern part of the site in 2012 (CA 2012). The second phase of evaluation was undertaken in south-western and central parts of the site which were previously unavailable for evaluation due to the presence of standing buildings in the vicinity of the William Lloyd building on the corner of Lower Guinea Street and Commercial Road and the former hospital laundry building, both of which have now been demolished as part of the development of the site. The results of an archaeological excavation within the eastern part of the site, and of historic building recording, will be reported upon separately (CA 2014a and 2014b).
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with an addendum (CA 2013b) to the original detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2013a) and approved by Mr Jones. 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.

The site

- 1.5 The site is approximately 1.2ha in area, and comprises buildings and car-parks of the former Bristol General Hospital, located to the south of the city centre, immediately north of the River Avon New Cut. The buildings form the western half of a block bounded by Commercial Road, Lower Guinea Street, Guinea Street and Redcliffe Hill. The site is situated at the south-western edge of Redcliffe Hill; the ground rises steeply up to the north-east and the buildings have been terraced into the slope.
- 1.6 The solid geology of the site comprises Redcliffe Sandstone (BGS 2013). Drift geology of Estuarine Alluvium is mapped across the south-western corner of the site. The natural geological substrate encountered in Trenches 1, 2a and 2b comprised alluvial silts and weathered sandstone in Trenches 3a and 3b.

Archaeological background

- 1.7 A desk-based assessment was prepared for the site previously, and reference should be made to that document for the detailed archaeological background (CA 2008).
- 1.8 In summary, there was considered to be very low potential for currently unrecorded prehistoric or Roman archaeological remains within the site. Medieval activity in the study area appears to have been focused elsewhere, to the north-east and east at Redcliffe Hill where the Hermitage and the Leper Hospital of St Mary Magdalen were located, and at Trine Mills on a tributary of the Avon to the west. Previous archaeological work at Jubilee House and Phoenix House to the north of the site did not record *in situ* medieval deposits. There was some limited potential for currently unrecorded evidence of low density medieval activity such as agricultural features within the site but there was no evidence to suggest that deep, stratified medieval occupation deposits were present. Any medieval deposits that were present were likely to have been significantly impacted upon by post-medieval and modern development.
- 1.9 Redcliffe Caves, mined from the 15th to 18th century, are recorded in the north-east part of the study area. Documentary evidence suggests that the caves extended south of Guinea Street, but their extent there has not been mapped. There was

some potential for the caves to extend within the site, specifically within the higher north-eastern corner, although none are currently recorded. Geotechnical site investigations across the site did not reveal any evidence for them.

- 1.10 Cartographic sources indicate an agricultural use for the site until the mid 18th century when now-removed dwellings were constructed. From the early 19th-century now removed industrial buildings, including Rankin's Sugar House, an iron foundry and a timber yard, were established. The easy access to the Bathurst Basin and the floating harbour was an obvious incentive to these developments here. Bristol General Hospital was constructed on the site from 1853 to 1857 and the hospital complex expanded in the later 19th and 20th century to cover the entire site (largely completed by 1915 with final additions after 1947). There was potential for the below ground remains of now removed buildings and associated features shown on the 18th, 19th and 20th-century cartographic sources to survive below ground within the site although any such deposits were likely to have been disturbed by later development.
- 1.11 Observation by CA of geotechnical site investigations (machine-excavated trial pits and drilled boreholes) across the site in 2011 did not identify any archaeological deposits or structures within the limited exposures of buried deposits in the works.
- 1.12 Subsequently an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2012 (Figs. 2 and 7, CA 2012). Four trenches were excavated across the eastern part of the development site. The remainder of the site was inaccessible or unsuitable for evaluation at the time of these works. The trenches uncovered evidence for deposits pre-dating the early development of the site during the 18th century, including a small quantity of medieval pottery. The remains of 18th-century houses fronting on to Guinea Street were uncovered, as well as boundary walls and features within the back garden areas of the properties. Structures relating to 18th-century and later industrial development site use, and mid 19th-century terraced housing were recorded within the site, away from the main street frontages. Deep dumped deposits were excavated dating to the early to mid 18th century, containing large quantities of waste from industrial glass production. Further targeted investigation of areas within this eastern part of the site were carried out in 2013 and these are reported on separately (CA 2014a).

- 1.13 Standing buildings within the site were assessed and discussed in the *Bristol General Hospital Heritage Report* produced by Barton Willmore (2008). An appraisal was subsequently carried out of the basement areas of the main mid 19th-century hospital buildings along the Guinea Street and Lower Guinea Street frontages (CA 2012b). The appraisal was directed at ascertaining what, if any, of the various and extensive vaults and cellars under the present building might date from before the construction of the hospital in 1853. This identified a series of cellars, vaulted (and formerly vaulted), and on an alignment and extent clearly the same as that of buildings mapped on the site before 1855. The character of these structures, and the observation that some clearly pre-dated alterations related to the construction of the hospital in 1853-7, indicated that they belonged to buildings existing on the site by 1853. They were identified as elements of three industrial buildings shown on mapping as far back as 1828. Subsequently detailed building recording was carried out for all the historic buildings on the site and the results are detailed in a separate report (CA 2014b).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.14 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), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered 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).

Methodology

- 1.15 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of three trenches within the south-western part of the site, following demolition of existing buildings to modern ground level and prior to the removal of any buried structures or deposits (Fig. 2). Trench positions were altered to avoid below ground structures, and former and extant services, with the approval of Bob Jones. Trenches 1 and 2 (the latter split into two parts, 2a and 2b) were positioned to examine the possible remains of a former iron foundry

depicted on Ashmead's 1828 map of Bristol (Fig. 7) in the south-western corner of the site (beneath the 1931 William Lloyd Building). Trench 3 (split into two parts, 3a and 3b) was positioned to examine the possible remains of Rankin's Sugar House depicted on the 1828 map in the area of former hospital laundry building.

- 1.16 Trenches 1, 2a, 2b, 3a and 3b were all approximately 2.2m in width and were 21.5m, 14.5m, 18.5m, 16m and 3.1m in length respectively. Trenches were set out manually and subsequently surveyed using Leica GPS in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.17 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological 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).
- 1.18 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) but no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.19 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 City Museums and Galleries 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 2-7)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3 & 7)

- 2.2 Alluvial silts 106 and overlying oxidised, alluvial silts 105 were encountered at 1.35m and 0.9m respectively below present ground level (bpgl). A compact, undated, layer of redeposited natural sands, clay and fragmentary sandstone 104, 0.15m in thickness, sealed uppermost alluvium 105 and was in turn overlain by successive stony-clay and ash dump deposits 103 and 102.
- 2.3 A drain structure was partially exposed within the northern half of the trench, defined on its northern side by a brick and sandstone-built wall 118 and to its south by floor 117 and by sandstone and brick-built structural remains 115 and 127. At the southern limit of its exposure a brick and sandstone plinth 116 contained integral north/south-aligned channels (not illustrated, n.i) which appear to have directed water to the floor 117 of the drain chamber, presumably from downspouts entering nearby. An impermeable yellow clay 125 abutted plinth 116. Parallel, east/west-aligned, channels 132 (n.i) set into floor 117 contained silts 133 and directed water to two further, north/south-aligned, channels in the drain floor. The drain chamber was infilled, from its southern side, with ash, charcoal, mortar, brick and clay deposits 114 and 113. One bodysherd of 'refined whiteware', which dates after c. AD 1770, was recovered from drain backfill 113 together with a clay pipe bowl of early to mid 19th-century date. A mortar deposit 112 sealed infill 113.
- 2.4 North of drain chamber wall 118, and south of an east/west-aligned sandstone-built wall footing 121 at the northern end of the trench, a loose backfill deposit 120 comprised of ash, brick and sand appeared to identify an infilled below-ground space, possibly an adjacent drainage chamber or storage area. Wall footing 121 had been partially removed, and was overlain by an ashy silty-clay infill 124.
- 2.5 A north/south-aligned foundation trench 130 cut through consolidation layer 104 contained a wall footing 131 comprised of sandstone blocks bonded with a hard ashy mortar.
- 2.6 An east/west-aligned foundation trench 107 contained a footing 109, also comprised of sandstone blocks bonded with a hard ashy mortar, which supported a course of fine ashlar limestone blocks, and backfill deposits 108 and 110.

- 2.7 Modern features comprised a pit 125 containing a concrete foundation 119 for a concrete pad 126 (n.i), supporting a metal stanchion and a concrete service duct cover 111. A stony-clay and brick deposit 123 partially exposed along the western edge of the trench, and a north/south-aligned trench 128, may identify modern services running parallel with Lower Guinea Street. Modern dump deposits 101 and 100, containing abundant modern debris, appeared to be associated with recent demolition of the former William Lloyd building.

Trench 2a (Figs 2, 4 & 7)

- 2.8 Alluvial silts 206 and overlying, oxidised, alluvial silts 205 were encountered at 1.4m and 1m bpgl respectively. A compact layer of redeposited natural sand, clay and fragmentary sandstone 204, 0.28m in thickness, sealed uppermost alluvium 205. This was overlain by a redeposited clay 203 and by a clay-silt dump deposit 202 containing modern artefacts (not retained).
- 2.9 Dump deposit 204 was cut by a square pit 211, containing a concrete foundation 212 for a sandstone block-built structure 213, by a north/south-aligned pipe trench 216, by a sub-circular pit 214 for a stone-built drain 215 and by a sub-circular pit 232 with modern artefacts noted in its unexcavated surface fill 233. Overlying deposits 201 and 200, containing ash, fragmentary sandstone and modern brick, appeared to represent demolition debris from the former William Lloyd building and were cut by a north-east/south-west-aligned service trench 208.

Trench 2b (Figs 2, 4, 5 & 7)

- 2.10 Alluvial silts 235 and overlying oxidised alluvial silts 234 were encountered at 1.2m and 0.9m respectively bpgl. A compact, undated, consolidation layer 237 comprised of redeposited natural sand, clay and fragmentary sandstone, 0.28m in thickness, sealed uppermost alluvium 234. It was overlain by a sand dump deposit 219.
- 2.11 An east/west-aligned trench 220 cut deposit 219 and contained a sandstone wall footing 221 bonded with a hard ashy mortar. The arched brick-built roof 228 of an east/west-aligned below-ground structure, possibly a drain chamber, with adjacent sandstone and brick structural remains 229, possibly an associated side wall, and remnant concrete 230 were noted towards the north-western end of the trench.

These structural remains were sealed by a modern dump deposit 218, cut through by north-east/south-west-aligned pipe trenches 222, 224 and 26.

Trench 3a (Figs 2, 6 & 7)

- 2.12 The natural geological substrate 309, consisting of sandy-clay and sandstone, was encountered at 1.2m bpgl. It was overlain by a stony sandy-clay deposit 308 which appeared to represent either a dump deposit or the natural substrate disturbed through terracing and levelling activities. This was cut through by a north-west/south-east-aligned trench 315 of uncertain function, containing a silty-clay and mortar fill 316 which yielded a sherd of yellow slipware dating to c. AD 1650-1800. This was in turn cut by a north/south-aligned foundation trench 313 for a wall footing 306 comprised of random coursed limestone pieces. A single sherd of 17 to 18th-century pottery was recovered from foundation trench backfill 314.
- 2.13 An east/west-aligned trench 305, with a silt-sand and mortar fill 304 unexcavated due to the trench confines, appeared to cut trench 313 backfill 314. Three successive dump deposits/levelling layers 312, 311, 310 and two modern concrete beams 319 and 320 overlay the natural substrate 309 and were cut by a large modern pit 303 (n.i). Its lower fill 302 yielded a complete glazed quarry tile of late 19th-century or later date. Its uppermost fill 301, containing concrete and brick fragments, was sealed by fragmentary modern concrete 300.

Trench 3b (Figs 2, 6 & 7)

- 2.14 The natural geological substrate, comprising weathered sandstone 330, was encountered at 1.05m bpgl. It was cut by a shallow, truncated, circular pit 321 containing a sandy-clay fill 322 from which a clay-pipe stem fragment was recovered.
- 2.15 Pit fill 321 was sealed by post-medieval dump deposit 329, in turn overlain by successive dumping/levelling layers 328, 325, 324 and 323. A pit 326, with a silty-clay fill 327, was also noted cutting through layer 323.



The finds evidence

Pottery

- 2.16 A total of 11 sherds of post-medieval pottery, weighing 157g, was recovered from six separate deposits. The pottery was sorted by fabric type, using as a basis the Bristol Pottery Type (BPT) series (Ponsford 1988: 1991). Sherd count and weight were recorded for each context, in addition to vessel form and rim EVEs (Estimated Vessel Equivalents), where these could be determined.

Assemblage composition (Appendix B Table 1)

- 2.17 The post-medieval pottery mostly consisted of wares which were likely to have been manufactured locally.

c. AD 1600/1650 to late 18th century

- 2.18 Yellow slipwares (BPT 100), produced in Staffordshire or Bristol, date to c. 1650-1800 in Bristol (Jarrett 2013, 177). Sherds were recovered from wall footing backfills 314 and 316. The sherd from the latter deposit was a rimsherd from a dish.

c. late 18th century to 1900

- 2.19 One bodysherd of 'refined whiteware' (BPT 202b), which dates after c. AD 1770, was recovered from drain backfill 113.
- 2.20 English stoneware (BPT 200a/b) of a type unlikely to date much before AD 1850 was represented by four bodysherds from service trench fill 225.
- 2.21 Transfer-printed whitewares (BTP 278b), exhibiting blue-printed designs, are present as one bodysherd from drain fill 230 and a rimsherd from a plate from modern service trench fill 225. These are dated to the late 18th to 19th centuries (Jarrett 2013, 182).

Clay tobacco pipe

- 2.22 The excavation produced 10 clay tobacco pipe fragments from six contexts. These included one pipe bowl, which was dated using Oswald's (1975) bowl typology.



Early to mid-19th century

- 2.23 *Oswald Type 24* (c. 1810–40). One spurred bowl was recovered from drain backfill 113. It featured a maker's mark, in the form of a six-lobed 'star' on both faces of the spur. It is not possible to identify the maker from this mark.

Ceramic building material

- 2.24 A total of six fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 2.1kg, was recovered from two separate contexts.

Brick

- 2.25 No complete bricks were recovered from the site: one fragment was recovered from dump deposit 102, measuring 2½ inches in thickness. It most likely dates to the 19th century.

Floor tile

- 2.26 A complete glazed quarry tile was recorded from pit fill 302, measuring 6 x 6 inches and ¾ inch thick. On the underside the relief words "Dennis Ruabon" and "Made in Wales" are visible. Dennis Ruabon Tiles have been manufacturing quarry tiles in north Wales since 1878.

Glass waste

- 2.27 Glass manufacturing waste was recorded as residual material within two separate deposits, and amounted to 19g.
- 2.28 The glass waste was examined by weight and recorded according to the methodologies designed for this purpose by Dungworth (2005). No chemical analyses were undertaken, due to the small size and limited range of the assemblage.

'Opaque cream-blue' waste (4g)

- 2.29 One residual fragment (4g) of 'opaque cream-blue waste' was recorded in modern drain fill 230. This type of waste is considered to result from maintaining high lime/low alkali (HLLA) type glass at a high temperature for too long (Dungworth 2005, 24).

Other waste (1 fragment; 16g)

- 2.30 A 'lump' was recorded from modern service trench fill 225. This could have been formed from an accidental spill or may relate to the testing of viscosity (*ibid.*, 19). It was black in colour and appears to be made of HLLA type glass.

Discussion

- 2.31 Although industrial-scale glassmaking is known to have been carried out in Bristol from the late 17th to late 19th centuries, there is no evidence for a kiln on the site of Bristol General Hospital, so this residual material appears to derive from dump deposits sourced from another location. HLLA type glass was used from the late 16th to late 19th centuries (*ibid.*, 6).

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 Redcliffe Sandstone deposits, estuarine alluvial silts, undated consolidation layers (though likely to be 18th-century or later date, associated with preparation of the site for large-scale development) and 19th-century and later structural remains associated with industrial and commercial development of the site and the subsequent construction and expansion of Bristol General Hospital.
- 3.2 Estuarine alluvium was encountered within Trenches 1, 2a and 2b at 0.9m, 1m and 0.75m bpgl respectively. No humic, peaty, lenses or other deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest were encountered sealed within these alluvial deposits. Natural weathered sandstone was encountered at the limit of excavation within Trenches 3a and 3b at 1.05m bpgl and 1.2m bpgl respectively. Evidence of activity predating the modern period was limited to a truncated pit within Trench 3B of uncertain function, which yielded a fragment of post-medieval clay-pipe stem.

Modern

- 3.3 Trenching has identified within Trenches 1, 2a and 2b sequences of undated dump deposits set directly upon estuarine alluvium to consolidate soft ground prior to modern development of this area. Trench 3a also identified a mixed, disturbed,

deposit 308 and the truncation of a post-medieval pit 321, both suggesting an element of terracing of, and levelling to, the local topography in advance of development.

- 3.4 The preceding archaeological assessment indicated that large structures associated with a former 19th-century iron foundry and yard and Rankin's Sugar House, depicted on Ashmead's 1828 map of Bristol (CA 2008; Buildings F and G) previously stood within the evaluation areas. Trenching has demonstrated only very limited survival of structural remains within Trenches 1, 2b and 3a which examined these areas.
- 3.5 Wall footing 131 and drain structure 115/117 in Trench 1 and drain structure 228/229 and wall footing 221 in Trench 2b appear likely from their form of construction, and location within the area of the former iron foundry and yards to be of modern date but do not closely correlate in position and alignment with building and/or plot boundaries depicted on Ashmead's 1828 map. The 1841 Bedminster tithe map records this area as *Iron Foundry Yards and Sheds* and the 1828 plan may simply show developed plots, with the wall footings and drain structures in Trenches 1 and 2b representing internal or external structural remains not necessarily depicted on the historic mapping. The absence of associated floor levels, or abundant fuel and metallurgical waste deposits, suggests that extensive truncation of the former foundry building occurred prior to construction of the subsequent William Lloyd hospital building in 1931.
- 3.6 Wall footing 306, and potential foundation trenches 305 and 315, in Trench 3a appears to correlate closely in position and orientation with that of the former Rankin Sugar House, but was poorly preserved with no survival of associated floors. Pottery recovered from 313, the fill of the foundation trench for wall 306, suggests a date of construction during or after the 17th to 18th centuries. The results from Trench 3 also suggest extensive disturbance to and removal of former structural remains prior to construction of the laundry unit as part of the early 20th-century extension of the hospital building.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair Barber and Steven Sheldon, assisted by Noel Boothroyd, Michael Joyce, Sarah Foster, Dan Sausins and Alex Thomson. The report was written by Alistair Barber. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. 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

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)
100	Layer		dump deposit	grey-brown gritty-clay	>21.5	>2.2	0.07
101	Layer		dump deposit	brown-black sand with fragmentary modern brick	>5	>2.2	0.28
102	Layer		dump deposit	grey-brown clay with ash and charcoal	>5	>2.2	0.15
103	Layer		dump deposit	grey-blue clay	>5	>2.2	0.29
104	Layer		reclamation deposit	red sands and sandstone fragments	>3	>2.2	0.15
105	Layer		alluvium	yellow-brown oxidised silty-clay	>3	>2.2	0.55
106	Layer		alluvium	blue-grey to brown silty-clay	>3	>2.2	>0.2
107	Cut		footing trench	E/W-aligned vertical-sided trench, not fully excavated	>2.2	1	0.4
108	Fill	107	trench backfill	grey-brown stony-clay	>2.2	0.2	>0.2
109	Structur		wall footing	limestone blocks with hard ashy grey mortar	>2.2	>0.6	>0.3
110	Fill	109	trench backfill	grey sandy-clay with sandstone fragments	>2.2	0.5	
111	Structur		drain capping	concrete duct cover, not excavated	>2.2	0.65	
112	Layer		drain infill capping	cream to white crushed mortar	>1.6	>1.3	0.15
113	Layer		drain infill	cream mortar, ash and charcoal	>2.8	>2.2	1.05
114	Layer		drain infill	orange-brown clay-sand and fragmentary brick	>1.4	>2.2	0.3
115	Structur		wall footing	N/S-aligned sandstone blocks bonded with hard ashy mortar	>1.4	>0.9	>1
116	Structur		plinth	bricks, four courses high, bonded with hard ashy grey mortar	>0.62	0.95	0.35
117	Structur		drain floor	Grey sandstone slabs bonded with hard grey ashy-mortar	>3.2	>2.2	
118	Structur		wall footing	E/W-aligned sandstone blocks with grey ashy mortar bonding, 8 courses high	>2.2	0.9	>1.15
119	Structur		foundation pad	concrete pad with metal stanchion	>0.05	1.08	0.85
120	Fill		drain infill	grey ash, fragmentary modern brick and sands	2.3	>2.2	1.2
121	Structur		wall footing	NW/SE-aligned, sandstone blocks with grey ashy mortar bonding	>2.1	>0.6	>0.45
122	Structur		concrete slab	grey concrete	>1.7	1.2	
123	Fill		infill deposit	grey-brown stony-clay with fragmentary brick	>7	>0.2	
124	Fill		infill deposit	grey-brown ashy silty-clay	>2.5	>2.2	1
125	Layer		drain construction	yellow clay	1.2	0.2	
126	Structur		foundation pad	concrete	>0.5	>2.2	0.8
127	Structur		drain structure	sandstone blocks bonded with hard ashy grey mortar	>2.2	1.3	
128	Cut		drain	NE/SW-aligned trench, not excavated	>5	>0.7	

129	Fill		drain infill	dark grey-brown stony silty-clay	>5	>0.7	
130	Cut		wall footing trench	N/S-aligned footing trench, not excavated	4	1	0.4
131	Structur		wall footing	sandstone blocks	4	1	0.4
132	Structur		drain channel	E/W-aligned, sandstone-built		0.1	0.05
133	Fill	132	drain fill	grey silt		0.1	0.05
200	Layer		dump deposit	dark black-grey clay-silt with modern glass, metal, ash and brick	>14.5	>2.2	0.1
201	Layer		dump deposit	dark black-brown sand-silt with ash and sandstone	>14.5	>2.2	0.14
202	Layer		dump deposit	dark black-grey clay-silt with modern glass, metal, ash and brick	1	>2.2	0.15
203	Layer		reclamation deposit	light orange-grey clay	>2	>2.2	0.43
204	Layer		reclamation deposit	red-grey sand-silt and fragmentary sandstone	>2	>2.2	0.28
205	Layer		alluvium	Light grey-orange oxidised silty-clay	>2	>2.2	0.4
206	Layer		alluvium	grey-blue silty-clay	>2	>2.2	>0.7
207			unused context				
208	Cut		trench	NNE/SSW-aligned vertical-sided trench	>2.2	1	>1.44
209	Fill	208	trench infill	dark brown-grey silty-clay and modern debris	>2.2	1	>1.44
210	Fill	208	trench infill	dark orange-brown silt, fragmentary sandstone and brick	>2.2	1	0.83
211	Cut		plinth cut	rectangular with vertical edges	0.6	1.67	0.46
212	Structur		plinth	concrete	0.6	1.67	0.46
213	Structur		plinth base	blue-grey sandstone pieces with hard grey mortar	>0.5	0.91	0.16
214	Structur		drain cut	sub-circular in plan, not excavated	1.19	1.02	
215	Structur		drain structure	sub-circular arrangement of large, unbonded, limestone pieces	1.19	1.02	
216	Cut		pipe trench	NE/SW-aligned trench, steeply-sloping sides, with cast iron pipe	>1.8	0.96	0.78
217	Fill	216	pipe trench fill	orange-brown sandy-clay	>1.8	0.96	0.78
218	Layer		dump deposit	grey-brown gritty stony-clay and brick	>18.5	>2.2	0.2
219	Layer		dump deposit	mid brown sand	>18.5	>2.2	0.1
220	Cut		footing trench	E/W-aligned, not excavated	>5	>2.2	0.4
221	Structur		wall footing	sandstone blocks with hard ashy mortar	>5	>2.2	0.4
222	Cut		pipe trench	NE/SW-aligned, not excavated	>2.2	1	
223	Fill	222	pipe trench fill	grey-brown sandy-clay	>2.2	1	
224			unused context				
225			unused context				
226	Cut		pipe trench	NE/SW-aligned, not excavated	>2.2	1	
227	Fill	226	pipe trench fill	grey-brown sandy-clay	>2.2	1	
228	Structur		drain roof	red brick and sandstone with hard ashy grey mortar	4	>2.2	
229	Structur		concrete layer	ashy cement, part of structure 228	4	>2.2	
230	Fill	214	drain infill	grey-brown sand-silt and ash			
231	Structur		concrete	concrete			
232	Cut		pit	sub-circular pit, not excavated	0.63	0.72	

233	Fill	232	pit fill	red black silt-sand with ash and brick	0.63	0.72	
234	Layer		alluvium	as 205	>2	>2.2	0.4
235	Layer		alluvium	as 206	>2	>2.2	>0.7
236	Layer		dump deposit	as 204	>2	>2.2	0.28
237	Layer		dump deposit	redeposited sand, clay and sandstone	>6	>2.2	0.3
300	Fill		demolition layer	concrete and grey-brown sand-silt	>16	>2.3	0.2
301	Fill	303	pit fill	grey-brown sand-silt with concrete, brick and charcoal	9.4	>2.3	0.85
302	Fill	303		dark grey-brown sand-silt with concrete, brick and charcoal	7.7	>2.3	0.45
303	Cut		pit	large modern intrusion	9.4	>2.3	0.95
304	Fill			light grey silt-sand and lime mortar, not excavated	>1.2	>2.	
305	Cut		?foundation trench	E/W-aligned, only partially exposed	>1.2	>0.5	
306	Structur		wall	limestone built, random coursed	>2.1	>2	>0.1
307	Layer		dump deposit	mid to light orange-brown silt-sand with brick	>7	>2.3	0.6
308	Layer		dump deposit	light to mid orange-brown sandy-clay.	>10	>2.3	0.4
309	Layer		natural substrate	dark brown red sandy-clay and sandstone	>16	>2.3	>0.25
310	Layer		levelling deposit	dark grey-brown sand-silt with limestone rubble and brick	>3.3	>2.3	0.4
311	Layer		levelling deposit	mid to light yellow-brown sandy-clay	>3	>2.3	0.3
312	Layer		levelling deposit	mid red-brown sandy-clay with charcoal and mortar	>3.3	>2.3	0.15
313	Cut		wall footing	N/S-aligned	>2.2	>2.1	>0.1
314	Fill	313	wall footing backfill	mid grey-brown silty-clay with mortar and charcoal	>2.5	>1.2	>0.3
315	Cut		wall footing	NW/SE-aligned	>2.2	2.1	>0.3
316	Fill	315	? Wall footing backfill	mid grey-brown silty-clay with mortar and charcoal	>2.2	2.1	>0.3
317	VOID						
318	VOID						
319	Structur		ground beam	concrete			
321	Cut		pit	circular	0.79	0.77	0.03
322	Fill	321	pit fill	red-brown sandy-clay with charcoal	0.79	0.77	0.03
323	Layer		dump deposit	mixed rubble			0.3
324	Layer		dump deposit	dark brown clay			0.3
325	Layer		dump deposit	dark brown sand silty-clay with charcoal and gravel			0.3
326	Cut		pit	steep-sided, concave base, seen in section only	>0.2	>0.2	0.8
327	Fill	326	pit fill	dark brown sand silty-clay with charcoal and gravel	>0.2	>0.2	0.6
328	Layer		dump deposit	dark brown to black sandy-clay and charcoal		0.8	
329	Layer		dump deposit	red-brown sand silty-clay with charcoal			0.25

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Post-medieval/modern pottery summary by fabric

Code	Name	Count	Weight(g)
-	Unknown red earthenwares	1	17
100	Yellow slipwares (with combed, feathered or trailed decoration)	3	17
200a/b	English stoneware	4	78
202b	Refined white ware	1	14
278b	Transfer-printed white ware	2	31
Total		11	157

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Bristol General Hospital, Guinea Street, Bristol	
Short description (250 words maximum)	A second phase of an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February and March 2014 at the former Bristol General Hospital, Guinea Street, Bristol. Three trenches were excavated. Trenching revealed estuarine alluvial silts overlain by consolidation layers in Trenches 1 and 2a/2b, and probable hillside terracing in Trench 3a, associated with preparation of the site for post-medieval and later development. Sandstone wall footings and brick-built drainage structures were encountered within the area of a former 19th-century iron foundry and Rankin's Sugar House depicted on Ashmead's 1828 map of Bristol. Although the positions and alignments of the wall footings could not be closely correlated with building and/or plot divisions depicted on the 1828 map the plan the structures encountered may identify internal or external structures not depicted in detail on the historic mapping. Floor levels and deposits associated with the foundry and sugar works appear to have been removed prior to construction of hospital buildings. A single, truncated, post-medieval pit was noted in Trench 3a.	
Project dates	11 to 14 February and 21 to 24 March 2014	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Heritage Report (Barton Willmore 2008); Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2008); Field evaluation (CA 2012)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Guinea Street, Bristol	
Study area (M ² /ha)	1.2ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	ST 58855 72167	
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	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Bristol City Museums and Galleries	Pottery, clay pipe, glass waste, ceramic building material
Paper	Bristol City Museums and Galleries	Context sheets, Trench Recording Forms, Permatrace drawings, Levels Register
Digital	Bristol City Museums and Galleries	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
	CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Bristol General Hospital, Guinea Street, Bristol: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 14158	



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PROJECT TITLE

**Bristol General Hospital, Guinea Street
Bristol**

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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PROJECT NO. 4303 DATE 23-04-2014
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FIGURE NO.

1



- site
- phase 2 evaluation trench (2013)
- phase 1 evaluation trench (2012)
- archaeological feature



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PROJECT TITLE
 Bristol General Hospital, Guinea Street
 Bristol

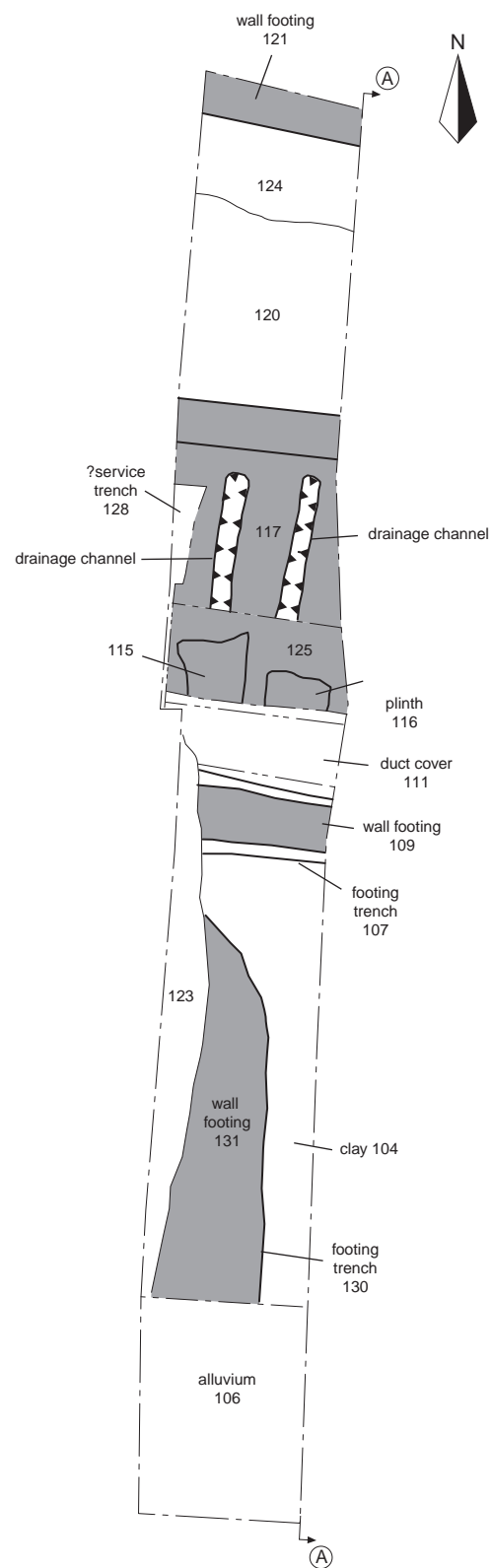
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan

PROJECT NO.	4303	DATE	23-04-2014	FIGURE NO.	
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APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:500		2

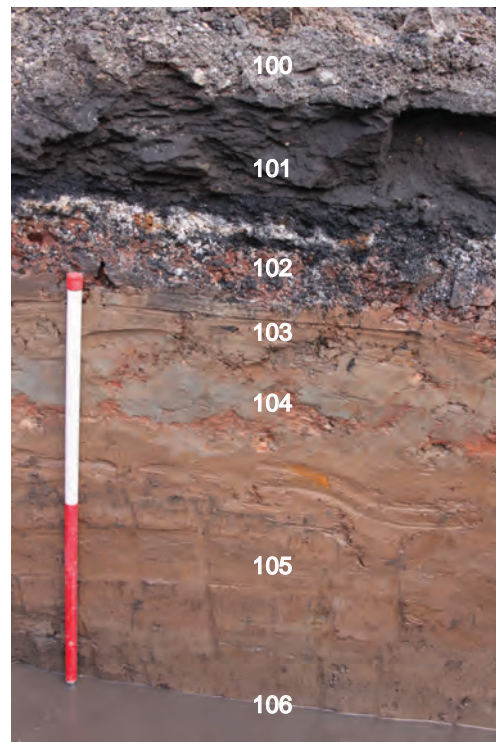
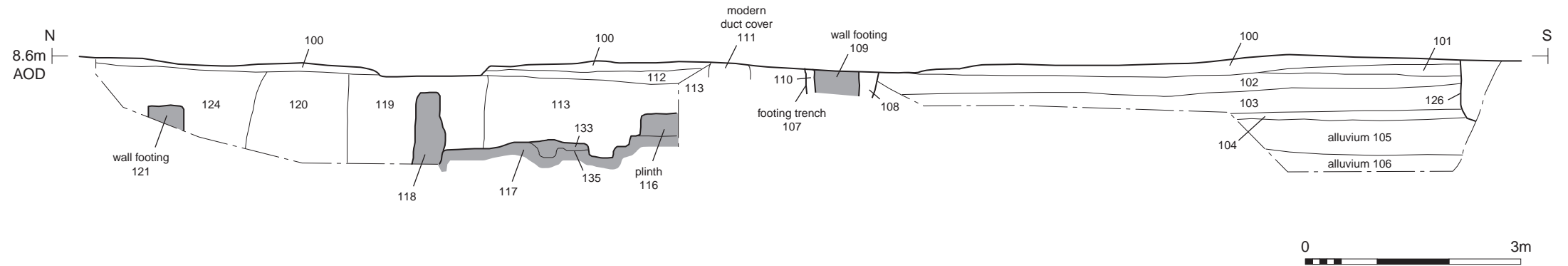
P:\4303 bristol general hospital mitigation\Illustration\Drafts\Evaluation\4303 Bristol General Hospital Fig 2.7 & 8.dwg

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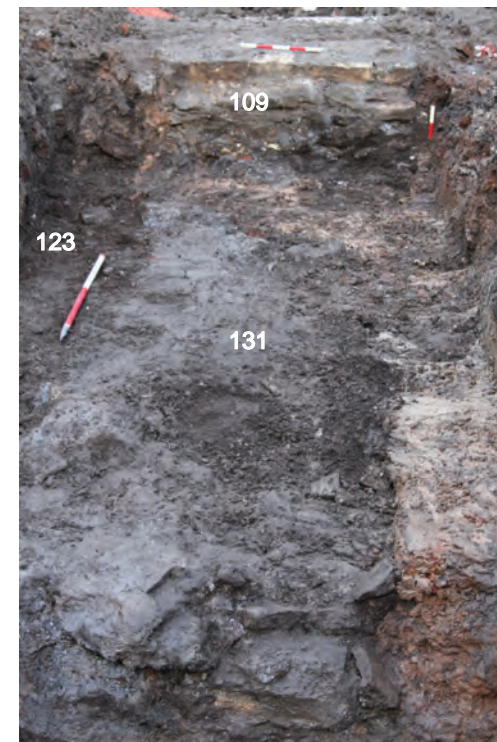
Trench 1, plan



Section AA



Section of Trench 1, showing alluvium, 106 and 105, and overlying deposits, looking east (scale 1m)



Trench 1, showing wall footing 109 and 131, looking north-west (scale 1m)



Trench 1, showing drain structure 115/127, looking south-east (scale 1m)

■ structure

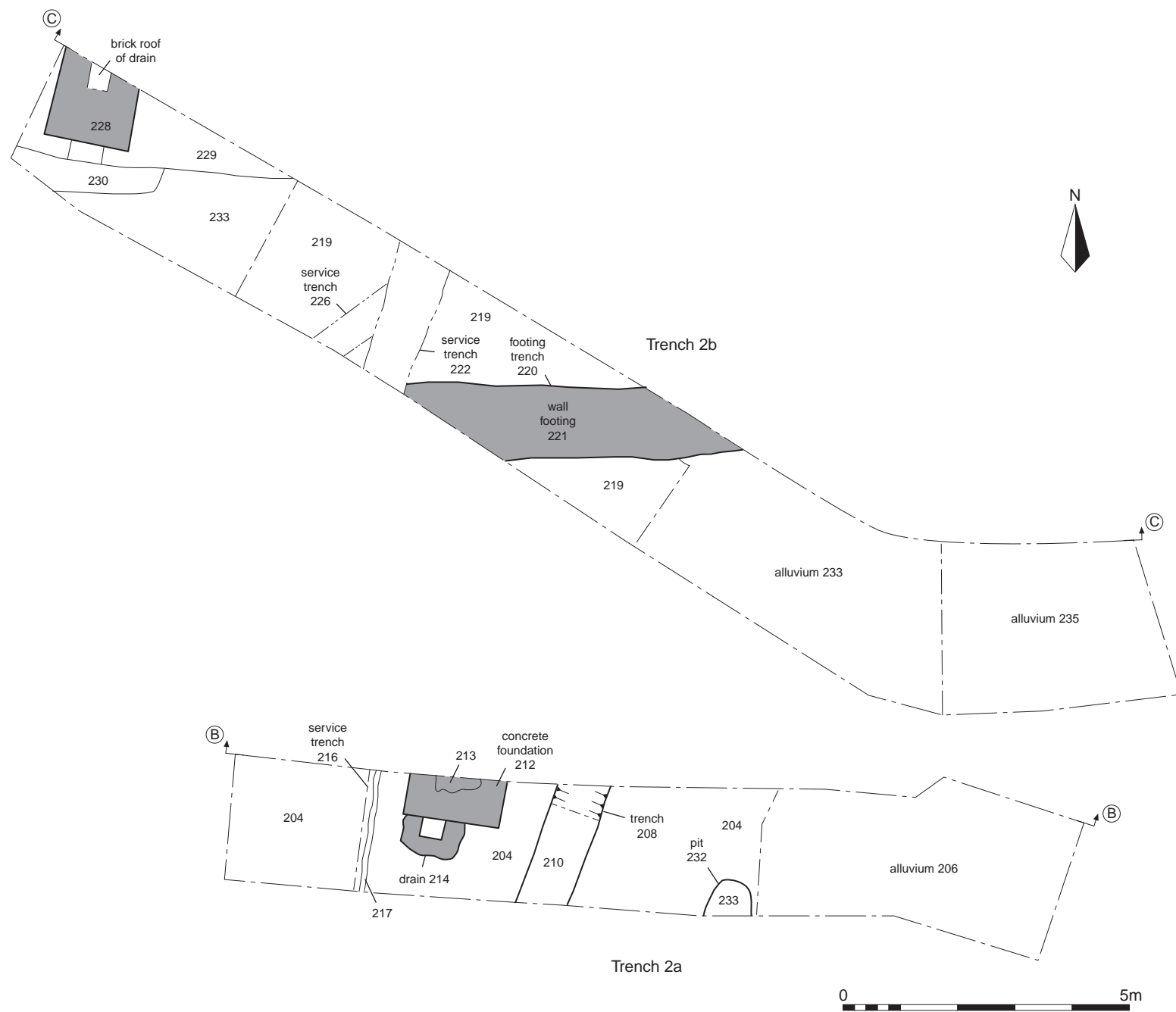
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PROJECT TITLE
 Bristol General Hospital, Guinea Street
 Bristol

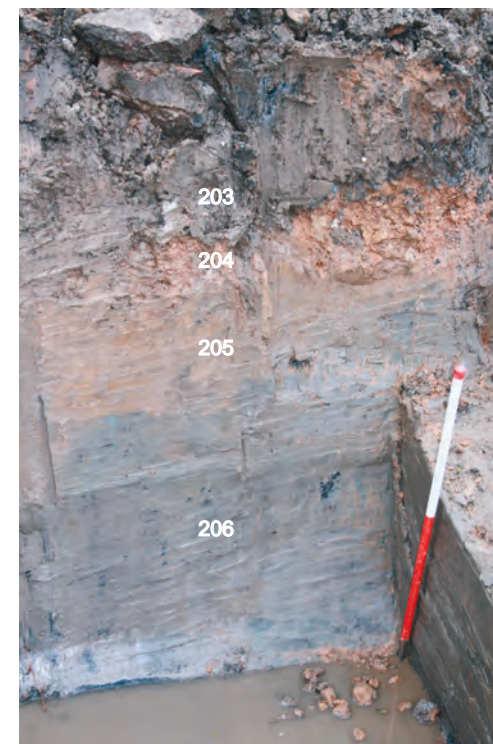
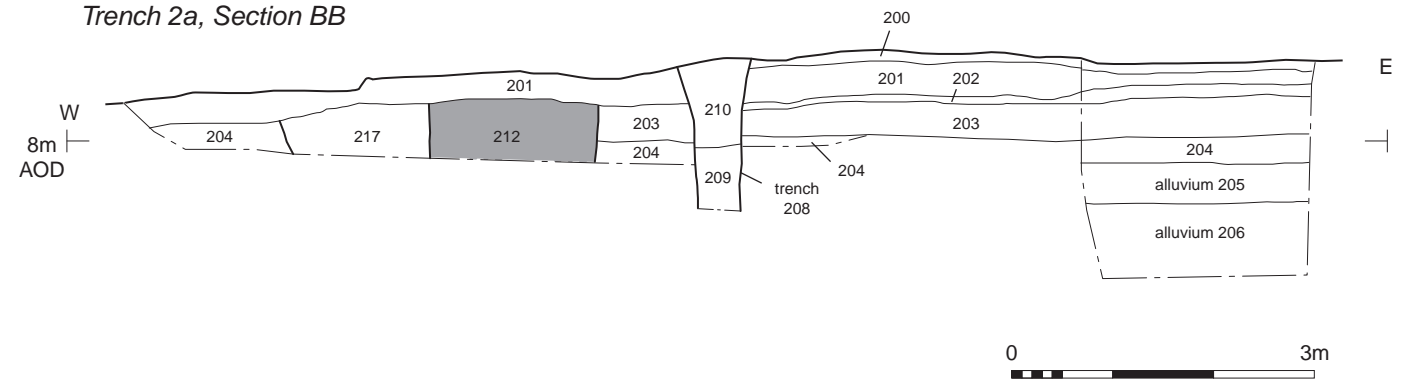
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1; plan, section and photographs

PROJECT NO. 4303 DATE 23-04-2014 FIGURE NO.
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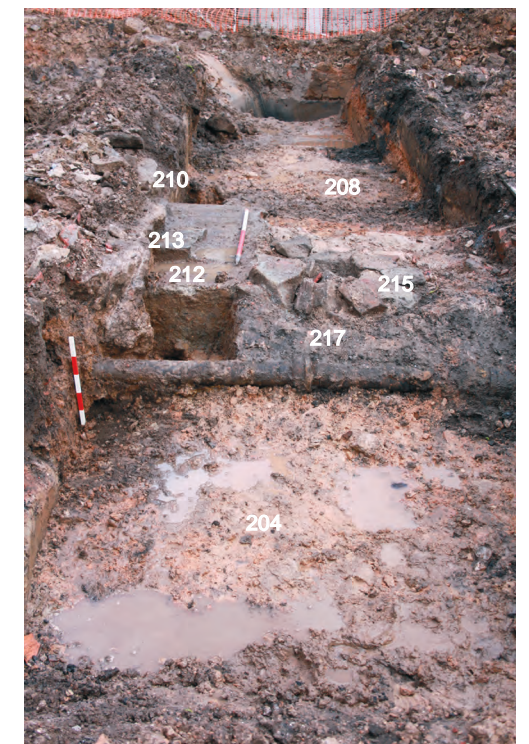
Trenches 2a and 2b, plan



Trench 2a, Section BB



Section of Trench 2a, showing alluvium, 206 and 205, and overlying deposits, looking south (scale 1m)



Trench 2a, showing dump deposit 204 and later features, looking east (scales 1m and 0.5m)

■ structure

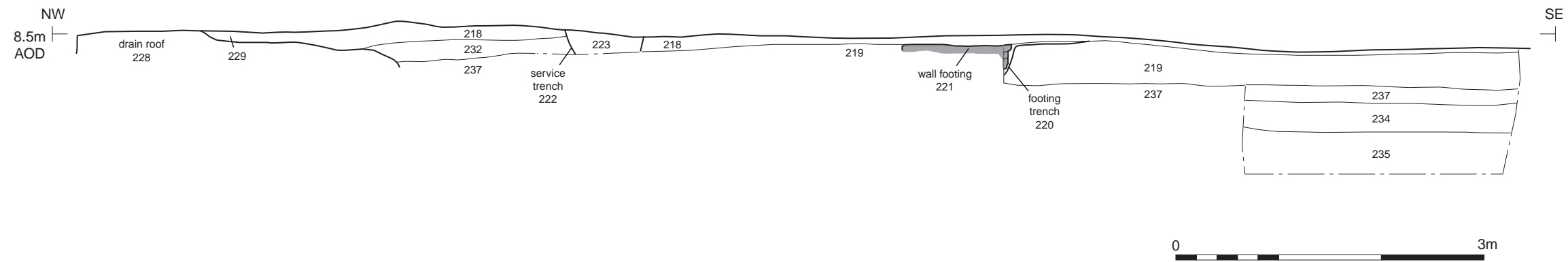
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PROJECT TITLE
 Bristol General Hospital, Guinea Street
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trenches 2a and 2b; plans, section and
 photographs

PROJECT NO. 4303 DATE 23-04-2014 FIGURE NO.
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Trench 2b, Section CC



Section of trench 2b, showing wall footing 221, looking west (scale 0.5m)



Trench 2b, showing drain 228, looking north (scale 1m)

■ structure

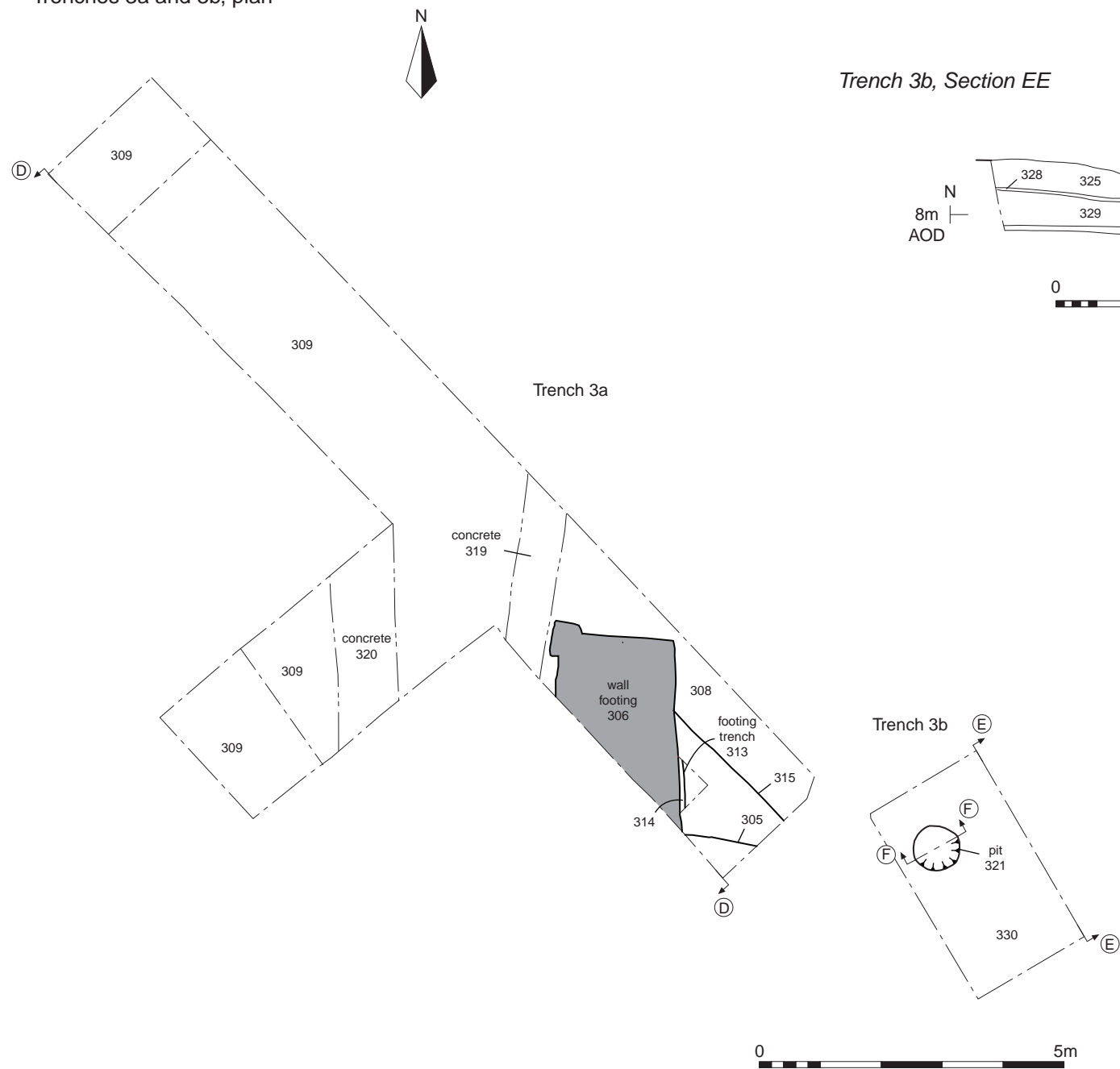
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PROJECT TITLE
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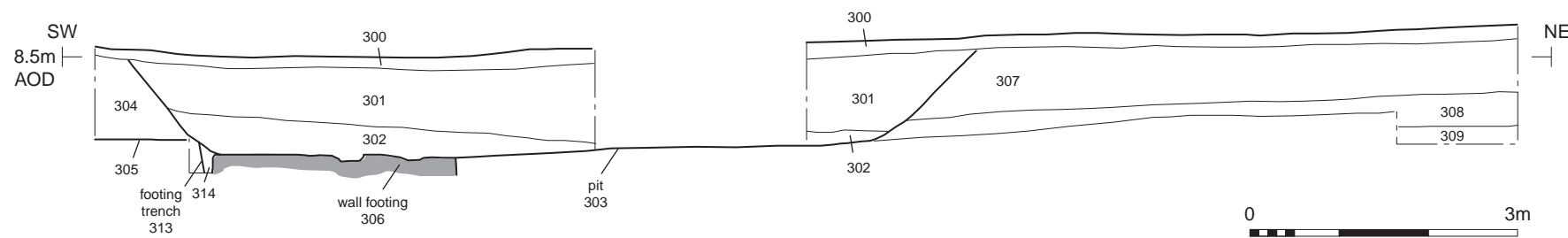
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 2b; section and photographs

PROJECT NO. 4303 DATE 23-04-2014 FIGURE NO.
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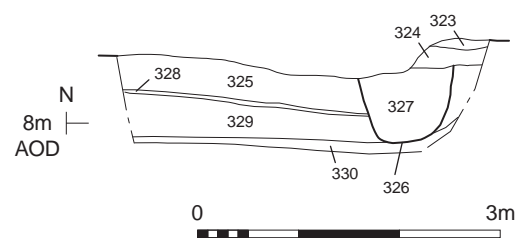
Trenches 3a and 3b, plan



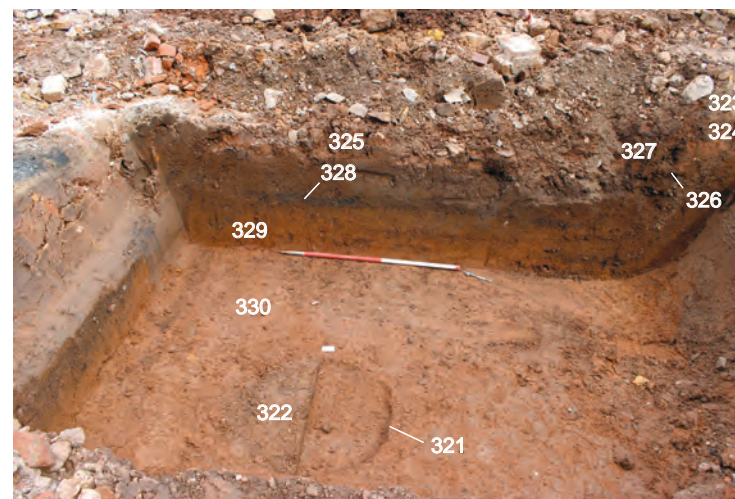
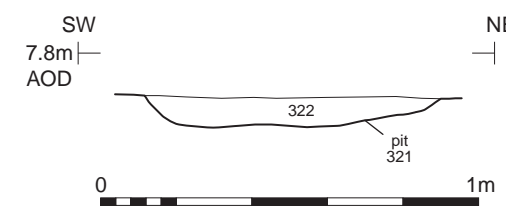
Trench 3a, Section DD



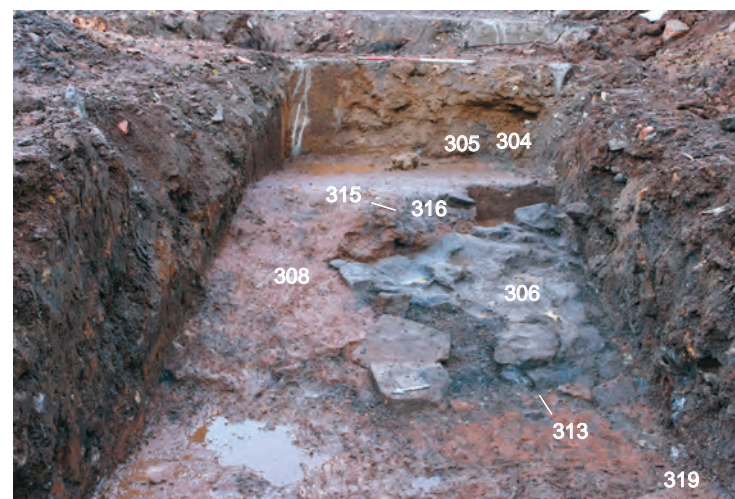
Trench 3b, Section EE



Trench 3b, Section FF



Trench 3b, showing pit 321, looking north-east (scale 1m)



Section of Trench 3a, showing wall footing 306, looking north-west (scale 1m)

structure

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PROJECT TITLE
**Bristol General Hospital, Guinea Street
 Bristol**

FIGURE TITLE
**Trenches 3a and 3b; plan, sections and
 photographs**

PROJECT NO. 4303 DATE 23-04-2014 FIGURE NO.
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- site
- phase 2 evaluation trench (2013)
- phase 1 evaluation trench (2012)
- archaeological feature



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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trenches and features overlaid on
 Ashmead's 1828 map of Bristol

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ST



- site
- evaluation trench
- previous evaluation trench
- archaeological feature



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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trenches and features overlaid on
 Ashmead map of 1855

PROJECT NO. 4303	DATE 23-04-2014	FIGURE NO. 8
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