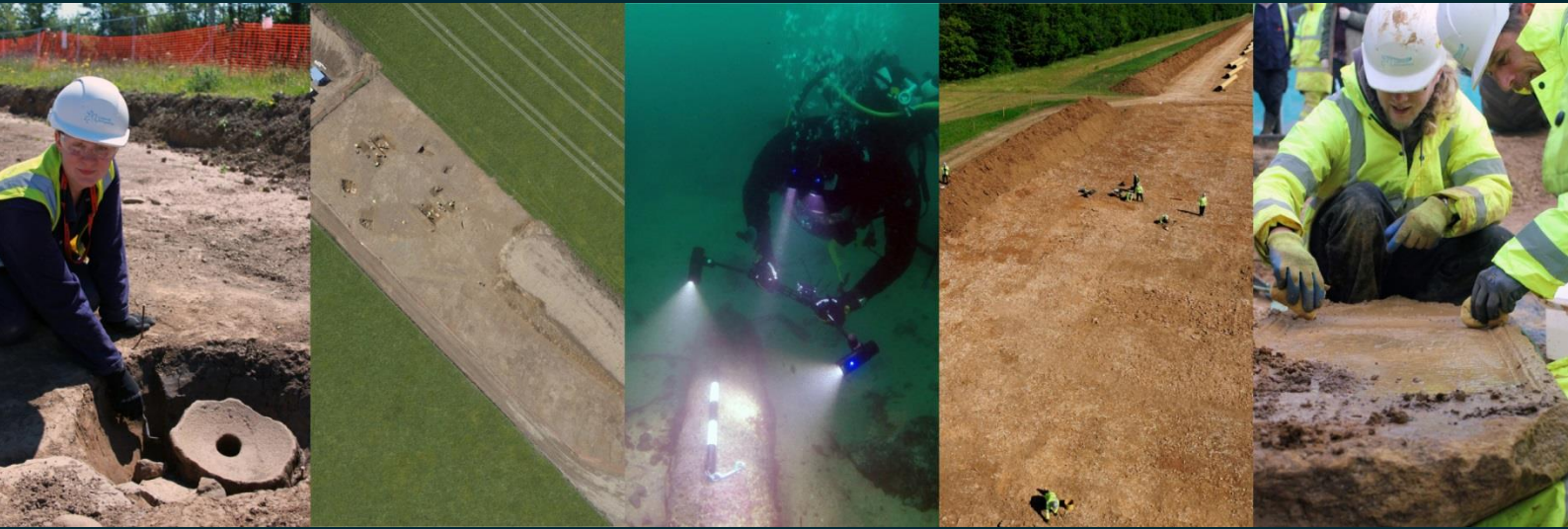


# Saw Close Bath Bath and North-East Somerset

*Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*



for  
Deeley Freed

CA Project: 9201  
CA Report: 16532

March 2017



Saw Close  
Bath  
Bath and North-East Somerset

Post-Excavation Assessment  
and  
Updated Project Design

CA Project: 9201  
CA Report: 16532

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## SUMMARY

<b>Site Name:</b>	Saw Close, Bath
<b>Location:</b>	Bath and North East Somerset
<b>NGR:</b>	ST 74903 64834
<b>Type:</b>	Excavation
<b>Date:</b>	October 2015– March 2016
<b>Location of archive:</b>	To be deposited with Roman Baths Museum, Bath
<b>Accession Numbers:</b>	BATRM 2011.38, BATRM 2015.84
<b>Site Code:</b>	SAWB 15

A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between October 2015 and March 2016 at the request of Deeley Freed at Saw Close, Bath. In compliance with an approved WSI (CA 2014), a controlled overburden strip was undertaken across the development area to an agreed formation level. Following this, deeper excavations were undertaken where necessary to facilitate the construction of pile caps and laying of drainage runs.

The natural substrate was exposed in the deeper excavations. Within three of these areas it appeared to be directly overlain by a former, pre-Roman land surface.

Two small pits, and a narrow gully identified towards the centre of the site may represent the earliest Roman activity. These were sealed by preparatory layers for subsequent Roman structures.

Roman structural remains, including fragmentary mosaic surfaces, *opus-signinum* and stone floors, and a possible wall footing were identified within isolated areas throughout the site. Within the western part of the site the probable tail of Bath's eastern ramparts was identified, although truncated and disturbed by post-Roman activity.

Roman features were overlain by a series of homogenous garden or cultivation soils with dates broadly ranging from immediately post-Roman to post-medieval. These garden soils were cut by numerous pits, loosely interpreted as refuse pits, which, in places, truncated the Roman archaeology. The intensity of the pitting and the nature of the reworked soils made it difficult to establish a clear stratigraphic structure for the Roman deposits.

Post-medieval structural features were prevalent throughout the site but were focussed within the eastern part of the site, fronting Bridewell Lane. Due to the good survival of structural evidence from this period, former plots which fronted Bridewell Lane and Saw Close could be identified and were found to correlate well to cartographic evidence.

Remnants of probable 17th-century structures formed the earliest post-Roman structures on the site. These occurred as walls forming long-standing property boundaries on east-west alignments fronting Bridewell Lane. Additions and alterations in the 18th-century reflect the urban 'improvements' undertaken in Bath during this period.

The construction of further structures and the installation of cellars occurred in the 18th-century. A well-preserved clay-pipe factory constructed during the 18th-century was excavated in detail.

Further developments in the early 19th century included cellared properties, with a cast-iron range and 'copper' installed in each probably shortly after construction. In the later 19th century, after the cellars fell into disuse, stone-capped drainage was installed within some cellars. By the end of the 20th century, all the cellars had been infilled and many structures levelled. The remaining structures within the development area prior to excavation comprised a clinic in the north-eastern corner, the Market public house and Gala Bingo Hall in the south-western part of the site, and the Drug Advisory Centre at nos 1–2 Bridewell Lane.

This document presents a quantification and assessment of the evidence recovered from the excavation. It considers the evidence collectively in its local, regional and national context, and presents an updated project design for a programme of post-excavation analysis to bring the results to appropriate publication.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between 1 October 2015 and 16 March 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) undertook an excavation and subsequent watching brief at Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset (BaNES), at the request of Deeley Freed (Penhalt) Ltd in advance of the proposed development. The site (centred at NGR: ST 7490 6483; Fig. 1) forms a part of Scheduled Monument BA 82: the Roman Baths and Site of Roman Town, Bath. The work was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2014b) and approved by Richard Sermon, BaNES Council Archaeologist, and Melanie Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England (formerly English Heritage). The work represented a further stage of archaeological investigation, following a desk-based assessment (Davenport 2007) and an archaeological evaluation of the site in 2011 and 2013 (CA 2011, CA 2013) undertaken ahead of the planning determination. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (both issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in 2014); the *Management of Archaeological Projects II* (EH 1991), and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored Richard Sermon, including site visits.
- 1.2 Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC; English Heritage reference: S00076775) was granted by English Heritage on 20 February 2014, and planning consent subsequently granted on 9 May 2014 (ref. 13/04234/EFUL), for the proposed development of a hotel, casino and restaurant on the site of the disused Saw Close Clinic and associated car park, the Market public house, the Gala Bingo Hall, nos 1–2 Bridewell Lane, and with the removal of the present Saw Close public car park and kiosk to create a public open space. The archaeological impact of, and future archaeological strategy for, the development had been formally outlined and agreed through the submission of Technical Appendix 8.5 of the Environmental Statement: *Archaeology and Engineering Statement*, produced by CA in January 2014 (CA 2014a). Both the SMC and planning consent were conditional on an appropriate programme of archaeological work and subsequent publication being secured and implemented on the basis of a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2014b) and approved by Richard Sermon and Melanie Barge.

### ***Location, topography and geology***

- 1.3 A total area of approximately 0.5ha lying to the north of properties on Westgate Street was identified for redevelopment (Fig. 1), and comprised the old Saw Close Clinic and car park, 1 and 2 Bridewell Lane to the south, part of the Gala Bingo Club to the south-west, the Saw Close Car Park to the west, and the area used for seating outside the Market public house. The topography of the site fell gradually from north to south from 27.12m AOD at the north of the Saw Close Car Park, to 26.67m AOD at the south end of the former clinic car park, and 25.22m AOD to the west of the Market public house. The open areas within the development site were included within the Scheduled Monument. The area of standing buildings was not scheduled.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation of the Jurassic period (BGS 2014). Superficial River Terrace deposits of the Quaternary period, comprising sands and gravels, were encountered within parts of the site.

### ***Historical and archaeological background***

- 1.5 The archaeological and historic significance of the city of Bath has long been recognised. The entire city is a World Heritage Site, and the site lies within the Bath Conservation Area and partly within Scheduled Monument BA 82. The archaeological and historical background of the site is detailed within a desk-based assessment (Davenport 2007); a summary of that work is provided below and the figures reproduced in Appendix 20. The abbreviation **SMR** refers to numbers derived from the BaNES Sites and Monuments Record, and **UAD** to Bath Urban Archaeological Database event numbers, both hosted by BaNES Planning Services. These numbers are shown on Figure 1.
- 1.6 The city of Bath is principally a Roman foundation of the 1st century AD, established as a combined religious and medicinal complex in the early years of the Roman occupation. Archaeological evidence suggests that the core of the urban area was within the 'Borough Walls', with a contemporaneous civil settlement along the London Road (modern Walcot Street) to the north-east.
- 1.7 The present central area is defined by defences currently believed to be of Roman origin, but the street layout is thought to be derived from the refounding of the city as a burh in the late 9th century. Major alterations followed the establishment of the cathedral priory in 1091, and these formed the basis of the

street plan which persisted without significant alteration or addition until the Georgian expansions of the 18th and 19th centuries (Cunliffe and Davenport 1985; Davenport 2002).

- 1.8 Although much of the topographical and architectural evidence for the ensuing medieval and post-medieval years was removed during the Georgian era, deeds and leases to properties acquired by the Corporation of Bath contain detail sufficient to identify the streets and relative positions of individual plots (King and Watts 1885; Manco 1986; Shickle 1921), and the social and economic status of their occupants. Comparison with analogous medieval urban centres (Schofield and Vince 1994) would suggest that the topographic and economic development of the city during the centuries between the Norman Conquest and the Georgian improvements would have been one of continued property subdivision and backland development accompanied by the opening up of alleys and lanes. Properties on the main thoroughfares would have been occupied by the shops and workshops of artisans and merchants.
- 1.9 The Tudor period (16th century) marked the beginning of the growth of the city as a health resort, but it was in the late Stuart period (17th century) that Royal interest in the spa grew, and with it Bath's status as a fashionable resort. In the 18th century, Bath's popularity grew still further, fuelling its prosperity and its expansion. Much of the centre of Bath, including the site area, was subject to building works.
- 1.10 Saw Close (or Timber Green as it was also known) was no doubt in use as a timber yard and temporary stock compound in the later medieval period (Davenport 2007). Although documentary references to Saw Close or Timber Green are no older than the later 16th century (Manco 1986; Shickle 1921), pits used as saw pits and/or rubbish pits excavated to the west of the site at Seven Dials in 1990 suggest specialised use of the area as early as the 12th to 13th-century (**UAD 296**, Fig. 1; Davenport and Beaton 1990). Although Saw Close itself ceased to be used as a timber yard in the mid 18th century, it continued to be used as an open space for fairs and markets. The area to the north of Westgate Street continued in mixed use, with tradesmen and light industry, including businesses profiting from the development of the area as a place of entertainment (Manco 1986; Shickle 1921). In the 19th and 20th centuries the area continued to develop to serve the city's night-life. The Theatre Royal was built 1805 with a back entrance onto Saw Close. In 1886, buildings to the south

of the site were converted to a music hall, remodelled in 1896 as the Lyric Theatre of Varieties, the Regency Ballroom, and finally a Bingo Hall. The adjacent Beau Nash Cinema opened in the early 20th century.

### **Prehistoric**

- 1.11 Pre-Roman finds have not been recovered from the immediate area of the site; the nearest assemblage of worked flints derived from disturbed contexts to the rear of 33 Westgate Street (**SMR EN2574** and **EN2575**, Fig. 1; Heaton 1997), although a number of prehistoric worked flint assemblages has been found in the city to the south. Most notable amongst these are the 16,002 lithic artefacts of Mesolithic date recovered from the excavations at Southgate (Barber *et al.* 2015), Iron Age evidence has also been recovered in the southern part of the city, (Davenport 1999, Selwood 1988).

### **Roman**

- 1.12 Mosaic floors, hypocausts, decorated wall plaster and inscribed stonework have been revealed within the immediate vicinity of the site. Many of these discoveries were made during the 19th century. Immediately to the west of Blue Coat house, a mosaic floor was revealed at a depth of 4.57m (**UAD 72**). Further Roman structural evidence including mosaics was also identified in 19th-century observations in Bridewell Lane and at 28 Westgate Street (**UAD 75** and **77**), and in 1914 beneath the Mineral Water Hospital (**UAD 66**), where Roman coins and pottery had been found in the 19th century (**SMR 1876**), all shown on Figure 1.
- 1.13 The probable alignment of Bath's Roman town wall lies just to the north and west of the site (Fig. 1; Cunliffe 1969; Davenport *et al.* 2007). Davenport (2007) suggested the rampart tail could be located within the site boundary, unless truncated by Victorian cellars.

### **Saxon**

- 1.14 Material evidence for the occupation of the city centre during the Saxon period is limited (Davenport 2002). Most of the material recovered from the city is later rather than earlier Saxon in date (La Trobe-Bateman and Niblett 2016, 122). No clear evidence for Saxon activity has been identified close to the site, although post-Roman dark earth deposits were hinted at in the evaluation at 33 Westgate Street (**SMR EN2574**, Fig. 1; Heaton 1997).



### **Medieval**

- 1.15 Pits excavated at Seven Dials in 1990 to the west of the site (referred to above) suggest specialised use of the area for timber processing and associated trades as early as the 12th to 13th century (**UAD 296**, Fig. 1; Davenport and Beaton 1990). Investigations within the vicinity of the site at 31–35 Westgate Street revealed deep occupation sequences, intercutting pits and masonry structures of 13th through to 15th century and into the post-medieval period (**SMR EN2574**, **EN2575**, **EN2640** and **EN2665**; Crutchley and Lewcun 2000). Observation of construction works in 1994 to the south of the Mineral Water Hospital recovered a wide range of medieval artefacts from unstructured soil deposits and rubbish pits (**UAD 381**, Fig. 1).

### **Post-medieval**

- 1.16 There is little material archaeological evidence of the nature of activities within the city centre which immediately precedes the Georgian ‘improvements’ of the late 18th century. Further pitting and black ash-rich soils which were revealed at 33–35 Westgate Street produced a wide variety of post-medieval materials (**SMR EN2574**, **EN2575**, **EN2640** and **EN2665**, Fig. 1; Heaton 1997; Crutchley and Lewcun 2000). Immediately to the west of the site at Seven Dials garden soils were identified, which were dated to the late 16th and early 17th century (**UAD 296**, Fig. 1; Davenport and Beaton 1991). The extent of the post-medieval occupation of the city is contained within survey maps of the 17th and 18th centuries.

### **Recent archaeological investigations on the site**

- 1.17 A ground probing radar survey was undertaken in by Stratascan (Stratascan 2010) but proved of limited use in predicting the presence or form of archaeological remains.
- 1.18 An archaeological watching brief observing the drilling of boreholes in 2008 (reported in CA 2011), and a subsequent trial trench evaluation undertaken by CA (2011), revealed a sequence of Roman pits and floor surfaces dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries, truncated in places by medieval robbing and pitting. Episodes of medieval soil dumping and pit digging were also in evidence, along with the construction of stone-founded buildings in the back plots of tenements fronting either Westgate Street or Bridewell Lane.

- 1.19 The evaluation also recorded further ground raising in the post-medieval period, followed by the construction of 18th-century cellared properties and a clay-tobacco-pipe factory on Bridewell Lane. Two apsidal-ended masonry structures were thought to represent the remains of the clay-pipe kilns themselves, although their exact function could not be ascertained during the course of the evaluation. A building, probably functioning as a storage and processing area of the clay-pipe factory, was located to the east of the kilns. Remains of a 19th-century or early 20th-century urinal, a paved surface comprising sandstone setts, and the foundations of a former weighing machine, were revealed in evaluation trenches in The Saw Close car park.
- 1.20 An additional evaluation, comprising a single trench (Trench 6, CA 2013) was undertaken in 2013 in the service yard to the east of the Gala Bingo Hall, to examine the depth of the upper layers of any potential medieval remains. A number of post-medieval to modern walls were revealed, but any earlier archaeological remains had been truncated to a depth of at least 23.4m AOD, seemingly during recent service repairs.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the programme of archaeological works were to:
- ensure the agreed demolition methods statement and foundation scheme detailed in the *Archaeology and Engineering Statement* (CA 2014a) were adhered to, in accordance with Condition (f) of the SMC;
  - record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
  - assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains;
  - assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.
- 2.2 The specific aims of the work were to:
- accurately record the surface of archaeological remains within the stripped excavation area establish the extent of any modern truncation to those remains,

and re-assess the likely impact of the proposed development upon any surviving archaeological remains to enable an appropriate archaeological sampling and recording strategy to be agreed with English Heritage and the BANES Council Archaeological Officer;

- accurately map the remains of the clay tobacco-pipe kilns in order to enable an *Archaeological Management Plan* to be formulated for their long-term protection;
- If appropriate and proportionate to the level of the development impact (i.e. if the archaeological remains cannot be preserved *in situ* in an intelligible fashion), identify and select an area or areas for more detailed excavation that could be identified on the surface as representing one or more typical dwelling units of medieval/post-medieval date, and that can be satisfactorily investigated with the resources and timescales available;
- If appropriate and proportionate to the level of the development impact, identify and select an area or areas for more detailed excavation that could be identified on the surface as representing typical units of industrial/commercial activity of medieval/post-medieval date, and that can be satisfactorily investigated with the resources and timescales available;
- Examine both archaeological and documentary evidence for these units to elucidate the social profile and economic status of the local population, and to identify types of small industry/commerce and other activity which may also have been present on site;
- recover artefactual evidence with which to date and interpret the activity taking place on the site;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past environment, technology and economy;
- analyse the resultant artefacts and data with a view to improving our understanding of medieval and later urbanism (Research Aim 36 in the *South-West Regional Research Framework; Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*: Webster 2008), and understanding of post-medieval to modern technology and production (Research Aim 45, *ibid.*)

### 3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Initially, due to the sequence of demolition works on site, the northern part of the area was stripped of overburden to the upper surface of archaeological remains or formation level, whichever was reached first, and the extent of modern truncation was established. Areas closer to the Bingo Hall were stripped once demolition works had moved on sufficiently to allow safe working room for the archaeological team, and the same approach followed.
- 3.2 The post-medieval remains within the initial northern area, in particular those associated with the clay-pipe factory, were mapped and levels recorded utilising a Leica robotic total station (TST). Within the area of the pipe-factory building, the *Archaeological Management Plan* determined that the remains of the kilns and associated structures were consolidated, protected and preserved during construction (e.g. from disturbance during piling or earth-moving operations) and subsequently in perpetuity beneath the slab of the new building. Archaeological levels across the rest of the area (i.e. beyond the footprint of the clay-pipe factory) were assessed against formation levels, and selected areas were identified in agreement with HE/BaNES archaeologists for more detailed excavation to answer the research questions set out in 2.2 above, within the available resources and timescales.
- 3.3 The area to the east of the Bingo Hall was thought to be the area of greatest potential impact upon medieval archaeological remains, particularly within the southern part of this area, assuming any archaeological remains survived (only limited archaeological evaluation of this area was possible). Once the demolition of the buildings occupying 1 and 2 Bridwell Lane had taken place, this area was stripped of insignificant overburden to the upper surface of the latest archaeological remains or formation level, whichever was reached first. Archaeological remains revealed were then mapped and the extent of modern truncation established.
- 3.4 To the north of the Bingo Hall, excavation and recording took place in advance of deeper drainage in the centre of the site, including connection to the public sewer to the west, as well as other shallower drainage runs and foundations.

The area was stripped of insignificant overburden to the upper surface of the latest archaeological remains, or formation level, whichever was reached first.

- 3.5 Archaeological watching briefs were undertaken during the excavation of deep drainage runs, the removal of foundations of the northern wall of the Bingo Hall and the cafe, and the excavation for pile caps on otherwise un-investigated ground.
- 3.6 The mechanical removal of non-archaeologically significant deposits was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision, using a toothless ditching bucket. Spoil was monitored by eye to recover artefacts. Stripped surfaces were hand cleaned where necessary to better define any identified archaeological deposits/features.
- 3.7 All archaeological features revealed were planned and recorded in accordance with Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013). Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded either by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50) or electronically using a Leica Total Station (TST), and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20) where appropriate. Where detailed feature planning was undertaken using TST, this was carried out in accordance with Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual* (CA 2012). Elevations of post-medieval walls and stone-for-stone detail, e.g. of cobbled or flag-floored surfaces, was captured using ortho-rectified and georeferenced digital photography. Photographs (digital colour) were taken as appropriate. All finds and samples were bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 1995).
- 3.8 Due care was taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling was initiated. Samples were taken, processed and assessed for potential in accordance with Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (CA 2003), based on the guidance of Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). The sample size policy for this site was, in the case of discrete features, and other

deposits with environmental potential, for 40l of the deposit to be sampled, or 100% of deposits less than 40l in volume, while taking due care to respect the context boundaries and maintain the integrity of the sample.

## 4 RESULTS

### *Fieldwork summary*

- 4.1 Excavations revealed evidence relating to activity ranging from the Roman to modern periods. Roman deposits, features and structural elements were revealed in isolated areas across the site where deeper excavations were undertaken. These included deposits possibly relating to the Roman town defences in the north-western corner on the city. These remains were very fragmented in nature and were only visible in small excavation areas. Post-Roman, medieval and early post-medieval evidence mostly consisted of the demolition or collapse of Roman structures, and various phases of garden soil deposits punctuated by series of intercutting pits. Post-medieval evidence comprised deposits and structural features of 16th century or later, relating to the residential expansion of Bridewell Lane as well as a clay-tobacco-pipe factory. These were demolished and their associated cellars infilled in the modern period.
- 4.2 Deposits, features and structures were assigned to provisional periods based initially on stratigraphic and artefactual evidence. Where artefactual evidence was lacking from deposits, loose dating was assigned based on the deposits similarity in appearance to other securely dated deposits. Dating for the post-medieval and later structures is partly based on contemporary cartographic records that were synthesised in a desk-based assessment (Davenport 2007), which included evidence from the 16th century through to early 21st century, with conjectured medieval mapping also used. Although many of the post-medieval and modern structures revealed during the excavation appeared to correlate with historic mapping (see Appendix 20), the accuracy and completeness of these maps cannot be guaranteed and should be treated with a degree of caution.
- 4.3 The provisional periods used in this summary are broad. These may be subdivided further with more in-depth analysis of artefactual and environmental evidence. Conjectured maps created as part of the map regression for the desk-

based assessment (Appendix 20) have been used in interpreting the post-medieval archaeological evidence revealed during the excavation.

- 4.4 The Plot numbers used in the description below refer to the properties that fronted Bridewell Lane, and are based on the house numbers depicted on early Victorian mapping (see Figs 2, 6, 7 and 8).

**Period 1: Pre-Roman**

**Period 2: Roman (1st to 4th century AD)**

**Period 3: Medieval (11th to 16th century)**

**Period 4: Post-medieval (16th to 19th century)**

- *16th to 17th century*
- *early 18th to early 19th century*
- *Early to mid 19th century*

**Period 5: Late Victorian/Modern (Late 19th to early 21st century)**

- 4.5 The natural substrate was exposed within five small trenches across the site, at a height ranging from 21.94m AOD to 22.81m AOD, although these levels do not take into account any unidentified truncation. It comprised orange and yellow sands and gravels, with some clay also apparent to the west. There was evidence that the natural was terraced somewhere between 10m and 20m from the northernmost part of the site to a depth of about 1m, possibly as part of the Roman development of the area.

***Period 1: Pre-Roman***

- 4.6 Although no features or artefacts relating to human activity within this period were identified a potential buried land surface, 7002 (not shown), 7045 (Fig. 3) and 7055 (not shown), was recorded directly overlying natural deposits, sealed by Roman layers and cut by Roman features. The land surface comprised of sterile brown clayey sand.

***Period 2: Roman (1st to 4th century AD)***

- 4.7 Isolated areas of Roman deposits were excavated within Plots 4 to 8 and the Saw Close car park area (Figs 3–5). These comprised pits, a gully, floor surfaces (including mosaic flooring), a potential Roman wall footing and part of the Roman town ramparts.



- 4.8 Within deeper excavations to the rear of Plots 6 and 7, two pits, 7027 and 7029, and gully 7071 (Fig. 3) were identified cutting the Period 1 land surface 7045. Roman ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the pits and pottery broadly dating to the Roman period was recovered from the gully. A small amount of medieval pottery was also recovered from the pits but given the intensity of medieval pitting this was considered to be contamination from surrounding medieval contexts.
- 4.9 The pits and the gully were sealed by successive make-up layers (e.g. 7043 and 7031) containing abundant pottery, CBM fragments and *tesserae*, for *opus signinum* floors 7041 and 7042 (Figs 3 and 11) and a possible gravel floor, 7066, to the south. Immediately to the east of this area of deeper excavation, a small, truncated fragment of *opus signinum* floor 7065 (Fig. 3) and its associated make-up layer 7064 (not shown) were also identified.
- 4.10 Excavation of Plot 4 revealed a potential Roman masonry wall footing, 6508 (Figs 4 and 13). This may have run on an approximate east/west alignment, although due to truncation by pitting this was uncertain. Two fragments of probably the same mosaic floor surface, 6458 (Figs 4, 7, 11 and section EE, Fig. 10) and 6523 (Figs 4 and 7), were also identified within the Plot 4 excavation at a depth of 22.76m AOD. These floor surfaces, and the earlier make-up deposits below, were truncated by a large medieval pit 6426 (Section EE, Fig. 10).
- 4.11 Behind wall 6298 (Fig. 7), also within Plot 4, four additional floors were revealed (Fig. 4 and Sections AA and BB, Fig. 9). The earliest was sandstone slab 6706, possibly relating to a floor. This was covered by possible gravel floor surface 6703 which was covered by polished concrete floor 6698 along with its associated make-up layer 6702. Overlying this and continuing to the north was *opus signinum* floor 6594 which was laid upon successive make-up layers 6597, 6596 and 6595 (Sections AA and BB, Fig. 9).
- 4.12 Excavations within Plots 7 and 8 revealed further limited exposures of possible Roman floors. These comprised a series of disturbed *opus signinum* and mortar floors: 6530 (Fig. 6), 6860, 6861 (Fig. 6; Section CC, Fig. 9), 6620, 6621, 6613 (Fig. 6; Section DD, Fig. 10), and one of a possible cobble surface 6527 (Fig. 6). All of these were heavily truncated.

- 4.13 Remnants of deposits probably relating to the north-western section of the town's Roman defensive ramparts (6832, 6893, 6916–21, 6928, 6929, 6953 and 6963–6966) were partially exposed within the extreme western part of the site in the area of the Saw Close car park (6893, 6920, 6921, 6953 and 6966 shown on Figure 5). The lowest deposit (6929; not shown) appeared to directly overlie clay natural substrate with no evidence of a buried soil between them. Generally the deposits were made up of successive layers of clay, stone and gravel and produced Roman CBM, *tesserae*, slag and mortar. The rampart deposits had been punctured by medieval and later pitting and so were not visible as continuous deposits.

***Period 3: Medieval (5th to 16th century)***

- 4.14 Potential post-Roman demolition, robbing and early garden soil deposits were revealed throughout the site. There was no direct evidence for early medieval activity, although a small number of metal and bone artefacts from residual contexts are possibly Saxon. Further stratigraphic analysis undertaken for the publication made clarify if any post-Roman deposits precede the 11th century.

***Demolition deposits***

- 4.15 Some evidence of post-Roman demolition activity was apparent in places on the site. In Plot 4, probable demolition deposit 6457 (Section EE, Fig. 10) overlaid Roman mosaic fragments 6523 (not shown) and 6458 (Fig. 8; Section EE, Fig. 10) and produced 11th to 13th-century pottery.
- 4.16 In Plot 7, deposits of building rubble 6575 and 6594 (not shown), possibly from a collapsed wall, overlaid disuse deposit 6607, which covered sandstone floor 6613 (Section DD, Fig. 10), and contained a mix of Roman and 11th to 13th-century pottery. Similarly, probable demolition deposit 7033 which contained abundant sandstone roof tiles, Roman CBM fragments, Roman pottery and *tesserae* covered Roman floor 7066 and also contained 11th to 13th-century pottery (Fig. 3).

***Garden soils and pits***

- 4.17 After the demolition and robbing of Roman buildings much of the area was turned over to cultivation. Throughout the site a sequence of garden soils and intercutting pits were identified which truncated much of the earlier deposits and features below. These garden soils produced a range of pottery from the 11th

century to the 16th century, and into the post-medieval period. Generally there was no discernible break in the sequence of garden soils, but lower deposits generally produced earlier pottery.

- 4.18 An area of garden soil within Plot 5, an uncellared plot, was excavated in spits, recorded as deposits 6403 (which extended into Plot 4, section EE, Fig. 10), 6468, 6469, 6470, 6471 and 6472 to ascertain if an upper sequence of garden soils could be established. Generally the lower spits (deposits 6469, 6470, 6471 and 6472) produced pottery which gave spot dates of 11th to 13th century with the upper deposit, 6403 producing pottery dating to the late 12th to 13th century. However, pottery produced by deposit 6468, located directly below deposit 6403, produced mixed medieval and post medieval pottery, suggesting that at least the very upper layers of garden soils were subject significant disturbance, probably during building construction in the post-medieval period. . In a sequence of garden soils revealed behind wall 6396, the boundary wall between Plots 4 and 5, a total of eight sherds were recovered from garden soil 6439, dating to between the 11th and 12th century, this was covered by a later garden soil 6440 which produced one sherd of 11th to 13th century pottery. Garden soils 6429 and 6430 produced small numbers of 11 to 12th-century pottery, whilst garden soils 6429 and 6431 produced 11th to 13th-century pottery (section EE, Fig. 10). The remaining garden soils in this section did not produce any pottery.
- 4.19 In Plot 6 a large assemblage of 11th to 13th-century pottery was recovered from a sequence of soil layers excavated in the evaluation, including layer 2032 which included a complete small bowl in a limestone-tempered coarseware (Appendix 4). Pottery broadly dating between the 11th and 13th century were also recovered from garden soils 6856 (section CC, Fig. 9) in Plot 8 and 6563 (section DD, Fig 10) in Plot 7
- 4.20 The earliest post-Roman structural feature identified was partially truncated wall footing 6475 which fronted Bridewell Lane within Plot 5. Although this wall is more likely 16th or 17th-century in date (as it is shown on Fig. 7), it cut garden soil 6403 containing 12th to 13th-century pottery and as such has some potential to be a Period 3 structure.

## **Period 4: Post-medieval (16th to 19th century)**

### **16th to 17th century**

#### *Plots 5–7 (Fig. 7)*

- 4.21 A single, truncated wall, located on the frontage of Plot 5, and two wells, to the rear of Plots 5 and 6 were revealed, which are thought to date to the 16th or early 17th centuries.
- 4.22 Wall footing 6475, which was on a slightly different alignment to the later buildings on Plots 5 to 7, may relate to the frontage of a building depicted on the early 17th-century conjectural map (Appendix 20, fig. 11) where it is shown extending across all three plots and fronting Bridewell Lane (then Culverhouse Lane).
- 4.23 Two wells, 7008 (Figs 7 and 8) and 7011 (not shown), both circular and of limestone construction with internal diameters of approximately 1m, were revealed. Well 7008 produced pottery ranging in date from mid-15th to 18th century and clay-pipe bowls and stems from the 17th to 18th centuries. The infill of the well 7011 was undated. They did not appear to relate to any features shown on the cartographic evidence from any of the available periods but clearly occupied the rear of Plots 5 and 6. It is possible that wells 7008 and 7011 may have served the conjectured building that spanned Plots 5 to 7, mentioned above.

#### *Plots 8–10A (Fig. 6)*

- 4.24 There was archaeological evidence for the redevelopment of the north end of Bridewell Lane in the 17th century, though in some properties, cellars installed in the 18th century had truncated this earlier evidence.

#### Plot 8

- 4.25 Initial 17th-century construction on Plot 8 comprised two parallel boundary walls. Wall footings 6760/6030 formed the northern boundary and wall 6454/6804 the southern boundary. Partition wall footings 6808 and 6729 were then constructed perpendicular to the boundary walls. Wall footing 6808 covered well infill 6809 which produced 17th to 18th-century pottery, and functioned as a foundation for walls 6805 and 6806. The division between these two upper walls appeared to correspond with the location of east/west-aligned wall 6786/6790, only partially exposed within the excavation area, which divided

the western end of Plot 8 longitudinally. The relationship between east/west wall 6786/6790 and walls 6805 and 6806 could not be established.

- 4.26 Wall 6729 which ran parallel to wall 6808 approximately 4.5m to the east, was an internal division of the original 17th-century building. It cut through garden soils, the uppermost of which, deposit 6714, produced pottery dating from the 16th and 17th centuries. Wall 6729 also butted perpendicular wall 6454 to the south. The majority of these walls correlate to those depicted on mid 17th-century mapping. The exception to this is wall 6729 which, being the internal division of a property, is not shown.
- 4.27 Two wells, 6802, 6810 (Figs 6 and 12), of similar construction and dimensions to wells 7008 and 7011 described above, lay to the rear of the building in Plot 8. Although the construction of the wells remains undated, well 6802 appears to have been infilled between the 16th and 17th century and well 6810 appeared to have been infilled between the late 17th and 18th century, prior to the construction of wall footing 6808. It could be speculated that well 6802, located immediately to the west of well 6810, may be a later replacement for well 6810 after it was infilled and wall 6808 built across it. This suggests that well 6802 serviced the 17th-century structure occupying Plot 8, possibly represented by wall footing 6808, with well 6810 relating to an earlier structure.

#### Plot 9

- 4.28 Walls 6031 (which incorporated a reused carved stone block, Fig. 14), 6038, 6289, 6030 and 6760 (Fig. 6) appear to correlate to the north, south and west edges of the original early 17th-century building footprint on this plot. Walls 6031 and 6038 appear to have been built to accommodate a window or external entrance. Some of the lower parts of these walls were probably added later as part of the construction of the cellar e.g. 6289 (shown as 18th century on Fig. 6). All of the original internal ground-floor divisions within this structure were lost when the cellar was added.

#### Plot 10

- 4.29 Two parallel east/west-aligned boundary walls, 6018 (possibly including wall 6108) and 6024, represent early 17th-century plot boundaries which probably followed earlier medieval counterparts. As with Plot 9, original internal features relating to the ground floor of the early 17th-century building appear to have been removed when the later cellar was constructed. The alignment of wall

6292 correlates with the western side of the early 17th-century structure depicted on the conjectural map (Appendix 20, fig. 14), although wall 6292 is more likely associated with the construction of the cellar (below).

- 4.30 The only addition made to the buildings in the late 17th/early 18th century that is reflected in the archaeological record appears to have been a square extension added to the rear wall of the building within Plot 10, formed by walls 6108, 6112 and 6113. A vault was then added beneath this extension at a later date.

#### Plot 10A

- 4.31 It remains uncertain whether the structure on Plot 10A had origins in the 17th century. The structure was not cellared and the deposits below the walls within the plot dated to the late 17th century. From cartographic evidence, there was a structure located on Plot 10A in the 17th century (Appendix 20, figs 14 and 15), wall 6039 may relate to this original building, of which no other structural evidence survives.

### ***Early 18th to early 19th century (Plots 5 to 10A)***

- 4.32 Cellars were installed in many of the plots during this period and this accounted for much of the surviving structural elements. Above-ground structures also appeared to have had major alterations as well, with a new plot being laid out on Saw Close, probably as part of the Georgian redevelopment of the area.

#### *Plots 5 to 7 (Fig. 7)*

- 4.33 Sometime during the Georgian period (early 18th to early 19th centuries) the structure covering Plots 5 to 7 was rebuilt as three tenements (Davenport 2007, 25), shown as such on the conjectural map for the Early Victorian (1852) period (Appendix 20, fig. 26). The archaeological evidence shows that no cellars were built.
- 4.34 The internal structural features revealed by the excavation showed that each ground-floor plot consisted of two rooms, one fronting Bridewell Lane to the east and the other at the rear of the building, both with a corner fireplace. Between these two rooms was the stairwell. The similarity between floor plans suggests that these three plots were constructed at the same time. No structural features relating to earlier use of these Plots, other than the wall 6475, were identified during the excavation.

- 4.35 Wall 6669 was constructed to the rear of the tenements leaving a small rectangular yard approximately 9m long and 4m at its widest point. The wall butted the earlier boundary wall 6804 to the north and would have probably originally butted wall 6615 to the south but the southern section was removed later. This wall correlates quite well to that depicted on the late Georgian (1760–1800) conjectural map (Appendix 20, fig. 22). Removal of the southern section of wall 6669 was possibly to provide access to the carrier's yard to the rear.

*Plot 8 (Fig. 6)*

- 4.36 The cellar for this property extended from Bridewell Lane to wall 6729 across part of the eastern half of the building, and was approximately 2m in depth. Wall 6729 was butted by wall 6486 which, along with walls 6476, 6477 and 6759, were added as retaining walls for the cellar. Remnant floor 6480 may also have been laid at the same time, although there is every possibility that this is a later replacement. Any earlier ground-floor structural features in this half of the building were removed when this cellar was added. It can be assumed that the insertion of the cellar in this property coincides with the conversion of this property to a dwelling in the early 18th century.
- 4.37 A possible internal passageway appears to have been retained to the north of the cellar which is not depicted on any of the cartographic sources.

*Plots 9 and 10 (Fig. 6)*

- 4.38 The cellar within Plots 9 and 10, which extended underneath Bridewell Lane, were probably added in the early Georgian period as the style of fireplace 6367 broadly dates to between the 17th and 18th centuries (P. Davenport, pers. comm.), although the possibility that this is a reused fireplace from an earlier structure elsewhere still remains. The cellars were probably created at the same time then divided by wall 6289, which extended along the approximate line of the earlier boundary wall 6024. The two cellars appear to have been linked by a doorway at one time at the eastern end of wall 6289. This was later blocked off by a Bathstone slab, 6363. The doorway or window between walls 6031 and 6038 was also blocked up by Bathstone slab 6287.
- 4.39 Much of the earliest standing masonry revealed within Plot 9 is probably related to the cellaring of the structure. The cellar also appears to have been subject to later modifications in the 18th–19th centuries.



- 4.40 In the uncellared rear garden of Plot 9 a narrow, fragmentary wall footing 6129 was revealed which was butted by external cobbled surface 6130 to the north. This cobbled surface was overlain by a later narrow wall 6101 with an internal division represented by wall 6128 and an internal sandstone floor surface 6102 also being added.
- 4.41 According to contemporary records the rear garden of Plot 9 was subject to several alterations which are evident, at least partially, in walls 6101, 6129 and 6128 and floor surfaces 6102 and 6130. Initially, in the early 18th century, outbuildings, 'messuages and tenements' (Davenport 2007, 25), were constructed. These were then replaced or reused as a 'stable-like building' (ibid, 28).

*Plot 10 (Fig. 6)*

- 4.42 A clay-pipe manufactory was built within the garden to the rear of Plot 10 (Davenport 2007, 28), inserted between earlier boundary walls 6018 to the north and 6024 to the south. It measured approximately 14m by 6m and was offset approximately 2m from the rear of the structure fronting Bridewell Lane. It comprised of three rooms joined by a southern corridor and two apsidal-ended kiln structures with associated coal cellars (Figs 6 and 18).
- 4.43 The easternmost room, with Bathstone floor 6016, probably served as the moulding workshop, accessed externally from a worn step, 6115, over equally worn threshold 6059.
- 4.44 The corridor to the south, with a cracked and worn stone floor, 6057, led to a central room which may have been the trimming room. This comprised of an internal wall skin 6238, added to the southern face of boundary wall 6018, partition wall 6017 to the east and stairwell wall 6224 to the west. Floor surfaces 6074 and 6168 within this room appear to have been subject to numerous repairs. Four recesses or sockets (6243, 6244, 6245 and 6246) seem to have been installed in floor surface 6074, possibly to house a workbench.
- 4.45 Immediately to the west of this room was a stairway, represented by single surviving step 6228, and an understairs room. Partition wall 6158 separated this room and the corridor from the kilns and coal cellars to the west. Numerous clay-pipe fragments were found throughout deposits within the clay-pipe factory

with a large dumped deposit, 6005, made up of almost exclusively clay-pipe wasters within the understairs room.

- 4.46 The lower parts of the kilns survived within the southern part of a cellared room, with two associated coal cellars in the northern part separated by partition wall 6159. The cellar appears to have been vaulted by brick arches 6160 and 6161, only fragments of which survived on the eastern and western parts of the cellar. The kilns themselves comprised a curving rear wall, walls 6148 and 6149 respectively, with a spine wall separating the two, wall 6151. Upstanding brick flue lining only survived in the westernmost kiln, comprising walls 6153, 6154 and 6155. Once the kilns had gone out of use they were infilled by deposit 6078. Much of this deposit comprised demolition material, probably originating from the demolition of the pipe manufactory.

*Plot 10A (Fig. 6)*

- 4.47 Part of a small cellar was revealed at the north edge of excavation, built on deposits dated to the late 17th or 18th centuries
- 4.48 A pit, 6216, with cobble lining, 6095, and cobbled floor surface, 6094, at its base was identified within Plot 10A. This pit was infilled by deposits 6206, 6192, 6191 and 6093, comprising industrial waste such as slag and ash, and building material. These deposits produced 18th to 19th-century pottery. Whilst the purpose of this pit remains unknown, it may relate to a small outbuilding depicted on late 18th-century (1760–1800) conjectural map (Appendix 20, fig. 22).
- 4.49 Cutting the fills, lining and cobbled floor of pit 6216 was north/south-aligned wall 6025. This correlates to a boundary wall depicted on early 18th-century mapping which shortened the rear garden of the plot to allow an additional property to be constructed to the west (Appendix 20, fig. 26).
- 4.50 Sections of a broadly rectangular structure formed of walls 6987 and 7089 and north/south-aligned robber trench 6043 were identified immediately to the west of Plots 9 and 10. Wall 6987 formed a square cellared room within the southern part of the structure. Alterations to the cellar were identified with a narrow Bathstone skin wall 6989, being attached to the southern wall, possibly also during the late 18th-century, and a drain, 7088, being punched through wall 6987 in the Victorian period (early to mid 19th century). Wall 7089 may have

formed a rectangular, above-ground room, to the north of the cellar. Robber trench 6043 represents the alignment of a former boundary wall marking the western end of Plots 9 and 10.

### **Early to mid 19th century (Plots 1 to 10A)**

#### *Plots 1 and 2 (Fig. 8)*

- 4.51 The structures in these two plots correlate with those shown on maps from the mid-19th century. Both buildings, with a combined footprint of approximately 10.5m by 8.5m, are very likely to have been contemporary as the floor plans were identical (Figs 8 and 12) They each comprised two rooms, the larger fronting Bridewell Lane and a smaller rear room connected by a corridor to the north, and with a narrow yard to the west. Each property had a fireplace in the larger room, built into the southern wall, with a brick-built copper 6274 (in Plot 2 only) and cast-iron ranges, with brick modifications made to accommodate the chimney added later (Fig. 14).
- 4.52 The rear wall of both plots, wall 6357, also formed the eastern wall of a building backing on to Plots 1 and 2. Fragmented floor surface 6417 was probably also associated with the infilling of the areas to the rear of the properties fronting Bridewell Lane and Westgate Street as early Victorian mapping would suggest that this was located inside a structure (Appendix 20, fig. 26).

#### *Plots 3 to 4 (Fig. 8)*

- 4.53 Two cellared structures with vaults extending beneath Bridewell Lane survived within these plots, the construction of which would have removed any evidence of earlier buildings. Wall 6298, the western wall of the structures on these plots, corresponds with the western wall of the former Poor House shown on early mapping (and demolished c. 1803 (Davenport 2007, 31) , however, the mortar used in its construction dated more to the early 19th century than the medieval origins of the Poor House. Indeed, even when parts of wall 6298 were removed no medieval foundations could be identified.
- 4.54 The cellar within Plot 3 had been heavily modified by later 20th century additions associated with the Palace Theatre. However the cellar in Plot 4 was relatively unaltered. The plots were divided by a Bathstone central spine wall 6299 which incorporated fireplaces 6300 and 6344 (Fig. 15). Both plots had Bathstone floors, 6354 and 6395, and a scar of a staircase being visible in the render of northern wall 6396 in Plot 4.

*Plots 5 to 7 (Fig. 7)*

- 4.55 North/south-aligned walls 6654, 6661, 6664, and 6665, with remnants of a pennant sandstone floor, 6666 and 6667 were revealed in the rear part of these plots. Mapping from this period shows probable outhouses to the rear of these properties. It is likely that the walls and flooring identified related to these structures.

*Plot 9 (Fig. 6)*

- 4.56 Alterations appear to have been made continually to the Plot 9 building into the early Victorian period. A skin of limestone blocks, 6029, along southern wall 6030 and a possible 18th to 19th-century fireplace 6027 and associated chimney breast, 6026 in the south western corner, were added (Figs 6 and 16). The floor level of the cellar also appears to have been lowered when these changes were made. The layout of the final floor plan suggests the cellar was divided into smaller rooms using timber partitions, represented by probable beam slots 6376 and 6377 (Fig 6). However, the exact layout and number of room is unknown due to extensive robbing of the flooring in the cellar. By 1852 the structures on this plot had gone out of use (Appendix 20, fig. 26), however, the fireplaces and floors revealed within the cellar suggest that structural alterations were being made very late in the life of the structure, probably spanning a period in the first quarter of the 19th century.
- 4.57 A small outhouse 6174, which is not depicted on contemporary mapping, housing a toilet 6173 with steps 6035 leading into it was added to the external face of wall 6038, possibly after the cellar went out of use as a dwelling, as the window into the cellar was blocked up by a Bathstone slab 6287(Figs 6 and 17). A coin (Ra 28) of uncertain date was found between wall and blocking stone.

*Plot 10A (Fig. 6)*

- 4.58 A cobbled surface, 6020, probably dating to the early to mid 19th century, was revealed at the eastern end of Plot 10A. The structure on this plot had been demolished by 1852 and the space it occupied converted into a yard. This is probably what the cobble surface relates to.

*Bridewell Lane*

- 4.59 Walls 6379 and 6364, running along the western edge of Bridewell Lane, were identified as cutting the cellars of Plots 8 to 10A. It is evident that the cellars had gone out of use as dwellings by this time. These walls likely relate to the

widening of Bridewell Lane during this period (Davenport 2007, 31). The development of Plots 1 to 4 appear to have been contemporary with this, with no evidence of an additional wall being added at this period. The frontages of Plots 5 to 7 were not altered during this period, probably because they originally set back slightly from the frontages of Plots 8 to 10.

***Period 5: Late Victorian/Modern (Late 19th to early 21st century)***

- 4.60 The latest developments in the Victorian period appear to have been the addition of stone-capped drains, many installed within the disused cellars of Plots 8 to 10 (Fig. 6). There was also the addition of a small outbuilding to the rear of Plot 5, evident by compacted rubble foundation 6658, for wall 6657, and walls 6674 and 6675 (Fig. 7). This building cut across the southern part of the earlier Victorian north/south-aligned wall, 6654 and 6661.
- 4.61 It is probable that cast iron ranges and coppers were added to the fireplaces in the cellars of Plots 1–4 during the late Victorian period.

## **5 FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL**

### ***Stratigraphic Record: factual data***

- 5.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with specifications presented in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (EH 1991). A database of all contextual and artefactual evidence and a site matrix was also compiled and cross-referenced to spot-dating. The fieldwork comprises the following records:

Context sheets	2005
Plans (1:10, 1:20, 1:100)	20
Sections (1:10, 1:20)	70
Sample sheets	18
Monochrome Films	0
Digital photographs	5234
Matrices	9 permatrace, 1 digital

- 5.2 The survival and intelligibility of the site stratigraphy was good with archaeological remains having survived as deposits, negative features and structures. Full stratigraphic sequences were established in isolated areas throughout the site, although Roman and medieval remains had been subject to

truncation during the post-medieval and modern periods. This has allowed features to be assigned a preliminary period based on context dates and/or spatial association.

***Stratigraphic record: statement of potential***

- 5.3 A secure stratigraphic sequence is essential to elucidating the form, purpose, date, organisation and development of the various phases of activity represented. This can be achieved through detailed analysis of the sequence and further integration of the artefactual dating evidence. The refined sequence will then serve as the spatial and temporal framework within which other artefactual and biological evidence can be understood.
- 5.4 While the stratigraphic record forms a complete record of the archaeological features uncovered there is far more representation of the post-medieval and modern periods than pre-Roman, Roman or medieval. This, coupled with documentary, cartographic and other dating evidence, increases the potential for the understanding of this period of the site. The lack of inter-relationships between earlier features limits their potential for detailed stratigraphic analysis, although where sequences survive these will be analysed in greater detail aided by the further analysis of other datasets to obtain a broad understanding of the nature of these early deposits and the sequence of activity.

***Artefactual record: factual data***

- 5.5 All finds collected during the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. All metalwork has been x-rayed and stabilised where appropriate.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Flint	Worked/burnt	5	689
Pottery	Roman	476	8197
	Medieval/pmed	2278	56236
	<i>Total</i>	2754	64433
Fired Clay	All	28	465
Brick/tile	Roman	377	33767
	Medieval/pmed	38	5835
Ceramic object	Terracotta plaque	1	-
	Other	16	-
Glass	Roman	3	8
	Post-medieval/modern	161	8172
Coins/jettons/ tokens	Roman	1	-
	Medieval/pmed	2	-
Metals	Iron	137	-
	Copper alloy	135	-
	Lead alloy	4	-
	White metal	1	-
	Composite	7	-
Worked bone	All	27	-
Shale	All	2	-
Worked stone (excl. masonry)	Tesserae	277	-
	Roofing	33	-
	Other	40	-
Masonry	Architectural fragments	4	-
Plaster/mortar		73	-
Metallurgical residues	Ironworking slag	-	12149
	hammerscale	-	61

### **Worked flint**

- 5.6 A total of five prehistoric worked flints (689g) was recovered from a modern wall, an undated demolition/dump deposit and a post-medieval dated deposit.

### **Pottery**

- 5.7 Pottery amounting to 2754 sherds (64.4kg) was recorded. Earliest material dates to the Roman period (476 sherds), a high proportion among which was residual within medieval or later-dated deposits. The bulk of the Roman assemblage comprises coarsewares from local and regional sources. Finewares/specialist wares include regional and continental wares. Assessment indicates that the majority of the Roman pottery dates to the later Roman period (c. late 3rd to 4th centuries).
- 5.8 The remainder of the pottery post-dates the Roman period. A total of 888 sherds (32%) dates to the medieval period with most among this group comprising coarsewares dating to the late 11th to 13th centuries. Other wares identified are products from Bristol, mainly glazed jugs (Ham Green and Redcliffe) and including some late types, Nash Hill (Lacock, Wiltshire), Laverstock (Salisbury, Wiltshire) and Somerset (jugs with exterior glaze only). A

single sherd from a Tudor Green vessel was also found. Continental imports among the medieval group are limited to jug sherds in yellow-glazed type probably from northern France. All the medieval sherds identified are domestic wares, clearly dominated by the presence of jars and jugs. In fabric Bath A were two acute-angled or 'West Country' dishes, whose production is restricted to the 12th century. A complete small bowl (fabric Lim1) is a remarkable survival in context 2032.

- 5.9 The largest proportion of the pottery assemblage, some 1390 sherds (50.5%), dates to the post-medieval/modern periods, after c. 1550. Material dating to the 17th to 18th centuries is dominated by Somerset-types glazed earthenwares. Apart from a small sherd from a Seville Morisco Ware from Spain, continental imports are limited to Westerwald and Frechen stonewares, which are generally found in contexts of the 16th and 18th centuries. Wares dating to the 18th century are well represented and include Bristol-type slipwares, creamwares, and white stonewares which together make up a third of all the post-Roman pottery recorded. A few Chinese porcelain teawares of this period were also found.
- 5.10 The modern assemblage represents the usual mix of domestic wares from the 18th century onwards, dominated by tablewares, storage jars and bottles. Pearlwares are the most frequent in the 19th century and they appear with a wide range of decorations and colours, together with English brown stonewares. Among the latter were a quantity of blacking bottles (at least 8), some almost complete. The latest pottery type recorded is the heavy yellow ware of the late 19th-20th century.

### ***Fired clay***

- 5.11 Small quantities of fired/burnt clay were recorded (28 fragments) and consist of small fragments where original use is unclear.

### ***Ceramic building material***

- 5.12 A total of 415 fragments (29.6kg) was recorded. The large majority dates to the Roman period although a sizeable proportion among this group occurs as redeposited material from medieval or later deposits. Where identification was possible in the Roman group, most are roofing types (*tegula/imbrex*), with



smaller quantities recorded of flue tiles and bricks. Among the latter category are a number (6 examples) of unusually narrow (70-80mm) examples, probably intended for a specialist use, possibly as part of a floor (*opus spicatum*) with the individual bricks laid in herringbone fashion.

- 5.13 Only small quantities of ceramic building material (37 fragments) were dateable to the medieval/post-medieval periods. The majority are flat roof tile or pan tile fragments dating after c. 1700.

### **Ceramic objects**

- 5.14 A total of 17 ceramic objects was recorded, a group dating to the post-medieval/modern periods. Most common (14 items) are clay marbles, thought to have been used as children's toys in the later 19th century. Two broken and incomplete pipe-clay wig curlers are of a type common across the later 17th and early 19th centuries. One item (Ra. 10) is a ceramic plaque of a bearded male figure in profile moulded in high relief. It may represent a product of the clay-pipe kilns and probably dates to the earlier or mid 19th century.

### **Glass**

- 5.15 A total of 164 fragments of glass was recorded. With the exception of three pieces of Roman date, the assemblage dates to the post-medieval modern periods. A significant proportion (72 fragments) comprises window glass, with most dating to the 18th or 19th centuries. Wine/spirits bottles of the late 17th to mid 19th centuries period are also well-represented (28 fragments), together with pharmaceutical bottles/flasks (22 fragments) of the same date range. Tableware classes include (7 fragments) stemmed drinking glasses, again which are broadly dateable to the 18th or 19th centuries. Among the latest material present are number of modern embossed beer and other bottles, some of which are complete, and which date to the late 19th and 20th centuries. Objects of glass include a linen smoother probably of 18th or early 19th century date and jewellery settings of 19th or 20th century date.

### **Coins and tokens**

- 5.16 A total of 21 coins (two of silver and 19 of copper/copper alloy), one copper-alloy jetton and two lead tokens were recorded. A single Roman coin, a bronze *nummus* of 4th-century date was recorded, however further details and closer

dating were not possible due to its corroded condition. Two lead uniface tokens, date to the late medieval/earlier post-medieval periods and Nuremberg jettonis of the period 1554 to 1601. The remainder of this group dates to the post-medieval and modern periods, although identifying details are commonly obscured by corrosion or wear. The earliest identified coin is a halfpenny of William III of the period c. 1695–1701 and the latest is a halfpenny of Edward VII which is dated 1905. The remaining 11 coins fall within this range, with the majority of those identifiable belonging to the later 18th and early 19th centuries.

### ***Clay tobacco pipe and kiln material***

- 5.17 The pipe assemblage comprised a total of 270 fragments, of which 68 came from fill 6078 and the remainder from 58 other contexts, plus three from unstratified material. Makers' marks appeared on 45 of the pipes in fill 6078 and on 52 of those from other contexts. The date range of the pipes is between c. 1630–1650 and c. 1859–1860. The kiln material came from 15 contexts, all but two of which were within the pipe factory. The material was all derived from the operation of a kiln or kilns and included firebricks, fragments of muffle wall, and various items of kiln furniture.

### ***Metalwork***

- 5.18 A total of 276 items of metal was recorded, of which 137 are iron, 135 are copper alloy and 4 are lead or lead alloy. One item is of indeterminate (white?) metal and seven are 'composite' objects, comprising both metal and worked bone. A copper-alloy ring was the only metal item from Period 2 (Roman) phased deposits. In addition two objects of Roman type (a bracelet fragment and a possible furniture handle) were redeposited finds from Period 3 (medieval) or unphased. One item from Period 3, toilet implement Ra. 33, probably dates to the Saxon period. The remaining metalwork from Period 3 comprises mainly iron nails or unidentifiable fragments, a proportion of which are probably Roman.
- 5.19 The bulk of the recovered metalwork (193 items) was recorded from post-medieval or modern phased deposits. This assemblage is largely 'domestic' in its character, the non-ferrous items comprising small personal objects, furniture fittings and dress-related items, including a large number of buttons; and items such as wire pins and thimbles probably relating to dressmaking or repair. The

ironwork is similarly dominated by objects reflecting an urban, domestic setting, comprising nails, cutlery and structural fittings.

### ***Worked bone, antler and ivory***

- 5.20 A total of 27 worked bone items was recovered. One item, a hairpin fragment, is dateable to the Roman period, but was redeposited in a medieval deposit. The remainder dates to the medieval and later periods, with the large majority probably to the 18th and 19th centuries. A possible knife or comb fragment with incised and punched ring-and-dot decoration and a decorated (antler) mount or ferrule are of note as probably dating to the later Saxon period, although both were redeposited in Period 3. A pointed bone object (awl or 'pin beater') which exhibits a high polish suggesting use with textiles may also date to the later Saxon or medieval periods, but was re-deposited in a later context. Further noteworthy items include a fragment from a circular plaque (box inlay?), probably of ivory, and with a complex pattern of punched circular dots and ring and dot. It comes from a late 19th century or early 20th-century context, although an earlier (Roman or medieval?) date would seem likely.
- 5.21 The remaining worked bone items are of relatively recent dating, comprising a range of 'domestic'-related objects, including toothbrushes, buttons, spoons, combs and single examples of needle and cutlery handle. Of individual note is a medical syringe which comes from an 18th century-dated deposit.

### ***Objects of Shale***

- 5.22 Two items of shale were recorded, both dating to the Roman period and almost certainly originating from Kimmeridge, Dorset. An armlet fragment (Ra. 9) is of plain, D-sectioned form and was associated with pottery dating to the 4th century AD. The second item was redeposited in a medieval feature. It consists of two joining rim fragments from a lathe-turned vessel with curving walls, probably a dish or bowl.

### ***Stone (excluding architectural fragments/masonry)***

- 5.23 Approximately 350 fragments of stone were retained of which most are tesserae (277) or roofing (33). The remaining worked stone comprises discs, whetstones and a vessel. Of the tesserae, 133 are from Roman-phased deposits, with the remainder occurring residually in medieval and later deposits. The tesserae are

represented by a range of stone types including white/grey lias and grey-green or reddish-brown micaceous sandstone. One other piece of worked stone, probably a counter, was recorded from a Roman-phased context.

- 5.24 The largest component among the post-Roman (Period 3–5) assemblage is stone roofing (35 fragments). With the exception of one roof-stone that is made of a very coarse shelly limestone, all the roofing is of grey-green or reddish-brown micaceous sandstone, identical to that used for tesserae. This group includes two near-complete hexagonal tiles with single nail holes, and most if not all is representative of redeposited Roman material.
- 5.25 A single complete brick-shaped Bath stone ‘vessel’ of unknown function was recovered from a late 19th century or early 20th century context. Material from post-medieval deposits (Period 4) includes two slate pencils of the kind often thought to be associated with use in schools in the 19th and 20th centuries, although probably utilised in a range of settings at this time. Stone items from Period 5 include a slate whetstone and a limestone ‘marble’.

#### ***Masonry/Architectural stone***

- 5.26 Four pieces of architectural stone were retained from site. Further fragments including an ashlar fragment, four window mullions of 16th/17th century and one of 18th-century type, were noted, recorded on site and discarded. The earliest among retained pieces is medieval and consists of a voussoir-shaped piece of oolite from the shelly beds, from the hills around Bath. The remaining pieces were all of Bathstone freestone and are post-medieval. They comprised two fragments of a stone vase baluster of 17th to mid 19th-century date, and a cuboid block, one face of which a surviving moulding consisting of a lozenge and central boss. This was probably of late 16th or early 17th-century date.

#### ***Mortar and Plaster***

- 5.27 Twelve bags of mortar were recorded. Eight were Roman-style *opus signinum* from Roman deposits, but were not *in situ*. The remainder occurred residually in later contexts. Four other contexts produced samples of Roman style mortar or render from a masonry wall.

- 5.28 Small quantities of plaster considered of Roman date were recorded, some with fragments of paint in various colours.
- 5.29 Plaster of post-medieval/modern type was recorded from a number of deposits. This included ceiling plaster with clear marks of laths which probably dates to the 18th or 19th century.
- 5.30 Twenty four pieces of decorative mouldings in plaster of Paris were recovered from modern contexts. This material was probably removed from the Lyric Theatre of Varieties (built 1896), prior to its conversion to a bingo hall. The fragments include three different cornices, running foliate scrolls, leaves from Corinthian-style pilaster capitals, moulded ribs from panel edging, two further patterns of volutes.

#### ***Metallurgical residues***

- 5.31 Moderately large quantities of metallurgical residues were recovered, the large bulk of material relating to medieval (Period 3) deposits. Of material which is determinate of 'process' (smithing hearth bottoms, hammerscale), all is indicative of smithing activity.

#### ***Artefactual record: Statements of Potential***

##### ***Worked Flint***

- 5.32 The lithics assemblage is very small and entirely redeposited. Recording carried out for assessment purposes is sufficient for the archive. A short note may be included in the site publication to highlight the presence of prehistoric activity on the site. No illustrations are required.

##### ***Pottery***

- 5.33 The Roman assemblage is modest in size and largely redeposited. Nevertheless it is of some significance as contributory to the still incompletely-understood character of Roman Bath. A short report characterising the assemblage should be prepared summarising evidence for chronology, sources of supply indications of 'status' and making comparisons with published groups from the city. Publication should include illustration of up to 15 vessels. Further

recording/quantification is unnecessary, that undertaken ahead of assessment being sufficient for the purposes of the archive.

- 5.34 The medieval pottery was found dispersed in garden soils or pits. The range of wares identified is similar to better stratified contexts already published (for example, Cunliffe 1979; Vince 1979). No further work on this material is recommended, although a summary report based on this assessment (Appendix 4) should be included with the site publication.
- 5.35 Stratified post-medieval pottery from *in situ* occupation layers and sealed contexts will be worthwhile recording more fully, especially if contexts can be linked to specific historic occupation of plots and houses (e.g. census data, historic maps). The study should include a full quantification and recording by fabric type, sherd count and weight. An overview of the assemblage should also be included, together with illustrations.

#### ***Clay tobacco pipe and kiln material***

- 5.36 The deposition of the pipes in infill 6078 can be closely dated to a point between August 1855 and the early months of 1859. Whether the pipes were brought from Joseph Sants's factory in Milk Street to be used as landfill, or they derived from Sants manufacturing pipes at Bridewell Lane as late as 1858, is not clear. Regardless of source, they are an important group worthy of publication. The kiln muffle would benefit from comparison to similar material which was excavated at Bellott's Hospital, Bath in 1998 (Davenport *et al.* 2007), where it had been used to fill a disused cellar in 1859 (Lewcun 1999, 4–5), to see if there are any close parallels between them. Research will be undertaken to investigate exactly how unique is the context or structural environment from which the Bridewell Lane pipes and kiln material have come. The number of moulds in use is also worthy of enquiry, with regards to how this compares to assemblages from any other factories or kiln waste dumps of a similar date.

#### ***Fired clay***

- 5.37 The fired/burnt clay is of minimal archaeological significance and further analysis of this material has not been recommended.

### ***Ceramic building material***

- 5.38 The potential for further analysis of the medieval and post-medieval assemblage is low and the recording undertaken as part of the assessment is largely adequate for the purposes of the archive. Some additional further work is recommended for the Roman material, to include recording of fabrics utilising Bett's (unpublished) Bath type series. Recording in this way should be limited to material from Roman-phased (Period 2) deposits and to larger groups from post-Roman phases (Period 3 context groups 7033, 7035 and 7085, located to the west of Plots 6 and 7). Further analysis, including research considering possible incidences from the city, is merited regarding the narrow, rectangular brick forms and possible use as flooring. No further analysis is warranted for the small post-medieval tile assemblage.

### ***Ceramic objects***

- 5.39 Ceramic plaque Ra. 10 is of intrinsic interest and further research is recommended directed at the identification of the personage depicted. Publication should include a full catalogue description and illustration (photography and drawn section). The ceramic marbles and wig curlers have significance for characterising domestic activities in the post-medieval period and a short report on these items will be prepared from this assessment. The remainder of the ceramic objects are of limited significance there is no potential for further analysis.

### ***Glass***

- 5.40 The glass assemblage is largely restricted to post-medieval and modern material. Glass of this period is commonly overlooked in archaeological publications, although it can provide dating additional dating and evidence relating to buildings appearance and activities undertaken within. It is recommended that a catalogue is prepared for selected items of individual interest and/or which are independently dateable by form, and that the single complete vessel in dark green glass and the linen smoother of black glass are illustrated.

### ***Coins, jettons and tokens***

- 5.41 This group provides dating evidence useful for the interpretation and phasing of the site. The cleaning of selected coins is recommended where detail surviving below corrosion is indicated by x-radiography. A coin list including details of date and classification where applicable, and catalogue descriptions for the lead tokens should be produced for publication.

### ***Metalwork***

- 5.42 The metalwork assemblage is a sizeable group, dominated by later post-medieval and modern finds. It is limited in its range, but contains a number of items that are intrinsically interesting and/or which are individually dateable. For purposes of publication it is recommended that an illustrated catalogue is prepared for selected items of individual interest and/or which are independently dateable by form. Two items, a Roman ring (Ra. 32) and Saxon toilet implement (Ra. 33) will require conservation to ensure long-term stability and facilitate illustration. Further research is required for these items to confirm identification and dating. The post-medieval/modern finds are of minimal archaeological significance and little further work on this material is necessary.

### ***Worked bone***

- 5.43 The worked bone assemblage has been recorded to archive standards for the purpose of this assessment. Selected items should be drawn and described for publication, including the Saxon and medieval pieces and examples from among the later objects. A short summary report should in addition be prepared to accompany the catalogue descriptions.

### ***Shale***

- 5.44 The two items of Roman worked shale are of individual interest and merit inclusion in the site publication. It is recommended that these be drawn and fully described (with measurements). Both items require conservation treatment to ensure long-term survival.

### ***Stone (excluding masonry/architectural fragments)***

- 5.45 The worked stone has reasonable potential to add to a broader understanding of the site, both in terms of the presence of mosaics during the Roman period, and the presence of stone roofing. The small number of objects provides general



information about activity on site that should be discussed in the light of other finds and general site information, not available at the time of writing this assessment. A worked stone report should be prepared for publication. This will include a description of the stone based on this assessment as well as a discussion that will take into account final site phasing. This discussion will place the evidence in the light of what is already known for Roman Bath about tessellated pavements and roofing.

### ***Architectural stone***

- 5.46 The architectural stone tells us little new about Bath architecture, the buildings on site or the technical character of Bath stoneworking. The lozenge reminds us of the loss of pre-Georgian architecture in the town, but adds little to our knowledge of it. The stones should be drawn for the archive, with a short note included in the published report. The records of the architectural fragments recorded and discarded on site should be reviewed, archived and a catalogue made for the archive. Items considered worth further record may be identified for more detailed reporting.

### ***Mortar and Plaster***

- 5.47 The potential of the small quantities of Roman mortar and plaster is low. No further work is needed for this material beyond a simple catalogue.
- 5.48 The modern decorative plaster of Paris has the potential to give a much greater level of detail to our knowledge of the interior decoration of Bath's music hall, including evidence for the overall style and the colour scheme. These items have been professionally ortho-photographed with a scale, and this will be supplemented with selected cross sections/profiles. A catalogue of the items with dimensions, some chosen to give an impression of depth of relief as well as overall sizes, needs to be compiled. Historical and image research should be carried out to see if any record of the interior of the Lyric Theatre of Varieties exists which would give context to these pieces and which plastering company carried them out.

### ***Metallurgical residues***

- 5.49 The metallurgical residues are significant in the broader understanding of the site, demonstrating 'industrial' activities, specifically iron smithing, which is

concentrated in medieval phases (Period 3). A report fully characterising this assemblage should be prepared for publication. This will be further informed by updated phasing and spatial analysis which may highlight concentrations of material across the site.

### **Biological record: factual data**

- 5.50 All ecofacts recovered from the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. A total of 17 bulk samples were taken for the recovery of environmental remains.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments	323
Samples	Environmental	17

### **Animal bone**

- 5.51 A total of 323 fragments of bone weighing 5308g was recovered from deposits from Periods 2, 3, 4 and 5. It has been recorded and is reported on in more detail in Appendix 18. The species represented included cattle, sheep/goat, pig, domestic fowl, goose, horse, hare, red deer and cat. There were also a few bones of fish (probably salmonid).

### **Environmental remains**

- 5.52 A series of 17 environmental samples (104 litres of soil) were taken from a range of deposits across the area with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial and domestic activity on the site. These samples were from Provisional Periods 1, 2, 3 and 4. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2). The samples were assessed and the results reported on in Appendix 19.
- 5.53 The charred plant assemblages included cereal and potential crop remains, weed seeds and hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments. The cereal and potential crop remains included those of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), celtic bean (*Vicia faba*), pea (*Pisum sativum*) and cultivated oats (*Avena sativa*). The weed seeds included seeds of oat (*Avena* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), rye-grass/fescue

(*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*).

- 5.54 The charcoal fragments greater than 2mm included mature and round wood pieces and there was no sign of vitrification within these assemblages.
- 5.55 The small mollusc assemblages included shells of the intermediate species *Cepaea* sp., (*Cornu aspersum*) and the shade-loving species *Discus rotundatus*. Other shell fragments included those of the marine species oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), and egg shell fragments.

### **Biological record: statements of potential**

#### **Animal bone**

- 5.56 The assemblage size is too small for most phases to be worth further consideration. There is some potential for the medieval assemblage to be subject to basic analysis, which may be useful when considering aspects of diet, redistribution and the food ways of medieval Bath. However even the medieval assemblage is not large enough to be worth comparing with other sites in the area.
- 5.57 It is recommended that the medieval assemblage is subject to further analysis in terms of taxa represented, anatomical data and mortality data to help elucidate diet, redistribution and the wider animal economy. Assemblage sizes from other phases are too small to be worth detailed analysis, although the quantification of taxa from all phases should be included in any further report.

#### **Environmental remains**

- 5.58 Further analysis of the charred plant assemblages from Period 2 deposit 6528 (sample 208) and Period 3 pit 6566 (sample 212), garden soil 6467 (sample 210) and deposit 6534 (sample 207) has the potential to provide some limited information on the nature of settlement, the surrounding environment and the range of crops and how this changed over time during these periods. This data could provide a comparison with assemblages from other sites in the wider area.
- 5.59 Detailed analysis of the charcoal from Period 2 deposit 6528 (sample 208) and Period 3 pits 6566 (sample 212), and 6504 (sample 206) and deposit 6534 (sample 207) may provide a small amount of data on the species composition,

management and exploitation of the local woodland resource. This data could provide a comparison with assemblages from other sites in the wider area. There is no potential for charcoal analysis to augment the information on the industrial processes taking place on site in Period 4 due to the small quantity of material recovered from these samples.

- 5.60 Further analysis of the mollusc assemblages has little potential to assist in determining the nature of the local landscape in more detail.
- 5.61 It is recommended that the charred plant remains and charcoal from four samples each, as indicated in Table 19.1 in Appendix 19, are analysed in more detail.

## 6 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

- 6.1 The archaeological evidence from the Saw Close excavations spans the Roman to modern periods and comprises a series of proto-urban and urban deposits in a deeply stratified sequence. The Roman deposits comprise a number of isolated sequences revealed in areas of deeper excavation, as dictated by the formation levels of the construction design. In these areas structural evidence survives (including fragments of mosaic) to suggest buildings of some refinement. Although there is potential to further interpret these remains using *in situ* and redeposited material, there is limited scope to establish a coherent plan or to closely link the sequence of activity across the site, although study of these remains together with the pottery and limited assemblage of artefacts and will further our understanding of the nature of the Roman activity in the north-west area of the Roman settlement. The remnant of Roman rampart is of interest in adding to the corpus of evidence for the construction and alignment of this significant Roman structure.
- 6.2 The medieval evidence comprises pits and cultivation deposits with dates ranging from the 11th to the 16th centuries. Although these deposits have been much damaged by later activity they are of interest in characterising the nature of the medieval activity in this part of the walled area, hitherto unreported. The small number of objects of Saxon style is of interest within the larger discussion of activity of Saxon date in central Bath, although no deposits can be ascribed with any certainty to this period.

- 6.3 The post-medieval deposits are of considerable interest and survive in some detail, allowing buildings and activities to be identified, particularly towards the street frontage of Bridewell Lane. The assemblages of glass, ceramic objects, worked bone and metalwork hold many items of intrinsic interest. Together with the historical and documentary evidence they have the potential to enhance the interpretation of the surviving structural remains with much detail of the work, health and domestic sphere of the inhabitants of these properties. The clay-pipe factory is of national importance in being one of the most complete examples excavated to modern standards to date, and both the surviving fabric of the factory and the clay pipes and kiln furniture related to this industry will make a valuable contribution to the study of clay-pipe manufacturing.
- 6.4 The general and specific aims of the project (see Sections 2.1 and 2.2) have been addressed during excavation and assessment. The final aim of Section 2.2 relating to analysis of the resultant artefacts and data with regard to our understanding of medieval and later urbanism, and of post-medieval to modern technology and production, applies to aspects of the project archive. This Post-Excavation Assessment demonstrates that the artefacts and data have been assessed for their potential to fulfil these aims, and the updated aims and objectives below (Section 8) examine in more detail how this will be addressed. The WSI (CA 2014b, section 1.14) recognised that other research objectives may emerge during the course of the programme of works, as preliminary works had demonstrated some potential for Roman remains to be exposed, and in addition there was unknown potential for early medieval remains. The excavation and subsequent Post-excavation Assessment have demonstrated the survival of both (as discussed above) and new lines of enquiry have been identified based on these findings (see Section 8). The artefacts and data recommended for analysis will contribute to the study of Roman, medieval and post-medieval Bath and are thus of regional significance. The clay pipe kiln and associated artefacts are of particular significance, and will contribute to an understanding of clay-pipe manufacture on a regional and national scale. Thus publication of the results of the excavation is fully warranted. Proposals for publication are detailed in Section 9 below.

## **7 STORAGE AND CURATION**

- 7.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices, Kemble, whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project and with the agreement of the legal

landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with the Roman Baths Museum (accession numbers: BATRM 2011.38 and BATRM 2015.84), which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project.

## 8 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 8.1 To fulfil the potential of the site data, the following updated objectives have been set out to provide a framework for the proposed further analysis:

### ***Objective 1: Refine the chronology of the Roman period***

- 8.2 Relatively intensive use of the area since the Roman period has resulted in a degree of intercutting and truncation of earlier deposits. However, there is evidence that Period 2 consists of more than one phase and that some analysis of the excavated sequence is possible. Preliminary assessment suggests that the bulk of the Roman assemblage permits only broad indications of date although there is potential for more precise dating from some elements including the fine and 'specialist' types. However, further analysis of the pottery and other dating evidence, including key groups of stratified material, integrated with a detailed analysis of the excavated sequence should help to refine the chronology of the Roman period. The outcome of this objective is to provide a temporal framework for Objectives 2–3 below and to set the results of the Saw Close investigations within the time frame of Roman activity within the city of Bath. As noted in the *Archaeological and Topographical Assessment* carried out in advance of the excavations, the excavated evidence to date suggests that the area within the walls was not built up until the 2nd century (Davenport, 2007), and the dating evidence for the archaeological sequence at Saw Close will be examined in the light of this belief. Further analysis of the demolition levels including the redeposited pottery, may help to clarify when activity in this area declined.

### ***Objective 2: Characterise the Roman activity***

- 8.3 The small size and the wide dispersal of the areas where Roman deposits were encountered hampers their interpretation, but some clarification of the layout of the settlement, and building construction will be sought using *in situ* structural

evidence and redeposited building materials including CBM and tesserae. This area of the Roman settlement has the highest concentration of rich mosaics discovered, and is considered to have been a wealthy area of the Roman town (La Trobe-Bateman and Niblett 2016, 18). Although earlier investigations of Bath characterised the settlement as urban in character, recent approaches to the interpretation of 'central places' such as Bath suggest other functions may be identified (La Trobe-Bateman and Niblett 2016, 166). The evidence from this period is limited but further analysis of the *in situ* and redeposited material will contribute to interpretations of the character and status of this area of the town. Further analysis of a soil sample from a possible occupation deposit may contribute information on food consumption, crop processing, the woodland resource and the nature of the local environments and will provide comparative material for other assemblages of this period.

***Objective 3: investigate the evidence for the Roman ramparts***

- 8.4 Preliminary assessment suggests that the deposits excavated in a small area at the west side of the site are part of the Roman rampart which has been observed elsewhere on the north side of the Roman settlement and later walled area. These deposits lack intrinsic dating, but further understanding of these deposits will be sought through an analysis of the excavated sequence with reference to evidence for the rampart previously recorded in excavations, including unpublished sites in the Bath Archaeological Trust archive and HER.

***Objective 4: interpret the post-Roman deposits in terms of their date and depositional processes.***

- 8.5 There is a small body of archaeological evidence from elsewhere in the town for activity that post-dates the Roman period, but none with precise dating. The three residual objects of broadly Saxon style recovered at Saw Close can be added to the 'handful' of objects of this period that have been recorded to date (La Trobe-Bateman and Niblett, 2016, 108). La Trobe and Niblett note that rubble layers within the walled town have generally not received detailed analysis (*ibid.*, 112). English Heritage's Roman Research Strategy, Critical Research Priority 4.3 'Understanding Key Transitions'; notes that the interface between Roman and post-Roman periods is still poorly understood and that approaches are required to explain both the transitions and the individual site histories beyond the early fifth century (English Heritage 2012, 14–15).

Understanding key transitional periods is also part of the agenda for the South-West Research Framework. Research Aim 10e calls for better understanding of how long “Roman” sites continued in use (Webster 2007, 280). Unfortunately no pottery deriving from the period between the Roman and the 11th century has been identified at Saw Close, reducing the potential to interpret the rubble layers that have been recorded. However, the sequence of demolition deposits at Saw Close will be examined in more detail with reference to their possible early post-Roman date and with regard to the two prevailing interpretations: either rubble infill, or abandonment and collapse.

***Objective 5: interpret the sequence of changing land-use in the medieval period explore the significance of the site in terms of medieval Bath***

8.6 Examination of the pottery assemblage suggests that many of the medieval wares span a long chronological sequence but a number of distinctive sherds date activity in the area from the 12th century or earlier; and the unabridged condition of the pottery suggests that it derives directly from the local community. The historical analysis of Saw Close area concluded from the available sources that Bridewell Lane (formerly ‘Plumtreostwichene’) was bounded by crofts and gardens. Preliminary analysis of the archaeological deposits supports this picture with garden soils and some pits provisionally ascribed to this period. Further stratigraphic analysis and examination of the (limited) artefactual evidence may be able to refine the sequence of activity and provide broad conclusions concerning the character of this area. Comparisons will be sought with other areas of the town where contemporary deposits have been excavated, particularly in terms of an apparent decline in activity in the mid 13th century identified in the south-west area of the town.

8.7 The South-West Research Framework Research Aim 35 calls for greater understanding of Medieval and later urbanism, and Aim 35c study of the growth and development of towns throughout the middle ages (Webster 2007, 287) to which the evidence at Saw Close will be able to contribute, particularly when compared to the evidence from other areas in Bath.

***Objective 6: examine the evidence for social and economic factors in the medieval period.***

8.8 The spatial distribution of the pottery will be investigated to examine whether there are zonal differences in the assemblage. The sizeable assemblage of



redeposited material related to iron smithing (including fragments of seven smithing hearth bottoms) indicate industrial activities in the post-Roman phases, and updated phasing and spatial analysis may clarify the nature of this activity and identify zones of activity. Although the pottery assemblage is too small to warrant further analysis, it is of intrinsic interest in that few assemblages of this period have been studied and this assemblage will make an important addition to the small body of medieval material published to date. Further analysis of soil samples will provide information on food consumption, whether the crops were being grown and processed locally, the woodland resource and the nature of local environments and will provide comparative material for other assemblages of this period. Small assemblage of animal bone may help elucidate diet and details of the animal economy. Updated phasing and further stratigraphic analysis may enhance the information that can be gained from this assemblage.

***Objective 7: elucidate the sequence of post-medieval activity, the social profile and economic status of the post-medieval occupants of the site, and to identify types of small industry/commerce and other activity which may also have been present on site***

- 8.9 There is good preservation of post-medieval deposits across much of the excavated area which will allow a detailed analysis of the sequence in areas where good stratigraphic sequences were excavated. Further analysis of the large assemblage of pottery together with a number of coins and other dated artefacts will refine the sequence of activity, providing more accurate dating of structural developments, and the changing use of plots. Documentary and cartographic sources examined for the Historical Assessment will assist in the dating and interpretation of structural elements and identifying the changing use of structures through time.
- 8.10 Other than the evidence for the clay-pipe manufacture (see Objective 7, below) there is little diagnostic industrial activity from this period. However the social profile and economic status the inhabitants of the properties fronting Bridewell Lane in this period can be explored through the large assemblage of artefacts which reflect the domestic sphere. Spatial analysis of pottery other artefacts and ecofacts may be able to build a picture of the inhabitants of specific properties, aided by the documentary and cartographic sources examined for the Historical Assessment, providing insights into details of personal dress and grooming, health, wealth and leisure.

**Objective 8: study the evidence for the clay-pipe factory at 10 Bridewell Lane to clarify details of manufacture and of the factory's products and explore the contribution this material has made to the understanding of clay-pipe manufacture in this period and to refining the clay-pipe dating sequence for Bath.**

- 8.11 The clay-pipe kiln, kiln material and assemblage of clay pipes are of major significance. Kiln structures and workshops are rare in Britain and the factory at Bridewell Lane is one of the most complete and well-preserved examples of its kind, and the first to have been excavated so thoroughly or in such detail. The kiln provides an unprecedented opportunity to directly relate the kiln material including the kiln muffle and moulds to the surviving remains of the kiln, and to study a closely-dated clay-pipe assemblage. The clay pipe assemblage will be an important future resource for refining the clay pipe dating sequence for Bath and the region. Full recording of the kiln and workshop including ortho-photography techniques and 3D modelling, together with the related kiln material will allow all stages of the pipe manufacture to be studied in detail. Research will be undertaken with comparative material, including Bellott's Hospital, Bath (Davenport *et al.* 2007), and other contemporary regional material to establish how unique is the context and structural environment from which the Bridewell Lane pipes and kiln material have come.
- 8.12 The clay plaque excavated from a context associated with the kiln will be studied for its intrinsic interest and in terms of the possible manufacture of other products in the workshop and kiln. As the best preserved and most extensively excavated example of its kind, the kiln and its products are of regional and national importance, and will make a unique contribution to the interpretation and understanding of clay-pipe manufacture of this period.

## **9 PUBLICATION**

- 9.1 The results from the investigations at Saw Close are of regional importance and merit publication. The results have a significance for studies of Roman Bath, land-use in the medieval period and for the development of trade, industry and domestic space during the post-medieval period in the north-west quarter of the walled town. It is proposed that the results are fully reported on in a detail typescript data report for the site, and a summary of those results is published in

the *Transactions of the Somerset Archaeology and Natural History Society* (SANHS). The excavation of a clay-pipe industry is of particular importance, and will contribute to an understanding of clay-pipe manufacture on a regional and national scale. The excavated evidence and subsequent analysis of this aspect of the excavations is worthy of full publication as an article in the national journal of *Post-medieval Archaeology*.

### **Synopsis of Proposed Report for the Transactions of the Somerset Archaeology and Natural History Society**

#### **Roman remains, post-medieval tenements and clay pipe manufacture at Saw Close, Bath 2015–2016**

by Jon Hart, Simon Sworn and Mary Alexander

	<b>Words</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	200
<b>Summary</b>	300
<b>Introduction</b>	
Project background, topography, geology, archaeology	600
 <b>Excavation Results</b>	
Chronological summary of the major phases and features	2000
Finds summaries	
<i>Roman pottery (Ed McSloy)</i>	800
<i>Medieval and post-medieval pottery (Alejandra Gutierrez)</i>	1000
<i>Clay pipe and pipe kiln material (Marek Lewcun)</i>	800
<i>Other finds (E.R. McSloy)</i>	2000
 Environmental Evidence summaries	
<i>Animal bone (Matilda Holmes)</i>	500
<i>Plant macrofossil and charcoal (Sarah Wyles)</i>	600
 <b>Discussion</b>	 1100
 <b>Bibliography</b>	 1500
 <b>Total words</b>	 <b>11,000</b>
Approximate pages @ c.800 words/page	14
	 <b>Pages</b>
 <b>Tables</b>	
<i>Roman pottery</i>	1
<i>Medieval and post-medieval pottery</i>	1
<i>Metal finds</i>	0.5

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	<i>Worked bone</i>	0.5
	<i>Plant macrofossil and charcoal</i>	1
<b>Illustrations</b>		
	Site location	0.5
	Site plans and sections	2
	Site photos	1
	Ceramic plaque	0.5
	Metal/Worked bone/ceramic/glass finds	1
	Decorative plaster	0.5
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>Total publication estimate</b>		<b>23.5 pages</b>

**Synopsis of Proposed Report for Post-medieval Archaeology****The Clay Pipe Workshop at Saw Close, Bath 2015–2016**

by Marek Lewcun and Mary Alexander

	<b>Words</b>
<b>Summary</b>	500
<b>Introduction</b>	
Project background, summary of archaeology	1000
<b>Historical background</b>	1000
<b>Description of the Workshop and Kiln</b>	1500
Pipe kiln material	1200
Clay pipe assemblage	1500
<b>Discussion</b>	2000
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	200
<b>Bibliography</b>	1400
	<b>Total words</b> <b>10,300</b>
	Approximate pages @ c.750 words/page <b>14.5</b>
	<b>Pages</b>
<b>Tables</b>	2
<b>Illustrations</b>	
Site location	0.5
Plan of workshop and kilns	1
Site photos (2-3)	2.5
Illustration of up to 14 clay pipe bowls	2.5
Detailed plans/building elevations/reconstruction drawings/historical images	4
	<b>Sub-total</b> <b>12.5</b>
<b>Total publication estimate</b>	<b>27 pages</b>

## Project team

- 9.2 The analysis and publication programme will be quality assured by **Martin Watts FSA MCIfA** (Head of Publications: HoP) and managed by **Mary Alexander FSA MCIfA**; (Post-excavation Manager: PXM), who will contribute to the discussion as senior author (SA1) and co-ordinate the work of the following personnel:

**Peter Davenport MCIfA** (Senior Heritage Officer: SPO, SA2)

Specialist report preparation, advice on Roman archaeology, research and contribution to overall discussion

**Simon Sworn ACIfA** (Senior Project Officer: SPO)

Post-excavation phasing, draft fieldwork report preparation

**Jon Hart ACIfA** (Publications Officer: PO):

Post-excavation phasing, draft report preparation, research and archive

**E. R. McSloy MCIfA** (Senior Finds Consultant: SFC):

Specialist report preparation and liaison, post-excavation phasing.

**Katie Marsden ACIFA** (Assistant Finds Officer: AFO)

Specialist report preparation

**Sarah Wyles PCIFA** (Environmental Officer: EO)

Specialist report preparation plant macrofossil and liaison

**Dan Bashford** (Senior Illustrator: ILL):

Production of all site plans, sections and artefact drawings

**Jon Bennett ACIfA** (Geomatics Officer: GO):

GIS applications

- 9.3 Contributions by the following external consultants will be managed by the Senior Finds Consultant:

**Marek Lewcun** (freelance): Clay tobacco pipe and pipe kiln analysis

**Ruth Shaffrey** (OAA): Stone analysis

**Karen Barker** (Antiquities Conservation Service): Metalwork conservation

Contributions by the following external consultants will be managed by the Environmental Officer:

**Matilda Holmes** (freelance): Animal bone

**Dana Challinor** (freelance): Charcoal

- 9.4 The final publication report will be edited and refereed internally by CA senior project management.

## 10 TASK LIST

TASK	PERSONNEL	DURATION/ COST
<b>Project Management</b>		
	PXM	9
<b>Stratigraphic analysis</b>		
	PXM	1.25
	SPO	5
	SFC	1
GIS/Spatial analysis	GO	4
Data entry	PXS	2
<b>Conservation: metalwork, coins and Shale</b>		
Conservation	Specialist	FEE
Transport		FEE
<b>Roman pottery</b>		
Analysis and report	FO	3
Illustration	SI	2
<b>Medieval and post-medieval pottery</b>		
Analysis and report	Specialist	FEE
Illustration	SI	3
<b>Coins and tokens</b>		
Catalogue/coin list and token report	FO	1
Illustration	SI	0.5
<b>Clay tobacco pipe and kiln material</b>		
Analysis and report	Specialist	FEE
Illustration	SI	5
<b>CBM</b>		
Analysis and report	SFC	2
<b>Ceramic objects</b>		
Analysis and report	FO	1.5
Illustration	SI	0.25
<b>Metal artefacts</b>		
Report preparation	FO	2
Illustration	SI	2
<b>Glass</b>		
Analysis and report	FO	2
Illustration	SI	0.5
<b>Worked bone</b>		
Analysis and report	FO	3
Illustration	SI	2.5
<b>Shale</b>		
Analysis and report	SFC	0.5
Illustration	SI	0.5
<b>Worked stone</b>		
Analysis and report	Specialist	FEE
<b>Architectural stone and mortar</b>		
Catalogue and summary report	SPO	0.75
Illustration	SI	0.25
<b>Plaster</b>		
Analysis and report	SPO	1.5
Illustration	SI	0.5
<b>Metallurgical residues</b>		
Analysis and report	SFC	2
<b>Animal bone</b>		
Analysis and report	Specialist	FEE
<b>Charcoal</b>		
Analysis and report	Specialist	FEE
<b>Environmental remains</b>		
Analysis and report	SEO	3



<b>Preparation of Typescript report</b>		
Introduction project background	SPO	2
Excavation results	SPO	4
	SA1	1
	SI	3
Compilation of specialist reports, tables etc.	SPO	2
Research, comparanda		
	SA2	2
	SPO	2
Discussion, conclusions		
	SA1	1
	SA2	3
	SI	1
Acknowledgements, bibliography	SPO	1
<b>Review</b>		
Quality assurance	HOP	1
Editing (specialist finds reports and external liaison)	SFC	2.5
Editing (specialist environmental reports and external liaison)	SEO	1
Editing	PXM	3
Revisions	SPO	1.5
	SI	0.5
<b>SANHS publication</b>		
Summary texts	SPO	3.5
	SA1	1
Illustration	SI	1
	GO	0.5
Edits/compilation	SA1	1
Quality assurance	HOP	0.5
Secondary editing (inc illustrations, copy edits), proofs	PXM	0.75
	SI	0.25
Printing	SANHS	FEE
<b>P-med Arch publication</b>		
Intro & Arch evidence	SPO	1
Report	SA1	1.5
Clay pipe manufacture report	Specialist	FEE
Illustration	SI	1.5
Edits/compilation	PXM	2
QA	HOP	0.25
Secondary editing (inc. illustrations, copy edits), proofs	PXM	0.5
	SI	0.25
Printing	P-med Arch	FEE
<b>Archive</b>		
Research archive completion	SPO	1.25
	PXS	4
Security copy		2
		FEE
Deposition	PXS	2
Museum storage		FEE

Key: HOP: Head of Publications; PXM: Post-Excavation Manager; SA1/2: Senior Author; SPO: Senior Project Officer; SFC: Senior Finds Consultant; FO: Finds Officer; SEO 1: Senior Environmental Officer; SI: Senior Illustrator; GO: Geomatics Officer; PXS: Post-excavation Supervisor; SANHS: Transactions of the Somerset Archaeology and Natural History Society; *P-med Arch*: Post-Medieval Archaeology.

## **11 TIMETABLE**

- 11.1 Given the scale of the project and the number of contributors involved, it is proposed to complete the typescript and the SANHS publication draft within eighteen months of approval of the updated publication project design. The draft publication text for Post-medieval Archaeology to be completed in a further six months. A detailed programme can be produced if desired on approval of the updated publication project design.

## 12 REFERENCES

- Barber, B., Halsey, C., Lewcun, M. and Phillpotts, C., 2015 *The evolution and exploitation of the Avon flood plain at Bath and the development of the southern suburb: Excavations at SouthGate, Bath, 2006–9*. Museum of London Archaeology Monograph 68. Henry Ling: Dorset
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 *The Saw Close Clinic, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA typescript report **11194**, included as Technical Appendix 8.3 in WYG 2013
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 *Gala Bingo Service Yard, Bridewell Lane, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset: Archaeological Evaluation*. Addendum note to CA typescript report **11194**, included as Technical Appendix 8.4 in WYG 2013
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014a *Saw Close, Bath Archaeology and Engineering Statement*. Unpublished client document, included as Technical Appendix 8.5 in WYG 2013
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014b *Saw Close, Bath Written Scheme of investigation for Archaeological Works*.
- Crutchley, A, and Lewcun, L. 2000 An Archaeological Investigation of the site of the former Chronicle Printing Works, 31-35 Westgate Street, Bath, *Bristol and Avon Archaeology* 14, 1-16
- Cunliffe B. and Davenport P., 1985 *The Temple of Sulis Minerva in Bath 1. The Site* Oxford University Committee for Archaeology Monograph 7 OUCA: Oxford
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Manco, J. 1986 *The 1641 Survey of Bath Corporation property* (Somerset Records Society)

Schofield, J. and Vince, A., 1994 *The Archaeology of Medieval English Towns* Leicester University Press: Leicester

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Stratascan 2010 *Geophysical report, Saw Close, Bath* Stratascan Ltd typescript report J2722a, included as Technical Appendix 8.2 in WYG 2013

Webster, C.J. (ed.) 2008 *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Regional Research Framework, Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*. Somerset County Council

WHMS *City of Bath World Heritage Management Plan (Bath)*

WYG 2013 *Saw Close Bath Environmental Statement* Technical report for Deeley Freed  
(Penhalt Ltd)

**APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSEMENT BY TOM WEAVILL**

A total of 1096 contexts were recorded during the excavation as detailed below:-

<b>Provisional Period</b>	<b>No. of contexts</b>
<b>Period 0:</b> Natural substrate	5
<b>Period 1:</b> Pre-Roman	3
<b>Period 2:</b> Roman (1st to 4th century)	91
<b>Period 3:</b> Medieval (11th to 16th century)	265
<b>Period 4:</b> Post-medieval (16th to 19th century)	561
<b>Period 5:</b> Late Victorian/Modern (19th century onwards)	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>1096</b>

The degree of truncation of the relatively few Roman contexts by later pitting reduces their potential for further study. It is possible that AOD heights of Roman contexts, in particular floor surfaces, coupled with any available data from previous excavations within the vicinity, could be extrapolated to ascertain if the site was terraced during this period. It is likely that confidently establishing dates and methods of construction and the layouts of structures would not be possible, although some refinement of the sequence may be possible. It may also be possible to attribute a date to the demolition of the Roman structures and when initial cultivation activities begin on the site. However, as the sequence of deposits from natural ground through to Roman construction, demolition and initial cultivation were revealed in small isolated areas it would be difficult to attribute this generally throughout the site.

Medieval and early post-medieval deposits by themselves have some limited potential for further study. Within the wider site they do provide a broad boundary between the Roman and later post medieval structures. The degree of disturbance, intrusion and potential contamination from the numerous intercutting pits and cultivation activities of this period throughout the site have removed much of the structure of the stratigraphy and it would likely not be possible to form any meaningful sequence of activities within this period. Probably the most reliable contexts from this period would be those directly overlying Roman archaeology which may have avoided later disturbance and have the potential to represent early medieval or Saxon activity which is currently lacking in within the city.

The majority of contexts relate to the post-medieval urban development of Bridewell Lane and Saw Close. These contexts have been broadly analysed and phased using contemporary and conjectured cartographic evidence. There is potential to focus on individual plots and to subdivide Period 4 further to gain a further understanding of medieval and later urbanisation of this part of the city in accordance with Research Aim 36 in the South-West Regional Research Agenda (Webster 2008). There is also

potential to examine the industry present within the area, particularly in relation to the clay pipe factory within Plot 10.

The Late Victorian/Modern contexts will be summarised, but will not be subject to further detailed examination, thus a total of approximately 950 contexts will be targeted for further analysis.

### *References*

Webster, C. J. (ed.) 2008 *The Archaeology of South West England. South West Archaeological Research Framework. Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Taunton, Somerset Heritage Services.

## APPENDIX 2: FLINT BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

A total of five worked flints (689g) was hand-recovered from the excavation of three separate deposits. The artefacts were recorded according to broad artefact/debitage type and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. Low-level recording was carried out due to the very small assemblage size. Attributes recorded included: raw material; weight; colour; cortex description; and presence of breakage and/or burning.

### *Provenance and raw material*

The lithics were retrieved from: a modern wall, an undated demolition/dump deposit and a post-medieval dated deposit. The raw material is brown/dark grey flint in all cases. Four of the five items retain cortex: it is chalky on one and abraded on the remainder. This suggests the use of a mixture of raw material sources – river/beach pebbles and chalk/clay with flints. Gravel sources are known locally (Brooks 2015, 203).

### *Range and variety*

The assemblage comprised one core, three flakes (one of which is broken) and a side scraper. One of the flakes refitted to the core, both recovered from modern wall 6033. Although it had all the features of a deliberately struck flake, the freshness of the edges and its recovery from a modern wall, suggest this may be a very recent removal, possibly at the time of excavation.

The scraper, Ra. 7 (from undated demolition/dump deposit 6131), has been made on a flake blank, with abrupt to semi-abrupt, moderately regular retouch along the right ventral edge. It is not a chronologically diagnostic scraper type and only broad prehistoric dating is possible for this redeposited item.

### ***Statement of potential***

The lithic assemblage from Saw Close, Bath is very small and entirely redeposited. Recording carried out for assessment purposes is sufficient for the archive. A short note may be included in the site publication to highlight the presence of prehistoric activity on the site. No illustrations are required.

### ***References***

Barber, B., Halsey, C., Lewcun, M. and Phillpotts, C. 2015 *The evolution and exploitation of the Avon flood plain at Bath and the development of the southern suburb: Excavations at SouthGate, Bath, 2006–9*. MOLA Monograph 68. Henry Ling: Dorset.

Brooks, I. P. 2015 'The lithics assemblage' in Barber, B. *et al.* 2015, 202–12.



### APPENDIX 3: ROMAN POTTERY BY KATIE MARSDEN

A total of 476 sherds (8197g) was recorded, dateable to the Roman period. The majority of material however is redeposited within later features, with 65% of deposits providing Roman pottery also containing medieval or later pottery.

The pottery has been fully recorded ahead of this assessment. Quantification is by sherd count, weight and rim EVEs (estimated vessel equivalents) by fabric. Vessel form (generic and specific morphologies) and any evidence for use have also been recorded. Codes for Roman types are where possible approximated to those of the Bath type series (Brown 2007) and the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery was recorded from 83 separate deposits. The majority of material was derived from pits and ditches (38.5%), layers (24%) and from deposits associated with the houses on Bridewell Lane (22.5%). The remaining 15% were recorded from wall footings and demolition/dump deposits.

Despite the high occurrence of redeposited material, the assemblage retains a high mean sherd weight at 17.2g. The condition is good, with well-preserved surface treatment and calcareous inclusions surviving in fabrics, also evident by a low incidence of vesicular fabrics.

#### *Assemblage summary*

The overall composition of the assemblage, grouped according to period and fabric, is set out in Table 3.1.

#### *Roman*

Pottery sources are listed in Table 3.1. Most among the assemblage is reduced coarsewares (fabric codes GRANRW, SANDRW, SMICRW and BB1 SED) which comprises 75% of the assemblage. An extensive greyware industry is known at Congresbury, North Somerset (Webster 2007) c.25 miles to the West of Bath, a possible source for the proportion of granular, micaceous and/or sandy greywares. Similar micaceous greywares are however common in the Severn Valley south of Gloucester and a source in this area is a further possibility. Identifiable vessel forms among the reduced wares are mostly jars, with a smaller number of dishes and bowls recorded. A proportion of flagons and imitation Black-burnished ware plain rimmed dishes were also recorded. Amongst the sandy reduced fabric (SANDRW) are two small vessels, possibly cups, with collared rims of unusual form.

Included in the reduced coarsewares group is a significant quantity of Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (BB1 SED; 107 sherds, 2317g) was also recorded. Identifiable forms in this type consist of jars, bowls and dishes. The jars are predominately late classes of with 'oversailing' rims (Seager Smith [1993] Type 3). Amongst the bowls and dishes, plain or flat rim classes (Type 20 and 25) dominate, with smaller quantities of Type 22 and 13 recorded. In addition, two sherds (20g) of

Southwest Dorset Black-burnished ware (fabric BB1 SW) were recorded from evaluation deposit 1098.

A smaller proportion of the assemblage comprises oxidised, white-firing and south west white-slipped coarsewares (fabric codes GRWW, MEORW and SOW WS), which were probably produced locally. Few vessel forms are identifiable within this group, limited to a plain-rim dish imitating a Seager Smith Type 20 (1993) and a possible cup. A single sherd in fabric MEORW from deposit 7026 features white painted decoration.

Flagon fabrics FLB and FLBB are represented in small quantities and include a collared vessel occurring in fabric FLBB.

The fine and 'specialist' wares comprise fine, white and orange firing fabrics from probable local sources and colour-coated wares sourced from Oxfordshire and the New Forest (below). Identifiable forms amongst the fine orange-firing fabric (FIORW) are limited to beakers, a single jar and a strainer bowl. No forms are identifiable within the fine white-firing fabric.

Oxfordshire red and white slipped wares are both represented (20 and 4 sherds respectively) and forms identifiable in this group include white-slipped mortaria and red-slipped bowls (Young [1977] forms C52, 55 and 93) and platters (Young form 41). Other Romano-British finewares are limited to bodysherds of New Forest colour coated wares, and unsourced colour-coated wares. Within the latter group, a single dish/bowl is identifiable.

Continental wares are present as samian ware, amphorae (2 sherds, 189g) and as a single sherd of Gaulish mortaria (84g). Of the amphorae, one sherd is of uncertain provenance and one is Baetican (BATAM, 171g) from Southern Spain. Central Gaulish samian (fabric LEZ SA2; 22 sherds, 436g) is most common, with smaller proportions of East Gaulish (fabric EG SA; 9 sherds, 312g) also recorded. Forms amongst this group include Drag 45 mortaria and a probable cup. Amongst the central Gaulish, only bowls are represented (Drag. 31 and Drag. 31R, Drag. 37 and 38). Evaluation deposit 1098 produced a Drag. 31 bowl with the stamp GENITORF, attributed to the Lezsooux potter Genitor I, who was operating between 120 and 145 AD. The forms common among the central Gaulish group, together with a number of east Gaulish sherds are suggestive of mainly mid/late Antonine dating (c. AD 150–200).

#### *Chronology/Summary*

The bulk of the Roman assemblage permits only broad indications of dating. Narrower dating is typically possible from fine and 'specialist' types (mortaria), and some chronologically 'discrete' coarseware types.

The pottery spans a broad period with the earliest material comprising the samian ware and the latest comprising Oxfordshire red and white-slipped wares. Indications of chronology, notably from these fabrics but also Romano-British finewares and Black-burnished ware, suggest dating beginning in the mid or later 2nd century AD and terminating in the mid 3rd to 4th centuries.

Overall, the Roman assemblage is dominated by jars (37.6%) and dishes/bowls (44.1%) (Table 3.2). Representation of jars is relatively low compared to the majority of Romano-British assemblages, but consistent with urban groups where economic 'status' can be expected to be higher and non-utilitarian vessel classes more common. Flagons, mortaria and platters are reasonably well represented, again a probable reflection of an assemblage which is typically urban

### **Statement of potential and recommendations for further analysis**

Knowledge of the north-west quarter of Roman Bath remains largely the result of observations from the 18th and 19th century (Cunliffe 2000). Therefore despite being small and largely redeposited, the pottery assemblage does provide evidence for earlier site occupation, now mostly lost to the later phases (medieval and post-medieval). Post-Roman disturbance is a problem identified in many sites in Bath (Green and Young 1985), likely contributing to the lack of understanding of the town in relation to its status (Webster 2007).

Bath is considered atypical for Roman sites and its 'status' relative to other Roman urban settlements is unknown (Webster 2007). The finewares and specialist forms combined with the relatively high presence of samian (6.5% by count) are characteristics shared by urban assemblages, and probably reflect the higher economic status of such settlements. High status in the locality is certainly implied by Roman building evidence excavated in the late 19th century in Bridewell Lane where mosaics were uncovered (Cunliffe 2000) and interpreted as high status private houses (La Trobe-Bateman and Niblett 2016).

The sources of pottery found in the South West have been highlighted as an area of interest in the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Webster 2007) as possible evidence for 'economy, trade and interaction'. In this area, the assemblage is consistent with other sites in the South West (Webster 2007), notably dominated in the later Roman period by New Forest colour-coated ware, Oxfordshire wares and Dorset black-burnished wares.

The pottery assemblage merits reporting to publication standard. The principle aim should be to characterise and draw comparisons with published groups in addition to presenting evidence for trade and exchange and changing pottery supply in an effort to provide indications of 'status'. Publication should include illustration of up to 15 vessels and two data tables.

Recording undertaken at this stage; quantification by sherd count, weight and rim EVEs by fabric for each context, recorded to an MS Access database, is considered sufficient for archiving. The pottery presents the main source of dating relating to the Roman deposits and will be of use, together with the stratigraphy, in the production of the final structural sequence (phasing). The final pottery reporting should take account of the updated stratigraphic analysis and incorporate its results in data tables.

## *Summary*

Reporting/analysis	(FO) 3 days
Illustration (up to 15 vessels)	(SI) 2 days

Table 3.1: Roman Pottery Summary by fabric

Source	Fabric*	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	EVEs
Local/unsourced	CC Misc	Colour-coated ware; miscellaneous unsourced	2	20	0.1
	FIORW	Fine orange-firing ware	18	191	0.11
	FIWW	Fine white-firing fabric	2	17	0
	FLB	Flagon fabric B; orange fabric with frequent calcareous inclusions	1	4	0
	FLBB	Flagon fabric BB; highly fired fabric with grey core	1	108	1
	GRANRW	Granular reduced ware; micaceous fabric, medium quartz/black inclusions	151	2179	2.81
	GRWW	Gritty, white-firing fabric	1	69	0
	MEORW	Medium coarse orange-firing fabric	21	290	0.28
	SANDRW	Sandy reduced ware; light-mid-grey fabric, darker surfaces, soft black inclusions	98	1453	1.93
	SMICRW	Sandy micaceous reduced ware	1	5	0
	SOW WS	South West white-slipped ware	4	46	0
Regional	BB1 SED	South East Dorset Black-burnished Ware	107	2317	4.74
	BB1 SW	South West Dorset Black-burnished Ware	2	20	0
	NFO CC	New Forest metallic and colour-coated ware	9	111	0
	OXF RS	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	20	183	0.41
	OXF WS	Oxfordshire white-slipped ware	4	163	0.21
Continental	AMPH	amphora; unsourced	1	18	0
	BATAM	amphora; Baetican	1	171	0
	EG SA	East Gaulish samian ware	9	312	0.37
	GAULMORT	Gaulish mortaria	1	84	0
	LEZ SA2	Central Gaulish samian ware; Lezoux	22	436	0.41
<b>Total</b>			<b>476</b>	<b>8197</b>	<b>12.37</b>

Table 3.2: Pottery forms summary

Form (generic)	Min. vess.	%Min. vess.	EVEs	%EVEs
flagon	7	6.4	1.84	15.7
cup	4	3.7	0.38	3.2
jar	41	37.6	4.52	38.6
bowl	27	24.8	2.36	20.2
dish	20	18.4	1.99	17
dish/bowl	1	0.9	0.1	0.9
platter	1	0.9	0.07	0.6
mortaria	8	7.3	0.44	3.8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>-</b>

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## **APPENDIX 4: MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY BY ALEJANDRA GUTTIÉREZ**

### **Introduction**

The site produced 2278 sherds of medieval and later pottery from 217 different contexts. The pottery was sorted into fabrics by eye and with the aid of a binocular microscope (x20). The majority of the pottery (61% of all the sherds) dates to the post-medieval period (mid 16th–19th centuries) and only 39% are medieval wares (11th–mid 16th centuries). The assemblage has been recorded without detailed reference to the stratigraphical sequence to provide an assessment of the wares and date range represented in each context. A listing of total numbers plus date ranges can be found in Table 4.1. Bristol Pottery Type (BPT) numbers (as described by Ponsford 1988 and 1998) have been used to identify the fabrics wherever possible.

### **Results**

#### **Medieval pottery (11th-mid 16th centuries)**

Most of the medieval wares recorded span a long chronological sequence but a distinctive group of early medieval wares (group AA), similar to Bristol types A–C, together with South-East Wiltshire wares (dated to the mid 11th–13th centuries), north-west Wiltshire and the Ham Green wares (mid 12th–13th centuries), signal occupation in the area or its vicinity at least from the 12th century, if not earlier.

The coarsewares are dominated by wares in Bath A fabric (late 11th–13th centuries), with distinctive glassy quartz and micaceous matrix, which sometimes also contains calcareous inclusions (fabric Lim1). Together fabrics Bath A and Lim1 account for 70% of all the medieval sherds found. This group may include wares produced at more than one production site but at present it is impossible to subdivide them (Vince 1988). Other wares identified are products from Bristol, mainly glazed jugs (Ham Green and Redcliffe) and including some late types, Nash Hill (Lacock, Wiltshire), Laverstock (Salisbury, Wiltshire) and Somerset (jugs with exterior glaze only). A single sherd from a Tudor Green vessel was also found. A possible continental import is glazed in a bright yellow glaze and may come from northern France; further chemical analysis of the fabric would confirm its source. Several sherds were recovered with this distinctive coloured glaze but no secure joining sherds were found so it is not clear if all the sherds belong to a single vessel.

All the medieval sherds identified are domestic wares, clearly dominated by the presence of jars and jugs. In fabric Bath A were two acute-angled or 'West Country' dishes, whose production is restricted to the 12th century (Vince 1988). A complete small bowl (fabric Lim1) is a remarkable survival in evaluation context 2032. Coarsewares jars ('cooking pots') were the basic component of the medieval kitchen where they were used both for cooking and storage. Most of the vessels recovered show clear signs of usage, including burnt areas, sometimes with heavy sooting. Internal residues also survive on several other examples and this indicates that the sherds have not travelled far from where they were used and discarded.



Joining sherds from a couple of vessels were found across several contexts, indicating either the contemporaneity of these layers, or perhaps the disruption of earlier deposits:

-Vessel A, a north-west Wiltshire tripod pitcher with tubular spout and combed decoration, was found across contexts 2026, 2032 and 2033;

Vessel B, a limestone-tempered coarseware with distinctive cross-hatched incised decoration, which was found in evaluation contexts 2022 and 2036.

### **Post-medieval wares (mid 16th century onwards)**

The early modern assemblage is dominated by Somerset-types glazed earthenwares, typical of the 17th–18th centuries. These wares can either be plain or decorated with trailed slip and sgraffito. The fabric of some of these glazed wares has a grey core and silty texture, characteristics that have sometimes been used to identify West Somerset and Wanstrow wares of the 16th and 17th centuries; nevertheless it has been proved impossible to distinguish products from these workshops by eye in the past (Allan 1999; Allan 1984; Good 1987, 36–38). In total this group amount to 19% of all the post-medieval pottery.

Other wares of the 18th century are well represented and include Bristol-type slipwares, creamwares, and white stonewares which together make up a third of all the post-Roman pottery recorded. A few Chinese porcelain teawares were also found.

Pearlwares are the most frequent in the 19th century and they appear with a wide range of decorations and colours, together with English brown stonewares. The quantity of blacking bottles (at least 8), some almost complete, is of note. The latest pottery type recorded is the heavy yellow ware of the late 19th-20th century.

Apart from a small sherd from a Seville Morisco Ware from Spain, continental imports are limited to Westerwald and Frechen stonewares, which are generally found in contexts of the 16th and 18th centuries across the country, providing sturdy and durable drinking vessels.

The modern assemblage represents the usual mix of domestic wares from the 17th century onwards. The group is dominated by tablewares and storage jars and bottles, which are typical of the period.

### **Condition of the pottery**

Most of the pottery, including the medieval wares, seems to be in its original place of deposition. The sherds are not particularly worn or abraded, and many still conserve heavy deposits of either soot or residues. This would indicate that the pottery has not travelled far and that is derived from domestic occupation.

Most of the vessels are highly fragmented, but a few distinct groups of larger sherds were found, mainly deriving from fills, especially demolition layer 6019, and also contexts 1000, 1064, 1090, 6054, 6092, 6908 and 7008.

## Recommendation

No visible medieval structures were found on site and the medieval pottery was found dispersed across soil or unrelated features. The range of wares identified is similar to better stratified contexts already published (for example, Cunliffe 1979; Vince 1979). No further work on this material is recommended.

Stratified post-medieval pottery from *in situ* occupation layers and sealed contexts would be worthwhile recording more fully, especially if contexts can be linked to specific historic occupation of plots and houses (e.g. census data, historic maps). The study should include a full quantification and recording by fabric type, sherd count and weight. An overview of the assemblage should also be included, together with illustrations.

Analysis and report	FEE (Alejandra Gutierrez)
Illustration (up to 20 sherds)	3 days (SI)

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Table 4.1: medieval and post-medieval pottery catalogue

[NV: number of vessels] [pm: post-medieval]

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits	
1000	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	3		1780+	pm			
1000	BPT 349	A4or	Blue-printed pearlware, oriental pattern	1		c1775–1810 +	pm			
1000	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		19thC	pm			
1000	BPT 201	C15	Post-medieval unglazed redwares	1		18th–19thC	pm			
1000	BPT 201	C15	Post-medieval unglazed redwares	3		18th–19thC	pm			
1000	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	1		18th-19thC	pm			
1000	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	1		18th-19thC	pm			
1004	BPT 349	A26	Green-printed pearlware	1		1820s +	pm			
1004	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm			
1004	BPT 349	A41	Over-glaze hand-painted pearlware	1		mid 1770s–1820s	pm			
1004	BPT 349	A4or	Blue-printed pearlware, oriental pattern	3		c1775–1810 +	pm			
1021	BPT 118	AAA?	Bristol Redcliffe jugs?	1		13th–14thC?	medieval			
1021	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm			
1021	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	1		18thC	pm			
1021	BPT 349	A17	Under-glaze blue hand-painted pearlware	1		1775–1820s	pm			
1021	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
1021	BPT 211	MW	Mottled ware	1		18thC	pm			
1027	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	1		1780+	pm			
1027	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	1		18th-19thC	pm	1		
1027	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm			
1032	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm			
1032	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	1		1740–1800s	pm			
1033	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	1		1780+	pm			
1033	BPT 349	A33	Blue shell-edge pearlware	1		1780–1840s	pm			
1033	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	3		1780+	pm			
1033	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm			
1033	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	5	1	1740–1800s	pm			
1033	BPT 179	B9	Engine-turned red stoneware	5	1	1750s–1820s	pm			
1033	BPT 96	C1	Somerset sgraffito	1		17th-18thC	pm			
1033	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm			
1033	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	2		late 17th–18thC	pm			
1037	BPT 349	A33	Blue shell-edge pearlware	1		1780–1840s	pm			
1037	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
1037	BPT 112	E	Gravel-tempered North Devon wares	1		17th–18thC	pm			
1040	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	2	1	18thC	pm			
1040	BPT 326	A31c	Factory-made slip-decorated creamware	1		1790s–1840s	pm			
1040	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm			
1040	BPT 349	A4or	Blue-printed pearlware, oriental pattern	9	1	c1775–1810 +	pm			

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits
1040	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	12		1740–1800s	pm		
1040	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	3		1740–1800s	pm		
1040	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm		
1053	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
1053	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	5	1	late 17th–18thC	pm		
1055		A36	Bone china	1		1790s +	pm		
1055	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	3		1740–1800s	pm		
1055	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	2	1	18thC	pm		
1055	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	1		18th–19thC	pm		
1063	BPT 212	B14	London/Nottingham-type stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
1063	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	1		18th–19thC	pm		
1063	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th–18thC	pm	1	
1064	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	1		18thC	pm	1	
1064	BPT 179	B19	Press-moulded white stoneware	2	1	18thC	pm	1	
1072	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	2	2	18thC	pm	1	
1072	BPT 96	C2	South Somerset all-over slipwares	1		17th–18thC	pm		
1072	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	3		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
1072	BPT 96	C7?	Somerset plain glazed wares?	1		mid 15th–18thC?	pm	1	
1072	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm		
1073	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	4		13th–14thC	medieval		
1073	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	1		13th–14thC	medieval		
1073	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	1		13th–14thC	medieval	1	
1073		med4		1		medieval	medieval		
1073	BPT 26	SS	Ham Green jugs	1		12th–mid 13thC	medieval		
1073	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm	1	
1073	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm		
1073	BPT 95	B5	Westerwald stoneware	1		17th–18thC	pm		
1073	BPT 96	C3	South Somerset trailed slipwares	1		17th–18thC	pm		
1073	BPT 96	C3	South Somerset trailed slipwares	1		17th–18thC	pm		
1073	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	5		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
1073	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
1073	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
1073	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
1073	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
1073	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	4	1	mid 15th–18thC	pm		
1073	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	2		16th–17thC	pm		
1073	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	13	1	16th–17thC	pm		
1073	BPT 96	C8		2	1	17thC	pm		
1073	BPT 96	Cjoggled	South Somerset marbled slipwares	1		18thC	pm		
1073	BPT 286	Frechen	Frechen stoneware	1		16th–18thC	pm		
1077		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	3		11th–12thC?	medieval		
1077	BPT 118	AAA late	Bristol Redcliffe late jugs	2		14th–15thC	medieval		

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits	
1077	BPT 124	C6	Somerset medieval glazed wares	1		13th-15thC	medieval			
1077	BPT 239	French import?	French import	1		12th-13thC?	medieval			
1077	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
1077	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
1077	BPT 26	SS	Ham Green jugs	2		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
1077	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	13		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
1077	BPT 96	C7?		1		mid 15th-18thC?	pm			
1077		ROMAN		0						
1085		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
1085		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	4	1	11th-12thC?	medieval			
1085	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	9		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
1085	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
1087		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
1087	BPT 239	French import?	French import	1		12th-13thC?	medieval			
1087	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval	1		
1087	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
1088	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
1090	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
1090	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	18	1	18thC	pm			
1090	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	3		18thC	pm			
1090	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	3	1	18thC	pm			
1090	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	2	1	18thC	pm			
1090	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm			
1090	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	15	1	18thC	pm			
1090	BPT 349	A4?	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm			
1090	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	2		18thC	pm			
1090	BPT 179	B23	Plain dipped stoneware	4	1	18thC	pm			
1090	BPT 95	B5	Westerwald stoneware	2	1	1714-60s (+)	pm			
1090	BPT 95	B5	Westerwald stoneware	1		17th-18thC	pm			
1090	BPT 95	B5	Westerwald stoneware	10	1	17th-18thC	pm			
1090	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	4	1	late 17th-18thC	pm			
1090	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm			
1090	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm			
2014	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	3	1	18thC	pm			
2014	BPT 349	A17	Under-glaze blue hand-painted pearlware	1		1775-1820s	pm			
2014	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	8		1740-1800s	pm			
2014	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	3		1740-1800s	pm			
2014	BPT 179	B19	Press-moulded white stoneware	2		18thC	pm			
2014	BPT 95	B5	Westerwald stoneware	1		17th-18thC	pm			
2014	BPT 95	B5	Westerwald stoneware	1		17th-18thC	pm			
2014	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm			

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits	
2016	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
2016	BPT 26	SS	Ham Green jugs	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
2016	BPT 46	U4GL	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC?	medieval			
2016	BPT 96	C27	Late medieval glazed redwares	1		late medieval	pm			
2020	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		16th-17thC	pm			
2021	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
2021	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm			
2021	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
2026	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	2		13th-14thC	medieval			
2026	BPT 124	C6	Somerset medieval glazed wares	1		13th-15thC	medieval			
2026	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	6		12th-mid 13thC	medieval		2026, 2032, 2033	VESSEL A
2026	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
2026		unidt		1			medieval			
2026	BPT 96	C27	Late medieval glazed redwares	1		late medieval	pm			
2026	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	13		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
2030	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
2031	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	3		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
2032		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
2032	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	2		13th-14thC	medieval			
2032		Lim1		1		late 11th-13thC	medieval	DRAW		
2032		Lim1		1		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
2032	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	3		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			VESSEL A
2032	BPT 18	NW Wilts?	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
2032	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
2032	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	25		12thC	medieval	4		
2032	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	10		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
2032	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	27		late 11th-13thC	medieval	4		
2032	BPT 46	U4GL	Bath A	11		late 11th-13thC?	medieval			
2032	BPT 46	U4GL	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC?	medieval			
2032		unidt		1			medieval			
2033		Lim1		1		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
2033		Lim1		3		late 11th-13thC	medieval			VESSEL B
2033	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			VESSEL A
2033	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
2033	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	35		late 11th-13thC	medieval	1		
2033	BPT 46	U4GL	Bath A	3	1	late 11th-13thC?	medieval			
2033	BPT 46	U4GL	Bath A	1		14th-15thC?	medieval			
2034		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
2034		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
2034	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	6		late 11th-13thC	medieval	1		
2035	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval			

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits	
2036		Lim1		23		late 11th–13thC	medieval	1	2036, 2033	VESSEL B
2036		Lim1		37	3	late 11th–13thC	medieval	2		VESSEL B
2036	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	4	1	late 11th–13thC	medieval	1		
2036	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	6		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
2036				0						
2037		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
2037		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
2037		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
2037	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	3		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
2037	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
2038	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	3	1	late 11th–13thC	medieval			
2039		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	5		11th-12thC?	medieval	1		
2039	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	5		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
2043		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
2043	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	3		late 11th–13thC	medieval	1		
2044	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
2045		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	4	1	11th-12thC?	medieval			
5012	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	3		18th-19thC	pm			
5013	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm			
5013	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	1		1740–1800s	pm			
5013	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	2		18th-19thC	pm			
6002	BPT 124	C6?	Somerset medieval glazed wares?	4	1	13th-15thC	medieval			
6002	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	2	1	18thC	pm			
6002	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	2	1	18thC	pm			
6002	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	3	1	1780+	pm			
6002	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	1	1	1780+	pm			
6002	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	1		18thC	pm			
6002	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm			
6002	BPT 349	A4or	Blue-printed pearlware, oriental pattern	1		c1775–1810 +	pm			
6002	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	2		18thC	pm			
6002	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		19thC	pm			
6002	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		18th-19thC	pm			
6002	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		18th-19thC	pm			
6002	BPT 201	C15	Post-medieval unglazed redwares	1		18th–19thC	pm			
6002	BPT 96	C2	South Somerset all-over slipwares	4	1	17th-18thC	pm			
6002	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	3		18th-19thC	pm			
6002	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	3		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
6002	BPT 112	E	Gravel-tempered North Devon wares	1		17th–18thC	pm			
6002	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	4		late 17th–18thC	pm			
6005	BPT 349	A21	Plain coloured pearlware	4	2	19thC	pm			
6005	BPT 203	A22	Over-glaze painted porcelain (English)	1		1760s +	pm			
6005	BPT 349	A32	Pink-printed pearlware	1		1820s +	pm			



Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits
6005	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	3		1780+	pm		
6005	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	2		18th-19thC	pm		
6009	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	21	1	18th-19thC	pm		
6009		PANTILE		0		18th-19thC			
6015	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	15		1780+	pm		
6015	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	1		1780+	pm		
6015	BPT 203	A53	Over-glaze polychrome printed porcelain	2	1	modern/recent	pm		
6015	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	5		19thC	pm		
6015	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		19thC	pm		
6015	BPT 96	C2	South Somerset all-over slipwares	1		17th-18thC	pm		
6015	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm		
6015	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm		
6015	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm		
6015	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	3	1	18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	2	1	18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	4		18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	3	1	18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	4	1	18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	9	1	18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	7	1	18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1	1	18thC	pm		
6019	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	1		18thC	pm		
6019	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	3		18thC	pm		
6019	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	2		18thC	pm	2	
6019	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	1	1	18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 326	A16	Tortoiseshell creamware	1		1740s-1760s	pm		
6019	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	19		1740-1800s	pm		
6019	BPT 203	A53	Over-glaze polychrome printed porcelain	3	1	modern/recent	pm		
6019	BPT 326	A5m	Creamware (decorated)	12		1740s-1770s	pm		
6019	BPT 212	B14	London/Nottingham-type stoneware	4	1	18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 212	B14	London/Nottingham-type stoneware	2		18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 179	B19	Press-moulded white stoneware	2	2	18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	2	1	18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	2		18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		18th-19thC	pm		
6019	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	5	2	18th-19thC	pm		
6019	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		18th-19thC	pm		
6019	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	2		18th-19thC	pm		

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits
6019	BPT 95	B5	Westerwald stoneware	1		17th–18thC	pm	1	
6019	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	11		18th-19thC	pm		
6019	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	3	1	18th-19thC	pm		
6019	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	2	1	mid 15th-18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	3		mid 15th-18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 112	E	Gravel-tempered North Devon wares	4	1	17th–18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 112	E	Gravel-tempered North Devon wares	1		17th–18thC	pm		
6019		H1	Plain redware	1		1720s–1760s	pm		
6019	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	3		late 17th–18thC	pm		
6019	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm		
6021	BPT 26	SS	Ham Green jugs	1		12th–mid 13thC	medieval		
6021	BPT 349	A11	Pearlware: under-gl hand-painted, polychrome	1		1760s–1810s	pm		
6021	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	3	1	18thC	pm		
6021	BPT 349	A17	Under-glaze blue hand-painted pearlware	1		1775–1820s	pm		
6021	BPT 349	A31p	Factory-made slip-decorated pearlware	1		1790s–1840s	pm		
6021	BPT 349	A31p	Factory-made slip-decorated pearlware	2	1	1790s–1840s	pm		
6021	BPT 349	A33	Blue shell-edge pearlware	2	1	1780–1840s	pm		
6021	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	4		1780+	pm		
6021	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	3	1	1740–1800s	pm		
6021	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	2	1	18thC	pm		
6021	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6021	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		18th-19thC	pm		
6021	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	3	1	19thC	pm		6015?
6021	BPT 179	B8	Engine-turned red stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6021	BPT 201	C15	Post-medieval unglazed redwares	1		18th–19thC	pm		
6021	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	9		18th-19thC	pm		
6021	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	8		18th-19thC	pm		
6021	BPT 112	E	Gravel-tempered North Devon wares	2	1	17th–18thC	pm		
6021	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm		
6032	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	2		1780+	pm		
6032	BPT 201	C15	Post-medieval unglazed redwares	1		18th–19thC	pm		
6042		A51	Late lustreware	1		19thC	pm		
6042	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		18th-19thC	pm		
6042	BPT 95	B5	Westerwald stoneware	1		17th–18thC	pm		
6042	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	3		18th-19thC	pm		
6042	BPT 112	E	Gravel-tempered North Devon wares	1		17th–18thC	pm		
6042	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	2		late 17th–18thC	pm		
6047	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm		
6047	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm		
6047	BPT 203	A53	Over-glaze polychrome printed porcelain	1		modern/recent	pm		
6054	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits
6054	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	3	1	18thC	pm		
6054	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	2		18thC	pm		
6054	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm		
6054	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm		
6054	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm		
6054	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	3		18thC	pm		
6054	BPT 326	A31c	Factory-made slip-decorated creamware	2		1790s–1840s	pm		
6054	BPT 349	A33	Blue shell-edge pearlware	1		1780–1840s	pm		
6054	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm		
6054	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	1		1740–1800s	pm		
6054	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	1		1740–1800s	pm		
6054	BPT 179	B18	Scratch blue stoneware	1		1740s–70s	pm		
6054	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6054	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	4	1	18thC	pm		
6054	BPT 277	B25	Coloured stonewares	1		19thC	pm		
6054	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		19thC	pm		
6054	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		19thC	pm	1	
6054	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	2	1	19thC +	pm		
6054	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		18th-19thC	pm		
6054	BPT 96	C1	Somerset sgraffito	1		17th-18thC	pm		
6054	BPT 96	C1	Somerset sgraffito	14	1	17th-18thC	pm		
6054	BPT 96	C2	South Somerset all-over slipwares	7		17th-18thC	pm		
6054	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	1		18th-19thC	pm		
6054	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	2		mid 15th-18thC	pm		
6054	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm		
6054	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	3		late 17th–18thC	pm		
6054	BPT 211	MW	Mottled ware	3		18thC	pm		
6054		ROMAN		0					
6061	BPT 349	A17	Under-glaze blue hand-painted pearlware	1		1775–1820s	pm		
6061	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	7		19thC	pm		
6061	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	2		18th-19thC	pm		
6062	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	1		1780+	pm		
6062	BPT 349	A17	Under-glaze blue hand-painted pearlware	3	1	1775–1820s	pm		
6062	BPT 349	A42	Under-glaze band-decorated pearlware	1		19th +	pm		
6062	BPT 349	A4or	Blue-printed pearlware, oriental pattern	6		c1775–1810 +	pm		
6062	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	7	1	18th-19thC	pm		
6062	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	5	1	19thC	pm		
6062	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		18th-19thC	pm		
6062	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	9		18th-19thC	pm		
6062	BPT 112	E	Gravel-tempered North Devon wares	1		17th–18thC	pm		
6062		H2	Decorated redware	1		1760s–1800s	pm		
6069	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm		

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits
6069	BPT 349	A17	Under-glaze blue hand-painted pearlware	2	1	1775–1820s	pm		
6069	BPT 349	A17	Under-glaze blue hand-painted pearlware	1		1775–1820s	pm		
6069	BPT 349	A33	Blue shell-edge pearlware	2	1	1780–1840s	pm		
6069	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	5		1780+	pm		
6069	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	8		1740–1800s	pm		
6069		A52	Brown teapots	2	1	19thC	pm		
6069		A7	Yellow ware	1		19thC	pm		
6069		A7	Yellow ware	1		19thC	pm		
6069	BPT 349	A9	Painted and moulded pearlware	4	1	19thC	pm		
6069	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	4	1	19thC	pm		
6069	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	3	1	18th-19thC	pm		
6070	BPT 349	A4or	Blue-printed pearlware, oriental pattern	1		c1775–1810 +	pm		
6071	BPT 46	U4gl?	Bath A	1		14th-15thC?	medieval		
6071	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm		
6071	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	1		1780+	pm		
6071	BPT 349	A17	Under-glaze blue hand-painted pearlware	3		1775–1820s	pm		
6071	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm		
6071	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	1		1740–1800s	pm		
6071		Redware	Redware	1		18thC	pm		
6072	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm	1	
6088	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	1		1780+	pm		
6088	BPT 179	B19	Press-moulded white stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6088	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6088		H2	Decorated redware	1		1760s–1800s	pm		
6088	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	2	1	late 17th–18thC	pm		
6092	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	3	2	18thC	pm		
6092	BPT 326	A5m	Creamware (decorated)	3		1740s–1770s	pm		
6092	BPT 326	A5m	Creamware (decorated)	2		1740s–1770s	pm		
6092	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	3		18th-19thC	pm		
6092	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	1		18th-19thC	pm		
6116	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	15		17th-18thC	pm		
6116	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	9		18thC	pm		
6116	BPT 326	A16	Tortoiseshell creamware	1		1740s–1760s	pm		
6116		A52	Brown teapots	3	1	19thC	pm		
6116	BPT 326	A5m	Creamware (decorated)	1		1740s–1770s	pm		
6116	BPT 179	B18	Scratch blue stoneware	3	1	1740s–70s	pm		
6116	BPT 179	B19	Press-moulded white stoneware	3		18thC	pm		
6116	BPT 95	B5	Westerwald stoneware	3	2	17th–18thC	pm		
6116	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	2		18th-19thC	pm		
6116	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	15		late 17th–18thC	pm		
6116	0	Verwood	Verwood	5		postmedieval	pm		
6124	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	8	1	18thC	pm		

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits
6124	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	2		1740–1800s	pm		
6124	BPT 286	Frechen	Frechen stoneware	1		16th–18thC	pm		
6124	0	Verwood	Verwood	3	1	postmedieval	pm		
6177	BPT 26	SS	Ham Green jugs	1		12th–mid 13thC	medieval		
6177	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	3		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6177	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	6	1	1780+	pm		
6177	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		17thC	pm		
6177	BPT 96	C2	South Somerset all-over slipwares	2		17th–18thC	pm		
6177	BPT 96	C3	South Somerset trailed slipwares	9		17th–18thC	pm		
6177	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
6177	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	13		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
6177	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	3		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
6177	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
6177	BPT 96	C7?	Somerset plain glazed wares?	1		mid 15th–18thC?	pm		
6177	BPT 93	CistWare	South Glos-type Cistercian Ware	1		16th–17thC	pm		
6177	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm		
6177	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm		
6181	BPT 118	AAA?	Bristol Redcliffe jugs?	1		13th–14thC?	medieval		
6181	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	2		17th–18thC	pm		
6181	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		17th–18thC	pm		
6181	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	6		1740–1800s	pm		
6181	BPT 179	B18	Scratch blue stoneware	1		1740s–70s	pm		
6181	BPT 179	B19	Press-moulded white stoneware	8		18thC	pm		
6181	BPT 277	B28E	Modern English stoneware, mottled glaze	1		17thC	pm		
6181	BPT 96	C1	Somerset sgraffito	1		17th–18thC	pm		
6181	BPT 96	C1	Somerset sgraffito	1		17th–18thC	pm		
6181	BPT 96	C27	Late medieval glazed redwares	1		late medieval	pm		
6181	BPT 96	C3	South Somerset trailed slipwares	1		17th–18thC	pm		
6181	BPT 96	C3	South Somerset trailed slipwares	1		17th–18thC	pm		
6181	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	5		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
6181	BPT 96	C8		2		17thC	pm		
6181	BPT 286	Frechen	Frechen stoneware	1		16th–18thC	pm		
6181	BPT 286	Frechen	Frechen stoneware	1		16th–18thC	pm		
6181	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	4		late 17th–18thC	pm		
6181	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	6		late 17th–18thC	pm		
6181	BPT 311	MM1	Blackwares	1		17th–early 18thC	pm		
6187	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th–13thC	medieval	1	
6187	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm		
6191	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	5		18thC	pm		
6191	BPT 326	A5m	Creamware (decorated)	3	1	1740s–1770s	pm		
6191	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6191	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	2		18th–19thC	pm		

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits	
6191	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	1		18th-19thC	pm			
6191	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
6192	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	9	1	18thC	pm			
6192		A36	Bone china	1		1790s+	pm			
6192	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		18th-19thC	pm			
6192	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	3	2	18th-19thC	pm			
6192	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	1	1	18th-19thC	pm			
6192	BPT 286	Frechen	Frechen stoneware	1		16th-18thC	pm			
6192	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm			
6201	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	2		13th-14thC	medieval			
6201	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
6201	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
6201	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
6201	BPT 26	SS	Ham Green jugs	3		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
6201	BPT 26	SS	Ham Green jugs	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
6201	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	10		late 11th-13thC	medieval			
6201	BPT 46	U4 fine	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC?	medieval			
6201	BPT 96	C27	Late medieval glazed redwares	1		late medieval	pm			
6201	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	3		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
6206	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	1		1780+	pm			
6206	BPT 179	B8	Engine-turned red stoneware	1		18thC	pm			
6206	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	13		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
6206	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm			
6210	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	5		1780+	pm			
6210	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	2		1780+	pm			
6210	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	1		18thC	pm			
6210	BPT 349	A17	Under-glaze blue hand-painted pearlware	1		1775-1820s	pm			
6210	BPT 96	C1	Somerset sgraffito	1		17th-18thC	pm			
6210	BPT 286	Frechen	Frechen stoneware	1		16th-18thC	pm			
6210	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm			
6211	BPT 124	C6	Somerset medieval glazed wares	1		13th-15thC	medieval			
6211	BPT 26	SS/AAA	Ham Green/Redcliffe jugs	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
6211	BPT 46	U4?	Bath A?	2		late 11th-13thC?	medieval			
6217	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	3		17th-18thC	pm			
6217	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	20	1	18thC	pm			
6217	BPT 203	A53	Over-glaze polychrome printed porcelain	7		modern/recent	pm			
6217	BPT 326	A5m	Creamware (decorated)	2		1740s-1770s	pm			
6217	BPT 179	B19	Press-moulded white stoneware	2		18thC	pm			
6217	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	3		18th-19thC	pm			
6217	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	2		18th-19thC	pm			
6217	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	3		late 17th-18thC	pm			
6217	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm			

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits
6232	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm		
6232	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm		
6232	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm		
6233	BPT 46	U4?	Bath A?	1		late 11th-13thC?	medieval		
6233	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	4		17th-18thC	pm		
6233	BPT 99	A1e	Anglo-Netherlands tin glazed wares	1		17thC	pm		
6233	BPT 95	B5	Westerwald stoneware	1		17th-18thC	pm		
6233	BPT 201	C15	Post-medieval unglazed redwares	2		18th-19thC	pm		
6233	BPT 96	C3	South Somerset trailed slipwares	1		17th-18thC	pm		
6233	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	19		mid 15th-18thC	pm		
6233	BPT 96	C8		1		17thC	pm		
6233		H1	Plain redware	1		1720s-1760s	pm		
6233	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm		
6233	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm		
6233	BPT 333	Morisco Ware		1		16th-17thC	pm		
6235	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	1		13th-14thC	medieval		
6235	BPT 96	C1	Somerset sgraffito	1		17th-18thC	pm		
6235	BPT 96	C3	South Somerset trailed slipwares	1		17th-18thC	pm		
6235	BPT 96	C7 silty		2		16th-17thC	pm		
6235	BPT 112	E	Gravel-tempered North Devon wares	1		17th-18thC	pm		
6235	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	4	1	late 17th-18thC	pm		
6239	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	1		1780+	pm		
6239	BPT 349	A24	Grey/black-printed pearlware	1		1790s +	pm		
6239	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	5		1780+	pm		
6239	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm		
6239	BPT 349	A4or	Blue-printed pearlware, oriental pattern	4		c1775-1810 +	pm		
6239	BPT 201	C15	Post-medieval unglazed redwares	1		18th-19thC	pm		
6239	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		16th-17thC	pm	1	
6263	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	2		1780+	pm		
6310	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	10		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6310		unidt		1		med	medieval		
6310		unidt		2	1		medieval		
6316	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6317	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	2		13th-14thC	medieval		
6327		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	2		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6327		med		1		medieval	medieval		
6327	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	6		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6327	BPT 96	C7 silty		1		16th-17thC	pm		
6330	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	2		13th-14thC	medieval		
6330	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval		
6330	BPT 17	SE Wilts	South-East Wiltshire	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits	
6330	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	11		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6330	BPT 46	U4 fine	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC?	medieval	1		
6330		unidt		1			medieval			
6330		unidt		2	1		medieval			
6331		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
6331	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	1		13th–14thC	medieval			
6331	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
6331	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6331	BPT 349	A21	Plain coloured pearlware	3		19thC	pm			
6331	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm			
6331	BPT 96	C1	Somerset sgraffito	1		17th-18thC	pm			
6331	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	1		18th-19thC	pm			
6331	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
6332		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	4		11th-12thC?	medieval			
6332	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	12		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6337	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	3	1	12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
6394	BPT 118	AAA?	Bristol Redcliffe jugs?	1		13th–14thC?	medieval			
6403		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
6403		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	2		11th-12thC?	medieval			
6403	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
6403	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	14		late 11th–13thC	medieval	1		
6411	BPT 349	A17	Under-glaze blue hand-painted pearlware	14	1	1775–1820s	pm			
6411	BPT 326	A45	Over-glazed hand-painted creamware	2	1	1760s–1810s	pm			
6415		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	2		11th-12thC?	medieval			
6415		med jug		1		medieval	medieval			
6415	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	5		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
6415	BPT 96	C8		4		17thC	pm			
6415	BPT 93	CistWare	South Glos-type Cistercian Ware	1		16th-17thC	pm			
6415	BPT 286	Frechen	Frechen stoneware	1		16th–18thC	pm			
6415	BPT 287	Raeren	Raeren stoneware	1		1450–1600	pm			
6431		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
6433		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	10		11th-12thC?	medieval	1		
6433		Lim1		1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6433	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
6433	BPT 17	SE Wilts	South-East Wiltshire	2		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6433	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	20		late 11th–13thC	medieval	3		
6433	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	3		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6434		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	4		11th-12thC?	medieval			
6434	BPT 239	French import?	French import	1		12th-13thC?	medieval			
6434		med cw		3		medieval	medieval			
6434		med cw		1		medieval	medieval			



Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits
6434	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6434	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6439		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6439	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	7		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6440	BPT 17	SE Wilts	South-East Wiltshire	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6440	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6449	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6450	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm		
6450	BPT 203	A12	Plain porcelain	1		18thC+	pm		
6450	BPT 96	C1	Somerset sgraffito	3		17th-18thC	pm		
6450	BPT 201	C15	Post-medieval unglazed redwares	1		18th–19thC	pm		
6450	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	2		18th-19thC	pm		
6450	BPT 96	C3	South Somerset trailed slipwares	1		17th-18thC	pm		
6450	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm		
6450	BPT 112	E	Gravel-tempered North Devon wares	1		17th–18thC	pm		
6450	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	2		late 17th–18thC	pm		
6450		unidt	postmedieval burnt	1			pm		
6457	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6457	BPT 326	A5	Creamware	1		1740–1800s	pm		
6463		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	6	1	11th-12thC?	medieval		
6464	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2	1	late 11th–13thC	medieval	1	
6468		reg import?		1		medieval	medieval		
6468	BPT 17	SE Wilts	South-East Wiltshire	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6468	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	11		late 11th–13thC	medieval	2	
6469		Lim1		2		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6469	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	11		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6470		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	3		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6470	BPT 124	C6	Somerset medieval glazed wares	1		13th-15thC	medieval		
6470	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	25		late 11th–13thC	medieval	3	
6471		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	2		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6471		Lim1		1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6471	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	10		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6472	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	1		13th–14thC	medieval		
6472	BPT 239	French import	French import	1		12th-13thC?	medieval		
6472		Lim1		3		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6472	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	9		late 11th–13thC	medieval	2	
6473		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6473	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	9		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6474		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval	1	
6474		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6474	0	Laverstock?	Laverstock-type jugs	3	1	13th-14thC	medieval		

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits
6474		Lim1		1		late 11th–13thC	medieval	1	
6474		med6		1		medieval	medieval		
6474	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	5		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6474	BPT 46	U4 fine	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC?	medieval		
6474	BPT 46	U4?	Bath A?	2		late 11th–13thC?	medieval		
6475		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	2	1	11th–12thC?	medieval	draw?	
6475	BPT 239	French import	French import	1		12th–13thC?	medieval		
6475	BPT 26	SS	Ham Green jugs	1		12th–mid 13thC	medieval		
6475	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6488	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6488	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	2		1780+	pm		
6488	BPT 349	A4or	Blue-printed pearlware, oriental pattern	4		c1775–1810 +	pm		
6488		A7	Yellow ware	1		19thC	pm		
6488	BPT 212	B14	London/Nottingham-type stoneware	3		18thC	pm		
6488	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	1		19thC	pm		
6488	BPT 201	C15	Post-medieval unglazed redwares	1		18th–19thC	pm		
6488	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	2		18th–19thC	pm		
6488	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	4		late 17th–18thC	pm		
6489	0	Laverstock?	Laverstock-type jugs	1		13th–14thC	medieval		
6489		Lim1		1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6489	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	4		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6489	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	1		18th–19thC	pm		
6491	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6491	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	3		1780+	pm		
6491	BPT 349	A25	Mauve-printed pearlware	1		1820s +	pm		
6491	BPT 349	A32	Pink-printed pearlware	2	1	1820s +	pm		
6491	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	2		1780+	pm		
6491	BPT 349	A4or	Blue-printed pearlware, oriental pattern	1		c1775–1810 +	pm		
6491	BPT 349	A50	Multicolour-printed pearlware	1		1830s–1880s	pm		
6491	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6491	BPT 201	C15	Post-medieval unglazed redwares	1		18th–19thC	pm	1	
6491	BPT 201	C15	Post-medieval unglazed redwares	1		18th–19thC	pm		
6498		A36	Bone china	1		1790s +	pm		
6498	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	2		1780+	pm		
6506		med3		1		medieval	medieval		
6519	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	4		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
6519	BPT 112	E	Gravel-tempered North Devon wares	2		17th–18thC	pm		
6537		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	2		11th–12thC?	medieval		
6537		Lim1		4	1	late 11th–13thC	medieval	1	
6544	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6555	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		17th–18thC	pm		

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits
6555	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6555	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6555	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	1		18th-19thC	pm		
6555	BPT 96	C3	South Somerset trailed slipwares	1		17th-18thC	pm		
6555	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	4	1	mid 15th-18thC	pm	draw?	
6555	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	3		mid 15th-18thC	pm		
6555	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm		
6555	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	2		late 17th-18thC	pm		
6560		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6563		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	2	1	11th-12thC?	medieval	1	
6565	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	4		13th-14thC	medieval		
6565		med cw		1		medieval	medieval		
6565	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	2		12th-mid 13thC	medieval		
6565	BPT 18	NW Wilts- type early	North-west Wiltshire	3	1	12th-mid 13thC	medieval		
6565	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	4	1	late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6572	BPT 32	Ham Gr cw	Ham Green coarsewares	1		12th-13thC	medieval		
6572	BPT 26	SS?	Ham Green jug?	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval		
6572	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	5		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6575		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6575		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6579	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	3		12th-mid 13thC	medieval		
6579	0	Nash Hill?	Nash Hill?	1		13th-14thC	medieval		
6579	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	5		late 11th-13thC	medieval	1	
6586		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6586	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6601	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6603		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	3		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6603	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6605		Lim1		1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6605	BPT 203	A12	Plain porcelain	1		18thC+	pm		
6605	BPT 179	B23	Plain dipped stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6618	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6624		Lim1		1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6624	BPT 18	NW Wilts wheel made	North-west Wiltshire	1		14th-15thC	medieval	1	
6624	BPT 17	SE Wilts?	South-East Wiltshire?	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6624	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		16thC	pm		
6629	BPT 118	AAA late	Bristol Redcliffe late jugs	1		14th-15thC	medieval		
6630	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	7	1	late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6633	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	4		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6651	BPT 277	B28	Bristol stoneware	1		19thC	pm		
6653	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm		

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits	
6653	BPT 203	A12	Plain porcelain	2		18thC+	pm			
6653	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	1		1780+	pm			
6653	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	1		18thC	pm			
6653	0	A15	Chinese porcelain	1		18thC	pm			
6653	BPT 349	A17	Under-glaze blue hand-painted pearlware	1		1775–1820s	pm			
6653	BPT 349	A33	Blue shell-edge pearlware	1		1780–1840s	pm			
6653		A36	Bone china	1		1790s +	pm			
6653	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	5		1780+	pm			
6653		A52	Brown teapots	1		19thC	pm			
6653	BPT 326	A5m	Creamware (decorated)	34		1740s–1770s	pm			
6653	BPT 179	B19	Press-moulded white stoneware	9		18thC	pm			
6653	BPT 95	B5	Westerwald stoneware	1		17th–18thC	pm			
6653	BPT 96	C2	South Somerset all-over slipwares	2	1	17th-18thC	pm			
6653		H2	Decorated redware	1		1760s–1800s	pm			
6653	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	3		late 17th–18thC	pm			
6653	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	4	1	late 17th–18thC	pm			
6673	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm			
6673	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	2	1	17thC	pm			
6673	BPT 95	B5	Westerwald stoneware	3	1?	1688-1702	pm			sf34
6673	BPT 201	C15	Post-medieval unglazed redwares	1		18th–19thC	pm			
6673	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		16th-17thC	pm			
6673	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm			
6684	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6685		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
6685	BPT 26	SS	Ham Green jugs	1		12th–mid 13thC	medieval			
6685	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	4		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6686	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	4		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6693		A20	Heavy yellow ware	18	1	1850s +	pm			
6701	BPT 326	A5m	Creamware (decorated)	3		1740s–1770s	pm			
6701	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm			
6710	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		18thC	pm			
6712	BPT 118	AAA late	Bristol Redcliffe late jugs	1		14th-15thC	medieval			
6714	BPT 96	C27	Late medieval glazed redwares	1		late medieval	pm			
6714	BPT 286	Frechen	Frechen stoneware	1		16th–18thC	pm			
6721		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
6733	BPT 96	C2	South Somerset all-over slipwares	1		17th-18thC	pm			
6733	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	1		18th-19thC	pm			
6735	BPT 124	C6	Somerset medieval glazed wares	1		13th-15thC	medieval			
6735	BPT 96	C1	Somerset sgraffito	1		17thC	pm			
6735	BPT 96	C2	South Somerset all-over slipwares	2		17th-18thC	pm			
6736	BPT 286	Frechen	Frechen stoneware	1		16th–18thC	pm			
6737	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	2		18thC	pm			

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits
6737	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6739	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm		
6742	BPT 326	A5m	Creamware (decorated)	1		1740s–1770s	pm		
6743		med		1		medieval	medieval		
6743		med 2		1		medieval	medieval		
6744	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		12thC	medieval		
6745		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th–12thC?	medieval		
6746		Lim1		1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6747	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	1		17th–18thC	pm		
6762	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	4		1780+	pm		
6762	BPT 349	A17	Under-glaze blue hand-painted pearlware	1		1775–1820s	pm		
6762	BPT 203	A22	Over-glaze painted porcelain (English)	1		1760s +	pm		
6762	BPT 349	A33	Blue shell-edge pearlware	0		1780–1840s	pm		
6762	BPT 349	A33	Blue shell-edge pearlware	3	1	1780–1840s	pm		
6762		A36	Bone china	0		1790s +	pm		
6762	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	23		1780+	pm		
6762	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	12		1780+	pm		
6762	BPT 203	A53	Over-glaze polychrome printed porcelain	0		modern/recent	pm		
6762	BPT 349	A8	Sponged blue pearlware	1		1830s +	pm		
6762	BPT 277	B28	Modern English stoneware	0		18th–19thC	pm		
6764	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6768	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6768		A36	Bone china	1		1790s +	pm		
6768	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm		
6768	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm		
6768		A7	Yellow ware	2		19thC	pm		
6769	BPT 349	A11	Pearlware: under-gl hand-painted, polychrome	1		1760s–1810s	pm		
6769	BPT 349	A14	Plain pearlware	2		1780+	pm		
6769	BPT 349	A4or	Blue-printed pearlware, oriental pattern	1		c1775–1810 +	pm		
6770	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm		
6770	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	2		18thC	pm		
6770	BPT 96	C3	South Somerset trailed slipwares	1		17th–18thC	pm		
6778	BPT 286	Frechen	Frechen stoneware	1		16th–18thC	pm		
6791	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	2		13th–14thC	medieval		
6791	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th–mid 13thC	medieval		
6791	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th–mid 13thC	medieval		
6791	BPT 26	SS	Ham Green jugs	1		12th–mid 13thC	medieval		
6791	BPT 182	Tudor Green	Tudor Green	1		Mid 15th–mid 16thC	medieval	1	
6791	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th–18thC	pm		
6792	0	Laverstock?	Laverstock-type jugs	1		13th–14thC	medieval		
6792		Lim1		1		late 11th–13thC	medieval		
6792	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	5		late 11th–13thC	medieval	1	

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits
6809	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm		
6809	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		16th-17thC	pm		
6809	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th-18thC	pm		
6831		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6831	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6831	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	3		late 11th-13thC	medieval	1	
6832		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval	1	
6837	BPT 124	C6	Somerset medieval glazed wares	1		13th-15thC	medieval		
6837	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	4	1	16th-17thC	pm		
6837		ROMAN		0					
6840	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6843		Lim1		1		late 11th-13thC	medieval	1	
6847	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	3		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6853		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6853	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6856	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6865	BPT 118	AAA	Bristol Redcliffe jugs	2		13th-14thC	medieval		
6865	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval		
6865	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6865	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		16th-17thC	pm		
6870	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		16th-17thC	pm		
6873	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	3		16th-17thC	pm		
6884	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6888	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6890		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	3		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6890	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6892		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6892		Lim1		6		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6903	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval		
6903	BPT 179	B15	Ralph Shaw stoneware	7	1	18thC	pm		
6905	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	3		mid 15th-18thC	pm		
6906	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	5		late 11th-13thC	medieval		
6907		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6907		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	2		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6908		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval		
6908	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	4	1	late 11th-13thC	medieval	1	
6942	BPT 124	C6	Somerset medieval glazed wares	1		13th-15thC	medieval		
6942	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		16th-17thC	pm		
6943	BPT 96	C3	South Somerset trailed slipwares	1		17th-18thC	pm		
6943	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		16th-17thC	pm		
6943	BPT 286	Frechen	Frechen stoneware	1		16th-18thC	pm		
6943	BPT 286	Frechen	Frechen stoneware	3	1	16th-18thC	pm		

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits	
6944	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6948	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6952		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
6959	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6960	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
6963		Lim1		1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6970		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
6972	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6975	BPT 124	C6	Somerset medieval glazed wares	1		13th-15thC	medieval			
6975		unidt		1			medieval			
6976	BPT 18	NW Wilts	North-west Wiltshire	1		12th-mid 13thC	medieval			
6976	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6976	BPT 46	U4 fine	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC?	medieval			
6977		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
6977		Lim1		1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6981	BPT 17	SE Wilts	South-East Wiltshire	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
6981	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
7002	BPT 95	B5	Westerwald stoneware	2	1	1702-14 (+)	pm			
7008	BPT 96	C3	South Somerset trailed slipwares	2		17th-18thC	pm			
7008	BPT 96	C3	South Somerset trailed slipwares	3		17th-18thC	pm			
7008	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
7008	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
7018		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
7018		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval		7058?	
7018		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	8		11th-12thC?	medieval			
7018	BPT 239	French import?	French import	1		12th-13thC?	medieval			?
7018		Lim1		4		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
7018	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	28		late 11th–13thC	medieval	1		
7018	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
7018	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	8		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
7018		unidt	medieval?	1		medieval?				
7020		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	4	1	11th-12thC?	medieval			
7022	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
7024	BPT 26	SS	Ham Green jugs	1		12th–mid 13thC	medieval			
7026		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
7028		ROMAN		0						
7031		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	3	1	11th-12thC?	medieval	1		
7033		med cw		2		medieval	medieval			
7033	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
7035		AA1	Early medieval coarseware	2	1	11th-12thC?	medieval	1		
7035	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	6		late 11th–13thC	medieval			

Context	BPT	AG Sub-fabric	Name	No.	NV	Date	PERIOD	Rims	xfits	
7035	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	2		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
7044	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
7058		AA2	Early medieval coarseware	1		11th-12thC?	medieval			
7065	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm			
7077	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
7078	BPT 239	French import	French import	2		12th-13thC?	medieval			
7078	BPT 46	U4	Bath A	1		late 11th–13thC	medieval			
7094	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
7096	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	2		17th-18thC	pm			
7096	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
7096	BPT 100	M	Bristol/Staffs press-moulded flat slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm			
70002	BPT 99	A1	English delftware	4	1	18thC	pm			
<6065>	BPT 179	B19	Press-moulded white stoneware	1		18thC	pm			
<6065>	BPT 179	B22	Plain white stoneware	1		18thC	pm			
<6065>	BPT 96	C7	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		mid 15th-18thC	pm			
<6065>	BPT 100	KK	Bristol/Staffs hollow slipwares	1		late 17th–18thC	pm			
<6112>	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	2		1780+	pm			
<6112>	BPT 349	A8	Sponged blue pearlware	1		1830s +	pm			
<6399>	BPT336	C20	Modern redwares	5	1	18th-19thC	pm			
<6802>	BPT 96	C7 silty	Somerset plain glazed wares	1		16th-17thC	pm			
1000 <1>	BPT 349	A21	Plain coloured pearlware	1		19thC	pm			
1000 <1>	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	1		1780+	pm			
U/S	BPT 349	A4	Blue-printed pearlware	4	1	1780+	pm			



## APPENDIX 5: COINS AND TOKENS BY KATIE MARSDEN

A total of 21 coins, one jetton and two lead tokens was recorded from 14 deposits or as unstratified finds). Two among the coins were of silver and 19 (together with the one jetton) copper alloy. Recording for the purposes of this assessment was direct to an MS Access database and preliminary identifications are given in Table 5.1. The condition of this group is in general poor, with the majority of coins not fully identifiable due to the effects of corrosion. X-radiography was undertaken for this group (Plates K16/428-439) although this proved to be of little assistance for identification purposes.

A single Roman coin, Ra. 8, was recorded from evaluation deposit 1094. It is a *nummus* of 4th century date; further identification is not possible at this stage due to corrosion. The majority of coins identifiable to ruler straddle the later post-medieval and modern periods. The earliest identified coin is a halfpenny of William III of the period c. 1695–1701 and the latest is a halfpenny of Edward VII, dated 1905. The remaining 11 coins fall within this range, with the majority of those identifiable belonging to the later 18th and early 19th centuries (Table 5.1).

The single Nuremburg jetton, Ra. 24 recorded from buried soil layer 6177, is issued by Wulf Laufer between 1554 and 1601 AD. It is of Mitchener no. 1673 type (Mitchener 1988).

Two uniface tokens, Ras. 36 and 38, were recorded from garden soil deposit 6907 and deposit 8001 respectively. Ra. 36 is a Powell class 14 and bears a raised design of a central dividing line with two pellets on either side. A second dividing line is probably very faint which would have created a cross and pellet design to mimic medieval coins. Ra. 38 is a Powell class 11 (tavern implements) featuring a flask or bottle. Lead tokens are generally in use between the late medieval and post-medieval periods (Powell 2005).

### Statement of Potential and Recommendations for Further Analysis

The coin group is in general poorly preserved and fullest identification is possible only for a proportion. The group does however provide precise date markers useful for the interpretation and phasing of the site. The cleaning of selected coins is recommended where detail surviving below corrosion is indicated by x-radiography (Table 5.1). A coin list including details of site phasing, issue date (or range) and classification where apparent should be produced for publication. The two lead tokens should be photographed and described for publication.

### Summary

Coin list/catalogue

1 day (FO)

Illustration (tokens)

0.5 day (SI)

Conservation (cleaning)

Fee (Conservator)

### *References*

Mitchener, M. 1988. *Jetons, Medalets and Tokens; the Medieval Period and Nuremburg vol. 1*.  
London, Seaby

Powell, D. 2005. 'David Powell on his Classification System' *Leaden Tokens Telegraph* Issue 1

Table 5.1: Coins and jettons summary

Context	Material	Ra.	Type	Classification	Period	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Comment	Recommendations
0	Copper alloy	0	Coin	?halfpenny	-	1	8	George III Hibernia (1766-1782)	
1094	Copper alloy	8	Coin	Nummus	-	1	3	Standing figure reverse	Cleaning, illustration
6002	Copper alloy	0	Coin	halfpenny	5	1	13	1799; George III. S: 3778	
6030	Copper alloy	0	Coin	farthing	4	1	4	1754; George II. S: 3722	
6032	Copper alloy	4	Coin	?halfpenny	5	1	9		
6032	Copper alloy	0	Coin	uncertain	5	1	5		
6092	Copper alloy	0	Coin	uncertain	5	1	7	unid.	
6177	Copper alloy	24	jetton	M: 1673	4	1	1	1554-1601; Wulf Laufer	illustration
6210	Copper alloy	0	Coin	farthing	5	1	1	Coin cut in half	
6261	Copper alloy	0	Coin	halfpenny	5	1	5	1862; Victoria	
6261	Copper alloy	0	Coin	Farthing	5	1	5	1773; George III. S: 3775	
6264	Copper alloy	0	Coin	halfpenny	5	1	5	1905; Edward VII. S: 3991	
6313	Copper alloy	0	Coin	halfpenny	5	1	9		
6313	Copper alloy	0	Coin	farthing	5	1	4		
6387	Copper alloy	28	Coin	uncertain	4	1	5		Cleaning
6393	Copper alloy	0	Coin	halfpenny	5	1	7	1775; George III. S: 3774	
6393	Copper alloy	0	Coin	?halfpenny	5	1	10		
6393	Copper alloy	0	Coin	?halfpenny	5	1	8		
6488	Copper alloy	0	Coin	halfpenny	5	1	9	George III Hibernia (1766-1782)	
6488	Copper alloy	0	Coin	halfpenny?	5	1	9		
6762	Silver	0	Coin	shilling	5	1	4	181-; George III. S: 3790	
6762	Silver	0	Coin	shilling	5	1	5	George III. S: 3790	

## **APPENDIX 6: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE AND KILN MATERIAL BY MAREK LEWCUN**

### *Introduction*

The Saw Close excavation produced a significant quantity of clay tobacco pipes, together with fragments of demolished kiln and various items of kiln furniture. The pipes and kiln material have been examined in order to assess their significance and their potential for further work. In considering this potential, due regard was given to the needs of site interpretation and with reference to work already published on similar material both regionally and nationally. The method of study and results are the subject of this report. The pipes and other items from within the footprint of No. 10 Bridewell Lane were found in exceptionally rare circumstances. Whereas the floor of the house fronting the lane, presumably floorboards on joists, had long since gone, the floors and stubs of walls in the workshop to the rear survived intact. The two kilns at the back of the property, next to Saw Close, were countersunk and survived to a height of around 1.45m between the floors of the flues and the tops of the surrounding walls.

### *Methodology*

The pipes were all examined and dates assigned to each based on currently available information, with close dates being applicable to those with makers' marks and wider date brackets to those without. The pipes from dump deposit 6005 and pipe kiln infill 6078 were treated differently: they were separated out by general form and then mould type, and the pipes from infill 6078 were bagged by mould form in order to assist any future work and research. The kiln material was examined in a similar method, with due attention paid to the presence of any unusual items, and is described in this report using the terminology and typology as given in the definitive kiln study by Dr. Allan Peacey (Peacey 1996). The bowls from infill 6078 were all washed with a hosepipe fitted with a spray nozzle. The results of this method made clear not only the basic types of bowl, but also enabled identification of minor blemishes on the bowls which would enable differentiation between individual moulds within each type. The best examples of each mould form were then extracted for archiving, with more than one in a number of cases, so that specimens displaying firing imperfections would be included.

### *Quantification*

The pipe assemblage comprised a total of 270 fragments, of which 68 came from fill 6078 and the remainder from 58 other contexts, plus three from unstratified material. Makers' marks appeared on 45 of the pipes in fill 6078 and on 52 of those in other contexts. The pipes in fill 6078 comprised specimens of each mould type, and were selected from a total of 1,894 excavated bowls.

### *Date ranges*

The earliest pipe was an unstamped bowl from the Bath or Bristol area dating to around 1620–1640 (buried soil layer 6177). Next earliest were a bowl stamped with the initials WC from Bristol (layer 6181) and a bowl stamped with the name of Thomas Hunt of Norton St Philip (fill 6936 of pit 6937),

both dating to c. 1630–1650. The remainder of the marked pipes were spread out over the period between 1640 and 1877, while unmarked stems with narrow boreholes have been given broad date bracket up to 1900, although realistically none are likely to date after the Bridewell Lane remodeling of 1859–1860.

#### *The dates of the pipes by context*

The contexts producing pipes were listed in numerical order (Table 6.1) along with the dates of the pipes for each context and brief details of the pipes themselves. Dump deposit 6005 and pipe kiln infill 6078 will be discussed in more detail. Joining fragments of pipe with either old or more recent breaks have been treated as one item, while the term ‘bowl’ indicates complete or largely complete bowls. Where only the heel or spur of a bowl is present, it is made clear in the catalogue Table 6.1. In the case of stamps involving more than one line of text, the breaks between the lines are indicated by a forward stroke. In the case of embossed spurs, the initials are given as left and right respectively, separated by a forward stroke.

#### *The sources of the pipes and makers*

The pipes predating 1700 were quite typical for a group in Bath, with almost all of the pipes coming from either Bath itself or from Norton St Philip, an important manufacturing centre 11km to the south. The presence of a small number of pipes from Bristol, the dates for which are taken from the work by Price (Price 2009, 1263–73; 2225–8), was again typical of assemblages of this period from Bath. The pipes of 18th century date were probably all from Bath, with pipes by Robert Carpenter featuring prominently in the first half of the period. From 1780, when Joseph Smith opened his factory on the site, the pipes were almost exclusively from the Bridewell Lane factory, the largest groups coming from dump 6005 and fill 6078.

#### *Deposits 6005 and 6078*

Deposits 6005 and 6078 contained the largest quantities of pipes in the assemblage and were excavated from within the footprint of the pipe factory itself. Those in fill 6005 were found on the floor of the trimming room and were associated with raw pipeclay, while those in deposit 6078 came from the infilling of the kilns and adjacent coal cellars. All complete or largely complete bowls were collected at the point of excavation in fill 6078, and this enabled a reliable analysis of the material and the background to its deposition. In total 1,894 bowls were cleaned and checked from fill 6078, from which specimens of each mould type were selected for archiving. Time constraints prevented the checking of the many hundreds of other bowl fragments observed during the excavation of the deposit, although it is unlikely that it would have been possible to identify any mould forms additional to those already represented amongst the more complete bowls described here. The majority of the pipes had deposits of soot on the surface and inner face of the bowls: these were probably the result of poor firing and not suitable for sale. Some may have broken during unloading from the kiln or during packaging. A small number of the bowls displayed transverse ‘squatting’, whereby the pipes were either not sufficiently hardened before being loaded into the kiln, or due to overloading, the

weight of the upper pipes on each tier weighed down and squashed those below them on the peripheral shelves below, prior to firing. A total of 18.2kg of bowls was recovered from infill 6078, of which 1.2kg (6.59%) was selected for archiving.

The pipes from fill 6078 were significant in that they illustrated how many moulds were being used by Joseph Sants, who left the Bridewell Lane property in 1851 and moved the business into new premises in Milk Street. There were six moulds of a plain form with the initials JS embossed on the spur and six similarly initialed forms, but with leaves along the mould seams. There were 13 plain forms which did not include any maker's initials on the spur, but four of these forms were found with examples of two different stamps on the back of the bowl, each with SANTS BATH in a circular frame but with different symbols at the centre. Of the pipes without the Sants name or initials, there were four forms of ribbed bowls and four with leaves along the seams.

A small number of pipes in 6078 bore the initials of other makers. The most common of these were the initials WG. The original maker has yet not been identified, but with 39 examples being observed in the deposit it is clear that Sants had acquired the mould at some point. There were 10 pipes with the initials of Abraham Jones and one by his son Thomas Jones, who operated a rival factory in Avon Street. The presence of pipes with the initials of Thomas Jones, found both in the evaluation of 2011 and the main excavation of the kilns in 2015, indicated that the deposit must have been made after August 1855 (Lewcun 1994, 135). Documentary evidence shows that it was deposited prior to the early months of 1859, when the house and workshop were demolished to make way for the construction of the school and its playground (Bath Archives: Minutes of the Borough Property Committee). The post-1855 date is significant, as it raises the possibility that the pipes were not made on the Bridewell Lane site, which Sants is known to have vacated in 1851, but had in fact been brought in from the Milk Street premises and used to fill in the kilns prior to Blue Coat School laying out the playground. Although the Bath Corporation's Borough Property Committee described the house on Bridewell Lane as being as in a 'ruinous and disrespectable state' in 1858 and 'in so dilapidated a state' in 1859, it is remotely possible that the workshop behind the house, accessible from Saw Close, was still in use, and that Sants was still using the kilns.

The pipes from the individual moulds represented in fill 6078 have been ascribed codes in order to classify the various types. These are as follows:

JSP: Plain bowls with initials JS embossed on spur. Six types, JSP1 to JSP6.

JSL: Bowls with leaves on the mould seams and initials JS embossed on spur. Six types, JSL1 to JSL6.

SB: Plain bowls with SANTS BATH stamped on the back, six types, SB1A to SB1C and SB2A to SB2C.

L: Bowls with leaves along the mould seams. No maker's mark. Four types, L1 to L4.

P: Plain bowls with no decoration or maker's mark. Thirteen types, P1 to P13.

R: Ribbed bowls, one with initials TD on spur. Four types, R1 to R4.

The bowls from deposits 6005 and 6078 are noticeably smaller than those in the kiln waste deposits found at Lower Bristol Road (Lewcun 1984, 125–46), below Kingston Road (Barber *et al.* 2015, 193) and behind Bath Spa railway station (Lewcun, in prep.), evidence from which suggests that the majority of the moulds for the Bridewell Lane pipes went out of use and were replaced not long after 1859. No stems with the Sants name stamped on them were observed in either fill 6005 or 6078, this stamp only occurs in later kiln waste groups. Many tips of stems, or mouth-pieces, were observed during the excavation, almost all of which were unglazed. Two specimens of the unglazed style were archived, together with single examples of the three shades of the green lead-glazed form which were seen in only very small quantities.

### **Bowls of note**

There were two bowls in the assemblage which are scarce and are, therefore, worthy of note. One featured the Royal Arms of the house of Hanover and was recovered from levelling layer 6450. Although similar pipes appear across England, they are rare finds and this example has been produced from a finely etched mould which is known to have been used in Bristol (Brown collection). From the style of the spur and other characteristics (Atkinson and Oswald, 1980) the bowl dates between 1750 and 1780, perhaps closer to 1780. The second, from deposit 6110, shows a Bacchanalian scene on the back of the bowl, featuring a cherub astride a barrel, with a bottle in one hand and glass in the other. This pipe, with the initials IS on the spur, was probably made by Jeremiah Smith, who in 1777 was the surety on the alehouse keeper's license granted for the Bottle and Glass public house in St James's Street, Bath (Lewcun 1994, 133). A third pipe which should be mentioned here was the kiln waste bowl from deposit 6375, the make-up for the floor of the cellar of No. 9 Bridewell Lane. Although unmarked, the bowl was a recognised product of one of the moulds of Robert Carpenter, who was a pipe maker in Southgate Street, Bath (Barber *et al.* 2015, 191) and was probably amongst imported material.

### **Kiln material**

The kiln material came from 15 contexts (Tables 6.3 and 6.4), all but two of which were within the pipe factory. The two exceptions are the fragments of scorched brick from fill 6433 of pit/ditch 6426 and fill 6503 of pit 6504; whether or not these have any connection with pipe manufacture could not be determined. The material was all derived from the operation of a kiln or kilns. Derived from the kiln itself were firebricks from Stourbridge which would have lined the flue. From the muffle, which was housed within the outer kiln structure, was a variety of material. In addition to fragments of muffle wall,

there were various items of kiln furniture. In infill 6078 were numerous items of furniture, which together would have been periodically rebuilt as the inner structure of the muffle. These consisted of props which would have extended up the centre of the muffle, each separated from the other by buns on which the tips or mouth-pieces of the pipes would have rested, the props and buns being originally bonded by circular wads of pipeclay. Extending from the buns, the bowls of the pipes would have rested on tiers of peripheral shelves on the muffle wall, and there were a number of examples of these. The two iron bars in deposit 6136 were found just in front of the entrance to the flue of the western and more complete of the kilns (6170), and probably related to the flue doorway structure.

### **Summary, conclusions and scope for further study**

The clay pipes from Saw Close, specifically those from within the footprint of No. 10 Bridewell Lane, together with the kiln material and particularly the kiln furniture, are particularly significant. Peacey (2009, 14–5) stated that there is evidence of the use of kiln muffles at 88 locations in the British Isles, seven of them in Somerset. However, in Somerset at least, these relate only to the chance discovery of material related to the manufacture of pipes and not to the actual kilns or workshops. It does not appear that any of the few known kilns structures and workshops in Britain have survived to such an extent as those at Saw Close, and none have been excavated as thoroughly or in such detail. The deposition of the pipes in infill 6078 (Plot 10) can be closely dated to a point between August 1855 and the early months of 1859. Whether the pipes were brought from Joseph Sants's factory in Milk Street to be used as landfill, or they derived from Sants manufacturing pipes at Bridewell Lane as late as 1858, is not clear. Regardless of source, they are an important group and merit publication.

There is scope for further study of the kiln and kiln furniture prior to final reporting. The kiln muffle would benefit from comparison to similar material which was excavated at Bellott's Hospital, Bath in 1998, where it had been used to fill a disused cellar in 1859 (Lewcun 1999, 4–5), to see if there are any close parallels between them. Research will be undertaken to investigate exactly how unique is the context or structural environment from which the Bridewell Lane pipes and kiln material have come. The number of moulds which have been demonstrated to have been in use is also worthy of enquiry, with regards to how this compares to assemblages from any other factories or kiln waste dumps of a similar date. The bowls excavated from the western kiln (6070) in 2015 would need to be compared to those recovered from the eastern kiln (6071) during the evaluation in 2011, in order to check the exact number of moulds represented at the Saw Close excavation.

Illustration is recommended of up to 15 clay pipe bowls from deposit 6078, to include the following: one example of type JSP; one example of type JSL; one example of each of the two different SANTS BATH stamps on the back of the bowl; two examples of the type P bowls (perhaps the smallest and largest bowls); one of each of the AJ, TJ and WG; one example of each of the IS bowls (those which just have IS on the spur and those which have the initials JC added to the body of the bowl). In addition: the Hanoverian arms pipe from levelling layer 6450 (Plot 7); and the bowl with the Bacchanalian scene from deposit 6110 (Plot 10).



**Further work**

Analysis of comparable material (including that from Bellott's Hospital) and publication report      FEE (Marek Lewcun)

Illustration of up to 15 clay pipe bowls      5 days (SI)

Table 6.1. Catalogue of pipes

Context	Date	Count	Description
6000	1700-1710	1	Stem stamped RICH/GREEN/LAND, with spur of bowl
6002	1850-1860	1	Bowl, spur missing
6005	1851-1859	1	Bowl with initials A/J on spur
	1851-1859	2	Bowls with initials W/G on spur
	1851-1859	3	Bowls with initials J/S on spur
	1851-1859	12	Bowls with initials J/S on spur and leaves on seams
	1851-1859	3	Bowls with SANTS/BATH stamped on back
	1851-1859	4	Bowls, plain
	1851-1859	2	Bowls with leaves on seams
	1851-1859	1	Bowl with ribbed decoration
	1851-1859	6	Tips/mouth-pieces (One unglazed, one red-glazed, four green-glazed)
	6019	1810-1860	1
6021	1780-1810	1	Bowl with faint initials I/S on spur
	1810-1830	1	Bowl with initials I/S on spur and small initials JC on upper left side
	1810-1830	1	Bowl, with small initials JC embossed on upper left side. Spur broken
6032	1850-1860	1	Bowl
	1855-1859	1	Bowl with initials T/J on spur
6054	1700-1740	1	Bowl
	1810-1830	1	Bowl with small initials JC embossed on upper left side; spur broken
6062	1780-1810	2	Bowls, with initials I/S on spur
	1810-1830	1	Bowl, with small initials JC embossed on upper left side
	1810-1830	1	Bowl with large initials JC embossed on left side
6069	1810-1840	4	Bowls, of which three are from the same mould
6077	1810-1830	1	Bowl
	1836-1855	1	Bowl, with initials AJ on spur
6078	1780-1810	2	Bowls with initials I/S on spur
	1836-1855	1	Bowl with initials A/J on spur
	1851-1859	11	Bowls with initials J/S on spur
	1851-1859	10	Bowls with initials J/S on spur and leaves on seams
	1851-1859	18	Bowls with SANTS/BATH stamped on back
	1851-1859	13	Bowls, plain
	1851-1859	1	Bowl, plain, filled with fired pipeclay, derived from kiln muffle
	1851-1859	3	Bowls with leaves on seams
	1851-1859	5	Bowls with ribbed decoration
	1851-1859	1	Bowl with ribbed decoration, with initials T/D on spur
1851-1859	2	Bowls with initials W/G on spur, one transverse	

			squatted
	1851-1859	5	Tips/mouth-pieces (two unglazed, three green-glazed)
	1851-1859	1	Long curved stem
	1851-1859	1	Pipeclay marble
	1855-1859	1	Bowl with initials T/J on spur
6088	1810-1830	1	Bowl with initials I/S on spur. Mould would have carried initials JC on missing upper left side of bowl
	1810-1830	1	Bowl with initials JC on upper left side
	1810-1840	3	Bowls
	1810-1860	1	Fragment of bowl with crude ribbed decoration
6110	1620-1700	1	Stem
	1750-1900	5	Stems
	1770-1780	1	Bowl with Bacchanalian scene moulded on the back, depicting a cherub astride a barrel, with a bottle in one hand and glass in the other
	1780-1810	1	Bowl, lower half only, with initials I/S on spur
6116	1750-1800	1	Bowl
6133	1835-1860	2	Bowls with initials J/S on spur
	1835-1860	2	Bowls with initials J/S on spur and leaves on seams
6134	1780-1810	1	Bowl, with initials I/S on spur
	1780-1830	1	Spur of bowl with initials I/S on spur
	1810-1830	1	Bowl with initials I/S on spur and Initials JC on upper left side
	1851-1859	1	Bowl with SANTS BATH stamped on the back
	1851-1859	1	Bowl with initials J/S on spur
	1851-1859	3	Bowl with initials J/S on spur and leaves on seams
	1851-1859	1	Bowl with leaves on mould seams
	1851-1859	3	Bowls
6135	1851-1860	1	Bowl
	1851-1859	1	Bowl with initials J/S on spur
6136	1851-1859	1	Bowl with initials J/S on spur
	1851-1859	3	Bowl with initials J/S on spur and leaves on seams
6145	1851-1860	1	Bowl
	1851-1860	1	Bowl, filled and encrusted with fired clay, derived from kiln muffle
	1851-1860	1	Bowl with initials J/S on spur
6146	1851-1860	1	Bowl, vitrified, with initials J/S on spur and leaves on seams
	1851-1860	1	Bowl displaying transverse squatting, with initials J/S on spur and leaves on seams
6165	1810-1850	1	Bowl
6166	1810-1850	2	Unmarked spurs
6177	1620-1640	1	Bowl
	1640-1660	1	Bowl

6181	1630-1650	1	Bowl, stamped WC on heel
	1640-1670	1	Bowl, stamped THO/MAS/HVNT on heel
6210	1690-1700	1	Stem, stamped RICH/GREEN/LAND
6232	1694-1739	1	Incomplete bowl, with stem stamped RO/CARP/ENTER/BATH
6233	1670-1690	1	Bowl, stamped RG below a fleur-de-lis on the heel
	1685-1740	1	Bowl
	1690-1702	2	Stems stamped IOHN/TYLEE above a small flower
	1694-1720	1	Bowl, stroke-burnished, with stem stamped RC/BATH
	1694-1739	1	Bowl, highly polished, with stem stamped RO/CARP/ENTER/BATH
	1694-1739	1	Bowl, with stem stamped RO/CARP/ENTER/BATH
6239	1851-1859	2	Bowls, stamped SANTS/BATH on the back
	1851-1859	4	Bowls with initials J/S on spur and leaves on seams
	1851-1859	1	Bowl
	1851-1859	2	Tips of stem, one with red glaze and one with green glaze
6313	1830-1860	1	Bowl with ribbed decoration and initials T/D on spur
6348	1830-1860	2	Bowls
	1830-1860	2	Bowls encrusted in mortar
6351	1800-1850	1	Bowl
	1820-1860	1	Bowl with long stem
	1800-1860	4	Long (133mm-226mm) stems, including three tips of which one is red-glazed
6375	1694-1739	1	Bowl, over-fired kiln waste
6382	1835-1860	5	Bowls
6393	1835-1860	4	Bowls
	1835-1860	1	Bowl with ribbed decoration
6450	1750-1780	1	Bowl, embossed with the Royal Arms of Hanover. Honi Soit Qui Mal Y Pense shield on back of bowl, lion on the left side of the bowl and unicorn on the right. Large leaves along the front seam
6488	1694-1739	1	Bowl
	1810-1860	1	Bowl, with spur filed off during manufacture
6491	1810-1860	1	Bowl
6498	1836-1855	1	Bowl. Spur missing, but from mould of Abraham Jones
6511	1694-1739	1	Bowl from similar mould to that in context 6233
6576	1750-1800	1	Bowl
6653	1835-1860	1	Bowl with J/S on spur and leaves on seams
6712	1694-1739	1	Stem, stamped RO/CARP/ENTER/BATH
	1694-1739	1	Bowl
6733	1800-1860	1	Bowl fragment (in two pieces)
6735	1810-1860	1	Bowl (in three pieces)
6762	1810-1860	1	Spur of bowl

6770	1650-1710	1	Stem
6779	1720-1760	1	Bowl
6865	1620-1650	1	Stem (tip/mouth-piece)
6901	1680-1710	1	Heel of bowl, elongated style
	1694-1739	1	Bowl with stem stamped RO/CARP/ENTER/BATH
6903	1690-1750	1	Stem
	1694-1739	1	Bowl with stem stamped RO/CARP/ENTER/BATH
6905	1690-1750	1	Stem
6926	1680-1698	1	Bowl with milled lip, small heel stamped RN with crude floral sprig above and below. Same mould and stamp as pipe in context 6936
6936	1630-1650	1	Bowl, milled lip, stamped THO/MAS/HVNT on heel
	1660-1679	2	Incomplete bowls, stamped IOHN/GAY on heel
	1660-1690	1	Bowl (in two fragments)
	1670-1690	3	Heels of bowls stamped RG below a fleur-de-lis
	1670-1690	1	Incomplete bowl, stamped RE below a fleur-de-lis in a beaded circle on heel
	1670-1703	1	Bowl, spurred variety, stamped PE on the back
	1680-1698	1	Bowl with milled lip, small heel stamped RN with crude floral sprig above and below. Same mould and stamp as pipe in context 6926
	1685-1710	3	Bowls, spurred variety
	1690-1710	2	Stems, stamped RG below a truncated fleur-de-lis, one with bowl
6941	1690-1720	1	Spur of bowl
7001	1694-1739	1	Spur of bowl, with stem stamped RO/CARP/ENTER/BATH
	1694-1739	1	Bowl, spurred variety
7004	1640-1670	1	Bowl, stamped IEF/FRYH/VNT on heel
	1640-1670	1	Bowl, stamped THO/MAS/HVNT on heel
7008	1694-1739	6	Stems stamped RO/CARP/ENTER/BATH
	1694-1739	2	Bowls
7096	1720-1760	1	Spur of bowl
u/s	1810-1830	1	Bowl, initials IS on spur and small initials JC on upper left side
	1830-1860	2	Bowls

Table 6.2. Makers' marks

<b>Stamp or mark</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Contexts</b>	<b>Maker, place of work</b>
RO/CARP/ENTER/BATH	13	6232, 6233 (2), 6712, 6901, 6903, 7008 (6), 7001	Robert Carpenter, Bath
RC/BATH	1	6233	Robert Carpenter, Bath
JC, on upper left side of bowl	5	6021(2), 6088, 6134, u/s	James Clarke, Bath
JC, ornate letters on side of bowl	1	6062	James Clarke, Bath
WC	1	6181	William Carter, William Cissell or William Cooper, Bristol
TD	1	6078	Not known, Bath
PE	1	6936	Philip Edwards I or II, Bristol
RE	1	6936	Richard Earle, Norton St Philip
IOHN/GAY	2	6936 (2)	John Gay, Bath
RICH/GREEN/LAND	2	6000, 6210	Richard Greenland, Norton St Philip
RG	5	6233, 6936 (4)	Richard Greenland, Norton St Philip
Hanoverian arms	1	6450	Uncertain, Bristol
IEF/FRYH/VNT	1	7004	Jeffry Hunt, Norton St Philip
THO/MAS/HVNT	2	6181, 7004	Thomas Hunt, Norton St Philip
AJ	3	6005, 6077, 6078	Abraham Jones, Bath
TJ	2	6032, 6078	Thomas Jones, Bath
RN	2	6926, 6936	Richard Nunney Bristol
IS, with Bacchanalian scene on back	1	6110	Jeremiah Smith, Bath
IS	8	6062, 6078 (2), 6088, 6110, 6134 (3)	Joseph Smith, Bath
JS	58	6005 (16), 6078 (21), 6134 (3), 6135, 6136 (4), 6145, 6146 (2), 6239 (4), 6393 (4), 6488, 6653	Joseph Sants, Bath
SANTS BATH	25	6002, 6005 (3), 6078 (18), 6134, 6239 (2)	Joseph Sants, Bath
WG	4	6005 (2), 6078 (2)	Not identified. Mould subsequently used by Joseph Sants, Bath

Table 6.3. Kiln structure, kiln muffle and kiln furniture

Context	Registered number	artefact	Count	Description. Terminology according to Peacey (1996)
6005			4	Muffle fragments
			2	Buns
			5	Wad fragments
			4	Thin sheet fragments
6030			11	Muffle fragments (7 with peripheral shelf)
6077	5		1	Bun
6078			18	Muffle fragments (4 with peripheral shelf, 4 with buttress)
			2	Wad fragments
			1	Bat fragment
			6	Thin sheet fragments
			1	Roll fragment
			2	Firebrick fragments, stamped with makers' names
	11		1	Prop
	12		1	Prop
	13		1	Prop
	14		1	Prop
	15		1	Prop
	16		1	Bun
	17		1	Bun
	18		1	Bun
	19		1	Bun
	20		1	Bun
	21		1	Roughly formed ovoid ball of fired pipeclay
6133			1	Firebrick fragment, stamped with maker's name
6134			2	Firebrick fragments, stamped with makers' name
6136			4	Wad fragments
			6	Thin sheet fragments
			1	Roll fragment
			2	Iron bars
6142			2	Muffle fragments
			1	Bat fragment
			2	Firebrick fragments, stamped with maker's name
6145			1	Muffle fragment with buttress
			5	Thin sheet fragments
6146			1	Muffle fragment
6149			3	Muffle fragments
6150	23		1	Bat fragment
6430			1	Brick fragment, scorched
6433			8 (1)	Brick fragments, probably part of one item, scorched

6503

3

Brick fragments, scorched



Table 6.4. Totals of kiln structure, kiln muffle and kiln furniture

<b>Description</b>	<b>Count</b>
Muffle wall, reinforced with pipes, with peripheral shelf	11
Muffle wall, reinforced with pipes, without peripheral shelf	16
Muffle wall, not reinforced with pipes, with peripheral shelf	3
Muffle wall, not reinforced with pipes, without peripheral shelf	8
Muffle buttress	4
Props	5
Buns	8
Wads	11
Bats	2
Thin sheet	24
Rolls	1
Firebricks	8
Scorched bricks	2
Iron bars	2

## APPENDIX 7: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL BY E. R. MCSLOY

A total of 333 fragments (21717g) of ceramic building material was recorded from the excavation. A further 82 fragments (7885g) were recorded from the 2011 trench evaluation (CA Report 11194)

For purposes of assessment the assemblage was subject to rapid scan and quantification by fragment count by dated type (Roman/medieval/Post-medieval). In addition fragments attributable to class (tegula, imbrex, flue tile etc) were sorted and quantified by fragment count and note made of such features as makes/signatures and keying. The largest proportion of the (excavated) assemblage was derived from cut features including pits (144 fragments) and robber trenches (26 fragments). The remainder came from layers (163 fragments or 49%), a category including demolition spreads, surfaces, dumped deposits and garden soils.

The large majority of the assemblage (91%) dates to the Roman period. This assemblage is typically well-fragmented and comparisons with the Provisional Period scheme (Table 7.1), suggests that the majority (78%) may be re-deposited in medieval and later deposits.

### Range and Variety

#### *Roman*

A total of 377 fragments (23.8kg) from the excavation and evaluation were dateable to this period. Most occurs in a similar hard orange-firing fabric with few mineral inclusions. A very hard, red-firing fabric with abundant quartz and a softer yellow orange-fired type containing organic inclusions were also noted, but in small quantities.

The fragmentation of the Roman group is such that identification to class was possible only for a minority (23%). The majority of pieces identifiable to class are roofing types: flanged *tegulae* (27 fragments) and curved *imbreces* (22 fragments). The remainder comprise flue tiles (8 fragments) and bricks (22 fragments). Among the latter category are a number (6 examples) of unusually narrow (70–80mm) examples, probably intended for a specialist use, which might include as part of a floor (*opus spicatum*) with the individual bricks laid in herringbone fashion (Brodrigg 1989, 50–54).

Other than broad class, there were few features recordable from the Roman group. Keying noted on the (8) flue tile fragments is most commonly combed, with single examples which are scored (Period 3 layer 6594) and probably relief-patterned (period 3 layer 6432). Tegulae flanges tend to be low and rounded, with one example (Period 3 layer 7033) which is taller and faceted. The single *tegula* cut-away recorded from Period 3 demolition layer 6575 is obliquely cut, matching Brodrigg's Type 1 (*ibid.*, 16–17). A single fingertip-marked 'signature' was recorded on a *tegula* fragment from Period 3 demolition layer 6575.

### *Medieval and Post-medieval*

A single flat (?roof) tile fragment in a coarse, gritty fabric from Period 3 layer 6332 might date to the medieval period. It is unglazed and otherwise unfeatured, though its relative thinness (c. 15mm) implies use as roofing rather than flooring.

The bulk of the post-Roman dated material (37 fragments, weighing 5.7kg) dates to the post-medieval period. The large majority to consist of roofing tile forms, most commonly pan tile (10 fragments) or flat tiles (3 fragments). This material occurs in a hard red brown-firing fabric which is usually distinct from Roman types. All probably dates to the period after c. 1600, with the pan tiles almost certainly after c. 1700. One pan tile from Period 5 dumped layer 6002 preserved its full dimensions (205mm W x 360mm L).

Two lead-glazed fragments were recorded from Period 4 well 7004, the fabric identical to North Devon gravel ware recorded from among the pottery assemblage and dating probably to the later 17th to 18th centuries. Of similar date (Period 4 layers 6450 and 6872) are two small fragments of tin-glazed earthenware wall tiles of the type very likely produced in Bristol.

### **Statement of potential and Recommendations for Further Analysis**

The ceramic building material (cbm) represents a relatively small and well broken-up group. The significance of the majority Roman assemblage is further lessened by high levels residuality. For the most part the Roman cbm comprises classes which are well-known from Bath and other Roman urban sites. The most notable feature of the Roman group is the presence of narrow, rectangular bricks; all however which appear to be redeposited in medieval-phased deposits.

The potential for further analysis of the medieval and post-medieval assemblage is low and the recording undertaken as part of the assessment is largely adequate for the purposes of the archive. Some additional further work is recommended for the Roman material, to include recording of fabrics utilising Bett's (unpublished) Bath type series. Recording in this way should be limited to material from Roman-phased (Period 2) deposits and to larger groups from post-Roman phases (Period 3 context groups 7033, 7035 and 7085, located to the west of Plots 6 and 7). Further analysis, including research considering possible incidences from the city, is merited regarding the narrow, rectangular brick forms and possible use as flooring. No further analysis is warranted for the small post-medieval tile assemblage.

### *Summary*

Recording/reporting of Roman CBM

2 days (SFC)

## References

Brodribb, G. 1989 *Roman Brick and Tile* Wolfboro, Alan Sutton Publishing

Table 7.1: Ceramic building material. Summary by dated type and Provisional phase. (Excavation material only)

Period>	2		3a		3		4		5		Unph.	
	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)
Roman	72	4693	15	433	191	10815	28	1120	1	66	2	286
Medieval					1	98						
Post-med.							14	1533	9	2673		

## APPENDIX 8: FIRED CLAY AND CERAMIC MATERIAL BY KATIE MARSDEN AND E.R. MCSLOY

A total of 28 fragments of fired clay and 17 ceramic objects were recovered from 16 deposits, from the excavation phase only.

### *Range and variety (Table 8.1)*

A total of 28 fragments (465g) of fired clay were recorded from seven deposits. The majority of fragments occur in a soft, orange-brown fabric with no visible inclusions and one smoothed surface. Original form and function is uncertain, with the majority (24 fragments) recovered from deposits associated with domestic occupation at Bridewell Lane.

A total of 14 ceramic marbles were recorded from ten deposits. As to be expected with children's toys, the majority were recorded from deposits associated with the houses off Bridewell Lane. A range of varieties are represented, the most frequent being natural clay colours (five tan, three orange and one white). 'Agates', a mix of coloured clays to form swirls (Noël Hume 1969), consist of red and white recorded from levelling deposit 6054 and backfill deposit 6313 in Plot 9. One marble of tan colour bares intersecting bands of pink, green and brown was recorded from infill deposit 6262Plot 1. Half of a white, glazed marble and one probable ceramic marble in a deep green were recorded from backfill deposit 6488 of cellar number 8. The game of marbles has been played in England since the 17th century, originally formed of chips of marbles and later (c. 19th century) in cheaper, mass-produced fired clays (V&A Museum, 2016).

Two ceramic wig curlers, both broken and incomplete, were recorded from toilet block 6761 (fill 6762). These objects, used to set curls in wigs before use, were in popular use between the 17th and early 19th centuries (Noël Hume 1969).

Circular ceramic plaque Ra. 10, was recovered from Period 5 deposit 6078 which was associated with the westernmost of the two pipe kilns. It measures 120mm in diameter and occurs in a fine, pink-fired terracotta fabric which may be of the same as that used for the clay tobacco pipes (pers comm. M. Lewcun). The front face of the plaque is moulded in high relief and shows a bearded male figure in profile and with a laurel encircling the head and ribbon at the nape. The upper torso is also depicted, the style of dress probably early Victorian (pers comm. P. Davenport). The identity of the figure depicted is unclear at this stage; the laurel wreath implies a highly regarded and lauded figure of the age.

Ra. 10 has a fixing hole at a point above the subject's head. This perforation shows no sign of wear suggesting the plaque had not been used. This may lend weight to the suggestion that (pers comm. M. Lewcun) this object was a product of the pipe kilns and a waster, broken at the time of firing. It may represent a test firing of a new product intended to be made at the factory perhaps as a venture by a third party. That plaques of this kind are not more widely known suggests that the 'venture' was not a success and that production was small scale.

#### *Statement of potential*

Ceramic plaque Ra. 10 is of intrinsic interest and further research is recommended directed at the identification of the subject. Publication should include a full catalogue description and illustration (drawn section to accompany photograph).

The fired clay assemblage, and the remainder of the ceramic objects are of limited significance there is no potential for further analysis. A short report recording the presence of the wig curlers and ceramic marbles may be prepared from the assessment presented here.

#### *Summary*

Research and description of plaque, report on ceramic objects	1.5 day (FO)
Illustration	0.25 day (SI)

#### *References*

Noël Hume, I. 1969. *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Philadelphia. University of Pennsylvania Press.

Victoria and Albert Museum, 2016. 'Marbles' <http://www.vam.ac.uk/moc/collections/marbles/> (accessed 5 September 2016)

**Table 8.1 Fired Clay and Ceramic Objects**

Context	Material	Type	Classification	Period	Count	Weight	Recommendations
6054	ceramic	marble	Agate	4	1	9	Photo
6239	ceramic	marble	orange	5	2	13	Photo
6262	ceramic	marble	Banded	5	1	7	Photo
6313	ceramic	marble	Agate	5	1	6	
6331	ceramic	marble	tan	4	1	5	Photo
6332	fired clay			3	1	4	
6351	ceramic	marble	white	5	1	4	Photo
6428	fired clay			3	1	6	
6488	?ceramic	marble	green	5	1	10	Photo
6488	ceramic	marble	orange	5	1	11	
6488	ceramic	marble	white glazed	5	1	4	Photo
6498	ceramic	marble	tan	5	1	5	
6534	fired clay			3	13	169	
6624	fired clay			4	4	105	
6762	ceramic	marble	tan	5	3	16	
6762	ceramic	wig curler		5	2	15	Photo
6831	fired clay			3	2	131	
6856	fired clay			4	1	42	
6975	fired clay			3	6	8	

## APPENDIX 9: METALWORK BY KATIE MARSDEN

A total of 260 finds was recorded, comprising 43 objects recovered from the evaluation and 215 from the excavation. Of this total, 121 are iron, 128 are copper alloy and 3 are lead or lead alloy. One item is of indeterminate (white?) metal and seven are 'composite' objects, comprising both metal and worked bone. In addition, 24 metal items were recorded by bulk soil sample; comprising 7 of copper alloy, 1 of lead alloy and 16 of iron. In the excavation phase, the largest proportion of material was derived from deposits associated with the houses of Bridewell lane (27%) or demolition/levelling (33%).

A preliminary catalogue has been produced for this assessment with items recorded directly to an MS Access database. The objects have been listed individually by material in the Table 9.1, and summarised by material type and deposit class in Table 9.2. Objects requiring cleaning and/or illustration are also indicated.

The metalwork is currently stored in air-tight plastic containers and with humidity control as appropriate. The metal artefacts were examined by a specialist conservator (Karen Barker) and assessment included x-radiography (plates K16/423-439) to facilitate identification and clarify constructional and compositional details. The extent of corrosion/fragmentation is variable, although as to be expected, the copper alloy and lead/lead alloy objects are generally in a more stable condition than those made of iron.

### *Summary*

The assemblage taken as a whole indicates activity in the post-medieval and modern periods. Some Roman activity is also demonstrable although most items dating to this period were re-deposited. The assemblage is described below by material and according to function. The functional categories used have been adapted from Crummy's groupings (1995). Most material relates to domestic activity associated with the site occupation.

### **Range and Variety: Iron**

A total of 137 items of iron were recovered; 33 items from the evaluation phase (11 deposits) and 104 from the excavation phase (27 deposits). Included in this total are 16 fragments recovered from bulk soil samples. The majority of identifiable items are nails, a total of 70 items, or 51%.

### *Fasteners and Fittings*

A total of 14 nails were recorded from Roman-phased (Period 2) and a further seven from medieval-dated deposits (Period 3). Where determinable the nails from all phases are forged, flat-headed

forms, for which only broad dating is possible. The majority relate to Periods 4–5 where later post-medieval and early modern (18th to early 20th century) dating would seem most likely.

Four fragments of lock mechanisms were recorded from two deposits. Bolt-locks were recorded from Period 4 wall 6033 (fill 6032), of probable modern dating (19th to 20th century). A fragmentary barrel padlock of medieval type was recorded from garden soil 1021, seemingly re-deposited. One large rotary key of modern date was recorded from demolition deposit 1004.

A total of five thin sheet or strap fragments were recorded from four deposits. That from Period 3 garden soil 6469 features in-situ iron rivets and is probably a brace or hinge. One of similar construction but with no surviving rivets was recorded from Period 4 wall 6033 (fill 6032) and is likely connected with the bolt lock mechanism from the same deposit. One plate from Period 5 cellar infill 6078 is large and rectangular with circular attachment holes along one edge and possibly a brace or other form or support or industrial component. A support plate recorded from evaluation deposit 1000 is particularly large and may be industry-related.

### *Tools*

Tools for wood and/or stoneworking are represented in both the evaluation and excavation finds. A hammer was recorded from trampled occupation layer 1055. A file was recorded from Period 5 box drain 6487 (fill 6498), of late post-medieval to modern dating. A probable stoneworking or agricultural tool was recorded from evaluation phase deposit 1000.

### *Unattributable*

Evaluation phase deposit 1000 produced five fragmentary items of probable early modern date. This includes three iron bars and a double-hooked spike. Eight iron objects were recovered adhering to other objects. In these cases, the iron is heavily corroded and original function is not discernible. Of these items, three are fused to clay tobacco pipe (levelling layers 6015 and 6021 and deposit 6239). One item recovered from Period 3 pit/ditch 6426 (fill 6433) is adhering to a sherd of pottery dating to the medieval period. Two items are adhering to ceramic building material, including a possible kiln spacer from Period 5 levelling layer 6015 and a fragment of drainpipe from Period 4 levelling layer 6021. Additionally, heavily corroded iron items are found with copper alloy wire from Period 5 demolition dump 6019 and Period 5 levelling layer 6015. The remaining 31 iron objects are of indeterminate form or function, or are otherwise too corroded for identification to be made.

### **Copper alloy**

A total of 135 items of copper alloy were recovered; 11 items from the evaluation phase and 124 from the excavation phase. Included in this total are seven fragments recovered from bulk soil samples, including four wire items and one rod of uncertain form, function and date).



One copper alloy item, Ra. 33, was recorded from a stratified Roman deposit, Period 2 floor surface 6620. Its condition is poor, but appears to consist of a ring, 35mm in diameter formed from a rod approximately 3mm in thickness and its terminals each twisted to the body of the ring to form a sliding knot. Two further objects which were dateable (by form) to the Roman were recorded from unphased evaluation deposits or were redeposited from Period 3. A bracelet fragment from (evaluation) dumped soil deposit 1092 is of twisted type (two strand) form commonly and probably dates to the 3rd or 4th centuries. The second item (Ra. 25) is a fragmentary furniture mount or lock-pin, comparing to an example from Colchester (Crummy 1995, fig. 137, no. 4143). It was a re-deposited find from Period 4 dump deposit 6192.

Toilet implement Ra. 32 from Period 3 pit/ditch 6426 (fill 6563) may also be Roman, although Saxon dating is viewed as most likely. It is not perforated for suspension, one end spoon-like and the other pointed. It may have functioned as a double-ended implement combining 'ear scoop' and 'pick' functions, or is perhaps unfinished. The section of the shaft below the scoop is twisted in the manner common to some Anglo-Saxon toilet implements (MacGregor and Bolick 1993, 216–220). The remainder of the copper alloy items are dateable to the late post-medieval and modern periods.

#### *Domestic/household Items*

This group is the largest, comprising household items, fastenings or fittings, items associated with the manufacture or working of textiles and toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments. One object from Period 4 garden soil 6415 probably dates to the late medieval post-medieval period. It consists of a leg from a copper alloy vessel, probably a skillet, recorded. The leg is triangular in cross section with a raised collar separating the simple, 'hoof-like' foot. Legs of this type typically date to from the late 15th or early 16th century (Butler *et. al.* 2009).

A group of items can be identified as furniture fittings, consistent with the domestic occupation across the site. This group includes a large, ornate door handle recorded from Period 5 infill deposit 6261Plot 1. The grip of the handle is circular and freely rotates, extending from the rectangular attachment plate and forming a rectangular loop. Also from this house is a castor from an item of moveable furniture, recorded from Period 5 infill deposit 6263, Plot 1. Drawer handles formed of a curved bar, were recorded from Period 5 demolition layer 6210 and Period 5 backfill deposit 6313 from house 9. A drop handle, formed of an ovate body with an attachment loop at one end, was recorded from Period 3 pit 6573 (fill 6579). A decorative plate, with tri-lobe terminal and openwork patterning, is probably from furniture and was recorded from Period 5 demolition deposit 6002.

A fragment of a cutlery handle formed of sheet metal, of probable 19th century date, was recorded from Period 5 backfill deposit 6313 from house 9.

A total of 41 copper alloy wire pins were recorded from ten deposits, mainly concentrated in the domestic layers connected to the row of houses. The pins are all short, with a point at one end and a

rounded knopped head, typically produced from the medieval period to well into the 19th century for sewing and fastening items of dress (Margeson 1993). One pin shank recorded from Period 4 bedding layer 6511 has a white metal coating.

Other items relating to sewing include four thimbles recorded from three deposits. All are heavy-duty thimbles and three are of domed-top construction, whilst one recorded from Period 5 backfill deposit 6313 of house 9 has straighter sides with an angular top. The dome-top thimbles bear circular indentations the regularity of which can be suggestive of dating, however all the thimbles are characterised by varying levels of corrosion, rendering this difficult. Enough survives of the four items to date them to the post-medieval period.

#### *Items of Personal Adornment or Dress*

A total of 17 buttons were recorded from ten deposits. The buttons broadly date from the 18th to early 20th centuries. The majority (nine) are Noël Hume types 7–9, a single copper alloy disc with cast or soldered eye. Corrosion around the eye renders precise identification difficult, but all three types date to the 19th century. One button of Noël Hume type 6 was recorded from evaluation deposit 1004. This button type of two piece construction and features a ‘weaved’ pattern on the domed face and gilding. One button of Noël Hume type 32, a flat disc with four holes and a white-metal coating was recorded from Period 5 backfill deposit 6313 of house 9. A four-hole, curved disc is of a form that probably post-dates Noël Hume’s typology, likely of late 19th or 20th century date. A pressed-metal variant recorded from Period 4 garden soil 6735 bears the inscription OUR OWN MAKE. Buttons like these are a common find at internment camps, suggesting dating around the time of the First World War. Two copper alloy discs, recorded from Period 5 demolition deposit 6002 and Period 5 levelling layer 6062 are probable buttons. However, as the identifying eye features are lost to old breaks, the items could be very smoothed coins. Two small, two-piece buttons of indeterminate Noël Hume classification due to damage, were recovered by bulk soil sample from Period 4 dump deposit 6651.

Two buckles and one buckle plate were recorded from three deposits. A two-piece buckle, comprising a copper alloy, moulded frame and chape with iron spindle was recorded from Period 5 backfill deposit 6313 of house 9. This form is dateable between to the 17th and 18th centuries (Whitehead 1996). A copper alloy, ‘D’-shaped buckle was recorded from Period 5 deposit 6261 from Plot 1, dateable to the 19th or early 20th centuries. A buckle plate comprising two plates attached to an organic strap (not surviving) by rivets was recorded from Period 4 demolition deposit 6026 (fill 6023). Buckle plates of this style date broadly from the medieval to early post-medieval and cannot be more closely dated without the accompanying buckle frame. A probable brooch of pressed metal was recorded from Period 5 infill deposit 6261 Plot 1. The use of pressing was developed in the late 19th century.

#### *Industrial activity*

Evidence for small-scale industrial activity across the site is limited to waste, including both lumps of copper alloy and thin, cut strips, recorded from six deposits. Copper alloy wire, of the same kind recorded from Period 5 demolition dump 6019 and discussed above, was recorded from Period 5 levelling deposits 6015 and 6069 and Period 5 drain 6041 (fill 6042). The wire is twisted into loops at some ends, used to string sections together.

#### *Unattributable*

A possible strap fitting, forming a swivel attached to a loop, was recorded from Period 5 infill deposit 6261 from Plot 1. Ra. 32, recorded from Period 5 demolition dump 6002 is a possible peg, formed of a spiked rod terminating in a loop. Ra. 33, an additional loop recorded from Period 2 floor deposit 6620 is larger than the others and features twisted terminals. Its function and date are uncertain. The remaining objects are of insufficient completeness or too severely corroded to identify form or original function. This group includes rods recorded from three deposits, sheet metal strips from two deposits, caps from three deposits, one sheet/plate fragment and loops/rings from four deposits.

#### **Lead/lead alloy and white metal**

Four items of lead or lead alloy were recorded. A lead strip, or possible window came fragment, was recovered from modern (Period 5) rubble deposit 6239. Irregular-form fragments from Period 3 garden soil deposit 6467, Period 3 pit 6688 (fill 6686) and Period 4 garden soil deposit 6735, probably represent spills or other waste.

The one white metal (tin) item is of indeterminate function. It is ring-like and rectangular in section and was recorded from Period 4 deposit 6110.

#### *Composite Items*

A total of seven composite objects, comprising multiple materials of equal amounts, were recorded from seven deposits and discussed as a group here. All are attributable to the household functional group.

A composite object consisting of a copper alloy plate with bone inlay, attached by means of copper alloy rivets, was recorded from deposit 1004. The item is rectangular in plan, terminating in a rounded end; the other end is broken. The bone inlay has incised stars as decoration along the length. The item is a probable decorative fitting, possible from a personal item or furniture.

A total of six iron knives with worked bone handles were recorded from six deposits. The blades are in a corroded and fragmentary condition. The examples from Period 4 bedding layer 6450 and (Ra. 8) from Period 4 demolition layer 6131 have 'pistol grip' handles, a bulbous end designed to balance the upswept blade, and date to the early 18th century (Noel Hume 1969). The example from Period 4/5

demolition layer 6673 has a rounded terminal whilst the examples from evaluation deposit 1033, Period 4 garden soil deposit 6211 and Period 5 number 9 backfill deposit 6313 have flat terminals. A post-medieval or early modern dating is probable for these examples.

### **Statement of Potential and recommendations for further analysis**

The metalwork assemblage is a sizeable group, although dominated by later post-medieval and modern finds. It is of limited range, although it does contain a number of items that are intrinsically interesting and/or which are individually dateable.

For purposes of publication it is recommended that an illustrated catalogue is prepared for selected items of individual interest (up to 10) and/or which are independently dateable by form. For selected objects (Ra. 32 and 33) further research is required to confirm identification and dating. A single table summarising the assemblage and encompassing objects which are not individually described should be included in the publication.

Two items, the Roman ring Ra. 33 and the probable Saxon toilet implement Ra. 32 will require conservation to ensure long-term stability and facilitate illustration. The larger part of material recorded from post-medieval and modern deposits (Provisional Periods 4–5) is considered of minimal archaeological significance. The x-radiographs and records undertaken as part of this assessment will provide a permanent record of this material and the large majority will not be retained.

### *Summary*

Catalogue description and research	2 days (FO)
Illustration	2 days (SI)
Conservation	fee (Conservator)

### *References*

- Butler, R., Green, C. and Payne, N. 2009 *Cast Copper-Alloy Cooking Vessels*. Finds Research Group Datasheet 41
- Crummy, N. 1983 *The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester*, Colchester Archaeological Report no. 2, Colchester, Colchester Archaeological Trust
- Macgregor, A. and Bolick, E. 1993 *A Summary Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon Collections (Non-Ferrous Metals)* Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; British Archaeological Reports 230

Margeson, S. 1993. *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval finds from Norwich Survey Excavations, 1971-1978*. Norwich. University of East Anglia

Noël Hume, I. N. 1969. *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Philadelphia. University of Pennsylvania Press

Whitehead, R. 1996. *Buckles 1250-1800*. Chelmsford. Greenlight Publishing

Table 9.1 Metalwork

Context	Material	Ra. No.	Type	Classification	Prov. Period	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Comment	Recommendations
1000	copper alloy	0	pin			1	1		
1000	iron	0	nail			1	13		
1000	iron	0	tool			1	1541		
1000	iron	0	spike			1	129		
1000	iron	0	rod			1	26		
1000	iron	0	bar			3	2009		
1000	iron	0	plate			1	936		
1004	composite	0	object			1	2		Illustration
1004	copper alloy	0	object	loop		2	11		
1004	copper alloy	0	button	Hum 6		1	2		
1004	copper alloy	0	buttons	Hume 7-9		2	4		
1004	iron	0	key	rotary		1	89		
1004	iron	0	nail			1	8		
1021	iron	0	lock	barrel		1	96		
1033	composite	0	knife	handle		1	55		illustration
1033	iron	0	nail			5	114		
1037	iron	0	waste			2	33		
1055	iron	0	hammer			1	681		
1073	iron	0	object			1	51		
1077	iron	0	nail			1	8		
1092	copper alloy	0	bracelet			1	5		
1092	copper alloy	0	waste			1	32		
1096	iron	0	nail			2	56		
1098	iron	0	plate			1	15		
1098	iron	0	nail			6	107		

1098	iron	0	plate			1	27	
2032	iron	0	object	possible blade		1	48	
2033	copper alloy	0	waste			1	16	
6002	copper alloy	0	button	pressed	5	1	2	
6002	copper alloy	0	button		5	1	1	or smoothed coin
6002	copper alloy	2	furniture fitting?	plate	5	1	10	
6002	copper alloy	0	object		5	2	7	hooked peg/pin?
6002	iron	0	object		5	2	162	
6002	iron	0	nail		5	4	57	
6002	iron	0	nail		5	2	9	
6005	iron	0	nail		5	1	9	iron ?nail in CTP pipe bowl
6015	copper alloy	0	object	rod	5	1	14	pointed end
6015	copper alloy	0	waste	strips	5	4	17	
6015	copper alloy	0	wire		5	10	16	
6015	iron	0	object		5	2	66	possible blade
6015	iron	0	object		5	1	23	lump with cu al. wire
6015	iron	0	nail		5	1	7	
6015	iron	0	object		5	2	27	CTP with iron adhering
6015	iron	0	object		5	1	329	adhering to kiln spacer
6019	copper alloy	0	wire		5	1	6	
6019	iron	0	wire		5	14	75	iron/cu al corrosion
6021	iron	0	object		4	4	27	inc 1xctp adhering
6021	iron	0	object		4	1	108	adhering to CBM
6023	copper alloy	0	buckle	plate	4	1	2	
6023	iron	0	object		4	1	12	
6032	iron	0	nail		5	9	105	
6032	iron	0	nail		5	3	61	

6032	iron	0	bolt lock		5	1	440	
6032	iron	0	bolt lock		5	1	298	
6032	iron	0	plate		5	1	97	
6042	copper alloy	0	object	cap	5	1	13	
6042	copper alloy	0	wire		5	1	1	
6042	copper alloy	0	wire		5	1	7	
6054	copper alloy	0	button	Hume 7-9	4	2	5	
6054	iron	0	nail		4	2	45	
6062	copper alloy	0	button		5	1	3	or very smoothed coin
6069	copper alloy	0	wire		5	1	7	
6069	iron	0	nail		5	1	60	
6069	iron	0	object		5	5	184	
6071	copper alloy	0	waste		5	1	1	
6072	iron	0	nail		4	1	4	
6078	iron	0	object		5	1	482	large plate?
6088	iron	0	nail		4	1		
6088	iron	0	nail		4	2	153	
6110	copper alloy	0	object	loop	4	2	6	
6110	copper alloy	0	pin		4	23	1	
6110	indeterminate	0	ring		4	1	3	
6110	iron	0	nail		4	8	32	
6131	composite	8	knife	handle	4	1	14	illustration
6192	copper alloy	25	object	?pulley	4	3	22	
6192	copper alloy	26	thimble		4	1	6	
6210	copper alloy	0	furniture fitting	drawer handle	5	1	19	
6211	composite	0	knife	handle	4	1	29	illustration
6239	lead alloy	0	strip	?window came	5	1	8	



6239	iron	0	object		5	1	66	iron object with CTP adhering	
6261	copper alloy	0	brooch	pressed	5	1	1		
6261	copper alloy	0	buckle		5	1	5		
6261	copper alloy	0	fitting	swivel	5	1	2		
6261	copper alloy	0	furniture fitting	door handle	5	1	597		
6261	copper alloy	0	pin		5	1	1		
6262	copper alloy	0	button		5	1	4		
6262	copper alloy	0	object	loop	5	1	27		
6263	copper alloy	0	furniture fitting	caster	5	1	279		
6313	composite	0	knife	handle	5	1	17		illustration
6313	copper alloy	0	object	rod	5	2	27		
6313	copper alloy	0	buckle	?shoe	5	1	10		
6313	copper alloy	0	button	Hume 7-9	5	1	1		
6313	copper alloy	0	button		5	1	2	white metal coated	
6313	copper alloy	0	cutlery	handle	5	1	4		
6313	copper alloy	0	furniture fitting	handle	5	1	18		
6313	copper alloy	0	object	strip	5	1	1		
6313	copper alloy	0	object		5	1	7		
6313	copper alloy	0	object	strip	5	1	1		
6313	copper alloy	0	pin		5	1	1		
6313	copper alloy	0	thimble		5	1	3		
6313	copper alloy	0	thimble		5	1	5		
6313	iron	0	nail		5	1	12		

6402	copper alloy	0	pin		5	1	1		
6403	iron	0	nail		3	2	40		
6415	copper alloy	0	pin		4	1	1		
6415	copper alloy	0	vessel		4	1	24	leg and foot	
6433	iron	0	object		3	1	11		
6433	iron	0	object		3	1	42	adhering to pottery	
6439	copper alloy	0	waste		3	4	3		
6450	composite	0	knife	handle	4	1	36		illustration
6450	copper alloy	0	button	Hume 7-9	4	1	3		
6450	copper alloy	0	pin		4	8	1		
6469	iron	0	plate		3	1	67	with rivets	
6473	copper alloy	0	object	rod	3	1	6		
6488	copper alloy	0	object	cap	5	1	12		
6488	copper alloy	0	object	plate	5	1	6		
6488	copper alloy	0	pin		5	1	1		
6497	copper alloy	0	waste		2	1	3		
6498	copper alloy	0	object	cap	5	1	37		
6498	iron	0	tool	file	5	1	53		
6511	copper alloy	0	pin		4	1	1		
6537	iron	0	nail		3	1	10		
6563	copper alloy	32	object		3	1	2	toilet implement?	Conservation, illustration
6575	iron	0	nail		3	1	18		
6579	copper alloy	0	furniture fitting	drawer pull	3	1	9		
6618	iron	0	nail		3	1	13		
6620	copper alloy	33	object	loop	2	1	10		Conservation, illustration
6673	composite	0	knife	handle	4/5	1	37		illustration
6686	lead alloy	0	?waste		3	1	171		

6735	copper alloy	0	button	Hume 7-9	4	1	4	
6735	copper alloy	0	button		4	1	1	OUR OWN MAKE - WW1 internment button
6735	lead alloy	0	waste		4	1	13	
6762	copper alloy	0	button	hume 7-9	5	1	1	
6762	copper alloy	0	button		5	1	3	
6762	copper alloy	0	object	strip	5	1	1	
6762	copper alloy	0	object	loop	5	1	1	
6762	copper alloy	0	object	strip	5	1	1	
6762	copper alloy	0	thimble		5	1	9	
6762	iron	0	object		5	2	10	
6788	copper alloy	0	pin		4	3	1	
6797	copper alloy	0	object		4	1	4	
6802	iron	0	nail		4	1	16	
6907	lead alloy	36	token	Powell no. X	3	1	27	
6944	iron	0	nail		3	1	11	
7033	iron	0	object	lump	3	1	45	
7061	iron	0	object		3	1	4	
7101	lead alloy	38	token		4	1	6	

Ra. = Registered artefact

Table 9.2: Totals of objects by functional group

Function Group	Count
Fasteners or fittings	73
Household	15
Personal adornment or dress	23
Textile	45
Tools	3
Toilet, surgical or pharmaceutical instruments	1
Not attributable	124

Table 9.3: Metalwork from samples

Context	Material	Sample No.	Type	Classification	Period	Count	Weight
1000	Copper alloy	1	wire	loops	-	2	1
1000	iron	1	bar		-	1	102
1000	iron	1	fragments		-		33
1000	iron	1	nail		-	7	33
6467	Lead alloy	210	waste		3	1	9
6501	iron	204	nail		3	1	14
6503	iron	206	nail		3	1	5
6531	Copper alloy	209	rod		3	1	1
6531	Copper alloy	209	wire		3	2	1
6621	iron	214	fragments		2	4	5
6621	iron	214	nail		2	1	23
6651	Copper alloy	215	button		4	2	2
6651	iron	215	fragments		4		4
6686	iron	216	rod		3	1	1

## APPENDIX 10: GLASS BY KATIE MARSDEN

A total of 164 fragments (8180g) were recovered from 64 deposits and as unratified material. The assemblage is largely dateable from the post-medieval and modern periods, with a small number of Roman-dated glass also present as residual material. A notable feature of the assemblage is the survival of twelve complete bottles and a further three almost complete vessels.

### *Range and Variety*

Small quantities of Roman glass were recorded, most of which was redeposited in medieval or later deposits. The remainder dates to the post-medieval or modern periods and is described in summary below.

### *Roman*

Two small fragments (7g) of Roman vessel glass were recorded, both residual from Periods 3 and 4. That from Period 4 pit 6854 (fill 6852) is of pale natural green-coloured glass, its thickness suggesting its comes from a bottle of the type common in the 1st to 3rd centuries. The second fragment, from Period 3 pit 6536 (fill 6537), was of a colourless (bluish) glass from an unknown vessel class. In addition a single glass object (1g) was recorded, from unphased evaluation deposit 1098. It is cuboid in form (c. 6mm x 6mm), green-coloured glass or glass paste, and probably represents a tessera.

### *Post-medieval and modern: Window Glass*

Window glass amounting to 72 fragments (467g) was recorded from 23 deposits and as unstratified material. Of this group, the majority of fragments are colourless, or with a slight natural blue/pale green colouring. Fragments recorded from deposit 6032 and levelling deposit 6054 are spun sheets, also called Crown glass, and produced in England between the late 17th and mid 19th centuries (Salmond 2011).

### *Bottles*

A total of 28 fragments (2738g) of post-medieval dated wine/spirits bottles were recorded from 17 deposits. The dark green colouring of this material is consistent with the 'high lime low alkali' type of vessel manufacture, characteristic of the mid-17th to later 19th centuries (Dungworth 2005). Where traits characteristic of date are present, such as necks and/or sufficiently complete bases, the majority of material is dateable to the later 18th and 19th centuries. The earliest dated material is limited to one neck fragment recorded from 6116, dateable from the late 17th to early 18th century.

A single complete vessel in the same dark green glass tradition was recorded from garden soil deposit 6741. The vessel is a flask with a narrow and flattened ovoid body. The base is almost completely rounded with a slight basal kick that does not support the weight of the flask; it does not

stand freely. The neck is long and twisted, probably as a result of the blowing process. The rim is plain, formed by the glass being snapped off at the neck. A similar example dating to the 17th century was recorded from London (MoL NN24368, accessed 2016).

Beer bottles dating from the late 19th to early 20th century were also recorded. This group comprises complete bottles from infill deposit 6263 Plot 1 Bridewell Lane and wall deposit 6268. Within this group is an example embossed with THE BATH BREWERY LIM<sub>D</sub>. The brewery operated on Bathwick Street, c. 1 mile from Saw Close. It was established at some point in the late 19th century and continued to operate until it was taken over in 1923 by the Bristol Brewery (Willies *et al*, 2011). Two bottles embossed with BRISTOL UNITED are from the Bristol United Brewery of Lewins Mead, Bristol which operated between 1888 and 1956 when it was merged with Georges & Co in 1956, who had also taken open the Bath Brewery (*ibid*, 2011). A plain, brown glass beer bottle, of probable similar dating, was also recorded. A base fragment embossed with RICKETTS BRISTOL is part of a three piece mould-made bottle, the design of which was invented by Henry Ricketts in the early 1800's.

Also recorded from infill deposit 6263 Plot 1 Bridewell Lane was a complete mineral water bottle embossed with BROOKE&CO, a well-known manufacturer based in Bristol in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Willies *et al*, 2011).

Three household bottles were recorded. A possible blacking (boot polish) container from 6263 with shoulder seal closure is of probable 19th or 20th century date. A colourless ink bottle with square body was recorded from 6762 and a brown glass Domestos cleanser bottle was recorded from evaluation layer 2003, dating to the mid 20th century.

A bottle of Heinz tomato ketchup, complete with cap and traces of label was recorded from demolition deposit 2003. Stylistically, the bottle probably dates to the 1980s or 1990s.

The remaining 22 fragments (456g) of bottle are of a pharmaceutical type, mostly dateable from the 18th to 19th centuries. The majority of these bottles are small cylindrical phials with rounded base and simple, narrow neck with out-turned rim. They occur in a range of colours, including natural blue/green, green, pale blue and colourless. Three bottles, recorded from wall foundation 6099 (fill 6092) are of Noël Hume types 14 and one example recorded from 6021 is a Noël Hume type 11, all dateable to the late 18th century (Noël Hume 1969). One example recorded from deposit 6191 is a Noël Hume type 11, dateable to the late 17th century (*ibid*, 73).

### *Tableware*

A total of ten fragments of tableware, all of colourless glass, was recorded from four deposits. Seven of the fragments were identifiable as from stemmed drinking glasses, characterised by faceted and knopped stems. A bowl fragment with petal-shaped faceted decoration was recorded from Period 5 levelling deposit 6002. Tableware of this style developed in the medieval mould-blown drinking vessels, but are most common in the latter part of the 17th century (Brain 2000).

### Objects

Two glass settings from items of jewellery were recorded from toilet block 6271 (fill 6762). One setting is of a pale orange colour and faceted to resemble a cut gemstone. The other is circular and of colourless glass, set into the remains of a copper alloy band. Both likely date from the 19th or early 20th centuries.

An almost complete linen smoother, occurring in a black glass, was recorded from rubble deposit 6394. The smoother is circular with heavy wear use evident on the rounded base. The handle is missing, broken close to the body of the surface. Such objects are in use from the Early medieval period, although a later post-medieval date is probable in this instance. A similar, complete, linen smoother was recorded from the Willington Glass Works in the United States, dating to the early part of the 19th century (CMoG 50.4.489, accessed 2016).

### Statement of potential and recommendations for further analysis

The glass assemblage is a sizeable group, although dominated by later post-medieval and modern finds. It is of limited range, although it does contain a number of items that are intrinsically interesting and/or which are individually dateable. In addition, glass of this date has been often overlooked in publications, limiting the references available. It is recommended that a catalogue is prepared for selected items of individual interest and/or which are independently dateable by form, and that the single complete vessel in dark green glass and the linen smoother of black glass are illustrated.

Catalogue and Report	2 days (FO)
Illustration of 2 objects	0.5 days (SI)

### References

Brain, C. 2000. *English Stemmed Drinking Glasses 1642-1702* FRG Datasheet 28

Corning Museum of Glass (CMoG) linen smoother record 50.4.489 2016  
<http://www.cmog.org/artwork/linen-smoother> (accessed 3 October 2016)

Dungworth, D. 2005. *Assessing Evidence for Post-medieval Glassworking* Unpublished course notes

Hume, I. N. 1969. *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Philadelphia. University of Pennsylvania Press

Museum of London (MoL) Glass object record NN24368 2016  
[http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj\\_id=530383](http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=530383) (accessed 3 October 2016)

Salmond, C. R. 2011. *Period Window Glass; A Brief History of Glass* [http://ihbc.org.uk/context\\_archive/48/periodwindow\\_dir/periodwindow\\_s.htm](http://ihbc.org.uk/context_archive/48/periodwindow_dir/periodwindow_s.htm) (accessed 17 November 2011)

Willies, L., Redvers-Higgins, N. and Wain, I. 2011. *'Finished Labour of a Thousand Hands'. The archaeology of the Combe Down Stone Mines, Bath, Somerset, Oxford Archaeology Monograph 14*



**APPENDIX 11: WORKED BONE, ANTLER AND IVORY BY KATIE MARSDEN**

A total of 27 worked bone, antler and ivory items were recovered from 20 deposits. The assemblage is dateable from the post-medieval and modern periods, with the exception of one item (Ra. 37) which is of Roman dating.

Preservation of bone and related materials was good, although the majority of items are fragmented, making identification problematic in some instances.

*Range and variety (Table 11.1)**Roman and medieval*

A fragment of a hairpin (Ra. 37), of Roman date, was recorded from Period 3 pit 6922 (fill 6892). The pin is of Crummy's (1979) Type 3, spherical or ovoid head form. The hairpin comprises a circular-sectioned shaft, narrowing in diameter under the spherical head. A proportion of the shaft, including the tip is lost to an irregular break. Hairpins of this type are dateable to the late 3rd and 4th centuries (*ibid.* 161).

Ra. 29, recorded from Period 3 deposit 6430 is formed from a long bone and features a panel of incised decoration with a thinned section extending from one end. The decoration comprises a rectangular outline filled with dots, ring-and-dot and chevron motifs.

One worked bone fragment was recorded from Period 3 garden soil deposit 6431. The long bone fragment has been cut laterally at each end and a section removed from the top, creating a slightly flattened surface. The item is unfinished and has been burnt.

An object, which is almost certainly of medieval or earlier date and redeposited, is an awl or textile implement from Period 4 garden soil deposit 6489. The item tapers in length from a rectangular 'head' to a narrow point and its surfaces are heavily polished from use. The 'head' displays numerous deep incisions on the smoothed face. The object is curved and is possibly made on animal rib. It is also possible that the item is an unfinished pin or textile working implement.

Period 3 pit 6604 (fill 6606) produced Ra. 31, a decorated toggle or ferrule of red deer antler. The object is circular and hollow, with three incised hoops above and below a band of repeating chevrons. Below this section, two flaring sections with incised vertical wedges extend. The dating of Ra. 51 is currently uncertain although a later Saxon date is considered most likely.

*Post-medieval and modern*

Period 4 pit 6234 (fill 6233) produced part of a medical syringe, Ra. 27, probably of 18th or 19th century date. The syringe is cylindrical with an internal central hole. One end is broken whilst the other expands to form an externally-threaded cylindrical section.

Six buttons were recovered from five deposits. Two Hume Type 15 buttons were recorded from Period 4 dump deposit 6054 and Period 5 wall 6033 (fill 6032). These are bone discs with a single central perforation and no off-set rim. A Hume Type 20 button, rounded back and four holes, was recorded from trampled occupation layer 1055 and likely from Period 5 deposit 6136. Both types are dateable to the 19th century (Hume 1969). The front plate of a two-piece button was recovered from Period 5 drain 6068 (fill 6071). The button is circular with traces of gilt thread or paint surviving in the indentation that forms the edge. The bone is stained green, indicating the missing back-plate was of copper alloy. Although unable to assign a Hume type due to the incomplete nature, it is likely to be contemporary with the other buttons recovered from the site. A fifth button was recovered from the backfill of number 9 Bridewell Lane (Period 5 deposit 6313). It is larger than the two complete buttons, with a diameter of c. 3.5cm and lacks the central perforation. However, as there is an indent on one side, probably to indicate the placing for the hole, it is likely to be unfinished and probably also dates to the 19th century.

Double-edged combs were recorded from Period 4 demolition deposit 6206 and the Period 5 backfill of number 9 (deposit 6313). Both are broken, with only small fragments recorded from Period 4 demolition deposit 6206. Such combs are common throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, but continue in use by the poor up to the late 19th century.

Four brushes were recorded from deposit 1090, Period 5 levelling dump 6002, Period 5 infill deposit 6262 of Plot 1 and Period 5 pit 6522 (fill 6521). All date to after the 17th century. The brushes from deposits 6002 and 6262 have three rows of circular perforations to take bristles and the head is stained green, indicating that they would have been held in place by copper wire. The brush recorded from deposit 1090 bears the remains of both the bristles and the copper alloy wire. The brush from pit 6522 (fill 6521) is of a different construction, with a small, square head angled at c. 90 degrees from the handle and a waisted neck. The head has five rows of five circular perforations with bone rods inserted below around which the bristles would have been wound. The handle is stamped with the words CLARVAL A-PARIS. It probably dates later than the two brushes of flat-headed form, c. 19th or 20th century.

Two spoon fragments were recorded from Period 5 infill deposit 6313 of Plot 9 and Period 5 cellar Plot 8 backfill 6488. The example from deposit 6313 has a short, rectangular sectioned handle that flattens to an expanded and rounded end. The bowl is broken and mostly missing. The example from deposit 6488 however has a longer handle, ovoid in section near the bowl before becoming concave. This concave 'scoop' feature runs the rest of the length of the handle and was probably for use in extracting marrow. The bowl is ovoid and narrow, also broken and partially missing. Both spoons are

likely to date from the late post-medieval to early modern periods. A further handle fragment, similar to that from deposit 6313, was recorded from drain 6761 (fill 6762). The bowl and part of the handle is missing due to an old break but it is likely to have a similar date.

A handle, possibly from an item of cutlery, was recorded from Period 5 drain 6761 (fill 6768). It has a pointed ovoid cross section and narrows to a collar formed by two incised bands. From the collar, the object becomes rectangular in section and expands forming the attachment end, now lost to an old, lateral break. The object probably comprised of the bone handle and metal tines or blade.

One needle, tapered at both ends, was recorded from Period 4 dump deposit 6054. A rectangular slot and drilled circular hole are located at one end, forming the 'eye'.

The function of an ivory disc from Period 4 layer 6181 is uncertain. This fragmentary object consists of a portion of a thin with slight concavity in profile. One face is decorated with a punch dot border circling a repeating series of motifs around a central, probably rhomboid box. The motif is formed of one ring-and-dot surrounded by four sets of three dots arranged in a triangle. The space between motifs has apparently randomly placed punched dots. The item is possibly a decorative inlay and almost certainly is residual in its context, although its dating is unclear.

#### *Statement of potential*

The worked bone assemblage has been recorded to archive standards for the purpose of this assessment. Selected items should be described and drawn (or photographed) for publication, including the decorated pieces and examples from among the knives, brushes and textile-working implements. Given the survival of both the copper alloy wire and the bristles in the brush from deposit 1090, it is recommended that this is photographed. A short report should be prepared to accompany the catalogue descriptions. Further research is required for some items in order to confirm identification and dating (Ra. 29, 31).

#### *Summary*

Catalogue and report	3 days FO
Illustration of up to 12 items	2.5 days SI

#### *References*

Crummy, N. 1979 'A Chronology of Romano-British Bone Pins'. *Britannia* **X**, 157–163.

Hume, I. N. 1969. *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Philadelphia. University of Pennsylvania Press.

**Table 11.1:** Worked bone

Context	Material	Ra. No.	Type	Classification	Period	Count	Weight	Recommendations
1055	worked bone	0	button	Hume no. 20	modern	1	2	
1090	worked bone	0	brush		pmed-modern	1	5	photograph
6002	worked bone	0	brush	toothbrush	pmed-modern	1	9	photograph
6032	worked bone	0	button	Hume no. 15	modern	1	1	
6054	worked bone	0	button	Hume no. 15	modern	1	3	
6054	worked bone	0	needle			1	1	
6071	worked bone	0	button		modern	1	2	
6136	worked bone	0	button	Hume no. ?20	modern	1	1	
6181	worked bone	0	object	decorated		1	3	illustration
6206	worked bone	0	comb		pmed-modern	3	1	illustration
6233	worked bone	27	Syringe		modern	1	6	illustration
6262	worked bone	0	brush		pmed-modern	1	18	photograph
6313	worked bone	0	button?	blank	modern	1	1	
6313	worked bone	0	comb		pmed-modern	1	3	illustration
6313	worked bone	0	spoon		pmed-modern	1	2	
6430	worked bone	29	object	decorated		1	2	illustration
6431	worked bone	0	object	unfinished		1	19	illustration
6488	worked bone	0	spoon		pmed-modern	2	6	
6489	worked bone	0	object	?textile		1	13	illustration
6521	worked bone	0	brush		pmed-modern	1	34	photograph
6606	worked bone	31	object	component		1	12	illustration
6762	worked bone	0	spoon	handle		1	4	
6768	worked bone	0	handle	?cutlery		1	7	
6892	worked bone	37	Hairpin	Crummy no. 3	Roman	1	1	

## APPENDIX 12: OBJECTS OF SHALE E.R. MCSLOY

Two items of shale, almost certainly originating from Kimmeridge, Dorset were recorded. These items are currently stored damp and refrigerated to inhibit shrinkage/splitting.

Armlet fragment Ra. 9 was recovered from evaluation deposit 1094 in association with pottery dating to the 4th century AD. It is of plain, D-sectioned form typical of Roman objects of this type. It is however unusual for its large size, the internal diameter of 95mm perhaps suggesting use for the upper arm or even the ankle (Lawson 1975, 250).

The second shale object is similarly dateable to the Roman period, however is a seemingly residual find from Period 3 (medieval) pit 7057 (fill 7058). It consists of two joining rim fragments from a lathe-turned vessel with curving walls, probably a dish or bowl with a rim diameter of c. 200mm. Below the rim are two shallow grooves, a feature of Roman shale bowls from Silchester (*ibid.* fig. 7, nos. 71 and 74) and Greyhound Yard, Dorchester (Mills 1993, fig. 79, nos 34 and 40).

### Statement of Potential and Recommendations for Further Analysis

The two items of shale are of individual interest and merit inclusion in the site publication. It is recommended that these be drawn and fully described (with measurements). Both items require conservation treatment to ensure long-term survival.

#### Summary

Reporting	0.5 day (SFC)
Illustration	0.5 day (SI)
Conservation treatment	fee (Conservator)

#### References

Lawson, A. J., 1975. 'Shale and Jet Objects from Silchester', *Archaeologia* 105, 241-75.

Mills, J.M. and Woodward, P.J. 1993 'Shale and Jet', in Woodward *et al.* 1993, 139-145

## **APPENDIX 13: WORKED STONE BY RUTH SHAFFREY**

### *Summary and Quantification*

Approximately 350 fragments of stone were retained of which most are tesserae (277) or roofing (33). The remaining worked stone comprises discs, whetstones and a vessel. These are described below, taking into account initial spot dates, as well as likely date of primary use.

### *Roman*

A total of 277 tesserae was recovered. Of these, 133 are from contexts of Roman date, with the remainder occurring residually in medieval (11th-14th century) features. The tesserae are represented by a range of stone types including white/grey lias and grey-green or reddish-brown micaceous sandstone. The source of the latter two could be identified with a thin section but is likely to be in the Pennant Sandstone, especially the grey variety. However, a source for both types is also possibly in the Old Red Sandstone, this being virtually indistinguishable from Pennant Sandstone in hand specimen (despite sometimes being identified as such without microscopic analysis). All stone types occur in contexts of all periods, but the white lias are much more likely to be found in medieval contexts than Roman, whilst the reddish-brown micaceous sandstone is much more likely to be found in Roman contexts. The tesserae appear to be in three broad sizes, of which the smaller size, approximately 10mm, are almost all made of white lias, though this stone was also used for slightly larger tesserae up to 20mm across. The sandstone tesserae are mostly in this medium size range with a few that are up to 30mm across.

The only other piece of worked stone from a Roman context is a single small stone disc of 42mm diameter, possibly a counter of the same reddish brown sandstone also used for tesserae (cultivation soil 6531).

### *Medieval*

The largest component of the post-Roman assemblage is stone roofing. A total of 35 fragments weighing 23.5kg were recovered from 14 contexts. Two of these are complete, broadly hexagonal and measure 39 and 42cm in length (rubble layer 7033). The remainder are smaller fragments, some of which retain part of an edge or the perforation that identify them as roofing. The perforations are all small circular holes indicating the use of iron nails, rather than wooden pegs. With the exception of one roof-stone that is made of a very coarse shelly limestone, all the roofing is of grey-green or reddish-brown micaceous sandstone, identical to that used for tesserae during earlier periods. It is clear from these findings that stone was used for roofing buildings in this part of Bath from sometime during the 11th-13th centuries; this will hopefully be narrowed down when the site dating is refined.

A single stone disc of the same reddish brown sandstone used for roofing, and possibly cut down from such a stone was also found (fill 6474 of pit/ditch 6426). This is a little large to be a counter and may instead be a vessel lid.

#### *Post-medieval*

A single complete brick-shaped vessel was recovered from 19th century levelling layer 6002. The function of this is presently unclear: its use as a mould is unlikely and it does not appear to have been used as a lamp holder, since no burning is present. It is made of Bath stone. Also from this phase is a single slate pencil (deposit 6110) as well as a second example from a context lacking a spot-date (demolition/dump deposit 6131), but presumably roughly contemporary. Such pencils, although often thought to represent schools, would have been in use in a range of settings at this time and so are to be expected. A single slate whetstone was also found in this phase (demolition layer 6019). Half a marble of white limestone was found in rubble deposit 6239 – this has been painted with green and grey lines around the circumference – a fact that is only really apparent because the marble has been broken in half. Marbles proper date from the 16th century onwards (Cotter 2002) but continued in use thereafter, so this could easily be contemporary with the 18th-19th century context in which it was found.

#### *Statement of potential*

The worked stone has reasonable potential to add to a broader understanding of the site, both in terms of the presence of a mosaic somewhere nearby during the Roman period, and the presence of stone roofing during the medieval period. The small number of objects provides general information about activity on site that should be discussed in the light of other finds and general site information, not available at the time of writing this assessment.

#### *Recommendations for further work*

A worked stone report should be prepared for publication. This will include a description of the stone based on this assessment as well as a discussion that will take into account final site phasing. This discussion will place the evidence in the light of what is already known for both Roman and medieval Bath about tessellated pavements and roofing. It should investigate what has been published on the materials used in both of these and discuss in appropriate detail.

#### *Summary*

Reporting

FEE (Ruth Shaffrey)

#### *References*

Cotter, J.P. 2002 'Losing your marbles: Post-medieval gaming marbles of pottery and stone from Canterbury excavations', *Canterbury's Archaeology 1997–98*, **22**, 43–48

## APPENDIX 14: ARCHITECTURAL STONE BY PETER DAVENPORT

### *Summary and Quantification*

Four pieces of worked stone were retained from site, although others were noted, recorded on site and discarded, following advice from the author.

Two of the pieces were fragments of a stone vase baluster of 17th to mid 19th century date, a pedestal and part of the bulbous body. The third was a cuboid block which had been recut on all sides, indicated by the degree of survival on the end of one face of half a lozenge with a central boss. This was probably of late 16th or early 17th century date. These three pieces were all of Bath stone freestone.

The fourth piece was a voussoir-shaped piece of oolite from the shelly beds, which occur above and below the good freestone in the superior oolite in the hills around Bath. It has been water smoothed on two sides, a feature which seems to have occurred in geological situ. It does not appear to have been artificially shaped, and this material is not usually used as cut building stone, but as rubble, or even left to waste. One face has been broken off.

### *Roman*

No Roman architectural pieces were recovered.

### *Medieval*

1. A voussoir-shaped block of shelly oolitic limestone. This is from a very shelly bed, the oolitic structure being almost obscured. This unworked piece of stone came from a medieval demolition layer so may have been used in a structure. However there was no sign of mortar adhering to it. The wedge-shape is 190mm high, 140mm wide at the top and 100mm at the base. It is 120mm deep.

### *Post-medieval*

1. Cuboid block of oolitic freestone, 380mm x 240mm x 165mm. The block is shaped almost to right angles but the finish is poor. The back has been left roughly chopped, the ends more neatly finished, but not smooth. The front face is the most fully finished but is still marked with chisel working grooves still apparent. On the end of this face is a chevron set in sunk relief, with a central ball. The fillet was probably half round but has been flattened somewhat when this face of the block was chased back. The chevron has also been truncated top and bottom, indicating that the block has been reduced in height and evidently has been cut away as the block has been shortened. When first seen the block was thought be of Romanesque date with chevron ornament. Closer inspection, and especially the existence of the ball in the angle, makes it much more probable that this is a truncated lozenge with a central bead, of



Elizabethan/Jacobean date, perhaps from a stone lintel or jamb. The block was found re-used in an 18th century rear wall (6031) of one of the Bridewell Lane houses.

2. Square oolitic freestone base with an integral circular moulded base. 170mm x 170mm x 65mm (square base) and 170mm dia x 45mm to top of moulding (+15mm surviving of upper section). This is the base and lower moulding of a vase baluster from a stone balustrade. Found in 18th/19th century garden soil 6673.
3. Body of vase baluster, possibly part of no. 2 but certainly same size. Maximum diameter 150mm, neck diameter 85mm and surviving height of fragment 140mm. These two blocks represent a baluster of around 0.45m to 0.5m high. This would have formed part of a balustrade, which, with the base wall and the stone coping would be around 0.7m high. Found in 6555 a demolition backfill of the 18th century cellars.

Such balusters occur throughout the late 17th to early 20th centuries. A set of balusters, more extravagantly moulded than these appear to be, are to be found over the entrance to the bingo hall at Saw Close and these may have come from some element of that building. Another set can be seen on the roof of the Theatre Royal, Beau Nash's House

#### *Statement of potential*

The worked stone tells us little new about Bath architecture, the buildings on site or the technical character of Bath stoneworking. The lozenge reminds us of the loss of pre-Georgian architecture in the town, but adds little to our knowledge of it.

#### *Recommendations for further work*

The stones should be drawn for the archive, and a short note, like this one, can be included in the published report. As they have been accessioned, the receiving institution should feel free to discard them.

Several architectural fragments of a common kind were examined on site and a record of dimensions and at least a profile drawing made. The items were then discarded. Six objects were recorded. Four were window mullions of 16th and 17th century type. A fifth was of early 18th century type, still for a casement window. The sixth item was a finely cut piece of architectural ashlar of currently uncertain function. The records should be reviewed, archived and a catalogue made for the archive. Items considered worth further record may be identified for more detailed reporting.

Catalogue and summary report	0.5 days (SPO)
Archive illustration	0.25 (SI)

## APPENDIX 15: MORTAR BY PETER DAVENPORT

Twelve bags of mortar were submitted. Eight of these were clearly Roman-style *opus signinum*, with visible brick fragments and a pink cast given to the pale golden brown mortar by smaller finings of brick dust. The rest of the aggregate was very fine gravel/grit <4mm. The material was still firm and had not degraded but was much fragmented. The material was all very similar with brick chips up to 10mm but mostly 2-3mm and down to dust.

Two samples came from Roman contexts (6916 and 7044), but not *in situ*. The others were in medieval pits, robbing trenches or layers and were clearly residual. Where the fragments had a shape or a face they appeared to be wall render, from a masonry structure.

These residual *opus signinum* samples came from contexts 6341, 7033, 6594, 6947, 7022 and 6890.

Four other contexts produced sample of Roman style mortar, but without, or with very little of, the red brick dust or fragments that are diagnostic of *op. sig.*

The sample from 6919 was also a render from a masonry wall. It was accompanied by a shapeless lump of vesicular tufa.

The sample from 7065 was from an *in situ* Roman floor. It had a pinkish cast but far fewer visible brick fragments than the samples listed above. It was also rather soft and crumbly. Samples from 6033 and 7059, medieval disturbances, were very similar to 7065.

### *Statement of potential*

Apart from the obvious conclusion that Roman masonry buildings were on the site and have been demolished, and the resultant layers dug into during the medieval period, there is little more that these fragments can tell us. Some have faces and angles, but it is not clear that, again, this tells us more than that the buildings had corners.

### *Recommendations for further work*

No further work is needed beyond a simple catalogue. CBM specialists may be interested in the brick fabric for comparison with the Roman CBM type-series for Bath being compiled currently, depending on the brick fragment size.

### *Summary*

Catalogue

0.25 day (SPO)

**APPENDIX 16: PLASTER** BY PETER DAVENPORT

From 7044 (from which op. sig also came) was retrieved a small fragment of fine white lime plaster with one very smooth face and one flat, but slightly rougher face. It was one thickness of less than 10mm, with no backing plaster. It appeared to be one coat of finish plaster applied directly to a smooth surface such as ashlar. The context was Roman.

The only other example that might be Roman is from 6341, a medieval pit, which also produced a Roman mortar. The undercoat is similar in fabric to the mortar from 7059/6339 etc and to the mortar from the same context. One large piece is over an inch thick (25.4mm) with a white finish coat of lime plaster. It has a yellow-brown paint coat over traces of a red one. Four smaller fragments have red or red and black or black paint over a similar substrate. The red is a "Pompeiiian" red. Three smaller-still fragments have a solid Pompeiiian red paint finish, but do not seem to have a white finish coat. These are clearly from the walls of a painted, plastered room.

**Plaster, medieval**

A tiny fragment of a T-section piece of white lime mortar was recovered from demolition layer 6457. The section resulted from being pressed into a joint in stonework. The plaster seems to represent the application of a finish coat direct to a flat stone face. The context was a medieval demolition layer.

**Plaster, post-medieval**

6030 provided samples of ceiling plaster with clear marks of laths on the back 1-1½" wide. They consisted of grey-brown undercoat plaster with a white lime finishing coat. The plaster had been distempered in white, pink and some traces of blue. The context is the party wall between nos 8 and 9 Bridewell Lane, presumably on it. The plaster looks like 18th or 19th-century plaster which fits the context.

6032 provided similar plaster to 6030; all painted white except for one piece with yellow over red. The context was the fill of a cellar, so early 20th-century demolition rubble.

6313 was the back fill of no. 9 Bridewell Lane and the plaster fragments from it are again like those above, painted salmon pink

6146 produced a fragment of top coat painted red. This was a modern dump and the plaster is similar to those above.

**Decorative Plaster**

Twenty four pieces of decorative mouldings in plaster of paris were recovered from modern contexts. These were from the Pavilion Music Hall built in 1895, to designs by Wylson and Long. In 1905, it became The Lyric Palace of Varieties. In the 1930s started a series of changes that resulted in the theatre being gutted of all decorative detail by the 1950s. It became a Bingo Hall in the 1950s. The fragments are typical of the sort of cheaply produced, rich and colourful, classically inspired

embellishments produced to provide a grandiose but welcoming environment for the paying customers.

The items are all fragments that in only one case join, but represent elements from three different cornices, running foliate scrolls, leaves from Corinthian style pilaster capitals, moulded ribs from panel edging, two further patterns of volutes and an unidentified item.

The objects are painted red, green and gold.

#### *Statement of Potential*

These items all have the potential to give a much greater level of detail to our knowledge of the interior decoration of Bath's music hall. There is evidence for the overall style and the colour scheme.

#### *Recommendations for further work*

These items have been professionally ortho-photographed with a scale. This will provide an adequate record of these items if supplemented with selected cross sections/profiles. The cornice elements should be profiled and perhaps the leaves.

A catalogue of the items with dimensions, some chosen to give an impression of depth of relief as well as overall sizes, needs to be compiled. Historical and image research should be carried out to see if any record of the interior of the Palace of Varieties exists which would give context to these pieces and which plastering company carried them out. The items can be discarded once this record has been made.

#### Summary

Research and reporting	1.5 days (SPO)
Illustration	1 day (SI)

## APPENDIX 17: METALLURGICAL RESIDUES BY E.R. MCSLOY

Metallurgical residues amounting to 11533g were recorded from the excavation, with a further 1542g from the 2011 evaluation. For the purposes of the assessment the metallurgical residues were subjected to a rapid scan and sorted by category, as set out in Table 17.1. Over half of all of metallurgical residues were retrieved from bulk soil samples (Table 17.2), with the remainder hand-recovered from the excavations. Material from the soil samples includes quantities of microresidues (hammerscale), which were recovered using a magnet. The macroresidues recovered from soil samples are commonly well-fragmented compared with the hand-collected group, this probably resulting from the 'mechanical' actions inherent wet-sieving recovery method.

Most residues from the excavation phase (7821g or 68%) was derived from medieval-phased (Period 3) deposits comprising a mix of pit fills and layers/dumped deposits. Only small quantities were associated with Roman-dated deposits (Period 2: 412g).

### *Range and Variety*

The composition of the hand-recovered and soil sample-derived metallurgical residues are set out in Tables 17.1–2 and described below. Material from post-medieval-dated deposits (Periods 4/5) and listed in Tables 17.1–2, includes some coal or coke which probably come from non-metallurgical processes, including material associated with the clay tobacco pipe kilns.

### *Microresidues*

Hammerscale was recorded from seven samples taken from Period 2 layer 6917; Period 3 pits 6504 and 6688 and Period 3a layer 6534 (Table 17.2). Flake and spheroidal forms were recognised, though never in association. Flake hammerscale is produced by forging of iron and is a common feature of archaeological deposits associated with iron smithing. The material identified as spheroidal hammerscale (slag spheres) was recorded primarily from Period 3 layer 6534 and its occurrence here hints at activity different in nature to that evidenced in the flake hammerscale-rich deposits of other deposits in Period 3. Spheroidal hammerscale can result from a number of different processes, including iron smelting, or from specific high-temperature activities such as the joining of metals by forge welding, or the accidental burning of ironwork.

### *Macroresidues*

This assemblage comprises entirely ironworking-related residues, with the more diagnostic forms suggestive of blacksmithing. Included are a minimum of seven smithing hearth bottoms (SHB): dense cakes of slag formed at the base of the smith's hearth and characteristically of dished form resulting from the downward airflow from the bellows.

The majority of the remainder comprises iron slags and vitreous material (hearth/furnace lining) which are indeterminate of process, although which might reasonably be supposed to derive from smithing activities. The indeterminate ironworking slags (Tables 17.1-2) consist of largely amorphous, blocky material of mainly iron silicate composition. A small proportion is distinguishable by lower vesicularity and lustrous surfaces. As such this material is similar in appearance to some smelting slags, but it lacks the distinctive smooth or rippled surfaces of free flowing tapslags.

#### *Statement of potential and recommendations for further analysis*

The metallurgical residues are a cohesive group primarily derived from medieval (Period 3) deposits and indicative of blacksmithing activity.

Evidence for metallurgical activity in the Roman period is limited and the possibility should be considered that material from Roman-phased deposits might be intrusive from later deposits. The relative abundance of macro/microresidues from Period 3 is good evidence for metallurgical activity in this area in the post-Roman period and the abundant presence of hammerscale implies close proximity of such activity. The presence of microresidues of differing morphologies (flake and spheroidal) in Period 3 hints at activities of differing character across this periods. Evidence for metallurgical activity in the post-medieval/modern periods is limited and it is possible that ironworking slags recovered from Period 4 are redeposited from earlier activity. The coal and fuel-derived material recovered from this Periods 4/5 probably relate to non-metallurgical processes.

The metallurgical residues are significant in the broader understanding of the site, demonstrating 'industrial' activities in the post-Roman phases, however there was no in situ iron working areas identified. A report fully characterising this assemblage should be prepared for publication. This will be further informed by updated phasing and spatial analysis which may highlight concentrations of material across the site.

#### *Summary*

Report

2 days (SFC)

Table 17.1: metallurgical residues summary. Hand-recovered material from the excavation

Period	Context	Context type	Category	Remarks*	Wt.(g)
2	6916	Layer	slag	indet. ironworking	407
3	6310	Possible garden soil	slag	hearth/furnace lining	83
3	6332	Layer	slag	indet. ironworking	42
3	6332	Layer	slag	indet. ironworking	223
3	6341	Fill of pit 6342.	slag	indet. ironworking	11
3	6403	Garden soil.	slag	indet. ironworking	64
3	6428	Layer	slag	indet. ironworking	47
3	6430	Layer	slag	SHB (555g) + indet. ironworking	768
3	6433	Fill of pit/ditch 6426	slag	SHB	353
3	6433	Fill of pit/ditch 6426	slag	indet. ironworking (some dense)	25
3	6434	Fill of pit/ditch 6426	industrial waste	coal?/fuel	4
3	6434	Fill of pit/ditch 6426	slag	indet. ironworking	77
3	6473	Fill of pit/ditch 6426	slag	hearth/furnace lining	62
3	6474	Fill of pit/ditch 6426	slag	indet. ironworking	141
3	6503	Fill of pit 6504.	slag	SHB x 2 (501g + 772g)	1271
3	6537	Fill of pit 6536.	slag	indet. ironworking +hearth/furnace lining (9g)	56
3	6560	Fill of pit 6561	slag	indet. ironworking	228
3	6562	Garden soil	slag	indet. ironworking	121
3	6565	Fill of pit 6566	slag	SHB	158
3	6601	Fill of pit 6600.	slag	indet. ironworking	108
3	6603	Fill of pit/ditch 6602	slag	indet. ironworking	84
3	6831	Fill of pit 6883	slag	indet. ironworking	401
3	6882	Fill of pit 6883.	slag	indet. ironworking	104
3	6888	Fill of pit 6889	slag	indet. ironworking	21
3	6890	Fill of pit 6889	slag	indet. ironworking	44
3	6892	Fill of pit 6922	slag	dense, lustrous	14
3	6944	Layer	slag	indet. ironworking	96
3	6947	Fill of pit 6949	slag	indet. ironworking	57
3	6952	Fill of pit 6958	slag	indet. ironworking	23
3	7018	Fill of pit 7019	slag	dense, lustrous	6
4	6177	Buried soil	industrial waste	coal?/fuel	38
4	6233	Fill of pit 6234	industrial waste	coal?/fuel	5
4	6840	Fill of pit 6841	industrial waste	hearth/furnace lining	13
4	6843	Fill of pit 6845	slag	indet. ironworking	56
5	6078	Cellar infill.	industrial waste	coal?/fuel	15

\* SHB = smithing hearth bottom

Table 17.2: metallurgical residues from soil samples

Period	Context	SS	Context type	Category	Remarks*	Wt.(g)
2	6917	217	Layer	hammerscale	flake (c. 50)	5
3a	6534	215	Layer	hammerscale	spheroidal ( x3)	1
3a	6534	207	Layer	hammerscale	spheroidal (c. 100)	9
3a	6534	207	Layer	slag	indet. ironworking	331
3	6501	210	Fill of Pit 6504	hammerscale	flake (x 3)	1
3	6501	204	Fill of Pit 6504	hammerscale	flake (c. 300)	14
3	6503	205	Fill of Pit 6504	hammerscale	flake (c. 500)	30
3	6503	206	Fill of Pit 6504	slag	indet. ironworking	1943
3	6501	204	Fill of Pit 6504	slag	SHB	140
3	6503	205	Fill of Pit 6504	slag	indet. ironworking	331
3	6686	216	Fill of Pit 6688	hammerscale	spheroidal ( x1)	1
3	6467	210	Garden soil	slag	indet. ironworking	248
3	6501	204	Fill of Pit 6504	slag	indet. ironworking	80
4	6248	215	Layer over masonry 6221	industrial waste	coal	321
4	6093	201	Layer	slag	indet. ironworking	1176
4	6248	215	Layer over masonry 6221	industrial waste	coke/fuel	250

4	6248	203	Layer over masonry 6221	industrial waste	coal	219
4	6192	202	Dump.	slag	SHB (963g) + indet. ironworking	1207

\* SHB = smithing hearth bottom

## APPENDIX 18: ANIMAL BONE BY MATILDA HOLMES

A total of 323 fragments of bone weighing 5308g were assessed from the evaluation and excavation phases of work on the site. Given the multi-phase nature of the site, some degree of residuality may be expected.

### *Methods*

All bones and teeth were recorded, although for some elements a restricted count was employed to reduce fragmentation bias: vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments. A basic recording method was employed to assess the potential of the animal bone assemblage. The number of bones and teeth that could be identified to taxa were noted, as well as those used to age the major domesticates (tooth wear and bone fusion). The quantity of bones likely to be useful for metrical data were also recorded. Other information included condition and the incidence of burning, gnawing and butchery marks. All fragments were recorded by context including those that could not be identified to taxa. Recording methods and analysis are based on guidelines from Baker and Worley (2014).

### *Summary of Findings*

All material was recovered by hand, with the exception of context 1000 that was sieved. The majority of contexts were layers or dumped deposits, although a number of pit fills were dated to the medieval phase. Bones from all phases were generally in good to fair condition, with only one evaluation context (2032) containing bones that were highly varied in preservation, indicating some mixing of deposits (Table 18.1). The presence of butchery was noted from contexts, implying the nature of the assemblage as one that had been processed either for food or raw materials. Gnawing was also prolific, affecting between c.14% and 33% of contexts from most phases, suggesting that some bones were not buried immediately following discard. Very few burnt bones were observed.

The majority of bones came from the medieval phase (Table 18.2), with a large number also recorded from features yet to be dated. The major domesticates (cattle, sheep/ goat and pigs) predominate, with the inclusion of a few bones of fish (probably salmonid), domestic fowl, goose, horse, hare, red deer and cat as well. A group of domestic fowl bones (synsacrum, sternum, coracoid and femur) from undated context 2032 probably came from the same individual.

Bone fusion data are abundant for cattle and sheep/ goat, particularly for the medieval period (Table 18.3). The relative dearth of tooth and mandible wear data suggests that the assemblage is subject to some form of redistribution, where the heads of the major domesticates were disposed of elsewhere. Two bones were recovered that were highly porous and indicate the presence of neonatal lambs.



Bones providing measurements were also fairly common, while two pig teeth could be sexed, both from sows. A cattle skull fragment (zygomatic) was recorded that had a bone callus, which suggests the animal had an injury to its face beneath the eye area.

A group of bones from post medieval/ modern context 1055 may have been offcuts from bone working. Interestingly they comprised a possible group of associated pig bones (rib, humerus, ulna, femur, fibula and calcaneus) that had been sawn through close to the ends of the bones, with the shaft removed, possibly for working.

#### *Potential and Significance*

There is little evidence for residual material based on the condition of bones recovered, although this should be considered alongside results from other finds that are more easy to date.

Sample sizes are too small for most phases to be worth further consideration, although this is dependant to some extent on whether the undated material can be phased. There is some potential for the medieval assemblage to be subject to basic analysis, which may be useful when considering aspects of diet, redistribution and the food ways of medieval Bath. At this stage, even the medieval samples are not large enough to be worth comparing with other sites in the area – unless the undated contexts are of medieval date, in which case it may increase the size of the assemblage to make a comparisons worthwhile.

#### *Recommendations*

It is recommended that the medieval assemblage is subject to further analysis in terms of taxa represented, anatomical data and mortality data to help elucidate diet, redistribution and the wider animal economy. Sample sizes from other phases are too small to be worth detailed analysis, although quantification of taxa from all phases should be included in any further report. If a considerable proportion of undated features turn out to be of medieval date following other analysis, the sample size may increase enough for the faunal dataset to be large enough (i.e. over 300 fragments of cattle, sheep/ goat and pig) to compare with other, contemporary sites from Bath such as Barber (1999), Grant (1979) and Higbee et al (2007).

Catalogue and analysis of medieval bone  
Report

FEE (Matilda Holmes)  
0.5 days

#### *References*

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Higbee, L., Humphrey, A., Jones, A., 2007 'Mammal, bird and fish bone', in: Davenport, P., Poole, C., Jordan, D. (eds), 64–68, 95, 101, 120–125, 136

Table 18.1: Preservation and bone modifications observed on the bones for each context

Phase	Preservation					Bone Modification		
	Good	Fair	Poor	Good-fair	Good-poor	Gnawed	Butchered	Burnt
Roman	4	4				1	1	
Medieval	26	9	1	3		9	17	3
Post medieval	6	6		2		3	1	1
Post medieval/ modern	5		1	1		1	3	
Modern	1	4		1			1	
Undated	9	2			1	4	7	1
Total	51	25	2	7	1	18	30	5

Table 18.2: Number of fragments recorded for the major domesticates, birds and other taxa

Phase	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Bird	Fish	Other	Other Taxa
Roman	6	8	3				
Medieval	64	57	20	3	1	4	Horse
Post medieval	10	16	5			2	Hare; red deer
Post medieval/ modern	2	3	6	1			
Modern		3	2	1		1	Hare/ rabbit
Undated	40	58	10	6		1	Cat
Total	122	145	46	11	1	8	

Table 18.3: Number of bones and teeth likely to provide ageing and metrical data for the major domesticates. Mand= mandible wear; teeth= tooth wear; fusion= bone fusion; meas= metrical data

Phase	Cattle				Sheep/ goat				Pig				Bird	Other
	Mand	Teeth	Fusion	Meas	Mand	Teeth	Fusion	Meas	Mand	Teeth	Fusion	Meas	Meas	Meas
Roman			2	2		1	1				4			
Medieval	2		34	25	3	1	35	18	1		12	6	1	8
Post medieval	1	1	7	3	3	2	8	5			1	2		3
Post medieval/ modern			2				3	5			3		1	
Modern							2	6					1	
Undated	1	1	32	2	1	1	57	45			9	5	2	1
Total	4	2	77	32	7	5	106	79	1		29	13	5	12

## APPENDIX 19: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BY SARAH WYLES

A series of 17 environmental samples (104 litres of soil) were taken from a range of deposits across the area with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial and domestic activity on the site. These samples were from Periods 1, 2, 3 and 4 deposits located in Plots 3/4, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 10A and Saw Close itself. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 19.1, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The presence of mollusc shells has also been recorded. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008). Marine shell follows the nomenclature of Barrett and Yonge (1958).

### *Period 1 (?Pre-Romano-British)*

Layer 7045 (sample 218) from a buried land surface to the rear of Plot 6 (Fig. 3) contained very little charred material. This assemblage included a few small fragments of charcoal greater than 2mm but no plant remains.

There were also a few shells of the intermediate species *Cepaea* sp.

### *Period 2 (Romano-British)*

Small quantities of charred plant remains were recorded within the samples from floor surfaces 6620 (sample 213) and 6621 (sample 214), both in Plot 7 (Fig 10), deposit 6917 (sample 217) within the open Saw Close area itself and deposit 6528 (sample 208) in Plot 7 (not shown).

The cereal remains included hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain fragments, while the weed seeds included seeds of oat (*Avena* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*). There were also fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell recovered.

Low to moderate amounts of charcoal fragments were noted in these samples. These included mature wood fragments.

The small shell assemblages included shells of the intermediate species (*Cornu aspersum*), the shade-loving species *Discus rotundatus*, the edible marine species oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) and egg shell fragments.

These assemblages appear to be indicative of domestic waste. Hulled wheat, in particular spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), is the dominant wheat during this period in Southern Britain (Greig 1991). The weed seeds are generally species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments.

### *Period 3 (Medieval)*

Moderately large plant assemblages were recorded from fill 6582 (sample 212) of pit 6566 in Plot 7, garden soil 6467 (sample 210) in Plot 4 (Fig. 10, Section EE) and deposit 6534 (sample 207) in Plot 7 (not shown), while small numbers of remains were noted from fills 6501 and 6503 (samples 204, 205 and 206) in pit 6504 in Plot 4 (Fig. 10, Section EE), fill 6686 (sample 216) of pit 6688 also in Plot 4 (Fig. 4) and sample 209 from a cultivation soil 6531 in Plot 7 (not shown).

The cereal remains included free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) and barley grain fragments. Other potential crop species present were celtic bean (*Vicia faba*), pea (*Pisum sativum*) and cultivated oats (*Avena sativa*).

The weed seed assemblage included seeds of brome grass, oats, vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*). There were also a number of hazelnut shell fragments.

Moderately large quantities of charcoal fragments were recovered from pit 6566 in Plot 7 (Fig 10, section DD), pit 6504 in Plot 4 (Fig 10, section EE) and deposit 6534 Plot 7 (not shown). These included mature and round wood fragments with no sign of vitrification.

The small shell assemblages included oyster and mussel shell fragments.

These assemblages appear to be indicative of general domestic settlement waste. Free-threshing wheat generally became the predominant wheat species in this area from the beginning of the Saxon period (Greig 1991). The wider range of weed seeds are still species generally typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. Stinking mayweed appears to become more common in the Saxon and medieval periods (Greig 1991). It thrives in heavier clay soils and is thought to be indicative of the cultivation of such soils (Green 1984), associated with the change to mouldboard ploughs from ards (Jones 1981; Stevens with Robinson 2004; Stevens 2009).

### *Period 4 (Post-medieval)*

Very few charred remains were recovered from samples 203, 201, 200 and 215 from metal working waste deposits 6248, 6093 (Plot 10A) and 6192 and 6651 (Plot 5). These included a few hazelnut shell fragments and small amounts of charcoal fragments.

### Potential

Further analysis of the charred plant assemblages from Period 2 deposit 6528 (sample 208) and Period 3 pit 6566 (sample 212), garden soil 6467 (sample 210) and deposit 6534 (sample 207) has the potential to provide some limited information on the nature of settlement, the surrounding environment and the range of crops and how this changed over time during these periods. This data could provide a comparison with assemblages from other sites in the wider area.

Detailed analysis of the charcoal from Period 2 deposit 6528 (sample 208) and Period 3 pits 6566 (sample 212), and 6504 (sample 206) and deposit 6534 (sample 207) may provide a small amount of data on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource. This data could provide a comparison with assemblages from other sites in the wider area. There is no potential for charcoal analysis to augment the information on the industrial processes taking place on site in Period 4 due to the small quantity of material recovered from these samples.

Further analysis of the mollusc assemblages has little potential to assist in determining the nature of the local landscape in more detail.

It is recommended that the charred plant remains and charcoal from four samples each, as indicated in Table 19.1, are analysed in more detail.

Charred plant analysis and report	3 days
Charcoal analysis and report (Dana Challinor)	FEE

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Table 19.1 Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Details	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Period 1 - ?Pre-Romano-British													
Watching Brief - Layer													
	7045	218	18	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-/**	Moll-t (*)	
Period 2 - Romano-British													
Area 2 - Floor surfaces													
	6620	213	2	10	5	*	-	Hulled wheat grain frag	*	<i>Avena, Bromus</i>	*/*	shell	
	6621	214	2	5	10	-	-	-	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	-/**	shell	
Area 3 - Deposit													
	6917	217	1	25	5	*	-	Hulled wheat grain frags	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	**/**	Moll-t (*)	
Plot 8 - Deposit													
	6528	208	10	70	2	*	-	Barley grain frag	**	<i>Avena, Galium, Ranunculus, Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	**/**	shell	PC
Period 3 - Medieval													
Area 1 - Pit													
6566	6582	212	8	75	5	***	-	F-t wheat + barley grain frags	****	<i>Avena, Bromus, Vicia faba, Pisum, Vicia/Lathyrus, Trifolium/Medicago, Anthemis cotula, Chenopodium, Lolium/Festuca, Rumex, Lapsana, Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	**/**	siliceous material	PC
Area 2 - Garden soil													
	6467	210	9	25	5	***	-	F-t wheat + barley grain frags	**	<i>Avena, Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	*/**	shell	P
Area 2 - Pits													
6504	6501	204	3	20	5	*	-	F-t wheat grain frags	-	-	**/**	-	
	6503	205	5	100	2	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-	
	6503	206	4	60	5	*	-	F-t wheat grain frags	-	-	**/**	shell	C



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Details	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
6688	6686	216	8	10	5	**	-	F-t wheat + barley grain frags	**	<i>Avena, Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	*/**	Sab/f (*)	
Plot v8 - Deposits													
	6531	209	8	25	5	*	-	F-t wheat grain frags	-	-	**/**	shell	
	6534	207	8	100	2	***	-	F-t wheat grain frags	**	<i>Avena, Vicia/Lathyrus, Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	***/**	hammer scale	PC
Period 4 - Post-medieval													
Area 1A - Coal dust													
	6248	203	2	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	coal	
Area 1A - Metal working waste deposits													
	6093	201	3	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	coal, hammer scale + siliceous material	
	6192	200	4	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	coal, hammer scale	
Area 2 - Metal working waste deposit													
	6651	215	9	100	2	-	-	-	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	**/**	coal, clinker	

Key: \* = 1–4 items; \*\* = 4–20 items; \*\*\* = 21–49 items; \*\*\*\* = 50–99 items; \*\*\*\*\* = >100 items, Moll-t = land snails, P = plants, C = charcoal

**APPENDIX 20: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT (DAVENPORT 2007), SELECTED MAPS**

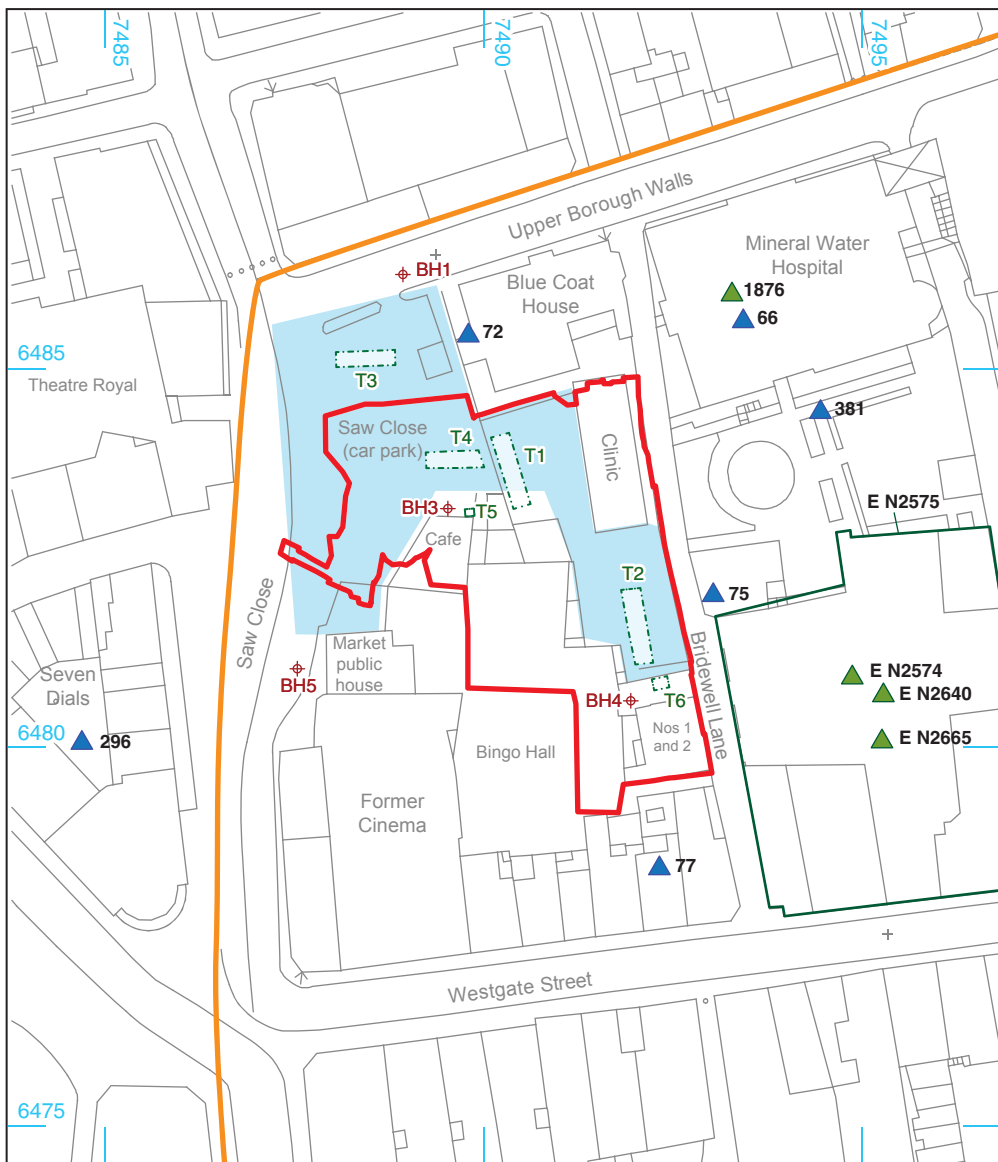
selected maps: Figures 3, 10–16, 20–22, 25–27, 29–33

## APPENDIX 21: OASIS REPORT FORM

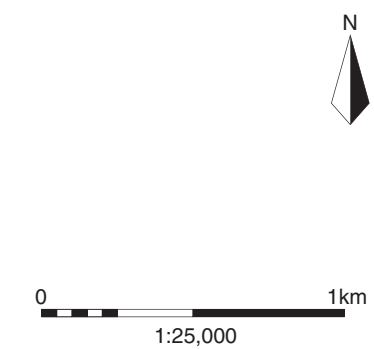
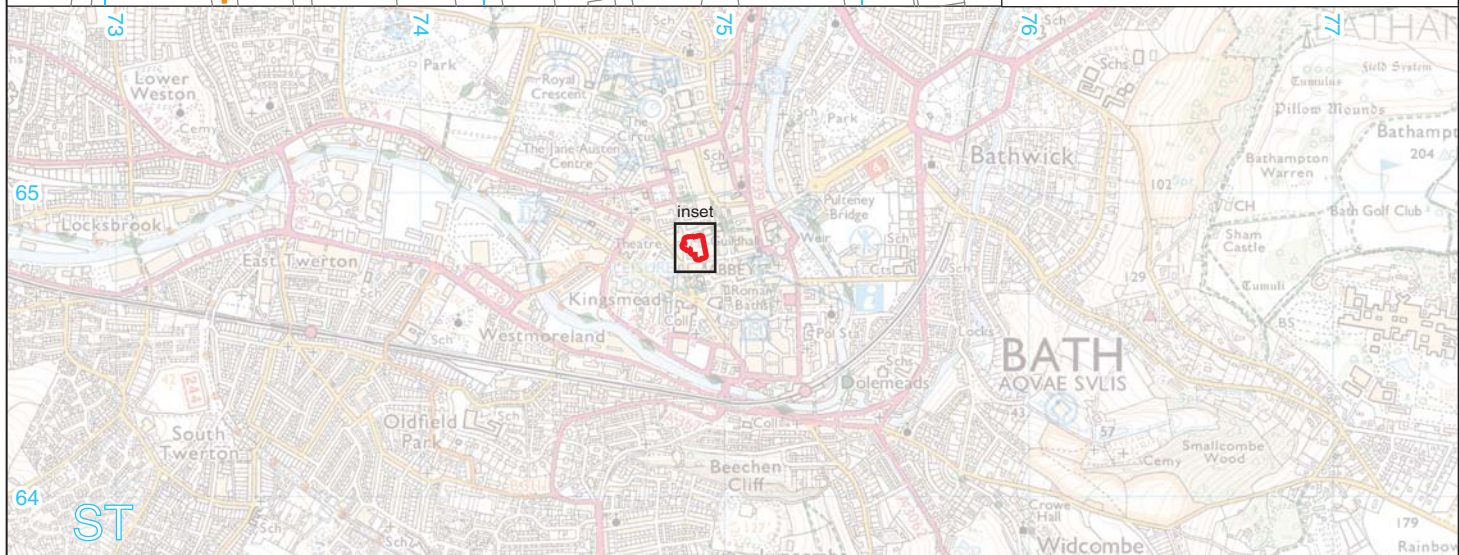
PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset
Short description	<p>Roman structural remains, including fragmentary mosaic surfaces, <i>opus-signinum</i> and stone floors and a possible wall footing were identified within isolated areas throughout the site. Within the western part of the site the probable tail of Bath's eastern ramparts was identified, although truncated and disturbed by post-Roman activity.</p> <p>Roman features were overlain by a series of homogenous, turned garden or cultivation soils with dates broadly ranging from immediately post-Roman to post-medieval. These garden soils were cut by numerous pits, loosely interpreted as refuse pits, which, in places, truncated the Roman archaeology. The intensity of the pitting and the nature of the reworked soils made it difficult to establish a clear stratigraphic structure for these deposits.</p> <p>Post-medieval structural features were prevalent throughout the site but were focussed within the eastern part of the site, fronting Bridewell Lane. Due to the good survival of structural evidence from this period, former plots which fronted Bridewell Lane and Saw Close could be identified and were found to correlate well to cartographic evidence.</p> <p>Remnants of probable Stuart structures form the earliest post-Roman structures on the site. These occur as walls forming long-standing property boundaries on east-west and north-south alignments fronting Bridewell Lane. Additions and alterations in the Georgian period reflect the urban 'improvements' undertaken in Bath during this period.</p> <p>The construction of further uncellared structures and the installation of cellars occur within the Georgian period. A well-preserved Clay Pipe Factory constructed during the Georgian period was excavated in detail.</p> <p>Further developments are evident from the Early Victorian period with cellared properties being constructed each with a cast iron range and 'copper' probably installed after the building was constructed. In the later Victorian period, after the cellars fell into disuse, stone capped drainage was installed within some cellars. By the end of the 20th century all the cellars had been infilled and</p>

	structures levelled.	
Project dates	October 2015 – March 2016	
Project type	Excavation and watching brief	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Stratascan 2010) Evaluation (CA 2011, CA 2013) Desk-based assessment (Davenport 2007)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	c.0.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 74903 64834	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Cox	
Project Supervisors	Simon Sworn and Alistair Barber	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	SMC; English Heritage reference S00076775	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	Roman pottery, Post-medieval pottery, Tesserae, Knives, Composite hair brushes, Wig curler, Tobacco pipes, Pipe kiln furniture, Plaster mouldings, Jettons, coins, shale objects, worked bone objs	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	To be deposited in Roman Baths Museum BATRM 2011.38 BATRM 2015.84	
Physical	Roman Baths Museum	Ceramics, animal bone, CBM, clay pipe, glass, metalwork, masonry
Paper	Roman Baths Museum	Context sheets, matrices, drawings, photo registers, specialist reports, sample sheets, report
Digital	Roman Baths Museum	Database, digital photos, plans, report
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 *Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset: Post-excavation and updated project design*. CA typescript report **16532**



- site boundary
- Scheduled Monument
- evaluation trench
- borehole
- projected line of Roman town wall (after Davenport *et al.* 2007)
- SMR event record
- UAD site record



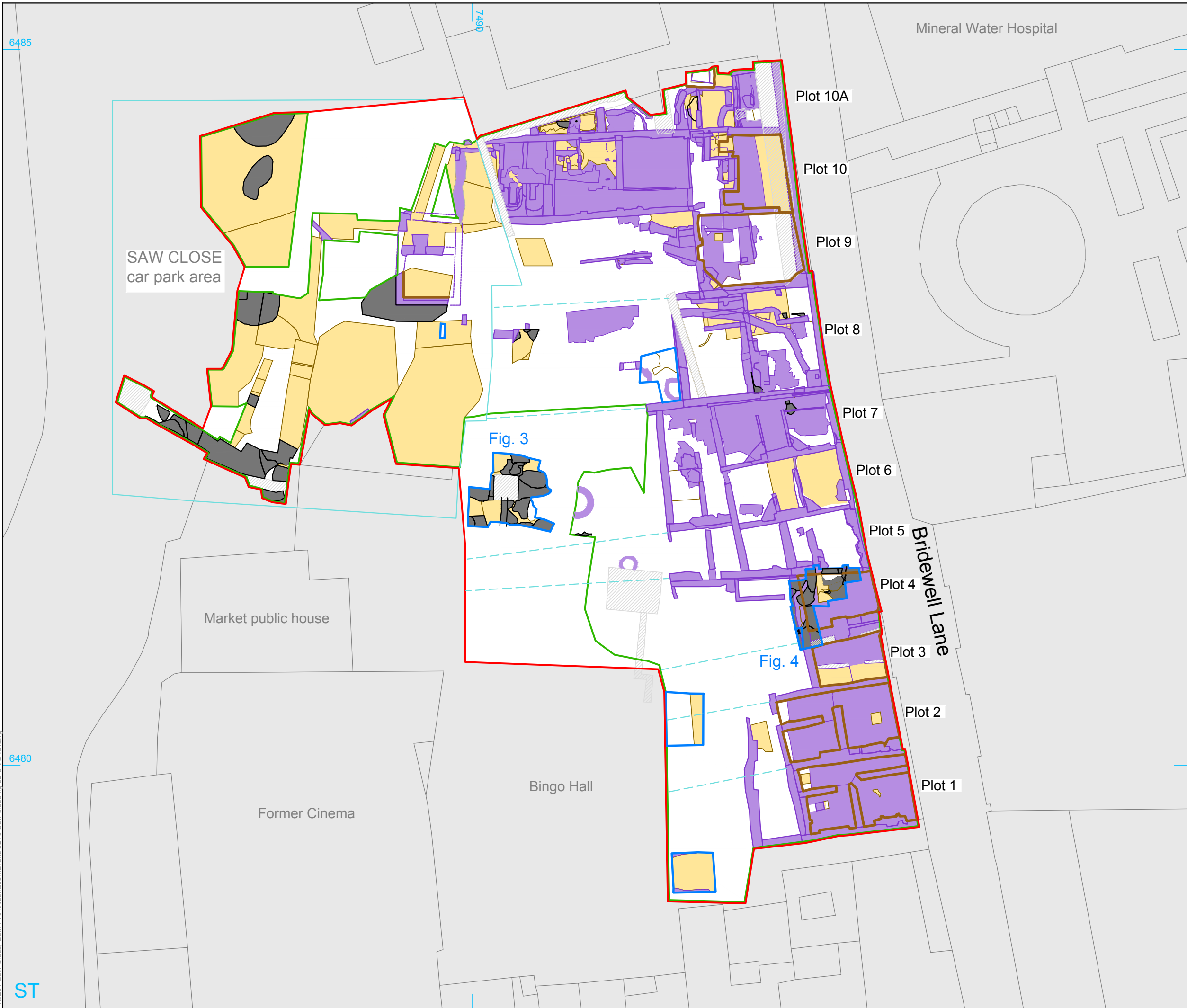
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan - pre-demolition

**DRAWN BY** AO **PROJECT NO.** 9201 **FIGURE NO.**  
**CHECKED BY** DJB **DATE** 10/11/2016  
**APPROVED BY** MA **SCALE@A4** 1:1000 & 1:25,000 **1**

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- ▭ site boundary
- ▭ area of deep excavation
- ▭ excavation area
- archaeological feature
- post-medieval structure
- layer/deposit
- cellar identified in excavation
- modern structure
- Nos 1-10A Plot numbers based on Street numbering established 1852
- - - Plot boundary (conjectural)



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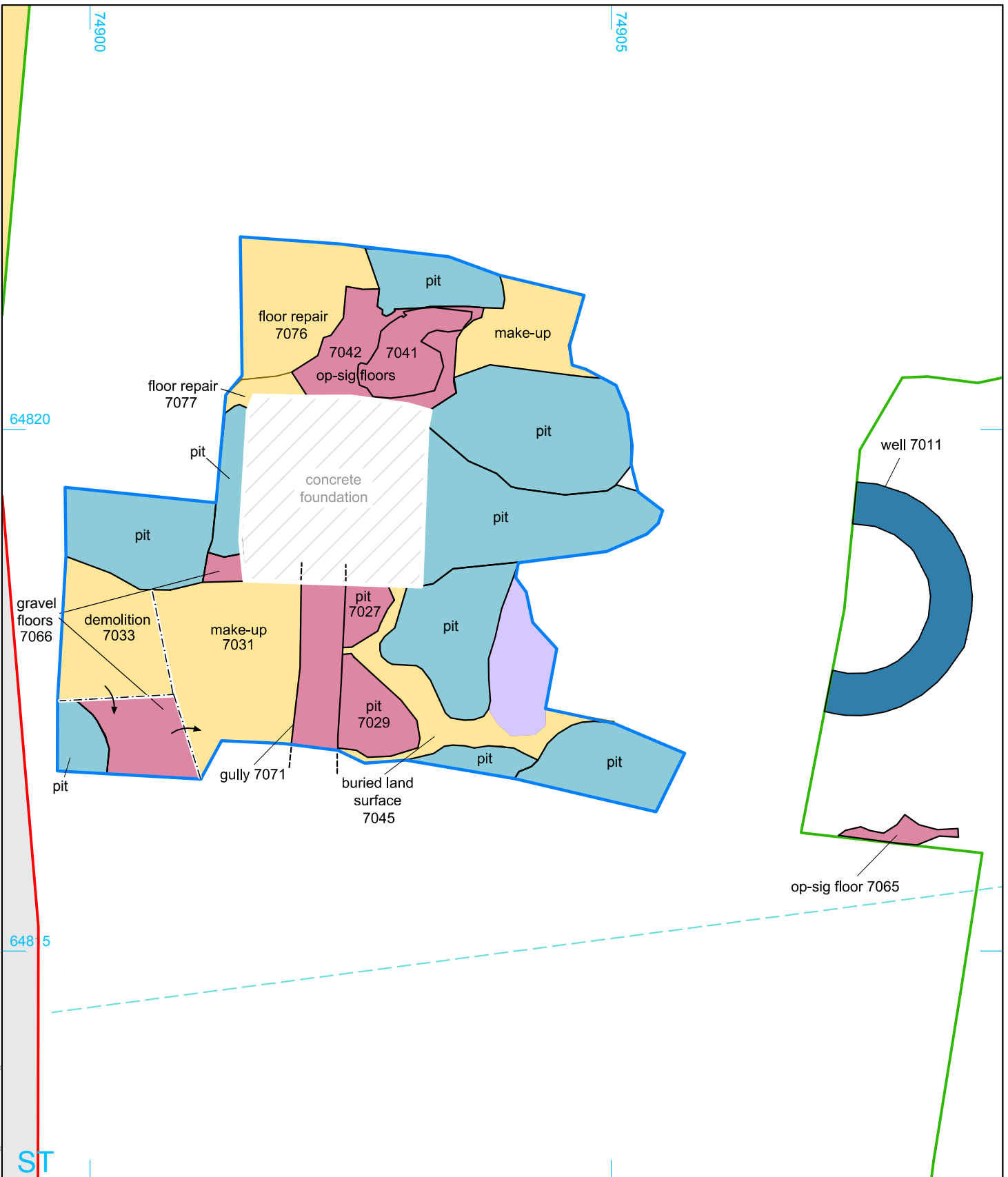
**PROJECT TITLE**  
Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

**FIGURE TITLE**  
All-feature plan and location of figures 3 and 4

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<b>CHECKED BY</b>	MA	<b>REVISION</b>	03	<b>2</b>
<b>DATE</b>	21/11/2016	<b>SCALE@A3</b>	1:250	

P:\9201 Saw Close, Bath P\X\Illustration\Drafts\9210 Saw close fig 02-8 V3AO.dwg

ST



- site boundary
- area of deep excavation
- excavation area
- Period 2 - Roman
- Periods 3/4/5
- deposit
- natural deposit
- modern structure
- op-sig *opus signinum*
- Plot boundary (conjectural)



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Roman deposits truncated by later pitting rear of Nos 5 and 6 Bridewell Lane

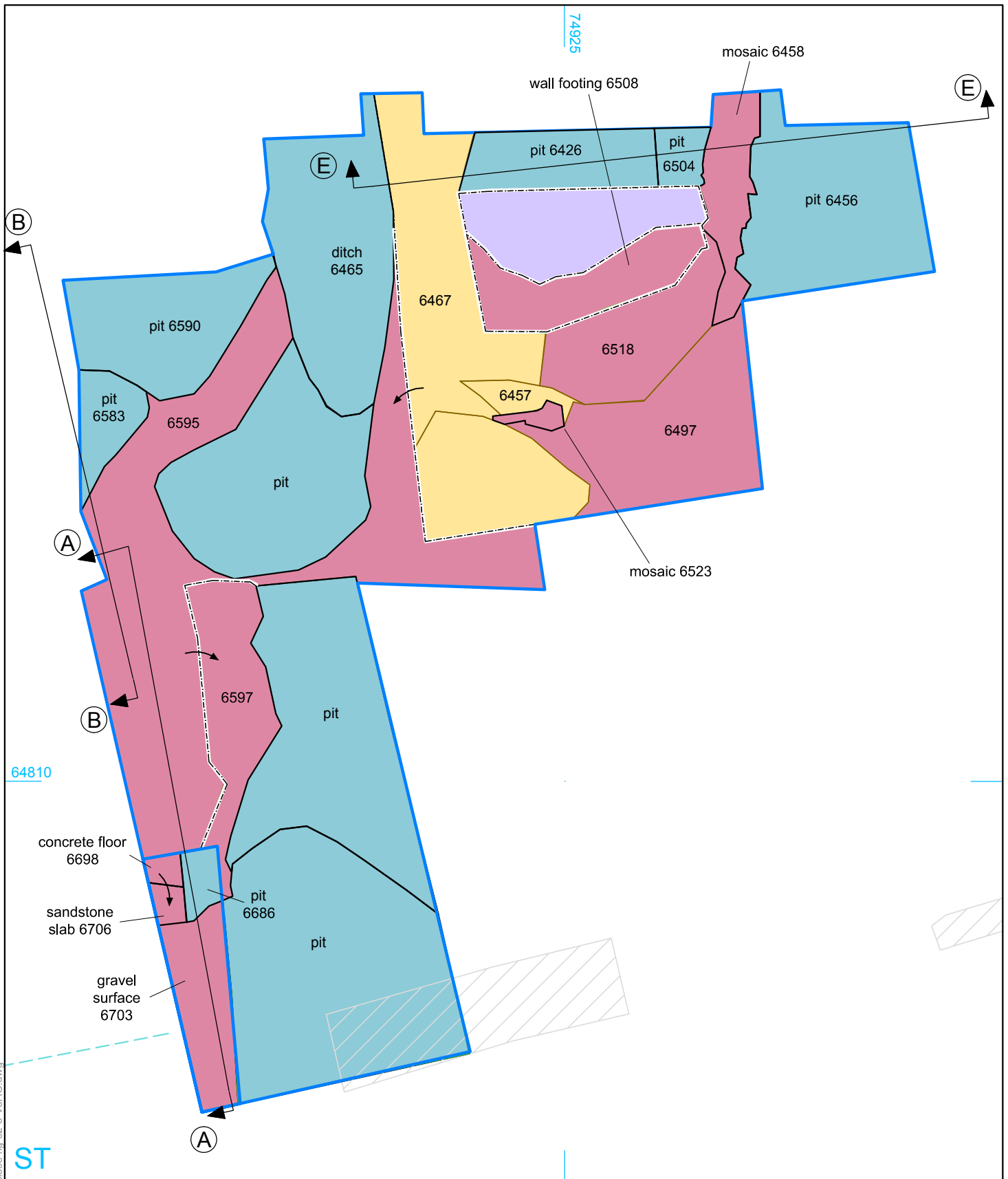
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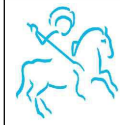




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ST

- excavation area
- area of deep excavation
- Period 2 - Roman
- Period 3/4/5 pits
- deposit
- natural deposit
- modern structure
- section location
- Plot boundary (conjectural)



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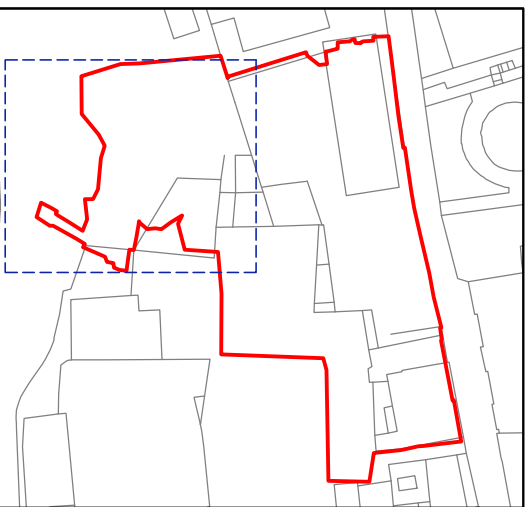
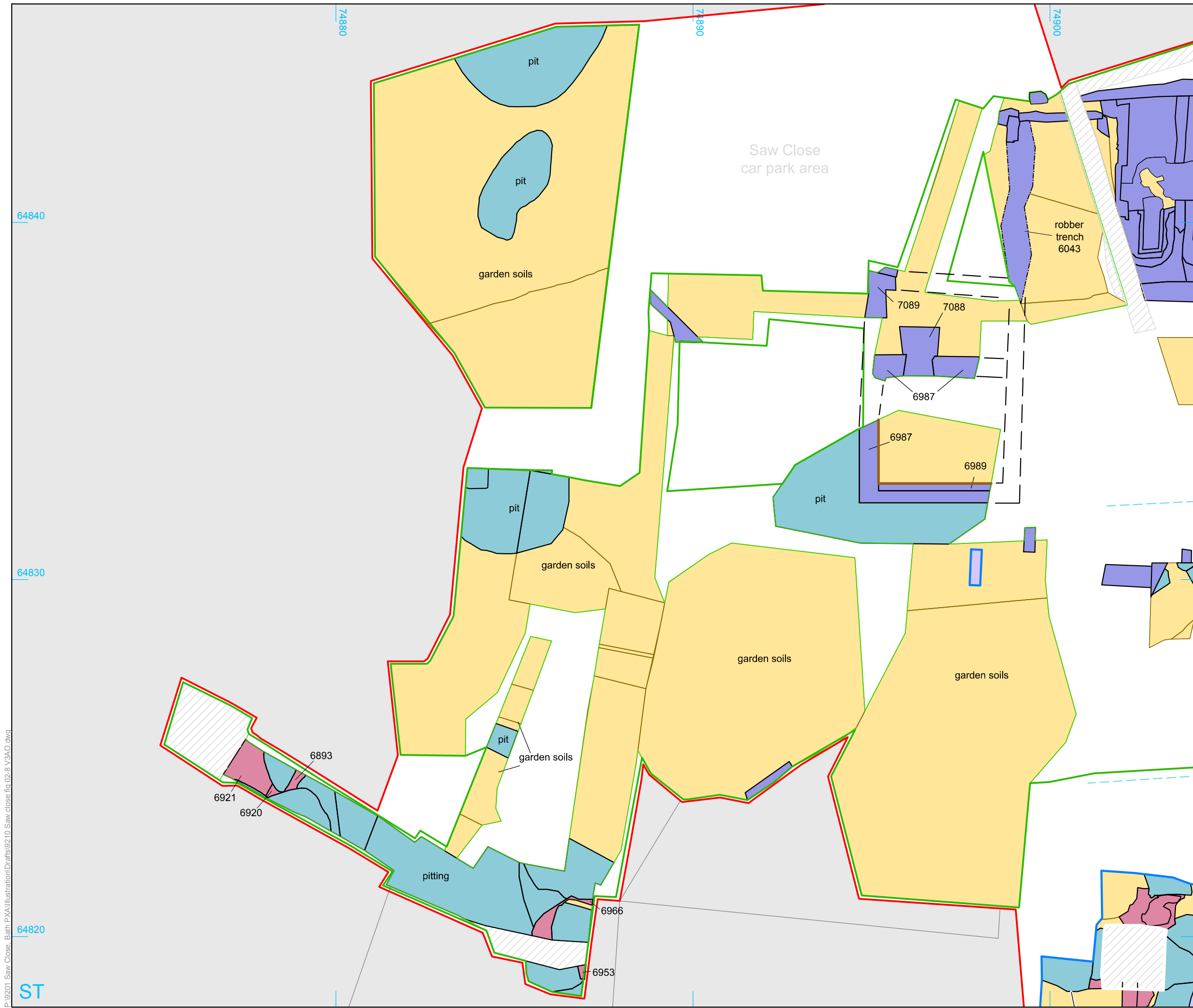
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Roman wall and floor surfaces truncated by later pitting, Plot 4

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<b>DATE</b>	21/11/2016	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	1:30	



- ▭ site boundary
- ▭ excavation area
- ▭ area of deep excavation
- ▭ Period 2 - Roman
- ▭ Period 3/4/5 pit
- ▭ deposit
- ▭ post medieval structure
- modern structure
- ▭ natural deposit
- cellar identified in excavation
- Plot boundary (conjectural)



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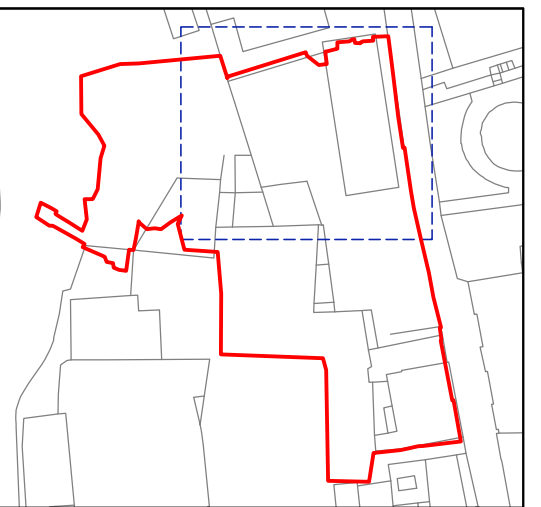
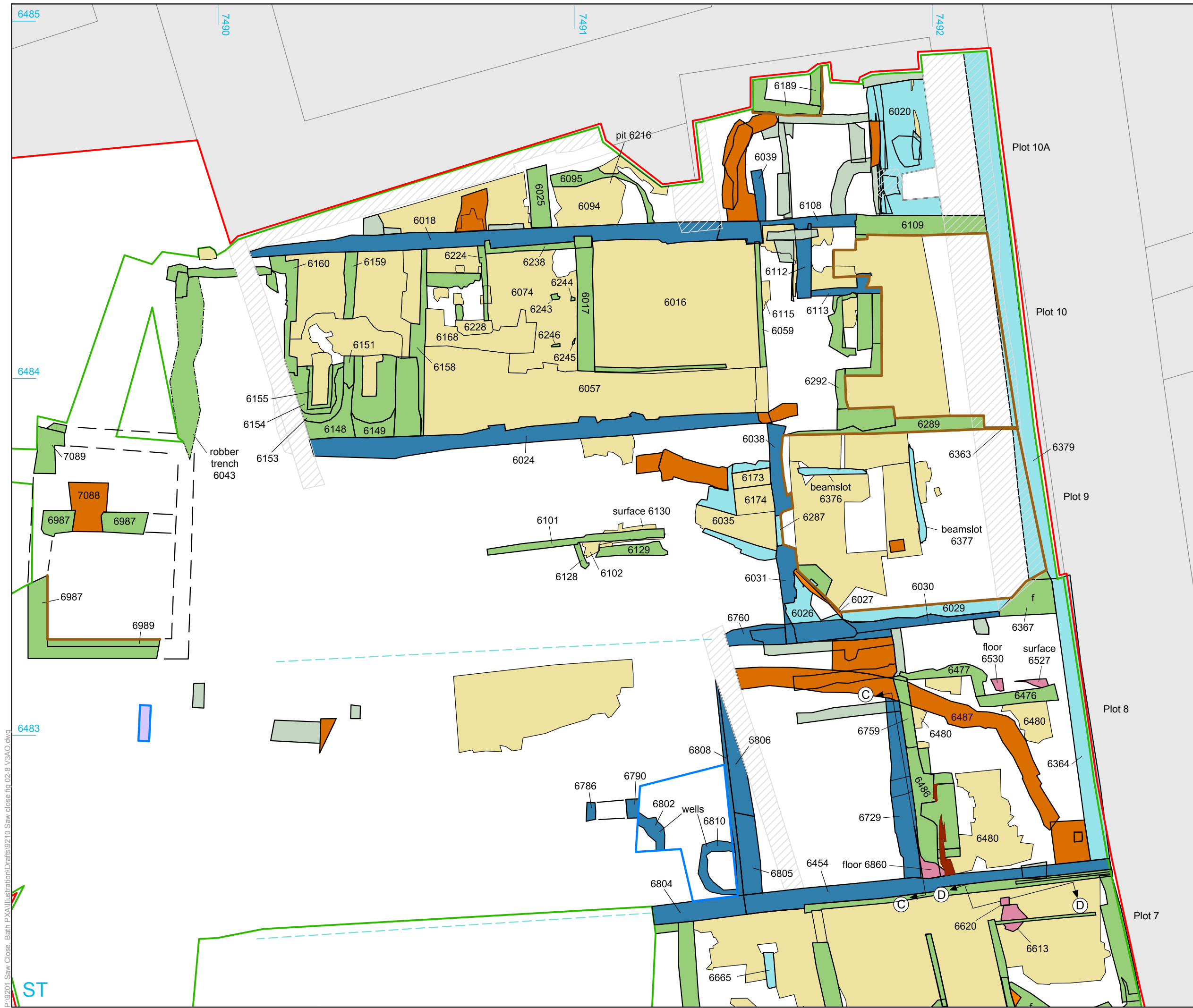
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Deposits and pitting within the western part of the site (Saw Close car park area)

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ST



- ▭ site boundary
- ▭ excavation area
- ▭ area of deep excavation
- ▭ Period 2 - Roman
- ▭ Period 4 - 16th to 17th century
- ▭ Period 4 - early 18th to early 19th centuries
- ▭ Period 4 - early to mid 19th century
- ▭ Period 5 - 19th century
- modern structure
- unphased structure
- floor
- timber
- natural deposit
- section location
- f fireplace
- cellar identified in excavation
- Plot boundary (conjectural)



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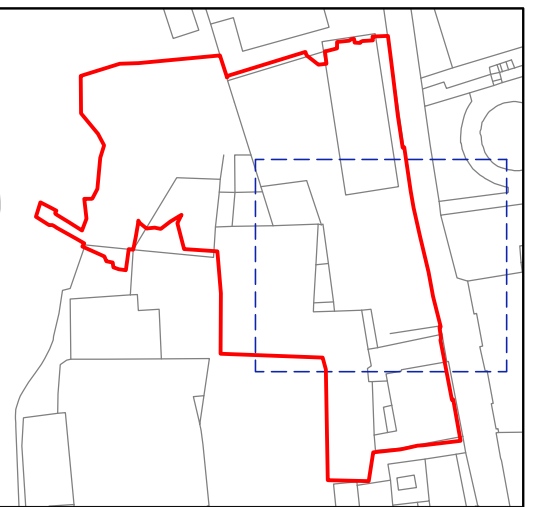
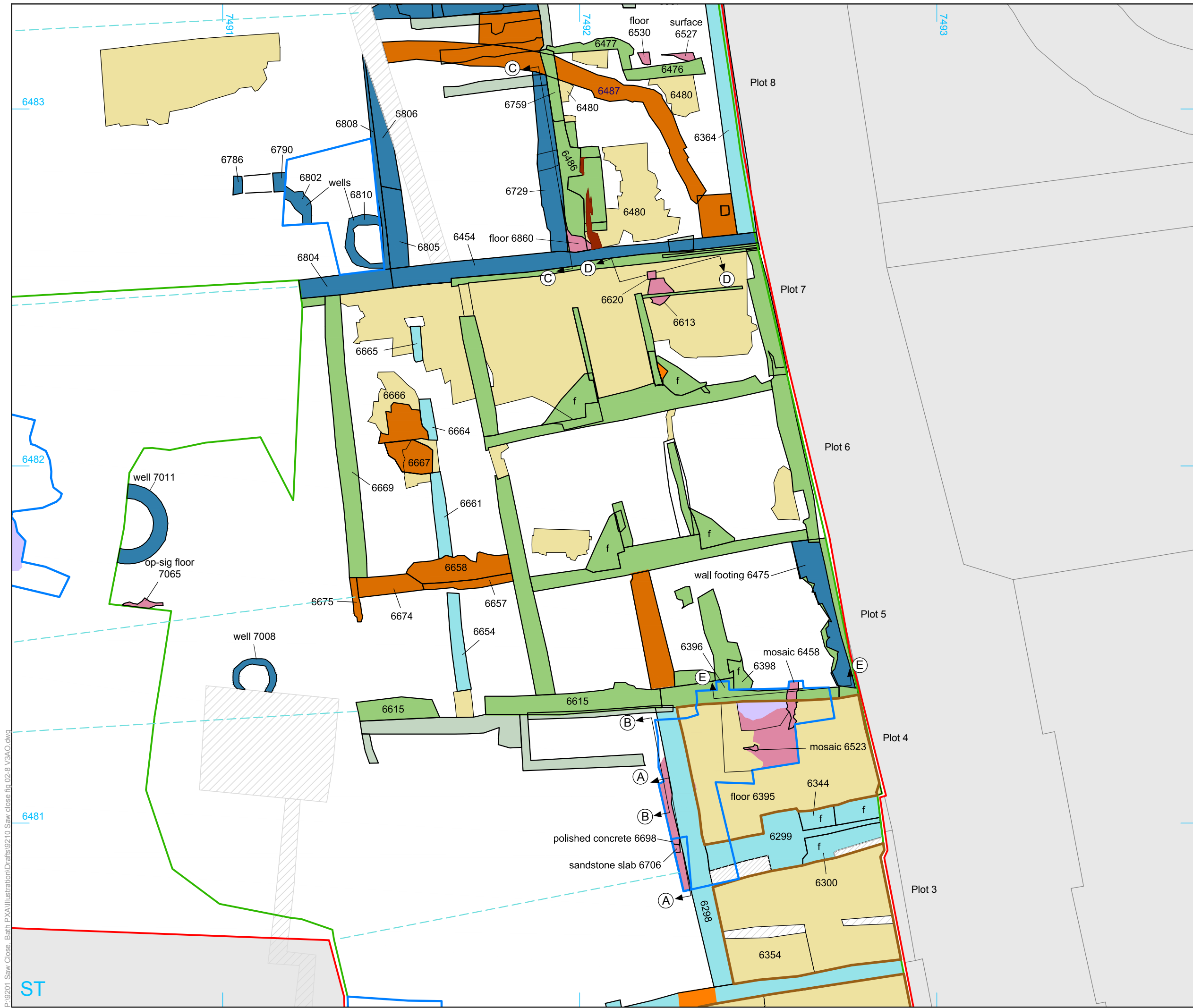
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Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Structures within plots 8 to 10A  
Bridewell Lane showing phasing**

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<b>CHECKED BY</b>	MA	<b>REVISION</b>	1		
<b>DATE</b>	25/08/2016	<b>SCALE</b>	A3 1:100		<b>6</b>

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ST



- site boundary
- excavation area
- area of deep excavation
- Period 2 - Roman
- Period 4 - 16th to 17th century
- Period 4 - early 18th to early 19th centuries
- Period 4 - early to mid 19th century
- Period 5 - 19th century
- modern structure
- unphased structure
- floor
- timber
- natural deposit
- section location
- fireplace
- cellar identified in excavation
- Plot boundary (conjectural)



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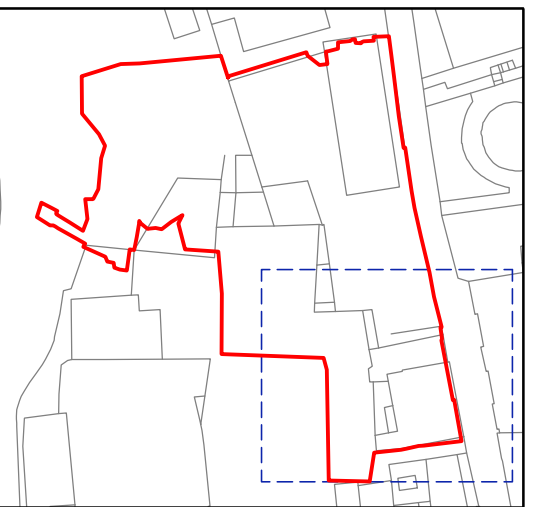
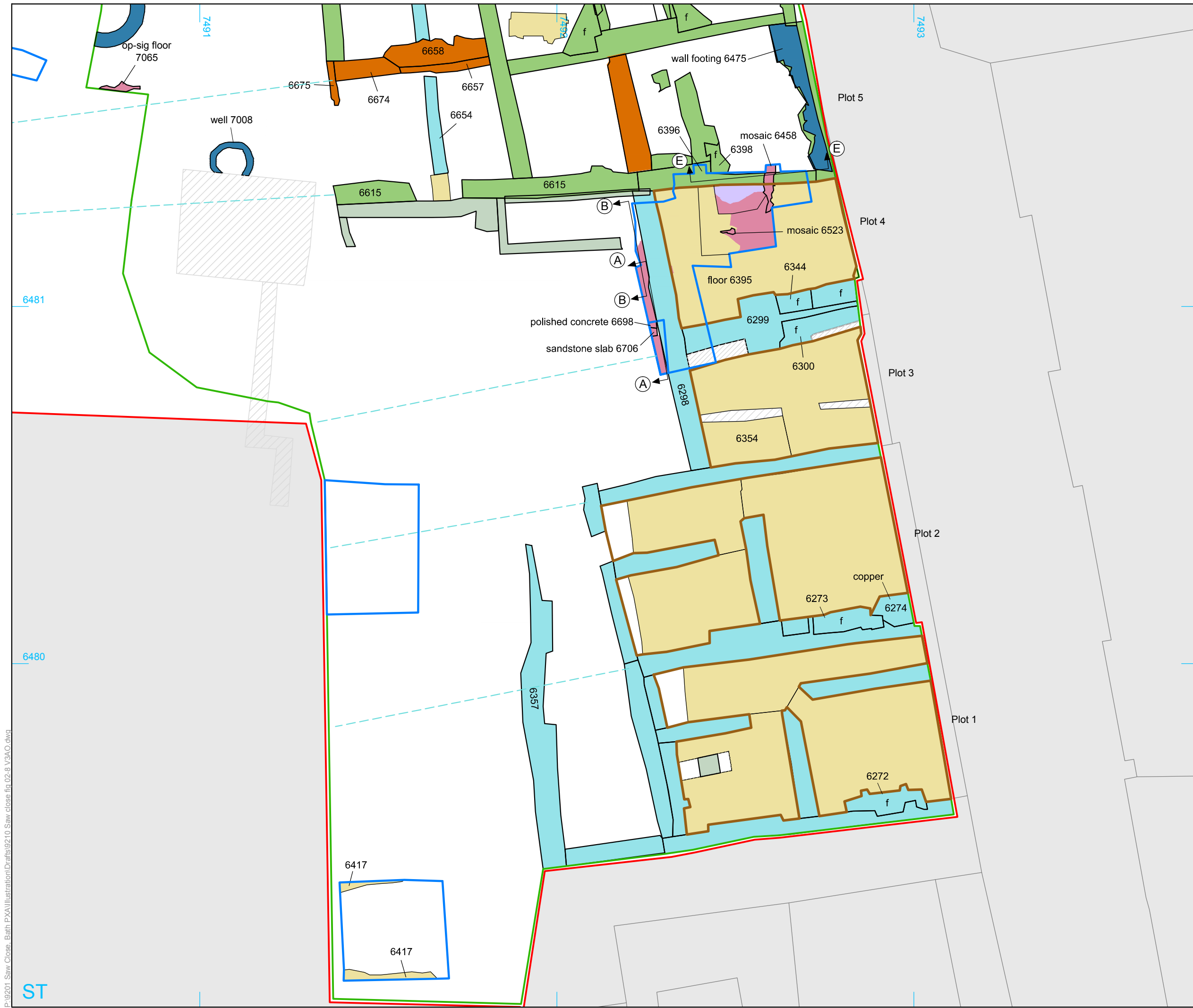
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Structures within Plots 5 to 7 Bridewell lane showing phasing

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ST





- ▭ site boundary
- ▭ excavation area
- ▭ area of deep excavation
- ▭ Period 2 - Roman
- ▭ Period 4 - 16th to 17th century
- ▭ Period 4 - early 18th to early 19th centuries
- ▭ Period 4 - early to mid 19th century
- ▭ Period 5 - 19th century
- ▭ modern structure
- ▭ unphased structure
- ▭ floor
- ▭ timber
- ▭ natural deposit
- B section location
- f fireplace
- ▭ cellar identified in excavation
- - - Plot boundary (conjectural)



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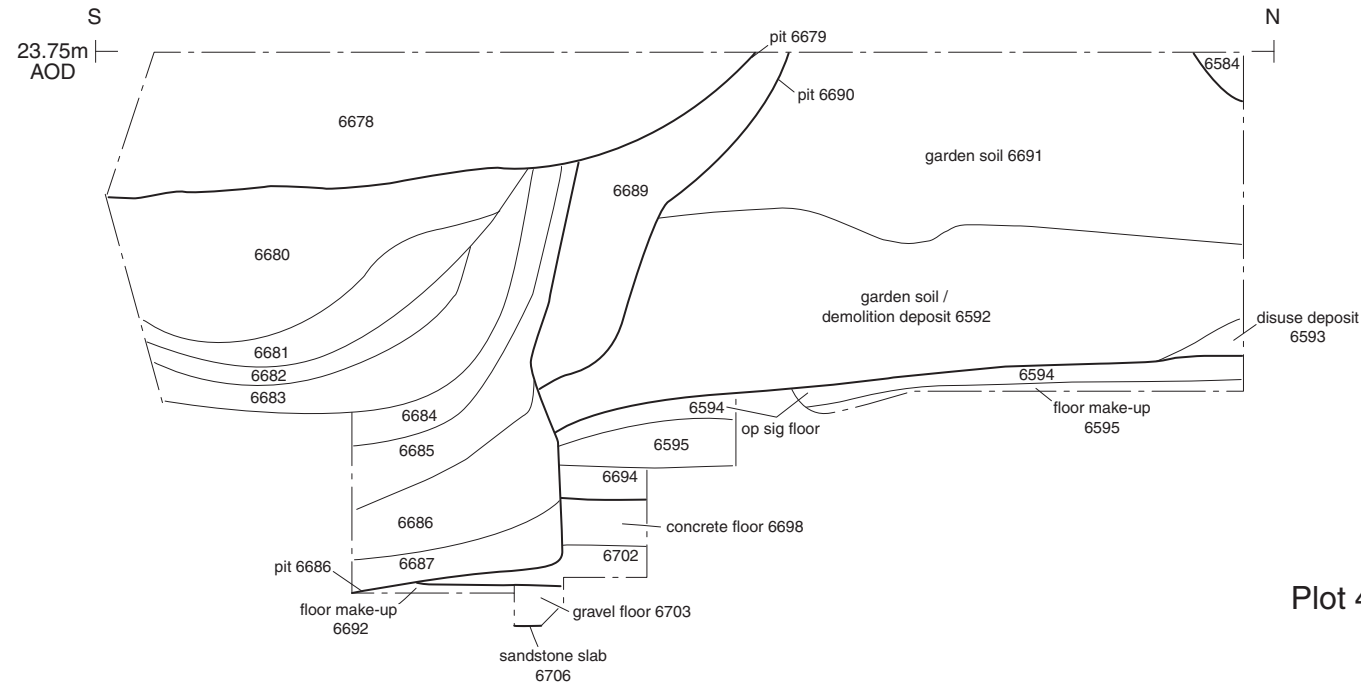
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 Structures within Plots 1 to 4 Bridewell Lane showing phasing

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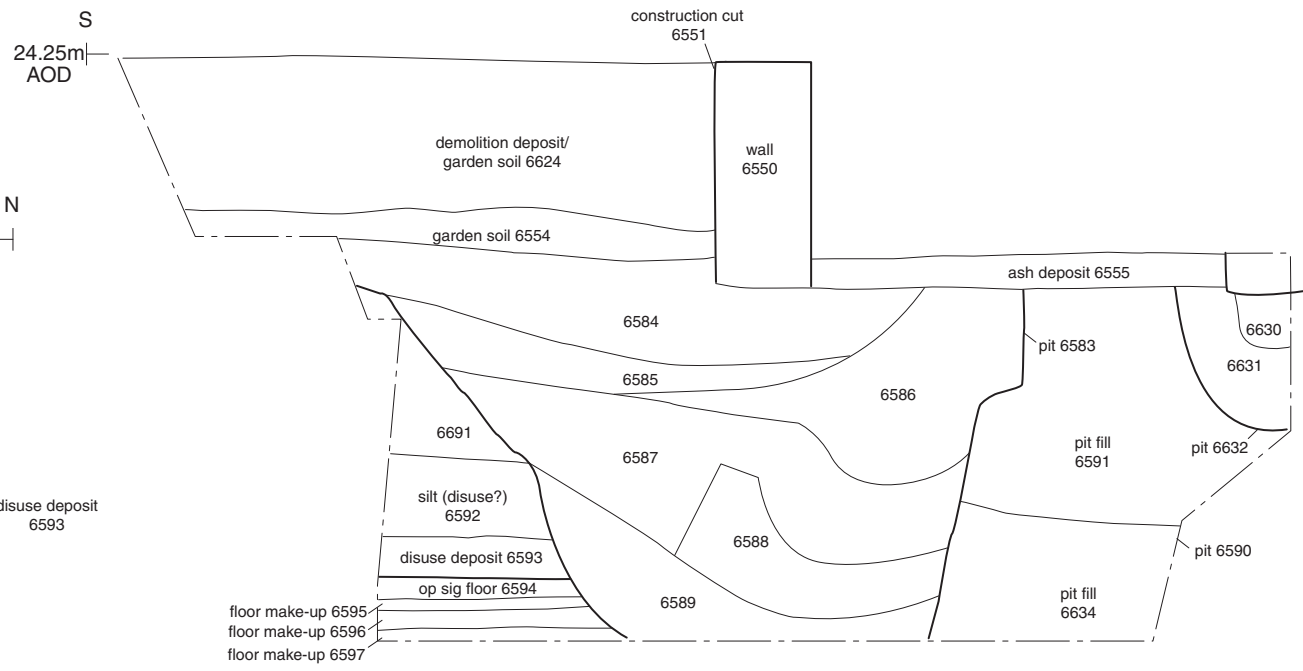
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**ST**

Section AA

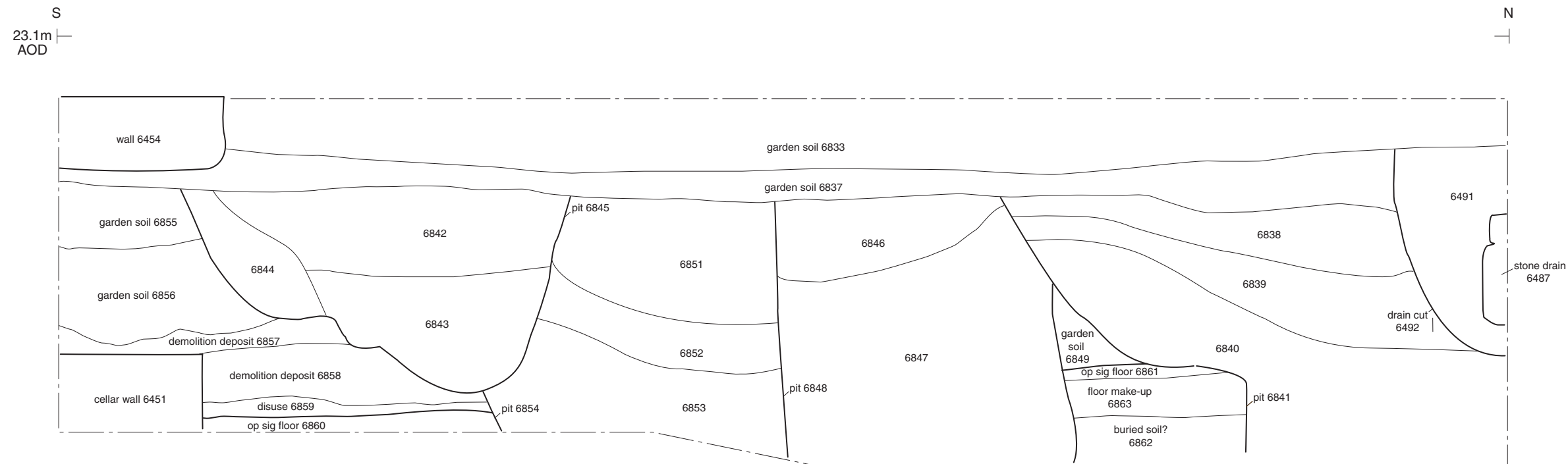


Section BB



Plot 4

Section CC



Plot 8



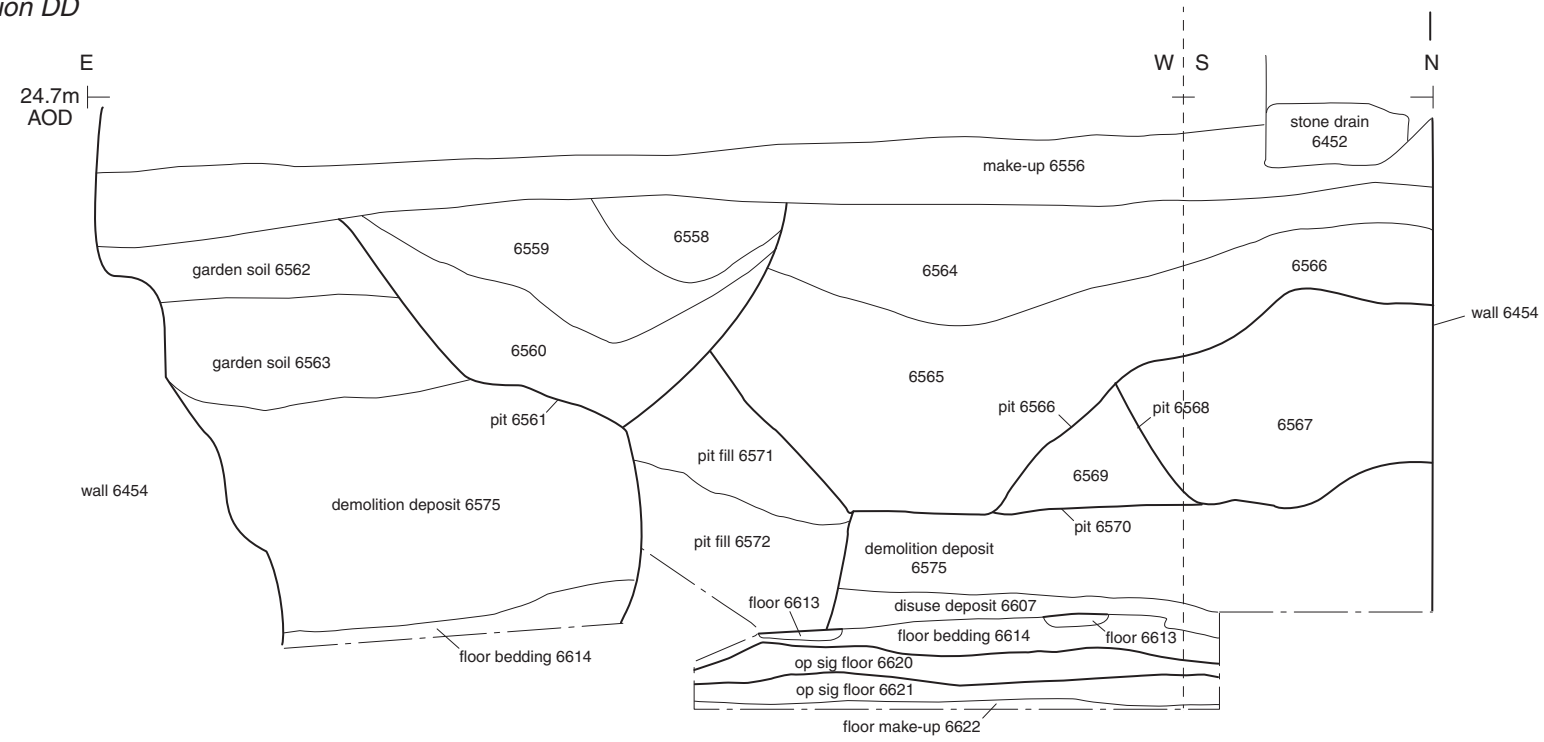
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PROJECT TITLE  
**Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Sections**

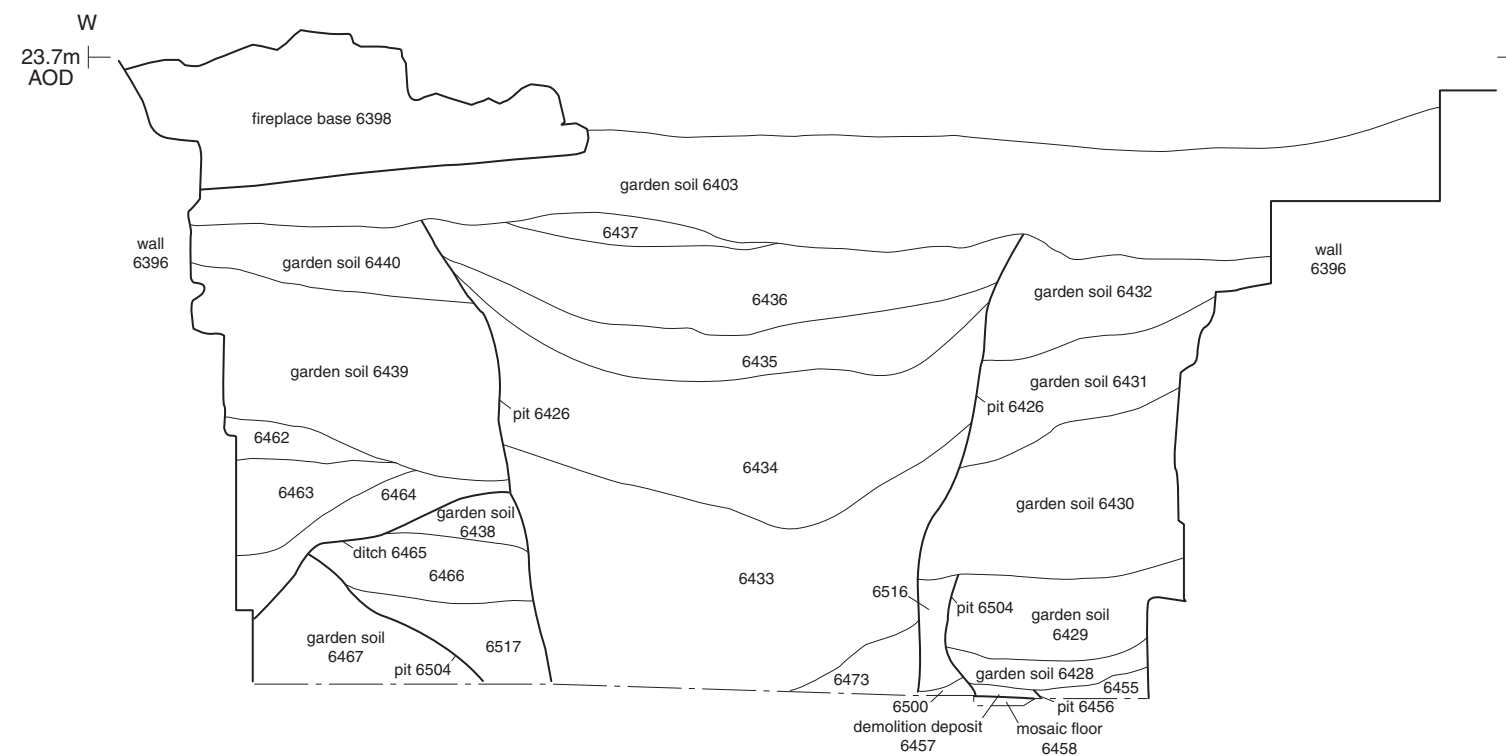
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APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section DD



Plot 7

Section EE



Plot 4



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Sections**

DRAWN BY	SO	PROJECT NO.	9201	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	24/08/2016	<b>10</b>
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Remnant Roman *opus signinum* flooring 7041 and 7042, cut away by medieval pitting and modern concrete foundation, looking north (scale 1m).



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	24/08/2016	11
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A4	N/A	





Post-medieval wells cut through medieval and later garden soil, to west of 8 Bridewell Lane, looking south (scale 1m).



1 (left) and 2 (right) Bridewell Lane looking west (scale 1m).



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	24/08/2016	12
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A4	N/A	



Removal of 'party wall' between 4 and 5 Bridewell Lane, showing sequence of medieval deposits and 13th-century pit 6426 cutting mosaic floor 6458 to the right, looking north (scale 0.5m).



As above but facing east, showing deposits below mosaic floor 6458 (scale 1m and 0.5m).



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	24/08/2016	
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A4	N/A	<b>13</b>





Detail of fireplace and associated later oven structure to the right within the front room of 2 Bridewell Lane, looking south (scales 1m).



A re-used piece of moulded 16th or 17th century stone set into the rear wall of 9 Bridewell Lane, looking east (scale 0.3m).



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY	SO	PROJECT NO.	9201	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	24/08/2016	
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A4	N/A	<b>14</b>



Detail of fireplace and later oven with 'copper' to the southern wall of the front room of 4 Bridewell Lane, looking south (scales 1m and 0.5m).



Overhead view of 4 Bridewell Lane, looking west (scales 1m).



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PROJECT TITLE

Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	24/08/2016	
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No. 9 Bridewell Lane, showing the two altered fireplaces and the later inserted walls (unrendered), looking south.



No. 9 Bridewell Lane, showing the 'relieving arch' in the later wall with the early wall and blocked doorway leading below the lane, looking east (scale 1m).



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FIGURE TITLE

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Steps leading down to toilet with blocked window of 9 Bridewell Lane to right, looking north (scales 1m).



Cellar below 10 Bridewell Lane, looking east.



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PROJECT TITLE

Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East  
 Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

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Clay pipe factory with kilns in foreground, looking south-east (scales 1m).



Clay pipe factory floor right, looking west (scales 1m).



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PROJECT TITLE

Saw Close, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

FIGURE TITLE

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