

**WESTMORELAND HOUSE
STOKES CROFT
BRISTOL**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

OPECPRIME DEVELOPMENT LTD


CA PROJECT: 3002
CA REPORT: 09214

DECEMBER 2009

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Westmoreland House
Location:	Stokes Croft, Bristol
NGR:	ST 5917 7406
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	3-9 December 2009
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives
Accession Number:	BRSMG 2009/86
Site Code:	WHB 09

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2009 on land at Westmoreland House, Stokes Croft, Bristol. Two trenches were excavated.

The evaluation encountered a number of walls and surfaces, as well as cut features, such as pits and features most likely associated with cultivation. The results of the evaluation indicate that the site is not likely to have been developed until the earlier part of the 18th century.

Contrary to the findings of a previous archaeological investigation, no evidence for the presence of features associated with Bristol's Civil War defences, postulated as extending through the site, was encountered during the current project. Rather, the feature previously interpreted as possibly associated with the Civil War defences would appear to be related to the construction of a wall in the 18th century.

Later features include those most probably associated with occupation of the site by a carriage works dating to the mid 19th century, as well as subsequent activity associated with a rubber company from the early 20th century and the construction of the multi-storey Westmoreland House in 1963.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2009 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Opecprime Development Ltd on land at Westmoreland House, Stokes Croft, Bristol (centred on NGR: ST 5917 7406; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of submission of a planning application to Bristol City Council (BCC) for redevelopment of the site.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief for archaeological evaluation (BCC 2009) prepared by Mr Peter Insole, Archaeological Officer, BCC, archaeological advisor to BCC, and with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2009) and approved by Mr Robert Jones, City Archaeologist, BCC. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Mr Jones, including a site visit on 7 December 2009.

The site

1.3 The site occupies an area of approximately 5080m² and lies entirely within the Stokes Croft Conservation Area (Fig. 2). The site comprises the former showroom of the Perry and Co Carriageworks, No. 4 Ashley Road and No. 104 Stokes Croft, as well as areas of hardstanding. It is currently overgrown and occupied by a number of caravans, lorries and mobile homes.

1.4 The site lies at approximately 25-26m AOD and is relatively flat. The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Redcliffe Sandstone of the Triassic period (BGS 1971). The natural substrate, comprising pink clay, was exposed at the base of both trenches.

Archaeological background

1.5 The site and its environs have been the subject of two separate client funded Desk-Based Assessments (Leech 2006 and Randall 2006) as well as an evaluation conducted by Avon Archaeological Unit (AAU 2007). Collectively they detail activity

and occupation on the site from the 17th century onwards and the subsequent urbanisation of the area. The desk-based work postulates the existence of 17th-century Civil War defences on the site. The report upon the evaluation suggested that there was a possibility that 17th and/or 18th century deposits possibly reflecting Civil War military structures survived on the site.

1.6 Civil War defences comprising a system of fieldworks with projecting V-shaped strong points or “*Spurworks*” linking forts at Brandon Hill via St Michaels Hill to Stokes Croft were constructed. Sources indicate that the defences took the form of earthen fieldworks (bank and ditch) with one or two (predominately one) V-shaped projections of the ramparts, known variously as Spurworks, Redoubts or Redans, some descriptions of these features can also be interpreted to include an element of masonry wall (AAU 2007, 9).

1.7 The fortification of the defensive line at Stokes Croft was built in 1642 to control the road into Bristol from the north. The fortification is described by contemporary Royalist engineer Bernard de Gomme:

“a great Spurreworck in the Line, and a strong high Traverse, or Fore worck, watching & shutting up the highway, with a strong port of timber barres on the East side of it” (Leech 2006).

1.8 The precise location of this fortification is unclear, however several sources place it running through the site, notably Rocque’s map of 1742 which shows a gate, possibly that described by de Gomme, blocking the highway across Stokes Croft, to the south of what is now Nine Tree Hill and Ashley Road, from this the location of the spurwork can be suggested to be within the site. The layout of buildings seen on later 19th-century maps (notably the 1828 Ashmead and Plumley Map, 1885 1st Edition OS and a solicitors plan of 1890, suggest the possible location of the Civil War defences fossilised in the later building plan (AAU 2007, 9).

1.9 Other sources however place the location of the Civil War defences south of the Study Area; Russell (1995, 24) shows the layout of the defences running from Priors Hill Fort, on modern day Somerset Street, running in a straight line south-east to the junction of City Road and Stokes Croft. During the construction of Jamaica Road in 1867 a section of what was assumed to be the Civil War ditch was exposed, the ditch was roughly 3m wide and contained a burial (Russell 1995, 26). Ashmead’s

1828 Plan of the City of Bristol and its Suburbs possibly indicates that the line of the defences lay south of the site on the same line as that suggested by Russell. However it does not indicate the presence of spurworks (AAU 2007, 9).

- 1.10 No detailed sources relating to the site have so far been traced dating earlier than the 18th century. However the site had been part of the lands of St James's Priory in the Middle Ages. Rocque's map of 1742 is the earliest detailed map depicting the site and shows buildings fronting Stokes Croft and a building on the corner of the junction with Ashley Road. Ashmead's map of 1828 shows the same building plan as on Rocque's map, although the south side of Ashley Road had been redeveloped with housing by this time. Ashmead's map is the first to indicate the presence of a triangular structure within the site, which appears on later maps and on aerial photographs dating to 1947; the triangular structure was presumably demolished along with other buildings to make way for redevelopment in the 1960s. In 1862 Edwin W. Godwin was commissioned to design a new coach works (No. 104) to the south of the original Westmoreland House (No. 106N). In 1916 the building was sold into private ownership to Andersons Rubber Company who occupied the building at least until 1933. Residential and commercial occupation of the site continues at least into the 1950s. The site appears to have been unaffected by World War Two bombing. Plans for the current Westmoreland House were submitted in 1963 when approval of Listed Building Consent was granted for the demolition of No. 2 Ashley Road (Leech 2006). The last remaining residential building on the site (No. 4 Ashley Road) was still extant at the time of study (AAU 2007, 10).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.11 The objectives of the evaluation were to:
- enable the importance of the surviving archaeology in national and local terms to be assessed and to guide the production of a suitable mitigation strategy.
 - attempt to establish a full date range of occupation of the site, by means of selected areas for detailed examination of the full stratigraphic sequence.

- establish the nature and quality of survival of the archaeological resource within the site, and in particular the presence or absence of Civil War defensive structures within their site, and their character and extent.
- establish the degree to which archaeological deposits and features have been disturbed by more recent activity, if any.
- establish the importance of surviving archaeological features and thus the proper strategy for managing those features.

Methodology

- 1.12 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of two trenches (trench 1; 10m long and 2m wide and trench 2; 10m long and 5m wide), in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2).
- 1.13 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.14 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995). The large bulk of material dates to the 18th and 19th centuries and none of the finds will be retained.
- 1.15 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. The site archive will be deposited with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives under accession number BRSMG 2009/86. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-3)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix C.
- 2.2 Archaeological features were identified within both of the evaluation trenches, however a deeper stratigraphical sequence of deposits was encountered within trench 2. The natural clay substrate was identified at a depth of approximately 0.55m below present ground level (bpgl; c. 25.1m AOD) within trench 1, whilst in trench 2 it was exposed at a depth of 1.7m bpgl (c. 24.2m AOD).

Trench 1

- 2.3 In the central part of the trench, it was evident that the foundation cut for wall 106 cut directly into the natural clay and this was not investigated further by hand excavation. The wall was aligned approximately north/south and comprised limestone blocks bonded with a lime mortar containing cinder inclusions, typical of an early 18th to 19th-century date. Within trench 1 it survived to a height of at least 0.5m and was 0.6m wide. Further south, this wall survived above ground level to a height of approximately 3m, preserved behind the rear wall of Westmoreland House.
- 2.4 Towards the eastern end of trench, the natural substrate was cut by broad, shallow feature 120, which possibly represents the western side of a cultivation feature. It was filled by deposit 115, up to 0.3m thick, which comprised charcoal-rich clayey silt. This material was overlain by deposit 114, again 0.3m thick, and consisting of clayey silt. Finds recovered from context 114 included pottery dated to the late 18th to 19th centuries, and those from 115 comprised pottery of a similar date to that within 114, as well as small quantities of clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and window glass.
- 2.5 Deposit 114 was cut by linear feature 116, which was aligned north/south and measured 1.2m in width and 0.3m in depth. It was steep-sided, had a flat base and contained primary fill 118, comprising loose demolition debris, including mortar, limestone, brick rubble and slate. This material contained finds of late 17th to 18th-

century date or later and was overlain by laminated, compacted gravel deposit 117, up to 0.1m thick. It is likely that this material represents a surface, possibly a path.

- 2.6 Feature 116 was cut to the west by feature 111, which measured 1.25m in width and 0.25m in depth. It is unlikely that this was a linear feature, as it was not evident within the north-north-west facing section of the trench. Cut feature 111 contained two slightly different deposits of clayey silt; contexts 112 and 113. Finds recovered from context 113 date to the 18th to 19th centuries.
- 2.7 Context 117 was sealed by dark brown clayey silt layer 110, which was 0.1m thick. This deposit was then overlain by levelling material 109 and concrete floor and screed material 107. Surface 107 was abutted by modern debris 108, possibly associated with the previous evaluation in 2007 (see Fig. 2 for location), as was the eastern side of wall 106.
- 2.8 To the west of wall 106, the natural clay was overlain by a thin layer of greyish brown clayey silt 104 which represented levelling for overlying flagstone surface 103. This contained artefactual material dated to the 18th to 19th centuries. The floor comprised greenish-grey Pennant Sandstone flags, some square and complete and others irregularly shaped. The surface abutted wall 119, which was constructed from brick laid on Pennant Sandstone foundations. Both materials were bonded with the same lime mortar, which contained crushed ceramic building material, unlike that used in wall 106. Wall 119 survived up to 0.6m in height and was visible on the existing surface prior to excavation of the trench.
- 2.9 In the north-western corner of the trench, the flagged surface was cut through for the insertion of modern brick-built drain 101. The drain was abutted by a loose layer of modern demolition rubble, 102, up to 0.45m thick. This was in turn sealed by overburden 100, probably representing a spread of material generated by the previous evaluation.

Trench 2

- 2.10 The earliest feature identified within trench 2 comprised angular, stepped cut 248 of which, due to truncation, little evidence survived. It was filled by loose clinker 241, and was cut to the east and west by features 240 and 247 respectively.

- 2.11 Context 240 would appear to represent the foundation cut for the construction of wall 213, and investigation revealed that the cut corresponds broadly with the base of the wall. It measured 1.2m in width and 0.65m in depth and had a vertical western side and a flat base. It was filled by three deposits, the latest two of which abutted the wall. Deposit 250 comprised pink clay associated with primary silting and contained inclusions of mortar, as well as finds comprising residual medieval pottery, and clay tobacco pipe fragments. Secondary deposit 244 comprised loose clinker, up to 0.15m thick, whilst the latest fill, 242, comprised greyish brown silt which contained finds of 18th to 19th-century date.
- 2.12 Wall 213 appears to represent a continuation of the alignment of wall 106 in trench 1, and was of the same construction. Within trench 2 it survived to a height of 1.7m and was 0.6m wide. Two fragments of clay pipe were recovered from the mortar of the wall.
- 2.13 Clinker fill 241 was cut by broad feature 247, which extended beyond the western end of the trench. It was at least 3.7m wide and 0.65m deep and contained brown silty clay 243, which was represented in the opposite section by context 206. This material was covered by deposit 237, which equated to context 205 in the south-facing section and comprised reddish-brown silty clay, up to 0.4m thick. These two deposits appear to represent cultivation soils and feature 247 is likely to be a cultivation feature similar to feature 120 in Trench 1. Deposit 206/243 contained finds of pottery of 18th to 19th-century date, as well as small quantities of clay tobacco pipe and animal bone. Later deposit 205/237 contained pottery dated as 18th century or later, clay pipe, animal bone, window glass and a copper-alloy mount.
- 2.14 In the north-facing section of the trench, foundation cut 240 and layers 205 and 206 were cut by irregular feature 249 which contained multiple fills, including contexts 232 and 236 which comprised two different deposits of redeposited natural pink clay. Stratigraphically later than deposit 205 and feature 249 was a series of modern levelling, or dumped, deposits 201, 233 and 234, above which was concrete surface 200.
- 2.15 Trench 3 of the previous evaluation had removed some of the relationships between later deposits within trench 2, therefore it was not possible to define their exact limits. Within the south facing section of trench 2, layer 205 was cut by steep-sided

pit 207, which measured 2.05m in width and 0.7m in depth. It was filled by deposit 208 which comprised a loose mix of the same material as context 205, together with limestone rubble and lime mortar. Pit 207 was sealed by layer 204 (not illustrated (ni)) which equated to AAU's context 318 and contained finds dated to the 19th century (AAU 2007, 14). This deposit was cut by vertically-sided pit 210, 1.15m wide and at least 0.8m deep, although the base was difficult to define where it cut through loose deposit 208. The fill of pit 210, context 209, contained pottery dated to the 18th to 19th centuries, as well as a small quantity of ceramic building material and window glass.

- 2.16 Layer 204 (ni) was sealed by the same sequence of deposits as recorded in the AAU evaluation, and the composition of structure 211, together with its relationships with adjacent contexts was found to be the same as those recorded by AAU. However, cut 215 (ni), which equates to AAU context 309 would appear to represent a continuation of cut 240, the foundation cut for wall 213.
- 2.17 The wall of a cellar, previously exposed in the earlier evaluation, was bonded to the eastern side of wall 213. The modern rubble backfill was partially removed by mechanical excavation to expose the base of the cellar. The top of this floor was revealed at a depth of 24.08m AOD, which is deeper than the surface of the natural substrate, and generally deeper than the bases of the deepest features.

The Finds

- 2.18 Artefactual material comprising quantities of pottery, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe, iron and copper-alloy objects, plaster and animal bone were recovered from 18 separate deposits (Appendix B). The large bulk of material dates to the 18th and 19th centuries and none of the finds will be retained.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 Building on the results of the previous AAU evaluation, the current evaluation has further characterised the archaeological deposits surviving within the site and the archaeological potential for the proposed development as a whole.

- 3.2 The results of the latest fieldwork concur in the main with the results of the previous investigations, demonstrating that the site is not likely to have been developed until the earlier part of the 18th century. No certain evidence for the presence of features associated with the Civil War defences, postulated as extending through the site, was encountered during the current project. It would now appear that the feature previously interpreted as possibly associated with the Civil War defences is related to the construction of wall 106/213 in the 18th century. Although much truncated and currently undated, there is a possibility that feature 248 encountered in the current evaluation may relate to the defences, however it should be noted that it did not appear in the northern half of the trench and it is unlikely to be a defensive feature.
- 3.3 The documentary evidence supports an early 18th century date for the construction of wall 106/213, probably as a boundary to the rear of properties fronting onto Stokes Croft. It is documented that John Brock secured the rights to build in Upper Stokes Croft in 1729 and subsequently constructed No. 106, together with a similar house on its south side (BCC 2009).
- 3.4 Records also attest to part of Upper Stokes Croft being leased to George Adams, a market gardener (*ibid.*). It is possible therefore, that the presumed cultivation features recorded within both trenches 1 and 2 (features 111, 120 and 247) may relate to this use of the site at that time.
- 3.5 Rocque's map of Bristol, dated 1742, depicts buildings adjacent to the site, fronting Stokes Croft, with a building on the south corner of the junction with Ashley Road. This may suggest a date for construction of wall 106/213 as sometime between around 1729 and 1742.
- 3.6 Features post-dating the earliest development of the site undoubtedly relate to occupation of the site by the carriage works dating to the mid 19th century, as well as subsequent activity associated with Andersons Rubber Company from the early 20th century and the construction of Westmoreland House in 1963.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett, assisted by Andrew Donald, Ray Holt, Alex Mulhall and Sian Reynish. The report was written by Mark Brett, assisted by Jessica

Cook. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Mark Brett, and prepared for deposition by Victoria Taylor. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

5. REFERENCES

- AAU (Avon Archaeological Unit) 2007 *Archaeological Evaluation at Westmoreland House, Ashley Road, Stokes Croft, Bristol*. BUAD report no. **4388**
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- Randall, S. 2006 *Westmoreland House and Carriageworks, Stokes Croft, Bristol: archaeological assessment*. Unpublished WSP Report
- Russell, J. 1995 *The Civil War Defences of Bristol: Their Archaeology and Topography*. Bristol.

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Modern spread, mid red brown and mottled pink brown gritty clay with very frequent modern inclusions. Associated with AAU evaluation			<0.18	
101	Masonry	Modern brick drain			<0.5	
102	Layer	Modern rubble, brick and stone layer with glass and tile			<0.45	
103	Masonry	Pennant sandstone flagstone floor, butts wall 119		<0.7		
104	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt with frequent mortar, cbm, and sandstone tile			<0.1	C18-C19
105	Layer	Natural substrate, clay			n/k	
106	Masonry	Poss. 18th Century limestone E-W wall				
107	Layer	Modern concrete floor			<0.15	
108	Deposit	Modern brick and concrete rubble overburden, possible AAU evaluation trench backfill			<0.25	
109	Layer	Levelling deposit for 107, dark grey clay with abundant stone, cbm and mortar			n/k	
110	Layer	Probable buried ground, dark brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal and occasional mortar, cbm and shell			<0.1	LC18-C19
111	Cut	Possible linear garden feature, filled by 112 and 113		1.25	<0.27	
112	Deposit	Upper fill of 111, mid pink brown clayey silt with frequent mortar, gravel and charcoal. Possible domestic cultivation material			<0.15	
113	Deposit	Lower fill of 111, mid brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal and occasional gravel, shell and mortar. Possible domestic cultivation material			0.2	C18-C19
114	Layer	Possible garden soil, mid red brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal and occasional stones, coal and shell			n/k	LC18-C19
115	Layer	Fill of 120, mid brown and mottled dark pink clayey silt with abundant charcoal and occasional cbm, mortar and shell. Possible domestic cultivation material			0.3	LC18-C19
116	Cut	Linear N-S trench, filled by 117 and 118, purpose unknown		<1.2	0.3	
117	Deposit	Upper fill of 116, mid pink brown sand and gravel. Possible compacted surface			<0.1	
118	Deposit	Lower fill of 116, limestone rubble in a crushed mortar matrix with frequent plaster, cbm, slate and charcoal. Possible foundation for 117			n/k	LC17-C18+
119	Masonry	Brick wall on pennant sandstone foundation, butts wall 106		>0.23	>0.6	
120	Cut	Linear NNW-SSE cut, possible garden feature, filled by 115			0.3	

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Modern concrete, same as 301 in AAU evaluation trench			0.28	
201	Layer	Rubble, same as 326 in AAU evaluation trench			0.4	modern
202	Layer	Silt, same as 325 in AAU evaluation trench			0.2	C19+
203	Layer	Rubble, same as 324 in AAU evaluation trench			0.24	modern

204	Layer	Possible levelling deposit, same as 318 in AAU evaluation trench			0.3	C19
205	Layer	Possible levelling deposit, red brown clay with frequent charcoal and occasional cbm, and limestone fragments			0.3	
206	Layer	Possible buried ground, mid brown clay with moderate charcoal and occasional limestone fragments			0.45	
207	Cut	Cut of unknown shape filled by 208, purpose unknown		2.1	>0.3	
208	Deposit	Fill of 207, yellow white lime mortar and limestone fragments with patches of re-deposited 205 at the base			>0.3	
209	Deposit	Fill of 210, mid brown silty clay with patches of re-deposited red clay		0.64	0.86	C18-C19
210	Cut	Cut of unknown shape, filled by 209, purpose unknown		0.64	0.86	
211	Masonry	Wall, same as 311 in AAU evaluation trench				
212	Cut	Foundation trench for 211, same as 327 in AAU evaluation trench				
213	Masonry	Wall, same as 307 in AAU evaluation trench				
214	Masonry	Concrete N-S cellar wall, butts 213		0.2		
215	Cut	Foundation trench for 211, same as 309 in AAU evaluation trench				
		Contexts 216 – 229 not used				
230	Layer	Modern concrete, same as 200			0.2	
231	Layer	Rubble, levelling for 230, same as 201			0.5	
232	Deposit	Possible levelling deposit, dark red brown clay with occasional large stones			0.75	
233	Deposit	Possible levelling deposit, dark brown silt with occasional rubble			0.40	modern
234	Deposit	Possible levelling deposit, dark grey brown silt with occasional rubble			0.25	
235	Deposit	Lens of dark brown silt with patches of red brown clay		0.7	0.85	
236	Deposit	Dump of possible re-deposited natural, mid red brown clay		2.6	0.7	
237	Deposit	Possible levelling, dark grey brown silty clay, same as 205			0.45	C18+
238	Deposit	Secondary capping deposit, dark blue brown clayey silt		0.80	0.15	
239	Deposit	Primary capping deposit, mid brown clay		1.2	0.3	
240	Cut	Construction cut for wall 246, filled by 250, 244 and 242		1.2	0.65	
241	Deposit	Primary fill of 248, black ashy sandy grit		0.5	0.6	
242	Deposit	Upper fill of 240, dark grey brown silt		1.2	0.55	C18-C19
243	Deposit	Primary fill of 247, mid brown silty clay, possible re-deposited buried ground			0.4	C18-C19
244	Deposit	Primary fill of 240, black grey ashy backfill		1.2	0.15	
245	Layer	Natural substrate, mid red brown clay			n/k	
246	Masonry	18th Century limestone wall			1.7	C17-C19+
247	Cut	Cut of unknown shape, filled by 243, purpose unknown			0.45	
248	Cut	Cut of unknown shape, filled by 241, purpose unknown				
249	Cut	Re-cut, filled by 232, 239, 236 and 235		3.8		
250	Deposit	Primary silting in 240		1.2	0.05	LC17-C18

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Artefactual material comprising quantities of pottery, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe, iron and copper-alloy objects, plaster and animal bone were recovered from 18 separate deposits (Appendix B). The large bulk of material dates to the 18th and 19th centuries and none of the finds will be retained. Pottery codes referred to in this report relate to the Bristol Pottery type series (summarised in Ponsford 1998).

A small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from fill 250. This small group comprised mainly bodysherds from Bristol Redcliffe ware (BPT 118), including a sherd from a jug with applied decoration dating to c. 1300. The medieval sherds from this deposit are heavily abraded and seemingly residual, occurring with clay pipe fragments of late 17th or early 18th century date. The remainder of the recovered pottery dates to the post-medieval or modern period, with most of 19th century date. Most abundant and largely dating after c. 1750 are unglazed 'flowerpot' type earthenwares (BPT 201); earthenwares with clear internal glaze (BPT 264) and refined whitewares (Creamware/Pearlware BPT 326). In addition there are a few sherds dateable to the later 17th or early/mid 18th century, including white salt-glazed stoneware (BPT 179); tin-glazed earthenware (BPT 100) and Westerwald stoneware (BPT 95). The latter type, occurring as a bodysherd from deposit 237, is a German import and the only non-English piece recovered.

Little among the other material recovered was notable. Quantities of ceramic building material comprise mainly pan tile roofing fragments, probably of 18th or earlier 19th century date. Clay tobacco pipe fragments comprise mainly stem fragments which are broadly dateable. A cast copper-alloy object from deposit 237 is an openwork mount, although its specific function is unclear. It occurs with pottery of late 17th to 18th century date and itself probably dates to this period or later.

Animal bone was recovered from seven deposits (Appendix B). Fragments securely identifiable to species include a cow tooth from layer 115 and a sheep/goat scapula from fill 243. Other species probably present include dog and pig. Fragments not identifiable to species are classified as cow-sized and sheep-sized. Burnt bone was present in the form of a cow-sized fragment from fill 118. Fragments from a juvenile individual were present in construction cut fill 242 and butchery was noted in the form of saw marks on a sheep or pig radius fragment from layer 1

References:

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Price, R. with Ponsford M.W. 1998 *St Bartholomew's Hospital, Bristol: The Excavation of a Medieval Hospital 1976–8* CBA Research Report 110, York, Council for British Archaeology Research

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
104	Animal bone: sheep or pig; sawn	1	11	C18-C19
	Fe object: nail?	1	-	
	Metallurgical residues: ironworking slag	2	10	
	Window glass: clear	6	6	
	Vessel glass: green (bottle)	1	1	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: flowerpot (BPT 201)	1	4	
110	Post-medieval/modern pottery: flowerpot; creamware	5	16	LC18-C19
113	Post-medieval/modern pottery: clear glazed earthenware (BPT264)	3	8	C18-C19
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	3	
	Vessel glass: green (bottle)	1	1	
	Plaster	1	1	
	Glass waste	1	1	
114	Post-medieval/modern pottery: creamware (BPT 326); flowerpot (BPT 201)	4	4	LC18-C19
	Animal bone: dog (?)	2	7	
115	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	6	24	LC18-C19
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: clear glazed earthenware (BPT264); Somerset glazed earthenware (BPT 285); creamware (BPT 326)	5	87	
		3	11	
	Animal bone: cow, cow-sized	2	2	
	Window glass: clear			

118	Post-medieval/modern pottery: unglazed earthenware; North Devon Gravel-tempered (BPT 112) CBM: pantile Plaster Fe object: strip Animal bone (burnt): cow-sized	2 1 1 1 1	13 12 7 - 4	LC17- C18+
201	CBM: misc tile Post-medieval/modern pottery: ref. whiteware (BPT 202) Window glass: safety glass	2 1 2	154 2 3	mod
202	Window glass: clear CBM: pantile	2 2	9 149	C19+
203	CBM: pantile Window glass: safety glass Copper-alloy object: strip	4 1 1	282 2	modern
204	CBM: pantile; brick Clay tobacco pipe: mould-decorated bowl frag. Copper-alloy obj: strip	3 1 1	216 1 -	C19
209	CBM: pantile Post-medieval/modern pottery: porcelain (BPT 185) Window glass: clear	3 1 1	198 209 5	C18-C19
233	Ceramic drainpipe:	1	26	modern
237	Clay tobacco pipe: stem Animal bone: sheep-sized Post-medieval/modern pottery: clear glazed earthenware (BPT264); Westerwald stoneware (BPT 95) Window glass: clear Copper-alloy object: openwork mount	3 1 2 2 1	10 7 110 10 -	C18+
242	Clay tobacco pipe: stem Post-medieval/modern pottery: tin-glazed earthenware; white salt- glaze stoneware; flowerpot CBM: misc. tile Coal Animal bone: sheep (juvenile), cow-sized (juvenile) Marine shell: oyster	2 5 1 1 2 1	8 24 11 7 31 2	C18-C19
243	Clay tobacco pipe: stem Post-medieval/modern pottery: flowerpot (BPT 201); white salt- glaze stoneware (BPT 179); tin glazed earthenware (BPT 99) Animal bone: sheep/goat, sheep-sized	4 5 4	14 30 24	C18-C19
246	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	2	7	C17-C19+
250	Medieval pottery: Bristol glazed ware (BPT 118); Ham Green coarseware (BPT 32); Minety ware (BPT 18/84) Clay tobacco pipe: bowl frag.; stem Stone: Pennant; limestone; burnt slate	6 2 4	28 6 45	LC17-C18
250	CBM: misc. tile	1	19	Pmed+

APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using the benchmark located at 25 Ashley Road (24.84m AOD).

	Trench 1	Trench 2
Current ground level	0.00m (25.48m- 25.75m)	0.00m (25.83m- 25.92m)
Top of C18th wall	0.08m (25.54m)	0.25m (25.74m)
Top of cultivation soils	0.28m (25.21m)	0.75m (25.11m)
Top of natural substrate	0.43m (25.15m)	1.32m (24.51m)
Limit of excavation	0.95m (24.52m)	2.09m (23.87m)

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.


APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Westmoreland House, Stokes Croft, Bristol	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2009 on land at Westmoreland House, Stokes Croft, Bristol. Two trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation encountered a number of walls and surfaces, as well as cut features, such as pits and features most likely associated with cultivation. The results of the evaluation indicate that the site is not likely to have been developed until the earlier part of the eighteenth century.</p> <p>Contrary to the findings of a previous archaeological investigation, no evidence for the presence of features associated with Bristol's Civil War defences, postulated as extending through the site, was encountered during the current project. Rather, the feature previously interpreted as possibly associated with the Civil War defences would appear to be related to the construction of a wall in the eighteenth century.</p> <p>Later features include those most probably associated with occupation of the site by a carriage works dating to the mid nineteenth century, as well as subsequent activity associated with a rubber company from the early twentieth century and the construction of the multi-storey Westmoreland House in 1963.</p>	
Project dates	3-9 December 2009	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Evaluation, AAU 2007. BUAD no. 4338; Accession no. BRSMG 2007/21	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Westmoreland House, Ashley Road, Stokes Croft, Bristol	
Study area (M ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	ST 5917 7406	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Bristol City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Mark Brett	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Bristol City Museum BRSMG 2009/86	Pottery, CBM, clay pipe, metal, animal bone, glass, plaster
Paper	Bristol City Museum BRSMG 2009/86	Context sheets, trench recording forms, levels registers, photographic registers, permatrace drawings, bulk finds record




Digital	Bristol City Museum BRSMG 2009/86	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 <i>Westmoreland House, Stokes Croft, Bristol: Archaeological Evaluation</i> , CA report 09214		

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 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE Westmoreland House, Stokes Croft Bristol			
FIGURE TITLE Site location plan			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:25,000@A4	3002	1



-  site
-  evaluation trench showing major archaeological features
-  previous evaluation trench



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Westmoreland House, Stokes Croft
Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench location plan, showing
major archaeological features**

DRAWN BY

LG

SCALE

1:500@A4

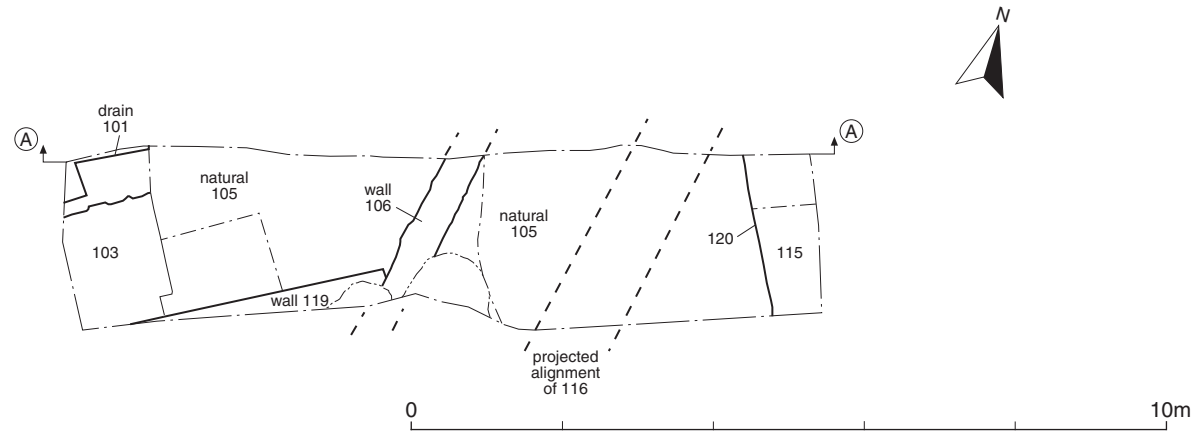
PROJECT NO.

3002

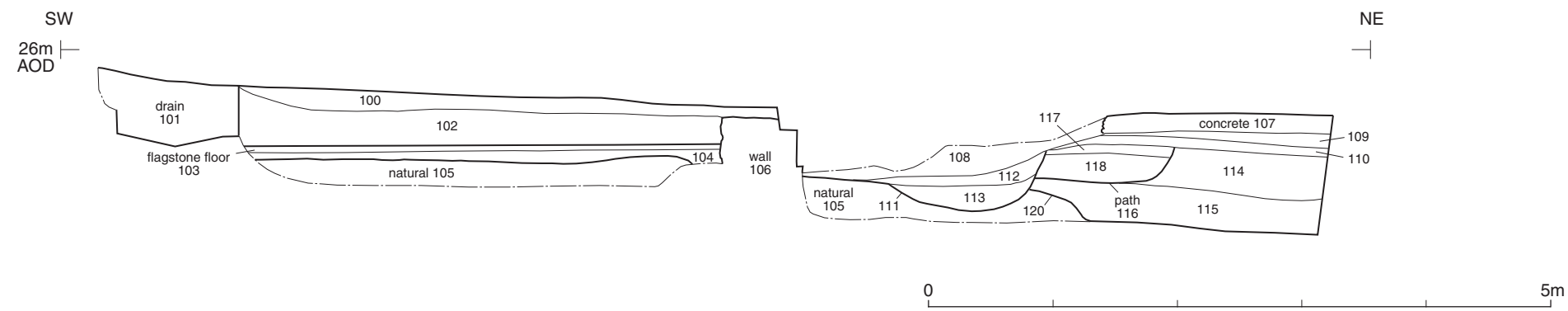
FIGURE NO.

2

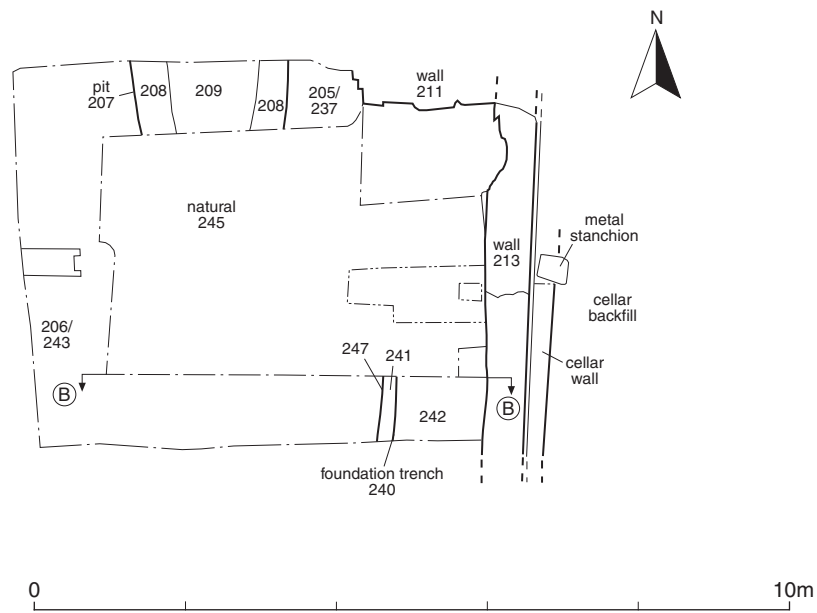
Trench 1; plan



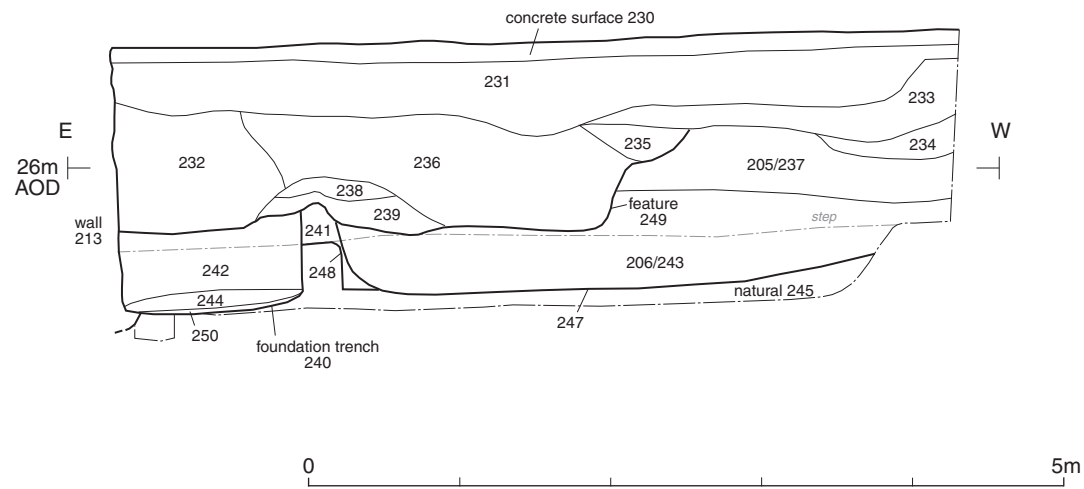
Trench 1; section AA



Trench 2; plan



Trench 2; section BB





4

4 Trench 1, looking east



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Westmoreland House, Stokes Croft
Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY

LG

SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.

3012

FIGURE NO.

4



5



6

5 Eastern end of Trench 1, showing detail of features 111, 116 and 120 (section AA)

6 Trench 2, looking east



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Westmoreland House, Stokes Croft
Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.

3002

FIGURE NO.

5 & 6



7

7 Trench 2, looking north (section BB)



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Westmoreland House, Stokes Croft
Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.

3002

FIGURE NO.

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