

# Backlands site at Unity Street, Hawkins Street and Jacob Street, Old Market, Bristol.

## Archaeological Evaluation Project

BRSMG 2012/5  
BHER 25077

Site centred on NGR ST 59712 73060



on behalf of

**Sowden Group for DMGT**

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## SUMMARY

This report details the results of an intrusive archaeological evaluation undertaken by Avon Archaeological Unit Limited in 2012 at a site known as 'Backlands' located at Unity Street, Hawkins Street and Jacob Street, Old Market, Bristol (centred at NGR ST 59712 73060). The project was commissioned by Franklin Ellis Architects on behalf of DMGT Investments and was undertaken in order to establish the presence or absence of significant buried archaeological deposits on the site and, if present, the archaeological implications in respect of proposed plans for site redevelopment.

The evaluation followed on from the results of a preceding site specific Desk-Based Assessment (Etheridge, 2011), which highlighted the potential for the preservation of significant buried archaeological deposits and structures associated with the medieval and early post-medieval settlement of the study area. In particular significant potential was identified for buried remains relating to the medieval 'Great Ditch' as well as medieval settlement related activity and later Civil War defenses. A total of six evaluation trenches were opened at agreed locations across the site in three separate areas, Areas 1,3 and 6, which were designated as part of the preceding Desk-based assessment.

Overall, the trenches revealed a suprisingly deep sequence of stratified structures and deposits across the site, the majority of post-medieval and later date, which varied in depth between just 200mm in Trench 1 and c. 2.1m in Trench 4 below the modern ground levels.

The natural weathered sandstone substrate was reached in two of the six trenches where it was overlain at around 13m OD by soil deposits that produced pottery sherds dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. Associated medieval features at this level were restricted to a truncated cut soil feature, possibly part of a gully or beamslot, revealed in Trench 6. The level of these earliest settlement related deposits varied between 12.5m and 15.2m OD across the site.

A deep modern basement that will have effectively destroyed any archaeological preservation was located by Trench 5 on the Jacob street frontage whilst a variety of later structures and deposits of post-medieval origin, some reflecting industrial activity, were exposed in each of the other trial trenches. These latter structures correspond broadly with the layout of former buildings and structures shown on mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century maps of the site. An exception to this was the deep masonry foundations (Foundation 406) of a substantial stone building, the masonry formed from large faced and coursed sandstone rubble, that was revealed in Trench 4. The form and fabric of the structure, in combination with a suite of ceramics recovered from the backfill of the wall cut, suggested an early 18<sup>th</sup> or possibly late 17<sup>th</sup> century date for its construction although the fabric could be earlier. The position of the wall foundation corresponds well with the location of a tenement building shown on both Millerds plan of c. 1673 and a plan of c. 1730-45, by Jacob de Wilstar.

No evidence was located to confirm the presence of the 'Great Ditch' as suggested by the documentary sources for the site. The pronounced terrace in the modern ground surface in the area of Trench 3, suggested to possibly represent evidence of the ditch, was confirmed to result from modern fill material. Despite these negative results buried remains of the ditch cannot be entirely ruled out.

Surprisingly few finds of later medieval or early post medieval date were recovered from the trenches although finds of later post medieval and modern origin were abundant.

On the basis of the results of the evaluation project it is concluded that there is a low to moderate potential site-wide for the survival of significant buried archaeological deposits and structures of medieval and post medieval date. This potential is greater in the area of Trench 4, where the archaeological potential is suggested to be moderate to high.



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## PROJECT HEALTH & SAFETY STATEMENT

In all matters pertaining to this fieldwork and research project Health and Safety has taken priority over all archaeological matters.

All archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM 2002, *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*) and also the relevant requirements set out in Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 1994 (Health & Safety Commission; 1994).

## NOTE

Whereas Avon Archaeological Unit Limited have taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

## 1 Introduction

Avon Archaeological Unit Limited was commissioned by Franklin Ellis Architects on behalf of DMGT Investments to undertake an archaeological evaluation of three separate parcels of land: Areas 1, 3 and 6 (Figure 3, Etheridge, 2011), known as 'Backlands', variously located off Unity, Hawkins and Jacob Street, Old Market, Bristol, centred on NGR ST 59712 73060 (**Figures 1 and 2**). The archaeological project was carried out in order to inform a planning application [Local Authority Reference: 11/02208/PREAPP] to redevelop the site for residential use, which will ultimately comprise a mixture of new build and the renovation of existing buildings, together with associated landscaping, parking and access.

The study area encompasses approximately 2120m<sup>2</sup> of land and lies within the designated Old Market Conservation Area. It is bounded to the north by Jacob Street and converted residential premises, to the west by Hawkins Street and the offices of Bristol Evening Post, to the east by the 'Bristol Stair and Joinery Company' and to the south by Unity Street.

The evaluation project followed on from the results of a preceding site specific Desk-Based Assessment (Etheridge, 2011), which highlighted the potential for the preservation of significant buried archaeological deposits and structures associated with the medieval and early post-medieval settlement of the study area. In particular the significant potential for buried remains, relating to the medieval 'Great Ditch' and medieval or Civil War defenses possibly associated with it, along the Unity Street frontage.

The primary aim of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of significant buried archaeological deposits and/or structures on the site, and if present their location, extent, quality, degree of survival and, where possible, date within the context of the conditions and requirements set out in guidelines for archaeological projects MoRPHE (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment) and Planning Policy Statement PPS5 (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment - Communities and Local Government 2010).

Both the fieldwork and reporting were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Work (AAU, 2011) received and approved by Bob Jones, the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council.

The underlying geology of the site, which is situated on a low terrace on the northern side of the lower valley of the River Avon, derives from Redcliffe Sandstone, part of the Mercian Mudstone series of the Carboniferous era (BGS 2004). The upper levels of the Redcliffe Sandstone Member bedrock are found locally as uncemented sand. In general the ground surrounding the study area slopes between c. 18.9m OD near the top end of Jacob Street to c. 13.66m OD at the junction of Hawkins Street and Unity Street, where a terraced strip is clearly visible.

It should be noted that no standing building survey was undertaken for any of the upstanding/derelict warehouse structures that presently occupy the site.

The archaeological fieldwork, Bristol Historic Environment Record (**BHER**) **25077**, was undertaken between the 31<sup>st</sup> January and the 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2012 and was followed by the preparation of the project archive, analysis of data and the preparation of this report. All records compiled during the project, currently stored at the premises of Avon Archaeological Unit Limited, have been prepared as a standard Archive according to English Heritage MAP2 standards (1991) and will ultimately be deposited with the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery for long-term curation and storage under the Accession Number: **BRSMG 2012/5**, and the project details submitted to the online archaeological database project: **OASIS**.

## 2 Methodology

A total of six trenches (Trenches 1 to 6, **Figure 2**), of varying length and on average 1.80m wide, totalling an area of approximately 63.34m<sup>2</sup>, were opened, using a mechanical excavator, in accordance with the layout included in the WSI document (Young, 2012). Two minor adjustments to this layout, in order to avoid blocking machine access and exit, were made to Trenches 1 and 5 (Areas 1 and 3). The cuttings were sited in order to evaluate a representative sample of the study area.

Each cutting was allocated a unique set of context-based record numbers prefixed with the trench number (i.e. Trench 1 - Context 100 onwards, Trench 2 - Context 200 onwards etc.). Excavation by machine was restricted to the first archaeological feature or deposit or the undisturbed natural substrate.

For ease of description, and in accordance with a system of identification used in the preceding Desk-Based Assessment (Figure 3, Etheridge, 2011), the site has been divided into three distinct areas: **Areas 1, 3 and 6** (see table below):

AREA (DBA)	DESCRIPTION & TRENCH NUMBER (EVALUATION)
<b>Area 1</b> (north)	vacant land used car parking, fronting Jacob Street: <b>Trench 5</b>
(south)	vacant land fronting Hawkins Street and Unit Street: <b>Trench 6</b>
<b>Area 3</b> (north)	vacant land fronting Jacob Street: <b>Trench 1</b>
(middle)	vacant land used for car parking, adjacent to a redundant warehouse: <b>Trench 2</b>
(south)	vacant land used car parking, fronting Unity Street: <b>Trench 3</b>
<b>Area 6</b> (north)	vacant land fronting Jacob Street and adjoining the west side of No.1, Unity Street <b>Trench 4</b>

Once exposed, deposits and features of potential archaeological significance were cleaned and examined by hand and recorded via written notes and digital photography. Artefacts were also bagged and marked with the site identifier plus unique context number (beginning at 100) and retained for identification and specialist or in-house assessment as appropriate. Only stratified ceramics and other artefact assemblages have been retained in the site archive, unstratified material being discarded after initial identification, cataloguing and reporting.

Recording was undertaken using AAU Limited context-based record sheets. All significant archaeological features and deposits were recorded photographically and all stratigraphic units hand drawn, at 1:20, plan and 1:10 section. Artefacts recovered were bagged and marked according to context number before being removed from site for specialist and in-house assessment. All records, drawings and photographs will be deposited with the Bristol City Art Gallery and Museum for long-term curation and storage under the Accession Number: **BATRM 2012/5** on completion of the project and the project details submitted to the online archaeological database project: **OASIS**.

The location of the trenches were surveyed using a digital total station and related to the national grid using the relevant Ordnance Survey data for the area and heights calculated from a benchmark located on the 'Palace Hotel' in West Street, with a recorded value of 20.20m OD.

Upon completion of the fieldwork the trenches were backfilled by machine, but not otherwise reinstated.

### 3 Historical and Archaeological Background

#### General Introduction: The Old Market Area

Possibly one of the earliest suburbs of Bristol was the area immediately east of the castle gate where expansion was possible without the major engineering work needed for the other suburbs, such as draining marshes (to the south) or constructing bridges. At least one burgrave plot was recorded in the 12<sup>th</sup> century and to quote Lobel and Carus-Wilson, "it may well be that the establishment of burgrave holdings [was associated with] the grant of certain borough privileges, as was common practice in the new towns of the period".

The Market was named as part of the parish of St Philip and St Jacob, as the Church of St Philip was within its boundaries. This church may date to the 10<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup> century. Some sources, which are generally discredited, such as William of Worcester followed by Ashmead and Canon Widdecombe even entertain the existence of a Saxon Priory adjacent to the Church. To add to confusion, the area within the City ditch was St. Philip and St Jacob Within and the remainder St Philip and St Jacob Without, a distinction that has lasted (with slight amendments) to the present day.

An area of planned expansion was in existence by the early 12<sup>th</sup> century comprising a wide market or feria with long, narrow burgrave plots laid out perpendicular to the market. It appears that the land



had been originally part of the Royal farm of the City of Bristol. As in many planned developments of this period, the rear of the plots was accessed by a Back Lane, in this case what is now called Jacob Street to the south and Redcross Street to the North. Both incidentally are named on some maps and plans of Bristol as Back Lane. The asymmetry of the planning, forming a third street block south of Jacob Street, continuing the presumed Priory land towards Lawford's Gate, is of interest.

The Market eventually terminated at Lawford's Gate, where there were hospitals and alms houses occupying land both within and outside the Gate. This suburb was eventually surrounded by a ditch mirroring the Castle Moat, but the area was never walled, unlike the suburb of Redcliffe south of the Avon. This suburb lay directly outside the Castle east gate and was in the control of the Constable of the Castle, a Royal Office and was on the roads to both Gloucester and London and therefore a very appropriate area for a market dealing in daily commodities brought in from Bristol's hinterland. The Jacob Street area, south of Old Market, was, until very recent times, the centre for the industrial production of soap, sugar, malt and beer. This expansion effectively doubled the area of the City of Bristol, together with the other suburbs north of the Frome at Broadmead and Irish Mead and the area to the south, The Marsh.

### **The Desktop Study**

Although no previous intrusive archaeological evaluation or recording work has been undertaken within the study area a preliminary Desk-Based Assessment (Etheridge, 2011) had been completed prior to the programme of field evaluation. The principal results of the study were:

*The study area comprises:*

- *An office building over garage entrance on the corner of Unity Street and Hawkins Street built between 1885 and 1890*
- *A derelict warehouse fronting both Jacob Street and Unity Street, formerly the factory premises of the Danish Bacon Company Limited, built c. 1927*
- *One mid-20<sup>th</sup> century office over garage building fronting Unity Street, adjoining a row of two-storey buildings built before 1910, formerly the Bristol headquarters of the St John's Ambulance Brigade*
- *A vehicle depot fronting Jacob Street, built c. 1971*

*The remainder of the study area is either vacant or used as car parking space. There are no listed buildings within the study area, which does however lie within the Old Market Conservation Area. Opposite the junction with Hawkins Street is the Grade II listed Gardiner warehouse. All or some of the Unity Street frontages may be considered for preservation in-situ. The study area was located within the former medieval parish of St Philips, Bristol. In 1373 the study area was incorporated inside the city bounds. It appears to have lain between a street known as Back Lane (modern Jacob Street) and the course of the 'Great Ditch', which defined the limit of Old Market. The approximate course of this ditch is represented by the course of the old city boundary, which ran along the north side of modern Unity Street. Smith's map of 1568 shows the study area outside the main area of urban development, on the south side of Old Market between two unnamed roads; modern Jacob Street and Unity Street. Hoefnagles map of 1581 shows a similar prospect. Millerds 1673 map of Bristol again shows the study area partially developed for residential housing, with further development added by c. 1710.*

*A plan showing part of the study area, dated c. 1740-45, shows tenements fronting the north side of Unity Street and a tenement fronting Jacob Street. Rocques map of 1750 shows the study area fully developed. Ashmead and Plumleys 1828 plan shows this development in more detail, with a row of tenements along the north frontage of Unity Street, with tenements fronting Jacob Street and openings onto back courts with further rows of tenements and the occasional workshop. This situation remained largely unchanged in 1885, but by 1890 the tenements fronting Unity Street had been demolished and the road widened. From this period onwards the study area was increasingly redeveloped for commercial purposes; by 1940 all remaining residential premises had been vacated and demolished.*

*The study area escaped serious incident during enemy aerial bombardment of Bristol during the Second World War.*



*A trawl of the Bristol Historic Environment Record database has found one record relating directly to the study area, the former Golden Heart public house fronting Unity Street and demolished between 1885 and 1890. Old Market Street was extant in the later middle ages and may have been laid out in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. There is some residual evidence for late Saxon (10<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> century) occupation, but nothing pertaining to the Roman period or earlier. Medieval occupation appears to have extended south from Old Market Street, with back gardens leading onto Jacob Street. Possible evidence for medieval and early post-medieval occupation south of Jacob Street was found in 1970 during the construction of the present Evening Post building. Inspection of the study area indicated that as well as the present standing buildings there were a significant number of roughly coursed sandstone walls that appeared to relate to the former tenements and workshops extant in 1828 but demolished since 1885. While some of these walls stand independently of any present structure, most are either incorporated into the present buildings or bonded to them. A particular feature of the study area is a pronounced terrace behind the Unity Street frontage, along the approximate line of the medieval city boundary that is believed to follow the course of the 'Great Ditch'.*

*On the basis of the documentary sources consulted it is concluded the study area has moderate to high archaeological potential for the preservation of significant buried archaeological deposits and structures associated with early post-medieval settlement of the area. In particular, the Unity Street frontage has significant potential for buried remains relating to the medieval 'Great Ditch' and potentially medieval or Civil War defenses that may have been associated with it.*

## **4 Trial Excavation**

Six trenches were opened at selected locations (**Figure 2**) over the site and are described below.

### **4.1 Trench 1 – Area 3**

Figures 2 and 3, Photographs 3.2, 3.3 and Plate 1, Appendix III

This L-shaped trench measured 5m x 3.70m and was located closely adjacent and perpendicular with the Jacob Street frontage on land that had, until very recently, been used as a car park (**figure 2**). The cutting was sited in order to target subterranean structures and/or deposits that related to residential properties depicted on Millerds plan of c. 1710 (**Appendix III**).

#### *General Stratigraphy and Archaeological Features*

The removal of a shallow covering of modern scalplings (Context 100, up to 400mm deep) exposed a paved surface (Context 105) that incorporated, as part of its construction, two brick-built piers or supports (S.104 and S.107). Two further brick-built structures (Walls 108 and 109) were exposed during the excavation of the (western) extension to the trench (**figure 3**). The earliest structure exposed in this trench, wall Foundation 109, appeared to correspond approximately with the location of residential properties shown on Ashmead and Plumleys map of 1828.

The natural substrate was not reached in this cutting which was excavated to a depth of 1.50m below the modern ground surface, at approximately 14.36m OD.

Surface 105 was constructed from dressed limestone slabs of varying size and width, laid above a deep and compacted bedding layer of dark, gritty soil with frequent inclusions of coal and moderate fragmented brick (Context 106, up to 400mm thick). Only the lowest courses of the heavily degraded brick-built supports (S.104 and S.107, **figure 3, plate 1**), constructed from machine-cut brick with hard dark grey/black mortar bond, survived. Each support measured approximately 1m<sup>2</sup> in plan and lay some 2.80m apart.

The line of a modern construction cut that contained a cement-bonded brick-built retaining wall (Context 108, **figure 3, photographs .2 and .3**) was recorded immediately south of and cutting Surface 105 and delineated by a number of disturbed sandstone setts (Context 102), soil (106) and roughly laid spreads of mortar (Context 112/103). The construction trench had been backfilled with loosely consolidated demolition debris, in excess of 1.20m deep (Deposits 114, 115, 110).

The final, and possibly earliest, structure exposed in the cutting was represented by wall Foundation 109 (**figures 3, photograph .3**). Orientated approximately southwest–northeast, the wall was brick-

built from alternate courses of headers and brick laid on edge (Dearn's bond<sup>1</sup>) and bonded with a black (?coal ash) sand agent. The base of the wall was not exposed during the course of the fieldwork.

Finds retrieved from this trench were restricted to a single, unstratified sherd of a medieval Bristol Redcliffe jug, dated between c.1250-1500 (**Appendix I**).

#### 4.2 Trench 2 – Area 3

Figures 2 & 4, Photograph .4, Plate 2

##### *General Stratigraphy and Archaeological Features*

A relatively simple stratigraphic sequence comprising modern made ground (Contexts 203, 204, 207, 209, 212, 215) capped by concrete/tarmac and modern scalplings (Contexts 201, 202) was exposed in this cutting. Structural activity was restricted to a masonry wall (Context 205), paved surface (Context 206) and two rows of large, worked Pennant sandstone slabs (Contexts 208 and 214), the function of which was not determined.

Masonry 205 was aligned northwest-southeast and built from fairly evenly coursed sandstone rubble, bonded throughout with grey, charcoal flecked lime mortar. The 400mm wide wall, constructed above a slightly wider foundation, was trench built in Cut 218 and founded through remnant garden soil Layer 217. The masonry survived to twelve courses, approximately 14.94m OD, and was closely butted on its western side by Surface 206 (**figure 4, plate 2**), which was formed from large limestone slabs, laid above a compacted bedding layer of lime-based mortar (Context 211) that in turn sealed up to 350mm of loose gritty soil with frequent inclusions of pan roof tile, brick and rubble (Deposit 207). It was thought likely that these structures were contemporaneous in date.

A subterranean 'channel', c. 1.10m wide and formed from two parallel rows of large upright Pennant slabs, (Contexts 208 and 214, maximum width 30mm, height 470mm and length 600mm), was persevered to a height of c. 14.51m OD (**figure 4, photograph .4**). The structure was sealed below Deposit 207 and contained, towards its base, a discrete layer of compacted stone, crushed brick and lime-based mortar (Context 213, up to 80mm deep) that possibly represented the bedding layer for further (horizontal) slabs, since removed. The function of the structure remained indeterminate as there was no evidence that the structure was watertight, as would be the case for a cistern.

The function of a narrow (320mm wide), northeast-southwest aligned cut soil feature (Context 220) that was sealed below Deposit 213 and in turn truncated a deep deposit of fine, sandy loam (Deposit 209) remained unclear. Finds retrieved from both the feature and Deposit 209 were restricted to an assortment of 18<sup>th</sup> century wares (**Appendix I**).

The earliest deposit exposed in the trench was represented by a reddish-brown sandy deposit with frequent inclusions of charcoal and occasional ?riverine pebbles (Contexts 216/221/222), recorded at between 1.37 and 1.50m below the modern ground surface at approximately 13.72m OD and 13.51m OD, which yielded pottery of mid 12<sup>th</sup>–mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date (**Appendix I**).

The top of the undisturbed red marl natural substrate (Context 244) was reached at approximately 13.36m OD.

#### 4.3 Trench 3 – Area 3

Figures 2 & 5, Photograph .3, Plates 3 & 4

This 5m long trench was sited in order to target early 18<sup>th</sup> century and post-medieval tenements and the course of the medieval 'Great Ditch', the approximate route of which runs along the north side of modern Unity Street and is possibly represented by a distinct terrace visible behind the street frontage (**figure 2**).

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<sup>1</sup> an unstable bond, usually reserved for boundary or garden walls

### *General Stratigraphic Sequence*

The cutting was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m through modern tarmac, concrete [cellar floor] hardcore [bedding for cellar floor] and demolition debris (Contexts 327, 301, 323, 311) and exposed well preserved buried archaeological structures and deposits at heights varying between 13.59m and 12.79m, all of which were sealed below the concrete floor a former cellar (Context 301).

Wall Foundation 307 was orientated northwest-southeast, constructed from limestone rubble with mortar bond and survived to three courses, at a height of approximately 15.59m OD (**figure 5, photograph .3, plate 3**). The 660mm wide wall was trench built in Cut 325 (**figure 5.2**) and founded through Deposit 309, a relict soil layer of probable 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The wall continued northwest beyond the confines of the trench and petered out completely to the southeast.

A second wall foundation (Context 314, 350mm wide), aligned roughly east-west was built from sandstone and limestone rubble, bonded with hard grey mortar (**figure 5, plate 3**). Sealed below a dumped deposit of hardcore (Context 311) the masonry overlay an earlier wall (Wall 316, below) that lay on the same alignment.

The earliest structure in the trench was represented by wall Foundation 316, which survived to four courses as exposed, at approximately 13.13m OD (**figure 5, plate 3**). The masonry was constructed from sandstone rubble and bonded with lime-based mortar, which was flecked throughout with charcoal and ash. A quantity of demolition debris within a dark gritty soil matrix (Context 321) abutted the western face of the wall and in turn sealed a further, highly mixed deposit comprising sandy clay, demolition debris and rare lenses of tea green marl (Deposit 320, **plate 4**).

Finds recovered from Deposit 321 were restricted to a single sherd of black printed pearlware that manufactured throughout the 1790s (**Appendix I**).

It is possible that a large Pennant sandstone slab (Context 315), sealed below Wall 315, and a roughly squared limestone block located to the south (Context 318), both preserved to a similar heights of c. 13.21m OD, represented the remains of a former floor surface that was contemporaneous in date with Wall 316.

The structural remains located in this trench correspond loosely with the location of a tenement building depicted on Ashmeads map of 1828. The building had been demolished by 1855, presumably to provide access into Newlands Yard (Etheridge, 2011, Figure 10).

The earliest deposit (Context 326) exposed in the cutting was revealed in Sondage 1 and comprised reddish-brown silty, slightly sandy clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and ?riverine pebbles (Context 326). The layer, which was sealed below Deposit 309, was preserved to a height of approximately 13.10m OD, at c. 1.60m below the modern ground surface and yielded three sherds of medieval pottery including Ham Green and Bristol Redcliffe wares of c. 1250-1500 date (**Appendix I**).

An archaeologically sterile deposit (Context 324) comprising uncemented sand was exposed in Sondage 1 (**figure 5.2**) approximately 1.48m below the modern ground surface at c. 13.10m OD.

#### **4.4 Trench 4 – Area 6**

Figures 2 & 6, Photograph .4, Plate 5 & 6

This cutting was located in order to target a row of unnamed tenements on Millerds map of c. 1673 (Etheridge, 2011, Figure 5) known as 'Wiggintons Court' by 1828 (*ibid*, 2011, Figure 9). These buildings were extant until 1918 but had been leveled by 1945.

### *General Stratigraphic Sequence*

Trench 4 was excavated the modern car park surface comprising 200mm of scalpings (Context 401), up to 900mm of archaeologically insignificant deposits comprising machine-cut bricks within a dark gritty, grey mortar rich soil matrix (Contexts 402 – 403) and a deep deposit of demolition debris (Deposit 404) containing large, roughly shaped sandstone rubble within a sand and lime-mortar

matrix. It was noted that the Deposit 404 was very similar in composition to the rubble fabric (Context 410) of Wall 406 (below).

A continuation of the sequence was observed, below Surface 405, in Sondage 1 (**figure 6.2**) and comprised:

- i) Context 411: made ground, up to 460mm deep, compacted black gritty soil matrix with frequent inclusions of crushed brick, sand and small stones, ceramics dating to late 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries
- ii) Context 418: a thin band of compacted lime-based mortar, maximum depth 100mm
- iii) Context 419: made ground as 411, but containing very large chunks of white lime mortar, brick and ceramic roof tile and rare stone rubble, 360mm deep
- iv) Context 420: band of sandy brown mortar with frequent lime nodules, 80mm thick, that corresponded with termination of the plaster on Wall 406
- v) Context 421: dark silty clay with frequent charcoal and lime mortar inclusions, up to 90mm deep
- vi) Layer 415: smooth brownish-red silty clay, with inclusions of riverine pebbles, fragmented sandstone rubble, flecked with charcoal throughout. Maximum depth 300mm. Finds recovered included Somerset lead glazed and Bristol/Staffs wares of 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date

#### *Archaeological structures and features*

The most recent feature recorded in the trench was Foundation 409, survived to nine courses and was constructed from machine-cut brick, English bond style, bonded with hard, black mortar. The structure was sealed below demolition debris Context 404, abutted Wall 406, and constructed above Surface 405 (**figure 6, plate 5**).

A narrow brick-built structure (Contexts 407 and 408) formed from two parallel rows, set some 500mm apart, of single skin machine-cut brick laid stretcher and up to nine courses high, appeared to respect Structure 405 and was founded directly on the surviving masonry of Wall 406 (**plate 5**, below).

Surface 405 was formed from precision cut limestone slabs of varying width and length, laid above a compacted bedding layer of dark, hard sandy mortar (Context 405) and appeared to have been purposely built so that it formed a ramp that sloped away from the Jacob Street frontage towards the southwest (between 16.77m and 16.34m OD, **plates 5 and 6**). It was noted that one of the slabs had been carefully shaped to fit round the slightly curved quoins an earlier building (Masonry 406, below). The surface was abutted on its southeast side by a narrow brick-built structure (Contexts 407 and 408), formed from two parallel rows of single skin machine-cut brick laid stretcher, set some 500mm apart and up to nine courses high. The southeast wall of the structure was founded directly on the surviving masonry of Wall 406 (below).

The well preserved remains of a substantial structure (Context 406, 500mm wide, as exposed), constructed from roughly-coursed squared and elongate sandstone rubble, bonded with an admixture of lime mortar and red sand, was exposed for a length of 2.70m within the trench before it made a return to the south (**figure 6, photograph .4, plates 5 and 6**). The western face of the masonry was largely obscured by a deposit of thickly applied plaster save for the lowest few foundation courses, which comprised large, roughly elongate sandstone blocks infilled with slightly smaller stones the southwestern quoins however, were clearly visible; built from large sandstone blocks laid in an irregular, alternate fashion. The structure, which had clearly been built within a construction trench that extended beyond Sondage 1, was heavily disturbed to the northeast, survived to a maximum height of 1.84m, approximately 16.98m OD and was abutted by a series of dumped deposits (Contexts 411, 418 - 421) up to 1.20m deep that most likely form the backfill of the construction trench in which the wall was built. Pottery recovered from this backfill was mostly of late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century date (**Appendix I**).

The masonry corresponds well with the location and size of a tenement building shown on both Millerds plan of 1673 and a plan of c. 1730-45, by Jacob de Wilstaron (Etheridge, 2011, figures 5 and 7).

The earliest deposit (Layer 417) located in the cutting was preserved at a height of approximately 15.23m OD, c. 1.76m below the modern ground surface, and consisted of a homogeneous reddish-brown fine sand, slightly clay that yielded eight sherds of Ham Green and Bath A wares of mid 12<sup>th</sup> – mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date (**Appendix I**).

The natural substrate was not exposed in this trench which was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.04m, approximately 15.23m OD, below the modern ground surface.

#### **4.5 Trench 5 – Area 1 (north)**

Figure 2, Plate 7

This irregularly shaped trench measured 5m long by c. 2.1m wide and was located the northern portion of Area 1, closely adjacent to the Jacob Street frontage. The trench was sited in order to target a post-medieval tenement block, known as 'King William Place', which was extant in 1828 (Etheridge, 2011, Figure 9) but demolished by 1945.

The cutting was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.8m below the modern ground surface, approximately 13.72m OD, through a series of modern, archaeological insignificant deposits (Contexts 500 – 505) comprising scalplings, cement waste and industrial waste soils with sparse sandstone and brick rubble inclusions. These deposits in turn sealed <1.3m of poorly consolidated brick-rubble (Context 506) that most likely represented the backfill of an in-filled cellar or basement.

No clear evidence of the natural substratum was present at 2.8m bmg, where excavation ceased.

#### **4.6 Trench 6 – Area 1 (south)**

Figures 2 and 7, Plate 8

This trench was located in a vacant plot of land that lay adjacent to, and level with, the Hawkins Street frontage (**figure 2**). The trench was site in order to target two unnamed tenements located to south of 'King William Place', first shown on Ashmead and Plumleys plan of 1828 (Etheridge, 2011, Figure 9).

##### *General stratigraphic Sequence*

The removal of 300mm of modern scalplings/remnant topsoil and up to 500mm of archaeologically insignificant made ground deposits (Contexts 605-607, 618, 616 and 607), revealed Layer 608, a charcoal flecked sandy loam deposit that produced a small assemblage of medieval pottery (**Appendix I**). This sequence was interrupted by a sandstone rubble wall foundation (602), aligned roughly east to west and two soil cut features C.610 and C.609, the latter containing a narrow stone-built culvert at its base. The earliest feature revealed in the trench was represented by a narrow gully or beamslot (C/F 612) located at the western end of the cutting.

The natural substrate substrata was not reached in this trench, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.65m below the modern ground surface, approximately 12.00m OD.

##### *Archaeological structures and features*

Wall Foundation 602 lay shallowly buried below the modern ground surface, at c. 13.49m OD, on a roughly east-west alignment within the cutting, approximately 3.40m west of and parallel with a former warehouse building (**figure 7, plate 8**). Formed from sandstone rubble bonded with dark-grey lime mortar, the 450mm wide masonry was trench built in Cut 615 and founded through made ground Deposit 605.

Feature 609 was represented by a broad (1.20m wide, up to 1.40m deep), linear cut aligned roughly northwest to southeast within the trench, roughly parallel with and closely adjacent to the extant warehouse (**figure 7, plate 8**). The cut was sealed below modern scalplings (Context 601). The removal of a quantity of brick, sandstone rubble and roof tile (Backfill 604) exposed the remains of a narrow, sandstone rubble-built culvert (Context 603, **photograph .4**), that was bonded with lime flecked reddish-brown clay and contained a large diameter ceramic pipe. Pottery retrieved from the



silted fill of the culvert (Context 613) indicated a mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date of deposition, although it remains possible that the culvert itself is of earlier date (**Appendix I**).

Linear Cut 610 was sited at the southwest end of the trench, on a roughly northwest–southeast alignment and was sealed below a series of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground deposits up to 1.20m deep (Deposits 601, 605, 606 and 616). The U-shaped cut contained a single fill (Context 611) comprising sandy loam clay with frequent inclusions of re-deposited clay and coal waste, rare flecks of lime mortar, stone and occasional fragmented roof tile that yielded a handful of pottery sherds of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century date (**Appendix I**).

The terminal of a narrow (230mm wide), east-west aligned soil cut feature (Context 612), was exposed at the western end of the trench and had been heavily truncated by Cut 610 (**figure 7**). The single fill of the 100mm deep cut, thought to represent either a gully or possibly a beamslot, comprised stiff, slightly sandy clay with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions and yielded two sherds of Ham Green pottery dating to the 12<sup>th</sup>–mid 13<sup>th</sup> centuries (**Appendix I**).

A layer of reddish-brown sandy clay that contained frequent charcoal flecking and occasional pebbles (Layer 608) represented the earliest deposit exposed in the cutting and produced a small assemblage of medieval jugs and cook wares of mid 12<sup>th</sup>–mid 13<sup>th</sup> century date (**Appendix I**).

## **5 Assessment and Summary of the Finds**

by Sarah News

*Pottery* (see also Appendix I)

A total of 143 sherds (2.7kg) of ceramic material was recovered during the evaluation, two thirds of which is post-medieval/modern in date, and the remainder medieval.

The medieval assemblage comprises domestic material (mainly coarseware jars and jugs), largely in local fabrics (Ham Green and Bristol Redcliffe), which are commonly recovered from sites in Bristol and date from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Single sherds of Bath A and Minety ware were also recovered, as were small numbers of sherds of later medieval date. Over half the medieval sherds derive from stratified medieval contexts (Trenches 2 [216], 3 [326], 4 [417] and 6 [608]), the remainder were residual in later deposits.

The post-medieval fabrics similarly comprise typical domestic material, including bowls, jugs, saucers and chamber pots in a range of fabrics commonly found in the Bristol area, as well as lead-glazed wares, slipwares and North Devon wares. Stratified 19<sup>th</sup> century material (transfer-printed ware) was infrequent and appeared to be largely confined to Trench 6.

Three of the sherds, one medieval, one post medieval slipware and one a modern pan-tile sherd have been deliberately trimmed into a rectangular shape, to form possible gaming counters.

Two sherds of medieval green-glazed roof-tile with applied thumbled cordon and three modern pan-tile sherds (above) were also recovered from a medieval layer in Trench 2 (Context 222) and residual in Trench 4 (Context 415).

*Clay Tobacco Pipe* (see also Appendix II)

A moderate amount of clay tobacco pipe was retrieved during the evaluation, comprising forty-nine stem fragments and eleven bowls or bowl fragments, weighing a total of 292g (see **Appendix II, Table 1**). The majority of the pipe (twenty-nine fragments) was retrieved from Trench 2, but fragments were also recovered from Trenches 3, 4 and 6. The dateable bowls retrieved from Trenches 2, 3 and 4, four of which are marked with the maker's initials, range in date from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Although four of the pipe bowls bore makers' initials, only one of these (unstratified, from Trench 3) could be positively linked with a Bristol maker, Richard Nunney, who was working in the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Of the remaining bowls which could be dated typologically, a relatively early example, of mid 17<sup>th</sup> century date, was retrieved from the deposit (Deposit 221) sealing the probable late medieval layer (Layer 222) in Trench 2.

The small number of remaining 17<sup>th</sup> century bowl fragments were all residual within 19<sup>th</sup> century contexts, suggesting widespread activity on the site during the latter period.

#### *Animal Bone*

A moderate assemblage of animal bone was recovered during the evaluation, comprising fifty-one bone fragments, weighing a total of 360g. Over half (thirty) of the fragments were recovered from Trench 2 and the remainder from Trenches 3 to 6 (**Table I**, below).

The numbers of identifiable fragments were fairly evenly distributed between small, medium and large size mammals, with a predominance of pig phalanges recovered from Trench 2.

Although the majority of the bone was recovered from post medieval contexts, each of the probable medieval deposits from Trenches 2, 4, 5 and 6 yielded a small number of bone fragments, suggesting continuity of occupation from the medieval period onwards.

#### *Miscellaneous Finds*

The remainder of the finds consists mainly of very small assemblages of post medieval glass and metalwork/ technological residue, retrieved from Trenches 2 and 3 (**Table II**, below).

The glass assemblage, retrieved entirely from Trench 2, includes an unstratified shard of very fine, ribbed vessel glass, similar to flasks of late 17<sup>th</sup> century date (Wilmott 2002, 84-5) and a possible early window glass shard, from Context 209, both of which are iridescent and heavily laminating.

Bottle glass shards of 18<sup>th</sup> century or later date, one of clear glass and one of potash glass, were retrieved from the above context and from Context 204 (abutting Wall 205).

A copper alloy composite button (SF 1), with remnants of gilding, of mid 18<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date, was retrieved, unstratified, from Trench 3 (White 1977, 68-9). The remaining metallic objects comprise two unidentified copper alloy nodules, one from a possible medieval layer, Context 222, Trench 2, and one from the fill of a post medieval cut, Context 220, Trench 2. A further metallic slag nodule was retrieved from Deposit 221, which sealed the medieval layer, Context 222.

In addition, a small number of oyster shell fragments were retrieved from post medieval deposits within Trenches 4 and 6. Small, unworked, water-worn flint nodules were also recorded in small quantities within stratigraphically early layers in Trenches 2, 3 and 4, and were retrieved as residual finds from Trenches 2 and 3, and from the medieval layer, Context 417, Trench 4.

It is recommended that the possible earlier vessel glass shard should be sent for specialist identification, and that the two copper alloy nodules should be sent for x-ray and possible cleaning. It may also be desirable to send the animal bone fragments for specialist identification.

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Table I: Animal Bone Catalogue

Context	Trench No.	Count	Weight	Description
200 U/S	2	11	102g.	4 possible pig phalanges (trotters); 1 possible horn core; 1 bone fragment of large size animal(with butchery marks); 1 long bone fragment of small size animal; 4 unidentified bone fragments
204 Deposit	2	3	8g.	3 probable pig phalanges.
209 Layer	2	5	42g.	3 probable pig phalanges; 1 tooth, medium size animal; 1 unidentified fragment, large size animal.
216 Layer	2	7	28g.	1 possible pig phalanx; 6 abraded unidentified bone fragments.
221 Layer	2	2	2g.	1 tooth, medium size animal; 1 unidentified fragment.
222 Layer	2	2	4g.	2 unidentified fragments.
320 Deposit	3	2	40g.	1 jaw fragment of large size animal; 1 unidentified bone fragment of large size animal
326 Deposit	3	5	22g.	2 long bone fragments, small-medium size animal; 2 unidentified fragments; 1 possible bird/very small animal bone fragment.
411 Deposit	4	1	42	1 unidentified bone fragment of large size animal.
415 Deposit	4	1	8	1 possible long bone fragment, small-medium size animal.
417 Layer	4	7	44	1 unidentified fragment, large size animal; 1 rib fragment, large size animal; 2 long bone fragments, small size animal; 3 unidentified bone fragments.
507 Layer	5	1	8	1 unidentified bone fragment, medium-large size animal.
604 Fill	6	1	6	1 end of long bone, small-medium size animal, with butchery marks.
608 Layer	6	4	24	1 possible end of long bone, medium size animal; 2 unidentified fragments, medium size animal; 1 long bone fragment, medium-large size animal, with butchery marks.

Table II: Miscellaneous Finds Catalogue

Material	Context	Trench No.	Count	Weight	Description
Glass	200 U/S	2	1	14g.	1 shard of very fine vessel glass, possibly originally clear, now iridescent and laminating. Possibly from flask, with vertical ribs, similar to late 17 <sup>th</sup> century examples, (Wilmott 2002, 84-5).
Glass	204 Deposit	2	1	6g.	1 thick-walled clear vessel glass shard, probable bottle glass, starting to laminate (post medieval).
Glass	209 Layer	2	2	48g.	1 thick-walled probable potash glass bottle glass shard (18 <sup>th</sup> century or later); 1 possible early window glass shard, laminating, with uneven surface. Thickness: c.1mm.
Copper alloy	220 Fill	2	1	4g.	1 possible copper alloy or copper alloy composite nodule, either heavily corroded object or fragment of technological residue.
Copper alloy	222 Layer	2	1	2g.	1 possible copper alloy or copper alloy composite nodule, either heavily corroded object or fragment of technological residue.
Copper alloy	300 U/S	3	1	<2	1 copper alloy composite button (Small Find 1): three-piece button, probably once gilded. Drawn iron wire shank on rear; convex front with four perforations. Date: mid 18 <sup>th</sup> -mid 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries (White 1977, 68-9).
Slag	221 Layer	2	1	22g.	1 unidentified metallic slag nodule.
Oyster shell	411 Deposit	4	2	166g.	2 oyster shell valves.
Oyster shell	611 Fill	6	1	14g.	1 oyster shell valve.
Flint	200 U/S	2	1	58g.	1 unworked flint nodule.
Flint	326 Deposit	3	5	36g.	5 unworked flint chips
Flint	417 Layer	4	1	2g.	1 unworked flint chip.
Slate	221	2	1	10g.	1 small slate roof tile fragment.

## 6 Discussion and General Conclusions

This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Avon Archaeological Unit Limited in 2012 on three separate parcels of land: Areas 1, 3 and 6, known as 'Backlands' located at Unity, Hawkins and Jacob Street, Old Market, Bristol (centred on NGR ST 59712 73060). The project was commissioned by Franklin Ellis Architects on behalf of DMGT Investments in order to inform a planning application [Local Authority Reference: 11/02208/PREAPP] in advance of the redevelopment for residential use.

The archaeological programme of evaluation followed on from the results of a preceding site specific Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by Avon Archaeological Unit (Etheridge, 2011) that highlighted the potential for the preservation of significant buried archaeological deposits and structures associated with the medieval and early post-medieval settlement of the study area. In particular the significant potential for buried remains relating to the medieval 'Great Ditch' and medieval or Civil War defenses possibly associated with it along the Unity Street frontage. A total of six evaluation trenches were opened at agreed locations across the site in three separate areas, Areas 1, 3 and 6, which were designated as part of the preceding Desk-based assessment.

Overall, the trenches revealed a suprisingly deep sequence of stratified structures and deposits across the site, the majority of post-medieval and later date, which varied in depth between 200mm (Trench 1) and c. 2.1m (Trench 3) below the modern ground levels.

The natural weathered sandstone substrate was reached in two of the six trenches where it was overlain at around 13m OD by soil deposits that produced pottery sherds dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. Associated medieval features at this level were restricted to a truncated cut soil feature, possibly part of a gully or beamslot, revealed in Trench 6. The level of these earliest settlement related deposits varied between 12.5m and 15.2m OD across the site.

A deep modern basement that will have effectively destroyed any archaeological preservation was located by Trench 5 on the Jacob street frontage whilst a variety of later structures and deposits of post-medieval origin, some reflecting industrial activity, were exposed in each of the other trial trenches. These latter structures correspond broadly with the layout of former buildings and structures shown on mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century maps of the site. An exception to this was the deep masonry foundations (Foundation 406) of a substantial stone building, the masonry formed from large faced and coursed sandstone rubble, that was revealed in Trench 4. The form and fabric of the structure, in combination with a suite of ceramics recovered from the backfill of the wall cut, suggested an early 18<sup>th</sup> or possibly late 17<sup>th</sup> century date for its construction although the fabric could be earlier. The position of the wall foundation corresponds well with the location of a tenement building shown on both Millerds plan of c. 1673 and a plan of c. 1730-45, by Jacob de Wilstar.

No evidence was located to confirm the presence of the 'Great Ditch' as suggested by the documentary sources for the site. The pronounced terrace in the modern ground surface in the area of Trench 3, suggested to possibly represent evidence of the ditch, was confirmed to result from modern fill material. Despite these negative results buried remains of the ditch cannot be entirely ruled out.

Surprisingly few finds of later medieval or early post medieval date were recovered from the trenches although finds of later post medieval and modern origin were abundant.

On the basis of the results of the evaluation project it is concluded that there is a low to moderate potential site-wide for the survival of significant buried archaeological deposits and structures of medieval and post medieval date. This potential is increased in the area of Trench 4, where the archaeological potential is suggested to be moderate to high.

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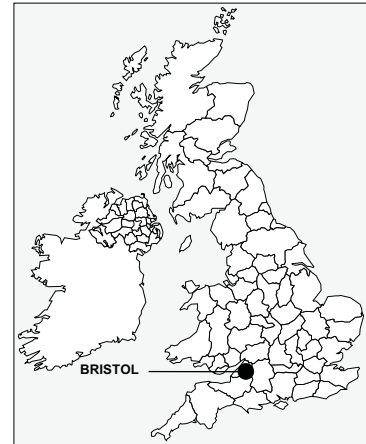


Figure 1

## Location of the Study Area



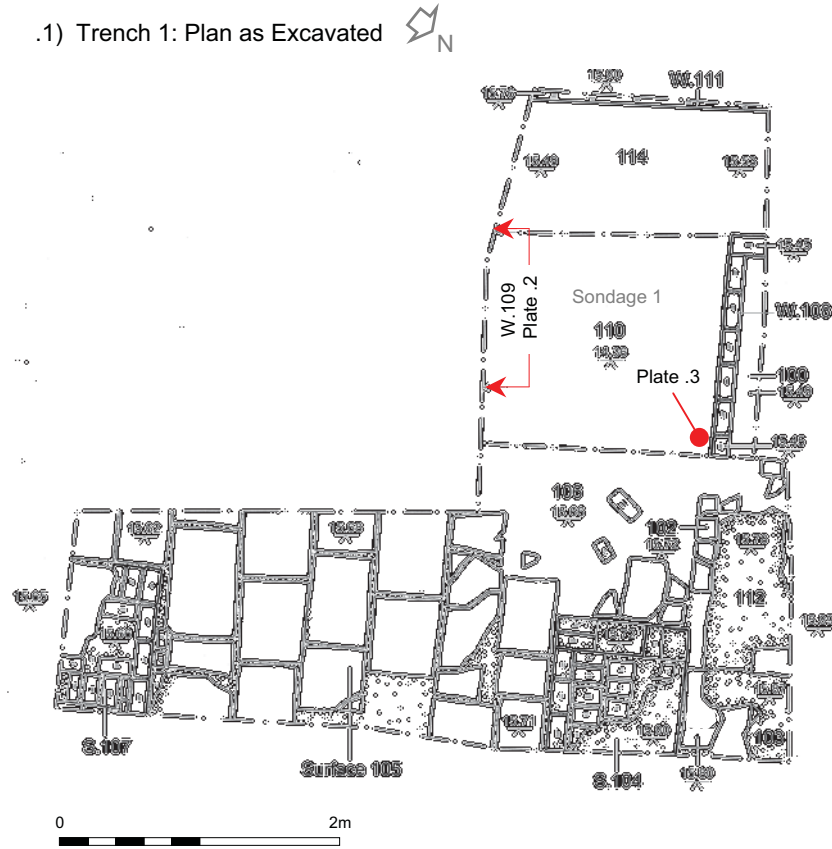
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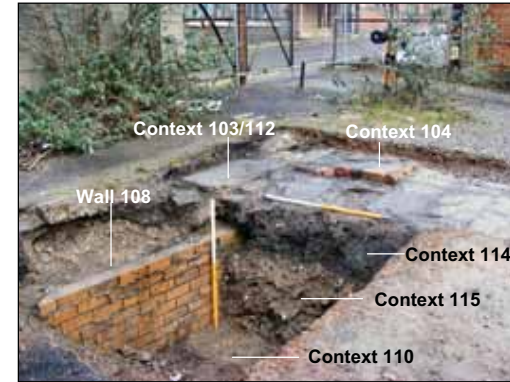
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.1) Trench 1: Plan as Excavated



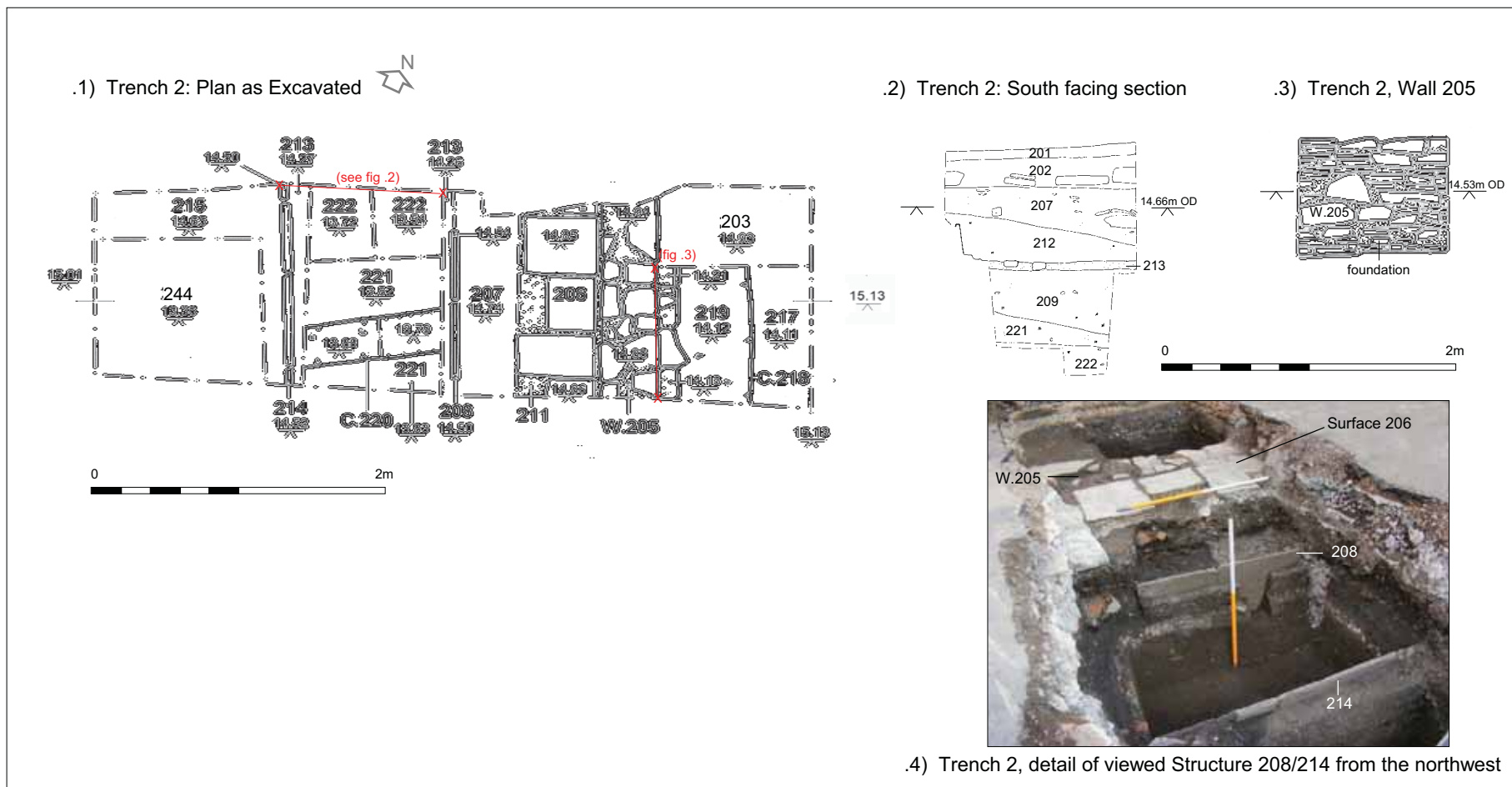
.2) Detail of W.109, viewed from the northwest



.3) Detail of W.108, viewed from the south

**Figure 3**  
Trench 1: Plan and Photographs





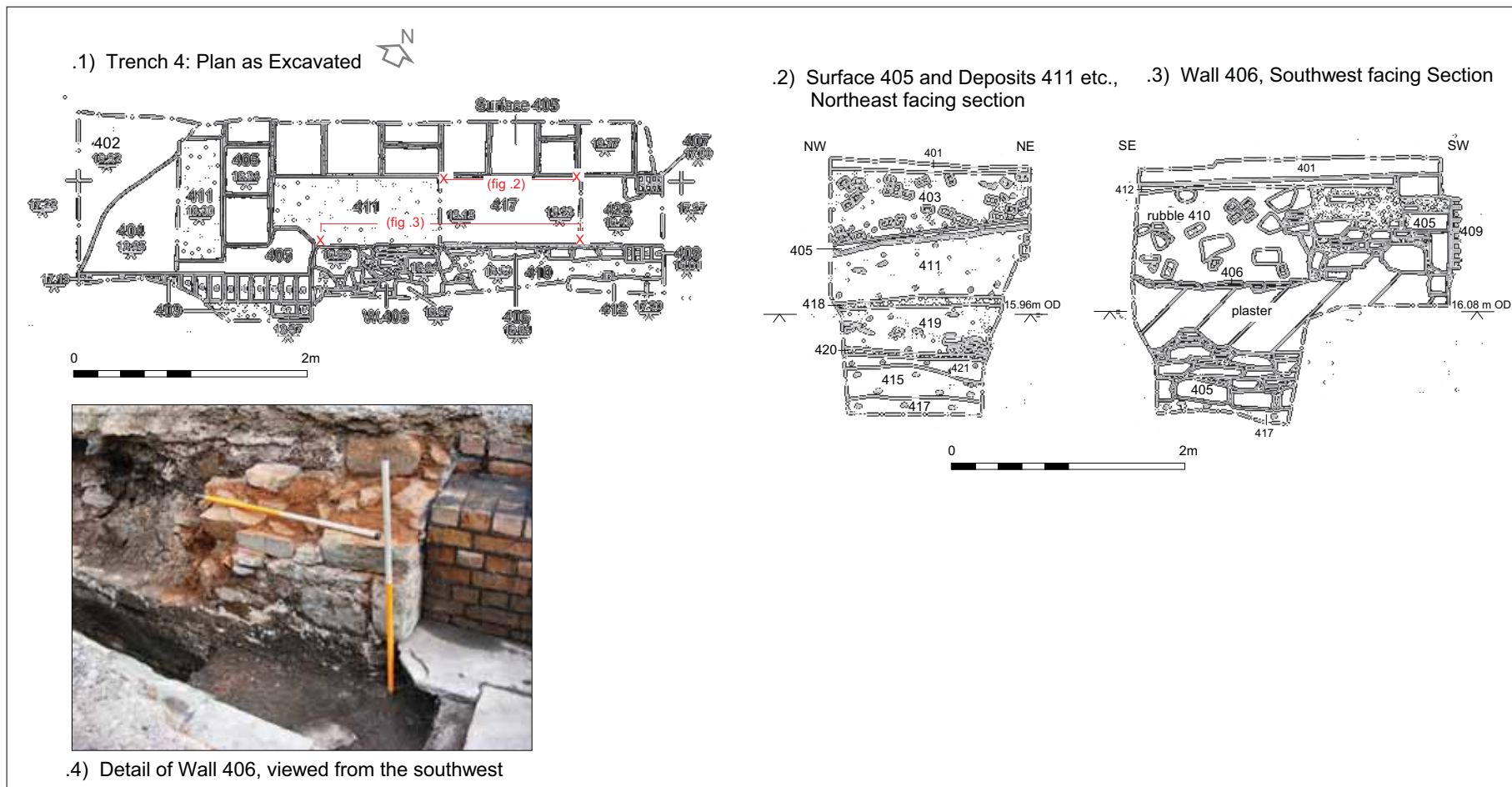
**Figure 4**  
Trench 2: Plan and Sections



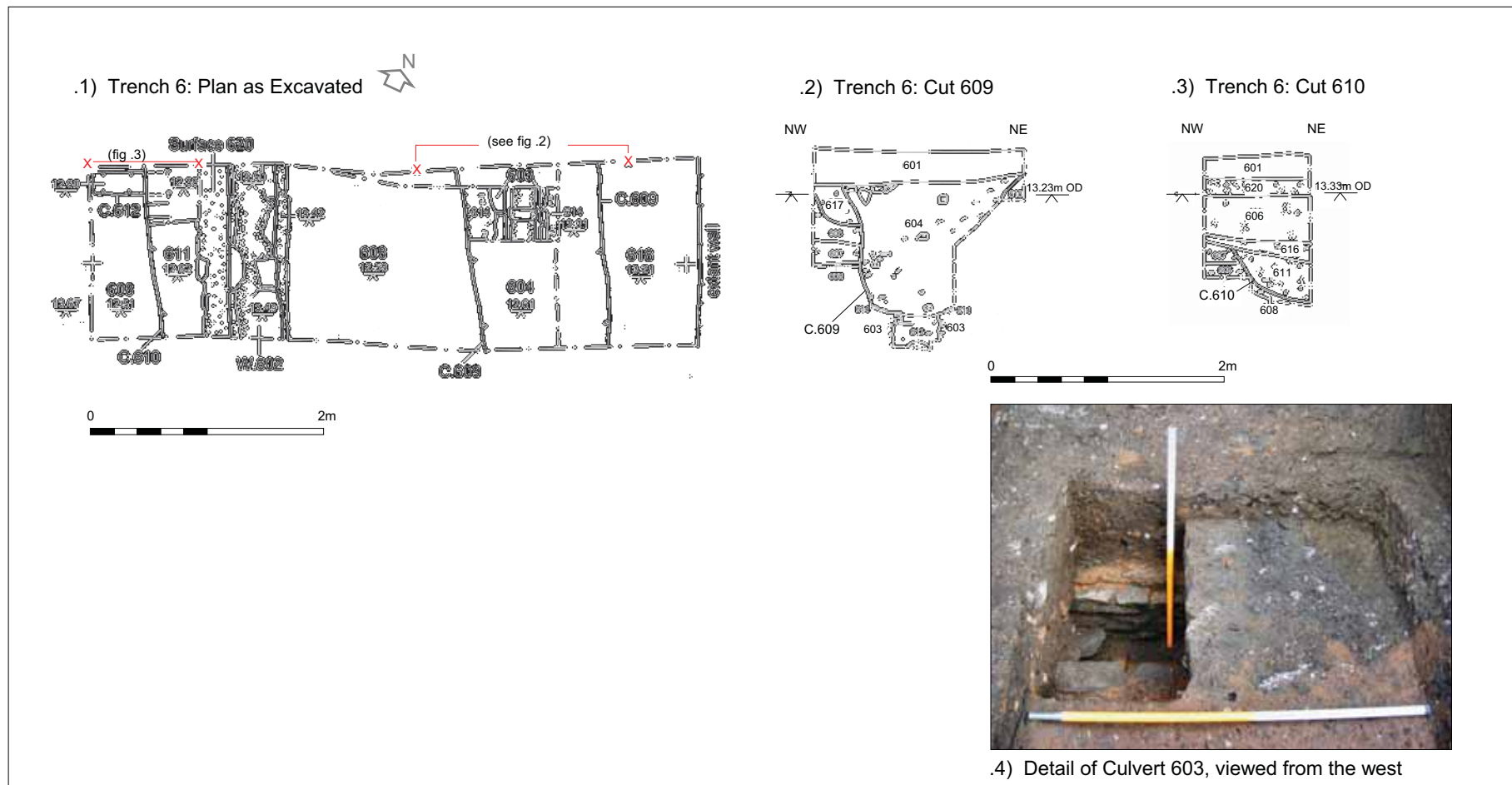
.2) Trench 3: Cut 325

.3) Trench 3, viewed from the northwest

**Figure 5**  
Trench 3: Plan and Section



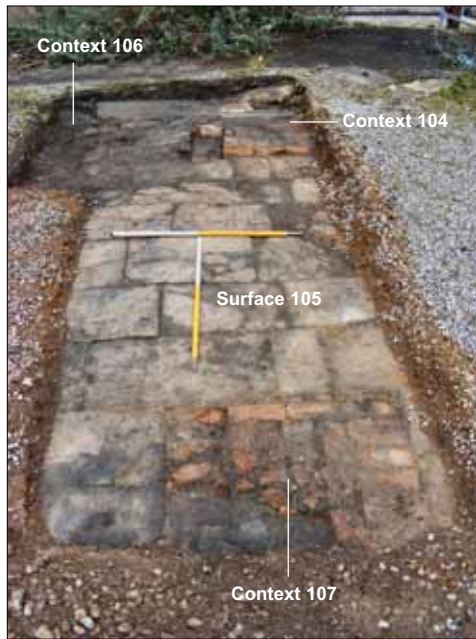
**Figure 6**  
Trench 4: Plan and Sections



**Figure 7**  
Trench 6: Plan and Sections



## Plates



1) Trench 1, viewed from the southeast, scale 2 x 1m



2) Trench 2, detailing Wall 205 and Surface 206, viewed from the northeast, scale 2 x 1m



3) Trench 3, detailing Walls 307, 314 and 316 viewed from the south, scale 2 x 1m



4) Trench 3, viewed from the northwest, scale 2 x 1m



5) Trench 4, viewed from the southwest, scale 2 x 1m



7) Trench 5, viewed from the southeast,  
scale 1 x 2m



6) Trench 4, detailing Wall 406, viewed from the  
west, scale 2 x 1m



8) Trench 6, viewed from the west, scale 2 x 1m



## Appendix I

### ASSESSMENT OF THE CERAMICS

by Alejandra Gutiérrez

#### INTRODUCTION

A total of 143 sherds (2.7kg) of ceramic material was recovered from the evaluation (Trenches 1-6). The assemblage also includes two sherds of medieval roof tile and three modern pantiles. The assemblage was studied without detailed reference to the stratigraphic sequence.

The pottery was sorted into fabrics with the aid of a binocular microscope (x10), counted and weighed. Most of it is of post-medieval and modern date (65% of all the pottery sherds), with some medieval wares also being present (35%), though mainly mixed with material of later date. The mixed chronology of some contexts suggests some level of redeposited material on the site.

This pottery assemblage is small and contains a range of pottery already well known from other sites in the city. The pottery is very fragmented and complete profiles are scarce (Table 1). For the purpose of this report pottery from all trenches has been studied together. A breakdown of the major groups of pottery by area and date is shown in Figure 1; a detailed recording is available in the archive.

#### MEDIEVAL POTTERY

A small group of 48 medieval pottery sherds, weighing some 400g, was identified (Figure 2). The range of fabrics present is well known from other sites from Bristol city centre. Most of those recovered from the evaluation are local wares (Ham Green and Bristol Redcliffe; BPT 26, BPT 32, BPT 67), either unglazed jars or glazed jugs, which account for 85% of all the medieval sherds recovered (92% by weight). They date from the 12th to the 14th century. A possible Late Redcliffe ware (14th-15th century) was also found, very worn and obviously residual in context 415 (there was no original surface left on the pot which was worn and pitted all over).

Wares in local fabrics (Ham Green and Bristol Redcliffe) were very fragmented and mainly undiagnostic. Those few rims and decorated sherds present can be paralleled with published examples. They represent stabbed handles or rouletted decoration (Barton 1963; Ponsford 1988; 1991; 1992).

Two sherds of Bath A (BPT 46) and one of a Minety-type ware (BPT 18) were also found among the medieval group (12th-13th centuries).

Late medieval wares (15th-16th centuries) are very scarce, with single sherds from a Malvern ware (BPT 168), Tudor Green (BPT 182) and imported stonewares (BPT 268 and 287). They are all present in single numbers.

Only 33 of the medieval sherds (288g) appear to derive from possible medieval stratigraphy (contexts 216, 221, 222, 417, 608, 612), or at least these contexts have not produced post-medieval or later wares.

The medieval assemblage represents domestic wares, mainly coarsewares jars, some of which show soot/burning, and jugs.

#### POST-MEDIEVAL AND LATER FABRICS (c1550–1900)

A total of 100 sherds (1.8kg) of post-medieval pottery was found in a range of fabrics (Figure 3). These are the typical products found across excavations in Bristol, including plain lead-glazed wares, slipwares and North Devon wares, together with local and imported stonewares. Modern material of the 19th century is infrequent, and represented by some transfer-printed wares (blue and black) and factory-made slipwares. Apart from those sherds recovered from the topsoil (contexts 200 and 300), the later material appears to be concentrated on Trench 6 (contexts 604, 605, 613).

The wares found represent the typical range of household utensils: bowls, jugs, saucers, pancheons, porringers, mugs, chamber pots, etc. Some of the lead-glazed jars showed soot/burning on the exterior surfaces, confirming that they had been using in cooking or heating foodstuffs.



## REUSE

Three fragments of pottery were deliberately trimmed around the edges to form a rectangular or square object, perhaps a counter or toy (Figure 4). One of them is a sherd from a medieval Ham Green jug from context 221 (perhaps a medieval context); the other two sherds are post-medieval in date, one cut out from a yellow slipware (broken in one corner), the second from a modern pantile. Both of these were found in context 200.

All three sherds have been shaped by cutting them away all the way around; notches are still visible on all their edges.

## CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

The evaluation produced only five sherds of roof tile (Figure 1). Two of these are medieval ridge tiles with green-glazed on the exterior surface, in a Bristol fabric; they were found in contexts 222 and 415.

A further three sherds of modern pantiles (late 18th-19th century) were found in contexts 200, 611 and 613.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work is recommended on this material. All the finds are stratified and should therefore be retained for potential re-examination in the future.

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Trench	Pottery date	Sherds		Weight	
		No.	%	g	%
1	Medieval	1	100.0	6	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>100.0</i>
2	Medieval	21	39.6	128	9.7
	Post-medieval / modern	32	60.4	1187	90.3
	<i>Total</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1315</i>	<i>100.0</i>
3	Medieval	3	11.1	8	1.7
	Post-medieval / modern	24	88.9	461	98.3
	<i>Total</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>100.0</i>
4	Medieval	7	30.4	142	34.1
	Post-medieval / modern	16	69.6	275	65.9
	<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>100.0</i>
6	Medieval	16	41.9	129	26.6
	Post-medieval / modern	18	58.1	301	73.4
	<i>Total</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Trench	Roof tile date	Sherds		Weight	
		No.	%	g	%
2	Medieval roof tile	1	50.0	25	32.0
	Modern roof tile	1	50.0	53	68.0
	<i>Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>100.0</i>
4	Medieval roof tile	1	100.0	30	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>100.0</i>
6	Modern roof tile	2	100.0	43	100.0
	<i>Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Figure 1  
*Distribution of ceramics by trench and date*

Fabric		Date	Sherds		Weight	
			No.	%	g	%
Ham Green jugs	BPT 26	12th–13thC	17	35.4	176	43.7
Bristol ware	BPT 67	Mid 13th–15thC	14	29.2	81	20.1
Ham Green cw	BPT 32	12th–13thC	10	20.8	113	28.0
Bath A	BPT 46	12th–13thC	2	4.2	10	2.5
Minety-type	BPT 18	12th–14thC	1	2.1	8	2.0
Malvern wares	BPT 168	14th–16thC	1	2.1	4	1.0
Tudor Green	BPT 182	15th–mid 16thC	1	2.1	4	1.0
Frechen stoneware	BPT 286	16thC	1	2.1	2	0.5
Raeren? stoneware	BPT 287	1450–1600C	1	2.1	5	1.2
<b>Total</b>			<b>48</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figure 2  
*Quantification of medieval fabrics showing total number of sherds, weight and percentages of the medieval wares*

Fabric		Date	Sherds		Weight	
			No.	%	g	%
English delftware (?Bristol)	BPT 99	17thC	6	6.7	52	2.3
Bristol/Staffordshire slipwares	BPT 100	late 17th–18thC	12	13.3	83	3.7
Westerwald stoneware	BPT 95	17th–18thC	2	2.2	30	1.3
Mottled ware	BPT 211	18thC	4	4.4	31	1.4
North Devon sgraffito wares	BPT 108	late 17th–18thC	2	2.2	60	2.7
North Devon gravel-tempered wares	BPT 112	late 17th–18thC	12	13.3	199	8.9
Nottingham-type stoneware	BPT 212	late 17th–18thC	2	2.2	12	0.5
Somerset lead glazed	BPT 96 C7	16th–18thC	11	12.2	354	15.9
Refined blackware	BPT 000 MM2	18thC	1	1.1	10	0.4
?Bristol modern redware	misc redware	18th–19thC	2	2.2	905	40.7
Plain creamware	BPT 326	1740–1800s	2	2.2	4	0.2
Unglazed redware	BPT 96	18thC	7	7.8	116	5.2
Modern stoneware	BPT 277	18th–19thC	1	1.1	2	0.1
Modern redware C20	BPT 264	18th–19thC	3	3.3	81	3.6
Factory-made slipware	BPT 326	1790–1840s	1	1.1	4	0.2
Bristol lead-glazed stoneware	BPT 277	19thC	1	1.1	42	1.9
Black-printed pearlware	BPT 349	1790s +	5	5.6	64	2.9
Blue-printed pearlware	BPT 349	1780s +	10	11.1	117	5.3
Brown glazed misc redware	misc redware	post-med/modern	5	5.6	41	1.8
Unglazed redware	misc redware	post-med/modern	1	1.1	17	0.8
<b>Total</b>			<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2224</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Figure 3  
*Quantification of post-medieval fabrics showing total number of sherds, weight and percentages of the total*

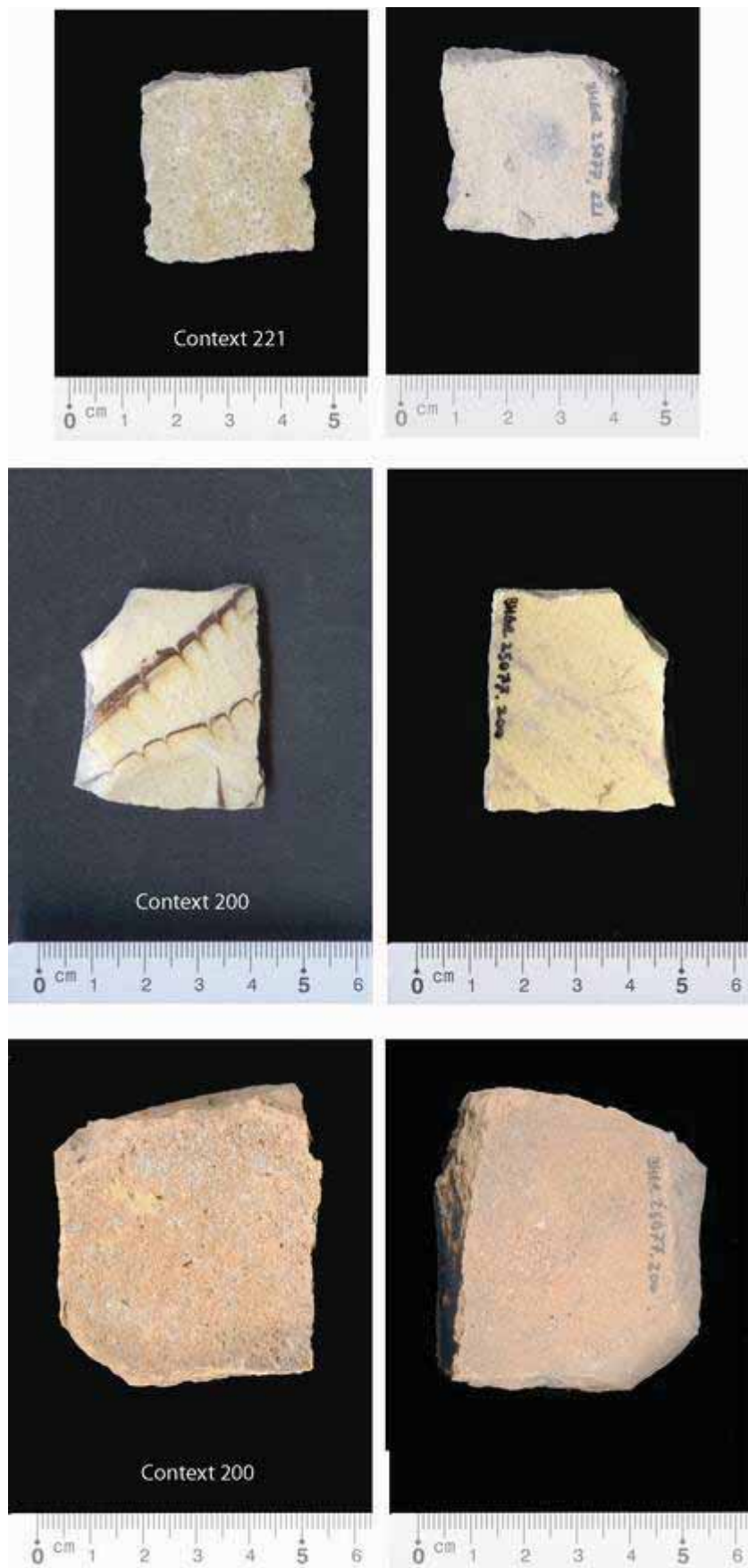


Figure 4  
*Sherds trimmed into squares and rectangles*



Table 1: the Catalogue

Context	BPT	Fabric	Pot date	Pot group	Form	Sherds	Weight	MNV	Rims	Surf ext	Surf int	Comments	Crossfit
100	BPT 67	Bristol Redcliffe medieval jugs	c1250-1500	medieval	jug	1	6		1	green glaze	none		
200	BPT 96 C7	Somerset lead glazed	16th-18thC	17th+		1	5		1				
200	BPT 212	Nottingham-type stoneware	end 17th-18thC	17th+		1	4		1				
200	BPT 100 KK	Bristol/Staffs slip hollow wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+		2	26					1 trimmed wall	
200	BPT 264	Modern redware C20	18th-19thC	18th+		2	54			none	brown gl		
200	BPT 96	Unglazed redware	18thC	18th+	flower pot?	2	28						
200	misc redware	?Bristol modern redware	18th-19thC	18th+		2	905		2	none	none	sandy; grey core; orange throughout; unglazed	
200	BPT 349	pearlware blue printed	1780s-today	19th+		2	5		1				
200		PANTILE	modern roof tile	ROOF TILE modern		1	53					1 trimmed wall	
204	BPT 212	Nottingham-type stoneware	end 17th-18thC	17th+	mug	1	8						
204	BPT 112	North Devon gravel-tempered wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+		1	10						
204	BPT 211	mottled ware	18thC	17th+	mug	1	8						
204	BPT 99 a1	tin glazed plain	18thC	17th+	dish	1	4		1	white	white, blue dec		
204	BPT 96	Unglazed redware	18thC	18th+	flower pot?	2	28						
209	BPT 112	North Devon gravel-tempered wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+		4	13						
209	BPT 95	Westerwald stoneware	17th-18thC	17th+		1	11						
209	BPT 100 KK	Bristol/Staffs slip hollow wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+		1	2						
209	BPT 67	Bristol Redcliffe medieval jugs	c1250-1500	medieval	jug	1	5						
209	misc	misc redware, brown glazed	postme/modern	postme/modern		2	11			none	brown glaz		215
215	BPT 112	North Devon gravel-tempered wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+		1	12						
215	BPT 99 a1	tin glazed plain	18thC	17th+	dish	1	9			light blue	light blue	concentric blue lines int	
215	BPT 26	Ham Green jugs	12th-mid 13thC	medieval	jug	1	8			green gl	none	rouletted dec	
215	BPT 32	Ham Green cw	mid 12th-mid 13thC	medieval	cw	1	17					coarse cw	
215	BPT 67	Bristol Redcliffe medieval jugs	c1250-1500	medieval	jug	1	6			green gl	none		
215	misc	misc redware, brown glazed	postme/modern	postme/modern		1	6						
215	misc	misc redware, brown glazed	postme/modern	postme/modern		1	3						209
215	misc	misc redware, brown glazed	postme/modern	postme/modern		1	21				green gl, overfired		
216	BPT 182	Tudor Green	1450-1550	late medieval		1	4						
216	BPT 168	Malvern 16th	16thC	late medieval		1	4			spots of brown gl	none		
216	BPT 26	Ham Green jugs	12th-mid 13thC	medieval	jug	3	19			green gl	none		
216	BPT 67	Bristol Redcliffe medieval jugs	c1250-1500	medieval	jug	7	34			green gl	none		
220	BPT 96 C7	Somerset lead glazed	16th-18thC	17th+		1	14			none	brown gl	heavily sooted/burnt ext	
221	BPT 286	Frechen stoneware	16thC	late medieval		1	2			brown gl, spotted	none		
221	BPT 32	Ham Green cw	mid 12th-mid 13thC	medieval	cw	1	8						
221	BPT 26	Ham Green jugs	12th-mid 13thC	medieval	jug	1	2						
221	BPT 26	Ham Green jugs	12th-mid 13thC	medieval	jug	1	13					1 trimmed wall	
222	BPT 46	Bath A cw	mostly late 12-13thC	medieval		1	6		1			burnt/soot ext	
222		RIDGE ROOF TILE	medieval roof tile	ROOF TILE med		1	25					applied thumbed cordon	
300	BPT 96 C7	Somerset lead glazed	16th-18thC	17th+	chaffing dish	1	23						
300	BPT 96 C7	Somerset lead glazed	16th-18thC	17th+		1	42						
300	BPT 108	North Devon sgraffito wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+	dish	2	60		1				
300	BPT 211	Mottled ware	18thC	17th+	bowl	2	22	1					
300	BPT 99 a1	tin glazed plain	18thC	17th+	dish	4	39			light blue	light blue	plain	
300	BPT 100 KK	Bristol/Staffs slip hollow wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+	cup/porringer	1	9						
300	BPT 349	pearlware blue printed	1780s-today	19th+	jug	6	109					European landscape	
300	BPT 349	pearlware black-printed	from 1790s	19th+	dish	2	32	1					
321	BPT 349	pearlware black-printed	from 1790s	19th+	bowl	2	27	1	1				
309	BPT 96 C7	Somerset? lead glazed	16th-18thC	17th+	bowl/pancheon	1	11						
309	BPT 112	North Devon gravel-tempered wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+		1	67						

Context	BPT	Fabric	Pot date	Pot group	Form	Sherds	Weight	MNV	Rims	Surf ext	Surf int	Comments	Crossfit
309	BPT 96	Unglazed redware	18thC	18th+	flower pot?	1	20						
326	BPT 26	Ham Green jugs	12th-mid 13thC	medieval	jug	1	1			green gl	none		
326	BPT 67	Bristol Redcliffe medieval jugs	c1250-1500	medieval	jug	2	7			green gl	none		
411	BPT 96 C7	Somerset lead glazed	16th-18thC	17th+		1	145	1	1				
411	BPT 112	North Devon gravel-tempered wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+		3	45			none	green gl		
411	BPT 211	Mottled ware	18thC	17th+		1	1						
411	BPT 100 KK	Bristol/Staffs slip hollow wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+		2	10	1	1				
411	BPT 100 KK	Bristol/Staffs slip hollow wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+		4	8			white	white	plain	
411	BPT 349	pearlware blue printed	1780s-today	19th+	jug	1	2						
415	BPT 96 C7	Somerset lead glazed	16th-18thC	17th+	jar	1	25		1	green gl	green gl	heavily sooted ext	
415	BPT 96 C7	Somerset lead glazed	16th-18thC	17th+	jar	1	6	0					
415	BPT 100 KK	Bristol/Staffs slip hollow wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+	chamber pot	1	8	1	1				
415	BPT 96	Unglazed redware	18thC	18th+	flower pot?	1	25					unglazed redware	
415	BPT 67L	Bristol Redcliffe medieval jugs LATE	14-15thC	medieval		1	22					all worn (pitted); nor surface left ext	
415		ROOF TILE	medieval roof tile	ROOF TILE med		1	30			yellow		sanded underside; worn and broken surf	
417	BPT 32	Ham Green cw	mid 12th-mid 13thC	medieval	cw	3	40		2			1 sooted ext	
417	BPT 26	Ham Green jugs	12th-mid 13thC	medieval	jug	2	76		2			1 stabbed handle	
417	BPT 46	Bath A cw	mostly late 12-13thC	medieval		1	4						
604	BPT 96 C7	Somerset lead glazed	16th-18thC	17th+		1	54			none	brown gl		
604	BPT 96	Unglazed redware	18thC	18th+	flower pot?	1	15						
604	BPT 326	creamware plain	1740-1800s	18th+		1	2						
604	BPT 349	pearlware black-printed	from 1790s	19th+	saucer	1	5		1				
605	BPT 112	North Devon gravel-tempered wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+		2	52						
605	BPT 277	Bristol lead (orange)-glazed stoneware	19thC	19th+	?bottle	1	42			transp	none		
608	BPT 32	Ham Green cw	mid 12th-mid 13thC	medieval	cw	1	14						
608	BPT 26	Ham Green jugs	12th-mid 13thC	medieval	jug	4	23						
611	BPT 96 C7	Somerset lead glazed	16th-18thC	17th+		1	25			none	brown gl		
611	BPT 326	creamware plain	1740-1800s	18th+		1	2						
611	BPT 18	Minety-type	mid 12th-13thC	medieval		1	8			green gl	none		
611	BPT 32	Ham Green cw	mid 12th-mid 13thC	medieval	cw	1	22		1				
611		PANTILE	modern roof tile	ROOF TILE odern		1	37						
612	BPT 32	Ham Green cw	mid 12th-mid 13thC	medieval	cw	1	3						
612	BPT 26	Ham Green jugs	12th-mid 13thC	medieval	jug	1	16			green gl	none		
612	BPT 32	Ham Green cw	mid 12th-mid 13thC	medieval	cw	2	9						
612	BPT 67	Bristol Redcliffe medieval jugs	c1250-1500	medieval	jug	1	11			transp glaze	none	applied dot and ring dec	
613	BPT 96 C7	Somerset lead glazed	16th-18thC	17th+		1	4						
613	BPT 95	Westerwald stoneware	17th-18thC	17th+		1	19						
613	BPT 100 M	Bristol/Staffs slip flat wares	late 17th-18thC	17th+		1	20						
613	BPT 264	Modern redware C20	18th-19thC	18th+		1	27						
613	BPT 277	modern stoneware	18th-19thC	18th+		1	2					buff fabric, spotted brown gl ext	
613	BPT 000 MM2	Refined blackware	1740s+ (18thC)	18th+	teapot	1	10						
613	BPT 349	pearlware blue printed	1780s-today	19th+	jug	1	1		1				
613	BPT 326	Factory-made slipware creamware	1790s-1840s	19th+	mug	1	4						
613	BPT 287	Raeren? stoneware	1450-1600	late medieval		1	5						
613	BPT 26	Ham Green jugs	12th-mid 13thC	medieval	jug	3	18			green gl	none		
613	misc redware	ungl redware	postmed	postmed		1	17					?flat sherd	
613		PANTILE	modern roof tile	ROOF TILE		1	6						



## Appendix II

### Assessment of the Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Sarah Newns

#### Introduction

A moderate amount of clay tobacco pipe was retrieved during the evaluation, comprising forty-nine stem fragments and eleven bowls or bowl fragments, weighing a total of 292g (see **Table 1**). The majority of the pipe (twenty-nine fragments) was retrieved from Trench 2, but fragments were also recovered from Trenches 3, 4 and 6. The dateable bowls, four of which are marked with the maker's initials, range in date from the mid-17<sup>th</sup> to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### Methodology

The fragments were washed and sorted, and bowl fragments were dated typologically by reference to the typology established by Oswald (Oswald 1960) or by comparison with the Bristol City Museum type series (Jackson and Price 1974). Earlier bowls were compared with the assemblage recovered from Acton Court, South Gloucestershire (Lewcun 2004).

The makers' marks were compared with the lists of Bristol pipemakers, given in Jackson and Price (op.cit.) and Price 2010 (see Bibliography).

The more diagnostic bowl fragments are discussed below, in chronological order. Details of both stem and bowl fragments are recorded in context number order in the catalogue which follows the report.

#### Early bowls

##### Bowls of mid-17<sup>th</sup> century date, retrieved from Trenches 2 and 3

Context 221, which sealed probable medieval layer, Context 222, in Trench 2, yielded a very small, rounded bowl with a pedestal heel and milling around the rim (**see Plate, Table 1**, below). The bowl is similar in form to Oswald type 10, dating c.1640-60, and to Bowl 55 of the Acton Court assemblage, dating c.1645-60 (Lewcun 2004, 355-6).

A similar, but slightly larger and very thick-walled bowl (**see Plate, Table 1**) was retrieved as a residual find, from Context 326, Trench 3, within a sequence of layers truncated by the foundation cut for Wall 307. This bowl is similar in form to stamped examples within the Acton Court assemblage, dating broadly to 1630-70 (Lewcun 2004, 354-5).

Bowls of mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century date were retrieved from Trenches 2, 3 and 4, two unstratified from Trench 3 and the remainder residual within 19<sup>th</sup> century contexts. Context 209, sealed by Surface 213, Trench 2, yielded a bowl fragment with a distinctive elongated barrel shape (**see Plate, Table 1**), characteristic of Bristol pipes of 1660s and 70s (Walker 1971, 18).

The two unstratified examples from Trench 3 are similar in form, of a pronounced barrel shape, forward-pointing, with pedestal heels. The smaller of the two bears the initials, "RN", incuse, on the heel (**see Plate, Table 1**), the stamp of the Bristol maker, Richard Nunney (Walker 1971, 18). Pipes attributed to Nunney's workshop are commonly found on excavations in Bristol and have also been recovered in the neighbouring counties and as far afield as Virginia (Price 2010, 2598). Nunney was one of the founder members of the Bristol Pipemakers' Guild in 1652 and had probably died by 1700 (ibid.).

Of the two residual late 17<sup>th</sup> century bowls from Trench 4, one has a large, oval pedestal heel and bears the initials "IM", in a cartouche in relief on the side of the bowl (**see Plate, Table 1**). The form is similar to Oswald's type 17, dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century. The maker has not been identified, as Jackson and Price list at least seven makers with these initials working in Bristol at around this period (Jackson and Price 1974, 57). The second example is an unmarked bowl with a fractured spur heel similar in form to Oswald's type 19, dating c.1690-1710 (Oswald 1960).

##### Late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century bowls/bowl fragments

One complete bowl and one bowl fragment of late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century date were retrieved from Contexts 209 and 326, Trenches 2 and 3. The bowls are similar in form, forward-pointing with stubby spur heels, similar to Oswald's type 27, dating 1780-1820 (ibid.).

## 19<sup>th</sup> century bowls

Two marked bowls of 19<sup>th</sup> century date (**see Plates, Table 1**) were retrieved from Trenches 2 and 4. Both are similar in form to Oswald's type 28, dating c.1820-40, long, thin bowls with spur heels. One bowl, marked, "IP", was retrieved, unstratified, from Trench 2, together with seventeen stem fragments. This maker, too, remains, unidentified, as Price lists at least twelve makers with these initials working in Bristol in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Price 2010, 2737-2974). Similarly, the example from Trench 4, from the uppermost of the made ground deposits sealed beneath the slab floor surface, Context 405, bears initials which remain unidentified. The mark, "AL/D", could refer to any one of five Bristol pipemakers (all women) working at this period (Price 2010, 1161-2; 2297-8).

In addition, undateable stem fragments were retrieved from Trench 6, from the made ground deposit recorded over most of the trench and from the backfill of culvert, Context 603.

## Discussion/Conclusion

Dateable clay tobacco pipe bowls or bowl fragments from the 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries were retrieved from Trenches 2, 3 and 4, together with undated stem fragments from Trench 6.

Although four of the pipe bowls bore makers' initials, only one of these (which was unfortunately unstratified) could be positively linked with a Bristol maker, Richard Nunney, who was working in the mid to late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Of the remaining bowls which could be dated typologically, a relatively early example, of mid 17<sup>th</sup> century date, was retrieved from the deposit sealing the probable late medieval layer in Trench 2.

The small number of remaining 17<sup>th</sup> century bowl fragments were all residual within 19<sup>th</sup> century contexts, suggesting widespread activity on the site during the latter period.

It is recommended that no further work on the assemblage is required

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Table 1: Catalogue of the Pipes

Context Number	Count	Weight (g.)	Description	Date	Context description	Plates
200	18	84	14 plain stem fragments (one fire-blackened); 1 probable mouth-piece; 1 stem fragment with very long wide spur heel; 1 stem fragment with tapering spur heel. Bore diameters: 1 x 4/64"; 7 x 5/64"; 7 x 7/64"; 2 x 8/64". 1 bowl with cartouche bearing initials, "IP" ( <b>see Plate</b> ). Form similar to Bristol type series no.215 and Oswald's type 28 (1820-40). Twelve makers with these initials are known to have been working in Bristol at this period (Price 2010, 2737-2974).	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Unstratified, Trench 2.	
204	3	16	3 plain stem fragments (two fire-blackened). Bore diameters: 1 x 5/64"; 1 x 7/64"; 1 x 8/64".	Undated	Deep deposit below made ground layer, Context 203, abutting Wall 205, Trench 2.	
209	7	34	4 stem fragments; 1 stem fragment with wide pedestal heel (slightly concave). Bore diameters: 1 x 5/64"; 3 x 7/64"; 1 x 8/64". 1 complete plain bowl with small wide stubby spur. Form similar to Oswald type 27 (1780-1820). 1 bowl fragment with wide pedestal heel and traces of milling ( <b>see Plate</b> ). Form is distinctive elongated barrel shape, characteristic of Bristol pipes of 1660s-70s (Walker 1971, 18).	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Layer, sealed by brick and stone surface, Context 213, Trench 2.	
221	1	8	1 very small rounded bowl with pedestal heel and milling around rim ( <b>see Plate</b> ), similar to Oswald type 10 (c.1640-60) and Bowl 55 from Acton Court (Lewcun 2004, 355-6 (c.1645-60).	Mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century	Layer sealed below Context 209, overlying probable medieval layer, Context 222, Trench 2.	

300	6	42	<p>2 plain stem fragments (both somewhat concreted); 1 heavily concreted stem fragment with spur heel; 1 plain stem fragment with fractured pedestal heel. Bore diameters: 2 x 5/64"; 2 x 7/64".</p> <p>1 complete bowl, burnished, forward-pointing, with pronounced barrel shape, milled rim and stamped pedestal heel (<b>see Plate</b>). Maker's mark shows initials, RN", incuse. Maker is Richard Nunney, founder member of Bristol Pipemakers' Guild, 1652, and known to have been working in Bristol until c.1699. Pipes attributed to this maker are commonly found on sites in Bristol, also neighbouring counties, Virginia and Jamaica (Price 2010, 2587-90).</p> <p>1 fragment of large, upright bowl, partially burnt, with wide, flat pedestal heel, similar in form to Richard Nunney pipe, above, but larger.</p>	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	Unstratified, Trench 3.	
309	1	6	1 stem fragment, bore diameter 7/64".	Undated	Layer truncated by foundation cut for Wall 307, Trench 3.	
326	4	16	<p>2 stem fragments, bore diameter 7/64".</p> <p>1 small, rounded very thick-walled bowl with milling and flat, pedestal heel, larger and more forward-pointing than bowl from Context 221 (<b>see Plate</b>). Similar in form to bowls stamped "EC" from Acton Court (1630-70; Lewcun 2004, 354-5).</p> <p>1 very upright bowl with long, wide spur heel, similar to Oswald type 27 (c.1780-1820).</p>	Undated	Layer sealed below Context 309, Trench 3.	

411	8	50	<p>3 plain stem fragments (two fire-blackened); 2 stem fragments with short stubby spur heels. Bore diameters: 1 x 4/64"; 3 x 5/64"; 1 x 6/64". 1 bowl with very large, oval pedestal heel and <b>cartouche bearing initials, "IM" in relief (see Plate)</b>. Form is somewhat similar to Oswald's type 17 (late 17<sup>th</sup> century) and Bristol type series 238-9. Maker is unidentified, as at least 7 makers with these initials working in Bristol at this period (Jackson and Price 1974, 57). 1 bowl with long spur heel, straight-sided, forward-pointing, with cartouche bearing initials, "AL" in relief. Form is Oswald type 28 (1820-40). Initials may refer to one of five Bristol makers (Ann Davis; Sarah Ann Lewis I or II; or Ann Long I or II), working in Bristol at this period (Price 2010, 1161-2; 2297-8). 1 unmarked bowl with fractured spur heel. Form similar to Oswald type 19 (c.1690-1710).</p>	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Latest of several made ground deposits sealed by slab floor, Context 405, Trench 4.	
604	9	26	<p>8 plain stem fragments (two with concretions); 1 stem fragment with long straight spur and indentation/finger impression on stem. Bore diameters: 1 x 4/64"; 4 x 5/64"; 1 x 6/64"; 3 x 7/64".</p>	Undated	Backfill of cut for ceramic water pipe, Trench 6.	
605	1	4	1 stem fragment, bore diameter 4/64".	Undated	Made ground layer, Trench 6.	
613	2	6	2 stem fragments, bore diameters 5/64" and 7/64".	Undated	Fill of culvert structure, probably same as Context 604, above.	

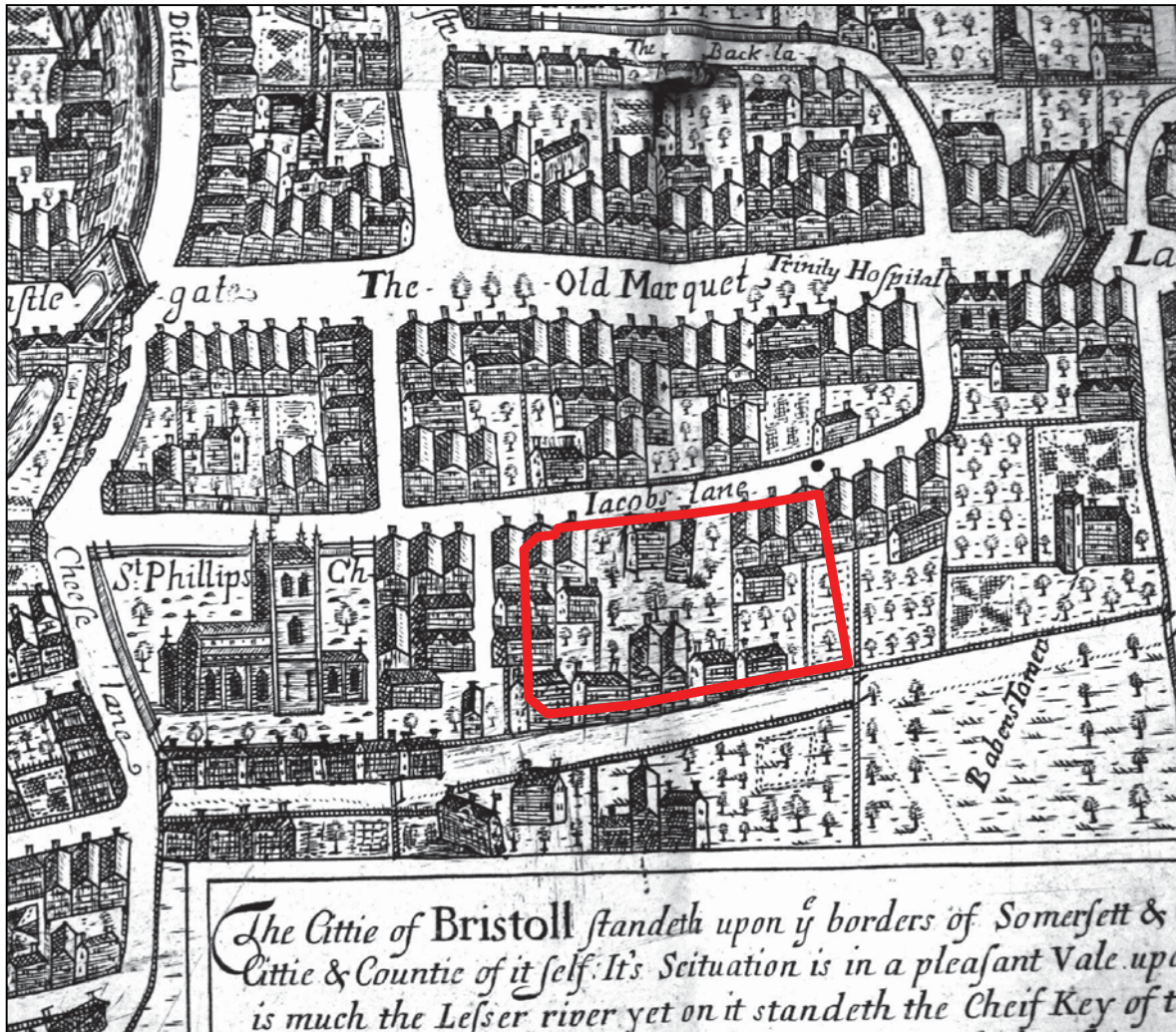


## Appendix III

An Extract from the c. 1710 map of Bristol by Jacobus Millerd  
(BRO/9743)



Approximate Boundary of the Study Area outlined in red



Not to Scale

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