

Archaeological Evaluation
at
**NO. 34 QUEEN ANN ROAD,
BARTON HILL, BRISTOL.**
for
The Guinness Trust



Report No. 2781/2013
BHER No. 25188



By Cai Mason



Archaeological Evaluation
at
**NO. 34 QUEEN ANN ROAD,
BARTON HILL, BRISTOL.**

Centred on
N.G.R. ST 60733 72730

Client: The Guinness Trust
Agent: APG Architecture

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Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	C	Century
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	DCLG	Dept. for Communities & Local Government
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	DCMS	Dept. for Culture Media & Sport
BC	Before Christ	EH	English Heritage
BCC	Bristol City Council	EHA	English Heritage Archive
BCL	Bristol Central Library	IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
BCMAG	Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery	Km	Kilometre
BHER	Bristol Historic Environment Record	m	Metre
BL	British Library	NGR	National Grid Reference
BRO	Bristol Record Office	OS	Ordnance Survey
c	Circa		

NOTE

Notwithstanding that Bristol and Region Archaeological Services have taken reasonable 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.

January, 2013.

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at No. 34 Queen Ann Road, Barton Hill Bristol. The well-preserved structural remains of a 19th-century pottery was recorded.

Documentary evidence suggests that the Barton Hill Pottery was built in the early 1870s as an extension to an existing pottery run by Alfred Niblett. The pottery closed in 1888 and was then used by a metal merchant and a paint keg and oil drum manufacturer. Parts of the former pottery were demolished between 1902 and 1912. During the 1920s and 30s the site was converted for use as a firelighter, candle and polish factory, which was destroyed by fire in the early 1940s.

Structural remains of the pottery include walls, floors and a probable kiln base. A substantial dump of pottery kiln waste dating from the 1870s was uncovered towards the southern end of the site.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) at No. 34 Queen Ann Road, Barton Hill, Bristol.
- 1.2 The evaluation was commissioned by APG Architecture on behalf of the Guinness Trust in support of a planning application for a new residential development.
- 1.3 The purpose of the evaluation was to provide data on the date, character, degree of survival, extent, significance, and location of any archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area.
- 1.4 The archaeological work took place between the 3rd and 9th of January 2013.
- 1.5 The project archive will be deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under Accession Number BRSMG 2012/65. A digital copy of the report will be sent to the English Heritage Archive. The project has been entered in the Bristol Historic Environment Record as: BHER 25188 and in the OASIS Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations as: bristola1-139632.

2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The proposed development site (centred on NGR ST 60733 72730) is located on an irregular plot of waste ground at No. 34 Queen Ann Road, in the Barton Hill area of Bristol (**Fig 1**). The site is an open yard, which is bounded by Nos. 36-40 Queen Ann Road to the north-east, car parks and gardens to the rear of Nos. 42-48 Queen Ann Road, Nos. 2-14 Canterbury Street and Nos. 12-18 Beaconsfield Close to the south and east, and the Rhubarb Tavern to the west.
- 2.2 The site is fairly level ground that ranges from a height of 12.63m aOD in the north to 12.3m aOD in the south. According to the British Geological Survey (2013), the solid geology of the site is Triassic Redcliffe sandstone.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site was the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (King 2008), a brief summary of which is provided below, with some additional information drawn from other primary and secondary sources.

Prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon

3.2 Apart from the discovery of an 'Urbs Roma' coin of Constantine the Great, dating from the period AD 330-7, during the construction of Barton Hill Nursery School in 1894 (Pritchard 1897), there is no evidence of any prehistoric, Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon activity on the vicinity of the site.

Medieval

3.3 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records that the manor of Barton (*Bertune*), which produced timber and farmed produce for the upkeep of Bristol Castle, had been granted by the King to Roger de Berkeley (Morris 1982, 163b]; Williams & Martin 1992, 448). The medieval church of St Philip and James (later Jacob), founded c 1137 as a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey, may also have owned land in the 'Kings Barton'.

3.4 The site would have been near the western edge of Kingswood Forest on land immediately to the north of an area of low-lying marshland known as the Kings Marsh (later called St Phillips Marsh). During this period the land was probably used for pasture.

3.5 The manor of Barton was characterised by a very dispersed settlement pattern, which was a product of piecemeal, progressive encroachment of the former Royal forest lands. A process, which accelerated following formal disafforestation in 1228. A long series of medieval state records known as the Pipe Rolls make it clear that so-called 'preprestures' (illegal clearances and enclosures within the bounds of the legal forest) were being established as early as the 12th century (Moore 1982).

Post-Medieval and Modern

3.6 Chester & Master's 1610 *Map of Kingswood* is the earliest cartographic depiction of the site location. The Barton Hill area is depicted to the south of the main road from Bristol to London. Roadways, enclosed fields and a single building give the impression of settlement. A relatively large property labelled 'Tyllys Court' is shown on the edge of the 'Kinges Marshe'. Part of the marsh is depicted as being enclosed, indicating that drainage and reclamation was underway by that time.

3.7 Tilley's Court (BHER 20187), which was rebuilt in 1658 by a local brewer named Thomas Harris, was a substantial three-storey structure that stood directly opposite the entrance to the site until it was demolished prior to the construction of Barton Hill Nursery School (BHER 2292M) in 1894.

3.8 In the early 18th century most of the south-facing slopes above St Phillips Marsh were used for pasture and market gardens, but by the end of the century industries such as glass-making, potteries and brickworks began to encroach on the north bank of the Avon. This process accelerated following the construction of the Feeder Canal in 1804-9.

3.9 In 1810 some of the outbuildings around Tilley's Court were converted for use as a pottery, which was established by Josiah Duffett, and run by his son James Duffett (1788 - 1861). 'Mr. Duffett's Pottery' is depicted in an 1827 *Plan of St Philip & Jacob*. By 1841 the business was being run by James' son James Duffett jnr. (1812 - 1881). Between 1816 and 1839 James Duffett is listed in local directories as a potter or brownware manufacturer on Barton Hill. James Duffett jnr. was declared bankrupt in 1849 (London Gazette 1849), and is last recorded as a Barton Hill potter in the 1851 census.

- 3.10 In the early 19th century what is now Queen Ann Road was known as Barton Hill Lane or simply Barton Hill. Tilley's Court remained unoccupied from 1820 to 1852. Subsequently the property was let to the Goodrope family who re-named it Queen Anne's House. By 1854 the south-west end of Barton Hill (road) had been re-named Queen Ann Street. By the early 1870s this name had been applied to the whole road, and confusingly, to a new street laid out to the west of the Rhubarb Tavern. By 1881 what is now Queen Ann Road had reverted to its original name (Barton Hill). Queen Ann Street (to the west of the Rhubarb Tavern) was demolished in the early 1880s ahead of the construction of a new railway line. Barton Hill (road) was re-named as Queen Ann Road in 1896.
- 3.11 By the mid 19th century Barton Hill was becoming industrialised, following the opening of Bristol Iron Works in 1829, the Great Western Cotton Factory in 1838 and the Bristol to Bath railway in 1839. Low-quality terraced housing constructed for workers soon became established along the lanes leading to the industrial sites.
- 3.12 It is unclear what happened to James Duffett's Pottery in the 1850s, but by 1861 Alfred Niblett (1841 - 1918) is recorded as a pottery labourer living at 'Pottery House, Barton Hill'. Alfred may have been working for William Hutchins, who is recorded on the 1862 *Survey of the Borough of Bristol* (BRO 04251/2) as the occupier of the pottery on Barton Hill, which was valued at £24 and owned by 'Mr. James'. At this point the site itself appears to have been undeveloped.
- 3.13 In 1857 advertisements were placed in the *Bristol Mercury* announcing the '*Notice of Removal, Thomas Church crucible manufacturer from Bread-Street to Queen-Ann-Street, Barton Hill, near the Bristol Iron-works, St Philips*'. Thomas Church was a crucible manufacturer who is listed at various addresses in St Philips and Redcliffe between 1850 and 1857. The first directory listing for Thomas Church at Queen Ann Street was published in 1858, where he is described as a crucible and earthenware manufacturer. Later documents indicate that business was a partnership run by a father and son both named Thomas Church.
- 3.14 In 1860 Thomas Church submitted plans for the construction of two houses on Barton Hill (BRO Building Plan Vol. 5/103A), one for the father and one for the son. Thomas senior's house was situated at the entrance to his crucible factory, which was situated to the south-west of the Rhubarb Tavern. Thomas junior's house was built within the site boundary. The ground floor plan (**Fig. 3**) shows what appear to be two separate buildings with an alleyway between them, providing access to the rear yard/garden and an outside WC. The eastern half of the building is shown on Ashmead's 1874 plan and the 1884 Ordnance Survey plan (**Figs. 4 & 5**). It is unclear if the western half of the building was ever built or if it was replaced by the large industrial building (later identified as the Barton Hill Pottery) first shown on the 1874 plan. The 1861 census lists Thomas Church snr. (1805 - 1885) and Thomas Church jnr. (1839 - 1894) as crucible manufacturers who both lived at the Rhubarb Tavern. The 1862 *Survey of the Borough of Bristol* (BRO 04251) records them as the occupiers of a '*yard and buildings*' and a '*house, yard gardens etc.*' belonging to George Hazell, which were valued at £12 and £18 respectively. One of these buildings was probably the Rhubarb Tavern; the other may have been Thomas junior's house.
- 3.15 Thomas Church (it is unclear which one) is recorded as a publican at the Rhubarb Tavern between 1861 and 1889, as a crucible manufacturer at Queen Ann Street throughout the 1860s, and as a manufacturer of crucibles and earthenware in 1868. The 1871 *Survey of Old City and Borough* (BRO 04252) lists Thomas Church as the owner and occupier of a factory on Queen Ann Street, valued at £20; the census carried out in the same year describes Thomas Church snr. as a '*crucible manufacturer employing 2 men and 1 boy*', whilst Thomas Church jnr. is listed as a crucible manufacturer living in a house next door to the Rhubarb Tavern. The documentary evidence suggests that Thomas Church junior's property was a domestic house built c 1862; the crucible factory was situated to the south-west of the Rhubarb Tavern (beneath the line of the present railway embankment). Thomas Church's partnership was

formerly dissolved on the 28th of October 1871 (London Gazette 1871); thereafter Thomas senior continued working as a crucible manufacturer, whilst his son continued as the proprietor of the Rhubarb Tavern. An advertisement appeared in the Bristol Mercury on the 3rd of July 1873 announcing the sale of Thomas Church senior's crucible factory for £2500. On the 23th may 1874 the remaining stock of crucibles were also put up for sale.

- 3.16 Between 1866 and 1870 Alfred Niblett, is listed as an earthenware manufacturer on Barton Hill. His business was initially based at James Duffett's old pottery on the north side of Queen Ann Road. He is described in the 1871 census as a 'master potter employing 3 men and 4 boys', and in the 1871 *Survey of Old City and Borough* (BRO 04252) as the occupier of a 'house, pottery & paddock' owned by Sir Joseph D. Weston (M.P. and future Mayor of Bristol), which was valued at £43. Subsequent directory entries list him variously as a potter and stoneware manufacturer (1876), an earthenware manufacturer (1879 & 1888) and a brownware manufacturer (1875, 1879 & 1883-5). A potter named Stephen Hollister is also recorded in Barton Hill in an 1887 directory, but there is no indication he had any connection with the Barton Hill Pottery.
- 3.17 Ashmead's plan of 1874 (**Fig. 4**) depicts a substantial industrial premises between Thomas Church's c 1862 house and the Rhubarb Tavern. The main building was attached to two ancillary buildings and had a covered way that provided access to the rear yard. The building is identified on the 1884 Ordnance Survey plan as the Barton Hill Pottery (BHER 2709M). The available documentary evidence suggests that the pottery was probably built in the period 1871-4.
- 3.18 Alfred Niblett was declared bankrupt on the 26th of October 1888, with unsecured debts of £168 and a £650 mortgage secured on the 'Barton Hill Potteries'. At a subsequent creditor's meeting it was stated that he began business in 1859 with no capital of his own. Mr. Niblett stated that the potteries were worth £900 and that an offer to purchase them for £800 had been made (Bristol Mercury 1888). A likely sequence of events is that after borrowing money to finance the purchase of James Duffett's old pottery at Tilley's Court, he borrowed more to purchase Thomas Church junior's property (No. 34 Queen Ann Road), as a site for a new pottery factory, but was later unable to repay the large debts he had accrued.
- 3.19 Barton Hill Pottery closed in 1888; the site was then used by the metal merchant Harris Bros. and the paint keg and oil drum manufacturers Noakes & Co. Cartographic evidence shows that the covered way on the east side of the pottery and Thomas Church's c 1862 house were both demolished between 1902 and 1913, presumably to improve access to the rear yard. Harris Bros. and Noakes & Co. remained on the site until at least 1917, but by the early 1920s the site had been converted for use as a firelighter, candle and polish factory operated by the grocery chain Pybus Bros. In 1924 Pybus Bros. built a single storey workshop along the eastern edge of the site, and in 1928 they built a two-storey office building across the site entrance. The remains of the Pybus Bros. offices survive on either side of the present site entrance
- 3.20 Goad's Fire Insurance Plans (produced between 1896 and 1932) (**Fig. 6**) show the site filled with one to three-storey buildings, which are labelled 'Firelighter, Candle & Polish Factory'. The Pybus Bros. factory burnt down in the early 1940s and by 1973 the site was being used as a yard for Sloggets Motor Engineers.

4. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork complied with the methodology outlined in a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* (Jones 2008), a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Bryant 2012) and followed the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009). The aim of the evaluation was to make a full and accurate record (written, drawn, photographic) of the date, character, degree of survival, extent and location of archaeological deposits that might be preserved within the proposed development area.
- 4.2 The evaluation comprised three trial trenches, which exposed an area totalling 81m² (**Fig 2**). The trenches were dug with a JCB-type excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the direction of a BaRAS archaeologist. Mechanical excavation proceeded to the top of archaeological deposits, thereafter the excavated area was cleaned by hand and the archaeological features sampled, characterised and recorded.
- 4.3 The site was recorded in accordance with the BaRAS Site Recording Manual (BaRAS 2009). Archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:20. Sections were also drawn at a scale of 1:10. A photographic record of all features was made using 35mm monochrome and digital colour photographs.

5. RESULTS

5.1 The evaluation revealed well-preserved structural remains of a 19th century pottery. Archaeological features are discussed below; detailed descriptions are provided in the context summary (**Appendix 2**). Stratigraphic relationships are shown on the trench matrices (**Appendices 3 - 5**). Trench locations are shown on the site plan (**Fig. 2**).

Trench 1

5.2 Trench 1 (**Figs. 7 & 10; Plates 1 - 3**) was located near the southern end of the proposed development site. The trench was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 8m x 2m.

5.3 The earliest deposit was a layer of soft, dark orangey-brown, natural sandy clay (125), which was overlain by a layer of dark brown silt (116) that contained pottery post-dating *c* 1840. Layer 116 was probably a buried garden soil that pre-dates the construction of the Barton Hill Pottery.

5.4 Layer 116 was overlain by stone wall 112 (**Plate 2**) and mortar floor surface 118 (**Plate 3**). Wall 112 was constructed of Pennant Sandstone rubble and bricks bonded with a soft grey lime mortar, which were laid directly on top of layer 116. Wall 112 can be identified as the east wall of an outbuilding shown on Ashmead's 1874 plan (**Fig. 4**). Mortar floor 118 was also laid directly on top of layer 116, and is probably contemporary with wall 112; this floor may be an external yard surface or the floor of an unrecorded building.

5.5 Wall 112 was abutted by pottery kiln waste dump 108 to the east and dump layer 115 to the west. Cartographic evidence indicates that the area to the west of wall 112 was inside a building, but it is unclear where the floor level lay. Possibilities include any of the interfaces between layers 106-7 and 115-6. Layers 106-7 contained slag, ash, clinker, pottery waster and firebrick inclusions, which suggests they were deposited while the pottery was in use.

5.6 A shallow, crudely constructed, brick-lined drain (110; **Plate 2**) was recorded to the east of wall 112; this feature post-dates kiln waste dump 108, but was probably constructed before wall 112 was demolished.

5.7 Wall 112 was truncated by robber trench 105, which also cut through layers 106-8, indicating that these deposits had accumulated prior to the demolition of wall 112. Robber trench 105 was backfilled with a dump of slag and clinker (104) that contained numerous fragments of vitrified firebricks. This deposit extended beyond the edges of the robber cut and raised the surrounding ground level by approximately 0.35m.

5.8 Deposit 104 was overlain by wall 120 and mortar floor 121. These features can be identified as part of a building shown on the 1884 Ordnance Survey plan (**Fig. 5**). Wall 120 was constructed with Pennant sandstone rubble and re-used brick fragments bonded with a hard grey lime mortar. Cartographic evidence indicates that that this building remained standing until after 1912, and may have survived until the early 1940s. Wall 120 and floor 121 were both sealed by dump layer 103.

5.9 Contexts 100-1, 114 and 122-4 were all associated with the site's post-war use as a motor engineer's yard. Concrete floor 101 was probably a yard surface; structure 114 was a brick and concrete vehicle inspection pit.

Trench 2

5.10 Trench 2 (**Figs. 8, 11 & 12; Plates 4 - 9**) was located in the centre of the proposed development site. The trench was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 7m x 7m.

- 5.11 The earliest features in trench 2 were a probable kiln base 203 (**Plates 4 - 6**) and wall foundation 205 (**Plates 4, 5 & 7**). Both structures were constructed with Pennant Sandstone rubble bonded with a soft grey lime mortar. Foundation 205 was 0.42m wide and over 1.5m deep. The probable kiln base was a circular structure that had a projecting buttress topped with a brick-lined pit. Structure 203 was at least 0.75m deep; the circular part is likely to measure approximately 4.4m in diameter. The brick-lined pit contained a deposit of clinker and ash (204) that extended into cut 239, immediately to the south of 203. The base of cut 239 was heat affected. The most plausible interpretation of the brick-lined pit is that it was an ash pit situated below a kiln fire. Cut 239 was probably created by workmen clearing out the ash with a shovel. Structure 203 was abutted by a compacted surface of dark brown, silty sand (238) that was covered with what appeared to be splashes of grey lime mortar. Layer 238 was probably a construction site surface associated with the building of the pottery. An alternate explanation is that surface 238 was an early floor level within the pottery. However, the fact that there was no evidence of burning on the surface, and the fact that the height of the doorway to the pottery (at the north end of brick wall 231) and the level of the probable ash pit correspond with the level of a brick floor (206) make this interpretation less likely.
- 5.12 Foundations 205 and probable kiln base 203 were both abutted by a sequence of dump layers (208, 210-3, 229-30, and 235-7) that appear have been deliberately placed during the construction of the pottery in order to raise the internal ground level. These deposits comprised a mixture of building rubble, slag, clinker and kiln waste, which includes firebricks, red earthenware wasters, and a single sherd of biscuit-fired white earthenware.
- 5.13 The dump layers adjacent to structure 203 were overlain by brick floor 206 (**Plates 4 - 6**). The floor was constructed with re-used, hand-made, red bricks and yellow kiln-bricks bedded on soft, grey lime mortar. A mortar floor 220 was probably contemporary with floor 206. There does not appear to have been a deliberately laid floor to the south of foundation 205; a compacted slag layer 209 may have formed the contemporary surface.
- 5.14 The north-south aligned part of foundation 205 was overlain by brick wall 231, which was bonded with a soft grey lime mortar. The wall is probably contemporary with the foundations. The east-west aligned part of foundation 205 is likely to have originally supported an internal partition wall, which was later removed. Foundation 205 was cut by three irregular-shaped pits (214, 216 and 218), which could define the positions of later pillars or posts used to support the first floor of the building after the original partition wall had been removed.
- 5.15 Wall 231 was abutted by slag and clinker layer 202. This layer also sealed the truncated remains of the probable pottery kiln base and the brick floor of the pottery. Layer 202 formed a base for concrete floor 201, which almost certainly post-dates the closure of the pottery in 1888. Yard surface 221 overlies mortar floor 220 and may be of a similar date to floor 201.
- 5.16 Wall 231 was also abutted by brick structures 226 and 232 and concrete troughs 223 (**Plates 8 & 9**). Brick structures 226 and 232 are both associated with brick structures 227-8; all of which were constructed using a hard black sandy mortar. Although the purpose of these structures remains unclear, they appear to be associated with a range of early 20th-century outbuildings shown on Goad's Fire Insurance Plan (**Fig. 6**). The purpose of the concrete troughs remains unknown, but they are likely to be associated with the site's use as a firelighter, candle and polish factory in the 1920s and 30s.

Trench 3

- 5.17 Trench 3 (**Fig. 9; Plate 10**) was located at the northern end of the proposed development site. The trench was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 8m x 2m.
- 5.18 The earliest feature in trench 3 was wall 305. This structure also formed the foundations for contemporary brick wall 304. Both walls were bonded with a soft grey lime mortar. Wall 305

was 0.45m wide. Wall 304 may have been of a similar width, but only a limited part of the wall was exposed during the evaluation. Wall 305 was abutted by asphalt floor 303.

- 5.19 The earliest deposit in trench 3 was dump layer 312. The relationship between this deposit and wall 305 was not explored during the evaluation. Layer 312 was overlain by dump layer 311 and asphalt floor 303.
- 5.20 Asphalt floor 303 extended across most of trench 3 and appears to have been one of the original floor surfaces within the pottery. Numerous bolts, slots and marks in the floor were recorded. These marks probably indicate the positions of equipment or workbenches within the pottery. Other floor surfaces (306-10) recorded in parts of the trench may also indicate different work areas or the positions of equipment or fixtures. Cobbled surface 310 predates surfaces 303 and 309 and could conceivably predate the construction of the pottery.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 A total of 339 finds were recovered during the evaluation at No. 34 Queen Ann Road. The assemblage comprises 323 pieces of ceramic, 7 pieces of glass, 3 clay tobacco-pipe fragments, 2 pieces of ceramic building material, 2 lumps of slag and 1 iron object. The finds were cleaned and marked with Accession Number BRSMG 2012/65 and a context number. The finds were identified and catalogued according to material type. Ceramics are quantified by context in **Appendix 6**; other finds are quantified in **Appendix 7**. The finds include an assemblage of closely dated kiln waste from the Barton Hill Pottery. No further work is recommended at this stage.

Ceramics

Introduction

- 6.2 The ceramic assemblage comprises 260 sherds of pottery and 64 pieces of kiln furniture, the vast majority of which were recovered from a dump of pottery kiln waste deposited in the 1870s. The pottery was identified and catalogued according to ware type, form and decorative element using widely accepted name codes, based on the system adopted by the Museum of London (LAARC 2007) and cross referenced with the Bristol Pottery Type (BPT) series. Where possible rim, base and height measurements were made; this had allowed the original dimensions of some of the vessels to be determined. The full pottery catalogue is available as an Excel file in the site archive.

Pottery from context 108

- 6.3 Context 108 is a dump of kiln waste that contained 193 sherds of pottery, 182 of which are refined white earthenware; this includes 76 sherds of biscuit-fired pottery. The remaining pottery comprises 11 sherds of red earthenware. The pottery is quantified by form in **Tables 1-2**. In the discussion no distinction is made between biscuit-fired and glazed pottery as examples of most forms were recovered in various stages of completion.

Table 1: White earthenware from context 108 quantified by form

Form	No. of sherds
Plate	39
Bowl	30
Teacup	16
Meat dish	12
Jug	12
Saucer	9
Mug	7
Cylindrical jar (preserve jar)	7
Dish	5
Teapot	3
Tureen	3
Cup	1
Egg cup	1
Jar	1
Drainer (for meat dish)	1
Meat dish with drainage hollow	1
Unidentified	34
Total	182

- 6.4 The plates (**Plate 11a-c**) measured 200-300mm in diameter; decorated examples are transfer-printed or painted with blue, brown or red lines around the rim. Most of the transfer-printed examples have blue, black or brown print; green was less common. Most of the plates have willow pattern decoration, but there are a few examples with floral patterns or rural scenes.

- 6.5 Most of the bowls measured 70-75mm in height, and were 65-85mm wide at the base and 135-180mm wide at the rim. Most of the decorated bowls had sponged blue and green patterns (**Plate 11d**). One example of a black transfer-printed Royal Navy mess bowl was also recovered (**Plate 11e**). This bowl is printed with a circular emblem bearing the words 'H.M.S EXCELLENT' surrounding a Maltese cross; the emblem is topped with a crown. The word 'MESS' is printed below the emblem with a hand painted '42' next to it. The bowl has a hand-painted blue line around the centre and a brown line around the rim. Mess bowls have the words printed upside down in order for them to be read when the bowl is inverted. H.M.S. Excellent is a Royal Navy shore base. The base was established in 1830 as a Naval School of Gunnery, which used the ship H.M.S Excellent for training. In 1853 the Navy purchased two small mud banks in Portsmouth Harbour for use as a permanent mooring for the ship H.M.S. Queen Charlotte, which was then re-named 'H.M.S Excellent'. Shortly afterwards Excellent was joined by H.M.S. Calcutta. From 1864 onwards Whale Island, as the mudbanks on which Excellent was moored is now known, was developed as a Royal Navy shore base; a function which it continues to serve to the present day (Backhouse 2007). A sherd of flatware with the same insignia and several plate and bowl rim sherds with similar painted decoration were also recovered, which suggests that this bowl was part of a larger order.
- 6.6 The teacups measured 85mm wide and 60mm high; decorated examples are transfer-printed or painted with green or red lines around the rim. The transfer-printed cups have black, green or mauve print, and include examples of 'seaweed' pattern in black print (**Plate 11f**).
- 6.7 One of the meat dishes has an incuse stamp on the base that reads '14in'; this suggests that the original dishes were 14 inches (356mm) long. All of the decorated meat dishes have transfer-printed willow pattern designs (**Plate 11g**). One of the meat dishes has a raised base with drainage lines and a hollow at one end to collect meat juices (**Plate 11h**).
- 6.8 There are two types of jug. One type has bases that measured 90-110mm wide and has mocha decoration with dendritic patterns on the side. The other type has floral blue transfer-printed decoration.
- 6.9 The saucers (**Plate 11i**) measured 140-160mm in diameter; decorated examples have green transfer-print or painted red lines around the rim.
- 6.10 Most of the mugs have mocha decoration with dendritic patterns on the side (**Plate 11i**); one of which has a 100mm wide base. Two joining sherds from blue transfer-printed mug with a 125mm wide base were also recovered.
- 6.11 The dishes include examples that measured 250mm in diameter, which are decorated with transfer-printed willow pattern and ovate mouldings around the rim (**Plate 11k**); one dish has painted floral decoration (**Plate 11l**).
- 6.12 Two sherds of white earthenware with a dark brown Rockingham-type glaze were recovered from context 108; it is unclear if these sherds represent kiln waste.
- 6.13 The remaining pottery comprises joining sherds from a teapot with blue sponged decoration, joining sherds from a blue transfer printed tureen, a blue transfer-printed drainer which would have fitted one of the 14 inch meat dishes, a plain undecorated cup, an egg cup, and several undecorated preserve jars.

- 6.14 The coarse red earthenware from context 108 is similar to examples of red earthenware wasters recovered from elsewhere on the site, which suggests some if not all of this material is also likely to be kiln waste. Some of the red earthenware had lumps of lime mortar adhering to it, which suggests that some of the pottery may have been incorporated into a structure prior to being dumped. Identifiable forms include pancheons and a bowl, which would have measured 440mm and 170mm in diameter respectively.

Table 2: Red earthenware from context 108 quantified by form

Form	No. of sherds
Bowl	4
Pancheon	3
Unidentified	4
Total	11

Kiln furniture from context 108

- 6.15 The kiln furniture from context 108 comprises 28 strips or rolls of white earthenware, 3 white earthenware saddles, 20 machine-made refractory clay stilts, 3 machine-made refractory clay spurs, and 8 fragments of saggar.
- 6.16 During firing, refined earthenware is placed within saggars to protect it from direct contact with the kiln furnace. The saggar fragments collected all have a coarse, pale creamy-yellow fabric with large, white and cream and small dark inclusions. The insides of the saggars are splattered with white glaze. Four joining sherds show that one of the saggars was 250mm high.
- 6.17 Stilts are used to separate pots within saggars in the kiln, and have three ‘arms’ with three or six points on the end. Two sizes of three-point stilt were recovered (**Plate 11e**); one with 46mm long arms and four with 52mm long arms. Both sizes were embossed with the letters ‘B. & Co.’ near the centre. The smaller stilt was also embossed with the number ‘30’, whilst the larger ones were embossed with the number ‘5’. The three sizes of six-point stilt (**Plate 11o**) include four with 30mm long arms, two with 47mm long arms, and nine with 55mm long arms. The smallest six-point stilts are unmarked; the larger ones are marked incuse with the numbers ‘7’ and ‘8’ respectively.
- 6.18 Spurs, which are sometimes known as cockspurs, are used to separate plates within saggars during firing. Two sizes of spur were recovered (**Plate 11p**); two are 19mm wide, the other is 36mm wide. One of the smaller spurs are marked ‘3’ incuse on the base; the larger spur is embossed ‘B & Co. 7’ on the base.
- 6.19 The stilts and spurs marked ‘B & Co.’ were probably produced by Buller & Co. of Hanley. This company was one of the most prolific producers of kiln furniture, but marked examples are relatively rare in excavated assemblages (Dransfield 2009). Buller & Co. are listed in trade directories from 1860 onwards as manufacturers of ‘thimbles, cockspurs, stilts, pins, cup rings, claws, and every sort of placing goods for potters’ (Henrywood 2002;).
- 6.20 Saddles are used to support ‘glost’ (glazed) pottery in saggars during firing. The strips and rolls of clay were probably used as wedges between the saggars during firing.

Context 115

- 6.21 Context 115 contained two sherds of English stoneware, one of which had a Bristol glaze; this suggests that the deposit post-dates *c* 1830.

Context 116

- 6.22 The majority of the pottery recovered from context 116 was red earthenware. All of the identifiable forms were pancheons, two of which were clearly wasters. One of the pancheons would have measured 375mm in diameter. The remaining pottery comprised two sherds of refined earthenware with a brown Rockingham-type glaze, and a refined white earthenware potlid, which suggests that the context was deposited after c 1840.

Context 212

- 6.23 Three sherds of refined white earthenware were recovered from context 116, two of which were from a cup with gilding around the rim.

Context 230

- 6.24 All of the pottery from context 230 was red earthenware. Identifiable forms included at least four different sizes of flowerpot, with bases measuring 34-80mm in diameter. One of the flowerpots was an overfired waster. Three sherds of pancheon wasters (**Plate 11m**) and a fragment of a bunghole jar were also recovered. The pancheons measured 270-450mm in diameter.

Context 235

- 6.25 The most common ware type in context 235 was red earthenware. Identifiable forms include a flowerpot and a bowl; a waster sherd was also recovered. The other pottery comprises refined white earthenware, which includes a mocha-decorated mug, a transfer printed teacup with 'seaweed' decoration and a teacup with brown Rockingham-type glaze. Two sherds of Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware and a single sherd of biscuit-fired refined white earthenware was also recovered. The Bristol/Staffordshire slipware is probably residual.

Context 236

Two sherds of transfer printed ware and a single sherd of red earthenware flowerpot were recovered from context 236.

Context 312

- 6.27 All of the pottery from context 312 is red earthenware, most of which are small flowerpots with bases 50-60mm in diameter. A single sherd from 400mm wide pancheon was also recovered

Glass

- 6.28 A total of 7 sherds of glass were recovered during the evaluation. Apart from a run of glassworking waste from context 312, all of the glass is derived from mould-blown bottles that can be broadly dated to the period 1830 - 1930. A beer bottle base embossed with the words 'P. & R. BRISTOL' was recovered from context 236. This can be identified as a product of Powell & Ricketts of Bristol, which formed when Powell's Glass amalgamated with the adjoining Phoenix Bottle Works in 1853. By the late 19th century the company had become one of the largest manufacturers in Britain, but a failure to invest in modern bottle-making machines led to the factory's closure in 1922.

Ceramic building material

- 6.29 The ceramic building material comprises two fragments of marked kiln brick, which were recovered from context 104. Both bricks are stamped with the words 'Mobberly & Bailey Stourbridge'; this was a coal mining company that also produced refractory bricks. The company's mines were located at Saltbrook and Thorns in Brierly Hill near Stourbridge. Mobberly & Bailey are recorded in directories from 1865 until the company was liquidated in 1902 (London Gazette 1902).

Iron

- 6.30 An iron hook was recovered from context 202; this is probably the end of some sort of hooking tool that may have been used at the pottery.

Slag & unfired clay

- 6.31 Slag was common in many deposits on the site. Samples of the slag were retained from contexts 230 and 236. A sample of unfired white clay from kiln waste dump 108 was also retained.

Discussion

- 6.32 The vast majority of the finds from 34 Queen Ann Road are derived from dumps of pottery kiln waste. The finds can be separated into three groups; those associated with the construction of the pottery, waste dumps contemporary with the use of the pottery and contexts which post-date the closure of the pottery. The pottery was probably constructed in the early 1870s and operated until 1888. The largest group of ceramics in the assemblage was recovered from kiln waste dump 108; stratigraphic evidence indicates that this material was dumped before 1881.
- 6.33 both biscuit-fired and glazed form. Most of the pottery was tableware, which included plates, saucers, bowls, teacups, teapots and various types of serving dishes. Transfer printing was the most commonly used decorative technique, primarily with the ubiquitous willow pattern. Sherds of mocha decorated mugs and jugs, and sponge-decorated or painted bowls, dishes and a teapot were also recovered. The pottery wasters were associated with kiln furniture that included mass-produced stilts and spurs, which were probably produced by the kiln furniture manufacturers Buller & Co. Kiln bricks recovered from waste dump 104 can be identified as a product of Mobberley & Bailey of Stourbridge. Both companies operated from the 1860s onwards. The fact that the Barton Hill Pottery was sourcing kiln bricks and kiln furniture from outside of Bristol is interesting and perhaps reflects the growing competition faced by local companies from major manufacturers in the Midlands in the later 19th century.
- 6.34 The most interesting finds in the assemblage are two sherds of Royal Navy tableware bearing the insignia of the shore base H.M.S. Excellent. The presence of this pottery in the kiln waste suggests that the Barton Hill Pottery was either supplying pottery direct to the Navy or may have been subcontracted by a larger pottery which needed extra capacity to fulfil a particular order.
- 6.35 Most, if not all, of the red earthenware is also likely to be kiln waste. The range of forms includes pancheons, bowls, flowerpots and a bung-hole jar, which are similar to the products of other 'country potteries' such as Verwood (Draper & Copland-Griffiths 2002) and the South Somerset potteries at Donyatt (Coleman-Smith & Pearson 1988), Nether Stowey, and Wrangway.
- 6.36 Between 1857 and 1871 the crucible maker Thomas Church is recorded as living in a house at what is now 34 Queen Ann Road. In 1858 and 1868 he is also recorded as a manufacturer of earthenware, but there is no evidence that he ever used No. 34 Queen Ann Road as an industrial premises. The property was probably sold to Alfred Niblett in the early 1870s and it seems likely that he was responsible for the construction the pottery. During Alfred's tenure the output of the Barton Hill Pottery is variously described as 'earthenware', 'brownware' and once as stoneware. Unfortunately 'earthenware' is not a particularly useful term when it comes to describing the type of pottery a particular factory was producing, as it can be used to describe anything from relatively crude 'country pottery' to industrially produced, refined whiteware. Similarly the term 'brownware' could be used to describe brownish-coloured, country pottery or refined white earthenware with a brown glaze. A few sherds of white earthenware with a brown Rockingham-type glaze were recovered, but it is unclear if these were produced on the site.

6.37 The evidence suggests that the Barton Hill Pottery was producing coarse red earthenware and refined whiteware. Most of the redware was recovered from dumps of material associated with the construction of the pottery, whilst the whitewares were recovered from contexts deposited while the pottery was operating. This may reflect a change in the type of product being produced at the pottery. However, given the relatively small area of the site exposed during the evaluation it is not possible to determine at this time if the dumped material is representative of the output of the pottery as a whole.

7. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation uncovered evidence of a well-preserved 19th century pottery that appears to extend across much of the proposed development area.
- 7.2 Structural remains of the pottery were recorded in all three trenches and included walls, floors and the base of a probable pottery kiln. In trench 1 the shallowest structures were located 0.37m below the surface (12.25m aOD), in trench 2 they were recorded at ground level (12.42 - 12.33m aOD), and in trench 3 they were situated 0.5m below the surface (11.95m aOD).
- 7.3 Documentary evidence suggests that the earliest building on the site was a house constructed by the crucible maker Thomas Church in 1861-2. No evidence of this building was uncovered during the evaluation, but structural features could survive elsewhere on the site.
- 7.4 Thomas Church's property appears to have been sold to the potter Alfred Niblett shortly after the partnership between Thomas Church and his father (also called Thomas Church) was dissolved in 1871. Ashmead's plan of 1874 depicts a large industrial building on the site, which is identified on later plans as the Barton Hill Pottery (BHER 2709M). There is no record of any such building existing in 1871, which suggests it was probably built between 1871 and 1874.
- 7.5 Two phases of building were identified in trench 1. The first phase, which corresponds with a range of buildings shown on Ashmead's 1874 plan, comprised floors and a partially robbed wall, abutted by a dump of pottery kiln waste. The wall was located 1.4m below the present ground level. Cartographic evidence suggests that the dumping of the kiln waste, the subsequent demolition and robbing of the wall and the construction of a new, slightly larger, second phase building all occurred prior to 1881. Both of the buildings in this area were characterised by poorly built walls that lacked foundations, which suggests they were probably single-storey.
- 7.6 The building uncovered in trenches 2 and 3 had stone foundations in excess of 1.5m deep. The Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1896 - 1932 depicts a two-storey building in this location, and it seems likely that the pottery was built as a two-storey structure. At least part of the foundations appear to have been built as freestanding walls, which were then in-filled with dumps of rubble, soil and kiln waste in order to achieve the desired floor level. The above-ground walls of the pottery were brick-built.
- 7.7 The main pottery building was split into at least three rooms: one with a floor of compacted slag and clinker, one that contained the base of what appears to be a pottery kiln surrounded by a brick floor, and one with an asphalt floor. Asphalt was being used as floor surface from the 1830s onwards and by the second half of the century had become common in industrial contexts where a waterproof and easily washable floor was needed. The use of this type of flooring may indicate that this part of the pottery was used for 'wet' parts of the manufacturing process.
- 7.8 The form of the probable kiln is somewhat unusual in that it has a projecting buttress topped with what appears to be an ash pit. Similarly dated kilns normally have ash pits with openings built flush with the main circular part of the kiln. Given the unusual design, the structure's identification as kiln remains somewhat problematic. However, in the absence of any other kiln-like structures, this remains the most likely interpretation.
- 7.9 Barton Hill Pottery closed in 1888. The site was then used by metal merchant Harris Bros. and the paint keg and oil drum manufacturers Noakes & Co.

- 7.10 At some point after the pottery's closure the internal arrangement of the building appears to have been substantially altered in order to create an open-span workspace with a new concrete floor. Between 1902 and 1913 a number of buildings to the east of the main pottery were also demolished, presumably in order to improve access to the rear yard.
- 7.11 A group of brick-built structures and two concrete troughs uncovered in trench 2, to the east of the main pottery, appear to be associated with a range of small buildings depicted on the Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1896-1932. These buildings were probably built in the 1920s or 30s, when the site was being used as a firelighter, candle and polish factory run by the grocery chain Pybus Bros. The purpose of the concrete troughs remains unknown.
- 7.12 Most of the pottery uncovered during the evaluation was collected from a dump of pottery kiln waste that was deposited in the 1870s. The vast majority of the pottery was refined white earthenware with painted or transfer printed decorated, willow pattern being the most ubiquitous. A small quantity of red earthenware wasters was also recovered.
- 7.13 The evaluation has demonstrated that substantial, well-preserved remains of the Barton Hill Pottery survive across most of the north-western half of the site and that dumps of pottery waste survive in the south-eastern half of the site. The shallowest structural remains were uncovered at ground level; therefore any intrusive groundworks are likely to impact on buried archaeological remains.
- 7.14 Although the evaluation has clarified some of the developmental sequence at the Barton Hill Pottery, significant questions remain. These include the form of the probable kiln base, the internal layout of the pottery, the nature of any pre-1870s activity on the site and the question as to whether the finds from the kiln waste dump are representative of the output of the pottery as a whole.

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- 9.2 The evaluation was managed by John Bryant (Acting Manager, BaRAS). Plans, figures, and plates in this report were prepared by Ann Linge (Design and Production Officer, BaRAS). The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Cai Mason and Roy Krackowicz (Project Officers, BaRAS).

APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national and local-authority policies.

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY (ENGLAND)

The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) for England published by the UK Government in March 2012 states that the historic environment, which includes designated and non-designated heritage assets, is an irreplaceable resource and, as such, should be taken into account by Local Planning Authorities when considering and determining planning applications. This is taken to form part of a positive strategy set out in the respective Local Plan (i.e. *Bristol Core Strategy*) to ensure the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. The assigned significance of heritage assets will be key factor in terms of their conservation.

Given their irreplaceable nature, any harm to, or loss of, a heritage asset, or heritage assets, should be clearly and convincingly justified as part of a planning application. As part of this, applicants are required to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposal, including any contribution made by their setting. Where a heritage asset, or assets, are to be harmed or lost as the result of a proposal, the applicant will be required to record and advance the understanding of the significance of that asset or assets, to include making the evidence arising publicly accessible, but this will be in proportion to the significance of the asset/assets in question. While the NPPF takes into account the historic environment as a whole, additional protection is afforded to designated heritage assets under current English Law. Any proposal that would result in harm or loss of a designated heritage asset is also required to be justified by the applicant in meeting strict criteria set out in the NPPF.

LOCAL POLICY

Bristol City Council Supplementary Planning Document 7 *Archaeology and Development* (SPD 7, adopted 2006) has been carried forward for use under the present *Bristol Core Strategy* (adopted 2011). SPD 7, page 4 states that:

- (i) There will be a presumption in favour of preserving any archaeological features or sites of national importance, whether scheduled or not;
- (ii) Development which could adversely affect sites, structures, landscapes or buildings of archaeological interest and their settings will require an assessment of the archaeological resource through a desk-top study, and where appropriate a field evaluation. Where there is evidence of archaeological remains, development will not be permitted except where it can be demonstrated that the archaeological features of the site will be satisfactorily preserved in situ, or a suitable strategy has been put forward to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon important archaeological remains and their settings; or, if this is not possible and the sites are not scheduled or of national importance, provision for adequately recording the site prior to destruction is made, preferably by negotiating a planning agreement to ensure that access, time and financial resources are available to allow essential recording and publication to take place.

The *Bristol Core Strategy* (2011) retains some policies from the 1997 *Bristol Local Plan* including for the protection of the historic environment as Policy BCS22 which states that development proposals will safeguard or enhance heritage assets and the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance including:

- Scheduled ancient monuments;
- Historic buildings both nationally and locally listed;
- Historic parks and gardens both nationally and locally listed;
- Conservation areas;
- Archaeological remains.

APPENDIX 2: Context Descriptions

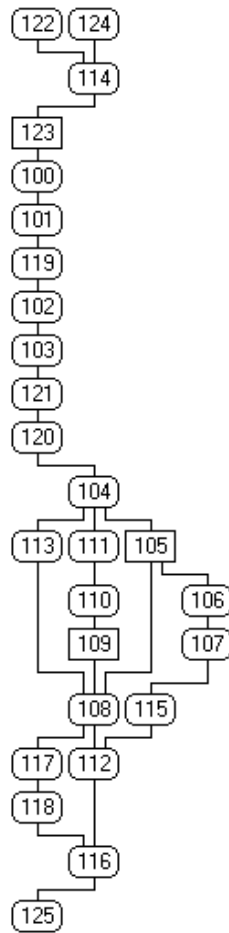
Context No.	Type	Description	Date
Trench 1			
100	Layer	Dump layer. Compact brick, stone and concrete rubble. 0.2m thick.	20th century
101	Layer	Concrete floor. 0.02m thick.	20th century
102	Layer	Dump layer. Friable dark grey to black silt and slag. 0.1 – 0.15m thick.	20th century
103	Layer	Dump layer. Friable mortar and brick rubble. 0.25m thick.	20th century
104	Layer	Dump layer/fill of 105. Friable dark grey slag and clinker with common yellow firebrick inclusions. 0.35 – 0.9m thick.	1870s
105	Cut	Robber cut. Linear cut with steep straight sides and an uneven base. 1.3m wide, 0.5m deep and over 2m long.	1870s
106	Layer	Dump layer. Friable pale grey ash with occasional slag and yellow firebrick inclusions. 0.25 – 0.3m thick.	1870s
107	Layer	Dump layer. Friable very dark grey to black clinker and slag with occasional yellow firebrick inclusions. 0.35 – 0.4m thick.	1870s
108	Layer	Waster dump. Friable ash and broken pottery. Up to 0.7m thick.	1870s
109	Cut	Cut for 110. Linear cut with steep sides and a concave base. 0.35m wide, 0.25m deep, over 2m long.	1870s
110	Structure	Brick-lined drain. Constructed with re-used pantiles and frogged bricks (65 x 110 x 230mm).	1870s
111	Fill	Fill of 109. Soft dark grey silt containing common angular stone inclusions.	1870s
112	Structure	Wall. Constructed with Pennant Sandstone rubble with hand made red bricks and yellow firebricks (40 x 65 x 150mm) on the west face. Bonded with a soft grey lime mortar with coal ash and lime inclusions. 0.1m high, 0.45m wide and over 2m long.	1870s
113	Layer	Dump layer. Compact very dark grey to black gritty silt and slag. Up to 0.4m thick.	1870s
114	Structure	Vehicle inspection pit. Constructed with a concrete base and brick (70 x 110 x 230mm) sides bonded with a hard grey Portland cement mortar. 2.45m wide, over 2.8m long and 0.5m deep.	Late 20th century
115	Layer	Dump layer. Friable pale brown silt with occasional mortar inclusions. 0.05m thick.	1870s
116	Layer	Buried soil horizon. Soft dark brown silt with occasional charcoal and pottery waster inclusions. 0.5m thick.	Mid 19th century
117	Layer	Dump layer. Soft dark grey silt with occasional small angular stone inclusions. Up to 0.25m thick.	Mid 19th century
118	Layer	Mortar floor surface. Hard dark grey lime mortar with coal ash and lime inclusions. 0.02m thick	Mid 19th century
119	Structure	Ceramic drainpipe.	Late 19th or early 20th century
120	Structure	Wall. Constructed with Pennant Sandstone rubble and yellow kiln brick fragments bonded with a pale grey lime mortar with coal ash and lime inclusions. 0.1m high, 0.4m wide and over 2m long.	1870s

Context No.	Type	Description	Date
121	Layer	Mortar floor/yard surface. Hard, dark grey, lime mortar with coal ash and lime inclusions. 0.02 – 0.03m thick.	1870s
122	Fill	Fill of 114. Friable brick, stone, tile and concrete rubble.	Late 20th century
123	Cut	Construction cut for 114.	Late 20th century
124	Fill	Fill of 123. Friable silt and brick and mortar rubble.	Late 20th century
125	Layer	Natural. Soft dark orangey brown sandy clay with no inclusions. Over 0.55m thick.	Unknown
Trench 2			
200	Layer	Dump layer. Friable brick, stone and concrete rubble. 0.1m thick.	Late 20th century
201	Layer	Concrete floor. 0.05m thick.	Late 19th or early 20th century
202	Layer	Dump layer. Friable black clinker, ash, sand and slag with occasional red brick and yellow firebrick inclusions. 0.25m thick.	Late 19th or early 20th century
203	Structure	Probable pottery kiln base. Constructed with Pennant Sandstone rubble and hand-made bricks (68 x 110 x 240mm) bonded with a soft grey lime mortar. Central structure estimated to be 4.4m in diameter. Over 0.75m deep.	Early 1870s
204	Fill	Ash in probable pottery kiln ash pit. Firm pale orangey pink and black ash, sand and clinker.	1880s
205	Structure	Wall foundations. Constructed with random uncoursed sandstone rubble bonded with a soft grey lime mortar. 0.42m wide and over 1.5m deep.	Early 1870s
206	Structure	Brick floor. Constructed with re-used hand-made red bricks (50 x 110 x 240mm) and yellow firebricks (50 x 120 x 230mm) bedded on a soft grey lime mortar. Over 5m by over 2.5m wide, 0.12m deep.	1870s
207	Structure	Repair to 206. Constructed with re-used hand-made red bricks (50 x 110 x 240mm) and yellow firebricks (50 x 120 x 230mm) bedded on a soft grey lime mortar. 0.75m by 0.75m wide, 0.12m deep.	1870s or 80s
208	Layer	Dump layer. Compact pinkish brown sand and mortar fragments with occasional large angular stone and brick. Over 1.8m long by 0.75m wide and 0.1m thick.	1870s
209	Layer	Possible floor. Friable, grey, ashy sand with clinker slag and lime inclusions. 0.05m thick.	1870s
210	Layer	Dump layer. Soft, dark brown, silty sand containing occasional clinker, slag and gravel inclusions. Up to 0.08m thick.	1870s
211	Layer	Dump layer. Compact grey ash and clinker containing slag and brick inclusions. Up to 0.56m thick.	1870s
212	Layer	Dump layer. Soft, dark brown, silty sand, crushed mortar and sand containing occasional slag, brick, tile, and clinker inclusions. Up to 0.22m thick.	1870s
213	Layer	Dump layer. Compact pale pink crushed mortar and sand containing occasional slag and firebrick inclusions. Up to 0.55m thick.	1870s
214	Cut	Possible post/pillar hole. Sub-circular cut on the south side of foundation 205. 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep.	Late 19th or early 20th century
215	Fill	Fill of 214. Soft dark brown silty sand containing common brick, slag, clinker and ash inclusions.	Late 19th or early 20th century

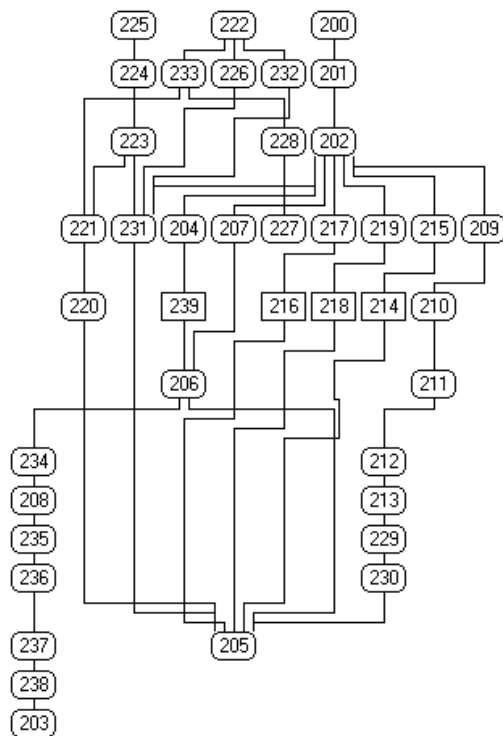
Context No.	Type	Description	Date
216	Cut	Post/pillar hole. Sub-circular cut on the south side of foundation 205. 0.6m wide.	Late 19th or early 20th century
217	Fill	Fill of 216. Soft dark brown and black sand containing common angular stone and firebrick inclusions.	Late 19th or early 20th century
218	Cut	Post/pillar hole. Sub-circular cut on the south side of foundation 205. 0.6m wide.	Late 19th or early 20th century
219	Fill	Fill of 218. Soft dark brown sand containing slag, clinker, brick and iron inclusions.	Late 19th or early 20th century
220	Layer	Floor/yard surface. Compact grey lime mortar with coal and ash inclusions.	1870s
221	Layer	Floor/yard surface. Compact dark grey silty sand, slag and clinker. 0.22m thick.	Late 19th or early 20th century
222	Layer	Concrete floor. 0.15m thick.	20th century
223	Structure	Concrete troughs. 2.18m wide by 2.18m long and 0.18m deep.	20th century
224	Fill	Fill of 223. Dark grey silty sand, ash, clinker and slag containing concrete and brick rubble inclusions.	20th century
225	Layer	Tarmac surface. 0.05m thick.	Late 20th century
226	Structure	Brick plinth or buttress. Constructed with red unfrogged bricks (75 x 110 x 230mm) bonded with a hard, black sandy mortar. 1.18m long by 0.64m wide.	Late 19th or early 20th century
227	Structure	Brick wall. Constructed with red unfrogged bricks (75 x 110 x 230mm) bonded with a hard, black sandy mortar. 0.23m wide.	Late 19th or early 20th century
228	Structure	Brick structure. Constructed with pitched red bricks (75 x 110 x 230mm) bonded with a hard, black sandy mortar. 0.64m wide. Unknown function.	Late 19th or early 20th century
229	Layer	Dump layer. Friable pinkish brown silty sand with common mortar, brick and slag inclusions. Up to 0.22m thick.	1870s
230	Layer	Dump layer. Friable pale grey and pink sand and rubble with common mortar, brick, slag, clinker and pottery waster inclusions. Over 0.4m thick.	1870s
231	Structure	Brick wall. Constructed with red unfrogged bricks (68 x 110 x 240mm) bonded with a soft, grey, lime mortar containing ash and coal inclusions. 0.24m wide and 0.26m high.	Early 1870s
232	Structure	Brick structure. Constructed with red unfrogged bricks (75 x 110 x 230mm) bonded with a hard, black sandy mortar. 1.62m long by 0.45m wide.	Late 19th or early 20th century
233	Layer	Dump layer. Dark grey sand and rubble containing brick, concrete, slag and clinker inclusions. Over 0.1m thick.	20th century
234	Layer	Mortar bed for 206. Compact pale grey lime mortar, containing ash and coal inclusions. 0.05m thick.	1870s
235	Layer	Dump layer. Soft dark brown silty sand with occasional brick, slag and pottery waster inclusions. 0.38m thick.	1870s
236	Layer	Dump layer. Soft pale grey ash, clinker, slag, kiln waste and mortar inclusions. 0.2m thick.	1870s
237	Layer	Dump layer. Soft dark brown silty sand with common brick and slag inclusions. Up to 0.24m thick.	1870s
238	Layer	Surface. Compact dark brown silty sand with splashes of grey lime mortar.	1870s

Context No.	Type	Description	Date
239	Cut	Ash clearing scoop. Sub-rectangular cut next to the mouth of the kiln ash pit. The underlying deposits were heat affected. 0.3m long by 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep.	1880s
Trench 3			
300	Layer	Dump layer. Friable black, grey and brown silty sand with common ash, clinker, slag, brick and concrete rubble. 0.25m thick.	Late 20th century
301	Layer	Concrete floor. 0.05m thick.	Late 19th or early 20th century
302	Layer	Dump layer. Friable, black, clinker, ash, sand and slag with occasional red and stone inclusions. 0.28m thick.	Late 19th or early 20th century
303	Layer	Asphalt floor. 0.05m thick.	1870s or 80s
304	Structure	Brick wall. Constructed with red unfrogged bricks (68 x 110 x 240mm) bonded with a soft grey lime mortar containing ash and coal inclusions. Over 0.1m wide and 0.2m high.	Early 1870s
305	Structure	Wall. Constructed with random uncoursed sandstone rubble bonded with a soft grey lime mortar with coal and ash inclusions. 0.45m wide.	Early 1870s
306	Layer	Mortar floor surface. Soft, yellow sandy mortar containing coal and ash inclusions. 0.05m thick.	1870s or 80s
307	Layer	Rubble floor surface. Compact, black ash, slag and brick rubble. 0.05m thick.	1870s or 80s
308	Layer	Brick floor surface. Compact, stone cobbles and re-used red and yellow bricks. 0.9m wide, over 0.7m long.	1870s or 80s
309	Layer	Mortar floor surface. Soft, yellow sandy mortar containing coal and ash inclusions. Over 1.3m long, over 0.4m wide, 0.05m thick.	1870s or 80s
310	Layer	Cobbled floor surface. Constructed with sub-rounded Pennant Sandstone cobbles.	19th century
311	Layer	Dump layer. Red sandy clay with occasional brick and tile inclusions. 0.05m thick.	19th century
312	Layer	Dump layer. Dark greyish brown silty sand containing slag, brick, tile and pottery inclusions. Over 0.13m thick.	19th century

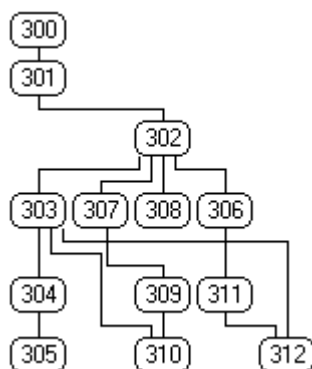
APPENDIX 3: Trench 1 matrix



APPENDIX 4: Trench 2 matrix



APPENDIX 5: Trench 3 matrix



APPENDIX 6: Ceramics quantified by context

Context	No. of sherds	Description	Context date
108	11	BPT 201 – Late post-medieval redware local to site (LMPLOC)	1870s
	46	BPT 202 – Refined white earthenware (REFW)	
	60	BPT 202 – Biscuit-fired refined white earthenware (REFW BISC)	
	2	BPT 202 – Refined white earthenware with ‘Rockingham’ glaze (ROCK)	
	58	BPT 278 – Transfer printed ware (TPW)	
	16	BPT 278 – Biscuit-fired transfer printed ware (TPW BISC)	
	28	Kiln furniture – Rolls and straps of refined white earthenware	
	3	Kiln furniture – Saddles	
	20	Kiln furniture – Stilts	
	3	Kiln furniture – Spurs	
8	Kiln furniture – Saggars		
115	1	BPT 277 – English stoneware (ENGS)	Mid 19th century
	1	BPT 277 – English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRIS)	
116	25	BPT 201 – Late post-medieval redware local to site (LMPLOC)	Mid 19th century
	2	BPT 202 – Refined white earthenware (REFW)	
	2	BPT 202 – Refined white earthenware with ‘Rockingham’ glaze (ROCK)	
212	3	BPT 202 – Refined white earthenware (REFW)	1870s
230	11	BPT 201 – Late post-medieval redware local to site (LMPLOC)	1870s
	1	Kiln furniture – Kiln shelf or fragment of saggars	
235	2	BPT 100 – Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware	1870s
	7	BPT 201 – Late post-medieval redware local to site (LMPLOC)	
	1	BPT 202 – Refined white earthenware (REFW)	
	1	BPT 202 – Biscuit-fired refined white earthenware (REFW BISC)	
	2	BPT 202 – Refined white earthenware with ‘Rockingham’ glaze (ROCK)	
	3	BPT 278 – Transfer printed ware (TPW)	
236	1	BPT 201 – Late post-medieval redware local to site (LMPLOC)	1870s
	2	BPT 278 – Transfer printed ware (TPW)	
	1	Kiln furniture – Wedge of saggars fabric	
312	5	BPT 201 – Late post-medieval redware local to site (LMPLOC)	19th century

APPENDIX 7: Other finds quantified by context

Context	No.	Description	Context date
104	2	Kiln bricks stamped with the name 'Mobberley & Bailey Stourbridge'	1870s
117	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Mid 19th century
202	1	Iron hook (tool)	Late 19th or 20th century
230	1	Slag	1870s
235	2	Clay tobacco pipe stem and bowl fragment	1870s
236	1	Slag	Post -1830
	2	Aqua coloured mould-blown bottle glass	
	4	Dark green mould-blown bottle glass	
312	1	Run of glassworking waste	19th century

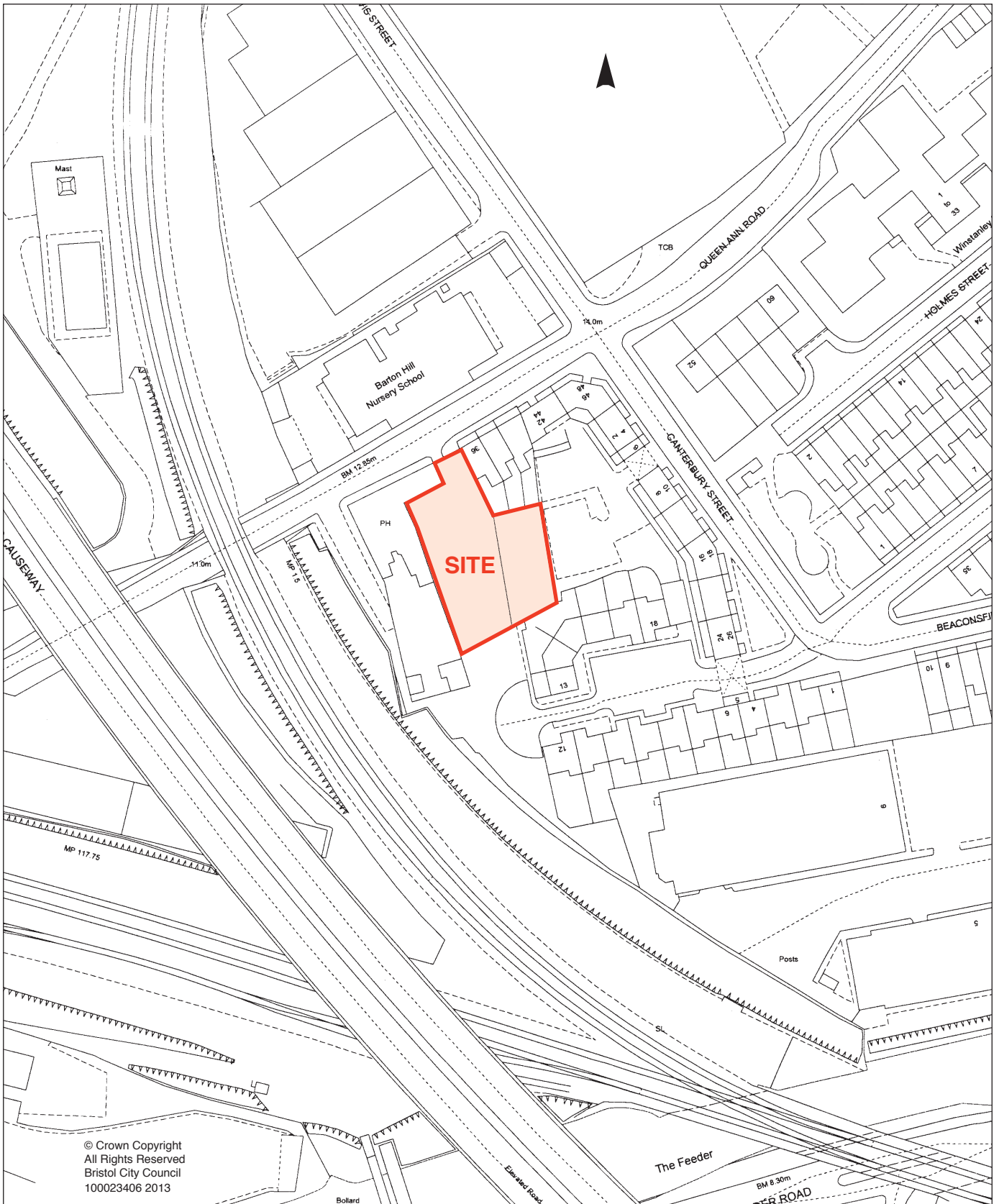


Fig.1 Site location plan, scale 1:1,250

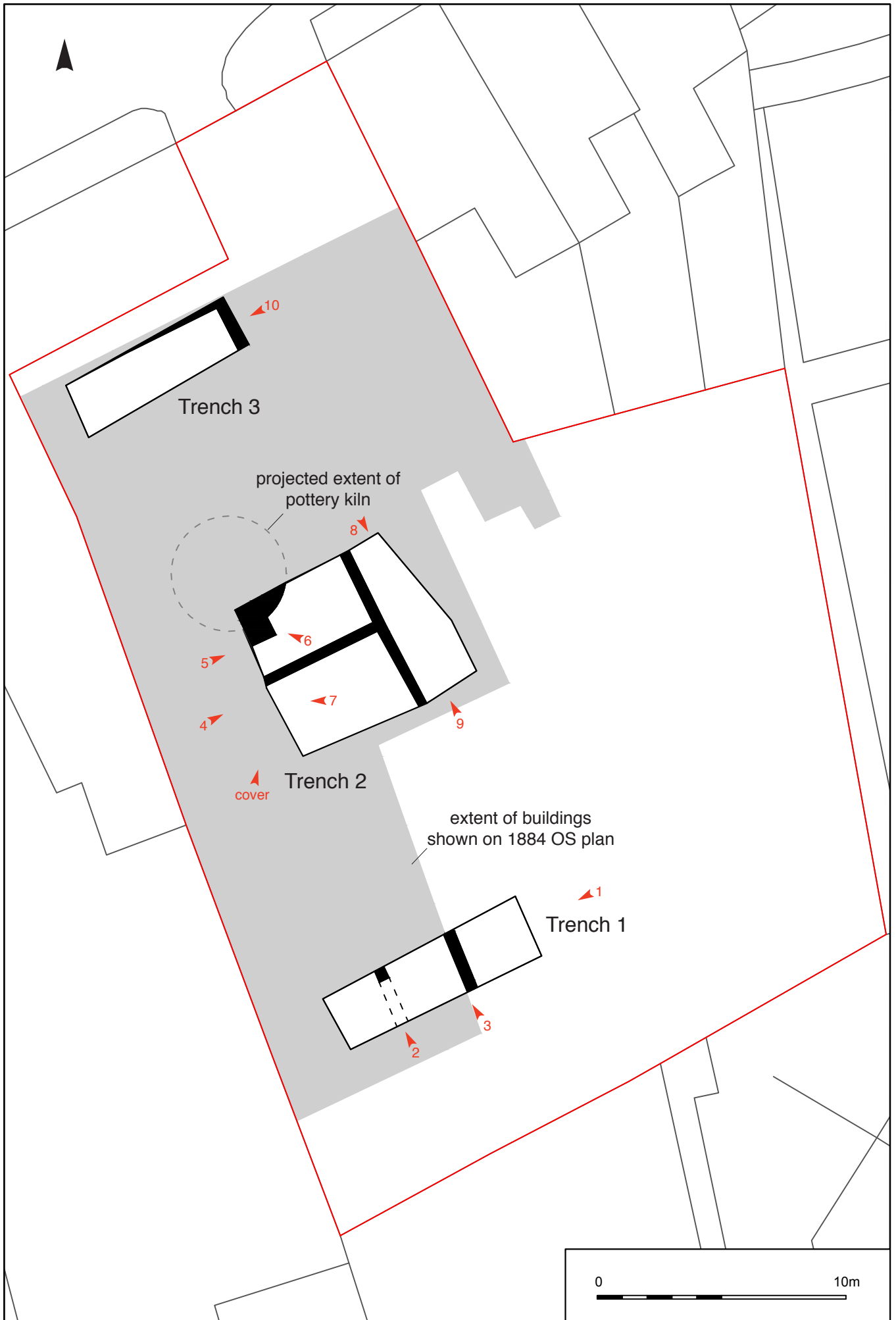


Fig.2 Site plan, scale 1:200, showing plate directions

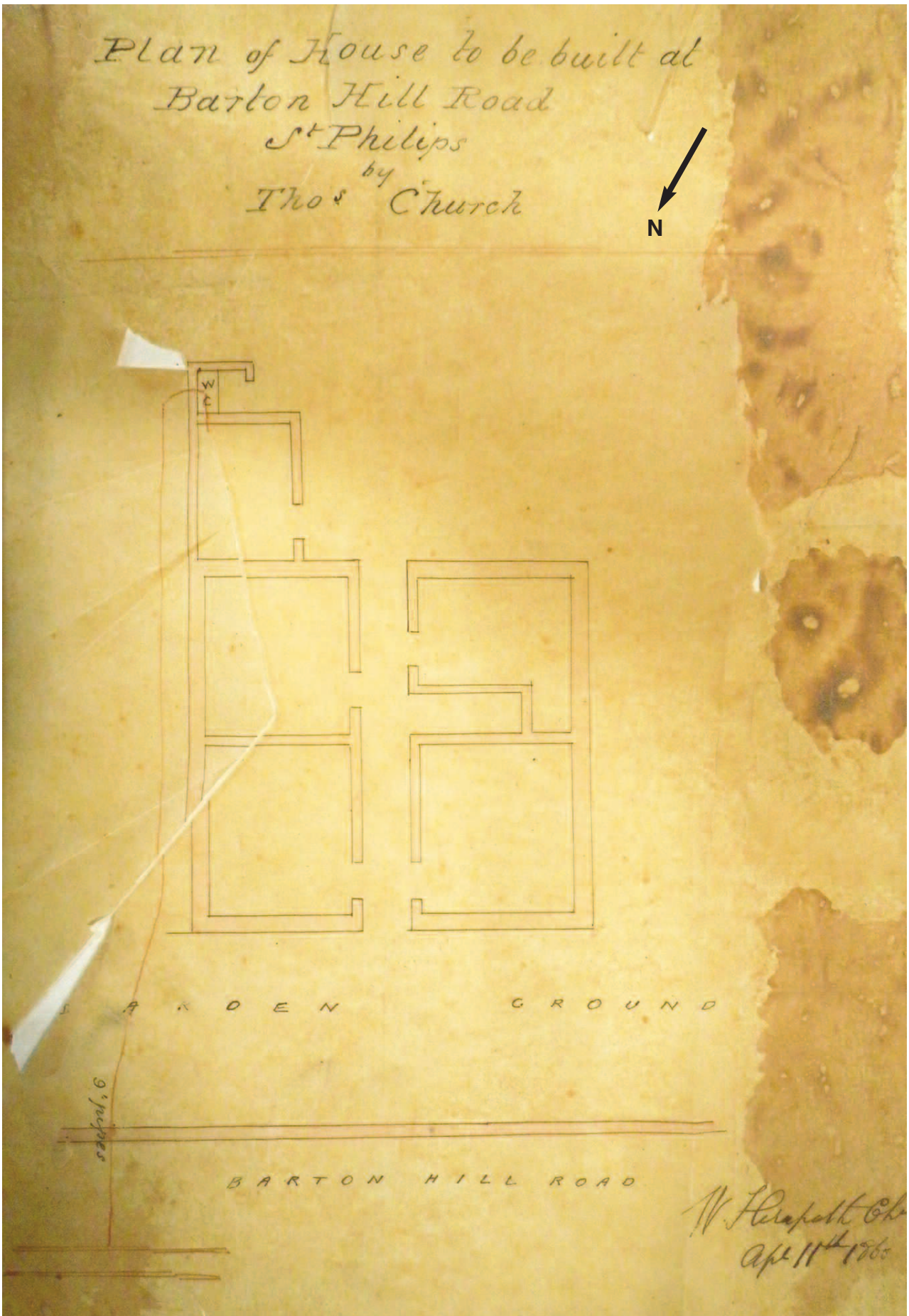


Fig.3 1860 Plan of house to be built at Barton Hill Road by Thomas Church (BRO Building plan Vol. 5/103a)

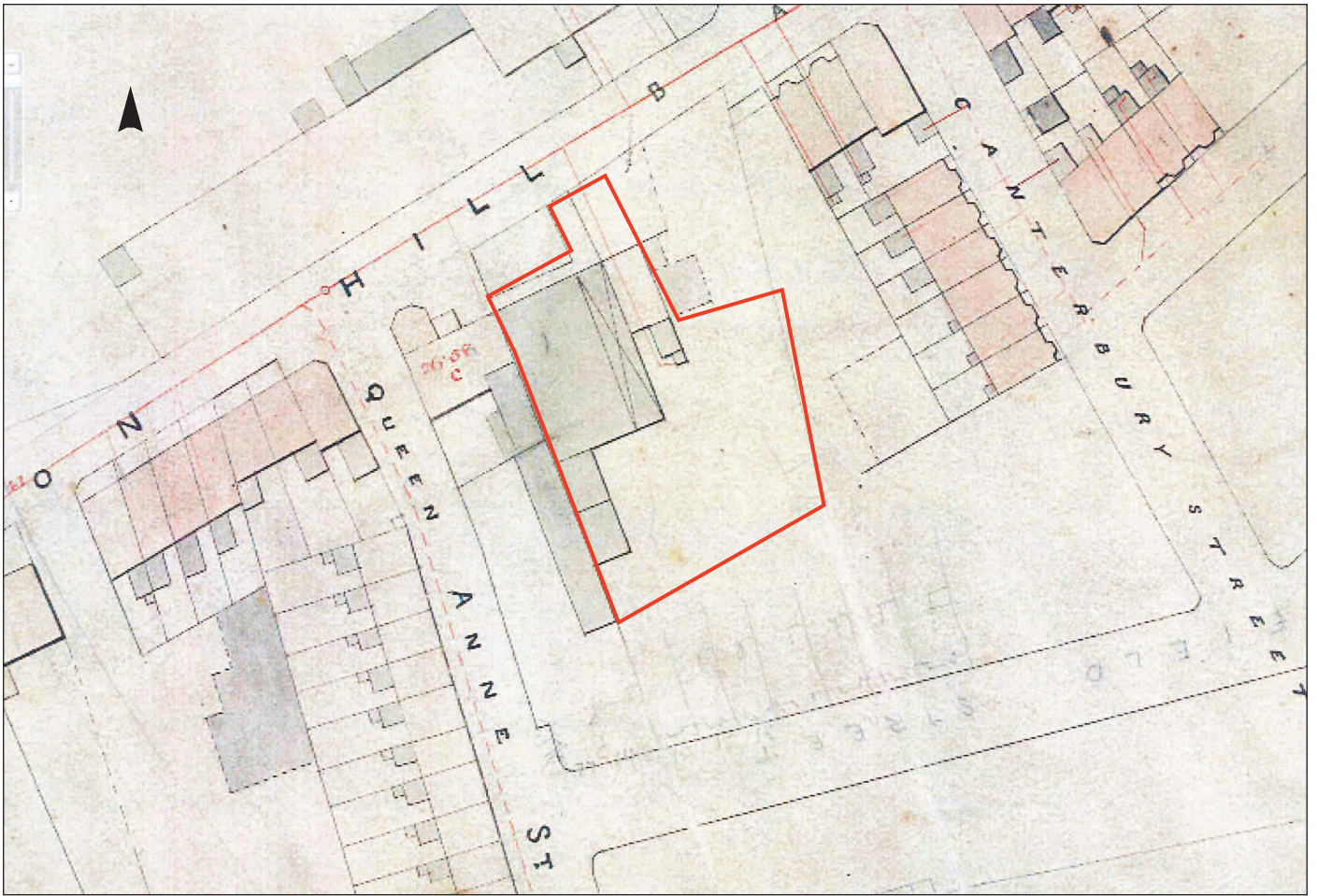


Fig.4 1874 Ashmead's plan

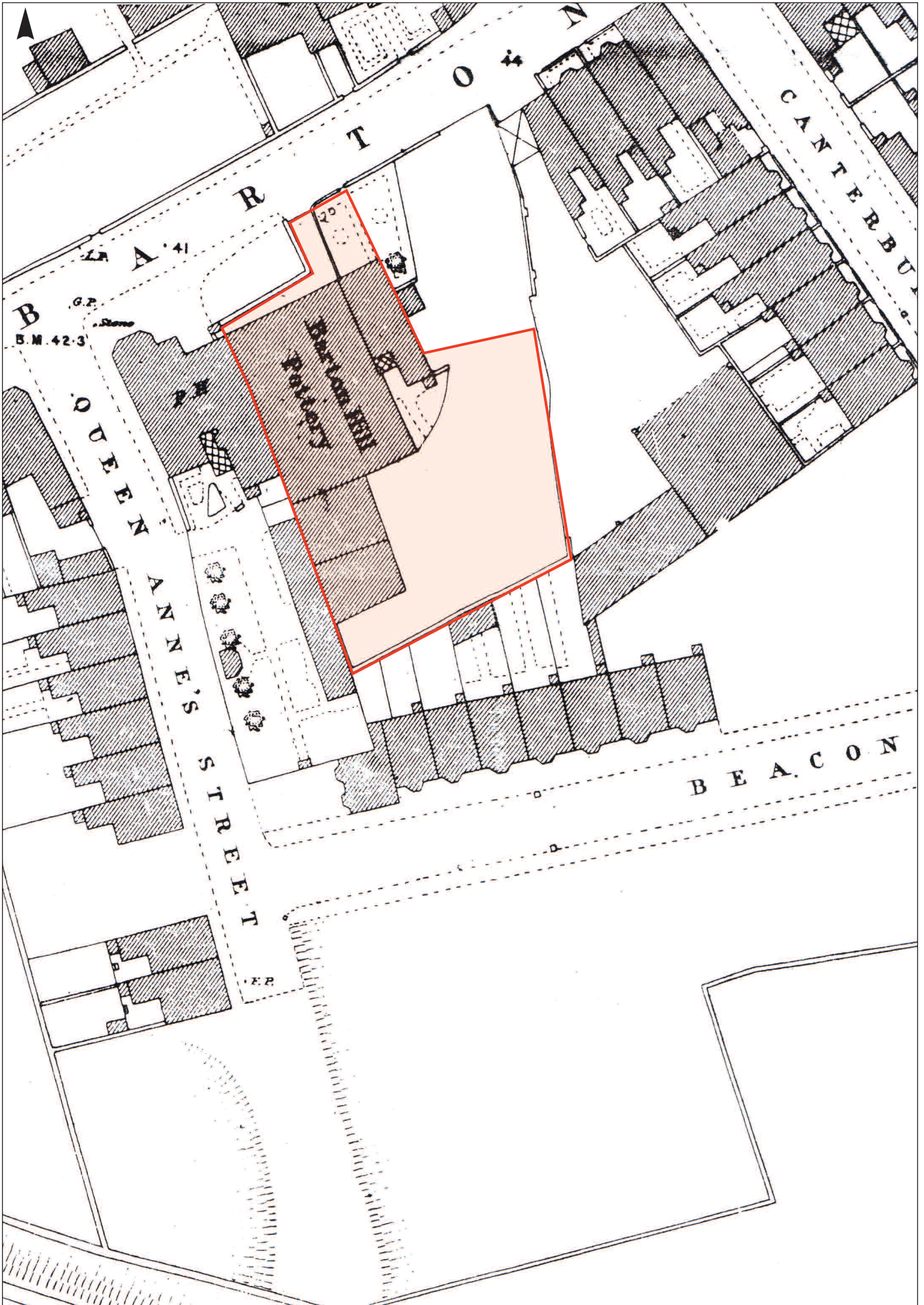


Fig.5 1884 Ordnance Survey plan (surveyed 1881), scale 1:500

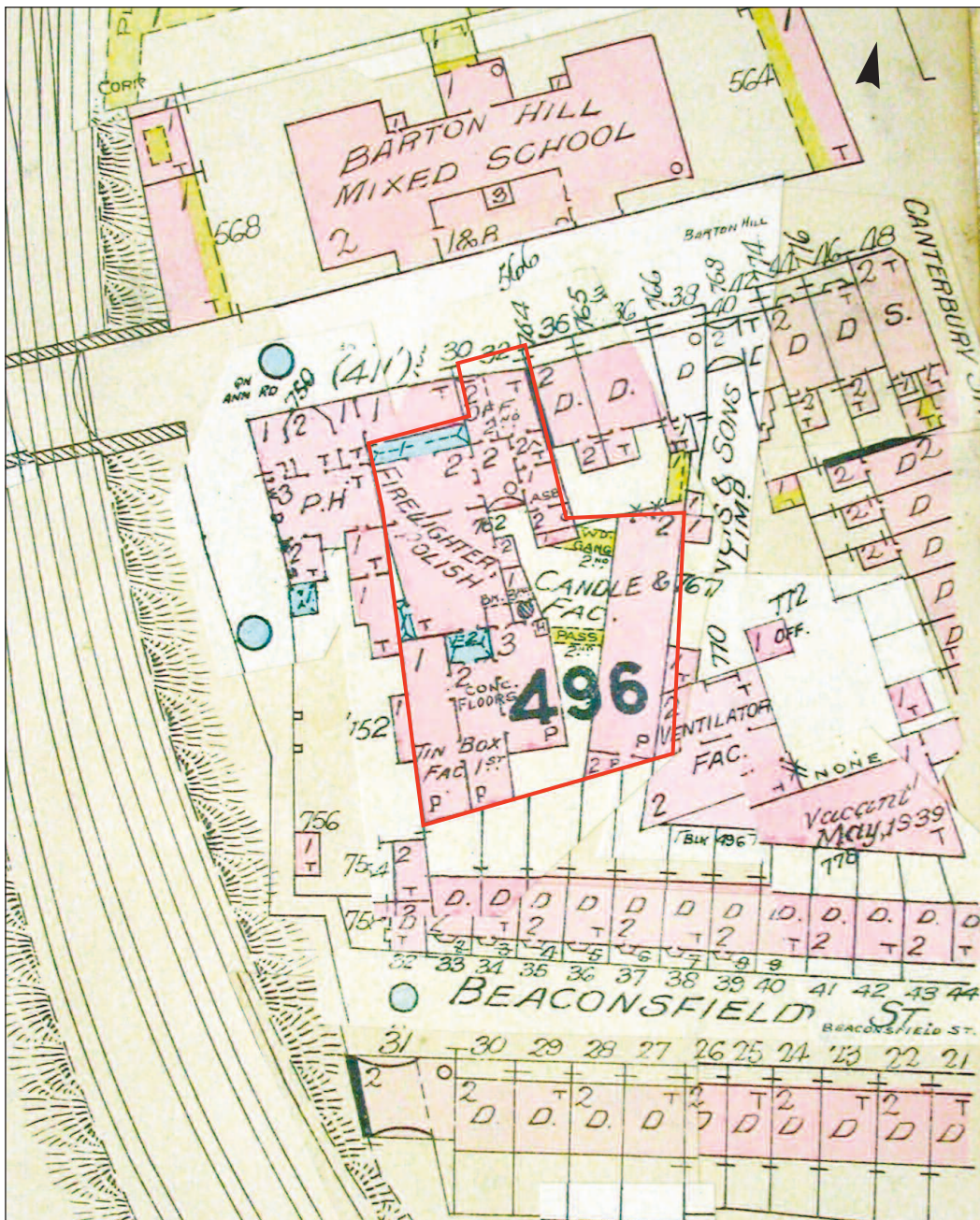


Fig.6 1896-1932 Goad's Fire Insurance Plan (BRO 40904/2 folio 53)

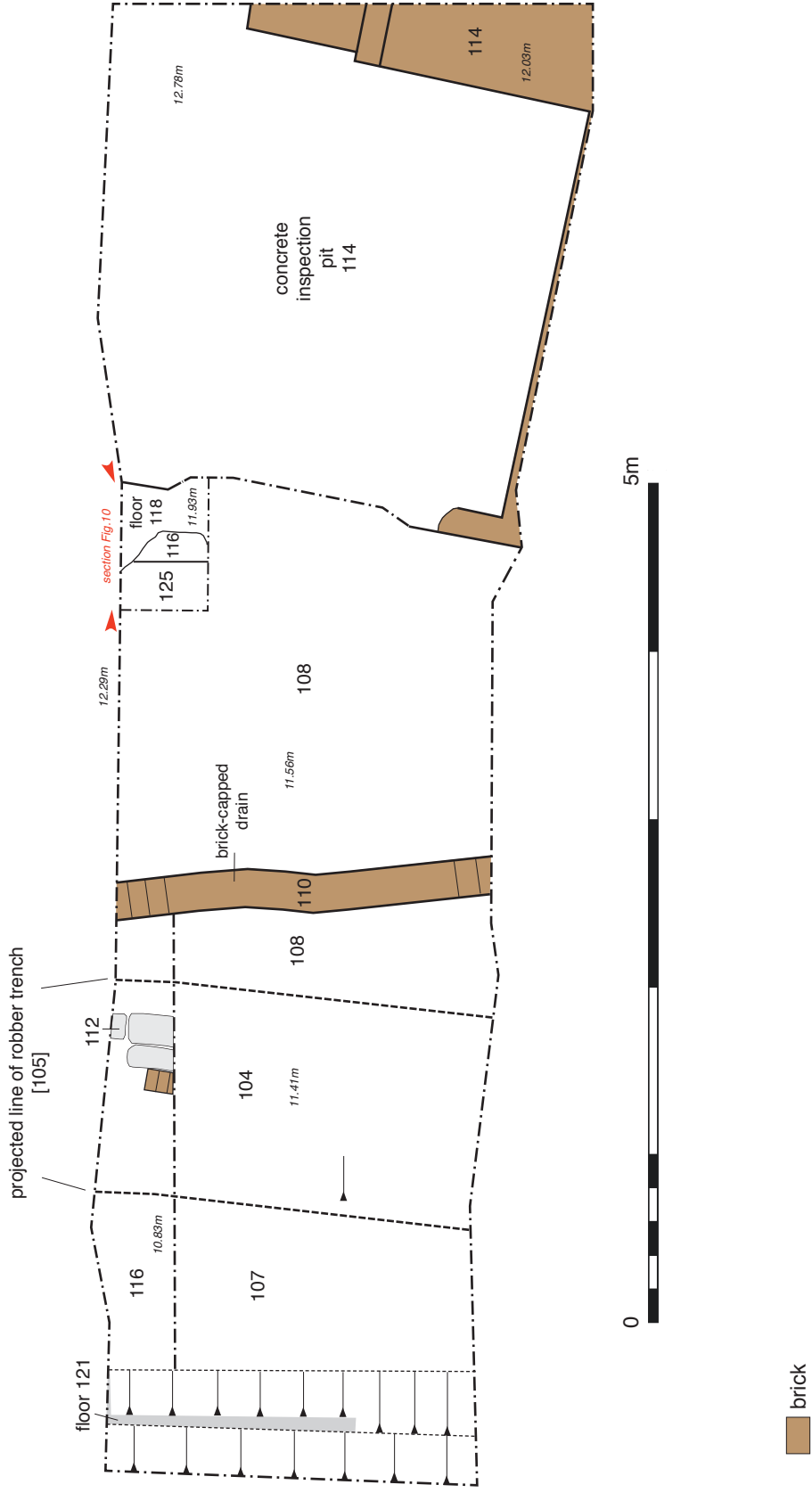


Fig.7 Plan of Trench 1, scale 1:40



Fig.8 Plan of Trench 2, scale 1:40

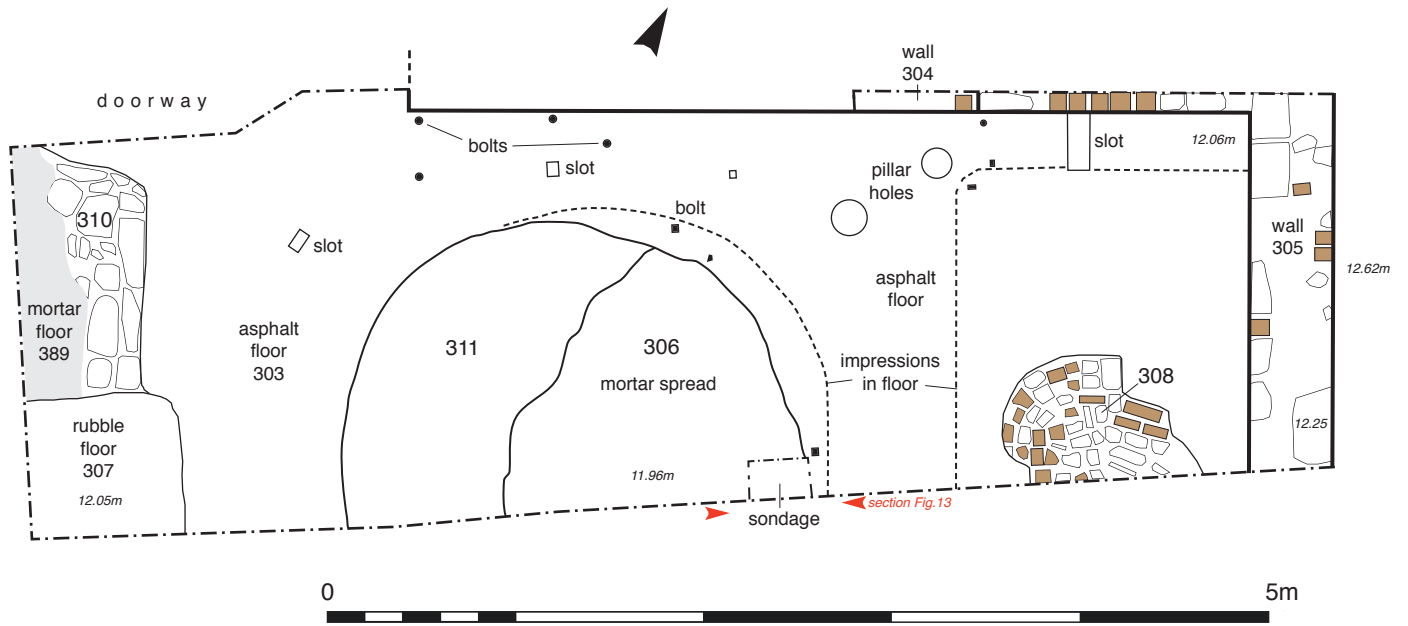


Fig.9 Plan of Trench 3, scale 1:40

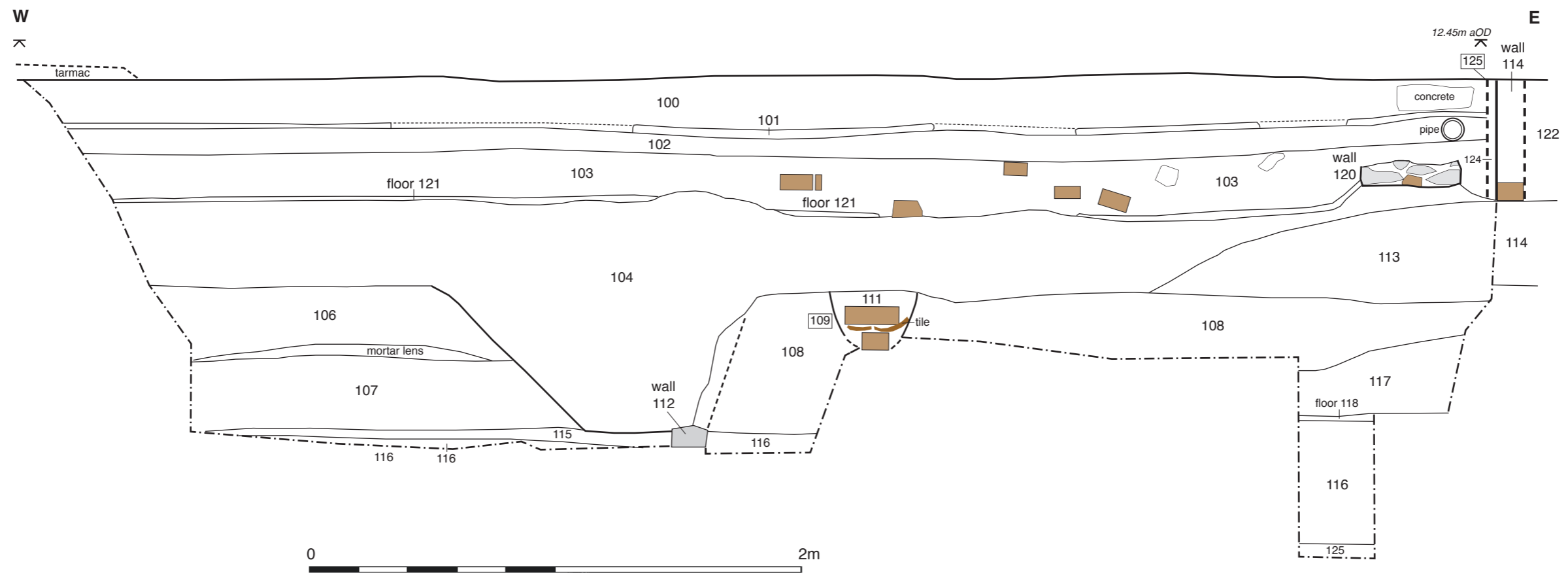


Fig.10 Section of deposits in Trench 1, scale 1:20

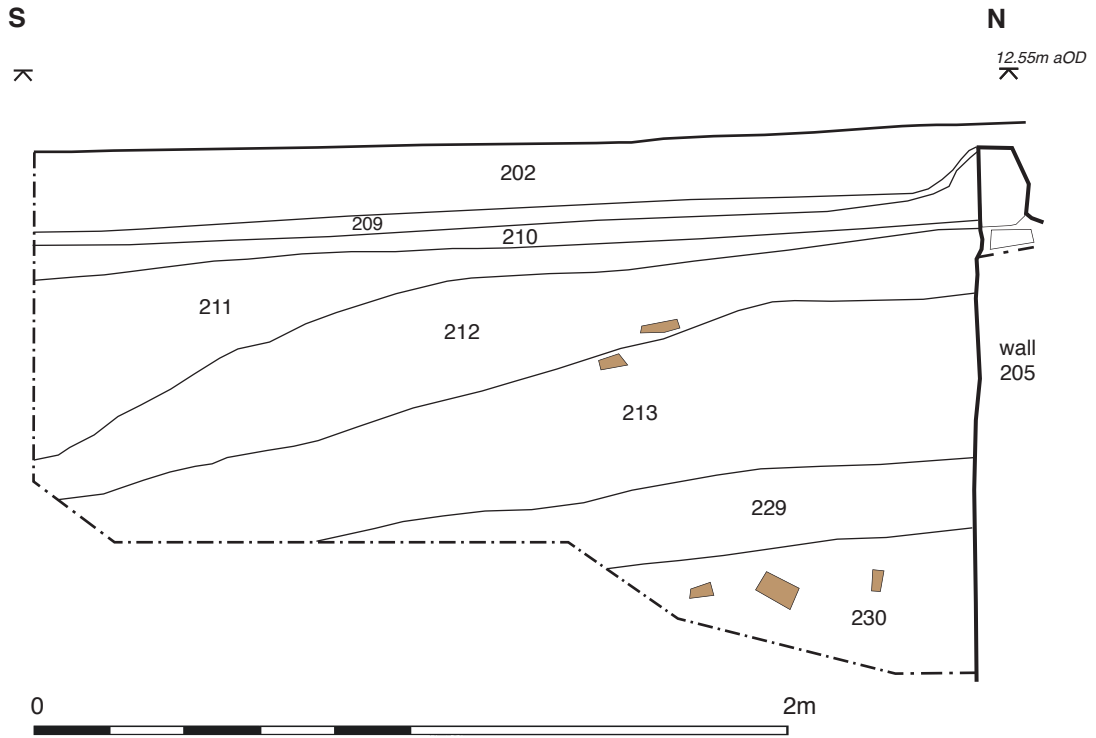


Fig.11 Section of deposits in Trench 2, scale 1:20

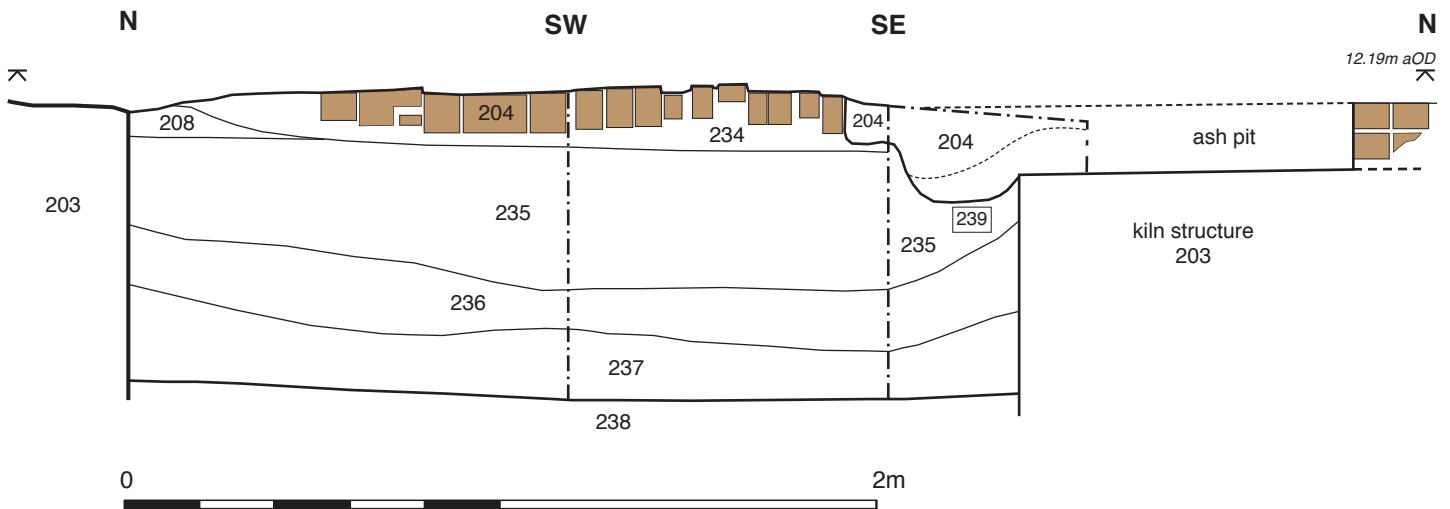


Fig.12 Section of deposits in Trench 2, scale 1:20

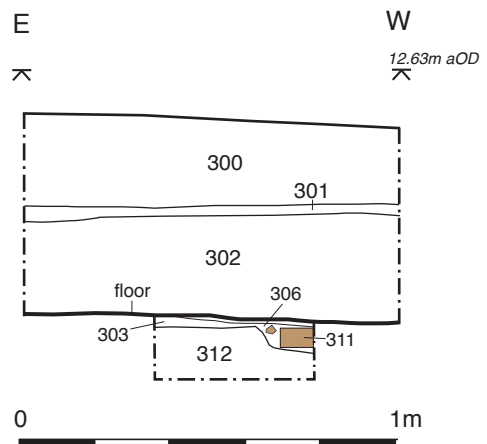


Fig.13 Representative section of deposits in Trench 3, scale 1:20

KEY TO DRAWING

- EXISTING LEVELS RETAINED
- PROPOSED LEVELS
- VEGETATION
- NEW TREE
- CLOTHES LINE
- GARDEN SHED FOR EXTERNAL STORAGE TO FLATS AND FOR EXTERNAL STORAGE AND 1 NO CYCLE SPACE FOR HOUSE
- SURFACES KEY**
 - GRASS
 - TARMAC
 - 450x450mm CONCRETE PAVING SLABS
- FENCES & RAILINGS KEY**
 - 1.8m HIGH CLOSE BOARDED FENCE
 - 1.1m HIGH RAILING
 - 0.6m HIGH RAILING
- ROOF KEY**
 - 35DEG PITCH CONCRETE INTERLOCKING ROOF TILES
 - FLAT ROOF OF STANDING SEAM METAL OF SINGLE LAYER POLYMERIC ROOFING MEMBRANE
 - NON-ACCESSIBLE ROOF TERRACE: ROOFING MEMBRANE
 - ACCESSIBLE ROOF TERRACE: PAVING SLABS
- PLANNING APPLICATION KEY**
 - APPLICATION SITE
 - GUINNESS TRUST OWNERSHIP
 - PLEASE REFER TO SITE LOCATION PLAN 705-1-01



— extent of buildings shown on 1884 OS plan

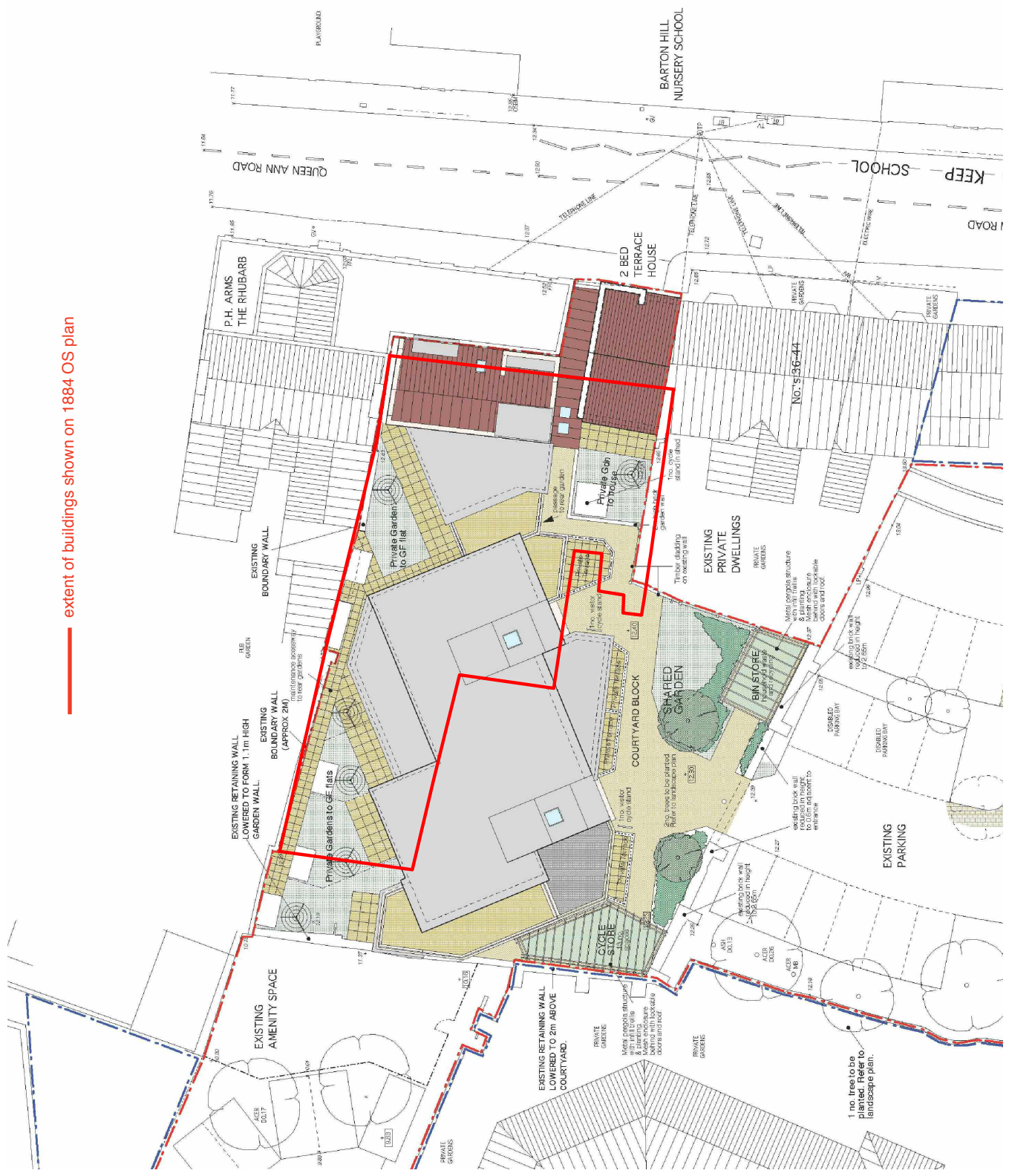


Fig. 14 Proposed development site in relation to the projected extents of the Barton Hill Pottery as shown on the 1884 Ordnance Survey plan (surveyed 1881)



Plate 1
Trench 1, looking south-west



Plate 2
Trench 1, showing wall 112, drain 110, robber trench 105 and kiln waste dump 108, looking north-west



Plate 3
Trench 1, showing wall 120 and floors 118 and 121, looking north-west



Plate 4
Trench 2, looking north-east



Plate 5
Trench 2, showing
probable kiln base 203,
and floor 206, looking
north-east



Plate 6
Trench 2, showing
probable kiln base 203,
looking north-west



Plate 7
Trench 2, showing dump
layers to the south of
foundation 205,
looking west



Plate 8
Trench 2, showing
structures to the north-
east of wall 231, looking
south-east



Plate 9 Trench 2, showing structures to the north-east of wall 231, looking north-west



Plate 10 Trench 3, looking south-west



Plate 11 Ceramics recovered from kiln waste dump 108

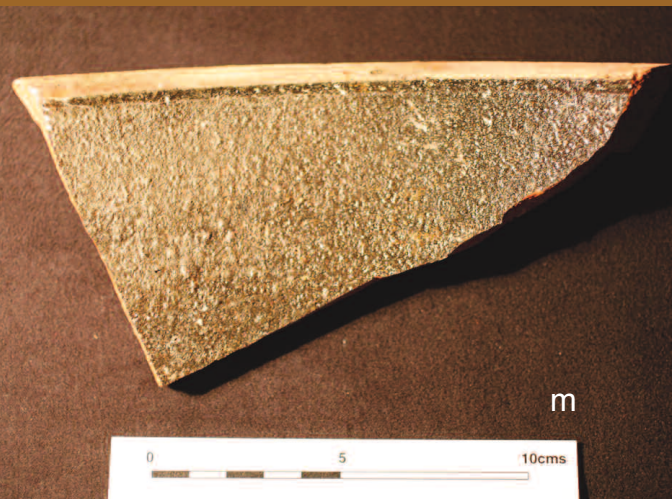
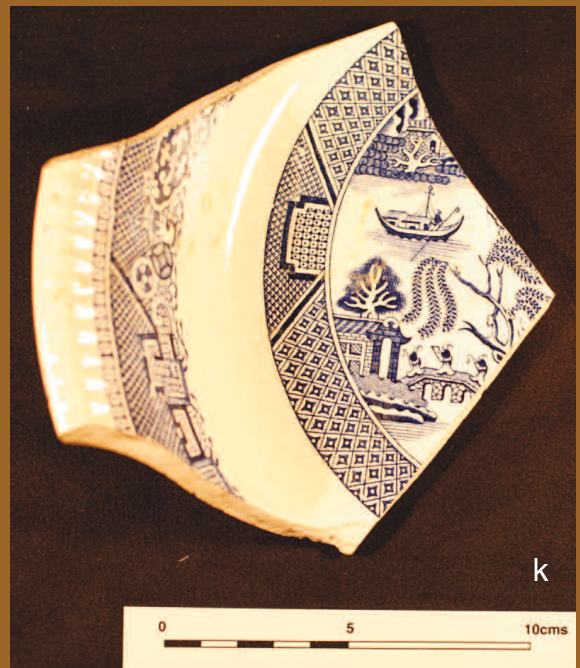
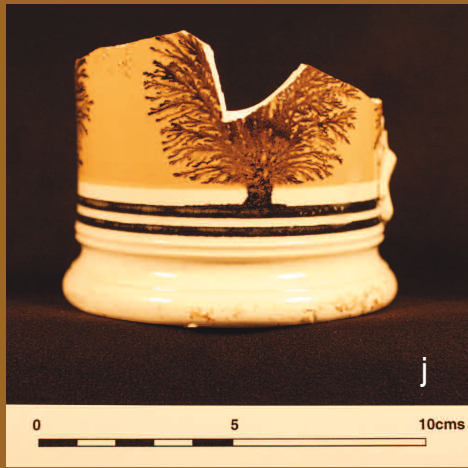


Plate 11 (continued) Ceramics recovered from kiln waste dump 108 and dump layer 230