

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION
AT
CANNINGFORD HOUSE, 38
VICTORIA STREET,
BRISTOL

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with a contribution by Dennis Williams

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

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Project 3300
Report 1688
BHER 24769

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Archaeological Evaluation at Canningford House, Victoria Street, Bristol.

Justin Hughes

With a contribution by Dennis Williams

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Canningford House, 38 Victoria Street, Bristol (NGR ST 5923 7278, BHER 24769). It was undertaken for Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Terrace Hill (Victoria Street) Ltd, who intend to demolish the existing building and construct a mixed use development on the site which lies within the city's historic core. The evaluation is intended to provide information in support of a forthcoming planning application.

Two trenches 8m and 2.3m long were excavated in a car park to the rear of the existing Canningford House within the footprint of the proposed development.

The investigation confirmed the location of the western edge of the former route of Temple Street which was modified during building developments to the west, along Victoria Street, in the 1970s. The remains of a cellar, constructed with rubble stone walling of probable 17-18th century date, was recorded. This structure was built into a re-deposited layer of clay previously identified in the vicinity of the application site thought to have been laid to seal waterlogged levels prior to building. A section of a possible late medieval wall was also recorded.

The line of the former road was heavily disturbed by backfill deposits and utility cabling. The evaluation did not identify any remains associated with the medieval conduit and fountain structure documented as having been a feature on Temple Street.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Canningford House, 38 Victoria Street (NGR ST 5923 7278), Bristol, (Fig 1), on behalf of Terrace Hill (Victoria Street) Ltd. The client intends to develop the site on land where the curator (Bristol City Archaeologist) considers that archaeological remains and deposits may be preserved and therefore potentially affected by future development (BHER 24769).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008). The project also conforms to a specification prepared by Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd (2008) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2009).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to locate archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation. The purpose of this was to establish their significance, since this would make it possible to recommend an appropriate treatment which may then be integrated with the proposed development programme.

A more specific aim was to re-locate the former line of Temple Street. A late Medieval and early Post-Medieval Conduit and Conduit House are believed to have once existed on this street but their exact location and state of preservation is presently unknown.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

A desk-based assessment (Richmond 2008) has already been prepared and was referred to prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Phoenix Consulting Ltd (2008). Fieldwork was undertaken from 2 March to 5 March 2009. The site code is BHER 25769.

Two trenches were excavated over the site area with dimensions of 8.00 x 2.10m and 2.30 x 1.90m. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. Originally two trenches 8m long were to be excavated on the site. However, following a pre-site meeting it was agreed with the curator that this should be reduced to one trench due to the constraints of the site. In practice the presence of services in the eastern end of trench 1 did not allow the full span of the former Temple Street to be assessed and a second 2.30m long trench was excavated on the same axis, 1.70m to the north.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using an 180° wheeled excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995). On completion of excavation, the two trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material and re-surfacing the parking bays with tarmac.

2.2.2 **Structural analysis**

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

2.3 **Artefact methodology, by Dennis Williams**

2.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995, appendix 4).

2.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992, www.worcestershireceramics.org).

2.4 **The methods in retrospect**

Having undertaken the project the following comments may be made with regard to the methods adopted.

In order to establish as full a depositional sequence as possible the trenches were located to avoid extensive modern cellaring. However, apart from one well-preserved structure, the excavated areas comprised heavily disturbed backfill soils and aggregate material from former road surfaces and sub-surfaces. Within and below these soils and surfaces, deposits were also disturbed by a plethora of utility cables running N-S and SW-NE in Trench 1 and W-E in Trench 2. The original location of Trench 1 was adjusted to avoid a further cable detected by a cable detection tool running across the east side of the site from north to south.

3. **Archaeological and historical context**

The archaeological and historical background was detailed in the desk-based assessment (Richmond 2008) and is paraphrased in the following summary.

Geology

The site lies within the Evesham 2 Soil Association (411b) comprising slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils and some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged non-calcareous clayey and fine loamy or fine silty soils over clay. Landslips and associated irregular terrain

can be localised but all these soil horizons lie within a geological belt of Jurassic and Cretaceous clay (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

An archaeological evaluation, close to the site (BARAS 2003), located alluvium overlying this generalised geological context at a depth of 7.15m AOD (see Section 4.1 below, context 110).

Medieval

The site lies within the early 12th century medieval suburb of Redcliffe on low-lying marshland. Over the centuries, extensive drainage ditches, constructed to manage the flow of the River, have been re-used to form boundaries (law ditches) and drainage for growing settlement. The boundary between the Parishes of St Thomas and Temple, close to the western perimeter of the site is marked by one of these law ditches.

Three main streets cross the suburb, namely Redcliff Street, St Thomas Street and Temple Street. The route of Temple Street crossed the site from the 12-13th centuries until it was re-aligned in the 1970s. Remains of buildings on the same alignment as the only surviving structure (the Cornubia Public House) are in evidence (BARAS 2003)

In the 14th Century a piped water supply was established from a spring at Totterdown for the Austin Friars. The supply was extended along Temple Street to the 16th century conduit house which was later re-built as a fountain. The 1673 Millerd map illustrates this feature but the surveys do not accurately pinpoint the structure.

Post-Medieval

Commercial activity intensified in the vicinity of the site to meet the demands of the growing population, culminating in the construction of Victoria Street in the 1860s to link Temple Gate with Bristol Bridge. The area was extensively bombed in the 1940s, demolishing 22-50 Victoria Street and 146-150 Temple Street and the site area appears completely vacant on the 1952 edition of the Goad Insurance plan.

Nos 24-27 and nos. 143-149 Temple Street have medieval origins and, although there is no current evidence that the Cornubia (formerly no. 142) is earlier than the late 18th-19th centuries, the site is likely to have occupied from the medieval period.

In 1970 trenching for a new sewer system indicated earlier (medieval) occupation levels in the form of a possible 14th Century building (BHER 16). The precise location for this structure is not known but the sewer pipes were laid over a 'clean' clay which appeared to have been laid to seal waterlogged levels (see Section 4.1.2).

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figure 3 and Plate 1. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

Due to the level of modern disturbance caused by utility services the excavation was limited to investigating the depositional sequence from 8.56 to 6.45m AOD and so alluvial or natural layers were not reached

4.1.2 **Phase 2 Medieval**

No firmly dated medieval features were recorded but residual medieval pottery was recovered from the post-medieval deposits which backfilled the cellar.

4.1.3 **Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits**

The earliest archaeological horizon comprised a re-deposited layer of compact blue-grey clay (context 110) encountered at 7.25m AOD. No artefacts were recovered from this layer but it clearly predates a 17-18th century cellar (context 107, plates 2 and 3). This was built with stone and was encountered at 7.73m AOD. The structure consisted of two bonded walls of 8 courses (7.13m AOD at its base) aligned SW-NE, on its longitudinal axis and NW-SE on its shorter axis. The latter lies 2.30m west of the former Temple Street frontage. Two flagstones (context 109) were evident within the backfill of the building's interior and may well have formed part of the original cellar floor.

The cellar building (107) was back-filled with grey brown silty clay containing a large quantity of building rubble (context 104, plate 4). This layer was also encountered to the north of the W-E axis wall of the cellar (at 7.81m AOD). It contained residual artefacts of medieval and post-medieval date (see Section 4.2). The backfilling of the building was sealed by a layer of yellow grey silty clay (context 103, 7.89m AOD at its uppermost horizon). These soils were sealed by a layer of silty clay and rubble (context 103) containing fragments of pottery and clay tobacco pipe stems.

4.1.4 **Phase 4 Modern deposits**

Heavily disturbed deposits of dark grey clay silt (contexts 105 and 113) were machine excavated below the street's sub-surface, to a depth of 7.52m AOD. This layer was cut by a 19th-20th century ceramic pipe and further investigation was rendered impossible by the presence of eight electric cables in Trench 1 and a single cable in Trench 2.

The former SW edge of Temple Street was evident, formed by a sub-surface of stone and concrete aggregate (context 106) encountered at 8.32m AOD with a base at 8.00m AOD (plate 5). The former road surface itself (context 111) was bordered by a series of metal plates (context 114).

The most recent activity on the site was represented by a tarmac car park surface (context 100) 8.56m AOD at its uppermost with a thickness of 0.15-0.20m.

4.1.5 **Undated**

An undated brick and rubble wall was evident in the NW face of Trench 1 (context 112). It was recorded at 8.36m to 8.09m AOD and remains *in situ*.

Four 'mudstone' blocks (context 108, plate 6) were evident in the north trench section baulk and, as they lie adjacent to the former road edge (114), they are likely to have been within the property boundary of 38 Victoria Street

4.2 **Artefact analysis, by Dennis Williams**

4.2.1 **The artefact assemblage**

The assemblage recovered from the excavated area consisted of bone, clay pipe, glass, metal, pottery, shells and tile, as shown in Table 1. The group, which was datable from the medieval period onwards, came from two stratified contexts, plus unstratified spoil. The standard of preservation was generally good.

All the bone finds were fragmentary, and mostly from butchered cattle. Oyster and whelk shells were also found. No further analysis of these faunal remains was carried out.

Material	Finds period	Total	Weight (g)
Bone	Undated	13	190
Clay pipe	Post-medieval	16	39
Glass	Post-med/modern	3	19
Glass	Post-medieval	1	54
Metal	Medieval/post-med	1	10
Pottery	Medieval	14	134
Pottery	Post-med/modern	1	1
Pottery	Post-medieval	4	420
Shell	Undated	4	92
Tile	Post-med/modern	10	624
Totals:		67	1583

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

4.2.2 Pottery

The pottery comprised nineteen sherds with a total weight of 555g (Table 2). A range of medieval and early post-medieval fabrics were represented, most of which appeared to be of fairly local manufacture. However, the medieval pottery in the two stratified contexts 102 and 104 was residual, as indicated by the presence of post-medieval/modern finds.

Small sherds of green-glazed, Ham Green wares, 13th-14th century in date, were found in both 102 and 104, and in unstratified deposits. This was not surprising, given the proximity of the production area (Barton 1963, McCarthy and Brooks 1988) to the site being investigated. Both A and B types of the Ham Green wares (fabrics 143.1 and 143.2, respectively) were present, although the distinction between these, judged by density and size of inclusions, is a fine one. These sherds were too fragmentary to be particularly diagnostic in terms of form. However, a small piece of crenellated rim, probably from a chafing dish, was identified among the finds from 104. This had the type B fabric, as did a pushed-out section of rim sherd (possibly from a jug spout), which was unstratified. A body sherd, in the same fabric, and also from 104, was decorated with applied strips of a red-firing clay, a common form of Ham Green embellishment.

Two sherds with green-glazed, medieval fabrics from farther afield were also identified in context 102, but both were very small and undiagnostic, form-wise. One was a glazed sandy white ware (cf fabric 64.2), probably from the Midlands and 13th-early 14th century in date, the other a Southern white ware, Tudor Green (fabric 70.1). The latter was produced in the region of the Hampshire/Surrey border, but is often found in 15th and 16th contexts in the west of England.

Post-medieval pottery was found in 102, 104, and unstratified deposits. This included substantial sherds, with fine-textured, hard reddish-brown fabrics and unevenly applied olive green glazes. These were probably South Somerset wares (fabric 144), known to have been manufactured in the Donyatt area in the 17th and 18th centuries. One of these sherds, from context 104, was part of a collared rim of a large bowl or pancheon, a form that pointed towards this pottery being early post-medieval, rather than medieval in date.

A brown-glazed rim sherd from a small bowl had an orange ware fabric (90), dating from the 18th century, which possibly originated in the Severn Valley. A single small sherd of 19th-20th century china (fabric 85) was recovered from an unstratified deposit.

Fabric no.	Fabric name	Total	Weight (g)
64.2	Glazed sandy white ware	1	2
70.1	Southern white ware, Tudor Green	1	4
85	Modern china	1	1
90	Post-medieval orange ware	1	14
99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	2	18
143.1	Ham Green type A	3	20
143.2	Ham Green type B	7	90
144	South Somerset ware	4	406
Totals:		19	555

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by period and fabric-type.

4.2.3 Other artefacts

Fragments of roof tiles, with curved and flat cross-sections, were found in both stratified and unstratified deposits. These had hard fabrics and forms that were undiagnostic, and which could have a wide 18th-early 20th century date range. The only other significant finds were parts of clay tobacco pipes. A bowl from 104 had a distinctive ribbed style, typical of clay pipes produced in Bristol during the mid-19th century. It was noted that several pipe stems from 102 were coated with thin yellowish-green glaze.

4.2.4 Overview of artefactual evidence

The finds from the two stratified contexts excavated during this evaluation were primarily post-medieval, although it was possible that their *terminus post quem* dates extended into the 20th century (Table 3). However, well-preserved residual medieval pottery was evident in both these contexts. Much of this pottery was of local manufacture, but with some small amounts of non-regional wares as well. Given the situation of the site within the city, and the supply of pottery from nearby production sites (e.g. Ham Green).

	Material	Fabric number	Fabric name	Period	Date range	Context TPQ date
Unstrat	Bone	-	-	-	Undated	19 th century
	Clay pipe	-	-	Post-medieval	16th-19th century	
	Glass	-	-	Post-med/modern	Undated	
	Glass	-	-	Post-medieval	Undated	
	Metal	-	-	Medieval/post-med	Undated	

	Pottery	90	Post-medieval orange ware	Post-medieval	18 th century	
	Pottery	99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	Medieval	13 th -14 th century	
	Pottery	85	China	Post-med/modern	19 th -mid 20 th century	
	Pottery	143.2	Ham Green type B	Medieval	13 th -14 th century	
	Pottery	144	South Somerset ware	Post-medieval	17 th -18 th century	
	Shell	-	-	-	Undated	
	Tile	-	-	Post-med/modern	18 th -mid 20 th century	
102	Bone	-	-	-	Undated	19 th century
	Clay pipe	-	-	Post-medieval	18th century	
	Clay pipe	-	-	Post-medieval	Late 16 th -19 th century	
	Glass	-	-	Post-med/modern	19 th -mid 20 th century	
	Pottery	64.2	Glazed sandy white ware	Medieval	13 th -14 th century	
	Pottery	70.1	Southern white ware, Tudor Green	Medieval/post-medieval	Mid 15 th -16 th century	
	Pottery	99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	Medieval	?13 th -14 th century	
	Pottery	143.1	Ham Green type A	Medieval	13 th -14 th century	
	Pottery	143.2	Ham Green type B	Medieval	13 th -14 th century	
	Pottery	144	South Somerset ware	Post-medieval	17 th -18 th century	
	Shell	-	-	-	Undated	
	Tile	-	-	Post-med/modern	18 th -mid 20 th century	
104	Bone	-	-	-	Undated	Mid 19 th century
	Clay pipe	-	-	Post-medieval	Mid 19 th century	

	Pottery	143.2	Ham Green type B	Medieval	13 th -14 th century
	Pottery	144	South Somerset ware	Post-medieval	17 th -18 th century
	Shell	-	-	-	Undated
	Shell	-	-	-	Undated
	Tile	-	-	Post-med/modern	18 th -mid 20 th century

5. Synthesis

5.1 Medieval

No firmly dated medieval deposits were identified within either trench although an undated brick and rubble wall (context 112) identified in the northern section of Trench 1 is thought to be potentially of late medieval date (Bob Jones *pers comm.*). This was recorded on the same alignment as the later, cellar perpendicular to the known alignment of the former Temple Street.

Buildings of 12th, 13th and 14th century date are attested from previous archaeological work along the former line of Temple Street at nos. 24 to 27 and 143 to 149 and it is considered that there is a potential for the survival of medieval deposits below, c.7.25m AOD, the level at which the re-deposited clay layer (110) was encountered. This is thought likely to equate to a similar layer recorded in 1970 during trenching for a sewer system and surmised to be a layer laid prior to construction to prevent waterlogging (BHER 16).

5.2 Post-medieval

The stone built cellar (107) lies parallel to the western perimeter of Temple Street, above the re-deposited clay layer and is likely to be the cellar of the former 146 Temple Street. The undressed stone construction concurs with the 17th century date for the building recorded on the HER (Richmond 2008, 9). The date range for the backfilled deposits ranges from 13th-20th centuries and it is probable that the use of this cellar continued until the demolition of this section of the street during or soon after WWII.

The former boundary for Temple Street, which was in existence by the 13th century, was identified on its west side on the same line as the above ground frontage of the existing Cornubia Public House to the south. A probable 19th century border for the former line of the west side of Temple Street was present (114) along with sub-surfaces of aggregate and stone (106 and 111).

5.3 Modern

Excavation within the line of former Temple Street demonstrated that the upper strata have been subject to considerable disturbance by services including numerous electricity cables and sewer pipes. No discernible former street surfaces were recorded. Due to the presence of the cables, it was not possible to ascertain the depth at which undisturbed layers survived.

6. **Publication summary**

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Canningford House, 38 Victoria Street, Bristol (NGR ST 5923 7278, BHER 24769). It was undertaken for Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Terrace Hill (Victoria Street) Ltd, who intend to demolish the existing building and construct a mixed use development on the site which lies within the city's historic core.

Two trenches 8m and 2.3m long were excavated in a car park to the rear of the existing Canningford House within the footprint of the proposed development.

The investigation confirmed the location of the western edge of the former route of Temple Street which was modified during building developments to the west, along Victoria Street, in the 1970s. The remains of a cellar, constructed with rubble stone walling of probable 17-18th century date, was recorded. This structure was built into a re-deposited layer of clay previously identified in the vicinity of the application site thought to have been laid to seal waterlogged levels prior to building. A section of a possible late medieval wall was also recorded.

The line of the former road was heavily disturbed by backfill deposits and utility cabling. The evaluation did not identify any remains associated with the medieval conduit and fountain structure documented as having been a feature on Temple Street.

7. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Barry Crabb of Terrace Hill (Victoria Street) Ltd, Andy Richmond of Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd, Bob Jones, Bristol City Archaeologist, the site and office staff at Leadbitter Construction Ltd and the proprietor of the Cornubia public house.

8. **Personnel**

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Justin Hughes. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers. Fieldwork was undertaken by Sean Rice and Justin Hughes, finds analysis by Dennis Williams and illustrations by Carolyn Hunt.

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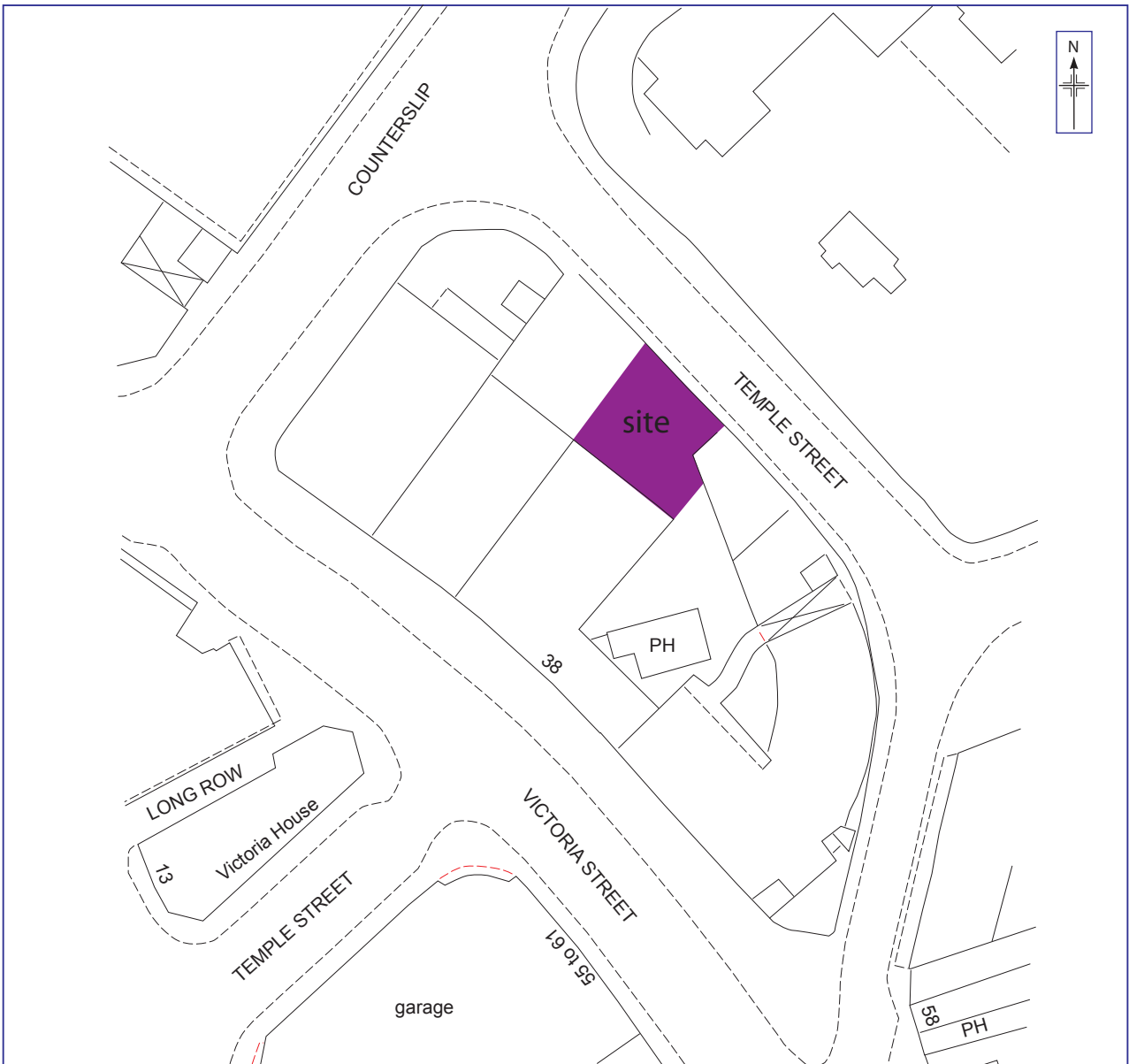
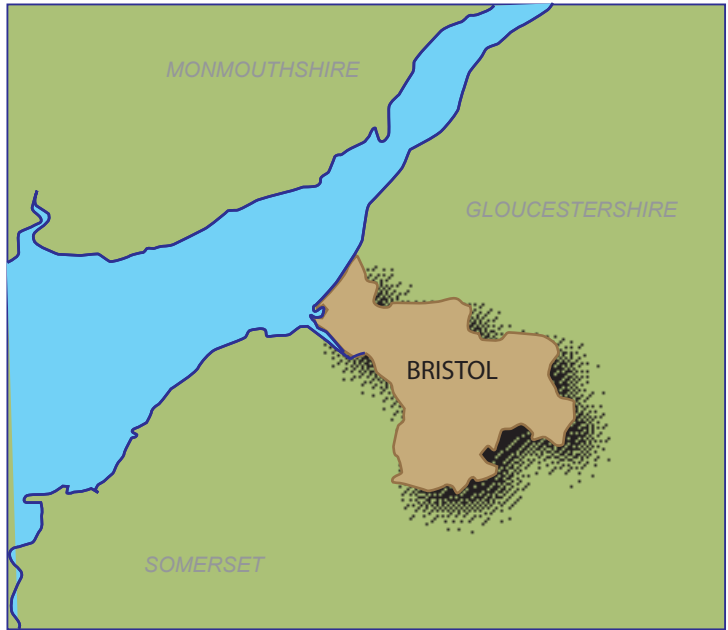
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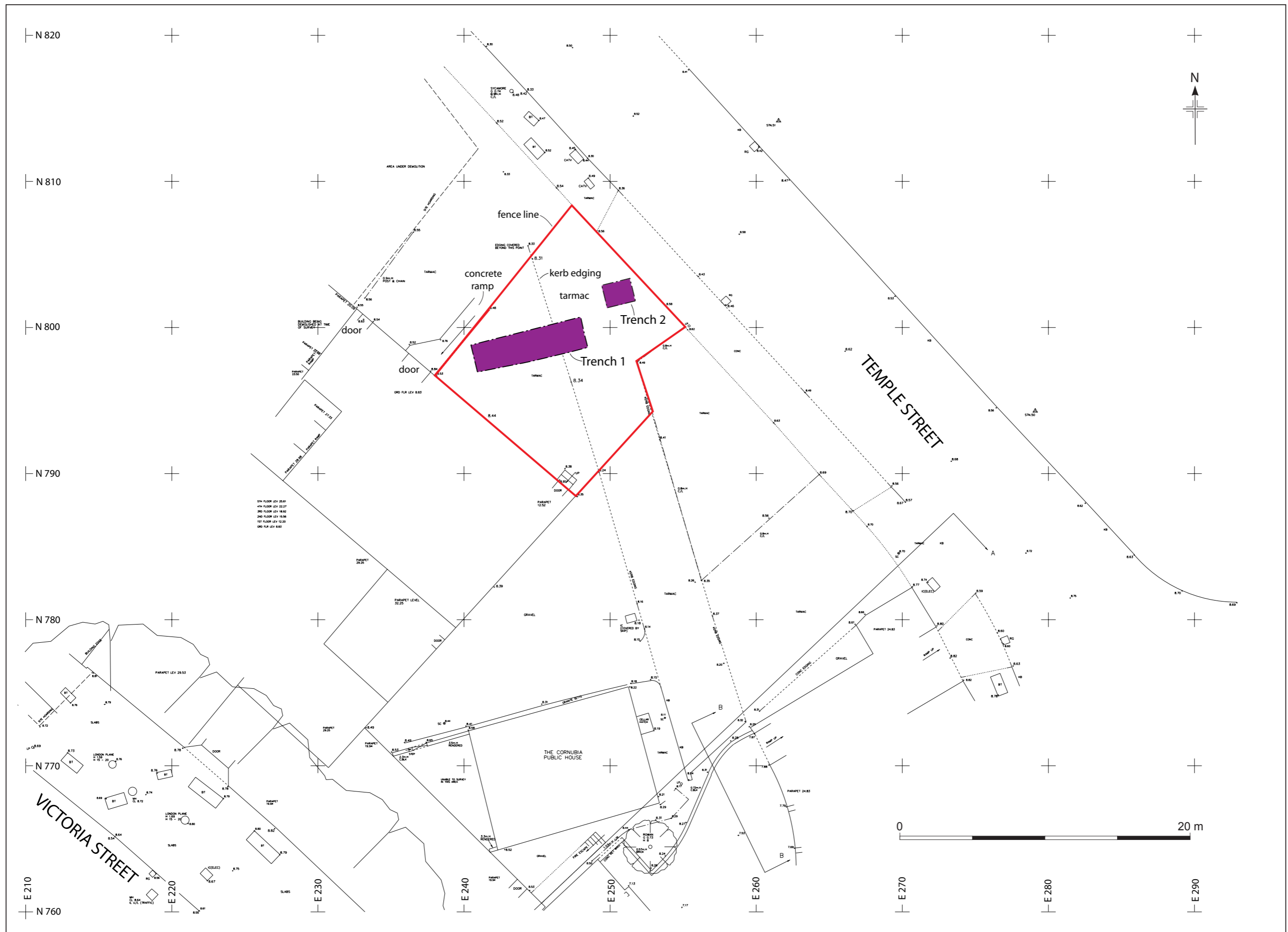
Figures



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Location of the site

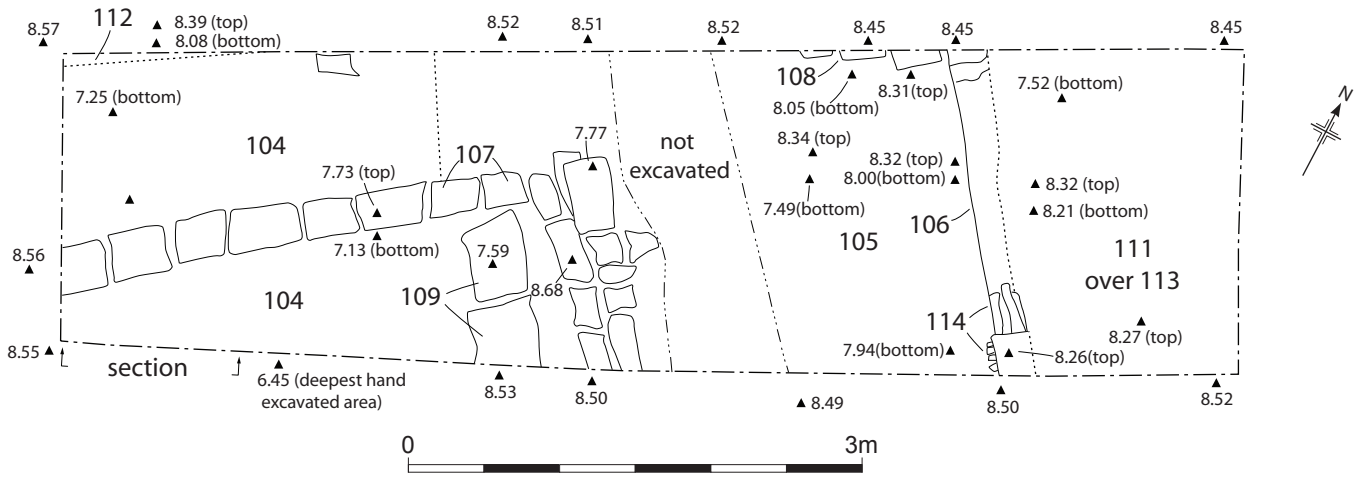
Figure 1



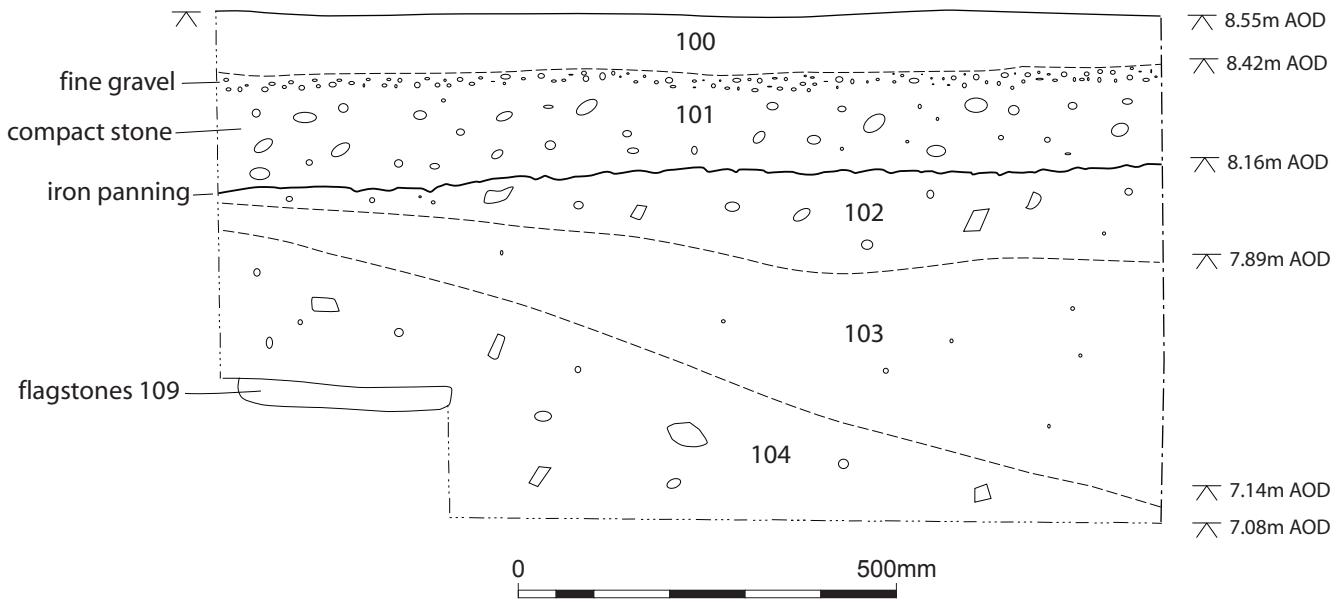
Trench location plan (based upon J.R. Tye Dwg No. 1694/1)

Figure 2

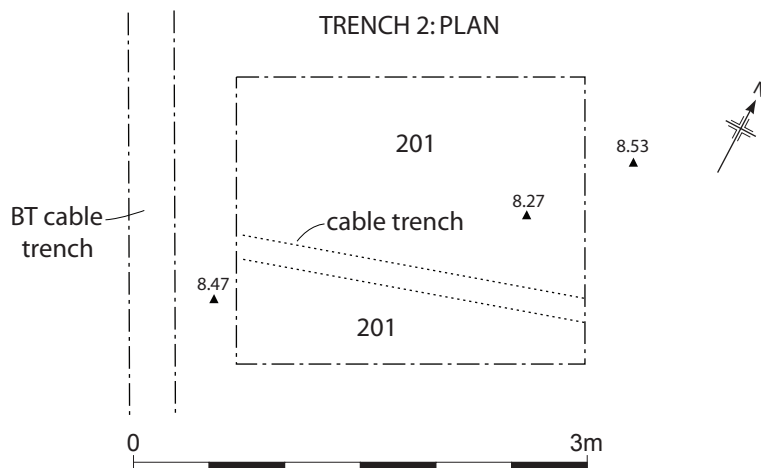
TRENCH 1: PLAN



NE TRENCH 1: NORTH-FACING SECTION SW



TRENCH 2: PLAN



Trench 1 plan and section; Trench 2 plan

Figure 3

Plates



Plate 1 Trench 1 facing west



Plate 2 The two cellar walls (context 107) facing east



Plate 3 Detail of the two cellar walls (context 107) facing northwest



Plate 4 Deposition sequence, north facing section



Plate 5 Former western perimeter of Temple Street (context 114), facing east



Plate 6 Mudstone blocks in north section baulk (context 108) and disturbed deposits, facing northwest

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 8.00m Width: 2.10m Depth: 1.98m (max)

Orientation: SW-NE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Surface	Tarmac car park surface	0.00-0.20m (max)
101	Subsurface	Stone and gravel base, make up layers of aggregate	0.13-0.48m
102	Rubble	Compact grey silty clay and rubble containing stone, brick and aggregate material (only evident in W half of trench)	0.48-0.85m (max)
103	Layer	Soft light yellow grey silty clay with occasional rubble (only evident in W half of trench)	0.78-1.36m
104	Layer/fill	Loose/soft mid grey brown silty clay with abundant rubble (only evident in W half of trench)	1.36-1.98m
105	Layer	Loose dark grey silty clay with rubble, occasional brick. Contains hydrocarbon deposits and is heavily disturbed by redundant utility cables (evident in E half of trench)	0.15-1.00m
106	Structure	Aggregate material (tarmac, concrete and tarmac) with border of metal grating (context 114), forming an earlier NW edge to Temple Street along its former course, *note the evaluation was unable to establish the SE edge of Temple St.	0.24m bgs 2.00 x 1.80 x 0.32m
107	Structure	Rubble wall of 8 courses with longitudinal alignment running SW-NE, and bonded with a right-angled turn which runs NW-SE. Probably a cellar for a 17-18c building	SW-NE, 3.40m, NW-SE, 1.50m, width 0.30m, depth, 0.80-1.40m
108	Structure	Grey blue, dressed mudstone blocks in south facing section	0.14 bgs, 0.60 x 0.18 x 0.16m (max)
109	Structure	Two flagstones within backfill (context 104). Possibly formed part of 17-18c cellar floor	0.90 bgs, 0.90 x 0.40 x 0.14m
110	Layer	Re-deposited, compact (greasy) blue grey clay, not excavated (evident in SW half of trench). Evident in the NW end of the trench	1.98m bgs, 2.40 x 2.00m
111	Surface	Concrete aggregate subsurface, over context 113	0.13m bgs, 2.10 x 1.70 x 0.11m
112	Structure	Brick and rubble wall, only evident in south facing section	0.18m bgs, L.1.00m,

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
		(width not ascertained)	D.0.30m
113	Layer	Loose dark grey clay silts cut by modern ceramic pipe running N-S, machine excavated	0.15m bgs, 2.10m x 1.60 x 0.85m
114	Structure	Border of metal grating, forming W edge of the former line of Temple Street (context 106), removed by machine excavation	2.10 x 0.12 x 0.24m

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.30m Width: 1.90m Depth: 0.30m

Orientation: SW-NE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Surface	Tarmac car park surface	0.00-0.20m (max)
201	Subsurface	Concrete aggregate subsurface, equivalent to context 111. Unable to excavate lower deposits due to cabling	0.20-0.30m

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

- 12 Context records AS1
- 4 Fieldwork progress records AS2
- 1 Photographic records AS3
- 43 Digital photographs
- 1 Levels record sheets AS19
- 2 Trench record sheets AS41
- 2 Scale drawings
- 1 Box of finds

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery
7 Great George Street
Bristol
BS1 5RR
