

Plan of the Southern Half of Site Showing Major Features

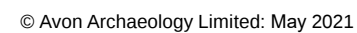
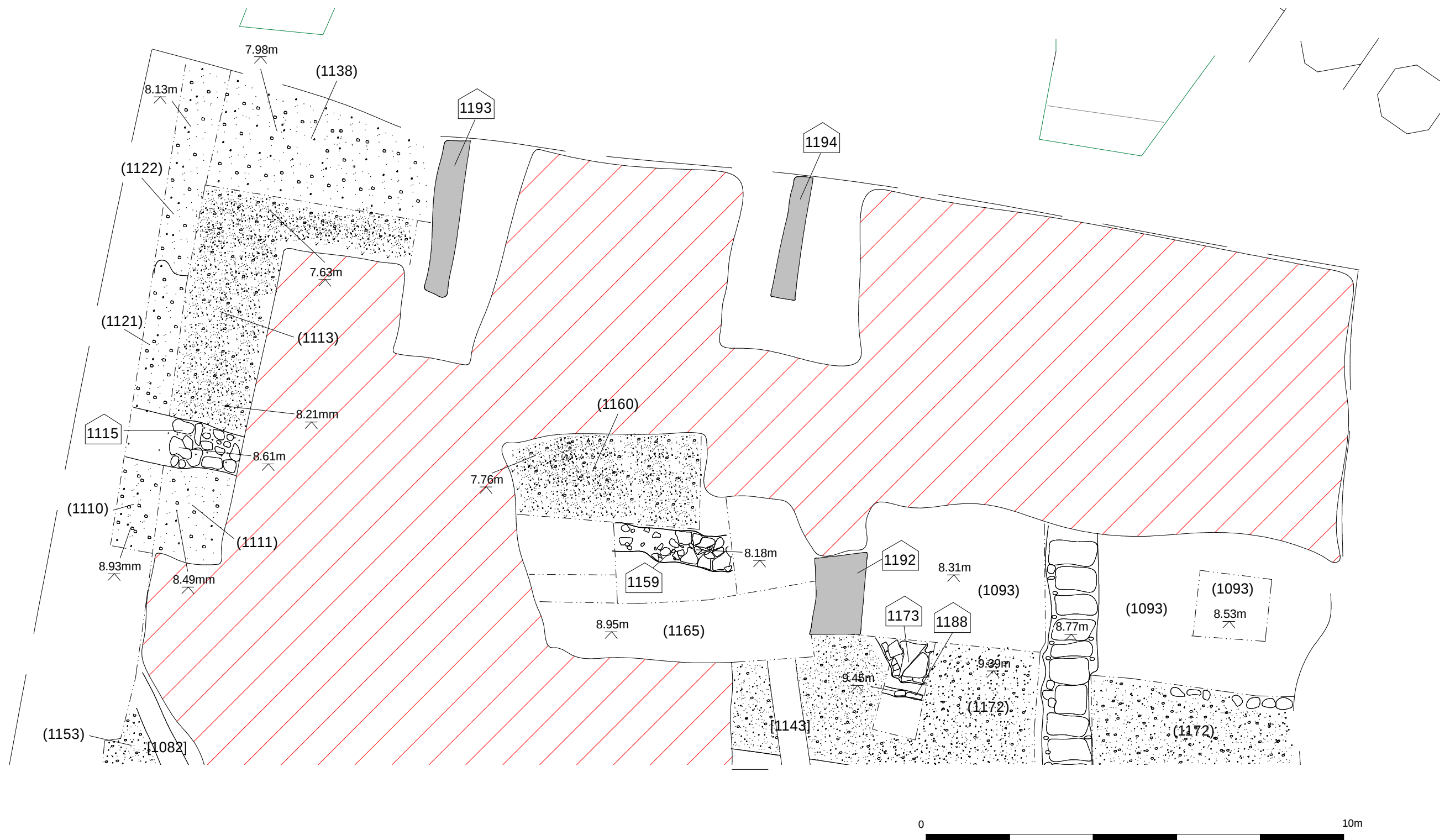


Figure 7

Plan of the Northern Half of Site Showing Major Features



Section 1

Figure 8

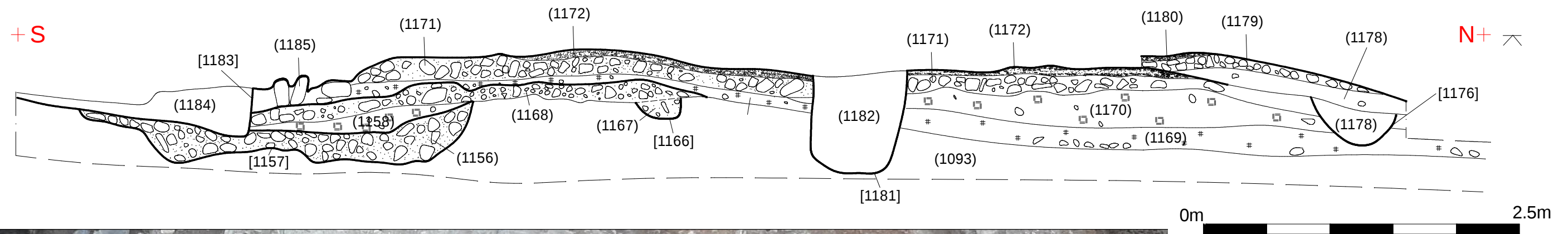


Plate 6: Section 1. East facing. 1 x 2m scale

Section 2

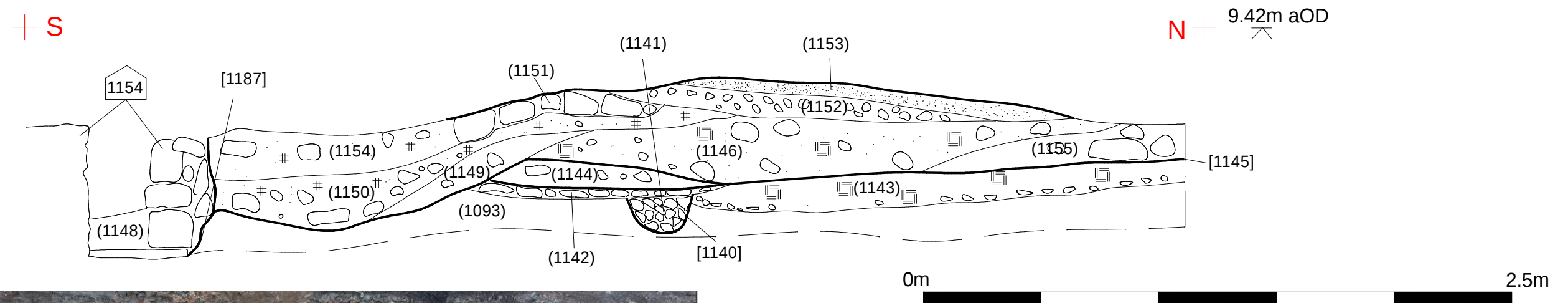


Plate 7: Section 2. East facing. 2 x 1m scales

Section 3

Figure 9

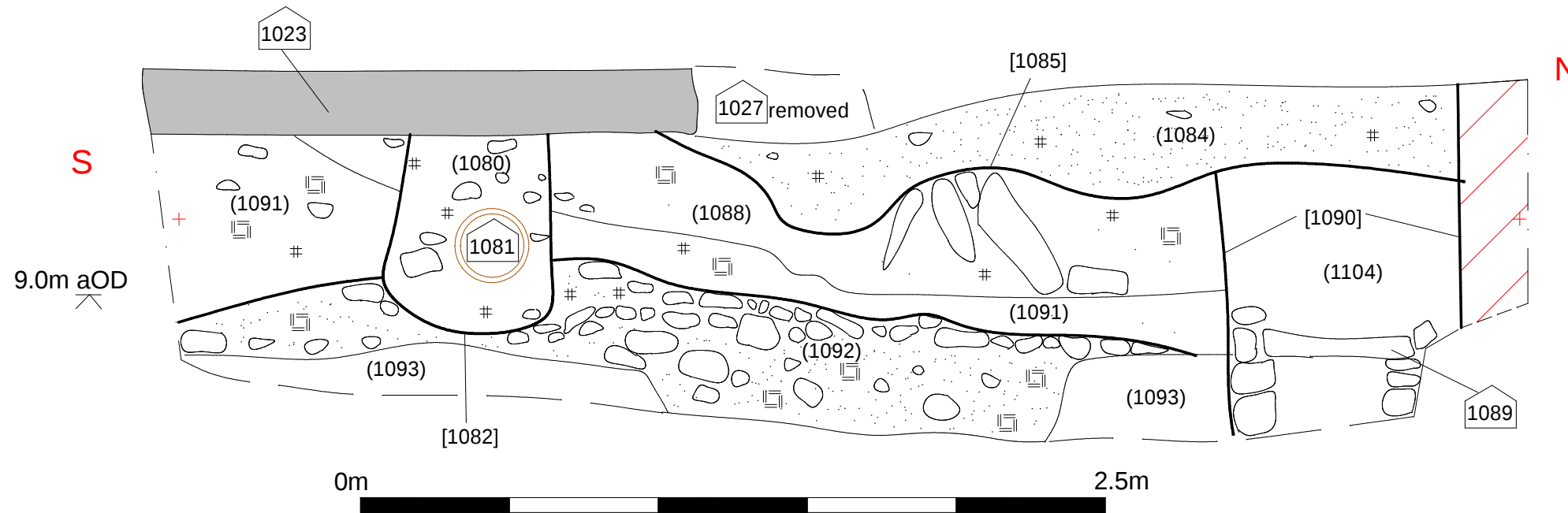


Plate 8: Section 3. East facing. 2 x 1m scales

Section 4

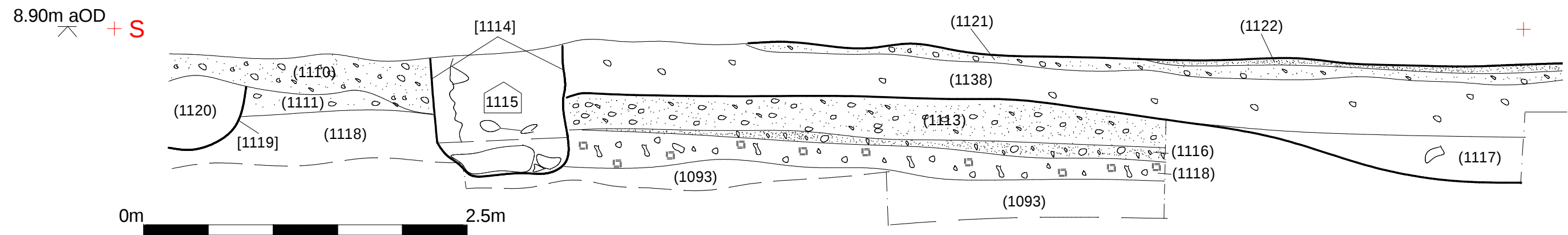


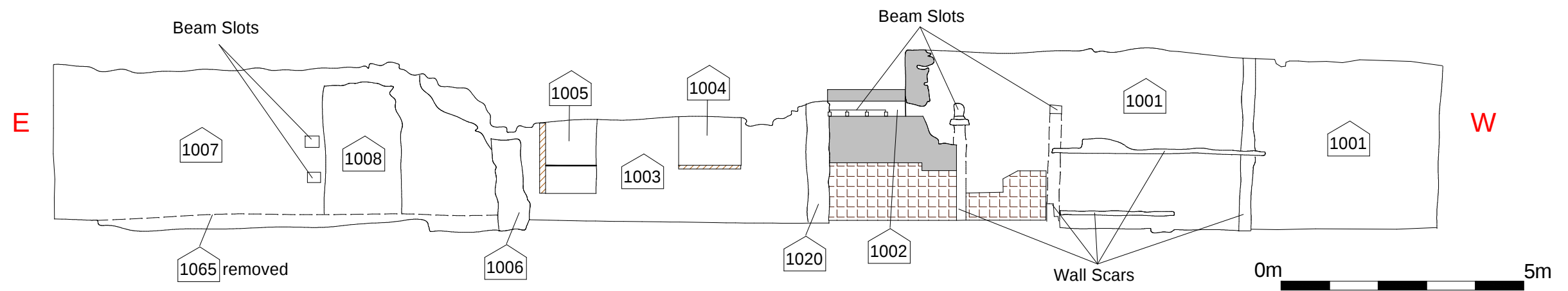
Plate 9: Looking north-west at section 4. 2 x 1m scales

Figure 10

Elevation 1



Plate 10: Composite Photograph of Elevation 1. Approximate Scale



Elevation 2

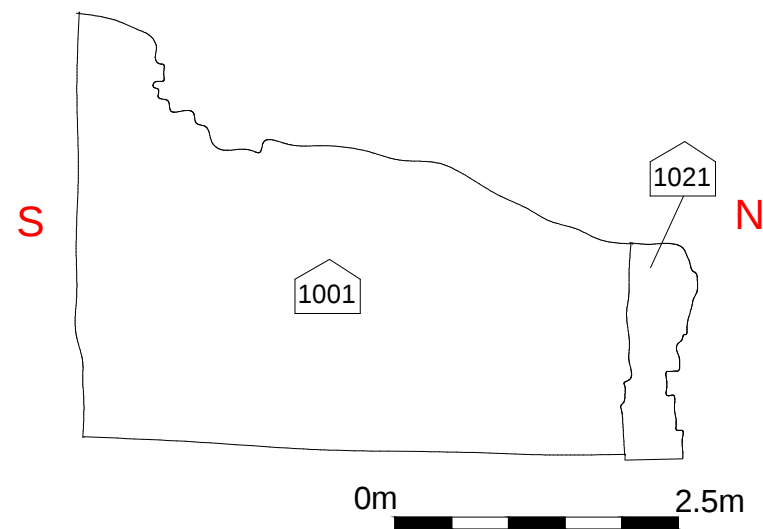


Plate 11: Elevation 2. 2 x 2m scales

Elevation 3

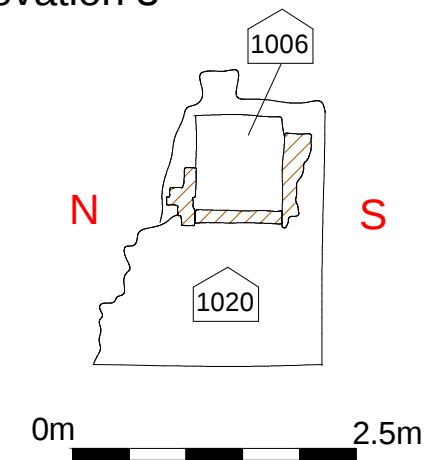


Plate 12: Elevation 3. Approximate Scale

Elevation 4

Figure 11

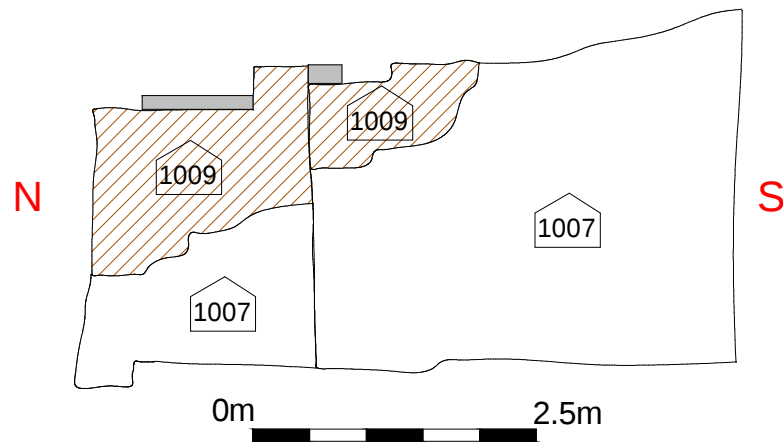


Plate 13: Elevation 4. 2 x 2m scales

Elevation 5

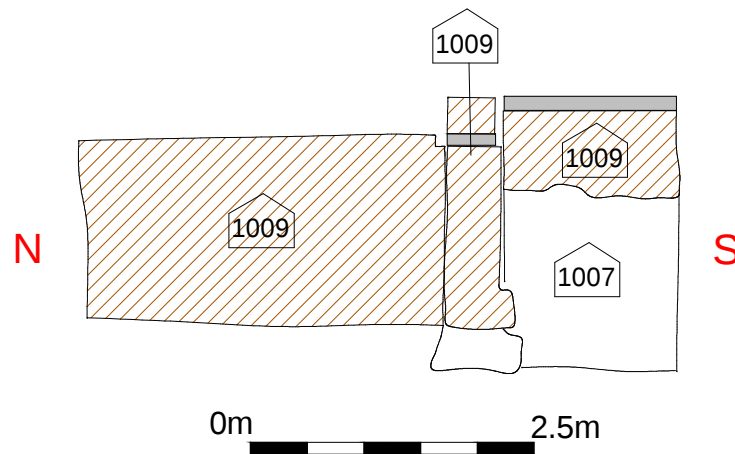
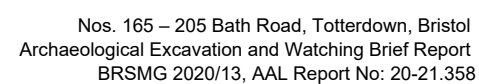
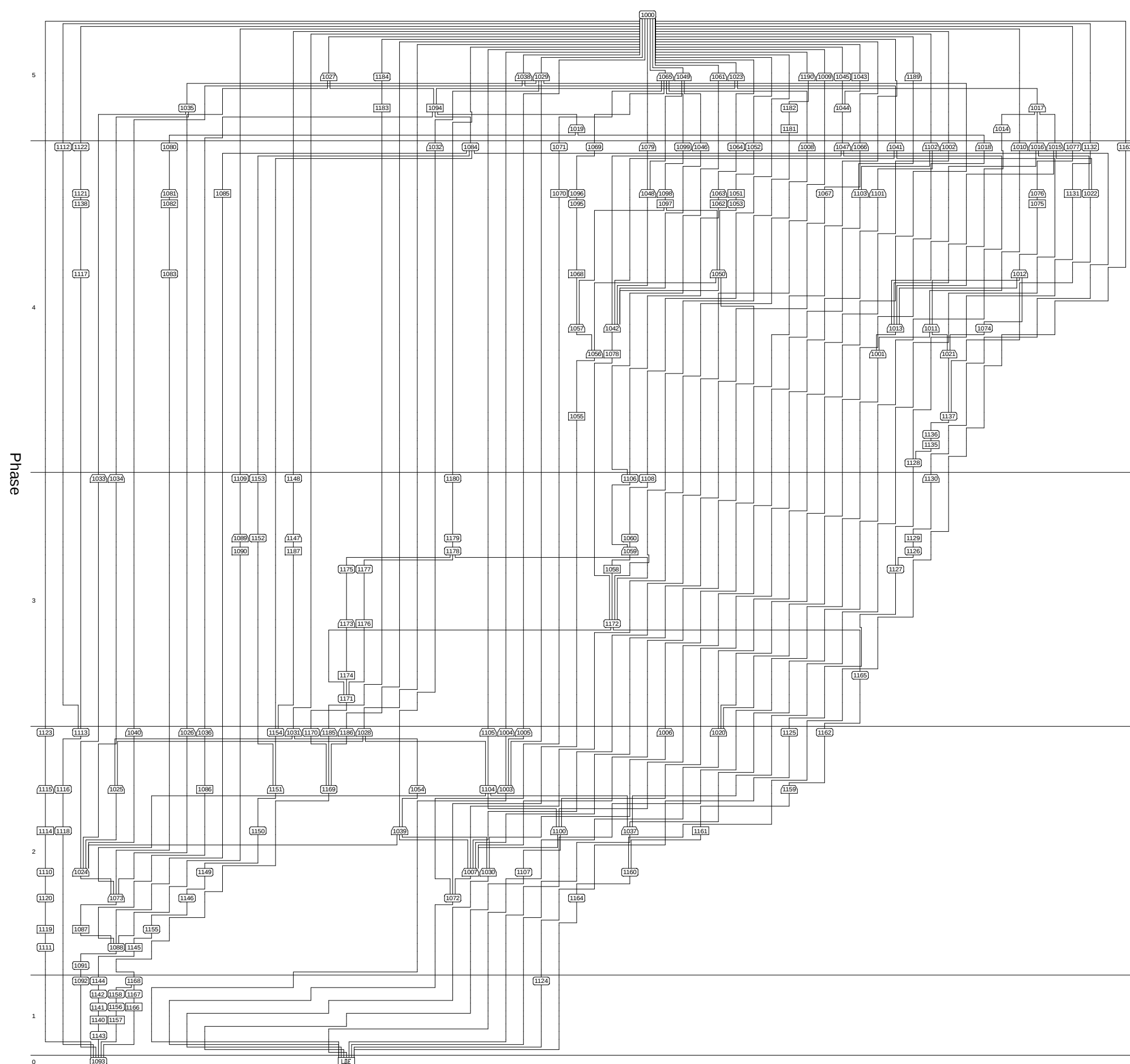


Plate 14: Elevation 5. 2 x 2m scales

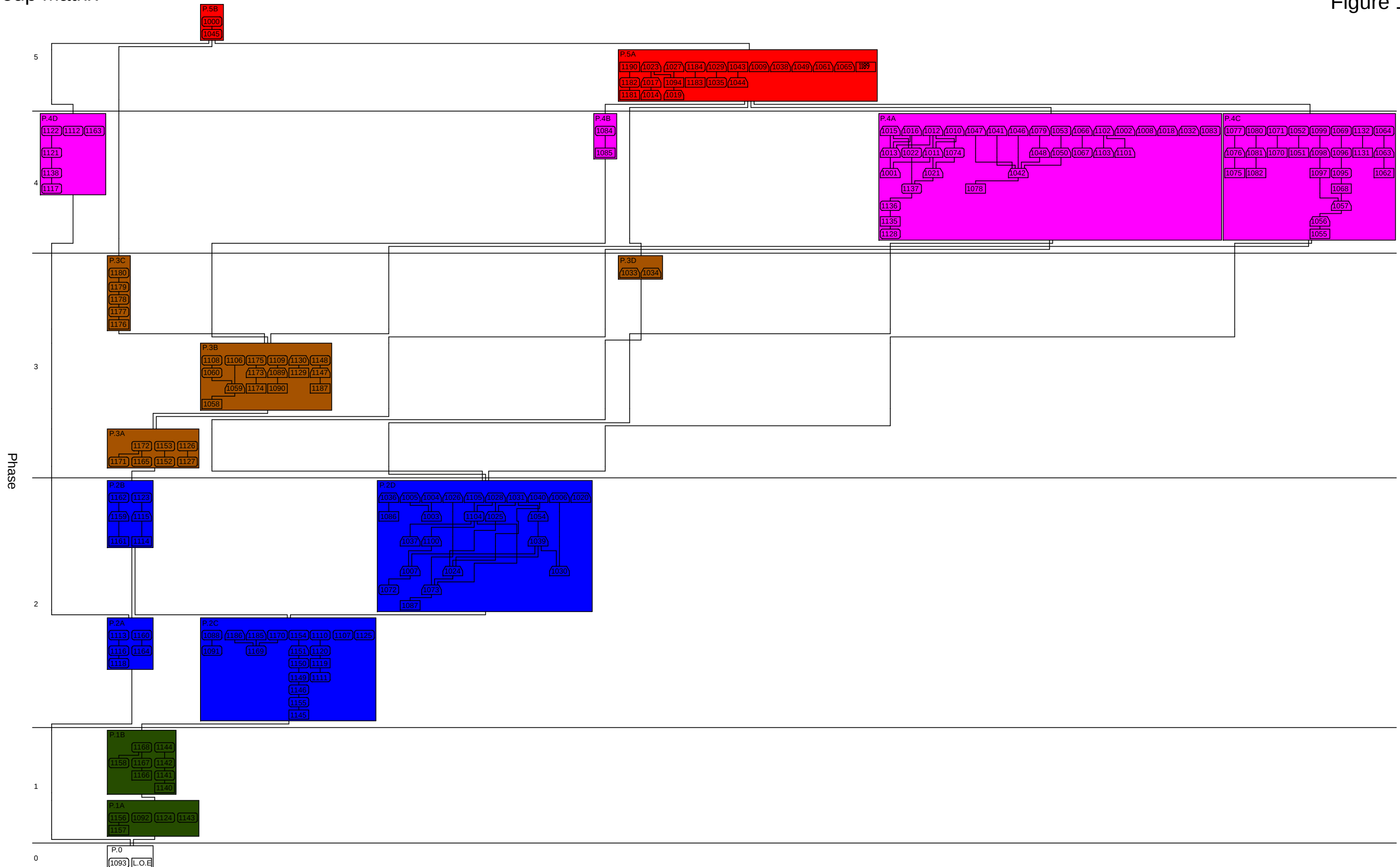


Full Site Matrix



Group Matrix

Figure 13



• □ Watching Brief



Plate 15: Fragment of ledger slab inscribed with the names Oliver John Davies and Thomas Oliver Davies, dated September 26th 1875.

In the early stages of the watching brief it became evident that much of the site outside of the excavation area had been truncated. Furthermore, the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in logistical issues for extended

monitoring. Following consultation with Peter Insole at BCC it was agreed that monitoring would be looser than normal for a watching brief.

The only archaeology of note revealed during the watching brief were two ledger slabs (**Plates 15, 16 & 17**) discovered along the northern boundary of the site which were undoubtedly associated with the period during which the site was occupied by a monumental masons in the later 19th century.



Plates 16/17: Ledger slab inscribed with the name Montague Colston Se(ilegible). Other than the month of January none of the date was legible.⁴

⁴ Found to be Montague Colston Sellin, born 1861, died January 1863 (Ancestry.co.uk; accessed 2021)

6 THE FINDS

• ☐ Pottery Assessment – Alejandra Gutiérrez

Discussion

The excavation produced a very small assemblage of 9 sherds of pottery weighing 42g, dating to the medieval and post-medieval period (Figure 1). The assemblage was studied in July 2020 following the standards recommended by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG 2016). The purpose of this assessment is to determine the size and broad character of the assemblage, produce a general quantification of ceramics per context (sherd and weight), identify diagnostic material that will help dating each context, and determine the level of analysis required for further work.

For this purposes the pottery was sorted into main fabric types using the Bristol Pottery Types (BPT) for reference (Ponsford 1988; 1998). The sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight. The resulting data are summarised in Figure 1, along with fabric dates. The pottery was recovered from just four contexts, and it was assessed without details of the site stratigraphy or the nature of the contexts or their geography within the site.

The assemblage consists or small sherds and few diagnostic sherds. Nevertheless the repertoire of forms comprises exclusively domestic forms, such as dishes, bowls and jugs.

Recommendations

All the material has been quantified and recorded for the archive. No further work is recommended. Most of the finds are stratified and should therefore be retained for potential re-examination in the future.

•□ Clay Tobacco Pipe – Sarah Newns

Discussion

A very small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe fragments was retrieved during the evaluation, comprising twenty undiagnostic fragments, weighing a total of 56g. The pipe fragments were examined, weighed and catalogued (see appendix 2a).

The assemblage comprised three bowl fragments and seventeen stem fragments. Unfortunately, all of the bowl fragments were entirely undiagnostic, and no makers' marks were visible. It is possibly noteworthy that the majority of the fragments were retrieved from Context 1124, a pre-McAdam road surface, which also contained 18th century pottery sherds. Stem fragments from this context ranged widely in bore diameter, but a significant number recorded diameters of 6/64" or over, with three of 8/64" and 9/64". Bore diameter measurement has been considered to be a possible dating technique, with the diameters decreasing with the passage of time (Lewcun 2007, 673). Bore diameters of the sizes recorded at Bath Road would normally be assigned an early 17th century date, i.e. dating from the beginnings of the pipe-manufacturing industry, but Lewcun has pointed out that, in Somerset, very large boring wires were used up until about 1700 (ibid.). This begs the question of the provenance of the fragments, which has to remain unresolved, as both Bristol and Bath had flourishing pipe production industries from the early to mid-17th century onwards (Lewcun 2017, 50; Higgins 2017, 194), and the location and nature of the site, being a turnpike house on the Bath Rd, would necessarily imply the presence of travellers from either of these two major local production centres. Significantly, no 19th century pipes or kiln waste, associated with the Ring family's pipe kilns, as was recorded at nos. 131 and 135, Bath Rd (BSMR 20288) was retrieved during the present project.

Recommendations

All the material has been quantified and recorded for the archive. No further work is recommended.

• □ **Metal Objects – Joss Davis**

Discussion

A very small assemblage of metal finds was recovered during the project, from three contexts.

The complete horseshoe from context 1092 appears to be a 'tongue' horseshoe (1680-1820), of a size consistent with those for draught horses (Sparkes, 1976, 20). The possible lack of a fuller (a groove through which nail holes are punched) suggests it may be an earlier example. The possible partial horseshoe from the same context is heavily corroded but has what appears to be a broken nail in situ, with a second nail hole nearby. Not enough remains to identify its type. Two heavily concreted fragments appear to form a near-complete shoe; however typological identification was not possible.

The horseshoe from context 1124 is very similar in shape to that of Clark's Type 4 (as described and depicted by Webley, 2020), dating from the 14th to 16th centuries (ibid.), possibly into the 17th century (Sparkes, 1976, 14). It shows the distinctively angular inner profile at the toe end (Webley 2020); although the point is not so marked as in some examples, suggesting it may be from the later end of the period (Sparkes, 1976, 14). While slightly larger than the characteristic measurements, its size and weight are closest to those of a saddle shoe (ibid., 5).

The horseshoe from context 1143 is also similar in shape to Clark's Type 4 (Webley, 2020). It shows the same angular inner profile at the toe end, though narrower than the above, and has a possible single calkin. A broken nail is in situ, though no nail holes are visible on the branches due to concretions. The toe is free of concretion, and has no nail holes, suggesting it dates to no later than the 17th century (ibid.). The shoe is of a similar size to the horseshoes described above, but is considerably heavier (although also more heavily concreted). The weight, though exaggerated due to the concretions, is suggestive of a shoe for a draught animal (Sparkes, 1976, 13).

Six heavily corroded nails and nail fragments were also recovered.

Recommendations

All the material has been quantified and recorded for the archive. No further work is recommended.



Figure 14/Plate 18:
'Tongue' horseshoe
from context 1092.

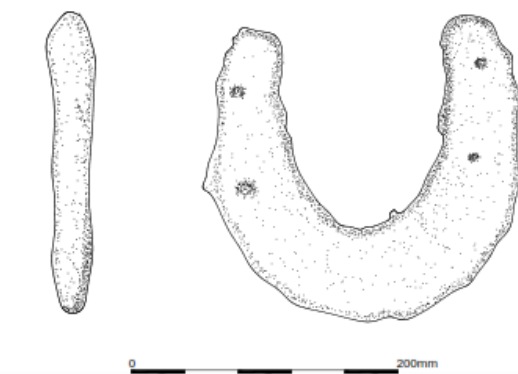


Figure 15/Plate
19: Clark 'Type 4'
horseshoe from
context 1124.



Figure 16/Plate
20: Clark 'Type
4' horseshoe
from context
1142.

•□ Technological residue – Sarah Newns

Discussion

The assemblage of technological residue weighed a total of 666.5g., and was retrieved exclusively from Contexts 1092 and 1124, pre-McAdam road surfaces. Similar amounts of both iron slag and glass production waste were retrieved



Plate 21: Glass slag from context 1092.

during the preceding evaluation (Jackson 2007, 15), and their presence is not surprising, as industrial waste was (and still is) commonly used as road make-up or “metalling” material. As for the provenance of the material, it is probable that the waste would have derived from industrial activity in the Bristol area, which comprised both metalworking and glassworking, from at least the 18th century onwards (<http://humanities.uwe.ac.uk>). Cream-blue glass

waste of the type retrieved during the evaluation has also been recovered from other sites in central Bristol including Bedminster Glue Factory and Lime Kiln Lane (Blakelock 2007, 7).

Recommendations

All the material has been quantified and recorded for the archive. No further work is recommended.

•□ Glass – Joss Davis

Two very small fragments of glass were recovered from context 1124, each weighing less than a gram. One fragment has very little surface remaining and its form and function is consequently unidentifiable; the other appears to be a fragment of fine, pale green, vessel glass.

Recommendations

All the material has been quantified and recorded for the archive. No further work is recommended.

• **Animal bone – Joss Davis**

A very small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the excavation, comprising 8 items, weighing a total of 153g and consisting of a fragment of horse mandible from context 1092, while from context 1124 contained a sheep or goat radius, two fragments of radius and ulna from a large mammal, either cow or horse, and four small unidentifiable long bone fragments. The assemblage, consisting of the bones of domestic animals, is fairly typical of the type of mixed waste commonly deposited on urban sites during the medieval and post-medieval periods

Recommendations

All the material has been quantified and recorded for the archive. The assemblage is too small to draw any meaningful conclusions from, therefore no further work is recommended.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

•□ Phase 1

The earliest archaeology identified during the excavation was a possible buried soil (context 1143), which contained sherds of pottery dating to between 13th and 15th century. The relationship between this deposit and the stone spreads of Group 1A is unclear, although typological assessment of pottery and horseshoes recovered from form deposits 1092 and 1124 suggests a likely usage date of between the 17th and early 18th centuries, although it may have potentially have origins earlier than this. These spreads almost certainly derive from dumps of material to create an east to west aligned road surface running parallel with the southern bank of the River Avon. The road has relatively deep foundations (approximately 0.35m – 0.4m thick) which have either been deposited into an irregular linear cut or compressed into the underlying natural clay (context 1093). There does not appear to have been any formal sorting of the stone in the construction of the road, and the surface as exposed was uneven, although it is unclear if the upper layers have been truncated. The presence of glass and iron slag within the road makeup is unsurprising as these sorts of materials were frequently used in road construction during the post-medieval period. The deeper section of road on its northern side, seen on section 3, may reflect the earliest iteration of this road which was widened to the south at a later date.

Group 1A was overlain by another series of stone spreads comprising the deposits of Group 1B. Like group 1A these deposits form an east to west aligned road surface. No dating evidence from this road was found during the excavation; however, its stratigraphic position suggests a range of between 16th and the early 18th century. The most complete section through this road group was excavated to the east of site. The road surface was composed of unsorted stones, of a maximum of 16mm, with an uneven surface and a width of approximately 3.6m. The northern edge of the road suggests it was cambered, although the southern side is approximately 0.2m lower than that on the north, possibly due to compression into the Group 1A surface below. Below the road surface, on the

northern edge, a linear cut was recorded along the same alignment as the road (contexts 1140 & 1166). This feature was filled with stone (contexts 1141 & 1167) and possibly represents a form of land drain for the associated road surface.



Figure 17: Plan of the site showing Phase 1 archaeology and the projected course of the road.

•□ Phase 2

This phase relates to activity following the establishment of the Bristol Turnpike Trust in 1727. Group 2C relates to deposits associated with the upgrading of the road, which by this period has been designated a turnpike. The most prominent feature of this new road surface, compared to its earlier iterations, is a substantial increase in the width of the road. The entire width of the road during this phase was approximately 7.7m, leaving ample room for two carriages to pass⁵, compared to the 3.6m width of the last Phase 1 road. At the lowest level of this group a number of clay and stone dump deposits were recorded (contexts 1146, 1149, 1150, 1154, 1155, 1169, 1170, 1185), which were probably used to level the site prior to the laying of the actual road surface above. Much of the road surface was truncated (see Phase 3 discussion below), although remains of granite kerbs and cobbles were recorded on the northern and southern edges. Due to truncation, it is unclear if cobbles were placed across the full width of the road, or only at the edges. If the entire road was cobbled it seems probable that this was only done on the area around the turnpike house (see Group 2D below).

As discussed above, following the establishment of the Bristol Turnpike Trust a number of turnpike houses were constructed, one of which sat on the development site. As a number of structures were recorded to the south of the site, identifying which of these belong to the 18th century turnpike house proved problematic. Group 2D represents the most likely candidates for the turnpike house, based on the stratigraphic position of the walls and comparisons with cartographic evidence. The core of the structure appears to be a squat L-shaped building defined by walls 1004, 1020, 1073, 1026, 1037, 1024 and 1030. As previously stated, there was a lot of discontent over the turnpikes during the 1720s and 1730s, which resulted in damage to the turnpike gates and houses. No direct evidence of this was recorded during the excavation. Potential modifications to the building were observed however, as it is possible that wall 1024 originally formed the rear wall of the turnpike house, which was later extended southwards, with wall 1004

⁵ As an example the state coach of George III constructed in 1761 measured 8ft (2.44m) wide (Tyrwhitt-Drake, 1952, 170)

becoming the new rear wall. Wall 1026 forms the facade of the building which would have opened out directly onto the turnpike. A number of internal partitions (contexts 1025 & 1054) and pennant slab floors (contexts 1005, 1028, 1031, 1039 & 1040) within this building were also placed within this phase. To the east of this core structure, the continuation of wall 1007 and remains of wall 1042 possibly form part of a yard or stabling space attached to the turnpike cottage as illustrated on Townsend's 1834 plan (BRO AC/PL 65). Remains of the gate were possibly also identified in the form of a pennant stone wall (context 1036) extending off the north-west corner of the turnpike house.

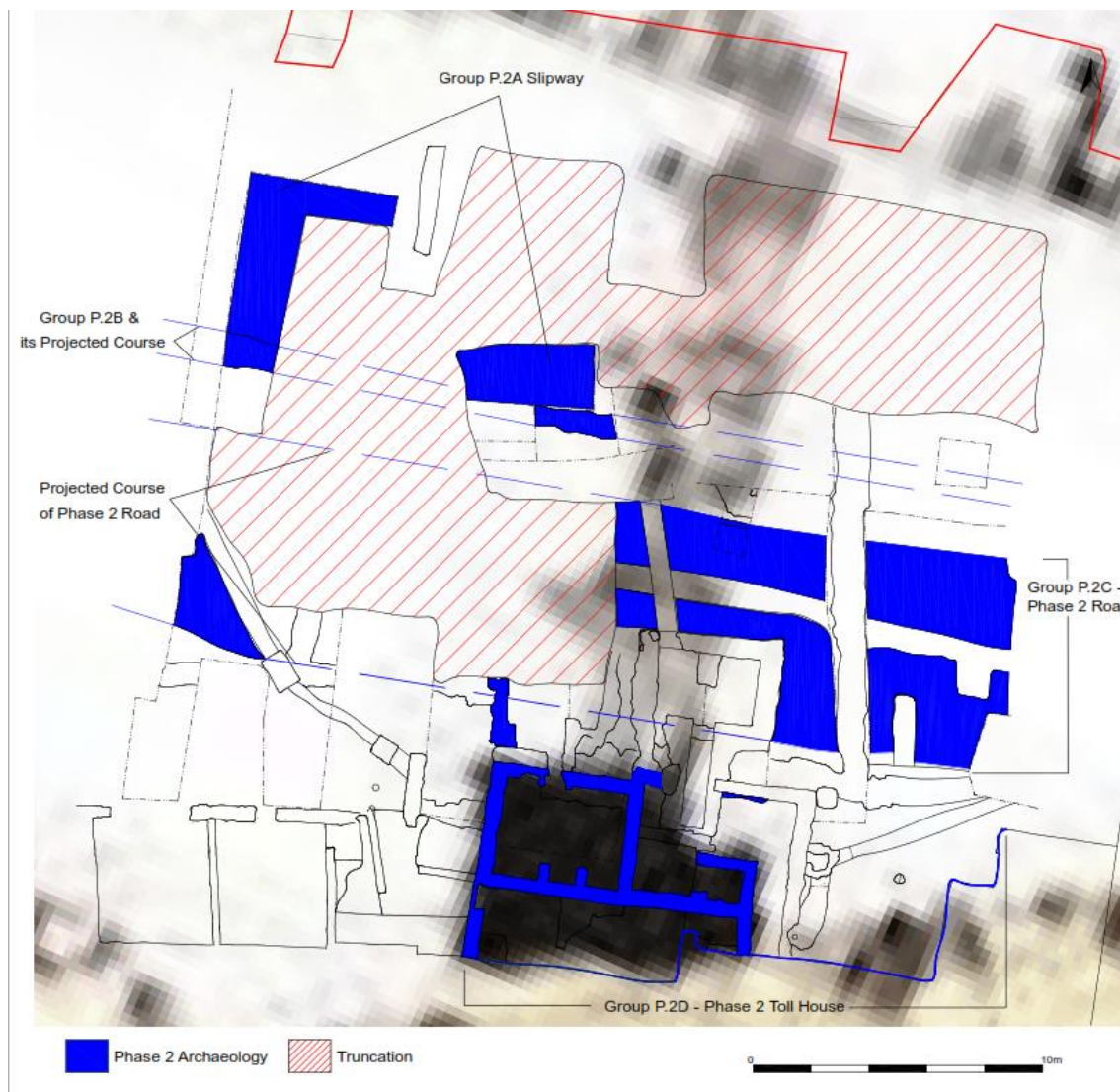


Figure 18: Plan of the site showing Phase 1 archaeology overlain onto a late 18th century map of Bedminster Parish (BRO AC/PL 92)

To the north of the site, the contexts of Group P.2A forms a surface which contained ceramics of a firmly 18th century date. The top of the surfaces sat at approximately 8.4m aOD in the south and sloped downwards to 7.75m aOD towards the River Avon in the north of the site, suggesting they form part of a slipway or landing stage for boats. Prior to the construction of Totterdown Bridge in 1888, a ferry operated out of the area to the north of the turnpike house, and it is therefore reasonable to assume that this surface once formed part of the landing stage for the ferry. Rowbotham's painting (**Figure 4**) of the turnpike shows in some detail this landing stage, sloping down from the turnpike, and separated from it by a wall. This wall was likely represented in the archaeology as contexts 1115 & 1159 (Group 2B) recorded between the turnpike road (Group 2C) and the landing stage (Group 2B).

•□ Phase 3

This phase consists of features and deposits dating to c.1816. Principal amongst these are a sequence of deposits interpreted as a McAdam road surface (Group 2A). The base layer of the McAdam road (contexts 1152 & 1171) sat directly above Phase 2 road Group 2C and was composed of angular fragments of stone, with a maximum size of 60mm. The base layer was overlain by a deposit of smaller angular stones (contexts 1153 & 1172), with a maximum size of 20mm. This sequence corresponds well with the documented methods of McAdam, whereby the lower course of road should measure approximately 200mm thick and consist of stones with a maximum diameter of 75mm and the upper approximately 50mm thick with stones no larger than 20mm (Lay, 1992, 77). These deposits formed a camber on the road sloping from approximately 9.5m aOD in the road centre to 9.3m aOD on its northern and southern edges, a drop of 200mm, which is again consistent with McAdams method to lay a road 'with a gentle curve in its cross section, just sufficient to permit the water to pass from the centre towards the sides' (McAdam, 1824, 190). The width of the first McAdam road appears to be broadly the same as the Phase 2 turnpike (Group 2C), approximately 7.8m, and,

as discussed above, it appears that much of the central section of this earlier road surface was truncated. Buchanan suggests that the earlier roads could be 'stripped off, reworked, and reused' (2004) in the new McAdam surface and McAdam himself recommends 'loosening the surface [of the old road] with a pickaxe...so as to allow new materials to unite with the old' (McAdam, 1824, 113). A single wheel rut was also recorded in the upper surface of deposit (1172).

Drainage of the McAdam road also appears to have been a priority, demonstrated in the archaeology by a series of pennant sandstone culverts (Group 3B). Although large parts of this drainage system were truncated, enough remained to provide a basic layout. To the south of the road a curvilinear trunk drain running parallel with the road was recorded, which connected with north – south aligned culverts spanning the width of the road and presumably drained into the river Avon. The width between these north-south culverts was approximately 18.2m and probably continued at similar intervals off site to the east and west. To the north of the road, a small section of culvert which ran east to west before turning to northwards, presumably again draining into the river, was also recorded.

The northern culvert appears to have been truncated (context [1176]) at about the same time as a resurfacing and widening of the first McAdam road occurred (Group 3C). Overlying the robbed culvert was a levelling deposit (context 1178), which was overlain by a dump of compacted angular stone (context 1179) with a maximum size of 70mm, which was sealed by the road surface (context 1180) composed of a dump of angular stone with a maximum size of 20mm. The widening appears to have added a further 1.4m to the road width (total of 9.1m). Although no finds were recovered from deposits or features associated with this widening and resurfacing, the construction methods are almost exactly the same as those recorded in the first McAdam surface (Group 3A).

The final group of this Phase, Group 3D, reflects minor changes to the turnpike house which appear to be largely limited to minor changes to the internal layout.



Figure 19: Plan of the site showing Phase 3, and Phase 2 features that remained extant into Phase 3. Overlain onto Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 Plan of the City of Bristol and its Suburbs.

• □ Phase 4

Phase 4 consists of features, deposits and structures post-dating the movement of the Bath Road, to its present course, in 1834. To the south of the site the former turnpike house is extended to form a group of industrial buildings (Group 4A). To the west of the former turnpike house, pennant stone walls (contexts 1001, 1013, 1021, 1022) enclose three internal spaces separated by brick partition walls (contexts 1011, 1013, 1016, 1018). Pennant slab and cobble surfaces (contexts

1010, 1012, 1015) were recorded within these rooms and a large entrance, 2.8m wide, was observed on the room to the west of the range both of which suggest a purely commercial/industrial function for the structures. Historic mapping indicates that this range of buildings were constructed following the construction of Totterdown Bridge in 1888.

To the north of the former turnpike house, and truncating part of the Phase 2 and 3 Bath Road, a T-shaped pennant stone basement structure was recorded (contexts 1042, 1048, 1079, 1101, 1102, 1103) which is annotated on the 1883 ordnance survey as a weighing machine ('W.M').

Wall 1050, an extension into the former yard of the turnpike house to the south-east of site, had a pennant drystone well, constructed into its eastern side (context 1056, Group 4C) which had two linear cuts extending from it to the south and north-east (contexts 1097 and 1095 respectively). The southern linear contained a broken lead pipe, which emerged from the cut at the junction between walls 1050 and 1007, and undoubtedly formerly linked to a pump. This area is shown as a side yard with a pump on the 1883 OS map. Drains 1082 and 1062 were also attributed to this Phase.

To the north of the western range of structures a thick dump of compact angular stone and crushed CBM (context 1084) sat within a large irregular cut (context [1085]) and probably represents an external yard surface (Group 4C).

The Phase 2 landing stage (Group P2A) was also resurfaced during this period (Group 4D), which involved a substantial dump of sandy clay deposits, 0.75m thick, (contexts 1117 & 1138) which was in-turn overlain by compact angular stone deposits (contexts 1121 & 1122), which formed a rough surface measuring a total of 0.15m thick.

While little is known about the type of commercial or industrial occurring on the site during the 19th century, by at least the early 1920s Messrs. T.R Brown and Sons, lightermen, were operating a boat repair yard out of the site. The archaeology revealed suggests similar riverine activities were taking place prior to

this, possibly involving the loading and unloading of goods from river barges to carts on the Bath Road, which likely required a weighing machine. A 1960s view of the site from Albert Road (Longman, 2017) shows the various boat yard structures discussed above, and clearly illustrates the informal way the site developed through the last half of the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries.

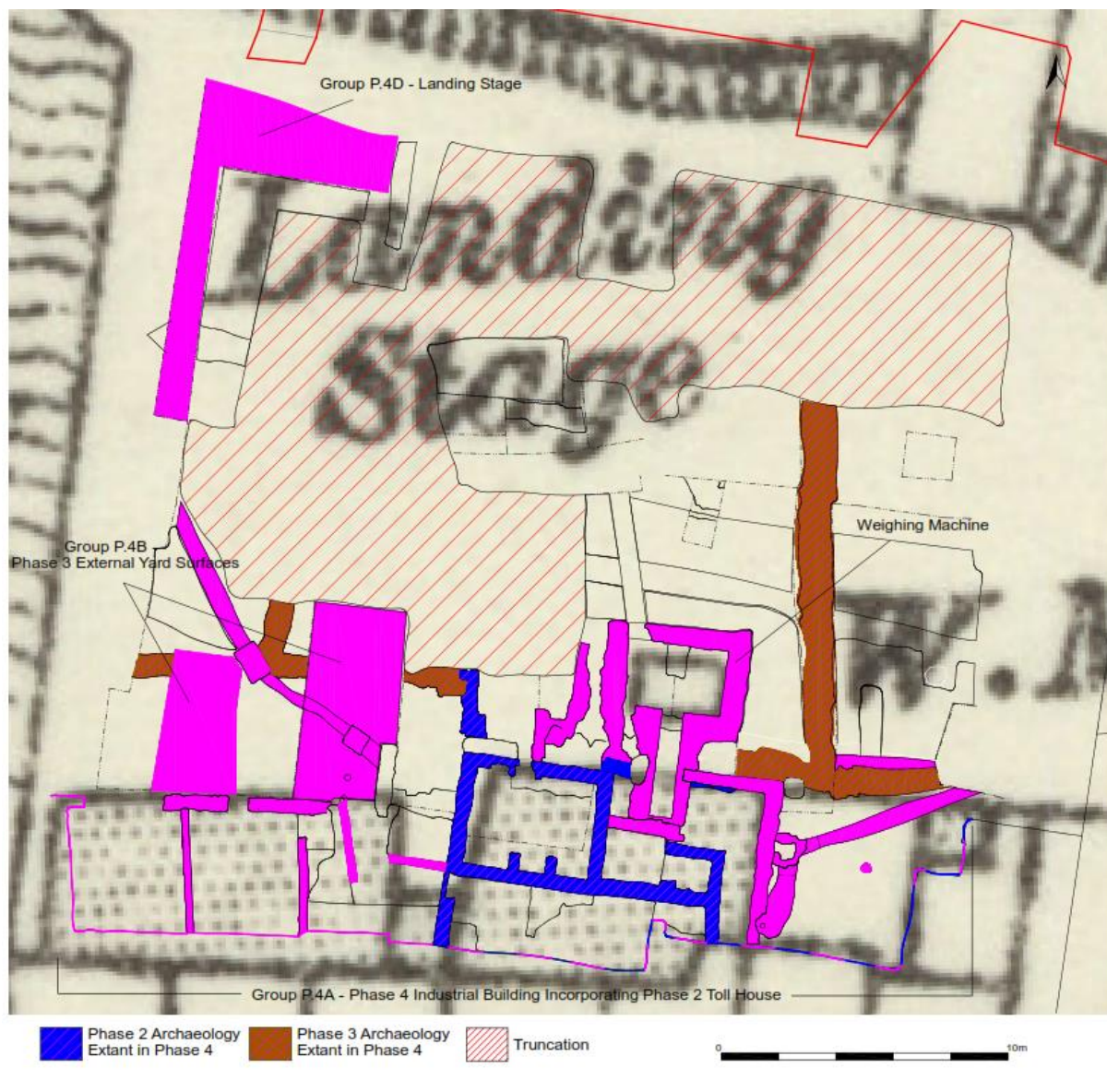


Figure 20: Plan of the site showing Phase 4 archaeology and features from Phases 2 and 3 which remained extant into Phase 4, overlain onto the Ordnance Survey 1913

•□ Phase 5

By about 1970, the terraced row to the rear of site had been demolished leaving the current brick surfaced sloped bank between the south of the site and Bath Road. The former Esso garage was constructed in the 1960s and the boat-yard appears to have operated until the early 1970s. Group 5A consists of concrete bases and truncations associated with the changes to the site during the 1960s and 1970s. Group 5B contains modern deposits and truncations. The large truncation to the north of the site probably relates to the removal of the crane bases shown on 1960s OS mapping and the 1960s photograph discussed above.

•□ Conclusions

The excavations at Nos 165 - 205 Bath Road have revealed a complex archaeology and history. Although medieval pottery was recovered from buried soil (context 1143), no associated features were observed, suggesting that the site was undeveloped throughout this period. The earliest structural remains relate to the post-medieval road surface constructed from compacted stone fragments (Group P.1A). Following the establishment of the Bristol Turnpike Trust in 1727, the site was developed further, including the upgrading of the road surface and the construction of a toll house. Furthermore, during this period facilities for a ferry crossing, observed as compact slipway surface (Group P.2A) to the north-west of the site, appears to have been developed. It is unclear from the archaeology if this ferry crossing was extant prior to the 18th century. In the early 19th century the road was 'McAdamised' and further changes and repairs were made to the toll house. Following the relocation of the road to its current position in 1834, the site was used for industrial purposes, primarily the maintenance and repair of lighter barges. It continued to be used for this purpose until the later 20th century and the construction of a petrol garage.

In many ways the archaeology recorded on the site, which is overwhelmingly post-medieval, is unsurprising given its location. It has shown the development of road building technology from essentially medieval methods, utilising nothing more



than thick stone dumps, to the more sophisticated formally laid roads of the 18th century, through to the birth of the modern McAdam system. The excavation has also revealed the interconnected transport infrastructure of the developing city, where formerly boats and ferries played a far larger part than they do today.

8 PROJECT ARCHIVE

The project archive (documentary and digital only) will be deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under the museum accession number BRSMG 2020/16 to Historic England, CIfA and local guidelines. A digital copy will be uploaded on to OASIS for inclusion in the HER under an assigned number (pending).

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Appendix 1– Table of Contexts

Context Number	Type	Description	Dimensions as recorded
1000	Deposit	Modern overburden	
1001	Structure	Pennant stone standing wall, SW corner of site	H=3.6
1002	Structure	Standing brick wall, infill between walls 1001 and 1020	H=2.4m
1003	Structure	Pennant stone standing wall, S of site	H=2.1m
1004	Structure	Concrete blocking of window opening in wall 1003	H=1.0m, W=1.3m
1005	Structure	Brick blocking of opening in wall 1003	H=1.3m, W=1.04m
1006	Structure	Concrete blocking of opening in wall 1030	H=0.85m, W=0.75m
1007	Structure	Pennant stone standing wall, SE of site	H=3.2m
1008	Structure	Pennant stone blocking of opening in wall 1007	H=2.9m
1009	Structure	Modern brick standing wall, SE of site	H=2.3m
1010	Structure	Cobble floor surface, SW corner of site	L=4.7m, W=3.88m, T=0.2m
1011	Structure	Brick wall extending N. off wall 1001, between surfaces 1010 and 1012	L=4.36, W=0.27, H=0.07m
1012	Structure	Cobble floor surface, between walls 1011 and 1013, SW of site	L=4.32m, W=3.78m, T=0.2m
1013	Structure	Brick wall to east of surface 1012, SW of site	L=3.46m, W=0.3m, T=0.07m
1014	Structure	Brick wall and concrete surface forming modern WC, S of site	L=4.5m, W=1.24m
1015	Structure	Cobble floor surface to the NE of wall 1013	L=1.25m, W=1.18m, T=0.2m
1016	Structure	Brick wall to the N of structure 1014	L=2.84m, W=0.25m, H=0.07m
1017	Structure	Concrete floor surface to the N of structure 1014	L=3.60m, W=4.64m, T=0.15m
1018	Structure	Brick wall to NE corner of concrete surface 1017	L=1.97m, W=0.27m, H=0.07m
1019	Structure	Sloped concrete surface in NE corner of surface 1017	L=2.19m, W=1.64m, T=0.15m
1020	Structure	Pennant stone wall stub projecting N off junction between walls 1002 and 1003	L=2.5m, W=0.5m, H=1.98m
1021	Structure	E-W aligned pennant stone all forming frontage of structure in SW of site	L=2.24m, W=0.58m, H=0.35m
1022	Structure	E-W aligned pennant stone all forming frontage of structure in SW of site	L=2.89m, W=0.47m, H=0.3m
1023	Structure	Concrete beam overlying and extending N of surface 1017	L=2.53m, W=0.57m, H=0.25m
1024	Structure	Pennant stone wall extending E off wall 1073	L=13.42m, W=0.42m, H=0.25m
1025	Structure	Pennant stone wall overlying and extending N off wall 1024	L=0.77m, W=0.35m, H=0.25m
1026	Structure	Pennant stone wall forming extended northern frontage of central range of buildings	L=1.93m, W=0.59m, H=0.4m
1027	Structure	Concrete beam formerly linked to beam 1023	L=1.94, W=0.55, H=0.25
1028	Structure	Pennant stone flag floor to the N of wall 1024. Probably the same as 1031 and 1105. Heavily disturbed	L=1.62m, W=1.0m, T=0.1m
1029	Surface	Concrete floor surface to the N of wall 1003	L=7.33, W=2.49m, T=0.2m
1030	Structure	Pennant stone wall extending N off E end of wall 1003	L=1.82m, W=0.54m, H=1.83m
1031	Structure	Pennant stone surface to the E of wall 1025. Probably the same as 1028 and 1105. Heavily disturbed	L=0.97m, W=0.85m, T=0.08m
1032	Structure	Brick step between walls 1030 and 1024	L=0.71m, W=0.11m, H=0.1m



Context Number	Type	Description	Dimensions as recorded
1033	Structure	Pennant stone wall extending south off wall 1024	L=1.7m, W=0.31m
1034	Structure	Brick and Pennant stone wall extending south off wall 1024	L=0.54m, W=0.24m
1035	Deposit	Dark blackish grey ash/charcoal deposit, firm. Bedding layer for concrete surface 1029	Not fully exposed
1036	Structure	Pennant stone wall to the N of wall 1027	L=2.34m, W=0.45m, H=0.7m
1037	Structure	Pennant stone wall projecting N off wall 1024	L=3.78m, W=0.44m, H=0.5m
1038	Structure	Concrete floor surface between walls 1024, 1037 and 1041	L=2.8m, W=2.24m
1039	Structure	Pennant stone slab floor to the S of wall 1024	L=1.1.74m, W=1.0m
1040	Structure	Pennant stone slab floor to the E of surface 1038	L=1.65m, W=1.2m
1041	Structure	Pennant stone wall to the N of surface 1038	L=2.53m, W=0.52m
1042	Structure	Pennant stone walls forming a possible inspection pit/machine base and cellar to the N of wall 1041	L=3.89m, W=0.72m, H=0.9m+
1043	Truncation	Modern cable trench running N of concrete base 1044	L=4.71, W=0.54m, D=0.2m
1044	Structure	Modern concrete base to the W of structure 1042	L=1.08m, W=0.34m
1045	Deposit	Pennant stone dump to the E of 1042. Probably associated with the construction of 1042	L=1.4m, W=0.71m
1046	Structure	Iron/Steel plate surface at base of 1042	L=3.03m, W=0.78m
1047	Structure	Pennant stone wall between walls 1037 and 1042	L=0.92m, W=0.5m
1048	Structure	Pennant stone floor surface in base of cellar 1042	L=1.32m+, W=2.27m
1049	Structure	Rough drystone Pennant blocking between N and S sections of 1042	L=0.74m, W=0.51m, H=0.9m
1050	Structure	L-Shaped Pennant stone wall linking walls 1042 and 1007	L=8.76m, W=0.62m
1051	Cut	Robber cut/truncation of N part of wall 1024 and E part of wall 1041	L= 1.92, W=0.92, D=0.2m
1052	Fill	Mixed rubble fill of cut 1051	As 1051
1053	Deposit	Compact light reddish brown, silty sand. Dumped levelling deposit associated with the construction of 1050	L=5.35m, W=2.57m, D=not ex
1054	Structure	Pennant stone wall to the N of wall 1024	L=0.75, W=0.34m, H=0.2m
1055	Cut	Cut for well 1056	Dia=1.2m,
1056	Structure	Pennant stone, drystone construction walls of well within cut 1055	Dia=1.2m
1057	Structure	Pennant stone capping over well 1056	Dia=1.3m
1058	Cut	Cut for drain 1059	L=16.0m, W=0.95m
1059	Structure	Pennant stone drain, with Pennant stone capstones and base	As 1058
1060	Fill	Soft, reddish brown, sandy silt. Top fill of drain 1059	L/W as 1058. T= 0.12m
1061	Structure	Concrete base	L=0.74m, W=0.7m
1062	Cut	Linear cut for ceramic drain 1063	L=3.6m, W=0.46m, D=0.4m
1063	Structure	Ceramic pipe in cut 1062	Dia=0.14m
1064	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown, sandy clay. Fill of pipe cut 1062	L/W as 1062. T=0.35m
1065	Structure	Concrete floor N of wall 1007 in SE of site	L=8.64m, W=3.69m, T=0.2m
1066	Structure	Brick surface to the NE of concrete floor surface 1065	L=2.07, W=0.52, T=0.1m
1067	Deposit	Firm, dark greyish brown, sandy clay. Frequent clinker material. Bedding for 1066	L=2.07, W=0.52, T=0.1m
1068	Cut	Linear cut running into NE side of well 1056	L=5.8m, W=0.45m, D=0.56m
1069	Fill	Soft, mid grey, sandy clay. Lower fill of cut 1068	L/w as 1058. T=0.2m
1070	Cut	Cut of post hole	Dia=0.35m
1071	Fill	Firm, dark greyish black, sandy slag. Fill of 1070	As 1070
1072	Deposit	Firm reddish brown sandy clay. Dump deposit	L=6.4m, W=5.8m, D=not



Context Number	Type	Description	Dimensions as recorded
			ex
1073	Structure	N-S aligned pennant stone wall. Mid grey ash lime mortar. Extending N off wall 1020	L=4.2m, W=0.54m, H=0.2m
1074	Deposit	Hard, light yellowish grey, lime mortar and sand. Bedding for cobble surface 1012	T=0.1m
1075	Cut	Cut for drain 1076	L=5.45m W=0.7m, D=0.54m
1076	Structure	Ceramic pipe in cut 1075	L=5.45m, Dia=0.2m
1077	Deposit	Mixed angular gravel fill of drain 1075 over pipe 1076.	L/W/D= as 1075
1078	Cut	Construction cut for basement 1042	L=3.89m, W=0.72m, D=0.9m+
1079	Structure	Pennant stone and brick wall. Internal wall within basement 1042.	L=1.09, W=0.72m, H=0.9m
1080	Fill	Soft, dark brown, silty clay. Backfill of drain cut 1082 over pipe 1081.	L=7.2m, W=0.66m, T=0.65m
1081	Structure	Ceramic pipe within cut 1082.	L=7.2m, Dia=0.24m
1082	Cut	NW-SE aligned cut for ceramic pipe 1081	L=7.2m, W=0.66m, D=0.65m
1083	Deposit	Firm, lensed pale brown clay and blackish brown silty clay with frequent CBM. Bedding for floor 1019.	T=0.1m
1084	Fill	Mixed angular stone and gravel with sandy silt. Modern yard surface.	T=0.3m
1085	Cut	Possible cut for surface 1084	D=0.3m
1086	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1036.	L=2.34m, W=0.45m, H=0.7m
1087	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1073	L=4.2m, W=0.54m, H=0.2m
1088	Deposit	Firm, reddish brown silty clay. Dump	L=1.9m, W=0.2m, T=0.4m
1089	Structure	Pennant stone culvert	L=1.9m, W=0.67m, H=0.44m
1090	Cut	E-W aligned cut for culvert 1089	L/W=as 1089, D=0.87m
1091	Deposit	Firm pinkish red sandy clay. Dump overlying road 1092.	L=3.55m, W=1.9m, T=0.47m
1092	Structure	E-W aligned road surface. Larger stones at base with smaller gravels above. Same as 1124	L=1.9m, W=3.6m, T=0.41m
1093	Natural substrate		N/A
1094	Cut	Construction cut for concrete bases 1023/1027	L=6.7m, W=0.55m, D=0.22m
1095	Structure	Flat pennant stone at base of cut 1068. Possible remains of a drain	L=0.45m, W=0.4m, H=0.07m
1096	Fill	Soft mid grey, sandy clay. Fill of cut 1068 over stone 1095	L=0.45m, W=0.45m, T=0.2m
1097	Cut	N-S aligned cut for lead pipe 1098	L=2.5m, W=0.51m, D=0.45m
1098	Structure	Lead pipe within cut 1097	Dia=0.07m
1099	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown, sandy clay. Fill of 1097	L/W/T= as 1097
1100	Structure	E-W aligned pennant stone wall, light grey ash lime mortar. Tied into wall 1037	L=2.35m, W=0.46m, H=0.35m
1101	Structure	N-S aligned pennant stone wall, light grey ash lime mortar. Tied into W end of wall 1100 – possible return. Heavily truncated	L=1.83m, W=m, H=0.2m
1102	Structure	Pennant slab floor surface. Possible floor remains between walls 1100, 1101 and 1037. Heavily disturbed	L=1.84m, W=1.2m, T=0.1m
1103	Structure	N-S aligned pennant stone wall. Partly underlying surface 1102	2.96m, W=0.7m, H=0.2m
1104	Deposit	Firm, lensed crushed brick and black clinker deposit. Makeup for floor layers 1028, 1031 and 1105.	L=4.4m, W=3.4m, T=0.2m
1105	Structure	Pennant slab floor surface. Probably the same as 1028	L=1.7m, W=1.2m,



Context Number	Type	Description	Dimensions as recorded
		and 1031. Heavily truncated.	H=0.1m
1106	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown, sandy silt. Backfill around 1059.	L=16.0m, W=0.95m
1107	Deposit	Firm reddish brown sandy clay. Dump deposit	L=3.37m, W=3.14m, D=0.55m
1108	Fill	Compact, dark greenish grey, sandy silt. Lower fill of drain 1059	T=0.12m
1109	Fill	Soft, dark greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of drain 1088	T=0.25m
1110	Deposit	Mixed angular stone and gravel with sandy silt. Modern yard surface	L=2.0m, W=0.8m, T=0.4m
1111	Deposit	Compacted gravel and small angular stones. Surface.	L=2.05m, W=1.15m, T=0.22m
1112	Deposit	Loose, mid reddish brown, silty sand. Dump against wall 1115	T=0.35m
1113	Deposit	Compact, angular and sub angular stone. Surface forming a slipway/haulway	L=7.0m, W=2.0m, T=0.13m
1114	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1115. Only seen of S side	L=1.9m, W=1.7m, D=0.23m
1115	Structure	E-W aligned pennant stone wall, friable mid grey lime mortar	L=1.9m, W=1.2m, H=0.93m
1116	Deposit	Compact, angular and sub angular stone. Surface forming an earlier phase of slipway/haulway 1113	L=1.4m, W=0.4m, T=0.06m
1117	Deposit	Firm, brownish red, silt. Dump deposit	T=0.32m
1118	Deposit	Compact, mid brown, silty clay, frequent grit and angular stones. Bedding layer for 1116 and 1113	T=0.26m
1119	Cut	E-W aligned curvilinear cut	L=0.49m, W=0.57m, D=0.42m
1120	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of 1119	L/W/T= as 1119
1121	Deposit	Compact, mortar, crushed CBM and angular stones. Bedding layer for surface 1122	L=5.2m, W=1.6m, T=0.1m
1122	Deposit	Compact, angular and sub angular stone. Surface	L=3.0, W=1.6m, T=0.1m
1123	Fill	Friable, mid greyish brown, clayey silt. Backfill of construction cut 1114	L=1.9m, W=0.38m, D=0.38
1124	Deposit	E-W aligned road surface. Larger stones at base with smaller gravels above. Same as 1092	L=2.25m, W=2.9m, T=not ex
1125	Deposit	Firm greyish brown, silty clay. Thin layer overlying surface 1124	L/W= as 1124, T=0.1m
1126	Deposit	Firm dark reddish brown, sandy silt. Levelling layer.	L=6.7m, W=2.9m, T=0.55m
1127	Deposit	Firm pinkish red sandy clay. Dump/bank to the S of road 1124	L=1.4m, W=2.9m, T=0.4m
1128	Deposit	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand. Levelling layer associated with the construction of wall 1022	T=0.12m
1129	Cut	Cut for drain 1130	L=2.79, W=0.87m, D=0.7m
1130	Structure	Brick drain	L=2.79, W=0.87m, H=not ex
1131	Cut	Shallow pit	Dia=0.45m, D=0.3m
1132	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown sandy silt. Fill of [1132]	T=0.3m
1133	Cut	Cut for modern drain	L=4.45m, W=0.5m, D=0.6m
1134	Fill	Fill of 1133	L=4.45m, W=0.5m, T=0.6m
1135	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1022	L=2.24m, W=0.58m, H=0.35m
1136	Fill	Poss makeup below wall 1022	T=0.05m
1137	Fill	Poss makeup below wall 1022	T=0.1m
1138	Deposit	Friable mid reddish brown, sandy silt. Dump above 1113	T=0.3m
1139		VOID	
1140	Cut	E-W linear below road surface 1142. Possible land	D=0.2m



Context Number	Type	Description	Dimensions as recorded
		drain. Only observed in section	
1141	Fill	Rounded sandstone fragments in a matrix of reddish brown clay. Fill of 1140	D=0.2m
1142	Deposit	Mix of angular and rounded sandstone fragments. Road surface	L=1.2m, W=1.2m, T=0.1m
1143	Deposit	Firm, dark orange brown, sandy clay. Possible buried soil	L=1.2m, W=2.4m, T=0.17m
1144	Deposit	Soft light reddish brown silty sand. Localised dump or accumulation deposit over road 1142	L=1.2m, W=0.8m, T=0.15m
1145	Cut	E-W aligned linear cut. Possible cut for McAdam road 1146, 1150, 1154, 1152, 1153	L=1.2m, W=5.0m, D=0.6m
1146	Deposit	Hard, light greyish brown, sandy clay. Base deposit of McAdam road	L/W= as 1145, T= 0.3m
1147	Structure	Pennant stone drain on the south side of the McAdam road	L=1.3m, W=0.75m, H=0.55m
1148	Fill	Soft, dark blackish grey clay sand. Fill of drain 1147	L=1.3m, W=0.25m, D=0.15m
1149	Deposit	Firm, mid reddish grey, sandy clay with frequent angular and sub angular stones. Dump associated with McAdam road.	L=2.7m, W=1.69m, T=0.2m
1150	Deposit	Compact, mid grey mixed slag and sandy clay, with moderate rounded sandstone fragments	L=2.7m, W=2.2m, T=0.25m
1151	Deposit/structure	Rounded kerb stones and rounded sandstone in a matrix of sandy clay.	L=2.7m, W=0.8m, T=0.15m
1152	Deposit	Compact, pinkish red angular/sub angular stone and gravel. McAdam road base forming camber	L=2.7m, W=1.65m, T=0.1m
1153	Deposit	Compact, light grey gravel and stone dust. Top layer of McAdam road	L=2.7m, W=1.65m, T=0.1m
1154	Deposit	Firm, mid reddish brown, sandy clay. Infill between drain 1147 and McAdam road deposits	L=2.7m, W=1.05m, T=0.22m
1155	Deposit	Compact, light reddish brown sandy clay. Frequent gravel and moderate rounded sandstone fragments. Base makeup for McAdam road.	L=0.73m, W=1.1m, T=0.15m
1156	Deposit	Compact, rounded sandstone fragments in a matrix of reddish brown clay. Pre-McAdam road surface	L=1.2m, W=3.1m, T=0.3m
1157	Cut	Possible cut or erosion channel for road 1156	L/W/D= as 1156
1158	Deposit	Firm, dark reddish grey sandy clay. Levelling layer for road 1168	L=1.2m, W=1.7m, T=0.2m
1159	Structure	E-W aligned pennant stone wall. Probably same as 1115	L=2.8m, W=0.85m, H=0.2m
1160	Deposit	Compact, angular and sub angular stone. Surface forming a slipway/haulway. Same as 1113	L=2.1m, W=4.1m, T=0.1m
1161	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1159	L/W/D= as 1159
1162	Fill	Friable, mid greyish brown, clayey silt. Backfill of construction cut 1161	L/D= as 1159, W=0.36m
1163	Deposit	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay. Dump/ levelling deposit above 1159	T=0.57m
1164	Deposit	Compact, dark greyish brown sandy silt. Bedding layer for 1160	Not ex
1165	Deposit	Mixed dump of angular and sub angular stone in a matrix of greyish brown clay. Bedding for McAdam road	T=1.1m
1166	Cut	E-W linear below road surface 1168. Possible land drain. Only observed in section	L=1.2m, W=0.35m, D=0.15m
1167	Fill	Small rounded sandstone fragments in a hard greenish brown sandy clay. Fill of 1166	L/W/D= as 1166
1168	Deposit	Compact small angular and sub angular stones in a yellowish grey sandy clay. Pre McAdam road surface	L=1.2m, W=3.55m, T=0.17m
1169	Deposit	Firm dark brownish grey sandy silt. Base layer of McAdam road	L=1.2m, W=8.5m, T=0.3m
1170	Deposit	Firm, dark reddish brown sandy clay. Dump levelling	L=1.2m, W=4.2m,



Context Number	Type	Description	Dimensions as recorded
		layer for McAdam road	T=0.3m
1171	Deposit	Compact, Angular and sub angular stone in a matrix of mid grey sandy clay. Base layer of McAdam road camber	L=1.2m, W=8.2m, T=0.2m
1172	Deposit	Compact, light grey small angular stones, gravel and stone dust. Surface of McAdam road	L=1.2m, W=5.3m, T=0.1m
1173	Structure	Pennant stone culvert, aligned E-W turning NW-SE on the N side of McAdam road	L=1.71, W=0.36m, T=0.6m
1174	Cut	Construction cut for 1173	L/W/T= as 1173
1175	Fill	Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay. Fill of drain 1174	T=0.25m
1176	Cut	E-W aligned linear cut. Possibly robbed out remains of drain 1173	L=1.2m, W=0.68m, D=0.3m
1177	Fill	Soft, dark greyish black sandy silt. Fill of 1176	L/W/D= as 1176
1178	Deposit	Compact, light grey sandy silt. Bedding layer for a resurfacing of McAdam road	L=1.2m, W=1.7m, T=0.15m
1179	Deposit	Compact, angular and sub angular stones in a matrix of light grey sandy silt. Base layer for resurfacing of McAdam road	L=1.2m, W=1.85m, T=0.1m
1180	Deposit	Compact, pinkish grey small angular stones, gravel and stone dust. Surface of McAdam road	L=1.2m, W=0.5m, T=0.08m
1181	Cut	Modern pipe trench	L=13.6m, W=0.92m, D=0.77m
1182	Fill	Mixed CBM and stone in a dark greyish brown sandy clay. Fill of 1181	L/W/D= as 1181
1183	Cut	Truncation associated with modern concrete base 1061	L=2.0m, W=1.15m, D=0.39m
1184	Fill	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy clay. Fill of 1183	L/W/D= as 1183
1185	Structure	Kerb stones on the south side of McAdam road. Bedded into deposit 1169	L=2.5m, W=0.6m, H=0.25m
1186	Structure	Kerb stones on the north side of McAdam road.	L=1.0m, W=0.15m, H=not ex

Appendix 2 – Finds Tables

Pottery and Ceramics

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	BPT	Fabric	Form	Date
1160	1	3	BPT 326	Plain creamware	Saucer	18thC
1143	2	8	BPT 67	Bristol ware	Jugs	13th-15thC
1164	1	1	BPT 212	Nottingham-type stoneware	Unid.	End 17th-19thC
1164	1	1	-	Green-glazed whiteware	Unid.	Unid.
1124	3	26	BPT 100	Staffs/Bristol press-moulded flat slipwares	Dishes	End 17th-18thC
1124	1	3	BPT 203	Chinese? porcelain	Bowl	18thC
TOTAL	9	42				

Clay Tobacco Pipes

Context	Count	Wt (g.)	Description
1092	4	13	3 plain stem fragments (bore diameters 5/64" and 7/64"). 1 undiagnostic bowl fragment.
1124	15	40.84	13 plain stem fragments (incl 1 burnt fragment); bore diameters range from 5/64" to 9/64". 1 undiagnostic bowl fragment. 1 undiagnostic stem/heel fragment.
1150	1	2.59	1 undiagnostic bowl fragment.

Metal Objects

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Description
1092	1	296 (approx. 10 ½ oz.)	Fe	1 complete horse shoe, post-medieval. The horseshoe is U-shaped, with the branches being thicker and tapering towards the heel. The heel-end of the branches are squared, but with no evidence of calkins. Slightly convex on under-surface, and concave on the upper surface. There appear to be 5 nail holes on one branch (at least one with a fragment of nail protruding from upper surface); the other branch is more corroded with only 2 possible nail holes visible. Considerable iron corrosion product across the entire surface of the object – there does not appear to be a fuller but it may be obscured. Measures 127.4mm in length, 120.2mm in width (5" x 4¾"), thickness 8.5mm.
1092	1	82	Fe	1 iron fragment, possible fragment of horseshoe, with considerable iron corrosion product and concretions, and with edges indicating breaks. Appears to be a nail through the least corroded area, and a possible nail hole near the largest concretion.



1092	1	458	Fe	2 heavily concreted fragments of horseshoe, probably conjoining.
1124	1	219 (approx. 7 ¾ oz.)	Fe	1 complete horse shoe, possibly late medieval. Straight branches with no calkins or fuller, slightly pointed ends and a slightly pointed arch on inner edge. Measures 114mm in length by 121mm in width (4½" x 4¾"). Thickness 15mm. Heavily concreted, no visible nail holes.
1124	6	52	Fe	Nails and nail fragments
1142	1	504 (approx. 17¾ oz.)	Fe	1 complete horse shoe. The horseshoe is a narrow U-shape, with the branches tapering towards the heel. The heel ends of the branches are squared, possibly with one calkin. Heavily concreted except for the toe. Slightly convex on under-surface, and concave on the upper surface. There is one nail fragment protruding from the upper surface, though concretions hide any nail holes in the branches. No nail holes in the toe. Measures 130.4mm in length, 115.2mm in width (5⅛" x 4½"), thickness 13mm.

Technological residue

Context	Wt (g.)	Description
1092	194.70	Cream-blue glass-working waste;
	96.40	Black vitreous waste;
	334.98	Mixed unidentified waste with some probable metallic content.
1124	35.39	Unidentified metallic waste;
	5.00	Black vitreous waste.

Animal bone

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Description
1092	1	17	Bone	Mandibular condyle, probably horse, left.
1124	1	29	Bone	Radius diaphysis, probably sheep/goat, right
	1	66	Bone	Distal diaphysis radius and ulna fragment, large mammal
	1	25	Bone	Proximal ulna fragment, large mammal
	4	16	Bone	Unidentified long bone fragments



Glass

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Material	Description
1124	1	<1	Glass	Vessel glass, 22x20mm, 2.2mm in thickness. Pale green with vitrification.
1124	1	<1	Glass	Glass fragment, pale green, very little surface remaining, 21x12mm. Unknown.