Quakers Friars North Bristol Broadmead

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Broadmead Expansion , Bristol
Quakers Friars North

NGR ST 59249 73338

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Between September and November 2005 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation across part of the proposed Broadmead development in Bristol, comprising the northern part of the Quakers Friars site NGR (ST 59249 73338). The work primarily comprised the excavation of two machine and hand-dug trial trenches but also included the monitoring of three service identification trenches intended to locate existing services. This report presents the results of that work.

The Study Area lies outside the medieval core of Bristol on its eastern edge, just to the north of the castle site, and to the north of the River Frome. Desk-based assessment and previous evaluation had already indicated the site of the 13th century Dominican Priory, parts of which still survive as standing buildings.

The purpose of the work reported on here was to further characterise the location, condition and significance of archaeological remains across the development area and to provide sufficient data for the design and implementation of mitigation proposals, to be agreed between the City Council and the Developers.

The evaluation trenches revealed that walls belonging to the Friary buildings survived in places below ground level, as did related deposits such as floor layers and levelling episodes. Evidence was uncovered indicating that the Friary buildings were re-modelled during in the mid-12 to 14th centuries and that they were also re-used after the Dissolution. The locations of an 18th century sugar factory and a 19th century school were also confirmed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between September and November 2005, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological field evaluation within the centre of Bristol (NGR ST 59249 73338), on behalf of the Bristol Alliance (Fig.1). This work was in respect of a planning application for the Broadmead Expansion (Planning Application No. 02/04493/F/C). A project brief was set by - and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) agreed with - the City Archaeologist for Bristol City Council (BCC).

1.1.2 The Broadmead Expansion comprises redevelopment of the site to provide retail, residential, and leisure facilities, as well as access arrangements including alteration to the highway network.

1.1.3 Two trial trenches were excavated to the north of the Quakers Friars site. Trench 1 measured 20 m by 4 m and Trench 2 measured 20 m by 14 m. Three "slit" trenches measuring 8 m by 0.5 m were located to identify existing services were also excavated.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 Estuarine alluvium forms the geology bordering the River Frome, while the remainder comprises Triassic Keuper Marl. Ground level rises slightly within the development area from at *c* 9.05 m to the north to 9.5 m OD to the south.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 An investigation into the ground plan of the Friary was conducted in the 1930s by Wilfrid Leighton. This combined the latest, if limited, archaeological survey of the area, with eye witness descriptions and measurements from the time when the Friary was still standing (Leighton 1933). Leighton's resulting ground plan appears to be at least a partial fit with the structural evidence unearthed by the evaluation.

1.3.2 A field evaluation was carried out on the available areas of the Quakers Friars site by Bristol and Region Archaeological Service (in 2002 (BaRAS 2002). A detailed account of the historic development of the Study Area may be found in the desk-based studies previously completed (Morton 1999, BaRAS 2000). The results from these, together with some further research into the foundations of existing buildings, were set out in the Environmental Statement (OA 2003b). The following is therefore only a short summary of the archaeological background.

Roman and Saxon

1.3.3 No evidence exists for prehistoric or Saxon archaeology within the development area and only two single finds are known from the Roman period. It is likely that the area was too low-lying and wet to sustain permanent settlement or anything other than

seasonal agricultural activity during these periods. However, on a development of this size so far undetected local highs in the palaeotopography may exist. These could preserve evidence for activity, as could the areas close to and within the channels. These might also preserve evidence for environmental and landscape reconstruction.

Medieval

1.3.4 Bristol was probably founded around AD 1000, growing rapidly due to good river and sea access. The early (Saxon) core of the town lies outside and to the west of the development area. The castle is also outside the area, immediately to the south. The development area does contain the 13th century Dominican priory, or Blackfriars. Trial trenching in 2002 (BaRAS 2002) showed that significant remains of the friary may survive below ground in the Quakers Friars area. Two surviving buildings from the Friary, Cutlers' and Bakers' Halls, are listed Grade II* and are a Scheduled Ancient Monument. At the south end of Quakers Friars are two former channels of the River Frome; there is therefore potential for waterlogged preservation of organic deposits, although trial trenching did not locate such deposits.

1.3.5 In 1227-8 the Dominican Friary was established at the eastern end of the Broadmead suburb, which was founded during the 12th century. It is unlikely that the site had been developed before this, although excavation in the western part of the suburb revealed settlement possibly from as early as the early 12th century. The friary church is likely to have been located to the north of the surviving buildings, largely beneath properties on the south side of Broadmead, although part may survive within the site area. What may be part of a rebuild of the east wall of the choir of the church may have been found in trench 5 of the previous evaluation (BaRAS, 2002). In its final form the Friary had two cloisters, the great cloister lying between the church and the Cutlers' Hall, defined on its western side by a range known later as the Tanners' Hall. The desktop study suggested the possibility of a surviving medieval undercroft beneath this range (BaRAS, 2000, 9). The subsequent evaluation located walls on the line of the east and west walls of this range, perhaps rebuilds of the medieval east and west walls, set on medieval foundations. There was no evidence, at the level reached, for an undercroft. However, neither trench was large enough to test this hypothesis satisfactorily. Part of what may be the east wall of the east range of the great cloister was found within trench 4 of the previous evaluation. On the eastern side of the great cloister may have been the Chapter House and other buildings.

1.3.6 Little is known of the nature of the area to the south of Bakers Hall and the lesser cloister, as far as the river. Certainly this area will have been progressively more waterlogged closer to the river and it is of note that in the early 17th century dyehouses are recorded south of the Friends Burial Ground. While these properties may well post-date the dissolution of the Friary in 1538, they may nevertheless signify the more functional nature of the buildings that may have been situated near to the river. Archaeological evaluation of this area in 2002, revealed what may have been a river wall or possibly the southern wall of the friary precinct, in part only c 600mm below the modern ground surface, although founded well into the underlying

alluvium. Evidence for other medieval structures, including pits and the base of a barrel were also found to the south of Bakers Hall.

1.3.7 Burials have been found, during the monitoring of building works in the 1950s, to the west of the site of the church. These may denote the site of the Friary burial ground in this area. From 1670, an area to the east of the main Friary complex and the later Friends Meeting House was sold as the burial ground of the Society of Friends. It is unknown whether this was an area that had previously been used as the Friary burial ground. Burials were certainly found in this area during the 2002 evaluation work.

Post-medieval

1.3.8 Following the Dissolution, the site was sold to William Chester, a Bristol merchant. It is possible that many of the former friary buildings were converted to residential use. Certainly by *c* 1600 a number of lodge houses were located here, and from 1670 there was a Meeting House of the Society of Friends on the site of the present meeting house, built 1747-9.

1.3.9 From the 18th century, the area was becoming increasingly industrialised, especially in the area to the east of Quakers Friars. The remains of the church were converted to use as a sugar house. The possible site of the Chapter House became a school in the 19th century. Post-medieval development included lodges (mainly in the former Friary) and the Quaker Friends Meeting House (Listed Grade I) with its adjacent burial ground – burials are known to survive here. In the 18th and 19th centuries the area to the east of Quakers Friars was developed for housing which expanded progressively eastwards. The former river channels continue through this area, with the potential for post-medieval (and possibly earlier) waterlogged organic deposits.

1.3.10 Surviving foundation drawings for the 1950s buildings at Quakers Friars are incomplete. Those available for study show both strip and piled foundations were used. Considerable disturbance of archaeology has taken place, but there is also scope for substantial areas of archaeology to have survived.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1 Generic

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, and state of preservation of any archaeological, geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains surviving within the Quakers Friars North area. Attention was given to remains of all periods, including evidence for past environments.

2.1.2 The evaluation aimed to inform arrangements, so far as is reasonably practicable, for the preservation *in situ* of important archaeological remains, particularly those of national significance, and to assess to what extent development proposals may damage archaeological deposits and features.

2.2 Specific

The evaluation was guided by the following objectives:

2.2.1 To establish the survival quality of structures, internal features and stratification associated with the Dominican Friary, to the north, north-west and north-east of Cutlers' Hall, in the area indicated on the accompanying plan.

2.2.2 To establish areas and extent of disturbance of the archaeological resource and thereby characterise the survival quality of that resource and by using previously disturbed areas (e.g. cellars, service trenches), establish the depth of stratigraphy.

2.2.3 Where appropriate, given the primary objectives above, establish the survival quality of artefacts and ecofacts and their ability to answer questions regarding environmental conditions of the site, living standards, economy and lifestyle of its inhabitants.

2.2.4 In addition to 1-4 above, the evaluation also recorded any other archaeological features that were discovered in the course of the work.

2.2.5 The evaluation should thus provide sufficient information upon which to determine the degree of importance of surviving archaeological features and thus the proper strategy for managing those features, including the design of a sympathetic foundation layout, if appropriate.

2.2.6 The results of the investigations at Quakers Friars will be made available to the wider public and so contribute to an understanding of the archaeology and history of the city.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 OA acted as principal contractor in addition to providing all archaeological services. OA provided all welfare, office and storage facilities and subcontracted all plant and groundworkers for reduction and reinstatement.

3.1.2 The evaluation consisted of the machine excavation of two trenches to the north of Quakers Friars. A 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a range of toothless buckets removed the overburden from the trenches under close archaeological supervision. Machining proceeded down to the first significant archaeological horizon. The remainder of the excavation was hand excavated.

3.1.3 Trench 1, to the north of Cutlers' Hall measured 20 m (w-e) by 4 m (n-s) and trench 2, to the north-east of Cutlers' Hall measured 20 m (w-e) by 14 m (n-s) (see fig. 2). Trench 2 was covered by a roof constructed of clear plastic on a scaffold frame.

3.1.4 Three service investigation slit trenches (trenches 3-5) measured 8 m by 0.5 m and were located to the south and east of the main trenches (fig. 2).

3.1.5 The pile and ground beam locations for the new building within the footprints of both trenches were supplied by Watermans Civils. The initial pile locations were hand excavated and where significant medieval or post-medieval structures or deposits were located, damage to these was mitigated by a re-design of the pile locations. Three dimensional CAD drawings were supplied to Watermans immediately the data were available to expedite the mitigation process. Walls were broken out to specified depths under direct archaeological supervision to accommodate the ground beam locations. These had very little impact on the medieval fabric of the friary.

3.1.6 On completion of the evaluation and mitigation phases the revealed remains were covered in Terram 500 overlain by 50mm inert sand, overlain by imported fill (6F2 and type1) to make up the remaining volume. Previous car park surfaces were reinstated to a brief provided by BCC.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 After careful machine excavation the trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated, their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D. Wilkinson, 1992). Digital photography supplemented the 35mm archive.

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

3.4 Palaeoenvironmental.

3.4.1 Samples were taken as and when it became apparent that there were deposits that looked likely to contain good environmental material and/or small artefact remains. Columns were taken to look for the potential for diatoms, pollen and for soil micromorphology.

3.5 Structure of the report

3.5.1 The results of the trial trench evaluation are described first, including the three service location trenches. The finds reports follow, with databases within the appendices.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 In general soil conditions were good although excavations deeper than 1.2 m were shored.

4.1.2 Rainfall was especially heavy towards the end of October and early November. This did not affect trench 2 which had a clear plastic roof with a scaffold frame. The water table level was reached at a depth of 6.55 m OD, however this only affected localised excavations, generally within the footprint of the proposed piling regime.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 Dateable evidence recovered during the evaluation exercise was derived from the layers of made-up ground across the site, as well as stratified archaeological deposits and features within both trenches 1 and 2.

4.2.2 Both main trenches contained archaeological remains dating from the time of the Friary, its subsequent post-dissolution re-use, and later post-medieval structures and deposits.

4.2.3 Problematic was that in only a small number of locations could the entire stratographic sequence be examined in detail. This was in main because the preservation *in situ* of the archaeological resource, at evaluation phase, outweighs any need for the destruction of deposits in order to gain a greater understanding of the whole picture.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Trench 1 (fig. 3)

Summary

Trench 1 mostly contained deposits and structures dating to the post medieval period. However two walls were uncovered at the base of the sequence which are candidates for belonging to the western range of the Friary buildings. These were overlain by post medieval walls which were in turn superseded by an industrial phase of activity.

5.1.1 Trench 1 was orientated west-east and measured 20 m by 4 m. The trench was moved *c.*1 m south of its original position in order to miss the main foul and storm drains which ran parallel with the trenches northern edge. At the western end the trench was machine excavated to an average depth of 8.1 m OD. In the centre and to the east of the trench industrial features were encountered at *c.*9.05 m OD. These were recorded before further machine reduction took place.

5.1.2 No pile locations for the new development were present within trench 1, therefore selected areas for hand excavation were agreed with Bob Jones (BCC City Archaeologist). There were three main sondages excavated to establish whether the extant walls had earlier medieval precursors.

Phase I: Pre-Friary

5.1.3 The earliest deposit encountered within trench 1 was a mid bluish grey alluvial deposit **1120** (reached at 6.38 m OD) in sondage 2 (fig.10). No finds were recovered from this layer which appeared to pre-date the monastic use of the site.

Phase II: The Friary Buildings (fig. 10 and 11)

5.1.4 The earliest features present within trench 1 were two parallel wall footings, **1065** (construction cut **1122**) and **1091** (cut **1121**), which ran N-S and were 7.4 m apart and were uncovered within sondages 1 and 2. The walls were constructed of roughly hewn sandstone blocks with a maximum size of 0.33 by 0.3 m. Neither footing was mortared, or the mortar had degraded due to the proximity of the water table. The location of the two wall footings appears to correspond to the tentative location of the *frater* marked on Leighton's plan of the Friary (Leighton 1933). Wall **1065** would have met the western wall of the extant Cutlers' Hall and formed the eastern wall of the range (and the western wall of the great cloister). Wall **1065** had a basal level of 6.44 m OD and wall **1091** had a basal level of 6.38 m OD. The construction cut for footing **1091** (**1121**) cut layer **1093**, an alluvial deposit overlying **1120**, which contained pottery dating from the 11th to 12 centuries. **1092**, a red mortar rich layer above **1093** is probably the foundation layer for a floor relating to the great cloister, possibly the cloister walk, given its proximity to wall **1091. 1092** also contained pot dating from the mid 12th to 14th centuries.

5.1.5 Running parallel to wall **1065** and 0.22 m to the east was a vertical sided cut **1116** containing sandstone blocks 0.4 m in diameter and gravels (**1117**). The function of this structure was unclear. While not a wall footing it may have been a soakaway or part of a water control system, but internal to the building. Both **1116** and **1122** cut a clay alluvial layer **1115,** the equivalent to **1093**, which again overlay the alluvial clay **1120** at the base of the sequence. Layer **1115** also dated to the mid 12th to 14th centuries.

5.1.6 Overlying **1117** and butting **1065** was an orange brown mixed rubble layer (**1118**) 0.54 m in depth possibly a demolition deposit. This was overlain by 0.4 m of a gravel rich layer (**1064**).

5.1.7 There was no evidence within trench 1 for any rebuilding of or alteration to the fabric of the Friary, described as phase III within trench 2.

Phase IV: Early Post Medieval (fig. 10 and 11)

5.1.8 Wall footings **1065** and **1091** were both re-used in the earlier post-medieval period when walls **1031** and **1011** were constructed. Both walls had footings constructed (**1057** and **1066** respectively), despite the presence of the medieval footings beneath them, perhaps an indication of how thoroughly these were robbed out. Both walls were constructed of fairly roughly hewn sandstone blocks bonded with a light yellow lime mortar. Both walls exhibited evidence of having white plaster present. Footing **1057** cut layer **1064** and **1066** cut layer **1068**. A floor layer (**1055**) butted up against

1031 and was constructed of sandstone slabs that were found to be very degraded on excavation. Floor **1055** was bedded into a hard pinkish white mortar layer **1056.**

5.1.9 A wall running w-e (**1032**) butted onto **1031** and re-used Friary window tracery in its basal level. Walls **1031** and **1032** were butted by a flagstone floor **1033** which covered the western end of the trench and overlay the earlier floor. The flags had an average size of 0.75 m by 0.6 m and a thickness of 0.08 m and were bedded into a pinkish yellow mortar directly on top of surface **1055.**

5.1.10 Towards the eastern end of the trench there appears to have been a hiatus in building activities during this phase. A red mortar floor layer (**1069**) butting **1011** to the east overlay a re-deposited clay layer (**1061**, dated to the mid 16th to 17th centuries) 0.14 m deep. This in turn overlay **1067** a reddish-brown clay deposit 0.11 m deep. Floor layer **1069** was overlain by a succession of undated (but stratigraphically post medieval) dump deposits (**1098** to **1094** inclusive). Several shallow rubbish pits were dug, cutting layer **1094** (**1048, 1075** and **1087**) which probably related to the occupation of the most recent building to the west of the trench. Excavated pit fills were **1049** (containing pot dating to the 17th century) and **1060** (fill of **1048**); **1076** (pot and clay pipe dating 17th to early 18th centuries) (fill of **1075**) and **1088** (also dated 17th to early 18th centuries) which filled **1087.**

Phase VI: Victorian

5.1.11 A series of sandstone block wall footings were constructed, all of which had a hard grey-white mortar which was generally unpointed. The first walls to be constructed were **1007, 1014/5** and **1022.** Wall **1107** had a shallow footing (**1101**) the construction cut of which (**1102**) truncated layer **1094. 1011** was re-used and formed the western wall of this sequence of construction with the addition of a repair **1030** . Wall **1016** butted **1014/5** and **1012** butted both **1014** and **1022**, presumably an internal wall. These walls are almost certainly contemporary, the relationships indicative of the sequence in which they were built and their function , rather than phases within that sequence. The building was then expanded to the east with the addition of wall **1025** and later again **1026** which was slightly deeper footed than its counterparts. The construction cuts for these walls overlay or truncated the series of pits described in the paragraph above.

5.1.12 Walls **1011** and **1007** had a Victorian sewer (**1018**) inserted into them. The construction of the sewer appeared to be contemporary with an infilling of all of the walls to the east of the trench with pinkish-white re-deposited mortar layers (**1009, 1013** and **1028**). Wall **1035**, of brick construction, relates to the sewer. Both layers **1009** and **1028** contained 19th century pottery.

5.1.13 Layer **1009** was truncated by the addition of a brick flue and associated firepit and chimney base (**1003 1004** and **1012** respectively). These were associated with a fly wheel or inspection pit (**1039**) to the west, which had been inserted into flagstone floor **1033** and had three small rectangular bolt holes in its base. To the north and south of **1039** were two stanchion bases (**1037** and **1038**) with steel hold down bolts,

presumably related to the machinery associated with the pit. During this industrial phase a brick "cupboard" (**1036**) was built butting wall **1032** to the south of the trench. Stanchion **1019** was built over wall **1025** to the east of the trench.

Phase VII: Modern

5.1.14 The west of the trench, defined by walls **1011** and **1031** was infilled with rubble layer **1002**. This layer, although containing some structural elements that originated from the friary also contained modern debris. It is thought that this deposit dates from the purchase of the Friary site, and subsequent levelling of many of the buildings by the Bristol Corporation in 1956.

5.1.15 The trench was overlain by a concrete car park (**1000**) and its bedding deposit (**1001**). This had been cut by a C.A.T.V service that was located parallel with the northern baulk of the trench

5.2 Trench 2 (fig. 4)

Summary

Trench 2 contained significant remains of the Dominican Friary. These consisted of walls, robbed out walls and foundation layers for floors. There was evidence of at least two phases of construction within the lifetime of the Friary.

The earliest deposits were only investigated within the footprint of proposed pile locations.

The initial form of the Friary within trench 2 was represented by a thick wall running ENE-WSW across the northern half of the trench, and present throughout the trench. To the west of the trench, and directly south of the wall was a rectangular room, possibly the chapter house. Directly east of this was a narrow probably roofed corridor with a smaller room to the east

During a re-build of the Friary the walls of the eastern room were robbed away and the eastern wall of the possible chapter house rebuilt, with the insertion of a window. A new floor was also laid, at a considerably higher level than its predecessor possibly to alleviated the effects of flooding.

After the dissolution the fabric of the Friary remained fairly intact although there were repairs to a doorway to the north of the trench, and the addition of a buttress and new wall to the south.

In the early eighteenth century parts of the fabric of the Friary were incorporated into a sugar factory, and by the mid nineteenth century the site was occupied by a school.

5.2.1 Trench 2 was machine excavated to a level of *c.*7.8 m OD. Further reduction took place by hand excavation, either agreed with Bob Jones (BCC) or in the footprint of the suggested pile locations. A deep sewer pipe trench (**2037**) ran W-E through the northern part of the trench. This had truncated many of the walls and deposits and reached a basal depth of 6.91 m OD. Removal of the backfill from the sewer trench allowed the recording of the sections which ran along the long axis of the trench. These sections contained deposits relating to every phase of the site.

Phase I: Pre Friary (fig. 13-16)

5.2.2 The earliest deposit encountered within trench 2 was a grey-blue alluvium (**2338**) which pre-dated the construction of the Friary and was reached at a level of 6.38 m OD. This layer was cut by a possible ditch, that was only partly revealed within pile location (PL) 1. The ditch (**2337**) ran w-e and had two fills (**2342** and **2343**), neither of which contained any cultural material, although upper fill **2342** may represent an episode of re-deposition of alluvial material as a deliberate backfilling event prior to the construction of the Friary. The ditch (with a maximum excavated depth of 0.44 m and a width of 0.32 m) may have been part of a water control system or a burgage plot boundary.

5.2.3 The alluvial layer **2338** was also identified at the base of several of the other pile location excavations (PL 2,4,5 and 6, contexts **2347, 2354, 2380** and **2278** respectively). Only a single sherd of pottery was recovered from this layer (from **2338**) and this dated from the mid 11th to 12th century.

Phase II: Friary Buildings and First Re-flooring (fig. 5)

5.2.4 Several walls were identified as representing the initial phase of the Friary. In places these walls had a good level of preservation, for example, wall **2190** the top of which survived to 8.67 m OD and the basal level was located at 6.2 m OD, the lower 2.47 m surviving.. Wall **2190** ran in a ENE-WSW direction to the NE of trench 2, and had a width of 1.02 m and would have continued the entire length of the trench. The majority of the wall (as with others of this phase) was represented by either complete or partial robbing activities. A small section of wall **2413** was located to the west of **2190** and was only revealed in plan. This section of wall measured 0.7 m in length, and 0.6 m wide. A probable buttress (**2017**) to the south-west of this partially underlay a later wall (**2003** see below). **2017** measured 1.3 m in width and survived to 1.0 m high. Wall **2121** measuring 1.2 m wide was located in section to the south west of **2190** and was truncated by the sewer pipe trench. **2121** survived to a height of 7.53 m OD.

5.2.5 Wall **2349** was uncovered within AL 7 (fig. 17) and had been extensively robbed out, the remaining masonry surviving to a height of 6.9 m OD. This wall was considerably more robust than its counterparts, measuring 1.48 m wide, and may have been an external wall of the Friary complex, potentially relating to external surface **2358** (see below). Immediately east of **2349** was a parallel linear structure **2404**

possibly a soakaway and potentially equivalent in function to **1117** in trench 1 although considerably more robust at 1.1 m in width.

5.2.6 All of the walls identified as belonging to the initial build of the Friary were of roughly faced limestone block construction with a rubble core and were bonded with a distinct red sandy lime mortar. A white lime-washed plaster (**2257**) was present on the southern side of **2190**, adjacent to a doorway (**2381**). Door **2381** was active during the first phase of the Friary, but had considerable longevity of usage as it was re-built in the early post medieval period (see below and fig. 15)). The doorway measured 1.38 m in width.

5.2.7 A second doorway (**2019**), 1.1 m wide, was located to the north of wall **2350**, which ran in a NNW-SSE direction, forming the eastern wall of a room that may have been the chapter house. The western wall of this room (and presumably therefore the eastern wall of the great cloister) was represented by a partially robbed section of wall **2265** located within AL2. The southern wall of this room was located in a sondage by a previous evaluation (BaRAS 2002). This wall (**2420**) appeared to be the same build as **2350** to the east but measured only 0.6 m in width, and was robbed out at its western end. The relative narrowness of this wall may indicate that it was an internal division, although no evidence for any southern return was uncovered.

5.2.8 Part of a possible third doorway was uncovered on excavation of PL1 (**2335** fig.13). This consisted of a single column of sandstone blocks cut into alluvium **2338,** and was adjacent to ditch **2337**. The doorway survived to 1 m in height and was butted by floor **2012**. Below **2012** and associated make-up layer **2013** was a thin layer of reddish mortar (**2014**) interpreted as construction trample overlying levelling deposits **2339**, **2035** and **2340.**

5.2.9 All of the above mentioned walls had related floor make up layers exposed within some of the excavation of the pile locations. The actual floor surfaces had been robbed of their tiles, although these were occasionally re-deposited within later contexts. The majority of the mortar floor layers were situated on top of make up layers which overlay the alluvium at the base of the sequence. The specific levels of the floor, dating of make-up layers and their locations are shown in the table below.

5.2.10 **Table 1: Floor layers phase II**

Floor context	Make-up context	Location	Dating	OD Level	Comments
2012/2111	**2013**	PL1	Mid 11-12	7.12 m	fig. 13
2281	**2280**	PL6/AL6		7.14 m	fig. 16
2311	**2312**	AL3	Mid 12-14	7.11 m	
2334	**2378**	PL5		7.04 m	fig. 15

2344	**2345**	PL2/AL2		6.94m	fig. 14
2351	**2353**	PL4	Mid 11-12	7.01 m	fig. 14
2358	**2390**	PL7		7.17 m	May be external floor fig. 14
2368	**2369**	PL3		7.06 m	fig. 14
2382	**n/a**	PL5		7.24m	Doorway 0.2 m above related floor 2334 fig. 15

5.2.11 The floor consisted of a creamy white lime mortar with occasional chalk or sandstone fragments and was up to 0.04 m thick. No tile impressions were observed in any of the surfaces, suggesting that they had been thoroughly robbed out prior to resurfacing. The floor was present throughout the west of the trench and extended further to the south than the southern wall of the western room. To the extreme east of the trench (i.e. **2358**) the floor level was slightly higher and thicker at 0.11 m, and contained a greater quantity of sandstone rubble possibly indicative of an external surface.

5.2.12 There was evidence for repairs to floors and re-flooring episodes within the initial phase of the Friary, and prior to any reconstruction of walls and remodelling of the Friary layout. These floor layers are morphologically very similar to those associated with the initial build of the Friary, being constructed of creamy white mortar with sandstone fragments. The table below shows the locations and levels of these episodes of repair.

5.2.13 **Table 2: Floor layers phase II re-flooring**

Floor context	Make-up context	Location	Dating	OD level	Comments
2110	built on **2111**	s.2000		7.22 m	rises up to east fig. 12
2283	**2282**	AL6		7.22 m	fig. 16
2301	**2325**	PL2	11-12	7.20 m	fig. 14
2332	**2377**	PL5		7.36 m	does not directly relate to other floor levels. May be isolated event to the north of **2190**. fig. 15
2365	**2366**	PL3		7.17 m	fig. 14

Phase III: Remodelling of the Friary (fig. 6)

5.2.14 This phase of the Friary is represented by the extensive robbing of the walls of the eastern room which is then rebuilt becoming considerably smaller, possibly indicative of a change in function. The eastern wall of the possible Chapter House was also rebuilt with the addition of a window, and the eastern room has a new floor laid, at a considerably higher level than those discussed previously.

5.2.15 The robbing events (presumably the first event within this sequence) are represented by cuts **2286** (AL6/PL6), **2357** , and **2400**, partially removing the eastern room of the complex within trench 2. Robber trench **2286** contained a fairly complex sequence of deposition suggesting that the backfilling events may have been associated with reconstruction in the vicinity, waste materials being deposited directly within the open robber trench. Upper fills **2294, 2293** and **2292** consisted of pinkish to reddish brown clays with sand and grit inclusions, reminiscent of the mortar used to bond the friary walls. Below these deposits the fills had a high percentage of sandstone rubble (i.e **2289, 2288** and primary fill **2287**). Fill **2288** contained a high proportion of iron stone rubble, not seen elsewhere on the site and it is unclear where this material originated. Fills **2294, 2289** and **2288** contained pottery dating from the mid 12th to 14th centuries.

5.2.16 All of the robber trenches from this phase were morphologically similar, being considerably wider at the top than the base, with a fairly gentle slope generally to the east, and then near vertical sides to the base. This may have been a strategy to facilitate the removal of the stone from the walls. The stone was entirely robbed from the majority of the walls, however several courses of **2121** survived as did the base of **2349** (within robber cut **2400**).

5.2.17 Wall **2350** was rebuilt as **2326** and a window **2327** was incorporated within the new build (see fig. 13, PL4), the base of which survived at a level of 8.47 m OD. The construction cut for the wall (**2313**) was cut at an angle of c. 45° and truncated levelling deposit **2312** which was dated to the mid 12th to 14th centuries. This levelling deposit was up to 0.52 m in depth and sat directly on a layer of possible flood deposit (**2352**) overlying floor **2351** of the previous phase. Had the Friary flooded this may have provided the impetus for this phase of re-structuring.

5.2.18 A wall **2386** was constructed running ENE-WSW between **2326** and the easternmost wall of the former eastern room. This essentially reduced the size of the room from the previous phase, and removed the corridor. The wall was supported at its south-eastern corner by a buttress (**2355**) although it is unclear if this was built from scratch or incorporated the fabric of the robbed out wall.

5.2.19 Overlying wall construction cut **2313** was a pinkish mortar floor surface (**2160**), which sat directly on levelling layer **2312** and butted wall **2326**. The surface was 0.04 m deep and was located within PL4 fig. 13). Other surfaces which appear to belong to this phase are illustrated in the table below.

5.2.20 **Table 3: Floor layers Phase III**

Floor context	Make up context	Location	Dating	OD level	Comments
2007	**2008/2009**	PL1	mid 12th-14th	7.62 m	sampled <1> fig. 13
2021	**2023**	s.2001		7.78 m	fig. 12
2102/2104	**2106**	s.2000		7.47 m	floor overlies partially robbed wall **2121** fig. 12
2129	**2130**	s.2001		7.79 m	fig. 12
2160	**2312**	PL4	mid 12th-14th	7.63 m	fig. 13
2306	**2309**	AL3		7.49 m	
2362	**2363**	PL3		7.30 m	may be external to building fig.14

5.2.21 There is a considerable discrepancy between the levels of flooring and it is probable that this phase of activity is more complex than the limited excavation possible revealed. The date ranges are also fairly broad and it seems probable that a considerable time span is compressed within this single phase. Alternatively differences in levels may be indicative of internal differences within single rooms.

Phase IV: Post-dissolution re-use of the Friary buildings (fig. 7)

5.2.22 Whilst there is considerable historic evidence for this phase of activity, the archaeological evidence is somewhat more limited. This is possibly because there was initially little alteration to the fabric of the Friary when it was sold into private hands and re-used as lodges, the relative high status of the architecture being maintained.

5.2.23 Doorway **2381** (discussed under phase I above) was re-built with the addition of new masonry on either side (**2192, 2194**, see fig. 15). An in-filling episode (**2374**) raised the floor level within the new doorway and an associated new floor surface was laid (**2261**). The masonry inserted into wall **2190** had a pinkish-white sandy mortar which contrasted to the red mortar of the original medieval build, and appeared similar to that bonding walls **1011** and **1031** within trench 1.

5.2.24 The floor surface initially consisted of a red mortar layer (**2324**) which was located to the north of PL5 (fig. 15). A white mortar surface (**2261**) butted this and filled the doorway to the south. This surface sealed an episode of levelling which filled cut **2375** presumably an effort at consolidation, possibly when a previous floor needed replacement. The fill of **2375,** (**2374**) was a sandstone rubble rich layer of reddish grey silty clay that contrasted to **2376,** a greenish grey clay which was the make up layer for this phase of surfacing and along with **2374** contained residual pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th centuries. At the interface between **2324** and **2261**, (and sealed by **2261**), was a tile "threshold" **2416**. This consisted of broken re-used roofing tiles which were laid in a shallow linear cut (**2417**) 0.3 m in width.

5.2.25 Floor surface **2261** (fig 15) exhibited tile impressions which were parallel to the doorway, in contrast to medieval monastic tiling which was generally laid at the diagonal to the walls. The tile impressions although faint were square and measured approximately 0.15 m to a side.

5.2.26 A small section of walling (**2372**) formed the western side of the doorway, and consisted of two rough courses of unmortared sandstone blocks 0.3 m high which was butted by **2416**. The eastern counterpart to this wall was not uncovered within the footprint of PL5.

5.2.27 To the south of trench 2, and initially uncovered within the sondage of BaRAS evaluation trench 4 (BaRAS 2002) was a buttress (**2419**) which butted wall **2420** see fig. 7). This was thought to have been added in the 16th century. The buttress measured 0.5 m wide and was bonded with a sandy yellow mortar. The buttress was incorporated in a later wall (**2418**) which ran south of **2420** and was bonded with a hard pink mortar typologically consistent with a build date of the 17th century.

5.2.28 It seems likely that this re-occupation of the Friary buildings had only localised effect on the Friary fabric. Although there is some evidence for modification it seems likely that floor surfaces were re-used. This is evident from medieval floor layer **2007** which is immediately overlain by a demolition deposit (**2006**) which contains material dating to the 16th to 17th centuries. This would suggest that the occupation of the Friary buildings and associated refuse dumping lasted until just prior to the construction of the sugar house (phase V).

Phase V: The Sugar House (fig. 8)

5.2.29 During this period and prior to the construction of the sugar factory the area within trench 2 appears to have been used to deposit waste materials. The majority of these layers were recorded in section, but are equivalent episodes of waste disposal to those cut by the walls of the sugar house. These layers date from the 17th and 18th centuries and are generally horizontal in profile. Layers **2032** for example contained pottery dating to the 18th century, clay pipe (1690-1730) and bone cores possibly associated with by products of the tanning industry. Layer **2006**, (see fig. 13) truncated by the construction cut for the sugar house walls (**2005)** contained pottery dating to the 16th to 17th centuries. The backfill of **2005**, (**2004**) contained two clay pipe stem fragments dated to the 17th to 18th centuries.

5.2.30 According to documentary sources (within BaRAS 2000) the sugar house was constructed sometime after 1728. This complex would have refined imported sugar cane into granulated sugar. Wall **2003** represents this building within trench 2, which also incorporated some of the Friary building, whilst other Friary walls were robbed out prior to construction.

5.2.31 The robbing event removed the upper courses of the western (and probably southern) wall of the western room. The fill of robber cut **2231** (**2266** within AL2) contained

pottery dated to the mid 16th to 17th centuries. The eastern room from phase III was incorporated into the sugar house, and a new floor surface **2089** laid. This flooring was constructed of a hard dark grey sandy mortar up to 0.27 m in thickness. The floor also respected the doorway (**2192**, **2194**) reconstructed in phase IV. A beam slot, for an internal timber partition (**2274,** fig. 12) was located towards the east of **2089**, where the floor level stepped down 0.15m (**2141**).

5.2.32 No internal stratigraphy other than floor **2089** relating to the sugar house remained.

Phase VI: The Victorian School (fig. 9)

5.2.33 The school building constructed by the Quakers in the mid 19th century is well attested to by both cartographic and written records. Therefore description of this phase will be succinct.

5.2.34 The walls of the sugar house were incorporated into the school building, (*c.*1850), and the remaining Friary walls, (re-used in the 18th century), were robbed out at the beginning of this phase, except where they sat directly beneath the footprint of the school walls. Examples of this selective robbing are **2195** where medieval wall **2189** survives only beneath school wall **2082**, and robber trench **2162** where medieval wall **2386** survives below school wall **2139**. Other robber trenches of this phase were dug to gain access to raw materials for the construction of the building (i.e robber trenches **2233**, **2414** and **2415**).

5.2.35 The walls of the school were constructed of sandstone blocks, often re-used from the fabric of the friary, and were bonded with a hard charcoal rich mid grey sandy mortar (essentially the same bonding as walls of this phase within trench 1).

5.2.36 The only medieval wall re-used for its entire length within the school building was **2326** (see fig. 13) which was built up with the addition of **2328**, although the window was not re-used. Other walls of this phase were **2025**, tacked on to the sugar house wall and truncating surface **2089**; **2301**, **2228**, **2406**, **2384** and drain **2220**. The eastern extent of the school buildings within trench 2 was represented by wall **2181** (also **2139**). A stretch of wall (**2127**) was added later as a repair.

5.2.37 A water tank (**2323**) with a timber plank base (**2154**) and a sandstone wall (**2322**) was located immediately to the west of wall **2328** (within PL 4, fig. 13). The tank was filled by layers **2319** and **2320**, which contained material dated to the 19th century.

Phase VII: Modern

5.2.38 All of the archaeological features and deposits were sealed by rubble bedding layer **2001** and concrete/slab car park surface **2000**. A modern sewer run **2030** ran west-east throughout the northern part of trench 2 with a north-south branch heading north towards the extant retail buildings. Live service runs for C.A.T.V (i.e **2051**), sewage, and electricity were identified and left operational throughout the time span of the evaluation.

5.3 The Service Investigation Trenches 3, 4 and 5 (fig. 2)

5.3.1 Three trenches measuring 8 m by 0.5 m were excavated under an archaeological watching brief in order to ascertain the location, type and depths of live services. Trench 3 was located to the south-west of trench 1. Trenches 4 and 5 were east, and south-east respectively of trench 2.

5.3.2 The excavation of these trenches did not disturb *in situ* archaeological deposits, as only the backfill of the service runs was removed. A drawn, written, photographic and digital record of each trench was made.

5.3.3 The trenches were inspected by representatives of Hoare Lee who made an additional record of the service locations and issued confirmation that the trenches could be backfilled.

Trench 3

5.3.4 Trench 3 was orientated ENE-WSW, and contained C.A.T.V., electricity, gas , water and sewer runs. The main impact to potential archaeological deposits was from the sewer pipes which were located at a maximum depth of 7.08 m OD. The sewer cut layer 302, a dark reddish brown clay, interpreted as a post-medieval levelling deposit. This was overlain by layer 301 a reasonably modern layer of made ground which in turn was overlain by a brick wall and associated flooring of probable Victorian date (**305**). These deposits were sealed by 0.16 m of concrete car park surface (**300**).

5.3.5 No finds were recovered from trench 3 as archaeological deposits were only seen and recorded in section.

Trench 4

5.3.6 Trench 4 was orientated WNW-ESE and contained C.A.T.V, electricity and sewer runs. The earliest deposit identified was a brick floor surface (**404** which extended throughout the trench, and was truncated by the drain. Overlying **404** was a thin layer of crushed chalk (**403**), which was in turn overlain by **402** a dark greyish brown charcoal rich clay layer. These deposits were sealed by the concrete car park surface **400**.

5.3.7 No finds were recovered from deposits within trench 4.

Trench 5

5.3.8 Trench 5 was orientated ENE-WSW and contained sewer, electricity and C.A.T.V. runs. The earliest feature encountered was a Victorian brick drainage run (**504**). This was overlain by a charcoal rich layer of reddish brown clay (**502**), 0.32 m deep. Layer **502** was truncated by a brick wall (**503**), which survived to a height of 0.50 m. This was overlain by up to 0.8 m of a mixed levelling or demolition deposit (**501**), which was capped by the concrete car park surface (**500**).

5.3.9 No finds were recovered from deposits within trench 5.

5.4 The Pottery

By Paul Blinkhorn

5.4.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 424 sherds with a total weight of 17,126 g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 0.83. It comprised a wide range of wares of medieval and later date which indicate that there was activity at the site from the medieval period onwards. One sherd may perhaps be of late Saxon date, but this is uncertain.

Fabric

The following fabric types were noted:

F1: *Ham Green Ware*. Pale orange sandy fabric, thicker sherds have a grey core. Late 12th – mid 13th century (Vince unpub.). 20 sherds, 459 g, EVE = 0.

F2: *Bristol C Ware*. Very hard, grey fabric with lighter surfaces. Glossy, variegated green glaze. Late 11th – 12th century (ibid.). 30 sherds, 343 g, EVE = 0.13.

F3: *Bristol A/B ware*. Dark brown to red sandy fabric with a grey core, rare calcareous inclusions. Mid-late 11th – 12th century (ibid.). 17 sherds, 196 g, EVE = 0.11.

F4: *Bristol Redcliffe ware*. Pale yellow to pale pink fabric with grey core. Mid-late 12th – 15th century (ibid.). 99 sherds, 1584 g, EVE = 0.17.

F5: *Gloucester-type Oolitic ware*. a) Black fabric with dense oolitic limestone temper. Very similar to Vince's Gloucester type TF41A, which is late Saxon, and dated 10th – early 11th century (Vince 1984). 1 sherd, 6g, EVE = 0.

b) Brown fabric, quite hard and well-fired. Probably Vince's Gloucester type TF41B, late 11th – 12th century (ibid.). 1 sherd, 32 g, EVE = 0.

F355: *Minety-type Ware*: Limestone gritted glazed ware. Mid 12th - 15th century (Mellor 1994). Glazed oolitic limestone-tempered ware. 1 sherd, 70 g, EVE = 0.

F370: *Saintonge Monochrome ware*. Smooth, buff to white fabric with glossy, copper-spotted bright green glaze. French import, earliest finds in England from the major ports. Late 13th – 15th century (Blackmore 1994, 35). 3 sherds, 67 g, EVE = 0.

F371: *Saintonge Polychrome ware*. Smooth, buff to white fabric with glossy clear glaze and painted polychrome decoration. . Late 13th – 15th century (ibid.). 1 sherd, 8 g, EVE = 0.

F372: *Seine Valley Whiteware*. Fine white fabric with few visible inclusions, bright copper green glaze. 13th – 15th century (ibid.). 2 sherds, 9 g, EVE = 0.

F403: *'Tudor Green Wares'*. Green-glazed whitewares produced at several centres in the south of England, such as Farnborough Hill, Hants (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 450). c AD1380-1500. 2 sherds, 8 g, EVE = 0.04.

F404: *Cistercian Ware*: Late 15th – 17th century. Hard, smooth fabric, usually brick-red, but can be paler or browner. Few visible inclusions, except for occasional quartz

grains. Range of vessel forms somewhat specialized, and usually very thin-walled (c. 2mm). Rare white slip decoration. 8 sherds, 72 g, EVE = 0.08.

F405: *German Stonewares.* AD1480+. A range of hard, grey, salt-glazed fabrics produced at numerous sites in the Rhineland and beyond (Gaimster 1997). 1 sherd, 5 g, EVE = 0.

F406: *Falfield-type Cistercian ware.* Sandy fabric with moderate quartz inclusions. Early 16th – 17th century (Vince unpub.). 3 sherds, 31 g, EVE = 0.

F410: *Tin-Glazed Earthenwares.* c. 17th – 18th century. Fine white earthenware, occasionally pinkish or yellowish core. Thick white tin glaze, with painted cobalt blue decoration, occasionally manganese purple and ochre. 17 sherds, 257 g.

F411: *Westerwald/Cologne stoneware* German import (Gaimster 1997). Hard, dense white fabric, usually decorated with cobalt blue slip. Later examples can have manganese purple slip. The ware was first produced c.1600 and is still in production today. 3 sherds, 47 g.

F412: *Slipware*: Uniform, brick-red fabric. Moderately sorted matrix, sparse red and milky quartz and red and black ironstone up to 0.5mm. Abundant grey quartz up to 0.2mm, occasional mica. Produced from c. 1615-1700, with the Harlow kilns being the best-documented (Crossley 1990, 251). 26 sherds, 1410 g.

F414: *Staffordshire manganese wares. c* late 17th – 18th century. A uniform buff-fired fabric in a moderately sorted matrix. The inclusions are occasional sub-angular and rounded black ironstone up to 0.6mm. This ware is characterised by its brown 'tiger striped' manganese glaze. 2 sherds, 34 g.

F416: *Staffordshire Slipware.* AD1650-1750. Fine cream fabric with white slip and pale yellow lead glaze, commonest decoration is feathered dark brown trailed slip. Chiefly press-moulded flat wares, although small bowls and mugs etc are known. 24 sherds, 444 g.

F425: *Fine Red Earthenwares*: Mid 16th – 19th century. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. 107 sherds, 4,566 g.

F426: *Coarse Red Earthenwares.* Moderate to dense sub-angular quartz up to 2mm. Mid-16th –19th century. 25 sherds, 3,411 g.

F446: *English Stoneware*: White/grey stoneware with a white salt glaze. Made at numerous centres, such as Staffordshire, London and Nottingham, from the later 17th century onwards, in a wide range of utilitarian forms (Crossley 1990). 8 sherds, 574 g.

F1000: *Mass-produced white earthenwares*, 1795+. 23 sherds, 3493 g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem.*

5.4.2 Chronology

The range of relatively well-dated wares at the site allows the each context-specific group to be given a seriated Ceramic Phase (CP) dated, based on the known start-dates of the wares present. The ceramic phasing, and pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds and EVE, is shown in Table X1.

Table 4: Ceramic phasing: pottery occurrence per phase by number and weight of sherds

Phase	Date	Defining Wares
CP 1	Mid 11th – 12th C	F2, F3
CP 2	Mid 12th – 14th C	F1, F4, F355
CP 3	Late 14th – late 15th C	F403
CP 4	L 15th – mid 16th C	F404, F405, F406
CP 5	Mid 16th – 17th C	F425, F427
CP 6	17th – mid 17th C	F410, F411, F412
CP 7	mid-late 17th C	F416
CP 8	Late 17th – 18th C	F414, F446
CP 9	19th C +	F1000

Table 5: Pottery Occurrence per site phase, by number and weight of sherds

Site Phase	Date	No	Wt	Mean Sherd Wt
1	Pre Friary	1	8	8
2	Friary phase 1	20	374	18.7g
3	Friary phase 2	46	794	17.3g
4	M 16th – 18th	61	694	15.1g
5	18th – mid 19th	152	8185	53.8g
6	mid 19th – 20th C	124	3820	30.8g
7	modern	20	3252	162.6g

5.4.3 Generally, the data in Table X2 shows that there was low-level pottery deposition at the site from around the time of the construction of the Friary, with the bulk of the assemblage from features of the 18th century or later. The mean sherd weight for the stratified medieval and early post-medieval pottery is fairly high, indicating that the undisturbed strata of that date are in the main primary deposits.

5.4.4 The bulk of the pottery from Phase 4 is Red Earthenwares, as would be expected, along with small quantities of Tin-Glazed earthenware and Trailed Slipware. This ties in reasonably well with the dating of this phase, but the lack of late 17th century wares such as early English Stonewares and Manganese Mottled Wares indicates that there was very little activity after from the later part of the 17th century until the

construction of the sugar factory. The coarse Red Earthenware, F427, is entirely absent from this phase, suggesting that it was not introduced until the late 17th century at the earliest. Nearly half the pottery from this phase by weight (44.9%) comprises residual medieval pottery, reflecting the fact that there was considerable disturbance of the medieval remains during this time. This is perhaps highlighted by the fact that of the 2,620g of medieval pottery from the site, just 959g (36.6%) occurred in contexts dateable to site phases 2 and 3, and it is entirely possible that some of the medieval wares in site phase 2 contexts may also be residual..

5.4.5 In phase 6, residual medieval pottery is much less common, comprising just under 5.9% of the assemblage. It is dominated by the two main Red Earthenware fabrics, which are generally regarded as utilitarian, but Metropolitan Slipwares were also significant, making up 17% of the pottery. Such pottery is regarded as having more of a role as a tableware or display ware, so it would seem that not all the pottery in use at the site at that time was functional. The small group of mass-produced white earthenwares shows that this phase lasted until the 19th century.

5.4.6 The assemblage from phase 6, the Quaker School, may be entirely residual. Mass-produced white earthenwares, by far the commonest pottery in use at the time the school was in existence, are entirely absent. Medieval pottery makes up nearly one-quarter of the group, with the rest made up of earlier post-medieval wares. It is possible that some of the red Earthenwares were contemporary, but this is not certain.

5.4.7 Phase7, the 'modern' phase, comprises entirely mass-produced white earthenwares.

Table 6: Pottery Occurrence by weight of sherds per ceramic phase, by fabric type (major wares only), expressed as a percentage of the phase total

	2	3	4	5	6	7
F1	23.4 %	1.0%	0	4.2%	0.5%	0
F2	20.5 %	7.9%	12.1 %	0.9%	1.2%	0
F3	14.2 %	2.5%	6.9%	0.5%	0.8%	0
F4	23.6 %	69.4 %	25.9 %	0.2%	19.5 %	0
F404	-	2.3%	0	<0.1 %	1.3%	0
F406	-	0	0	0	0.8%	0
F425	-	6.4%	39.2 %	38.1 %	29.7 %	0
F427	-	0	0	31.0 %	22.8 %	0
F410	-	-	9.2%	1.8%	1.2%	0

F411	-	-	0	0.3%	0.6%	0
F412	-	-	0	17.0 %	0.4%	0
F416	-	-	5.9%	0.5%	9.5%	0
F414	-	-	0	0	0.9%	0
F446	-	-	0	2.0%	10.7 %	0
F1000	-	-	-	2.9%	0	100%
Phase Total	381g	794g	694g	8185g	3820g	3252g

The Pottery

5.4.8 The range of medieval wares is very much what would be expected from a site of this date in the region. The small collection of imported French material is worthy of note, although such pottery has been noted in Bristol in the past, and occurs in most of the major ports of southern England. It does tend to occur at religious houses however, probably due to it being imported along with French wine, rather than moving as pottery in its own right.

5.4.9 The local wares comprised largely Bristol Redcliffe wares, mainly from glazed jugs, although small quantities of unglazed material were also noted. A few of the jugs were decorated with incised or applied decoration, but most were plain. Vessel types appear to be entirely limited to jars, bowls and jugs. A handle from a Minety-type ware glazed jug was also present, along with the base of an unglazed jar of Gloucester type. A single small sherd of oolitic limestone tempered pottery may be of late Saxon date, but it is simply too small and abraded for this to be certain.

5.4.10 Late medieval pottery, such as Cistercian ware and 'Tudor Green' type wares were generally scarce, suggesting that there was little pottery deposition at the site during the 15th – early 16th centuries.

16th – 17th century

5.4.11 The assemblage was dominated by Red Earthenwares, the majority of which, were from large bowls or pancheons. Fragments of 17th century slipware vessels were also noted, including two partially complete bowls with geometric designs. Another fragment was noted with Sgrafitto decoration, and may be a French import.

5.4.12 The tin-glazed earthenware and trailed slipware was generally fragmented, although a full profile of a teacup with polychrome decoration was noted in the former fabric, and a near-complete candle-holder in the latter.

18th – 19th century

5.4.13 This was again dominated by Red Earthenware pancheons, with most of the rest of the contemporary pottery comprising transfer-printed mass-produced white earthenwares.

5.5 Clay Pipes

By John Cotter (OA)

Introduction and Methodology

5.5.1 A total of 81 fragments of clay pipe weighing 493g. were recovered (see table for details). These have been spot-dated and given a basic catalogue. The catalogue records, per context, the quantity of stem, bowl and mouth fragments, the overall sherd count, weight, and comments on condition and any makers' marks or decoration present. In the catalogue stem fragments with significant vestiges of bowl heels or spurs attached have been counted as bowls.

5.5.2 The collection is not particularly large or impressive but it does contain a fairly high proportion of pipe bowls and even a stem bearing makers' marks. The pipes appear to have been used and therefore are likely to represent domestic refuse rather than industrial waste.

Typology and Date

5.5.3 A minimum of 20 individual pipes is represented either by complete bowls or by bowl fragments. The typology of the pipe bowls suggests the assemblage comprises mainly 17th and 18th-century pipes (up to *c.* 1740) with only one example of late 18th to early 19th-century date and one example of mid 19th-century date (the latter two from context 1028). The dating emphasis however seems to be in the first half of the 18th century

5.5.4 Some of the 17th century bowl and stem types have makers' marks or stamps. On typology the earliest pipe bowls date to *c.*1660-80. One of these has an 'RN' mark on the heel which can probably be identified as that of Richard Nunney (or Nonney) of Bristol (active 1655-1713) or his son Robert who was apprenticed in 1676 (the latter also known from Bristol Broadmead site BRSMG 2004/49). Perhaps the most interesting piece in the assemblage however is a stem fragment with a rouletted lozenge band incorporating the initials 'LE' for Lluellin Evan of Bristol, active *c.* 1661-88 (see Oswald 1975, fig. 9.9 for heel mark, and fig. 13.5 for similar stem mark by William Evans *c.* 1670-1700). Two bowls of *c.* 1690-1730 type have the mark 'NC' in relief within a circle on the side of the bowl. These are most probably by the

makers Nathan or Daniel Chilton active *c.* 1703-39. Two other bowls have similar but illegible marks in which only part of the maker's name can be identified.

Recommendations

5.5.5 The assemblage is not particularly impressive or significant although it does contain a number of stamped pieces which do not seem to have been fully illustrated elsewhere. These are almost certainly of significance to the study of pipe-making in Bristol. If funding becomes available it would be desirable to report on these more fully and illustrate a few examples for publication.

5.6 Architectural stone

By Julian Munby (OA)

5.6.1 Ten pieces of architectural stone were recovered from trenches 1 and 2. All of these date from the 13th and 14th centuries and are summarised in the table below.

Table 7: Architectural stone

Context	Small find number	Description
1002	41	Base of window mullion with glazing grooves on two sides, part with Ogee moulding and part with rebate.
1002	43	Top corner of window vault, arch springer with jointing socket.
1002	45	Roughly worked with single tooled area, part of coping or buttress. Has lime mortar skim with two episodes of whitewash.
1002	46	Possible part of door jamb, chamfered with Ogee moulding.
1002	47	Possible tomb piece or arcading.
2184	5	Possible part of arcade or blind spandril in corner of window tracery.
2184	6	Part of external window with key socket and edge piece.
2184	7	Part of central window with glazing grooves on three sides and keying patterns. Probably not 13th century.
2184	8	Part of external window with key socket and edge piece, probably the same window as small find 7.
2184	9	central piece of window exhibiting masons plumb line and base line markings. Evidence of window rebate being blocked by charcoal rich mortar.

5.6.2 The deposits containing the architectural stone were both late in the sequence, **1002** relating to the levelling of the site during the 1950s and **2184** containing material dating to the 18th century. However it is clear that the stone belonged in the main to the original Friary building of phases II and III, and had been re-used at a later date. Small find 46 had mortar of a Victorian date adhering to it, and several pieces only

consisted of decorated elements, the straight sided portions having been removed for re-use. In general the original mortar that still remains on the architectural stone is of a better quality than that used within the foundations of the walls of the same phases, presumably because they were intended to be seen.

5.7 Ceramic Building Materials
By Cynthia Poole (OA)

5.7.1 Building material recovered from the site was predominantly ceramic tile and roofing artefacts, together with a smaller quantity of stone and plaster. All the material comes from medieval or post-medieval contexts and no earlier artefacts are present amongst the building material. The material has been recorded onto a database. Fabrics and stone types were characterised using a x10 hand lens.

The Ceramic Building Material

5.7.2 A total of 142 fragments weighing 16929 g were recovered from 28 contexts, the majority of which were spread layers or robber fills ranging from phases 2 to 5. The type and quantity of material present is summarized in table 1.

Fabrics

5.7.3 Fabric codes assigned continued the numbering used for BRSMG04. Five new fabrics were identified, described below.

Fabric 4: Red; reduced grey core. Sandy clay containing high density of poorly sorted medium-coarse quartz sand (R); subtype 4a additionally contained coarse red grits of ?burnt Fe stone.

Fabric 5: Red, orange, grey. Fine clay fabric containing very fine sand - silt (quartz and some mica) and sometimes red clay pellets 2-7 mm.

Fabric 6: Brown; orange – brown; light grey core. Sandy clay containing a high density of poorly sorted medium-coarse quartz sand (SA-SR), frequent red clay pellets (R) 1-2 mm and rare red sandstone grit (R) 4 mm. Subgroup 6a as for 6 plus coarse quartzite grits 5-17 mm

Fabric 7: Mid-light yellowish brown. Common small-medium quartz (well rounded) & possibly some fine mica silt; occasional coarse sand size grits of dark rock type and frequent grog (R-SR) 1-5 mm (light brown sandy clay)

Fabric 8: Light grey. Sandy clay containing high density of medium-coarse quartz sand (R) and pale grey-white grits (R) c. 1 mm of fine-grained rock probably limestone.

Table 8: Summary of ceramic building material forms and fabrics used.

Form	Nos	Wt g	Fabrics
Roof: ridge	20	1955	1, 3.2, 4, 6, 6a, 7, 8
Roof: flat	4	308	4
Roof: Med unid	5	89	4
Fretwork	2	57	4
Roof:	2	273	1, 3.1

Pantile			
Roof: IDR	2	559	2
Floor	107	13688	4, 4a, 5
Total	142	16929	

Function

5.7.4 The material is exclusively flooring and roofing with a complete absence of bricks and very little post-medieval or modern material present.

Medieval Roofing

5.7.5 A few fragments of flat tiles were identified, the only measurable dimension being thickness (12 mm). No evidence of peg holes or nibs survived and no pieces were glazed.

5.7.6 Ridge tiles dominated the roofing assemblage and the majority exhibited some glaze, mostly green together with greenish brown and brown. A few fragments had no glaze present, but other pieces from the same context (2155) were only partially glazed. Two examples of crested ridge tiles were found in phase 2 contexts (2289, 2294) and both had knife cut triangular crests. It is unclear whether the other ridge tiles were parts of crested ridge tiles or plain ones, but most appeared to be angled in form rather than curved. Ridge tile was made in a variety of fabrics suggesting this was sourced from several different production centres, in contrast to the other types of tile..

5.7.7 Two unusual fragments of fretwork which appeared to have the form of interlocking semi-circles, knife cut from a flat slab 13 mm thick, may have been parts of a decorative ridge or had some other specialized function such as a finial.

Post-medieval Roofing

5.7.8 This is represented by two pieces of pantile, one each from phase 4 and 5, whilst from modern deposits (Phase 6) came a 20th century form of roof tile known as an 'interlocking double Roman'.

Medieval Flooring

5.7.9 This accounts for over three-quarters of all the ceramic building material. There appear to be four varieties, all of which is of medieval date. All were made in fabrics 4 and 5. All appeared to be of similar size measuring c. 130-140 mm square, though thickness was rather variable between 15 and 28 mm. All had cut bevelled edges, apart from a small number with straight vertical edges.

Mosaic tiles

5.7.10 These were made from tiles c. 136-140 mm square, though the dimensions of some of the mosaic tiles suggest complete tiles were on occasions only c. 120 mm sq. The full sized tile was scored across the surface to a depth of 5-7 mm to create the required size before firing and then snapped subsequently to form the mosaic tile. Tile thickness ranged from 19-28 mm, with the majority measuring 23-25 mm. All the undersides of the tiles appeared to be flat.

5.7.11 The basic tile of c. 140 mm sq was scored to create a series of standard size mosaic tiles. The most common was to divide the tile into three to form three rectangular mosaic tiles of c. 42-45 mm width (14 examples). This pattern could be further divided with three scored lines at right angles to produce nine small square mosaic tiles c. 42-45 mm x 45 mm (four examples). A rectangular tile 85 mm x 44 mm had been scored to give the impression of two square tiles, but as the scoring was shallow it was perhaps only intended to produce a pseudo-mosaic tile. A single example of a rectangular tile measuring 66 mm x 45 mm indicates some tiles were divided to produce six shorter rectangular mosaic tiles. Larger square mosaic tiles were made by halving or quartering and two examples of this quarter size were found. One measured 58x59 mm and the larger 69x72 mm had been scored diagonally to form two triangles but not snapped to form a pseudo mosaic tile. Though incomplete four examples measuring 63-75 mm wide appear to be half-size. One tile had been cut in half diagonally to form a right-angled triangle 136x144 mm.

5.7.12 The mosaic tiles all had a plain glaze over a white slip which were coloured green or yellowish green, or without the slip resulting a brown or dark brown colour. Many of these tiles were heavily worn with only the dribbles of glaze on the tile edges surviving.

Two colour inlaid tiles

5.7.13 These account for the largest quantity of floor tile, probably representing 39 individual tiles. Only two tiles provided complete dimensions of 131x132 mm and 137x140 mm. In contrast to the mosaic tiles thickness covered a wider range from 15 mm to 28 mm with a more even spread across the range, though 23-25 mm was the median. The pattern on the tiles was formed by stamp and was infilled with white pipeclay, which when glazed produced a yellow colour, whilst the background was a contrasting brown or reddish brown. A high proportion of these tiles had four knife cut conical scoops for keying in the base in each quadrant, whilst a smaller number had just one in the centre and some had no evidence of such a feature.

5.7.14 A range of patterns is represented that use designs commonly found on this type of tile. Those represented by more than one example were the royal coat of arms of

England and the coat of arms of de Clare. Only the latter survived on a complete tile. A frequently produced design showing two birds eating at a tree was visible on several partial tiles. Two tiles with a lion passant facing right with fleurs de lys in the corners were similar to examples from Exeter (Allan and Keen 1984, 237). Other motifs used in a variety of designs were trefoils, quatrefoils, octofoils, concentric circles, dotted circles, leaves and foliage patterns. A geometric pattern of circle, diagonal lines and trefoils is very similar to an example from Tintern Abbey dated to 1272-1300.

5.7.15 Other floor tiles present are two fragments of possible sgraffito decorated floor tiles and a possible Flemish type floor tile.

The Building Stone

5.7.16 A small quantity of building stone comprising 15 fragments weighing 6376 g was recovered. All the material was from thin split slabs of slate or sandstone and all is thought to be roofing material. The sandstone was coarse grained grey, purple or green and is all probably Pennant sandstone. The sizes and shapes are shown in table 1: most exhibited a rounded head. The peg holes appear to have been drilled.

Table 9: sizes of sandstone roof slates.

Length	Width	Thickness	Nail hole	Shape
>210	250	22	8 mm	Polygonal
175	135	17	10 mm	Sub-rect
112	80	10	7 mm	Sub-oval
230	125	18	8 mm	Rectangular
213	>170	17	8 mm	Rectangular

A small quantity of slate was also found all of which apart from one fragment was a pale greenish colour. This probably came from Devon and Cornwall and is typical of slate being shipped from the south-west of England from the late 12th century onwards. One of the larger pieces had chipped edges and a large oval peg hole 14x10 mm. One fragment of grey slate with a sawn edge is likely to be Welsh and of post-medieval or modern date.

Plaster and Mortar

5.7.17 A mixture of mortar, plaster and daub amounting to 64 fragments weighing 2285 g was recovered. The mortar and plaster was not differentiated and was divided into six fabrics described below.

Fabrics

5.7.18 M1: Light brown lime mortar containing a high density of coarse brown sand. Occasional grog and burnt sandstone grits (R) 2-4 mm
M2: Very white lime mortar with low density of coarse sand

M3: white lime mortar containing v. high density of coarse sand and grits -7mm quartz, quartzite, limestone & other rocks.
M4: a - Light pinkish brown hard lime mortar mixed with frequent reddish brown sand well sorted less than 0.5 mm (R), plus occasional larger grits 2-13 mm of M2 mortar & limestone. b - Hard pinkish brown mortar containing a high density of rounded brown quartz sand (med-coarse), white lime mortar (M2) (R) 0.2-1 mm plus occasional grits of other rocks 1-2 mm including ironstone.
M5: greyish white lime mortar containing a moderate density of sand, frequent charcoal sand-grit up to 3 mm other grits (sandstone, grog, burnt shale/slate) 1-7 mm.
M6: basic matrix same as M1 containing rounded pebbles/gravel 5-10 mm.
Daub: Light brown crumbly powdery silty clay mixed with flecks of white lime mortar, quartz/quartzite sand and grit, small charcoal flecks and grit 1-4 mm and a piece of tabular ?shale 36 mm.

5.7.19 The material all appears to be derived from walling, some apparently forming the render over stone walls (fabrics M1, M5, daub) and some over laths (fabrics M1, M2). Laths appear to have been interwoven from the angles of some of impressions to each other. Laths measured 12mm, 20 mm, 23 mm, 25 mm and 31 mm wide by 5-10 mm thick. A piece with an angled surface (fabric M4) possibly formed a moulding round a door or window frame. One piece (fabric M5) infilled a narrow joint between masonry and a split or sawn timber.

5.7.20 Some of the fragments of render had evidence of being painted with a lime wash, usually white, but material from context 1002 had up to three layers of limewash, one of which was blue. This indicates a date of 18th-19th century, as blue pigments were not generally available till the introduction of Prussian blue in 1704, displaced by synthetic ultramarine in 1825. This is consistent with its position in phase 6. Apart from these pieces there is no diagnostic characteristics to assign them to a medieval or later date. However fabrics M1-M4 occur in phases 2 and 3 and M4 occurs on the base of many of the floor tiles, being the bedding layer on which they were laid. This indicates that some of the mortar and plaster is of medieval date. However most of the mortar and plaster was found in phase 4 and 5 contexts, including all the fragments with lath impressions.

Discussion

5.7.21 A high proportion of dateable artefacts was of medieval date and these provide an insight into the nature of the medieval buildings that stood on or close to the site.

5.7.22 This includes virtually all the ceramic roof and floor tile, which broadly dates to the13th-14th centuries. Though the roof tile could be as early as the late 12th century, it is best interpreted as being associated with the construction of the Dominican Friary (Blackfriars) in 1227-8, as is the floor tile. The only material from phase 1 contemporary with the actual construction of the Friary is a small fragment of sandstone, possibly waste from dressing the roofing slates.

5.7.23 Of the floor tiles the mosaic tiles may have been produced slightly earlier than the inlaid two colour tiles whilst the sgraffito, if confirmed, is possibly more likely 14th century. Mosaic floor tiles are first produced in England soon after 1200, though it was predominantly produced in Cistercian monasteries during the first half of the 13th century. Two colour inlaid tiles become more common from the mid-13th century. However all three types have been found in phase 2 contexts and the inlaid and mosaic types in phase 3 suggesting broad contemporaneity. All types occurred residually in later phase contexts. Most of the floor tile has suffered considerable wear indicating use over a considerable period.

5.7.24 Much of the floor tile found in phase 3 occurred in robber trenches, indicating the tiles were part of the original construction.

5.7.25 The Flemish style floor tile is of 15th-16th century date (found in a phase 5 context) may have been laid as part of the alterations to the monastic buildings in phase 3 or re-use of the buildings in phase 4.

5.7.26 The floor tile is of particular interest and some of the decorated designs appear to be quite high quality. They are typical of material associated with monastic and there can be no doubt that they are associated with the construction and use of the Dominican Friary. Further research on the floor tile would be necessary to obtain a more accurate date for their production and would enable a link to be made to floor tiles in other religious or royal buildings in the West Country. The two clear cut fabrics suggests the site was being supplied by two distinct tile producers and it may be possible to link these to known production sites.

5.7.27 The ceramic roof tile is predominantly ridge tile and the fragments of fretwork suggest there may have been some decorative elements in addition to the triangular crested ridge tiles. The proportion of flat tiles to ridge tile indicates other material was used for roofing and this is confirmed by the presence of both sandstone and slate roofing. The slate appears to be of Cornish or Devonian origin, indicating it to be of medieval date, whilst the stone slates cannot be dated themselves some pieces were found in phase 4 contexts, though the majority occurred in phase 5 and 6. However stone slating could have been reused as buildings were refurbished or replaced in later periods. If roofing was in a variety of materials and colours, the effect of buildings with contrasting roofs may have been extremely decorative.

5.7.28 Much of the plaster and mortar cannot be more closely dated than medieval - post-medieval. However certain fabrics (M1-3) were found in contexts of phase 2 and 3 and fabric M4 formed the bedding layer adhering to some of the medieval floor tiles. One could postulate that some of the material in these fabrics found in later phases was residual and actually derives from the medieval buildings. Most of the plaster

with lath impressions is in fabrics M1 and M2 and so it is possible that this too derived from the medieval structures. In view of the sparsity of post-medieval building materials it is logical that much of the plaster and mortar is interpreted as coming from the medieval monastic buildings also. However further research into the use of such material in contemporary medieval buildings is necessary to assess the basis for such a hypothesis.

5.7.29 Building materials from the later phases are remarkably sparse. However the small assemblage provides some hint at the construction materials used for the later structures. Roofing included slate, pantiles and 20th century tile forms, whilst some of the plaster with blue paint is likely to be of 18th-19th century origin. The lath impressions in this plaster indicate that some buildings retained 'wattle and daub' type infill in timber framed walls or internal partitions. It is possible that these walls were in fact part of earlier buildings, repainted in the 18th or 19th century as the mortar is of a type found in earlier phases.

5.8 Glass

By Dr Hugh Willmott (University of Sheffield)

Post-medieval glass

Introduction

5.8.1 A small assemblage of post-medieval glass, consisting of twenty-five fragments from a minimum of eleven vessels and windows, was submitted for assessment (summarised below). All is stable in nature and requires no further conservation or treatment.

The Assemblage

5.8.2 With the single exception of a piece of seventeenth- or eighteenth-century window glass from (2063), the assemblage only consists of fragments from containers which are predominantly bottles. There is one example of a cylindrical eighteenth-century phial from (2196), although it is too fragmented for more precise identification. Also present are two late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century soda bottles from (1002) and (1028). However, the remainder of the group consists of very fragmented examples of green wine bottles, all dating between the late 17th and early 19th centuries.

Recommendations for further work

5.8.3 The glass assemblage is a very small one and exclusively made up of very common utilitarian wares, of which little more can be meaningfully said. Given this, no further study or reporting of this post-medieval material is required, and only a copy of this assessment need be deposited in the site archive.

Table 10: Summary of the post-medieval glass

Context	No of fragments	Vessels	Date
1002	1	Soda bottle	Late 19th-early 20th century
1028	1	Soda bottle	Late 19th-early 20th century
2004	1	Wine bottle	Late 18th-19th century
2032	2	Wine bottle	Late 17th-early 18th century
2063	1	Window	17th-18th century
2184	2	Wine bottle	Late 18th century
2196	8 1	Wine bottle Phial	Mid 18th century 18th century
2232	4	Wine bottle	Late 17th-early 18th century
2320	2	Wine bottle	Late 17th-early 18th century
2395	2	Wine bottle	Late 17th-early 18th century

Medieval Glass

5.8.4 Ten fragments of medieval window glass, which were of a sufficient size to be examined, were recovered from the excavations. The window fragments came from context (2007) and are of a similar age, dating to the thirteenth century. All is grisaille glass, colourless (or naturally tinted) and over-painted with an amalgam of tin and lead oxide, which is a deep red/brown in colour. Grisaille work is typified through the use of naturalistic foliage designs often set against a fine cross-hatched background. Although a small group, this is an important assemblage, as archaeologically derived window glass of the thirteenth century is still relatively scarce, partly due to its original high status value, but also because of subsequent decomposition in wet environments.

5.8.5 The most significant piece, G1, formed from two joining fragments, is from an irregular shaped quarry, of which two grozed edges remain. This is decorated with parallel line borders and a hanging foliage spray with trefoil-lobed terminals. Three other fragments have portions of foliage designs remaining. The first, G2, is the upper portion of a rectangular border and, although badly weathered, has a rosette design picked out with applied dots still visible. The second, G3, is likewise heavily corroded, but elements of a spray or branch designs remain visible, whilst the final example, G4, only has a section of painted border and the edge of a leaf surviving.

5.8.6 Two pieces, G5-6, are both small sections of background elements, decorated with finely painted and close-packed cross-hatches. The other fragments are all now undecorated, and it is likely that there were always so and formed parts of windows free of painted decoration. The largest, G7, still retains three original edges, and is clearly from a plain border. Another, G8, has three surviving edges, but from their polygonal arrangement, this piece must have come from an infill section of the main window design. The other two plain fragments, G9-10 are too fragmentary for further identification.

5.9 The Animal bone

By Kristopher Poole (OA)

5.9.1 This report presents the results of analysis of a very small assemblage of animal bone (12 refitted fragments weighing 99g) from an archaeological evaluation at Quakers Friars North area of Bristol Broadmead. Bone was recovered from two contexts in total, for which provisional dating suggests early post-medieval and post-medieval activity (Phases 4 and 5). All of the animal bone recovered was hand-collected.

5.9.2 Material was identified using the reference collection of Oxford Archaeology, along with relevant identification manuals (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1996). Attempts were made to identify all bone fragments to element and species, although ribs, vertebrae (except atlas and axis), and skull fragments were classed as large, small or medium mammals size. Bones were recorded employing the zoning system of Serjeantson (1996), and quantification techniques used were Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI).

5.9.3 Measurements were taken following von den Driesch (1976), and was restricted to long bones of mature specimens, Where possible, pigs were sexed on the basis of their canines (Schmid 1972), with morphological traits of the pelvis used to sex cattle and sheep/goat (Grigson 1982). Methods employed for ageing specimens were dental eruption/attrition, and epiphyseal fusion. Grant's methods (1982) were used for recording tooth wear in cattle, sheep and pig, with wear stages being assigned using standards set out by Halstead (1985) for cattle, Grant (1982) for pigs, and Payne (1973,1987) for sheep. Fusion data was used to assign ages to cattle, sheep and pigs using data given by Getty (1975). Horses were aged through tooth crown heights (Levine 1982). Butchery patterns, burning and gnawing were also recorded.

5.9.4 Animal bone was recovered from contexts 2032 and 2332, including fragments identified as sheep, goat and large mammal size, as well as 3 unidentifiable fragments (Table 1). No bird, fish, or small mammal remains were recovered. The condition of the animal bone ranged from good (2) to fair (3), with the majority being good (Table

2). Taxa and elements represented are discussed by context below. Little ageing or metrical information was available.

Context 2032

5.9.5 The animal bone from this context, suggested to be a post-medieval layer, consisted of sheep, goat and sheep/goat remains, the majority of which were horncores. Of the fragments recovered, 2 were goat horncores (1 from the left, 1 from the right), 3 sheep horncores (1 from the left, 2 from the right, meaning at least 2 sheep are represented), 3 fragments of sheep/goat horncore, as well as a fragment of sheep/goat right proximal metacarpal and right distal metacarpal. All of the horncores had been removed by chops near the base of their base, leaving skull fragments attached. The metacarpal provided the following measurements: Bp = 20.8mm, Dp = 14mm. This is in the normal range for sheep/goat for this period.

Context 2332

5.9.6 This bone, from a robber fill dating to the early post-medieval period, consisted of a fragment of large mammal (cattle/horse) scapula and 3 unidentifiable fragments.

Conclusion

5.9.7 Despite being very small in size, the contents of Context 2032 are of interest. The bones only derive from 2 different (and closely related) species, with a bias towards horn cores, and a consistent method of butchering is displayed, all of which may be suggested to represent industrial waste (Albarella 2003:75). Animal products were extensively used in medieval and post-medieval industrial processes; leather and horn were particularly useful raw materials, being used for gloves, buttons and a variety of other products.

5.9.8 There is considerable evidence that, during the medieval and post-medieval periods, once an animal was skinned the extremities of the skeleton (such as the horns and foot bones) were often left attached to the skin, before it was passed on to the tanner, who in turn may sell the horn onto a horn worker (Serjeantson 1989). We know that in this period the friary buildings were reused as guild halls, for bakers, cutlers and most importantly, tanners, whilst horn cores have been found at several known and putative tanneries (Albarella 2003).

5.9.9 In the absence of other evidence, however, and given the small size of this assemblage, one must consider other explanations. Horns have no meat upon them, and foot bones provide only limited meat, and it may be that here we have simply primary butchery waste. There may have been an intention by the person responsible to sell the horns onto the horner himself (Albarella 2003:73), but we cannot know whether this was the case. Integrating the various classes of evidence recovered from

the site may clarify the nature of this context, but whatever process caused the assemblage, it would not seem to have been conducted on a great scale.

Recommendations

5.9.10 No further work is required on this assemblage, but these results should be integrated with any sieved material recovered, along with any further animal bone recovered from the site.

Worked Bone

5.9.11 A single piece of worked bone was recovered from context 2053. It is an undiagnostic piece of bone with a polished and roughly worked upper surface.

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

6.1 Micromorphology by Richard MacPhail - TO BE COMPLETED AND ISSUED AS AN ADDENDUM

6.2 Diatoms by Nigel Cameron - TO BE COMPLETED AND ISSUED AS AN ADDENDUM

7 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

7.1 Reliability of field investigation

7.1.1 In general the investigation is thought to be reliable as there was no apparent disturbance of the stratigraphic sequence. None of the finds are thought to be intrusive, although it was clear that several deposits contained residual pottery. The earliest deposits contained very little datable material, however the few sherds of pot recovered date to the period anticipated in respect of the historic record. The date range for phase III of the site (12th to 14th centuries) is fairly broad, and it is difficult therefore to gain a precise understanding of the timescale of modifications to the original 1227 build of the Friary. The identity of the later post-medieval buildings (sugar house and school), is secure as their ground plans fit precisely with the available cartographic evidence. The identity of the various buildings associated with the friary is more problematic. The western range (trench 1) fits well with Leightons plan of 1933, but the buildings to the east (trench 2) with the exception of the east wall of the cloister do not match.

7.1.2 Environmental column samples were only taken from the earliest sequences. It was clear that these were undisturbed by any later activity.

7.1.3 The stratigraphic sequence could only be fully recorded in the location of the proposed piles for the new building. Cross comparison of the layers within each pile footprint was undertaken. However there will always be a degree of error associated with what is essentially a "broad brush" approach to the phasing of the site as a whole from isolated pillars of stratigraphy.

7.2 Overall interpretation

Phase I: Pre-Friary

7.2.1 A deposit relating to the period before the construction of the friary in 1227 was identified within both trenches 1 and 2. This consisted of a layer of mid to light blue alluvial clay which appeared to underlie the site as a whole. This deposit originated from the River Frome which lies to the south of the evaluated area, well within the area affected by the river's floodplain.

7.2.2 Only a limited investigation of this deposit was possible, mainly due to the relative depth at which the alluvium was located, and earlier alluvial events are likely to have been sealed by it. A single abraided pot sherd was recovered from this deposit which dated from the mid 11th to 12th centuries, which fits within the temporal framework for the construction of the Friary complex in the early 13th century.

7.2.3 The ditch, partially revealed in PL1 may relate to occupation in the vicinity of the site as early as the 12th century. The evidence for settlement close to the site is however limited, and an interpretation of the ditch as part of a drainage system (it has alluvial fills) may sit more comfortably.

Phase II: The Friary

7.2.4 Walls and wall footings relating to the first phase of the Friary were uncovered within both trenches 1 and 2. Only the lowest few courses of the building to the west of the great cloister survived within trench 1, and associated floor layers were not present, except to the east where a floor surface potentially related to the cloister walkway (which would have surrounded the garth) was uncovered. The walls were situated in the location and on the alignment indicated by Leighton's plan of 1933. This plan, based on the available archaeological evidence, and informed by historic eye witness accounts and measurements, appears to be the most accurate projected plan of the friary.

7.2.5 Within trench 2 the eastern wall of the great cloister also coincided with Leighton's projection. This however is where Leighton's plan and the archaeological evidence part company, as the remaining medieval walls located by the evaluation fall to the south of any of those projected. Leighton is fairly vague about this area of the Friary complex, his label reading "*site of sacristy, chapter house, & c*" (Leighton 1933). Assuming the 1930s plan to be accurate it is clear that considerably more data about the Friary's ground plan was revealed by the evaluation than previously known.

7.2.6 Traditionally the area immediately to the south of the choir of a monastic church was occupied by the chapter house, the library, the parlour and the sacristy. The evaluation did not yield any information about the function of the buildings uncovered, but the western room within this phase was large enough to be, and had a comparable ground plan, to other recorded chapter houses. The room measured 7 m across and over 10 m long. It would have had a floor of decorated tiles, and the walls would have been coated with creamy white coloured plaster. The window glass recovered was painted with naturalistic motifs, and would have sat within High Medieval window tracery.

7.2.7 The building to the east, on the other side of the corridor, would have had a similar floor surface and measured 4 m wide and 5.6 m long. The walls, where they remained, were substantial and presumably supported a two story building. There was evidence that these too would have been lime plastered.

7.2.8 The most substantial wall (**2349**) runs south from the smaller room and may have delineated the edge of the friary complex within this phase and prior to any expansion. The surfacing probably associated with areas external to the buildings was thicker and contained larger sized sandstone rubble than internal surfaces of this phase.

Phase III :Modifications to the Friary

7.2.9 At some point between the construction of the Friary (1227) and the 14th century the buildings within trench 2 were modified, in an episode that saw the complete robbing of partial stretches of wall, the laying of a new floor, and a rebuild to at least one existing wall.

7.2.10 The room to the west of trench 2 retained the same dimensions, but the eastern wall was rebuilt and a window was added. The window looked out to the east, over the area formerly occupied by the eastern room, the southern part of which was robbed out during this phase.

7.2.11 The partial removal of the walls and the addition of a new southern wall to the eastern room made it considerably smaller, measuring only 4 m by 3.2 m, an alteration that may have been influenced by a change of function. The corridor was now redundant, the new walls of this phase presumed to be interconnected (this could not be shown due to truncation within phases V and VI).

Phase IV: Post-dissolution occupation

7.2.12 The Friary was dissolved in 1538 and was sold into private ownership. There is documentary evidence that the former monastic buildings became lodges, essentially retreats for the wealthy consisting of a house with associated gardens.

7.2.13 The archaeological evidence shows that there was little change to the fabric of the Friary buildings within the footprint of the evaluation trenches. Demolition layers that date the end of this phase (mid 16th to 17th century) lie directly upon floor surfaces relating to monastic occupation.

7.2.14 A doorway was rebuilt within the northern wall and a new floor level established. The southern wall of the western Friary room was supported by the addition of a buttress. This wall was later extended to the south.

7.2.15 It is presumed that the majority of the Friary structures for example the windows and doorways were re-used, providing dwellings that reflected the high status of the new occupants.

Phase V: The sugar house

7.2.16 With the decline of the lodges and the increasing industrialisation of Bristol, some of the Friary buildings were converted into a sugar factory. The walls of the western room were robbed out at the beginning of this phase to provide some of the stone for the factory. The eastern room was incorporated into the new building and was re-surfaced.

7.2.17 The location of the sugar house coincides precisely with the 1933 plan, perhaps lending credence to Leighton's interpretation.

7.2.18 It is unclear when the sugar house went out of use, but this may have coincided with the production of sugar beet in the 19th century, precluding the relatively more expensive importation of sugar cane.

Phase VI: The Quakers school

7.2.19 The school is well documented on plans of the 19th century. No additional information about the ground plan was uncovered. The school buildings also match well with the plan of 1933.

7.2.20 The final episode of robbing of the Friary walls related to this phase.

8 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 Archaeological Context Inventory

Trench 1

Context number	*Type*	*length/width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*Date*
1000	Surface	Trench	0.3 m	tarmac car park surface		20th century
1001	Layer	Trench	0.24 m	make up layer		20th century
1002	Deposit	7.5 x 4.4 m	1.15 m	infilling	pot, glass,	20th century
1003	Structure	5.16 x 0.88 m	0.22 m	brick flue		19th century
1004	Structure	0.97 x 0.4 m	0.34 m	chimney base		19th century
1005	Cut	5.17 x 1.09 m	0.47 m	flue construction cut		19th century
1006	Structure	3.4 x 0.5 m	0.5 m	drain		19th century
1007	Structure	3.75 x 0.35 m	0.56 m	wall		19th century
1008	Deposit	3.5 x 1.15 m	0.05 m	layer		19th century
1009	Deposit	1.8 x 0.65 m	0.65 m	infilling	pot, cbm, clay pipe	19th century
1010	Deposit	5.17 x 1.09 m	0.47 m	construction cut fill		19h century
1011	Structure	1.88+ x 0.71 m	1.06 m	wall		16-17thh century
1012	Structure	0.74 x 0.73 m	0.3 m	brick fire pit		19h century
1013	Deposit	3.9 x 3.45 m	0.7 m	infilling		19th century
1014	Structure	2.91 x 0.45 m	0.71 m	wall		19th century
1015	Structure	2.64 x 0. 41 m	0.7 m	wall		19th century
1016	Structure	1.32 x 0.43 m	0.7 m	wall		19th century
1017	void					
1018	Structure	1.25 x 0.79 m	0.25 m	brick drain base		19th century
1019	Structure	0.8 x 0. 63 m	0.08 m	stantion base		19th century
1020	Structure	1.22 x 0.25 m	0.32 m	wall		19th century
1021	Structure	4.32 x 0.41 m	0.92 m	wall		19th century
1022	Structure	4.5 x 0.47 m	0.76 m	wall		19th century
1023	Structure	0.77 x 0.31 m	0.76 m	wall		19th century
1024	Structure	0.75 x 0.32 m	0.76 m	wall		19h century

Context number	*Type*	*length/width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*Date*
1025	Structure	3.2 x 0.35 m	0.5 m	wall		19th century
1026	Structure	3.3 x 0.51 m	0.7 m	wall		19th century
1027	Structure	0.8 x 0.42 m	0.2 m	drain		19th century
1028	Deposit	3.5 x 2.75 m	0.7 m	infilling	pot, cbm, clay pipe glass	19th century
1029	Structure	1.6 x 0.4 m	0.6 m	stantion base ?		19th century
1030	Structure	2.22 x 0.53 m	0.98 m	wall repair		18th century?
1031	Structure	4.2 m	0.82 m	wall		16-17th century?
1032	Structure	7.75 m	0.84 m	wall		18th century?
1033	Structure	7.7 x 4.8 m	0.15 m	flagstone floor		18h century?
1034	Structure	6.5 m	0.48 m	wall		19th century
1035	Structure	1.45 x 0. 11 m	0.72 m	wall of drain		19th century
1036	Structure	0.7 x 0.24 m	0.79 m	cupboard wall		19th century
1037	Structure	0.92 x 0.6 m	0.09 m	stantion base		19th century
1038	Structure	1.9 x 1.15 m	0.46 m	machine inspection pit		19th century
1039	Structure	3.17 x 0.17 m	0.34 m	wall		19th century
1040	Group			industrial phase group number		19th century
1041	Group			western room group number		16-17th century?
1042	Structure	5.15 x 0. 95 m	0.55 m	base for flue		19th century
1043	Structure	1.2 x 0.9 m	0.25 m	flooring		18th century?
1044	Structure	1.1 x 0.67 m	0.15 m	base		19th century
1045	Group			chimney, fire pit and flue group number		19th century
1046	Deposit	3.6 x 2.66 m	unexcavated	dump layer		17th century
1047	Deposit	3.96 x 3.6 m	unexcavated	dump layer	pot, cbm clay pipe	17h century
1048	Cut	1.3 x 1.3 m	0.42 m	pit cut		16-17th century
1049	Deposit	1.3 x 1.3 m	0.26 m	pit fill		16-17th century
1050	Cut	1.4 x 1.2 m	unexcavated	Pit cut		16-17th century?
1051	Deposit	1.4 x 1.2 m	unexcavated	pit fill		16-17th century?
1052	Deposit	2.32 x 0.77 m	0.13 m	made ground		18th century?
1053	Void					

Context number	*Type*	*length/width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*Date*
1054	Deposit	1 x 1 m excavated	0.1 m	floor make-up layer		18th century?
1055	Structure	1 x 1 m excavated	0.07 m	floor		17th century?
1056	Deposit	1 x 1 m excavated	0.1 m	floor layer		17th century?
1057	Structure	1 x 1 m excavated	0.64 m	wall footing		16-17th century
1058	Deposit	0.5 x 0.42 m	0.54 m	pit fill	pot bone	18th century?
1059	Cut	0.5 x 0.42 m	0.54 m	pit cut		18th century?
1060	Deposit	1.3 x 1.3 m	0.16 m	pit fill		16-17th century
1061	Deposit	1 x 1 m excavated	0.15 m	layer	pot	16-17th century
1062	Deposit	1 x 1 m excavated	0.25 m	layer		16-17th century
1063	Void					
1064	Deposit	1.2 x 0.8 m	0.9 m	layer		17th century?
1065	Structure	1 x 1 m excavated	0.94 m	wall footing		12th century
1066	Structure	1 x 1 m excavated	0.25 m	wall footing		16-17th century
1067	Deposit	1 x 1 m excavated	0.14 m	layer		16-17th century
1068	Deposit	1 x 1 m excavated	0.16 m	layer		16-17th century?
1069	Deposit	1 x 028 m	0.12 m	layer		18th century?
1070	Void					
1071	Cut	14 x 085 m	0.6 m	cut for service		20th century
1072	Deposit	14 x 085 m	0.6 m	service trench fill		20th century
1073	Cut	0.74 x 0.22 m	0.42 m	wall construction cut		19h century
1074	Deposit	0.74 x 0.22 m	0.42 m	construction cut backfill	residual pot	19th century
1075	cut	0.46 x 0.42 m	0.4 m	pit cut		17th century
1076	Deposit	0.46 x 0.42 m	0.4 m	pit fill	pot cbm clay pipe	17th century
1077	Structure	4.2 x 0.8m	0.52 m	wall footing		19th century
1078	Void					
1079	Cut	3.17 x 0.17 m	0.34 m	wall construction cut		19th century

Context number	*Type*	*length/width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*Date*
1080	Cut	3.75 x 0.35 m	0.56 m	wall construction cut		19th century
1081	Cut	5.17 x 1.09 m	0.47 m	wall construction cut		19th century
1082	Cut	2 x 0.4 m	0.12 m	wall construction cut		19th century
1083	Cut	0.76 x 0.44 m	0.12 m	wall construction cut		19th century
1084	Cut	3.2 x 0.35 m	0.23 m	wall construction cut		19th century
1085	Cut	3.4 x 0.22 m	0.52 m	wall construction cut		19th century
1086	Cut	3.7 x 0.5 m	0.22 m	wall construction cut		19th century
1087	Cut	0.46 x 0.2 m	0.26 m	pit cut		17th century
1088	Deposit	0.46 x 0.2 m	0.26 m	pit fill	pot cbm clay pipe	17th century
1089	Deposit	1 x 1 m excavated	0.14 m	layer		18th century?
1090	Deposit	1 x 1 m excavated	unexcavated	layer		17th century
1091	Structure	1 x 1 m excavated	0.5 m	wall footing		12th-14th century
1092	Deposit	1 x 1 m excavated	0.12 m	layer	pot	12th-14th century
1093	Deposit	1 x 1 m excavated	0.22 m+	alluvial layer	pot	11th-12th century
1094	Deposit	2.32 x 0.77 m +	0. 12 m	layer		18th century?
1095	Deposit	2.32 x 0.77 m +	0.14 m	layer		18th century?
1096	Deposit	2.32 x 0.77 m +	0.3 m	layer		17-18th century?
1097	Deposit	2.32 x 0.77 m +	0.13 m	layer		17-18th century?
1098	Deposit	2.32 x 1.15 m	0.12 m	layer		17-18th century?
1099	Deposit	0.44 x 0.44 m	0.1 m	pit fill		17-18th century?
1100	Deposit	1 x 1 m excavated	0.04 m	layer		17-18th century?

Context number	*Type*	*length/width (m)*	*Thick. (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*Date*
1101	Structure	0.75 x ?	0.15 m	wall footing		19th century
1102	Cut	0.3 m	0.52 m	cut for sewer		19th century
1103	Structure	0.2 m	0.2 m	ceramic drain		19th century
1104	Deposit			same as 1053		
1105	Structure	2.8 x 0.46 m	0.16 m	wall footing		19th century
1106	Structure	2 x 0.4 m	0.12 m	wall footing		19th century
1107	Structure	0.76 x 0.44 m	0.12 m	wall footing		19th century
1108	Void					
1109	void					
1110	Structure	2.8 x 0.33 m	0.23 m	wall footing		19th century
1111	Void					
1112	Structure	3.4 m x 0.22 m	0.52 m	wall footing		19th century
1113	Void					
1114	Structure	3.7 x 0.14 m	0.5 m	wall footing		19th century
1115	Deposit	1.3 x 0.5 m	unexcavated	alluvial layer	pot	12th-14th century
1116	Cut	1 x 1 m excavated	0.94 m	wall construction cut		12th-14th century
1117	Structure	1.2 x 0.4 m	0.18 m +	soak away?		12th-14th century
1118	Deposit	1 x 1 m excavated	0.4 m	make up layer		12th-14th century
1119	Void					
1120	Deposit	1 x 1 m excavated	0.1 m +	alluvial layer		11th-12th century
1121	Cut	1 x 1 m excavated	0.5 m	wall construction cut		12th-14th century

Trench 2

2000	Surface	trench	0.24 m	concrete car park		20th century
2001	Deposit	trench	0.4 m	car park bedding		20th century
2002	Deposit	1.12 m	0.44 m	dump layer		19th century
2003	Structure	7.25 x 0.63 m	1.35 m	wall		18th century
2004	Deposit	0.35 m	0.75 m	construction cut backfill	pot clay pipe	18th century
2005	Cut	0.35 m	0.75 m	wall construction cut		18th century

2006	Deposit	1.65 m	0.31 m	layer	pot	16th-17th century
2007	Deposit	2.6 m	0.06 m	occupation layer/floor		12-14th century
2008	Deposit	1.3 m	0.22 m	levelling layer		12-14th century
2009	Deposit	2.52 m	0.14 m	levelling layer		12-14th century
2010	Deposit	2.5 m	0.3 m	levelling layer	pot	12-14th century
2011	Deposit	2.4 m	0.16 m	occupation layer	pot	11-12th century
2012	Surface	2.4 m	0.11 m	floor		12-14th century
2013	Deposit	1.4 m	0.32 m	bedding layer	pot	12-14th century
2014	Deposit	1.35 m	0.01 m	floor/trample layer	pot	12th-14th century
2015	Structure	1.06 m	0.45 m	floor		12th-14th century
2016	Cut	1.17 m	0.29 m	wall construction cut		12th-14th century
2017	Structure	1.73 x 1.32 m	1.02 m	wall/buttress		12th-14th century
2018	Surface	1.2 m	0.1 m	floor surface		12th-14th century
2019	Structure	1.02 m	0.44 m	wall/doorway		12th-14th century
2020	Cut	1.07 m	0.34 m	robber cut		18th century
2021	Surface	6.45 m	0.14 m	floor		12-14th century
2022	Deposit	2.3 m	0.04 m	bedding layer		12-14th century
2023	Deposit	6.4 m	0.36 m +	Make-up layer		12-14th century
2024	Structure	0.58 m	0.56 m	wall/doorway		12-14th century
2025	Structure	2.2 x 0.76 m	0.94 m	wall		19th century
2026	Cut	2.2 x 0.8 m	0.27 m	wall construction cut		19th century
2027	Deposit	1.07 m	0.34 m	construction cut backfill		18th century
2028	Cut	0.76 m	0.18 m	wall construction cut		19th century
2029	Structure	1.56 m	0.18 m	wall footing		12-14th century
2030	Cut	18 x 1.5 m	2.1 m	drainage run		20th century
2031	Structure	6.95 x 0.8 m	0.55 m	wall		19thcentury
2032	Deposit	3.21 x 1.19 m	0.2 m	dump layer	pot bone clay pipe	17th-18th century
2033	Deposit	1.18 m	0.24 m	dump layer		17th-18th century
2034	Deposit	5.4 x 1.18 m	0.4 m	dump layer		17th-18th century
2035	Deposit	3 m	0.23 m	bedding layer		12th-14th century
2036	Cut	3.14 x 0.8 m	0.8 m	wall construction cut		19th century
2037	Cut	1.8 m	o.8 m	drain cut		20th century
2038	Deposit	1.8 m	0.8 m	drain infill		20th century
2039	Cut	0.3 m	0.2 m	service cut		/20th century
2040	Deposit	0.3 m	0.2 m	service run backfill		20th century
2041	Deposit	1.1 m	0.16 m	layer		17th century ?
2042	Deposit	1.1 m	0.04 m	layer		17th century ?
2043	Deposit	1.1 m	0.04 m	layer		17th century ?

2044	Structure	1.8 m	0.75 m	modern walls and infill		20th century
2045	Cut	1.35 m +	0.2 m +	wall construction cut		19th century
2046	Structure	1.1 m	0.8 m	wall		19th century
2047	Deposit	0.8 m	0.16 m	fill		19th century
2048	Deposit	1.4 m	0.12 m	layer		19th century
2049	Deposit	1.5 m	0.14 m	layer		19th century
2050	Deposit	1.5 m	0.1 m	layer		20th century
2051	Cut	0.3 m	0.3 m	service cut		20th century
2052	Cut	2.4 m	0.5 m +	pit cut		19th century
2053	Deposit	0.9 m	0.6 m	pit fill		19th century
2054	Deposit	2.45 m	0.7 m	pit fill		19th century
2055	Deposit	2.2 m	0.3 m	pit fill		19th century
2056	Deposit	1.3 m	0.6 m	garden soil	pot	16-17th century
2057	Cut	0.3 m	0.3 m	service cut		20th century
2058	Deposit	0.3 m	0.3 m	service fill		20th century
2059	Deposit	4.4 m	0.1 m	Levelling layer		16-17th century
2060	Cut	0.6 m	0.16 m	pit cut		16-17th century
2061	Deposit	0.6 m	0.16 m	pit fill		16-17th century
2062	Deposit	1.8 m	0.12 m	layer		16-17th century
2063	Deposit	4.45 m	0.3 m	layer		16-17th century
2064	Cut	5 m	1. 5 m	wall construction cut		19th century
2065	Deposit	1.7 m	0.4 m	layer		17-18th century
2066	Structure	1.5 m	0.4 m	wall		19th century
2067	Structure	3.53 m	0.4 m	wall		19th century
2068	Structure	1.7 m	0.5 m	wall		19th century
2069	Deposit	1.23 m	0.38 m	layer		20th century
2070	Deposit	0.93 m	0.2 m	layer		20th century
2071	Deposit	0.6 m	0.03 m	layer		post-medieval
2072	Deposit	0.5 m	0.18 m	layer		post-medieval
2073	Deposit	0.3 m	0.3 m	service fill		20th century
2074	Deposit	4.45 m	0.14 m	layer		16-17th century
2075	Deposit	4.45 m	0.16 m	layer		post-medieval
2076	Deposit	4.6 m	0.03 m	layer		post-medieval
2077	Deposit	1.6 m	0.1 m	layer	pot	16-17th century
2078	Deposit	6.16 m	0.1 m	layer		16-17th century
2079	Deposit	6.16 m	0.4 m	layer		16-17th century
2080	Deposit	1.6 m	0.1 m	layer		16-17th century
2081	Deposit	1.6 m	0.2 m	wall construction cut fill		19th century
2082	Structure	1.88 x 0.9 m	0.6 m	wall		19th century

2083	Deposit	3.8 m	0.8 m	service fill		20th century
2084	Deposit	0.2 m	0.12 m	wall construction cut fill		19th century
2085	Deposit	0.3 m	0.4 m	wall construction cut fill		19th century
2086	Deposit	0.2 m	0.3 m	wall construction cut fill		19th century
2087	Cut	1.2 m	0.6 m	wall construction cut		19th century
2088	Deposit	5.2 m	0.23 m	demolition later		19th century
2089	Structure	5.2 m	0.27 m	Metalled surface		18th century
2090	Deposit	5.2 m	0.17 m	bedding layer		18th century
2091	Deposit	0.5 m	0.11 m	beam slot fill		18th century
2092	Deposit	0.5 m	0.18 m	beam slot fill		18th century
2093	Cut	0.5 m	0.29 m	beam slot cut		18th century
2094	Deposit	6.5 m	0.5m	levelling layer	pot	16-17th century (pot re
2095	Deposit	2.3 m	0.11 m	layer		16-17th century
2096	Deposit	3.6 m	0.02 m	occupation layer		12-14th century
2097	Deposit	3.6 m	0.06 m	levelling layer		12-14th century
2098	Deposit	4.08 m	0.19 m	layer		12-14th century
2099	Deposit	1.7 m	0.13 m	levelling layer		12-14th century
2100	Deposit	1.8 m	0.33 m	levelling layer		12-14th century
2101	Deposit	0.95 m	0.07 m	layer		12-14th century
2102	Surface	1.4 m	0.03 m	floor		12-14th century
2103	Deposit	1.5 m	0..01 m	occupation layer		12-14th century
2104	Surface	3.7 m	0.04 m	floor		12-14th century
2105	Deposit	1.8 m	0.19 m	levelling layer		12-14th century
2106	Deposit	3.4 m	0.12 m	levelling layer		12-14th century
2107	Surface	3.5 m	0.03 m	floor		12-14th century
2108	Deposit	3.95 m	0.18 m	levelling layer		12-14th century
2109	Surface	1.3 m	0.06 m	floor		12-14th century
2110	Surface	10 m	0.33 m	floor		13th century?
2111	Surface	4.1 m	0.02 m	floor		13th century?
2112	Cut	0.48 m	0.42 m	pit cut		12-14th century
2113	Deposit	0.48 m	0.42 m	pit fill		12-14th century
2114	Surface	1.5 m +	0.02 m	floor		11th century
2115	Deposit	1.1 m	0.11 m	levelling layer		16-17th century
2116	Deposit	1.08 m	0.03 m	levelling layer		12-14th century
2117	Deposit	1.07 m	0.06 m	layer		12-14th century ?
2118	Deposit	1.5 m	0.12 m	layer		12-14th century ?
2119	Deposit	1.45 m	0.35 m	layer		12-14th century ?
2120	Deposit	1.3 m	0.19 m	trample layer ?		11th century
2121	Structure	1.06 m	0.88 m	wall		12-14th century ?

2122	Cut	1.06 m	0.19 m	wall construction cut fill		12-14th century ?
2123	Deposit	1.02 m	0.23 m	layer		16-17th century
2124	Deposit	0.95 m	0.02 m	layer		12-14th century ?
2125	Surface	1.15 m	0.04 m	floor		18th century
2126	Deposit	1.95 m	0.18 m	levelling layer		18th century
2127	Structure	0.76 m	0.43 m	wall		19th century?
2128	Deposit	4.3 m	0.16 m	demolition layer		12-14th century
2129	Deposit	1.1 m	0.02 m	demolition layer		12-14th century
2130	Deposit	6.1 m	0.17 m	layer		12-14th century
2131	Surface	2.4 m	0.03 m	floor		12-14th century
2132	Surface	0.9 m	0.04 m	floor		12-14th century
2133	Deposit	0.9 m	0.02m	demolition layer		12-14th century
2134	Deposit	2.2 m	0.09 m	demolition layer		12-14th century
2135	Deposit	3.45 m	0.15 m +	layer		12-14th century
2136	Deposit	2.28 m	0.43 m	demolition layer		12-14th century
2137	Cut	1.06 m	0.67 m	wall construction cut		19th century
2138	Wall	0.3 m	0.67 m	wall construction cut fill		19th century
2139	Structure	0.8 m	0.15 m	wall		19th century
2140	Deposit	1.75 m	0.15 m	levelling layer		18th century
2141	Surface	1.15 m	0.07 m	floor		18th century
2142	Cut	0.8 m	0.61 m	wall construction cut		19th century
2143	Deposit	0.7 m	0.26 m	wall construction cut fill		19th century
2144	Structure	2.2 m	1.75 m	wall		19th century?
2145	Void					
2146	Cut	1.01 m	0.4 m	cut for service		20th century
2147	Deposit	1.01m	0.1 m	service backfill		20th century
2148	Structure	trench	0.1 m	tarmac road		20th century
2149	Deposit	trench	0.06 m	make up		20th century
2150	Cut	2 m	0.9 m	cut for brick structure		20th century
2151	Deposit	0.9 m	0.06 m	wall construction cut fill		20th century
2152	Deposit	0.9 m	0.06 m	wall construction cut fill		20th century
2153	Deposit	1.22 m	0.2 m	layer		16-17th century?
2154	Surface	1.38 x 1 m +	0.04 m	timber lining		19th century
2155	Deposit	1.32 m +	0.44 m	layer	pot	17th century
2156	Deposit	1.32 m +	0.26 m	layer	clay pipe pot	18th century
2157	Structure	0.85 x 1.2 m	0.14 m	wall		19th century
2158	Deposit	1.32 +	0.3 m	layer	clay pipe	16-17th century
2159	Structure	6.95 x 0.8 m	1.35 m	wall		19th century
2160	Surface	1.72 x 1.06 m +	0.025 m	floor		12-14th century

2161	Cut	5.74 x 0.76 m	1 m +	robber trench cut		19th century
2162	Deposit	5.74 x 0.76 m	1 m +	robber trench fill	clay pipe pot	19th century
2163	Surface	Trench	0.22 m	concrete surface (same as 2000)		20th century
2164	Deposit	3.55 m	0.64 m	layer		20th century
2165	Cut	0.81 m	0.52 m	service cut		20th century
2166	Deposit	0.81 m	0.52 m	service backfill		20th century
2167	Deposit	2.70 m	0.15m	sand levelling layer		20th century
2168	Deposit	0.78 m	0.35 m	brick dump layer		20h century
2169	Deposit	3.2 m	0.26 m	layer		post medieval
2170	Deposit	0.74 m	0.07 m	layer		post medieval
2171	Deposit	1.73 m	0.07 m	layer		post medieval
2172	Deposit	2 m	0.12 m	layer		post medieval
2173	Deposit	1.05 m	0.05 m	layer		post medieval
2174	Deposit	1.72 m	0.03 m	layer		post medieval
2175	Deposit	1.72 m	0.12 m	layer		post medieval
2176	Deposit	3.75 m	0.13 m	layer		post medieval
2177	Deposit	1.86 m	0.08 m	layer		post medieval
2178	Deposit	0.66 m	0.46 m	layer		post medieval
2179	Cut	0.36 m	0.7 m	wall construction cut		19th century
2180	Deposit	0.36 m	0.35 m +	wall construction cut backfill		19th century
2181	Structure	8.75 m	0.5 m	wall		19th century
2182	Cut			wall construction cut (same as 2179)		19th century
2183	Deposit	0.36 m	0.5 m	wall construction cut backfill		19th century
2184	Deposit	5.7 m	0.53 m	layer	pot, clay pipe	16-17th century
2185	Deposit	1.18 m	0.1 m	layer		post medieval
2186	Deposit	0.82 m	0.23 m	layer		post medieval
2187	Cut	1.57 m	0.25 m	pit cut		post medieval
2188	Deposit	1.57 m	0.25 m	pit fill	cbm	post medieval
2189	Structure	3 m +	2 m +	wall		11th century
2190	Structure	1.2 m	1 m +	wall		11th century
2191	Cut	1 m x 0. 4 m	0.4 m	wall construction cut		
2192	Structure	1 m x 0.4 m	0.4 m	doorway		16-17th century
2193	Cut	1 m x 0.4 m	0.4 m	wall construction cut		16-17th century
2194	Structure	1 m x 0.4 m	0.4 m	doorway		16-17th century
2195	Cut	1 x 1.4 m		robber cut		19th century
2196	Deposit	1 x 1.4 m	1 m	robber cut fill		19th century
2197	Deposit	2 m x 0.02 m	0.5 m	wall plaster		12-14th century?
2198	Deposit	2 m x 0.02 m	0.5 m	wall plaster		12-14th century?
2199	Deposit	5.3 m	0.25 m	layer		post medieval

2200	Structure	8.75 x 0.63 m	0.6 m	wall		19th century
2201	Deposit	1.4m	0.16m	layer		
2202	Deposit	0.9m	0.02m	possible build-up of soil on surface (2203)		
2203	Deposit	0.9m	0.03m	possible surface		
2204	Cut	2.6m	0.26m	cut		
2205	Deposit	2.6m	0.26m	dump-like fill	clay pipe	
2206	Deposit	0.9m	0.1m	fill		
2207	Cut	0.75m	0.34m	cut		
2208	Deposit	0.75m	0.34m	fill		
2209	Deposit	0.35m	0.12m	layer, not fully excavated		
2210	Cut	0.5m	0.42m	possible robbed out wall cut		
2211	Deposit	0.5m	0.42m	dump deposit of building material	bone	
2212	Structure	3.6 x 0.24m		single course of wall		
2213	Deposit	0.25m	0.30m	layer		
2214	Deposit	0.52m	0.32m	layer		
2215	Structure	0.9 x 0.85m		wall		post medieval
2216	Cut	0.67m	0.52m	pipe trench cut		
2217	Deposit	0.67m	0.52m	pipe trench fill		
2218	Cut	0.33m	0.35m	construction cut		post medieval
2219	Deposit	0.33m	0.35m	backfill of construction cut		post medieval
2220	Structure	0.8 x 1.0m	0.15m	single course of wall		post medieval
2221	Deposit	3.8m	0.5m	dump layer		19th century
2222	Deposit	0.9m	0.02m	possible surface		19th century
2223	Deposit	1.15m	0.2m	dump layer		19th century
2224	Deposit	0.65m	0.24m	fill	clay pipe	19th century
2225	Cut	0.57m	0.4m	construction cut		19th century
2226	Deposit	0.57m	0.4m	backfill of construction cut		19th century
2227	Deposit	0.8m	0.09m	probable construction level		
2228	Structure			wall footing		19th century
2229	Cut	0.42 x 0.19m	0.39m	construction cut		
2230	Deposit	0.42 x 0.19m	0.39m	backfill of construction cut	clay pipe. pot. coin	pot 16th - 17th cent century
2231	Cut	1.2 x 1.2m	1.7m	robber trench		
2232	Deposit	1.2 x 3.5m	0.09m	layer overlying robber cut	pot and clay pipe	18th century
2233	Cut	1.09m	0.9m	robber trench		19th century
2234	Deposit	1.09m	0.14m	backfill of robber trench	pot	19th century
2235	Deposit	1.09m	0.4m	backfill of robber trench	pot	19th century
2236	Deposit	1.09m	0.39m	backfill of robber trench		19th century
2237	Structure	1.08 x 1.23m	0.51m	wall		Medieval
2238	Deposit		0.22m	demolition deposit		Medieval?
2239	Deposit		0.55m	possible levelling deposit		Medieval?
2240	Deposit		0.22m	grey clay deposit		Medieval?
2241	Deposit		0.01m	floor surface or eroded wall plaster		Medieval?
2242	Deposit		0.05m	layer containing bone and horn	bone. pot	19th century?
2243	Deposit		0.06m	layer of burnt organic matter	bone, pot	19th century?
2244	Deposit	1.09m	0.22m	backfill of robber trench		19th century
2245	Deposit	1.09m	0.5m	backfill of robber trench	pot	19th century
2246	Deposit	1.09m	0.32m	backfill of robber trench	pot	19th century
2247	Deposit	1.09m	0.06m	backfill of robber trench		19th century
2248	Deposit	1.09m	0.19m	backfill of robber trench		19th century
2249	Deposit		0.10m	layer containing bone and horn	pot	19th century?
2250	Deposit		0.04m	layer of burnt organic matter	bone	19th century?
2251	Deposit		0.14m	layer containing bone and horn	bone	19th century?
2252	Deposit		0.07m	layer of burnt organic matter		19th century?
2253	Deposit		0.13m	layer containing bone and horn		19th century?
2254	Deposit		0.05m	demolition layer		Medieval?
2255	Deposit		0.14m	possible alluvial layer		Medieval?
2256	Deposit	0.96 x 0.6m		stone spread		Mid 12th to 14th century
2257	Deposit	1.2m x 0.8m	0.2m	wall plaster		Medieval?

2258	Deposit	1 x 0.3m	0.4m	lime plaster		post medieval
2259	Cut	0.65m	0.24m	shallow feature		post medieval
2261	Deposit	1.3 x 0.5m		floor surface		post medieval
2262	Structure	0.9 x 0.85m		wall		medieval
2263	Deposit			backfill of construction cut		19th century
2264	Deposit		0.04m	possible floor		post medieval?
2265	Structure	1.2 x 1.2m	0.4m	wall		Medieval
2266	Deposit	1.2 x 1.2m	0.05m	fill of robber cut		mid 16th to 17th centu
2267	Deposit	1.2 x 1.2m	0.31m	backfill of robber trench		
2268	Deposit	1.2 x 1.2m	0.18m	backfill of robber trench	pot	
2269	Deposit	1.2 x 0.29m	0.21m	fill of robber cut	3 small finds	
2270	Deposit	2.1 x 0.5m	0.02m	remnants of floor foundations		mid 12th to 14th centu
2271	Deposit	1.08 x 0.12m		wall plaster		
2272	Deposit	2.1 x 0.75m	0.52m	fill of robber cut	pot, cbm, 3 small finds	mid 12th to 14th centu
2273	Deposit	unknown	0.27m	alluvial deposit		mid 12th to 14th centu
2274	Cut	0.25m	0.23m	small pit		18th century?
2275	Deposit	0.25m	0.23m	backfill of small pit		18th century?
2276	Cut	0.12m	0.12m	beamslot		18th century
2278	Deposit	0.76m	0.47m	possible alluvial or fluvial deposition		
2279	Deposit	0.72m	0.24m			
2280	Deposit	0.58m	0.12m	clay levelling deposit		
2281	Deposit	0.65m	0.03m	mortar floor		
2282	Deposit	0.62m	0.05m	clay levelling/ make-up for floor		
2283	Deposit	0.62m	0.02m	potential floor		
2284	Deposit	0.62m	0.29m	possible make-up or very thick floor		
2285	Deposit	0.4m	0.1m	make-up layer/ demolition		
2286	Cut			robber cut		
2287	Deposit	1.12m	0.64m	backfill of robber cut		
2288	Deposit	1.16m	0.28m	ironstone-rich backfill of robber trench		
2289	Deposit	1.16m	0.18m	backfill of robber trench		
2290	Deposit	0.16m	0.18m	small collapse of levelling deposit into robber cut		
2291	Deposit	0.48m	0.3m	small tip into robber trench		
2292	Deposit	0.84m	0.48m	backfill of robber trench		
2293	Deposit	0.74m	0.38m	backfill of robber trench		
2294	Deposit	0.86m	0.35m	backfill of robber trench		
2295	Deposit	1x1m	unknown	floor surface		Medieval
2296	Deposit	1.6m	0.2m	lens of dump material		17th to 18th century
2297	Deposit	0.84m	0.24m	isolated dump layer		17th to 18th century
2298	Deposit	2.06 x 0.6m	0.4m	dump like fill of cut		post medieval
2299	Cut	2.06 x 0.6m	0.92m	irregular cut feature		post medieval
2300	Deposit	1.2 x 0.3m	0.05m	rough plaster		18th century
2301	Deposit	0.8 x 1.3m	0.05m	crushed chalk mortar floor foundation		Medieval
2302	Structure	0.9m	0.48m	foundation for wall	pot	post medieval
2303	Cut	0.9m		construction cut		post medieval
2304	Deposit	0.35 x 1m	0.28m	layer		Medieval
2305	Deposit		0.1m	floor levelling		Medieval
2306	Deposit		0.4m	floor		Medieval
2307	Deposit	1 x 1m	0.5m	backfill of robber trench	pot	
2308	Cut	1 x 1m	0.24m	cut of robber trench		
2309	Deposit	0.2 x 1m	0.14m	make-up layer		Medieval
2310	Deposit		0.14 m	Alluvial laye over floor		
2311	Deposit		0.02 m	Floor		Medieval
2312	Deposit		0.08 m	Make up for floor	Pot	Medieval
2313	Cut	0.82 m	0.36 m	Construction cut for wall		Medieval
2314	Deposit		0.24 m	Redeposited fill of construction cut		
2315						
2316	Deposit		0.12 m	Levelling layer for floor		

2317	Deposit		0.2-0.3 m	Dump layer	Leather	
2318						
2319	Deposit		0.22 m	Levelling layer		
2320	Deposit		0.24 m	Dump layer	Pot, bone	Post Medieval
2321	Deposit		0.25 m	Demolition layer	Mortar, rubble	
2322	Structure	0.3 x 0.48 m		Wall		
2323	Cut	0.3 m	0.48 m	Construction cut		
2324	Deposit		0.01 m	Floor		Post medieval
2325	Deposit		0.12 m	Alluvial layer beneath floor		
2326	Structure	1.4 x 1 m		12 course wall of Chapter House		Medieval
2327	Structure	0.44 0.3 m		Rubble infill for window setting		
2328	Structure	0.92 x 0.3 m		Wall		Late Victorian
2329						
2330	Cut	3.2 m	0.8 m	Construction cut for wall		
2331	Cut	3.6 m	1.1 m	Construction cut for wall		Post Medieval
2332	Deposit		0.1 m	Floor layer		
2333	Deposit			Unexcavated layer		Medieval
2334	Deposit		0.9 m	Floor		
2335	Structure	0.96 x 0.3 m		Wall		Medieval
2336	Cut	0.48 m	0.36 m	Construction cut for doorway		
2337	Cut	0.32 x 1 m	0.44 m	Ditch cut		
2338	Deposit		0.46 m	Alluvial clay layer	Pot	
2339	Deposit		0.26 m	Levelling layer for floor		
2340	Deposit		0.36 m	Clay layer		
2341	Deposit		0.25 m	Backfill of doorway cut		
2342	Deposit		0.32 m	Backfill of ditch		
2343	Deposit		0.16 m	Ditch fill		
2344	Deposit		0.05 m	Floor foundation		
2345	Deposit		0.42 m	Alluvial clay layer		
2346	Deposit		0.14 m	Alluvial clay layer		
2347	Deposit		0.43 m	Alluvial clay layer		
2348	Structure	0.5 x 1.6 m	0.5 m	Wall		Post Medieval
2349	Structure	1.4 x 0.9 m	0.2 m	Wall		
2350	Structure	1 m	0.8 m	Wall footing		Medieval
2351	Deposit		0.4 m	Floor layer		
2352	Deposit		0.04 m	Floor layer		
2353	Deposit		0.24 m	Floor Layer	Pot, bone	
2354	Deposit		0.30 m	Alluvial layer		
2355	Structure			Wall or buttress		Medieval
2356	Deposit			Fill of robber trench	Sf 49	
2357	Cut		1.08 m	Cut for robber trench		
2358	Deposit		0.12 m	Unmortared floor		Medieval
2359	Deposit		0.14 m	Made ground		Post Medieval
2360	Deposit		0.4 m	Made ground		Post Medieval
2361	Deposit		0.02 m	Charcoal rich layer		
2362	Deposit		0.04 m	Floor		Medieval
2363	Deposit		0.08 m	Made ground		
2364	Deposit		0.05 m	Metalling layer		
2365	Deposit		0.03 m	Lime mortar surface		Medieval
2366	Deposit		0.04 m	Made ground		Medieval
2367	Deposit		0.1 m	Redeposited clay layer		
2368	Deposit		0.05 m	Metalling surface		
2369	Deposit		0.34 m	Make up for surface 2368		
2370	Cut	0.7 m	0.6 m	Sub rectangular cut		Post Medieval
2371	Deposit		0.6 m	Fill of 2370		Post Medieval
2372	Structure	1.17 m		Wall		
2373	Deposit		0.16 m	Floor layer		Post Medieval
2374	Deposit		0.44 m	Fill of 2375		Post Medieval
2375	Cut	0.18 x 1 m	0.44 m	Cut		Post Medieval
2376	Deposit		0.48 m	Make up layer	Pot	Post Medieval
2377	Deposit		0.24 m	Make up layer		
2378	Deposit		0.24 m	Make up layer	Pot	
2379	Cut	0.09 m	0.58 m	Wall construction cut		

2380	Deposit		0.58 m	Alluvial layer		
2381	Structure	1.2 m	1.5 m	Wall		Post Medieval
2382	Deposit		0.03 m	Mortar floor		
2383	Cut			Pit cut		
2384	Deposit			Pit fill	Bone	
2385	Cut			Wall construction cut		
2386	Structure	0.34 x 0.72 m		Wall		Medieval
2387	Deposit		0.3 m	Fill of robber trench	Pot	Medieval
2388	Deposit		0.12 m	Trample		
2389	Deposit		0.28 m	Demolition layer	Pot	Medieval
2390	Deposit		0.8 m	Floor make up	Pot	Medieval
2391						
2392						
2393	Deposit		0.25 m	Layer		Post Medieval
2394	Deposit			Fill of 2299		
2395	Deposit			Fill of 2299		
2396	Deposit		0.55 m	Deposit		Post Medieval
2397	Deposit		0.15 m	Deposit		Post Medieval
2398	Deposit			Deposit		Post Medieval
2399						
2400	Deposit			Robber deposit	Pot	
2401	Deposit		0.2 m	Flood deposit		
2402	Cut	1.2 x 0.92 m	0.2 m	Construction cut		
2403						
2404	Structure	1.2 x 0.92	0.2 m	Wall		
2405	Deposit		0.05 m	Floor cement		
2406	Structure	6.8 x 0.8 m		Wall		
2407	Deposit		0.21 m	Mortar		
2408	Cut			Cut for BARAS evaluation trench 4		Modern
2409						
2410						
2411						
2412						
2413						
2414						
2415						
2416						
2417						
2418						
2419						
2420						

Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	F3		F4		F5		F355		F370		F371		F372		F403		F404		F405		F406		F410		F411		F412		F414		F416		F425		F427		F4
t	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	N
																											10	304									
																							3	82	1	25					1	22	5	307			1
																							1	3									1	20	1	8	
																																	2	164			
																																	2	454			
																											3	334					3	257	6	1062	
																											2	175					4	24	2	92	
																																	1	3	2	46	
																											1	248							9	1340	
			1	8																																	
	1	29																																			
			1	34			1	70																													
																							2	37							1	10	3	137			
	1	13																															1	18			
			1	12																																	
			3	246																																	
	1	2																																			
	1	6																																			
																							3	27			5	134			1	7	14	741			5
																															1	24					
																																	1	5			
	1	19																																			
																																			2	31	
																	1	21					1	3							1	148	1	38			
	1	12															1	6															3	79			
					1	32																															
			31	702											1	3	2	6									1	17					6	186			
			3	27									1	4			2	18			3	31									3	82	9	313			
			2	15																													2	38			
																							3	41	1	15			2	34	11	76	3	145	3	832	1
3																									1	7							3	108			
																											3	149					11	787			
																																	1	6			
																			1	5			4	64							1	41	9	244			
			2	16																													2	28			
5	2	16	20	112																																	
5			9	73																																	
	1	2	6	100					3	67					1	5																					
			1	30																																	
																																	2	61			
																															1	8	1	18			
			2	48																																	
																															3	26	5	173			1
)	2	11																																			
	1	8																																			
3																																					
	1	23																																			
	1	5																																			
3	1	4	7	40																																	

F3		F4		F5		F355		F370		F371		F372		F403		F404		F405		F406		F410		F411		F412		F414		F416		F425		F427		F4
No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	16			1	6							1	5																							
		6	89																																	
		3	19													1	3									1	49					10	161			
1	30									1	8																									
		1	13													1	18															2	51			
17	196	99	1584	2	38	1	70	3	67	1	8	2	9	2	8	8	72	1	5	3	31	17	257	3	47	26	1410	2	34	24	444	107	4566	25	3411	8	

Pottery Phasing

Phase	Date	Defining Wares
CP 1	Mid 11th – 12th C	F2, F3
CP 2	Mid 12th – 14th C	F1, F4, F355
CP 3	Late 14th – late 15th C	F403
CP 4	L 15th – mid 16th C	F404, F405, F406
CP 5	Mid 16th – 17th C	F425, F427
CP 6	17th – mid 17th C	F410, F411, F412
CP 7	mid-late 17th C	F416
CP 8	Late 17th – 18th C	F414, F446
CP 9	19th C +	F1000

8.2 Oyster shell by context

Context	Fragment count	Weight (g)	Date
2056	1	4	16-17th
2063	6	49	16-17th
2196	1	21	17th
2272	1	140	12-14th
2376	1	10	12-14th

8.3 Slag by context

Context	Fragment Count	Weight (g)	Date
2395	1	245	17th
2032	5	99	17-18th

8.4 Clay pipe by context

1009	c1655-80	1	1	0	2	31	1 complete bowl c1660-80 type, & 1x 17C within incuse circular stamp on heel - som Richard Nonney c1655-1713 or his son Rc after c1680 on bowl type

1028	Mid 19C	3	7	0	10	77	Min 6 pipes. Complete 19C bowl with o 18C & 19C types. Incl complete heeled/ type with single large lower case 'y' stamp bowl only - maker unidentified
1047	17C	1	0	0	1	4	
1076	17-E18C	3	0	0	3	13	Poss 17C?
1088	17-E18C	1	0	0	1	6	Poss 17C?
2004	17-18C	2	0	0	2	11	1 burnt
2032	c1690-1730	10	4	0	14	65	Min 4 pipes incl spurred & heeled, Incl 1730 with semi-legible relief stamp in circ 'JOHN WISE' - but name not matched ir makers unless a blundered vesion of Joh likely 1700-30 on stamp style
2065	17-18C	2	0	0	2	5	
2156	c1703-39	1	2	0	3	15	Bowl of 1690-1730 type incl 1 almost c with 'NC' stamp (see 2184 below). Other d similar but illeg circ stamp - prob full na c1713-20
2158	17-18C	3	0	0	3	15	
2162	c1690-1730	4	1	0	5	28	Near complete plain spurred bowl
2184	c1703-39	0	7	0	7	92	7 pipe bowls/stems of 1690-1730 type, 2 with 'NC' in relief circular stamp on side Chilton c1703-39 (more likely as bowl for Corner c1734-39
2196	c1690-1730?	13	1	0	14	54	Bowl wall frag poss 1690-1730 type? 1
2219	17-18C	1	0	0	1	4	
2230	18C	1	0	0	1	3	
2232	18C	1	0	0	1	7	
2234	17-18C	3	0	0	3	10	
2243	17C	1	0	0	1	4	
2246	L17-E18C	1	0	0	1	11	
2320	c1661-1730?	5	1	0	6	38	Mostly 17C-style stems but 2 prob ?early stamped incuse initials 'LE' in middle of Lluellin Evan of Bristol c1661-88 See C fig.13.5 for similar

8.5 CBM

Fab code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusi
1	Brown.	Fine fabric with white calcium carbonate speckling	red clay pellets 1-5 mm and rare white shell <1 mm .	1: One fragment large lst grit 10
2	Pinkish brown.	Sandy clay	common small -medium qtz & red iron oxide	occasional ferr

3.1	Pinkish red	laminated clay with cream-buff bands	red ferruginous clay inclusions up to 1 mm.	
3.2	Yellowish red	laminated clay with paler buff bands and sandy lenses.		red ferruginous cl
4	Red; reduced grey core	Sandy clay	high density of poorly sorted medium-coarse qu (R)	
4a	as 4			plus coarse red g
5	Red, orange, grey	fine clay fabric	very fine sand - silt, ? some mica	sometimes red cl
6	Brown; light grey core	Sandy clay	high density of poorly sorted medium-coarse quartz sand (SA-SR)	Frequent red clay mm
6a	Orange - brown	as for 6	as for 6	as for 6 plus coar
7	Mid-light yellowish brown		Common small -medium qtz (well R) & poss. some fine mica; occasional coarse sand size grits of dark rock type	Frequent grog (R·
8	Light grey	Sandy clay	high density of med-coarse qtz sand (R)	Pale grey-white g
	Plaster and Mortar fabrics			
M1:	Light brown	Lime mortar containing a high density of coarse brown sand.	Occasional grog and burnt sst grits (R) 2-4 mm	
M2:	Very white	Lime mortar with low density of coarse sand		
M3:	White	Lime mortar containing v. high density of coarse sand.		Frequent grits 1-7
M4a:	Light pinkish brown	hard lime mortar mixed with frequent reddish brown sand well sorted less than 0.5 mm (R)		Occasional larger
M4b:	Pinkish brown	Hard lime mortar containing a high density of rounded brown quartz sand (med-coarse), white lime mortar (M2) (R) 0.2-1 mm.	occasional grits of other rocks 1-2 mm including	
M5:	greyish white	hard lime mortar containing a moderate density of sand		Frequent charcoa grog, burnt shale/
M6:	Light-mid brown	basic matrix same as M1		Frequent roundec
Daub	Light brown	Crumbly powdery silty clay	flecks of white lime mortar, quartz/quartzite sand and grit, small charcoal flecks and grit 1-4 mm	a piece of tabula

8.6 Appendix 3 Bibliography and References

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8.7 Appendix 5 Summary of Site Details

Site name: Bristol Broadmead, Quakers Friars North
Site code: BRSMG:2004/72
Grid reference: **ST 59249 73338**
Type of evaluation: Two trench evaluation with mitigation
Date and duration of project: September to November 2005
Summary of results: Remains of medieval friary, post-dissolution friary re-use, post medieval sugar factory and Victorian school uncovered.
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Bristol City Museum in due course.

Scale 1:25000

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Quakers Friars, location of trenches

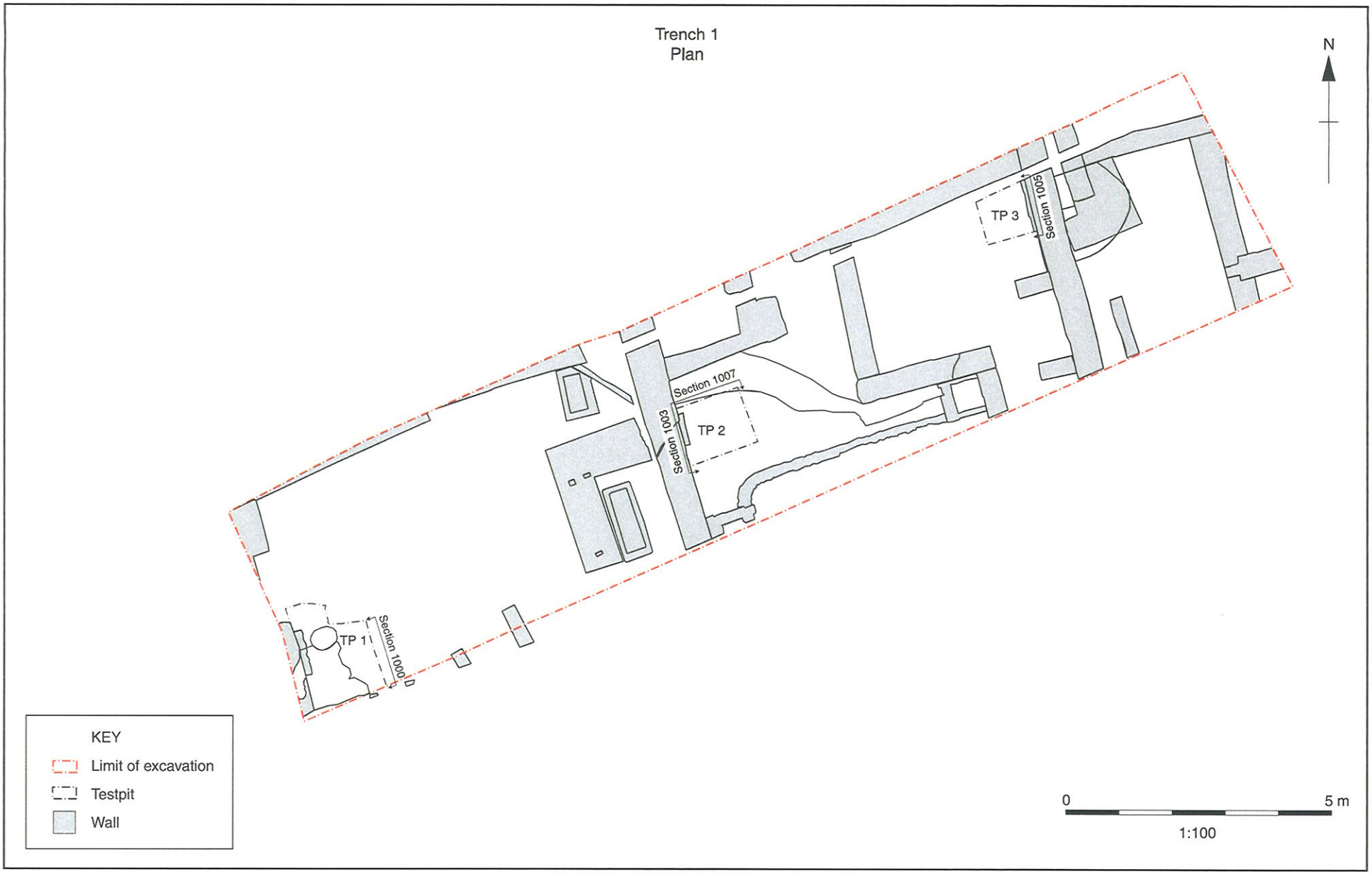


Figure 3: Trench 1, multiphase

Trench 2
Plan

N

Section 2005
Sections 2022-25
PL 5
AL 5
Section 2011
AL1
Section 2000
Section 10
PL1
Section 2001
Section 2010
Section 2029
PL 7
Section 2013
AL 4
PL 4
Section 2019
PL 2
Section 2021
AL 7
AL 3
PL 3
Section 2027

KEY
Limit of excavation
Archaaeological location or pile location
Wall

0 5 m
1:100

Figure 4: Trench 1, multiphase

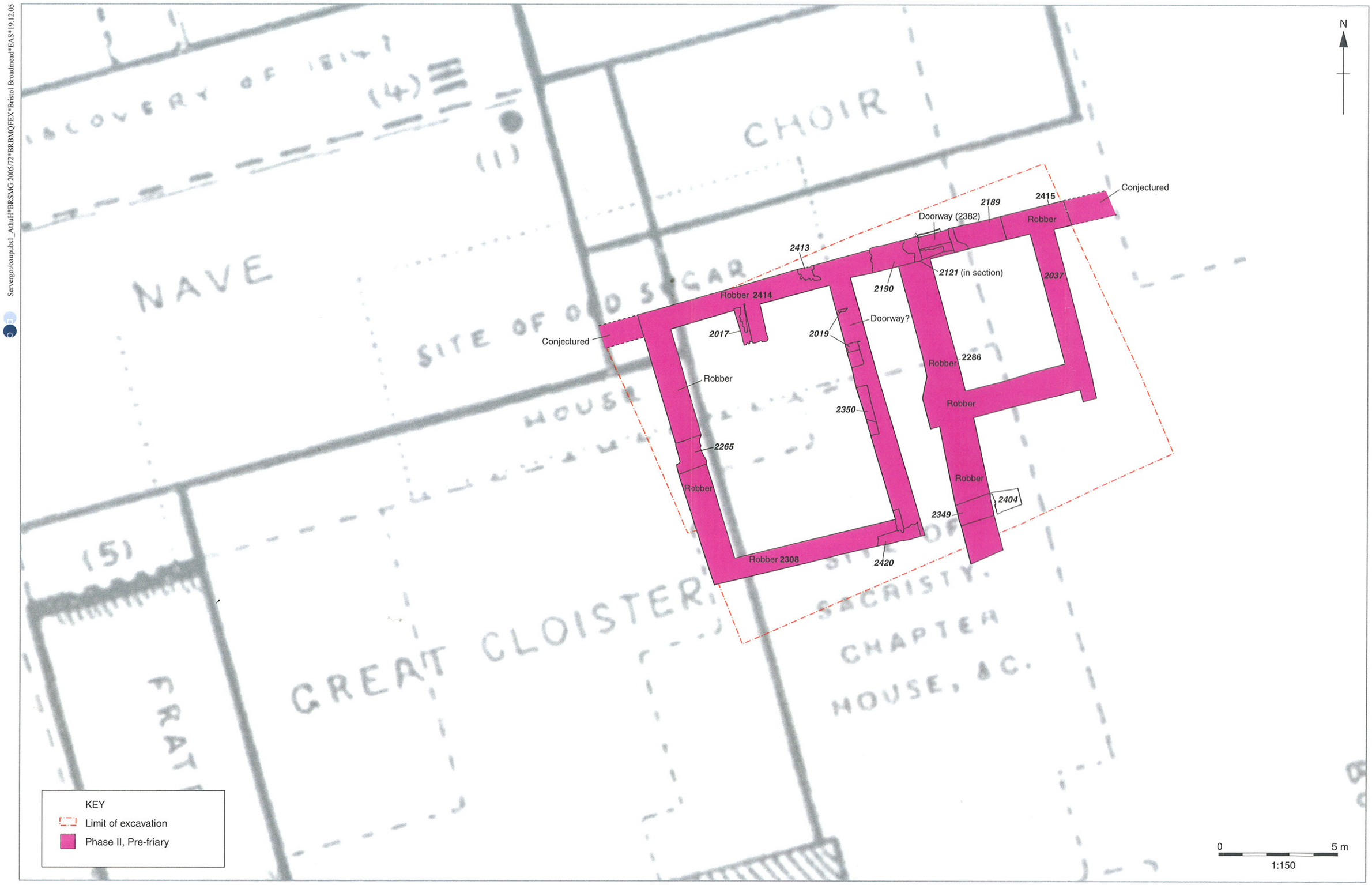


Figure 5: Phase II, imposed onto Leighton's Map 1933

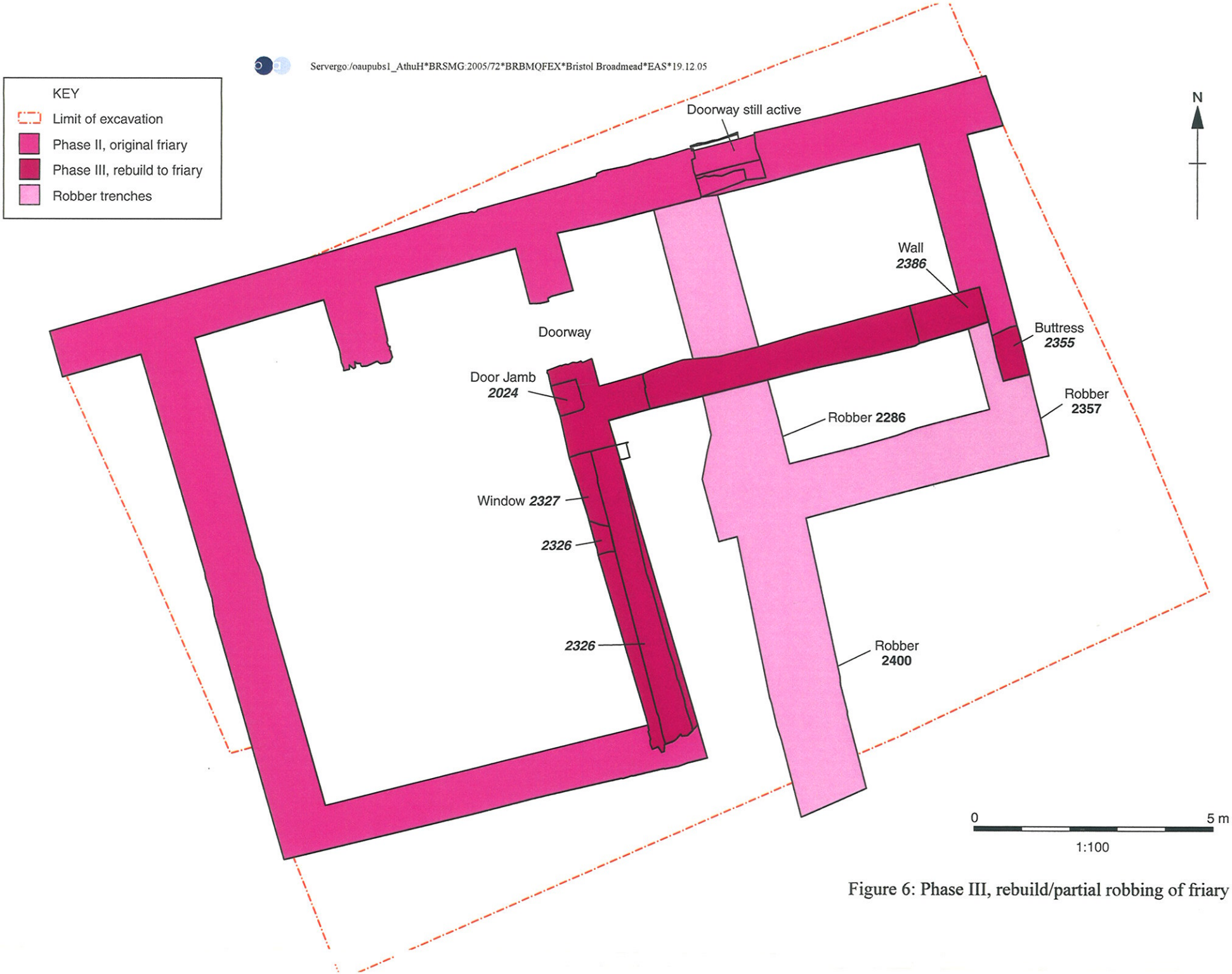


Figure 6: Phase III, rebuild/partial robbing of friary

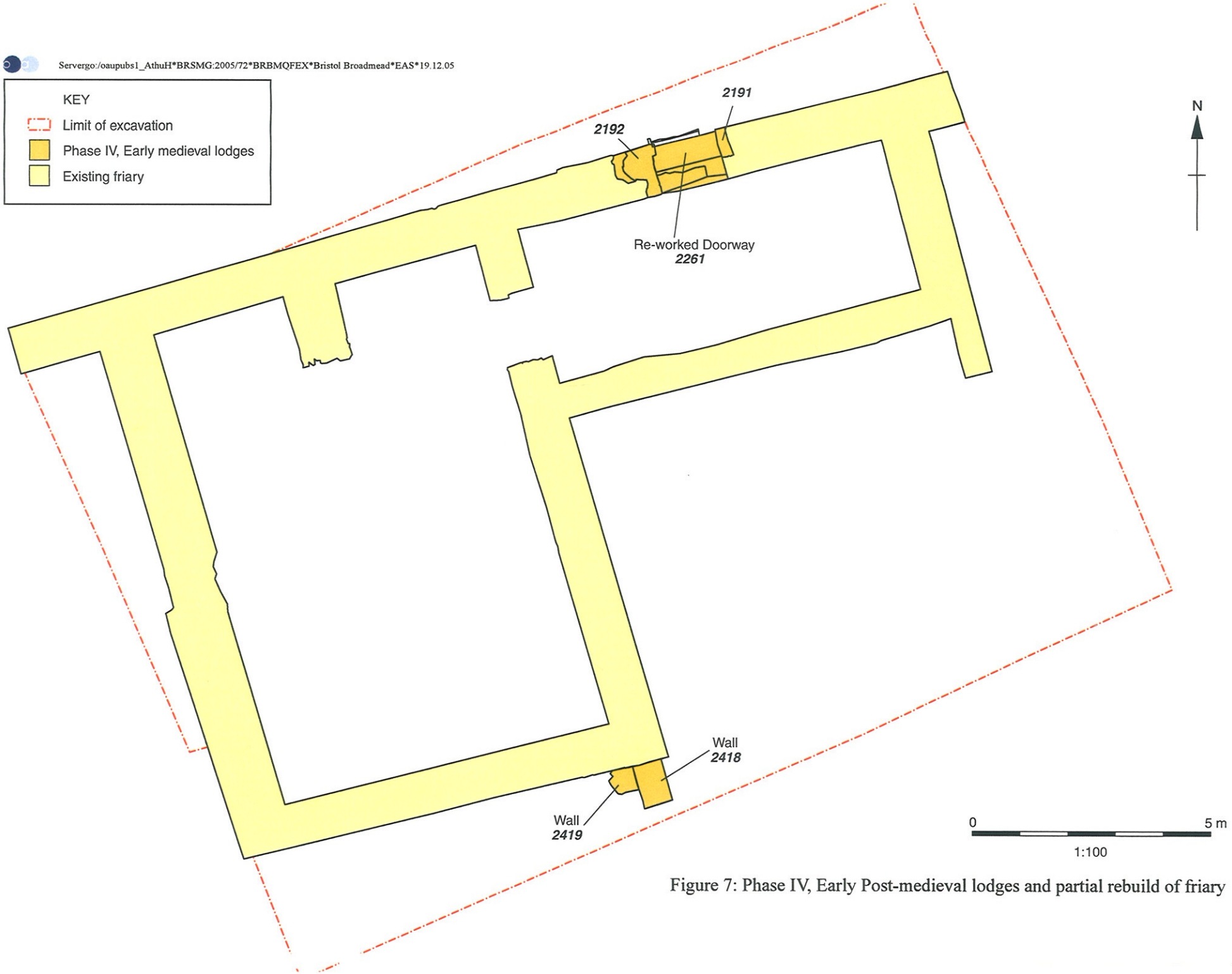


Figure 7: Phase IV, Early Post-medieval lodges and partial rebuild of friary

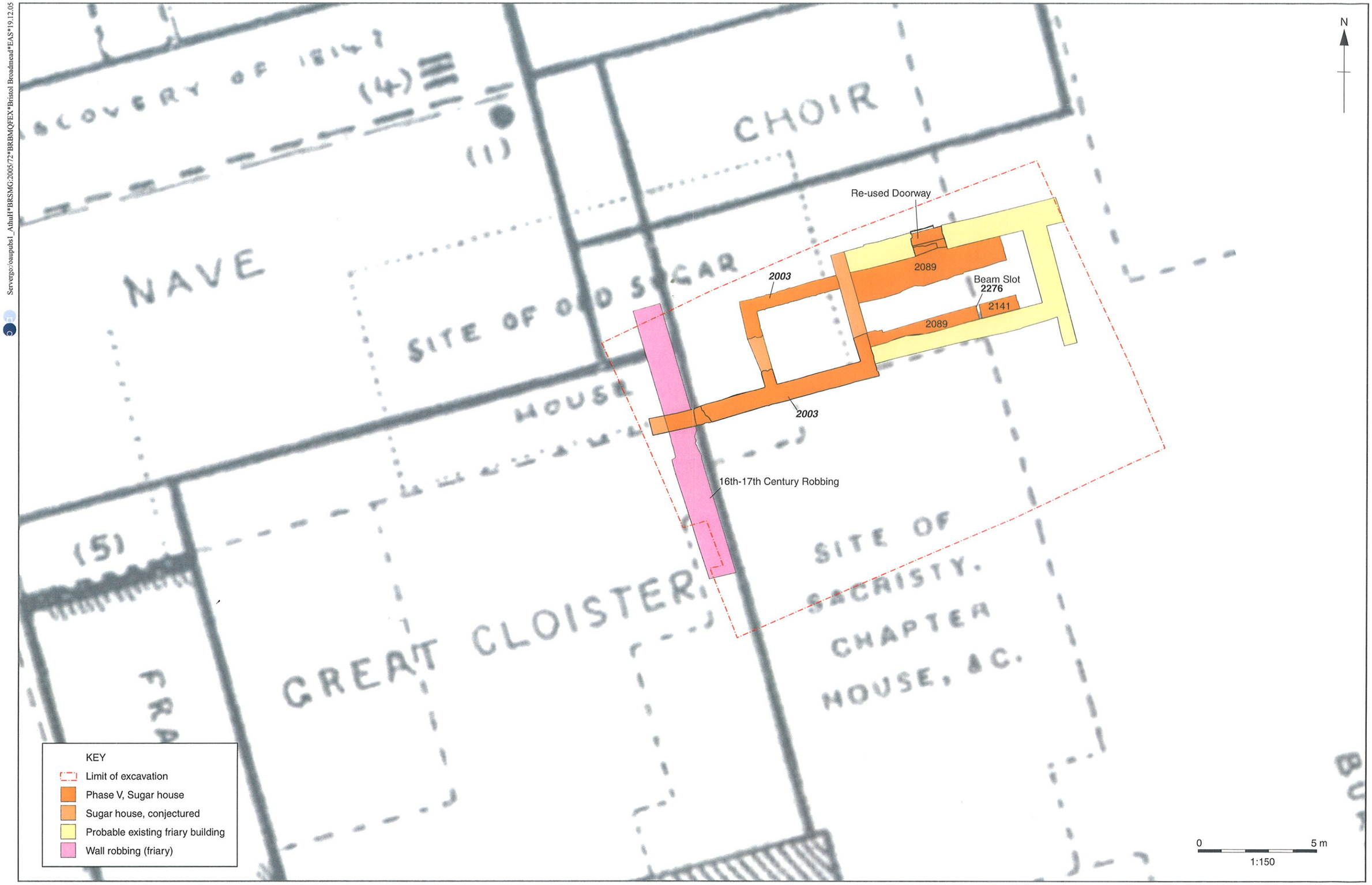


Figure 8: Phase V, Sugar house, imposed onto Leighton's Map 1933

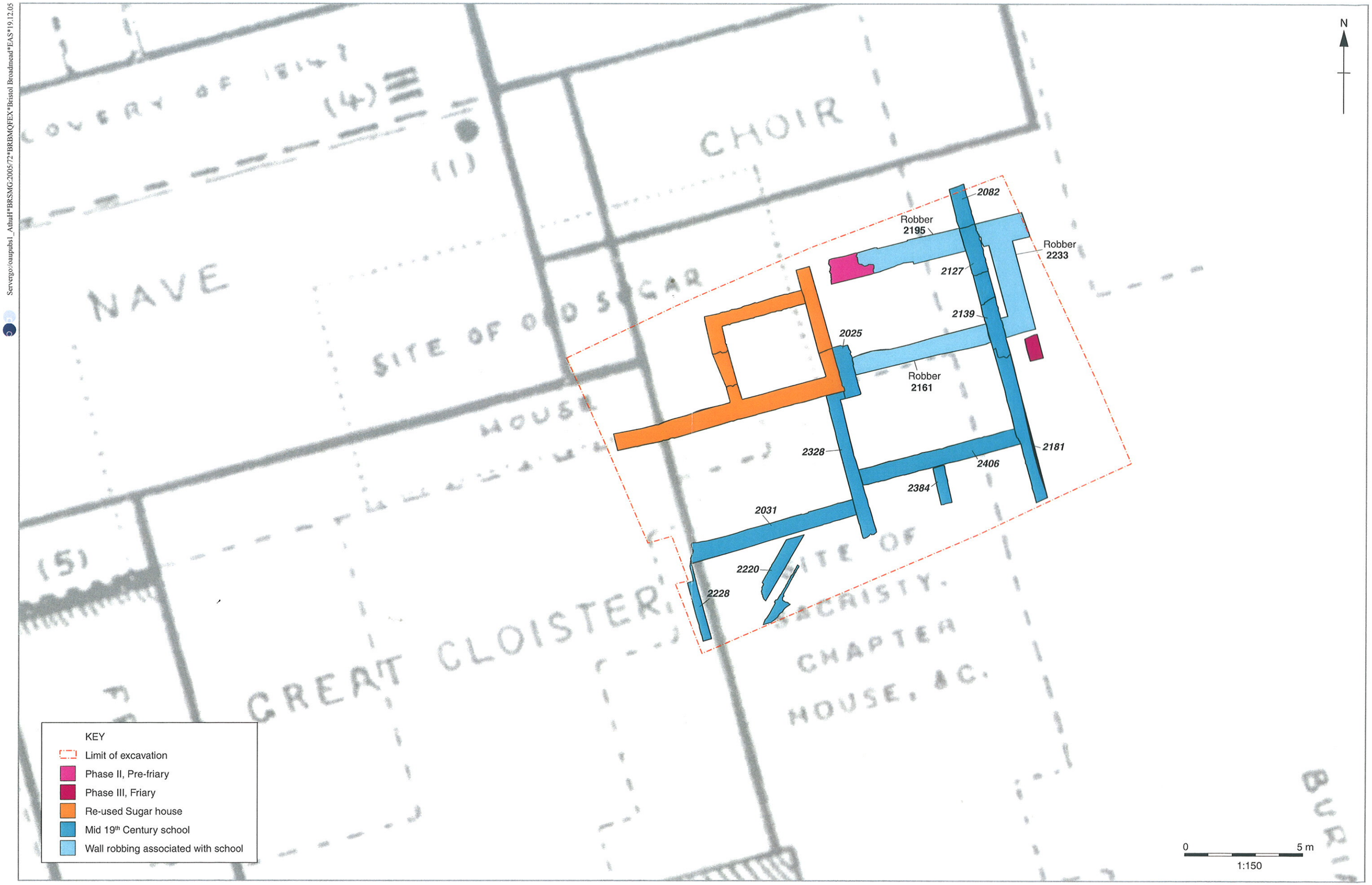
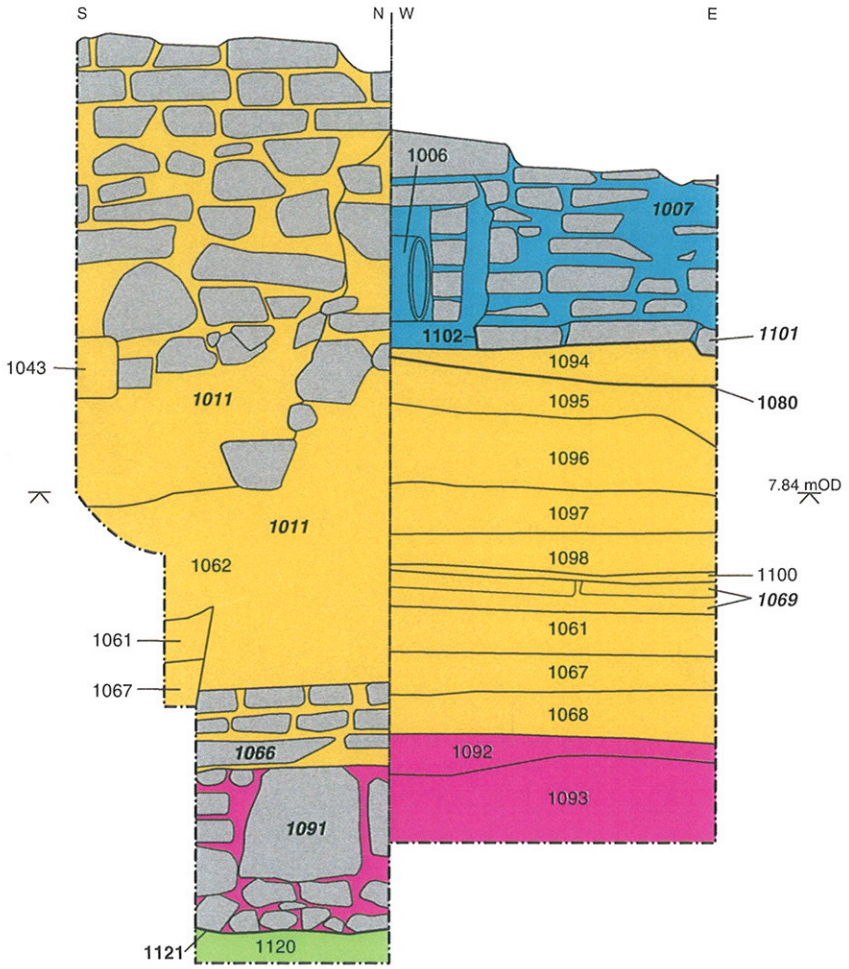


Figure 9: Phase VI: 19th Century school build, Sugar house re-used/added to and final robber events, imposed onto Leighton's Map 1933

Trench 1
Sondage 2
Sections 1003 and 1007



Trench 1
Sondage 3
Section 1005

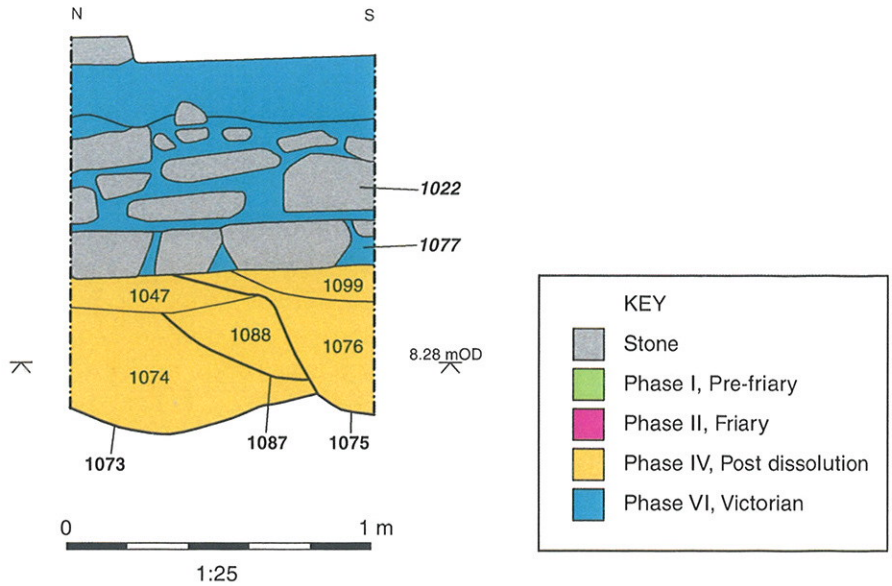


Figure 10: Trench 1, sondages 2 and 3, sections

Trench 1
Sondage 1
Section 1000

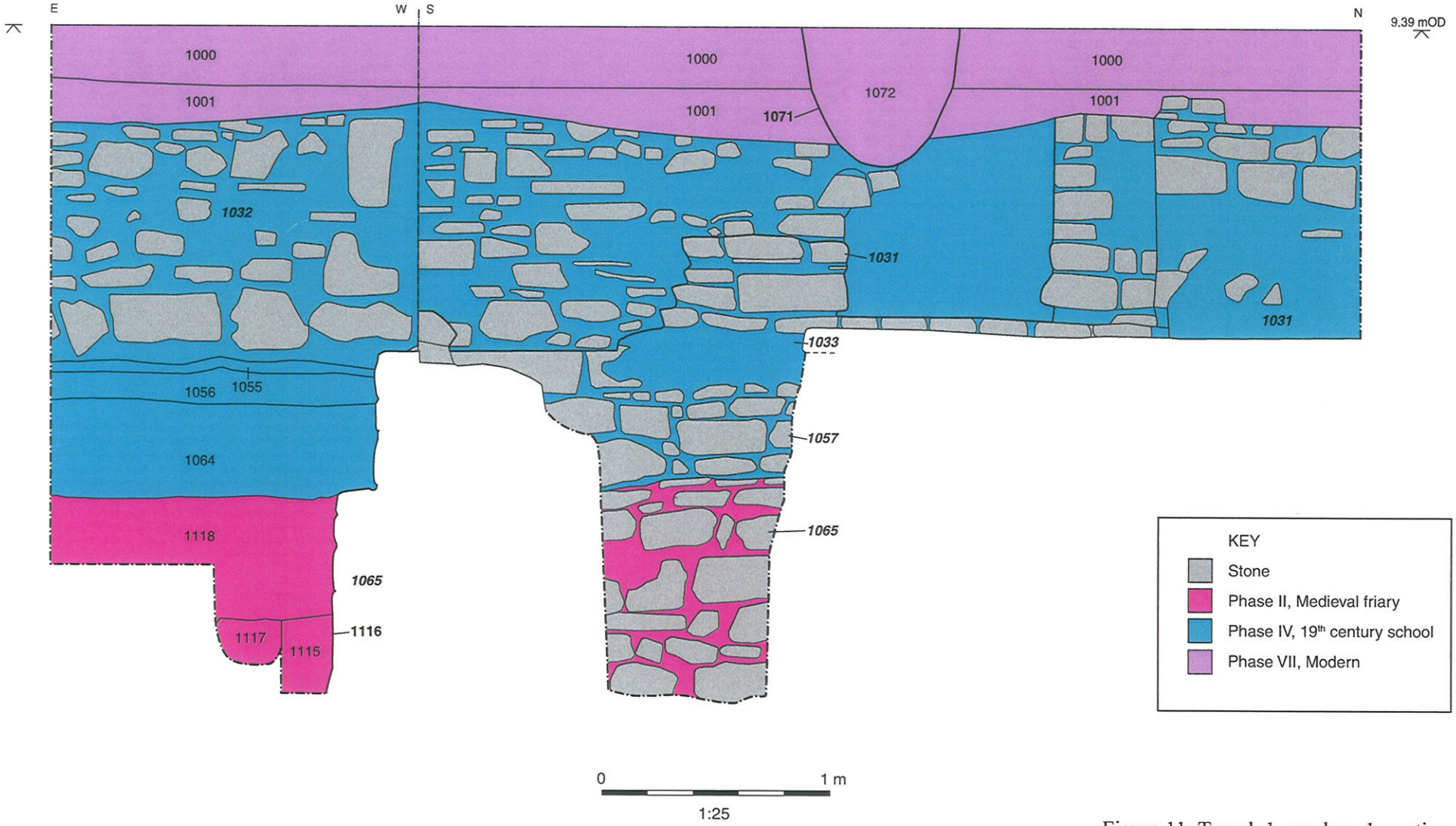
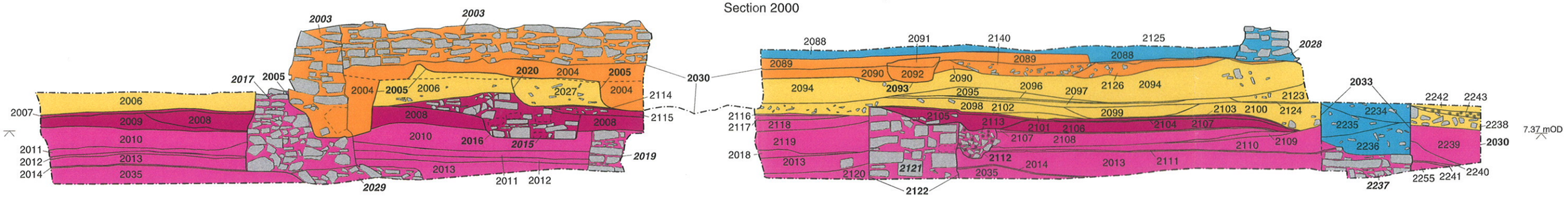
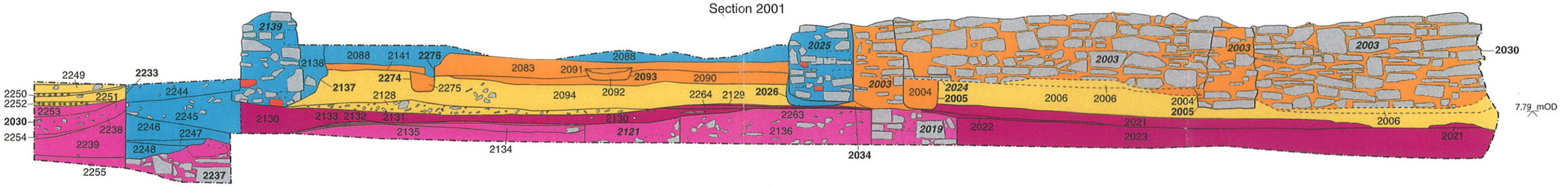


Figure 11: Trench 1, sondage 1, section

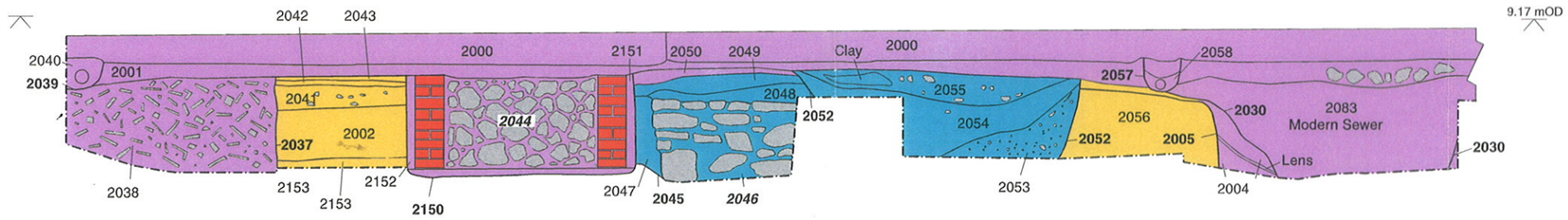
Trench 2
Sewer trench section
Section 2000

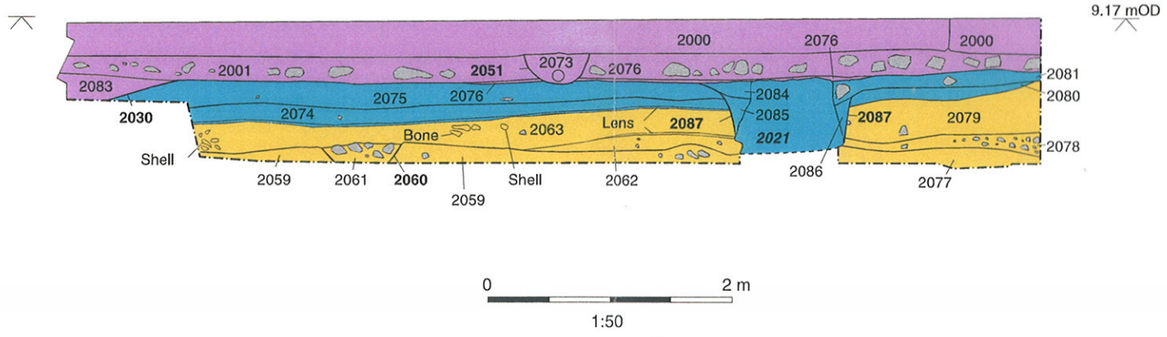


Trench 2
Sewer trench section
Section 2001



Trench 2
Sewer trench section
Section 2005





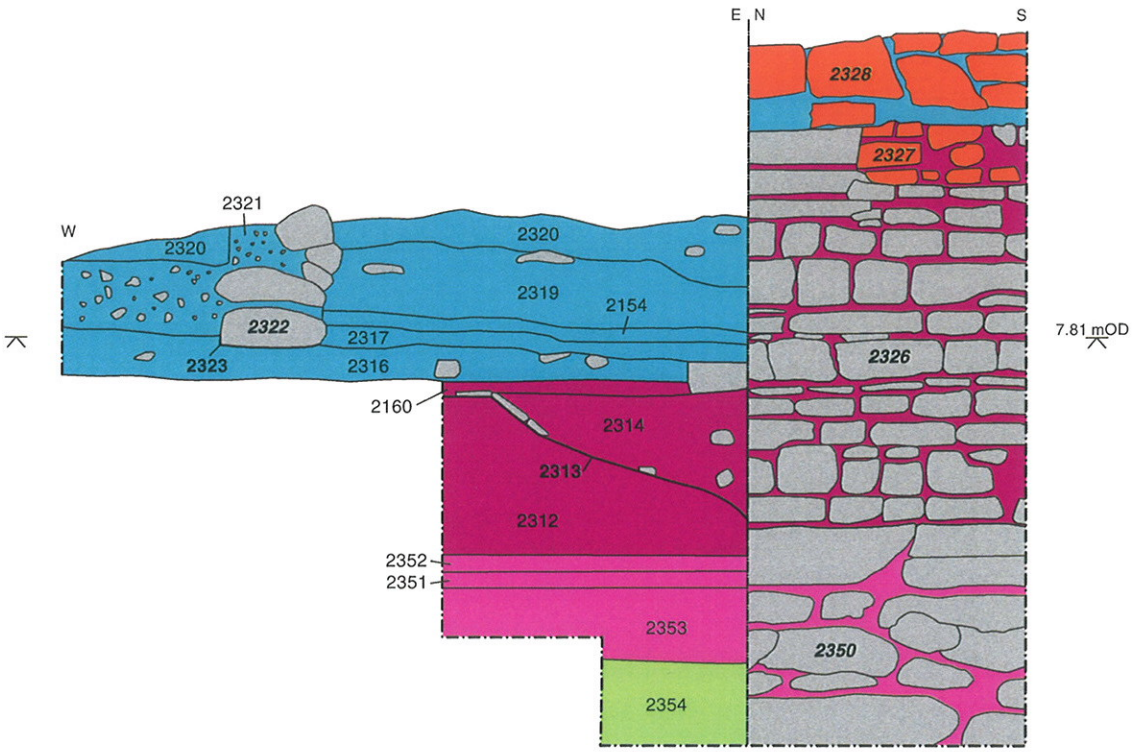
KEY

- Stone
- Brick
- Charcoal
- Phase II, Medieval friary
- Phase III, Medieval friary rebuild
- Phase IV, Early post-medieval
- Phase V, Sugar house
- Phase VI, 19th Century school
- Phase VII, Modern

0 2 m
1:50

Figure 12: Trench 2, sewer trench sections

Trench 2
Pile location 4
Sections 2013 and 2016



Trench 2
Pile location 1
Sections 2017 and 2018

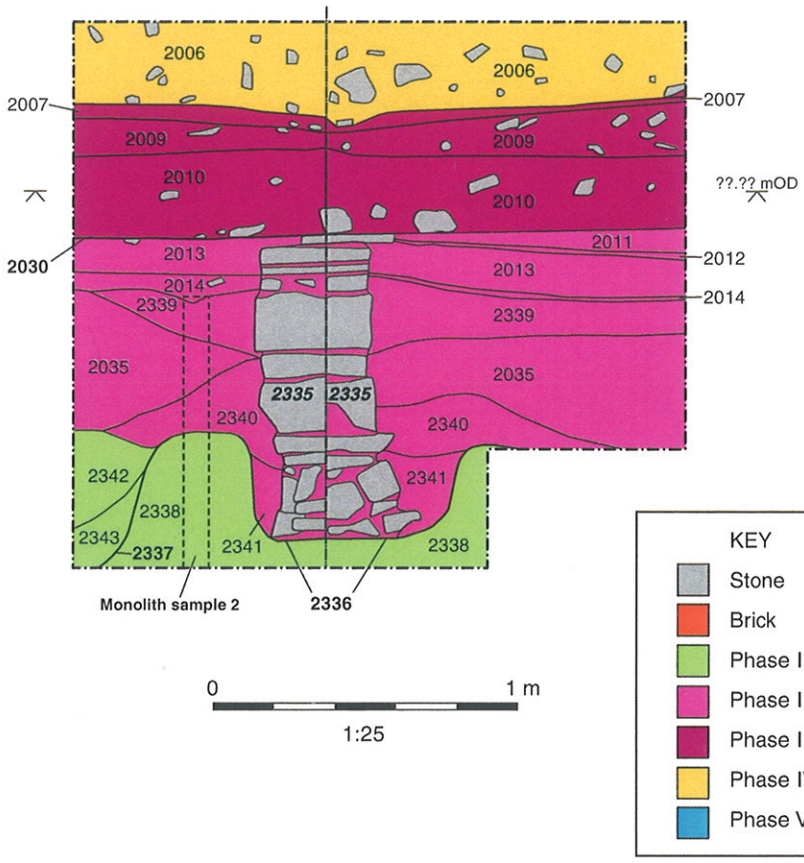


Figure 13: Trench 2, Pile location 1 and 4, sections

Figure 14: Trench 2, Pile locations 2, 3 and 7, sections

Trench 2
Pile location 5
Sections 2022-2025

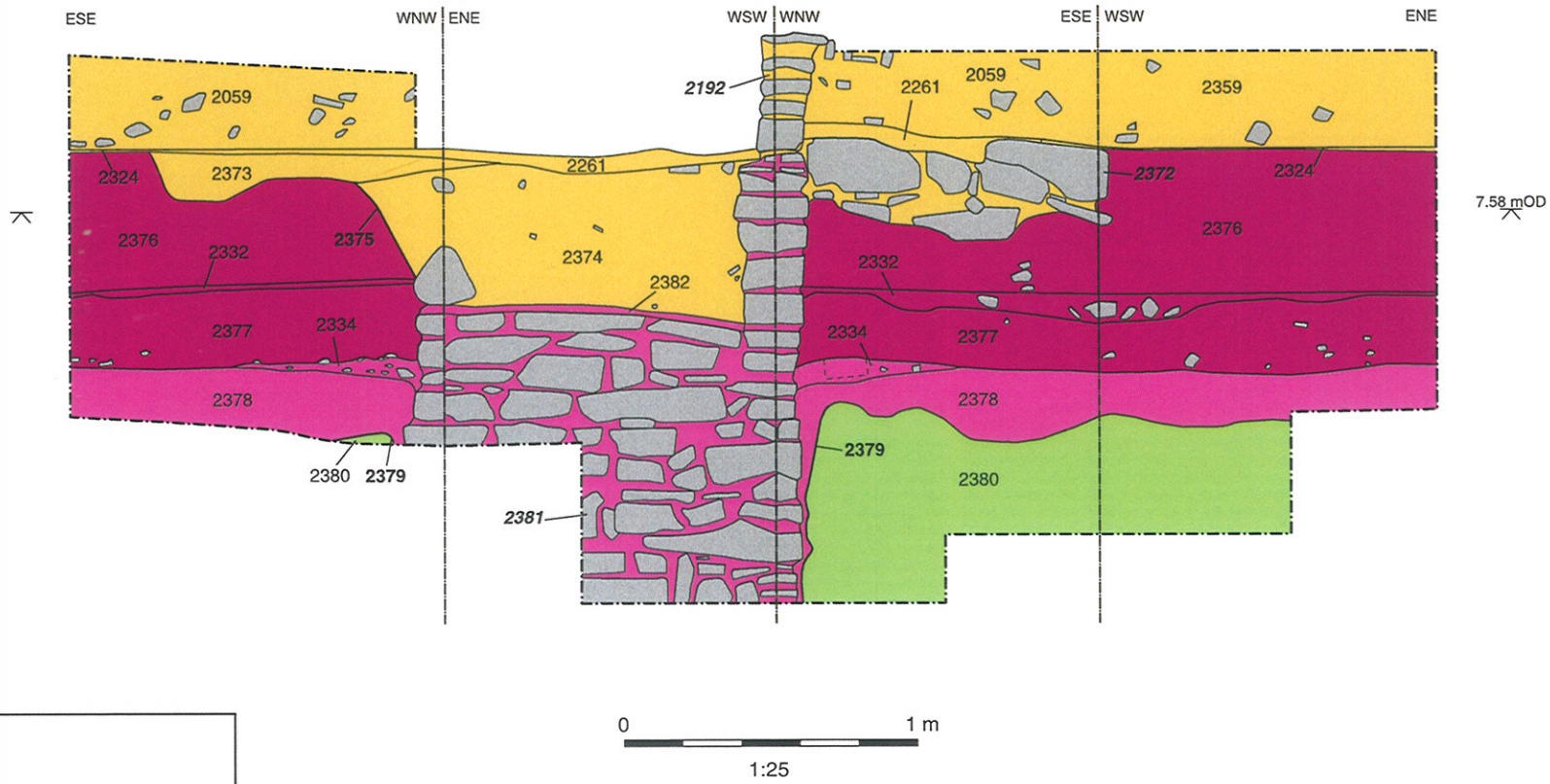
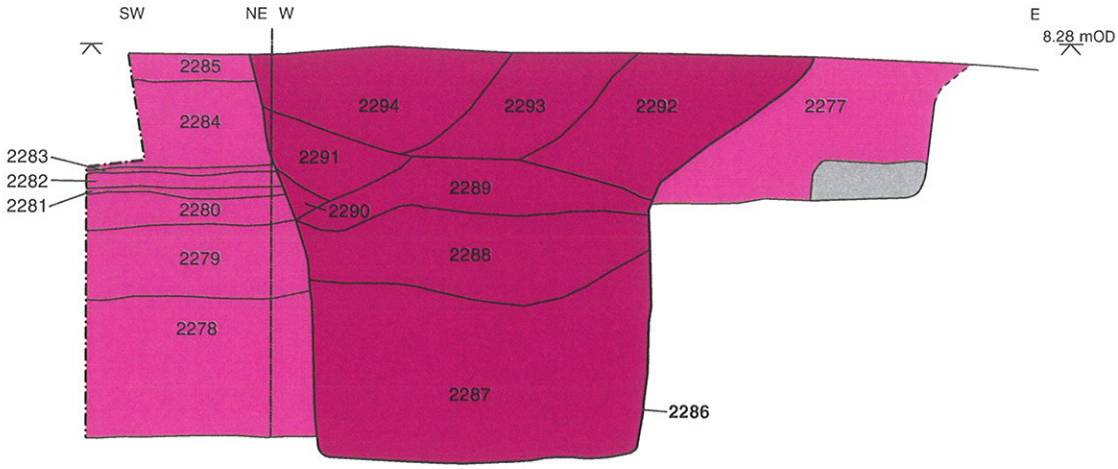
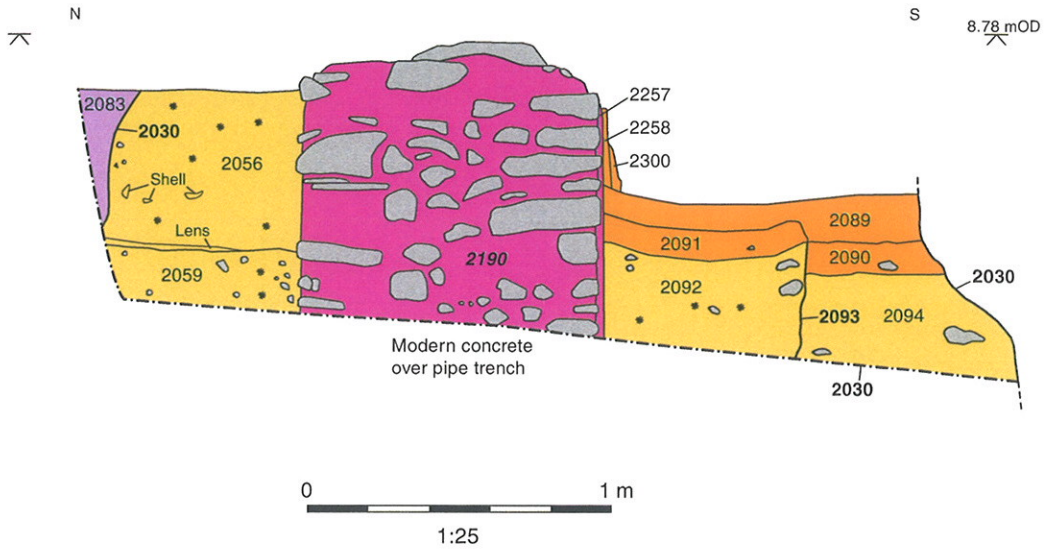


Figure 15: Trench 2, Pile location 5, sections

Trench 2
Archaeological location 6
Section 2010



Trench 2
Section 2011



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1:25

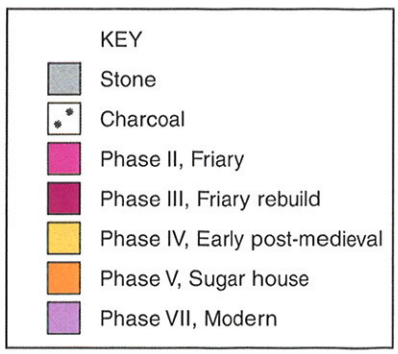
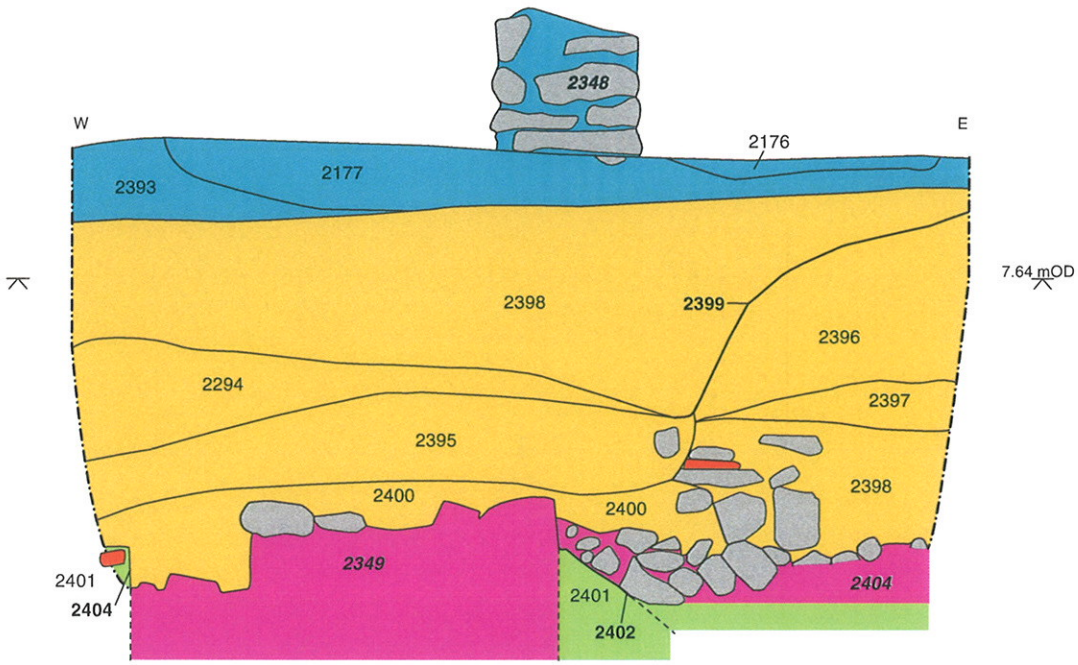


Figure 16: Trench 2, Archaeological location 6, sections

Trench 2
Archaeological location 7
Section 2021



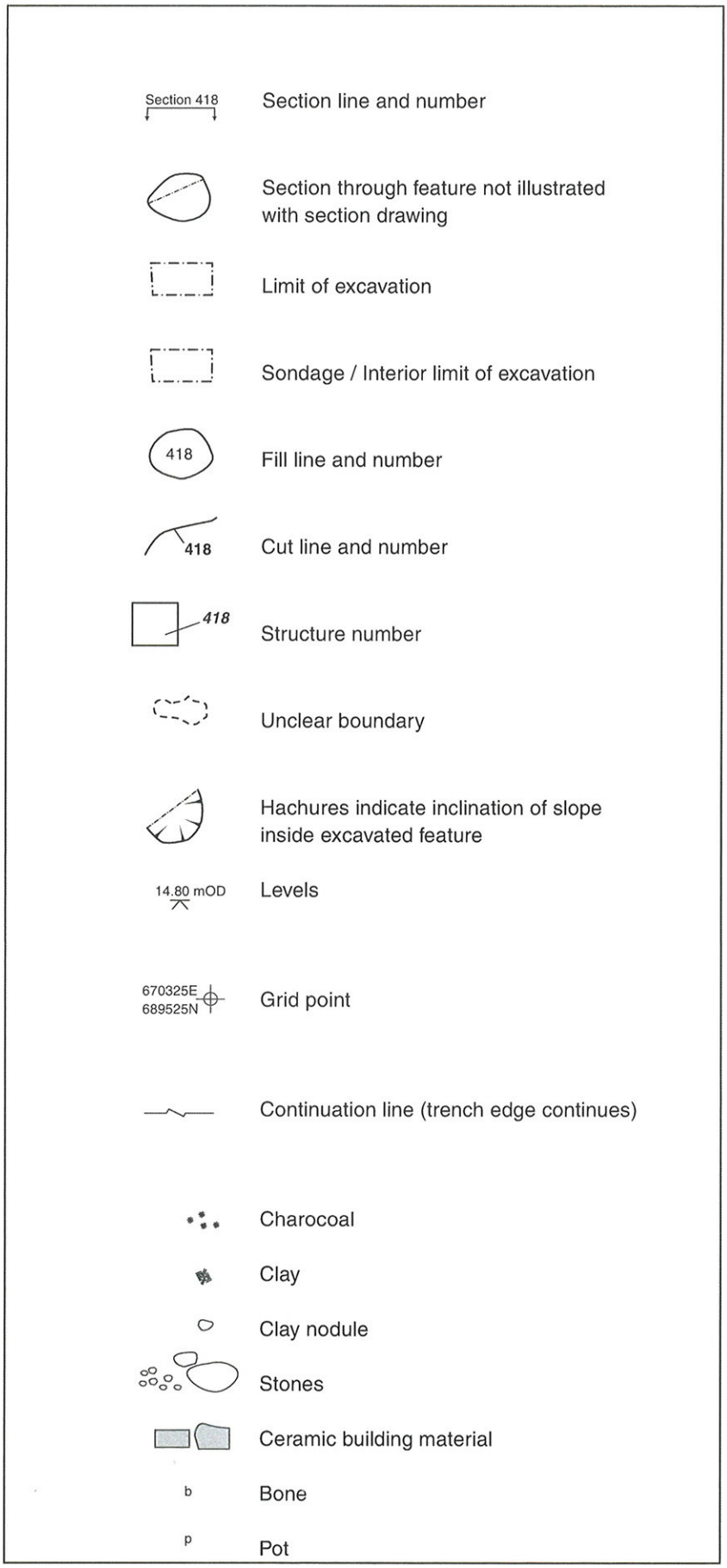
0 1 m

1:25

KEY

- Stone
- Brick
- Phase I
- Phase II, Friary
- Phase IV, Early Post-medieval
- Phase VI, School

Figure 17: Trench 2, Archaeological location 7, section



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