

**Guildhall Chambers
Broad Street
Bristol**

Archaeological Evaluation and
Historic Building Recording

for

The Trevor Osborne Property Group


CA Project: 4728
CA Report: 14106
OASIS ID: Cotswold2-173344

May 2015

Guildhall Chambers
Broad Street
Bristol

Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Guildhall Chambers
Location:	Broad Street, Bristol
NGR:	ST 58801 73101
Type:	Evaluation and Historic Building Recording
Date:	3 February to 29 April 2014
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives
Accession Number:	BRSMG 2014.16
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A programme of archaeological evaluation and historic building recording was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between February and April 2014 at the Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street, Bristol. Five engineering test pits were excavated archaeologically, and sections of standing building fabric recorded.

A dump deposit, associated with 12th to 13th-century AD pottery, in Test Pit 5 within Court 13 was cut by a pit or wall-footing in turn sealed by a further 12th to 13th-century dump deposit. These deposits may identify ground consolidation ahead of construction of a late 12th-century aisled hall which stood on the site of 20 Small Street. A medieval or later stone-built culvert had removed associated floor levels. Residual worked stone and plaster fragments recovered from later features included limestone pier and shaft fragments from a late 12th-century arcade (remains of which still survive *in situ* encapsulated within a mid 19th-century wall). Two pieces of painted, finely moulded, plaster may represent ornate ceiling decoration from Smyth's house of c. AD 1540, whilst decorated plaster from 19th-century remodelling of the building were also found. An undated wall-footing in Test Pit 6 in Court 13 was overlain by further 12th to 13th-century dump deposits, cut by a wall footing which may identify a cross wall blocking of the original medieval arcade structure.

No medieval deposits were encountered in basement Test Pits 2 to 4 where 19th-century wall footings and a brick-built culvert directly overlay or were cut into weathered natural sandstone deposits.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between February and April 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for The Trevor Osborne Property Group at the Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street, Bristol (centred on NGR: ST 58801 73101). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany the future submission of a planning application for the redevelopment of the Grade II* Listed former court house buildings at the site of Guildhall Chambers into a hotel and spa.
- 1.2 The Bristol City Council Archaeologist, Bob Jones, agreed to the archaeological excavation of six engineering test pits to form an evaluation of the below ground remains, along with some additional opening up and recording of elements of the standing buildings, to assist in the ongoing archaeological assessment of the site, and ultimately to inform the determination of the forthcoming planning application. This report presents the results from Test Pits 2 to 6 together with those from the historic building recording. It is currently uncertain whether engineering Test Pit 1 is still required, but should it be excavated at a future date the results will be incorporated as an addendum to this report.
- 1.3 The scope of the evaluation test pitting and historic building recording required was agreed at a meeting on site with Mr Jones on 27 November 2012 and carried out in accordance with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2013) and approved by Mr Jones. Subsequent to agreement of the scope of works it was agreed that Cotswold Archaeology would also provide a full photographic record of a number of fireplaces within the Guildhall in order to address Condition 2 of Listed Building Consent ref. 13/05880/LA. An index to the photographic record is included in this report within Appendix D, and the location, view direction and copies of the fireplace photographs are included within Figures 16-36.
- 1.4 The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Bob Jones, including regular site visits during the course of the project.

The site

- 1.5 Bristol Guildhall occupies a plot in central Bristol between Broad Street to the east and Small Street to the west. High Street, Wine Street and the River Avon lie to the south, and the A38 Colston Avenue lies to the north. The site is located close to the centre of the medieval city, within the earliest phase of the city walls, and the former course of the River Frome lies to the north. Ground level on the Broad Street frontage is approximately 14.6m above ordnance datum (AOD) and on the Small Street frontage approximately 13m AOD: a fall of approximately 1.6m from east to west.
- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Redcliffe Sandstone of the Triassic period, with no superficial geological layers overlying the bedrock (BGS 2014). The natural geological substrate encountered in Test Pits 2 to 6, through hand excavation and augering, comprised solid sandstone bedrock overlain by sand (weathered sandstone) deposits.

Archaeological background

- 1.7 The site has previously been the subject of a Historical and Archaeological Survey (Leech 2005), an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; CA 2012a), a Historic Buildings Assessment (HBA; CA 2012b), and Heritage Statement (CA 2012c) the results of which are summarised below.
- 1.8 It is thought that a settlement at Bristol was established in the early 11th century. The settlement probably occupied a sandstone promontory defined to the north, west, and south by the River Frome and its confluence with the Avon. The focus of the settlement may have been on the present cross-junction of High Street, Corn Street, Broad Street, and Wine Street (Leech 1999). The Saxon Church of St Werburgh formerly stood on the corner of Corn Street and Small Street, to the south of the site, and evidence of late Saxon activity has been uncovered during excavation at the Castle to the east of the site, as well as along Tower Lane.
- 1.9 There are references to a Guild of Merchants from the 13th century, and it is likely that a Guildhall building was situated in Broad Street by this date, and certainly by 1348 (Leech 2005). A chapel, the Chapel of St George, was situated within the Guildhall and was used as a courthouse by the late medieval period. Numerous

cellars would have been located below the Guildhall, which were leased to merchants.

- 1.10 The Guildhall was completely demolished and rebuilt in the 1840s; however, the northern boundary wall of the site and the wall south of it at cellar level appear to follow the medieval line and may well retain medieval fabric: thus the former layout and foundation pattern may well have influenced the design of the later rebuild. However, apart from the walls mentioned, no further traces of the medieval cellars within the Guildhall, eastern half of the site, site remain visible at basement level, where the walls all date to the 1840s or later. The cellar floor levels were constructed in the 1840s at a height of around 12.45m AOD (2.4m below the street level of Broad Street). The medieval cellar floor levels in this area were up to 0.5m below the current level in many places (around 12m AOD), and it was considered that made ground material might thus have been placed directly on previous medieval floor levels in the 1840s. The Small Street, Assize Court, side of the site, developed in 1868, incorporated extensive areas of earlier, probably medieval, cellars which are still extant. The Colston's House/Barrister's Chambers area of the site appeared not to have been cellared in the later medieval and post-medieval periods, although the existence of any earlier cellars was not known. The extant buildings of the Guildhall and Assize Courts are Grade II* Listed buildings (Listed Building Reference No. 1282368) and are of mid 19th-century date.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.11 The objectives of the evaluation and historic building recording were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, and to more fully understand the fabric of the standing historic buildings. In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable Bristol City Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

Field Evaluation (engineering test pits)

- 1.12 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of five Test Pits (numbered 2 to 6), designed and located by Mr Michael West, the project's former structural engineer, to enable inspection and assessment of existing structural columns and foundations, but excavated archaeologically. Test Pits were set out manually and subsequently surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.13 Three Test Pits (2 to 4) were located in the basement (Fig. 2: rooms B54, B51, B44 and B25) and two Test Pits (5 and 6) on the ground floor (Fig. 3: room G25/Court 13). Test pits 2 to 4 were approximately 1.5m long and 1.5m wide, Test Pit 5 was approximately 5m long by 1.5m wide, and Test Pit 6 was approximately 2m long and 1.5m wide. Proposed Test Pit 1 was designed to examine the foundations for a column at its interface with the 1840s basement wall in room B54, through excavation down the face of that wall to the underside of the column footing, but could not be undertaken prior to asbestos clearance, and was subsequently abandoned.
- 1.14 Test Pits 2 to 4 were similarly designed to allow excavation to the underside of footings of extant Guildhall basement walls, although due to health and safety considerations this could only be achieved within Test Pits 3 and 4. Test Pits 5 and 6 were designed to identify the footings for the stanchions added against the walls of Colston's House in c. 1960 and to examine any surviving footings of the 12th-century AD arcade that was demolished in the same programme of works.
- 1.15 Hard surfaces and modern overburden were removed, under archaeological supervision by Cotswold Archaeology, by Benson Brothers Limited. Once all modern material was removed hand excavation and recording of archaeological deposits was undertaken by CA staff to the full depth of the foundations of the adjacent walls/columns/stanchions, or as deep as was safe to excavate alongside these structures. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).

- 1.16 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

Historic Building Investigation Methodology

- 1.17 There are two areas where further information on the building's character, date and history was needed to inform the design process. These were Colston's House (Court 13/rooms G.25, G.24 and G.26; Fig. 3) and 1.37 (first floor), and the south wall of the old Guildhall, room G.51 on both ground and first floors. Room G.25 originated as a high status medieval and 16th-century AD house, incorporated into the new courts in 1868 but heavily modified in the process. It was further heavily modified when the courts were remodelled in c. 1960, this time far more destructively. The old Guildhall/courtroom G51 was heavily rebuilt after war damage, but the extent of rebuild was unclear. Investigation of the fabric was required to ascertain what of the existing fabric is of 16th-century or earlier date, what of 19th-century and what of mid 20th-century date.
- 1.18 Court 13 was panelled in varnished plywood up to picture rail height and the walls were plastered and painted above this. The floor was previously largely taken up with 1960s seating and desks. Note: in the descriptions below south is taken as the direction towards Corn Street, whereas, in fact, this is south-east.
- 1.19 To answer the questions on the date and significance of the walls of G.25, the masonry was closely examined. In the interior, this required the removal of areas of the panelling. These areas are shown on Fig. 3 (areas A-E). The proposals drawings in the Bristol City Planning Dept., showing the work proposed in 1956 and carried out c. 1960, indicate that four rolled-steel stanchions (RSS) were added to the inside of the walls, two on the north and two on the south (Fig. 3). These were then hidden behind panelling that was about 0.3m away from the interior wall face.
- 1.20 An area of panelling approximately 5m wide was removed alongside the location of Test Pit 5 (Fig. 3, A&B) to investigate, 1: the stanchions, 2: the potential junction of 16th-century or earlier masonry with work of 1868 and the character of the older wall

if possible and 3: the interface between the south wall of Colston's House and any surviving footings of the 12th-century arcade. The panelling was removed to a height of about 1.4m from floor level. A 2m area of panelling was removed alongside Test Pit 6, again to investigate the potential junction of 16th-century or earlier masonry with work of 1868, and the blocked door indicated in earlier plans (Fig. 3, C).

- 1.21 The east wall of room G25 contains two 16th-century windows of high importance in the ground floor and two in the first floor. The wall they occupy has been altered, and the extent of rebuilding/re-facing and the extent of survival of 16th-century fabric in the rebuilt/refaced areas needed to be understood. This was done through careful investigation of the internal and external faces. The panelling from the south-east interior corner of G25 to the window jamb of these windows (Fig. 3, D) was removed to a height of around 1.4m to investigate the date and character of the masonry here, which includes fabric of 16th-century date as well as 1860s walling.
- 1.22 Panelling and seating removed for investigations A-D and Test Pits 5 and 6 was removed in a non-destructive way and stored on site so as to allow reinstatement (by the client) if required.
- 1.23 The removal of some of the panelling on the west wall allowed investigation of the 1868 masonry here, which may be removed at a later date for the extension of the windows downwards (Fig. 3, E).
- 1.24 The old Guildhall, now Leech's room G.51 (Fig. 3), was burnt out in the wartime bombing and rebuilt in 1960. On the proposal drawings of 1956, the south wall is indicated as re-used old fabric. On the north side only the ground floor of the wall has been retained in the rebuild and, in fact, it was not clear how much of the south wall was re-used.
- 1.25 The position of cover panels and the presence of voids in the south side of this wall (i.e. the south-facing side of the wall as visible in rooms G52 and G54, Fig. 3) suggests some modification, if not replacement, of this wall. It was thought that they might reflect the position of inserted steels or possibly only service ducts. The removal of these panels and the investigation of the voids provided information on the date of this wall. Removal of areas of plaster in the same positions was undertaken to confirm the date of the wall (Fig. 3, locations F, G and J). The upper parts of the wall seen in the roof space are in brick and clearly post-date the

bombing. Discovery of similar brickwork in the lower levels would confirm its post-1960 date. Further removals of plaster and investigations of ducts on the first floor (in the corridor 1.55, above G.52 and 54; Fig. 3, locations H and I) was not required as investigations on the ground floor demonstrated that this wall is indeed modern.

- 1.26 The physical work of removing panelling and plaster was carried out by Benson Brothers Limited under archaeological supervision and control. Detailed cleaning and investigation was undertaken directly by CA.
- 1.27 In addition to the six engineering test pits originally required (five of which have been excavated), the site investigation also involved opening up of the wall fabric in the seven locations shown on Figs 2 and 3 (locations SI 1 - SI 7), to ascertain the nature of their construction, their date and whether they were repaired, bomb damaged, walls. SI 1-4 involved the creation of 0.4m by 0.4m holes through the full width of the walls to enable engineering inspection of their cores. SI 5-7 required the removal of wall plaster on the piers on the south walls of Rooms G53 and G55 to full height and pier width to enable engineering inspection of potential bomb damage to these piers. The piers in Rooms G53 and G55 were visually inspected on site. These opening up works were undertaken by Benson Brothers Limited in tandem with Cotswold Archaeology's investigations, and were observed and recorded by an archaeologist in accordance with the methodology set out above. In addition to engineering investigations, archaeological work was undertaken in tandem with, and with attendance by, Hawkins Insulation Limited's asbestos survey of the buildings to ensure safe working. The asbestos survey involved inspection of the archaeological and engineering works, and additional sample opening up works throughout the building. The additional sampling works were limited but intrusive, and therefore Cotswold Archaeology's historic buildings specialist recorded these opening up works in accordance with the methodology set out above. A number of fireplaces were also recorded photographically by the historic buildings specialist, using a Digital SLR camera mounted on a tripod, with flash and scales used as appropriate.
- 1.28 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation and historic building recording are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archive under accession number BRSMG 2014.16 along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-15)

Evaluation

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix C.

Test Pit 2 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.2 The natural geological substrate, comprising weathered sandstone 208, was encountered at 0.3m below present ground level (bpgl, at 12.3m AOD). The sands were cut by a north-east/south-west-aligned sandstone wall footing 209, at least 0.6m in depth (to 12.02m AOD or lower) and bonded with a hard grey ashy mortar, supporting an extant Guildhall basement wall.
- 2.3 The natural substrate 208 was also cut by a curving culvert structure constructed with a sandstone flagstone base 205 and brick-built walls 203 and 204. A brick surface 202, only partially surviving, overlay the uppermost brick course of culvert wall 203 and overlay wall footing 209. The drain, with an internal width of 0.58m and depth of 0.75m, contained a loose backfill deposit 207 which included iron bands and large sandstone flagstone fragments likely to have been used together to cap the culvert. An overlying rubble layer 201 supported the extant concrete basement floor 200.

Test Pit 3 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 2.4 Sandstone bedrock 306, encountered at 1m bpgl (at 11.57m AOD), was overlain by 0.55m of weathered sandstone 305 (to 12.02m AOD). These natural sands were cut by apparently contemporaneous northeast/south-west and north-west/south-east-aligned sandstone wall footings 302, 303 and 304, each bonded with hard ashy grey mortar and supporting extant basement and cell walls. The base of wall footing 303 was encountered at 11.58m AOD, and those of wall footings 302 and 304 at 12.07m

AOD. An overlying make up layer 301 supported the extant flagstone basement floor 300.

Test Pit 4 (Figs 2 & 6)

- 2.5 Sandstone bedrock 404 and overlying weathered sandstone 410 was encountered at the limit of excavation at 0.6m bpgl (at 12m AOD). An overlying mortar and stone deposit 409, only partially exposed in the north-western corner of Test Pit 4, may represent infill of a footing trench adjacent to an undated, north-east/south-west-aligned, sandstone wall foundation 403. This stone footing, bonded with a soft pink mortar, appears to represent part of a wall not clearly associated with the ground plan of the extant basement. A pitched sandstone footing 408 overlay the natural bedrock 404 and supported an overlying north-east/south-west-aligned sandstone wall footing 402, 0.9m in width and surviving 0.25m in height, bonded with a hard grey ashy mortar. The alignment, width and position of wall footing 402 correlated with that of an extant basement wall, through which an opening had been created during construction of a basement bathroom. Wall footing 402 was cut through by a modern pipe trench 405, containing a glazed ceramic drain pipe 407 and backfill 406, the latter sealed by concrete basement floor 400.

Test Pit 5 (Figs 3, 7, 8, 9 & 13)

- 2.6 Hand-augering towards the north-eastern end of the test pit indicated possible sandstone bedrock at 12m bpgl, and overlying weathered sandstone 523 was encountered at 12.9m bpgl. Sands 523 were sealed by a stony-sand dump deposit 515, 0.2m in thickness, which yielded one sherd of 12th to 13th-century AD pottery. It was cut through by a possible pit or north-east/south-west-aligned wall footing trench 534, 0.9m in width and 0.3m deep, only partially exposed. Its undated sandstone fill 522 was sealed by a subsequent stony-sand and clay dump deposit 521/535 which produced five sherds of mid 12th to mid 13th-century AD pottery and eight oyster shells. This deposit appeared similar to undated stony-sand dump deposits 536 and 537 noted within the central and western parts of the trench at 0.68m bpgl (13.96m AOD).
- 2.7 Dump deposits 521/535, 536 and 537 (n.i) were cut through by a predominantly north-east/south-west-aligned stone-built culvert 505/524. A thin sand-silt layer 513,

containing one 12th to 13th-century AD pot sherd, and an overlying pink mortar bedding layer 514 supported culver base sandstone slabs 511 and 524 and overlying sandstone side walls 505 and 524, bonded with a soft pink mortar (at 14.28m AOD). One mid 12th to mid 13th-century AD pot sherd was noted adhering to the mortar used to bond culvert wall 505. Surviving sandstone capstones 526 were mortar-bonded to the top of the culvert side walls. Culvert fill 527 yielded one late 17th to 18th-century AD pantile fragment, a mortar fragment and four clay tobacco pipe stem fragments.

- 2.8 Culvert 505/524 was cut through by a north-east/south-west-aligned foundation trench 506 for wall footing 516, comprised of sandstone pieces bonded with a hard grey ashy mortar, for the extant south-eastern wall of Court 13. Residual artefacts recovered from footing trench 506 backfill 507 included a sherd of mid 17th to 18th-century AD pottery, a clay pipe stem, plaster and mortar fragments and three worked stone fragments. The latter comprised two pieces probably from an attachment to the former, 12th-century, arcade pier and a stone moulding possibly from a late medieval or post-medieval chimney piece. Two plaster fragments from 507, with a barred fleur de lys design painted in red and gold stripes, are of probable mid 16th-century AD date (Fig. 15). A further six moulded Plaster of Paris fragments from 507 are of 19th to early 20th-century date.
- 2.9 Culvert 505/524 had also been cut through, as 508, for the insertion of a modern glazed ceramic drain pipe 510 set centrally along the inside of the stone culvert. A soil and concrete backfill 509 yielded 13 late 19th to early 20th-century pottery sherds, seven clay pipe fragments, three pieces of post-medieval bottle glass, a mortar fragment, a modern tile fragment and a residual stone rib or mullion fragment of probable 16th-century date.
- 2.10 Two sub-square vertical-sided pits 517 and 519/528/530 were associated with construction of square concrete foundation pads 503 and 504. Due to health and safety considerations it was not possible to reach the base of these supports, although concrete pad 503 was in excess of 2m deep (a layer of concrete was noted extending across pit 517 at the limit of excavation, at 12.48m AOD). Concrete foundation pad 504 was at least 0.95m in depth, and concrete layers 532 and 533 extended across the base of its construction pit (at 13.69m AOD).

- 2.11 Pit 517 backfill deposit 518 yielded one post-medieval/early modern firebrick fragment together with 16 residual worked stone fragments. These included probable late 12th-century cornice and column fragments, the latter probably once attached to the former arcade pier, 16th-century window mullion fragments and a mid to late 19th-century stone fragment. Backfill deposit 518 also yielded three Plaster of Paris moulding fragments, with attached cinder mortar, of 19th-century AD date.
- 2.12 Residual finds from modern foundation pit 519 infill 520 included an 18th to 19th-century pantile fragment and 11 worked limestone fragments. The latter included a possible medieval worked stone as well as late medieval/post-medieval stone veneer, window splay, and cornice or string course fragments. One Plaster of Paris moulding of 19th-century AD date was also recovered.
- 2.13 Concrete foundations 503 and 504 were overlain by a make-up layer 502, containing residual 17th to 18th-century artefacts, associated with a reinforced concrete sub-base 501 supporting the extant concrete floor 500 of Court 13.

Test Pit 6 (Figs 3, 10, 11, 12 & 13)

- 2.14 Hand augering identified weathered sandstone 620 at 2.35m bpgl (at 12.27m AOD). This was overlain by a series of successive stony-sand dump deposits and charcoal-flecked sand layers 619, 618, 617, 616 and 615 the latter cut through by a north-east/south-west-aligned cut 621, 1m in width and at least 0.15m in depth, possibly representing a former wall footing containing a rubble spread 622 (retained *in situ* and not excavated). This was overlain by a dump deposit, initially recorded as separate layers 607 and 608 but subsequently recognised to be a single deposit. It yielded 21 sherds of mid 12th to mid 13th-century AD pottery, two iron nails, an iron strip fragment and 52 oyster shell fragments. It was cut by a vertical posthole or beamslot 623, containing an undated fill 624, which was sealed by a stony-sand dump deposit 610. An overlying dump deposit 609 contained four sherds of mid 12th to mid 13th-century AD pottery, an iron nail and nine oyster shells, whilst subsequent dump deposit 611 yielded two pieces of post-medieval mortar and three oyster shells. An undated dump deposit 612 was cut through by a north-west/south-east aligned possible wall footing trench 606, containing unbonded sandstone pieces 605, only partially exposed. Deposit 612 was overlain by a further dump layer 613.

- 2.15 A steep-sided cut 603 for a concrete foundation pad 625, supporting a metal column 626, contained a backfill deposit 604. In addition to modern artefacts, residual finds from 604 included one sherd of medieval pottery, post-medieval CBM fragments, worked limestone pieces and moulded Plaster of Paris fragments of 19th-century date. An east/west-aligned footing trench, extending northeast-ward from pit 603, contained an associated concrete beam 627 which supported a section of extant brick wall 628. Modern make-up layer 602 supported reinforced concrete layer 601 beneath the extant concrete floor 600 of Court 13.

Historic Building Recording

- 2.16 Removal of the plaster on south side of the south wall of Court 12 (room G51) proved that this wall was of recent date. Removal of panelling on the north side of this wall also confirmed that this replacement had been wholesale.. Further removal of panelling on the south side of the north wall indicated this was at the ground floor level, of 19th-century date with some alterations where new doors had been inserted in old openings.
- 2.17 Removal of the panelling in Court G13 (G25) revealed a complex and at first confusing palimpsest of stonework. In the east wall, both internally and externally the junction of the 16th-century ashlar work bedded in lime mortar could be distinguished from the 1868 work set in a black mortar. Internally, the lower courses of the northern jamb of the passageway which ran from Small Street to the rear courtyard known from antiquarian illustrations were recognised.
- 2.18 It was evident from its mortar that the entire south wall of the court had been rebuilt in 1868. However, a corbel and capital of medieval style was encapsulated in the wall at well above head height and the scar of a wall of good quality ashlar was also present next to it. The capital was evidently of later 12th-century date with trumpet volutes rising from a double-bevelled fillet at the shaft head. The trumpet ends were truncated to semicircles by a broad, flat fillet supporting a chamfered, plain abacus.
- 2.19 The capital surmounted a corbel that had clearly been cut back from a round pier with attached shafts at the “corners” (Fig. 14). Nearly half of it had also been cut way on the north, in a very neat straight vertical line to allow the insertion of the wall whose scar was visible adjacent to it. This second truncation was secondary to the creation of the corbel, as shown by the traces of fluting and shaping removed by the

insertion of this wall. The base of the corbel was finished in a round ball pendant. Removal of the Victorian plaster showed that this form was a Victorian reshaping of a more complex moulding treatment, most probably of 15th- or 16th-century date.

- 2.20 This capital is clearly the end of the arcade of three arches of 12th-century date recorded before the Second World War, which ran northwards from this point. The significance of this medieval fabric and how it managed to survive the 19th-century and later destruction is detailed in the discussion.
- 2.21 The western wall of Court 13 west of the line of the arcade was an insertion of 1868 while the line east was that of the 16th-century building here which had incorporated the earlier structures ("Colston's House"). At this point panelling was removed to study the potential junction. In the end the area east of the arcade line was not seen, thus its date could not be ascertained (i.e. had it been rebuilt in 1868?), but the west of the arcade line (which above ground would not have been visible at this level as the north/south wall fell in the centre of an arch) contained the ashlar jambs for an 1868 doorway which had been bricked up in c.1960. The footings for the wall that filled in the arcade, probably in the 16th century, have been described in the results for Test Pit 6.
- 2.22 An index to the photographic record of the fireplaces recorded during the works is included within Appendix D, and the location, view direction and copies of those photographs are included within Figures 16-36.

The Finds

- 2.23 Finds recovered from the evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe, metal objects, worked stone and plaster. Codings for medieval and post-medieval fabrics given in the text and Appendix B in parenthesis correspond to the Bristol Pottery Type (BPT) series codes as defined by Ponsford (1988: 1991).

Pottery: Medieval

- 2.24 Culvert make-up layer 513 produced one bodysherd of North French glazed ware (BPT 366), featuring horizontal bands of incised decoration. This ware type was imported from the mid-12th to late-13th centuries AD (McSloy 2013, 162).

- 2.25 A single bodysherd of Ham Green glazed ware (BPT 26/27), which displayed horizontal combing, was recorded attached to the mortar bonding of culvert wall 505. A total of five sherds of Ham Green coarsewares (BPT 32) were recovered from four deposits. Jars with everted rims were identified from pit 603 infill 604 and dump deposit 607. Both types of pottery are dateable to the mid-12th to mid-13th centuries AD (McSloy 2013, 161-163).
- 2.26 A total of 28 sherds of Proto Ham Green (BPT 114), which dates to the 12th century AD, were recovered from five deposits (McSloy 2013, 158-159). These included jars with developed, everted, rims from dump deposits 521 and 607.

Post-medieval

- 2.27 Wall footing trench infill 507 produced one handle sherd from a vessel in North Devon gravel-tempered ware (BPT 112). This type of pottery was manufactured in the Barnstaple/Bideford area and is dateable to the 17th and 18th centuries AD (Jarrett 2013, 177).
- 2.28 A rimsherd from a bottle in 'late' English stoneware, of the type unlikely to date much before 1850, was recorded in drain infill 509.
- 2.29 Drain infill 509 also produced 12 sherds of blue transfer-printed whitewares (BPT 278b) belonging to the same vessel, dating to the late 18th to 19th centuries AD (Jarrett 2013, 182).

Ceramic building material

- 2.30 A total of five fragments of ceramic building material of post-medieval or modern date were recovered from five deposits. These included a modern glazed tile from drain infill 509, a firebrick from pit 517 infill 518 and fragments of pan tile from pit 519 infill 520 and from culvert fill 527. The latter is a type of roof tile in common use from the late 17th to 19th centuries.

Glass

- 2.31 A total of 12 fragments of dark green-coloured bottle glass of post-medieval type was recovered, from make-up layer 502 and drain infill 509. Such material can be broadly dated to the late 17th to late 19th centuries.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 2.32 A total of 15 fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, broadly dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries AD, were recovered from five deposits.

Metal objects

- 2.33 Dump deposits 607 and 609 produced a total of four iron objects. All were nails, with the exception of a strip fragment from deposit 607.

The architectural stonework and plasterwork

- 2.34 Fragmentary worked stone, bricks and moulded plaster fragments were recovered from Test Pits 5 and 6 in Room G25 (Court 13). Bricks were inspected and measured but not retained, but 45 pieces of worked stone and plaster were examined and retained for further study. These have been recorded on *pro forma* sheets which now form part of the site archive. Seven pieces were retained for the archive.

- 2.35 Much of the worked stone and plaster came from deposit 518, the fill of foundation pit 517 for the concrete foundation pad against the rebuilt south wall. Six pieces were recovered from deposit 604 and twelve from deposit 520, both fills of 20th-century construction trenches. Ten worked pieces came from wall footing 506 backfill deposit 507.

The 12th-century arcade

- 2.36 The most significant pieces of stonework (ID numbers 7 and 34) are fragments of 12th-century AD piers and attached shafts and another (ID 19) which is probably a voussoir from the lowest order of one of the arcade arches. These indicated the extent of the destruction of this masonry, one (ID 7) being a flake from the outer surface of the pier with a detachment scar of the shaft and no more than 171mm maximum extent, and another (ID 34) being a mere 122mm length of shafting. A sawn slice from a length of this shafting (ID 36) may be the result of 19th-century or earlier alterations or repairs. Both fragments were in good quality oolitic limestone, although the shafting had a quartzite seam.
- 2.37 These fragments indicated that the pier and its shafts were coursed, that is the shafts were part of the core of the pier rather than separate additions. The

measurements show that the shafting was 78mm (very close to 3") in diameter and the radius of the convex face of the shaft can be approximately calculated at about 290mm, (around 12"). These pieces were finely tooled with a comb chisel and then dragged smooth leaving various amounts of tooling visible. The angle of the tooling was about 20° from the vertical.

- 2.38 The arcade voussoir piece (ID 19) was also finely tooled but was of a vesicular Old Red Sandstone. It had a simple chamfered profile. One chamfer and the intrados were finely comb-chisel-dressed but the third had been fairly roughly reworked with a punch, although the profile was not much altered. The different stone type might represent deliberate polychromatic patterning (red and white) using different materials.
- 2.39 The shafting fragment had a vertical streak of white paint surviving and the voussoir had much white paint left on its un-reworked faces. The pier flake retained no such traces.

Possible fragments from Smyth's house

- 2.40 Several worked stone pieces were probably from door or window mullions, jambs and splays. All were of oolitic limestone. One piece (ID 20) was a fragment of a window jamb or mullion with a glazing slot, a reserved chamfer externally and tramline bead-fillets on the flat external face or nose of the mullion, all features suggesting a mid 16th-century date. Another piece (ID 14) is possibly a splinter from similar tramline fillets. One stone (ID 43) is a small scale and elegant ogee moulded nose from a mullion or rib; another (ID 1) is a slim roll moulding from the same position (and seen on the 16th-century window mullions in room G25 as well as the Victorian copies) and another (ID 21), a slice sawn from a concave chamfered mullion or rib, all suggesting a late 15th to 16th-century AD date.
- 2.41 ID 5 was less datable, being a simple chamfered jamb, but the lack of glazing slots and a hole for a metal grill bar suggest a late medieval or early post-medieval date.
- 2.42 IDs 3, 6 and 26 were blocks with a concave chamfer suggesting they might have been part of a cornice or hood or string-course moulding. None were similar enough in size to suggest that they belonged to the same suite.

- 2.43 ID 35 was a fragment from a well-finished block with a rounded, projecting lip only about a 10 millimetres thick. This might have been from the bottom of a decorative recess or panel.
- 2.44 Four other pieces were hard to identify (ID 10, 17, 24 and 27). They were right-angled triangle-sectioned pieces, all finely finished with traces of comb chisel dressing, all fragments from taller blocks and with one bedding face, at right angles to the wedge section, still intact. They varied from a very slim wedge to a 45° angled block. They do not quite look right for splays or sloping sills, such as those on the base of the 16th-century windows on the east side of room G25, but other functions do not easily suggest themselves.
- 2.45 The other diagnostic fragments recovered were of plaster. One suite of quarter roll mouldings with a rebate (IDs 11-13, 15, 29, 38 and 44) came in four sizes, 39mm x 39mm, 39mm x 65mm, 59mm x 55mm and 66mm x 66mm. The shape suggests that the plaster moulding was in the internal angle of a sunken panel on a wall. The varying sizes and proportions indicate varying sizes and depths of such panels. The material is Plaster of Paris, or gypsum plaster. There is a coat of the same cream paint on all of the fragments. These are almost certainly of 19th-century date, but they may come from undocumented changes in the 18th or early 19th century.
- 2.46 Another group (IDs 28, 36, 40 and 42) represents Plaster of Paris ceiling ribs from a ceiling of 16th-century style, a panel of which is now displayed in the entrance hallway of the Guildhall entrance from Small Street. However, the coarse, dark grey backing plaster still adhering to these ribs indicates a 19th-century date, which appears to be the date of the displayed panel. Reference to antiquarian drawings shows that this is a replica of a ceiling in place in Smyth's house in 1821 (Braikenridge Collection: M2468). It was taken down in 1868 when the ceiling was raised to display the 12th-century arcade.
- 2.47 Two fragments of ceiling rib and decoration (ID 47) do seem to come from the ceiling shown in that drawing. These represent a barred fleur de lys and a portion of the flat ceiling (Fig. 15). The plaster is distinct from the 19th-century pieces, being softer and whiter. It is possibly lime plaster rather than Plaster of Paris. The leaves and central pointed spear of the fleur are painted with bands of gold and red paint, making a banded pattern with the reserved white of the plaster.

- 2.48 Similar ceilings are known in high status houses of the second quarter of the 16th century. The watching chamber at Hampton Court c. 1530 is very similar, with an intricate geometrical pattern based on radial kites and lozenges. Its gilding is modern but is based on research. Also at Hampton Court in Wolsey's Lodgings of 1526-8 are square panels in a geometric framework, again originally richly coloured (Gapper 1998 and later).
- 2.49 Fragments of another similar ceiling, but painted in imitation of ribs, and dating to 1535 were recovered from Room 6 at Acton Court, where the Poyntzs almost certainly had access to workmen from the Royal works (Rodwell and Bell 2004, 172, fig 5.17). Actual plaster ribs were found in excavation contexts dating them to some years before AD 1550 (and probably AD 1535) (op. cit. Fig. 8.38,1).

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation has been successful in establishing the extent, quality, character and date of archaeological remains encountered within Test Pits 2 to 6, as well as clarifying, for engineering purposes, the nature of modern foundations and wall footings within those areas examined.
- 3.2 The sequence identified encompasses natural Redcliffe Sandstone deposits, medieval dump deposits and occupation evidence, and post-medieval and modern structural remains. The historic building recording, the results of which are incorporated below, in conjunction with analysis of the worked stone and plaster fragments recovered during the evaluation, provides valuable additional information on the medieval and later development of the site.

Pre-medieval

- 3.3 Natural sandstone bedrock was encountered at the limit of excavation within Test Pits 3 and 4 at 11.57m AOD and 12m AOD respectively, and bedrock also appears to have been encountered at the limit of augering in Test Pit 5 at 12m AOD. Overlying sands (weathered sandstone) were noted within Test Pits 2, 3, 4 and 5 (the latter through augering) at approximately 12m to 12.9m AOD, and through augering in Test Pit 6 at 12.27m AOD.

- 3.4 No evidence of prehistoric, Romano or Anglo-Saxon activity was encountered. Despite the proximity of the site to a putative 11th-century AD settlement focus around the present cross-junction of High Street, Corn Street, Broad Street, and Wine Street, no features recognisably dating to this period were revealed.

Medieval

- 3.5 The preceding archaeological assessment noted that a Guildhall building was situated in Broad Street by the 13th century AD, and certainly by 1348, and that numerous cellars, leased to merchants, would have been located below the Guildhall.
- 3.6 The evaluation has revealed no evidence for medieval deposits, including any structural remains of former cellars, within basement Test Pits 2 to 4. The presence of 19th-century structural remains directly overlying and/or cut into, apparently truncated, weathered sandstone deposits in Test Pits 2 to 4 suggests that pre 19th-century deposits may have been entirely removed, within the areas examined, during the demolition and rebuilding of the Guildhall during the 1840s.
- 3.7 A sequence of relatively well-preserved medieval and later deposits were however recorded within Test Pits 5 and 6, as anticipated from the preceding desk-based assessment (CA 2012a) which identified no documented evidence for any former basements having extended across the area now occupied by Court 13.
- 3.8 The earliest horizon encountered within Test Pit 5, at the limit of excavation, comprised a dump deposit containing 12th to 13th-century AD pottery. This layer was cut through by an undated feature, only partially exposed, which conceivably represents a rubble-filled pit or wall-footing (in turn sealed by a further dump deposit also containing mid 12th to mid 13th-century AD pottery). A 12th-century date is conceivable for the sequence of dump deposits, which may represent episodes of consolidation and landscaping prior to construction of the late 12th-century aisled hall known to have stood on the site of 20 Small Street (CA 2012a, 2012b).
- 3.9 Archaeological supervision of the removal of panel sections, installed in the early 1960s, together with subsequent historic building recording has demonstrated that an apparently *in situ* section of capital and reshaped shaft from a late 12th-century arcade structure survives within the south wall of Court 13 (Figs 8 & 14). No floor levels associated with the medieval building were encountered within Test Pits 5 and

6, however, although a horizontal limestone slab noted in the extant south-eastern wall of Court 13, immediately beneath the remains of the stone capital and corbel, may represent a support stone for the 12th-century arcade structure which had been retained *in situ* during 19th-century construction works.

- 3.10 Disturbance to, and removal of, floor levels of the medieval building probably occurred during insertion of stone-built culvert 505/524 beneath a north-west/south-east-aligned passageway depicted on a plan of the site of the proposed courts in 1866 (Bristol Record Office ref 4312(89)) and associated with Smyth's house built in or around AD 1540. Although the culvert conceivably originated as a medieval structure (and yielded a single sherd of mid 12th to mid 13th-century AD pottery from mortar bonded to its side wall) it was certainly in use during the post-medieval period. In addition, it appears likely that later building works (including construction of the 1960s concrete foundation pads identified in Test Pits 5 and 6) have also impacted upon, and removed, areas of medieval and later flooring.
- 3.11 The later 12th-century arcade remains represent one wall of an aisled hall. This wall, with the arcade filled in, and another parallel to it on the west side, is shown on the plan referred to above. Dollman and Jobbins' first floor plan of 20 Small Street dated 1863 shows it had had a floor inserted (Dollman and Jobbins 1863). It is presumed that this southern wall was the parallel arcade, or, if it did not survive the 16th-century works, at least its site. If so the hall would have been approximately 48' 6" (14.78m) in length by 18' 6" (5.64m) wide. The only record of this arcade, other than the fragment recently discovered, is a National Buildings Record photograph from the Street collection (NMR P. W. Street collection). This shows the corbel at the far end of the room as recently found and the infilling of the arcade with solid masonry as in the 1866 plan. The first floor shown in 1863 is shown as removed in this photograph.
- 3.12 The corbel and capital discovered during removal of 1960s panelling in Court 13 can be interpreted as a compound pier like the others in the arcade shown in the photograph, which, below the capital, has been carved away, leaving an inverted fluted corbel to support the capital and the arcade above it. The most likely reason that the column was cut back so drastically was to increase the useable width within the passageway depicted on the 1866 plan. As the passageway was most probably created around AD 1540, this is the most probable date for the column to have been

cut back. Such a date would fit the design of the fluting and the pendant moulding at its base discovered behind Victorian plaster.

- 3.13 However, it was noted above that the fluting on the cut back pier is itself truncated by the cutting away to insert the blocking wall and this wall (represented archaeologically by the scar in the 1868 south wall) is thought to belong to the 1540 construction. It may be, however that this trimming of the corbel relates to the later insertion of a four-centred arch in the blocking wall. What appears to be such an arch is shown in a view of 1821 and it appears again in the Street photograph. The function of this arch and its jamb was to support the blocking wall in the arcade at first floor level over the passageway. It may have replaced an earlier timber beam. The magnificent and expensive fireplace now in room G5 was originally in this building, and it is evidence of further work in the later 16th century, which may provide a context for further work in the house.
- 3.14 The basal pendant of the cone was carved into a characteristically Perpendicular moulding, and was cut back and rounded into a simple ball shape when the Victorian wall was plastered, although its profile survived behind the plaster.
- 3.15 The corbel and the scar for the arch and blocking wall are now embedded in a wall dating to 1868, a rebuild of what had been the property boundary wall. This sequence arises because the arcade and the arch in the blocking cross wall were left in place (with whatever propping for the arcade end might have been necessary) when the boundary wall was rebuilt. The end of the arcade and blocking wall were then incorporated in the finished new wall.

Post-medieval and modern

- 3.16 Test Pits 2 to 6 have demonstrated a sequence of construction and periodic adaptation of residential and/or commercial buildings, represented by wall footings, floors and drains, during this period.
- 3.17 The block which Court 13 now wholly occupies was created in 1868 by the truncation, gutting and remodelling of a 16th-century house, known then as Colston's House but actually built by Smyth in around AD 1540. Antiquarian prints and plans and pre-war photographs allow the reconstruction of its general arrangement and much of the appearance of this building, and an interpretation of

the few fragments that survive. It seems that the aisles were demolished (in c. AD 1540, if not much earlier) and that the arcade(s) were walled up to allow the creation of rooms on the front (on the Small Street side) and to the rear, the latter lit by three large, richly moulded, mullioned windows on each floor (see *inter alia*, Leech 1999, Fig. 27). The Small Street frontage was plainer and lit by less grandly treated, but still large, mullioned windows.

- 3.18 A passage to the rear was driven through the house from Small Street alongside its southern boundary. This required the insertion of a wall across the hall to separate the passage from the ground floor rooms. This meant that the hall at ground floor level was truncated by around six feet (1.83m), and the easternmost pier was in the eastern side of the passage, on the party wall. A plan of 1863 of the first floor of Smyth's house shows that the upper part of the hall extended over the passageway, and incidentally, that the hall (as marked on that plan) must have been floored-over to create that first floor. A photograph held by the National Monuments Record shows that the hall had been restored by the Victorian builders as a full height open hall, occupying both ground and first floor. The position of the surviving fragment confirms the impression given by the photograph that the hall then occupied the entire height of the two-storey block. This would have been how the hall was first designed.
- 3.19 Smyth's flooring of the hall, blocking of the arcade and the creation of the passage meant that the first floor section of the blocking wall above the passage had to be supported. This accounts for the scar of a wall with quoins immediately adjacent to the surviving arcade capital and arch spring in the wall here (although as discussed above this arch may be a slightly later alteration). This represents the jamb of a masonry arch springing across the passageway to support the upper part of the blocking wall. The structural nature of this arch and the load it carried would seem to explain the cutting away of the northern side of the capital, as an arch merely abutting the capital and shaft would be structurally unsound. Other reasons for needing to push this jamb as far south as possible are given below.
- 3.20 This arch would most probably, given its date, have been four-centred. The surviving or recorded arches in this building from this period are all of that type. A drawing of the east elevation of the house in c. 1821 (held in the Braikenridge Collection) shows what appears to be the southern side of such an arch inside the passageway. This cannot have been an arch over the entrance from Small Street, as that is

known from a contemporary engraving to have had a straight lintel. An arched door is shown in this position in the NMR photograph, now inside the reconstituted hall, but it is partly hidden and it is not clear whether it is the arch postulated here or a Victorian replacement. It seems more reasonable to think that the arch was retained.

- 3.21 This photograph shows that the arcade was carried on free standing compound piers, in plan being convex-sided quadrilaterals with coursed shafts attached to the corners. Pier and core were united by shared, scalloped, trumpet capitals. Each corner shaft had its own trumpet that split into two, one on each side of the corner. The central pier had three trumpets, thus each face had five. All rose to an integral abacus with a chirk (a horizontal, V-shaped incised line) above, supporting a chamfered impost block from which the arcade sprang.
- 3.22 The photographs show two complete piers supporting the springings of the central arch of the arcade and the west and east ends of the east and west arches. The west end of the west arch is out of shot but the eastern spring of the east arch rests on a capital supported not on a shaft but a deep conical corbel in the end wall. The passageway arch described above butts tightly up to the north side of the corbel/capital, which has been cut away to accommodate it.
- 3.23 Test Pit 6, against the north-western wall of Court 13, provides further information on the medieval and later development of the 20 Small Street site. North/south-aligned wall footing trench 605, only partially exposed, was cut through an earlier dump deposit containing 12th to 13th-century AD pottery. Although undated artefactually, from its position and alignment it probably represents the foundation to the blocking wall of the arcade of the late 12th-century hall, potentially remodelled, depicted on an 1866 assize court plan.
- 3.24 Evaluation Test Pits 2 to 4 excavated within the Guildhall basement have revealed wall footings, uniformly of sandstone construction with a hard ashy mortar bonding, associated with the extant walls of the 1840s and later Guildhall building. The sole exception is wall footing 403 in Test Pit 4 which appears unrelated to Guildhall walls depicted on 19th-century plans. In addition, the finely-built brick and sandstone culvert recorded in Test Pit 2, although undated artefactually, appears likely to be contemporaneous with the 1840s Guildhall building.

- 3.25 Modern brick and concrete structural remains have been recorded within test pits 4, 5 and 6 including thick concrete foundations in Test Pits 5 and 6 which support extant concrete and steel columns against walls within Court 13.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

The evaluation was undertaken by Alistair Barber, assisted by Andy Baines, Noel Boothroyd, Charlotte Haines and Dan Riley. The historic building recording was undertaken by Peter Davenport. The report was written by Alistair Barber and Peter Davenport. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Alistair Barber, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Simon Cox.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
2	200	Layer		Floor	concrete floor of basement	>1.5	>1.5	0.15	modern
2	201	Layer		Floor make-up layer	red-brown silt-sand with modern brick	>1.5	>1.5	0.06	modern
2	202	Layer		Floor	red brick surface with grey ashy mortar bonding	>1.04	>0.5	0.15	
2	203	Masonry		Culvert side wall	Red brick construction with grey ashy mortar bonding	>1.9	0.22	0.81	
2	204	Masonry		Culvert side wall	Red brick construction with grey ashy mortar bonding	>0.75	>0.45	0.74	
2	205	Masonry		Culvert floor	grey sandstone flagstones with grey ashy mortar bonding	>1.35	1.05		
2	206	Masonry		Wall blocking off culvert	Red brick construction with grey ashy mortar bonding	1	0.06	0.73	
2	207	Masonry		Culvert backfill	Red brown to grey silt-sand with abundant brick, slate, and flagstone fragments	>1.9	1.05	0.81	
2	208	Layer		Natural substrate	Dark red-brown sands	>0.9	>0.7	>0.3	
2	209	Masonry		Wall foundation	Grey sandstone pieces with grey ashy mortar bonding	>1.5		>0.4	
3	300	Masonry		Floor	Grey sandstone flagstones	>1.7	>1.5	0.07	
3	301	Masonry		Floor bedding layer	Grey cement	>1.7	>1.5	0.05	
3	302	Masonry		Wall foundation	Grey sandstone pieces with a hard ashy mortar bonding	>1.76	>0.1	0.32	
3	303	Masonry		Wall foundation	Grey sandstone pieces with a hard ashy mortar bonding	>1.52	>0.16	0.92	
3	304	Masonry		Wall foundation	Grey sandstone pieces with a hard ashy	>1.52	>0.15	0.48	

					mortar bonding				
3	305	Layer		Natural substrate	Dark red-brown clay-sand	>1.7	>1.52	0.52	
3	306	Layer		Natural substrate	Red-brown sandstone	>1.7	>1.52		
3	307	Layer		Floor make-up layer	Grey to red sand-clay with mortar	>1.52		0.19	
4	400	Layer		Floor	concrete floor of basement	>1.55	>1.3	0.12	
4	401	Layer		Floor make-up layer	Grey-brown silt-sand with brick and sandstone	>1.55	>1.3	0.25	
4	402	Masonry		Wall foundation	Grey and red sandstone pieces bonded with a hard grey ashy mortar	>1.2	1	0.45	
4	403	Masonry		Wall foundation	Grey and red sandstone pieces bonded with a mottled pink and white mortar	>0.5	>0.15	0.35	
4	404	Layer		Natural substrate	Red-brown sandstone				
4	405	Cut		Pipe trench	Steep-sided with U-shaped profile	>1.6	0.65	0.5	
4	406	Fill		Pipe trench fill	Grey-brown silt-sand with brick and concrete	>1.6	0.65	0.5	
4	407	Fill		Ceramic pipe	Glazed earthenware drain pipe	>1.6	0.15		
4	408	Masonry		Wall foundation	Pitched grey sandstone pieces	>0.75	0.45		
4	409	Layer		? Footing backfill	Pink-grey silt-sand	>0.2	>0.01	0.15	
4	410	Layer		Natural substrate	Red-brown sand	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	
4	411	Masonry		Wall foundation	Grey sandstone pieces with a hard ashy mortar bonding	>0.25	1	0.3	
4	412	Masonry		Wall foundation	Brick courses bonded with a hard ashy mortar	>0.95		0.2	
4	413	Masonry		Wall foundation	Brick courses bonded with a hard ashy mortar	>0.95		0.2	
4	500	Layer		Floor	Concrete floor of basement	>5	>1.5	0.15	
5	501	Layer		Floor make-up layer	Concrete sub-base	>5	>1.5	0.1	
5	502	Layer		Floor make-up layer	Grey-brown sandstone scalplings and brick	>5	>1.5	0.1	

5	503	Masonry		Concrete foundation	Concrete pad	1	1	>2	
5	504	Masonry		Concrete foundation	Concrete pad	1	1	>0.95	
5	505	Masonry		Culvert side wall	Red and grey sandstone with orange-red mortar	>5	>0.25	0.45	
5	506	Cut		Wall foundation trench	NE/SW-aligned with steep, near vertical, sides	>5	0.15	>2	
5	507	Fill		Foundation trench backfill	uncompacted red-brown stony-sand and sandstone and brick fragments	>5	0.15	>2	
5	508	Cut		Pipe trench	E/W-aligned steep-sided cut	>4	0.5	0.3	
5	509	Fill		Backfill of pipe trench	Grey ashy cement and fragmentary sandstone	>4	0.5	0.3	
5	510	Fill		Drain pipe	Glazed earthenware drain pipe	>4	0.25		
5	511	Masonry		Culvert base	Grey sandstone slabs	>3.5	0.48	0.05	
5	512	Layer		Dump deposit	red-brown clay-sand, mortar and sandstone	>0.7	0.3	0.2	
5	513	Layer		Culvert base bedding layer					
5	514	Layer		Culvert base bedding layer	Orange-grey sand-silt	>0.1	>0.2	0.04	
5	515	Layer		Dump deposit	yellow-brown				
5	516			Wall foundation	grey sandstone pieces with hard ashy grey mortar bonding	>5	>0.02	>2	
5	517	Cut		Concrete foundation cut	Sub-square, vertical, cut	1	0.25	>2	
5	518	Fill	517	Backfill	Grey-brown gritty-sand, sandstone and mortar	1	0.25	>2	
5	519	Cut		Concrete foundation cut	Sub-square, vertical, cut	1	0.3	>1.05	
5	520	Fill	519	Backfill	Grey-brown gritty-sand, sandstone and mortar	1	0.3	>1.05	
5	521	Cut		?footing trench or pit	Vertical sides and flat-base, only partially exposed	>0.15	0.85	0.35	
5	522	Fill	521	Backfill	angular sandstone pieces and grey-brown silt-vlay	>0.15	0.85	0.35	
5	523	Layer		Natural substrate	red-brown clay-sand			>0.25	
5	524	Masonry		Culvert floor	grey sandstone		0.18	0.04	

					flagstones				
5	525	Masonry		culvert wall	red and grey sandstone with orange-red mortar		0.3	0.3	
5	526	Masonry		culvert cover stones	Grey sandstone flagstones	0.9	0.65	0.2	
5	527	Fill	525	Culvert fill	Grey-brown stony gritty silt-sand		0.18	0.2	
5	528	Cut		Concrete foundation pit	Sub-square, vertical, cut	0.9	>0.3	1	
5	529	Fill	528	Backfill	Grey-brown sand-silt with sandstone and brick	0.9	0.3	0.8	
5	530	Cut		Concrete foundation pit	Sub-square, vertical, cut	1	0.3	>1	
5	531		530	Backfill	Grey-brown sand-silt with sandstone and brick	1	0.3	>1	
5	532	Layer		Concrete	Concrete	1	0.3		
5	533	Layer		Concrete	Concrete	1	0.3		
5	534	Cut		?footing trench or pit	As 521	>0.15	0.85	0.35	
5	535	Layer		Dump deposit	Pink-red stony clay-sand	>0.3	>1.5	0.45	
5	536	Layer		Dump deposit	Pink-red stony clay-sand	>0.7	>0.7	>0.38	
5	537	Layer		Dump deposit	Orange-brown sand-clay	>0.01	>0.01	>0.15	
5	600	Layer		Floor	Concrete floor	>2	>1.5	0.07	
6	601	Layer		Floor sub-base	Concrete	>2	>1.5	0.15	
6	602	Layer		Floor make-up layer	Concrete and fragmentary sandstone	>2	>1.5	0.18	
6	603	Cut		Wall foundation cut	Steep, near-vertical sides, and flat base	>1.5	>1	0.65	
6	604	Fill		Backfill	loose concrete, wood, fragmentary sandstone	>1.5	>1	0.65	
6	605	Fill	606	Wall foundation	red sandstone, unbonded	>1.5	>0.35	>0.95	
6	606	Cut		Wall foundation cut	Vertical sides, base not tested	>1.5	>0.35	>0.95	
6	607	Layer		Dump deposit	Red-brown silt-clay and silt-sand	>1.3	>0.86	0.35	
6	608	Layer		Dump deposit	As 607	>1.3	>0.86	0.35	
6	609	Layer		Dump deposit	Red-brown silt-sand	>0.85	>0.35	0.13	
6	610	Layer		Charcoal lens	Dark grey-black charcoal-rich silt-sand	>0.85	>0.35	0.04	
6	611	Layer		Dump deposit	Brown-red silt-sand	>0.85	>0.35	0.18	
6	612	Layer		Charcoal lens	Dark grey-black charcoal-rich	>1.5	>0.5	0.03	

					silt-sand				
6	613	Layer		Mortar lens	Brown-grey mortar	>0.9	>0.55	0.03	
6	614	Layer		Mortar lens	dark grey, black and white mortar	>0.44	0.36	0.02	
6	615	Layer		Charcoal lens	dark brown-grey silt-clay with charcoal	>0.45	>0.22	0.02	
6	616	Layer		Dump deposit	dark red sand	>0.45	>0.25	0.11	
6	617	Layer		Dump deposit	Dark-brown silt-sand with charcoal	>0.45	>0.31	0.12	
6	618	Layer		Dump deposit	Dark grey-brown silt-sand and charcoal	>0.30	>0.3	>0.03	
6	619	Layer		Dump deposit	Mid brown-orange silt-sand with charcoal			1.06	
6	620	Layer		?natural substrate	Orange-red sand, noted in augering				
6	621	Cut		Wall foundation trench	linear with steep, near vertical, sides	>0.4	>1	>0.17	
6	622	Masonry		?N/S wall footing	Pink-red sandstone, unbonded	>0.7	>1	>0.25	
6	623	Cut		?posthole or slot	Vertical sided, only partially exposed	0.1	0.1	0.32	
6	624	Fill	623	Backfill	light grey-brown silt-sand	0.1	0.1	0.32	
6	625	Masonry		Concrete foundation pad	concrete	1.08	0.85	>1.3	
6	626	structure		Steel post	Upright steel		0.33	>4	
6	627	Masonry		beam	Concrete	>0.92		0.55	
6	628	Masonry		wall	red brick construction with grey cement bonding	>1		>4	
6	629	Layer		Dump deposit	Dark-brown silt-sand with charcoal	>0.65	>0.4	.0.32	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date	
502	Post-medieval glass: bottle	9	134	LC17-C18	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	2	4		
505	Medieval pottery: Ham Green	1	56	MC12-MC13	
507	Post-medieval pottery: North Devon gravel-tempered ware	1	58	MC17-C18	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	2		
	Plaster	10	527		
	Mortar	4	86		
	Stone: slate	1	171		
	Limestone fragment from an attached shaft, probably from C12 arcade pier (ID 34)	1			LC12
	Limestone moulding fragment, possibly part of a chimneypiece (ID 35)	1			LMED/PMED
	Plaster of Paris edge-of-ceiling rib moulding, with attached cinder mortar (ID 36)	1			C19
	Limestone fragment from base or top of an attached shaft, probably from C12 arcade pier (ID 37)	1			C12
	Plaster of Paris half round moulding with rebate (ID 38)	1			C19
	Plaster fragment, chamfered, possibly wall plaster from an internal shallow angle of a wall or arch spring (ID 39)	1			PMED
	Plaster fragment, chamfered, possibly wall plaster or rib fragment (ID 40)	1			PMED
	Plaster of Paris moulded fragment with attached cinder mortar (ID 41)	1			M-LC19
	Plaster of Paris moulded fragment with attached cinder mortar (ID 42)	1			MC19-C20
	Plaster fragments with barred fleur de lys design, painted in red and gold stripes (ID 47)	1			? MC16
509	Post-medieval pottery: late English stoneware; transfer-printed refined whiteware	13	193	LC19-EC20	
	Modern ceramic building material: tile	1	91		
	Post-medieval glass: bottle	3	97		
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	7	18		
	Mortar	1	34		
	Limestone fragment with ogee moulding from a rib or mullion, with secondary mortar covering (ID 43)	1			?C16
513	Medieval pottery: North French glazed	1	4	C12-C13	
515	Medieval pottery: Proto Ham Green	2	42	MC12-MC13	
518	Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material: firebrick	1	1789	PMED/MOD	
	Limestone cylindrical roll moulding, from window mullion (ID 1)	1			?C16
	Sandstone fragment (ID 2)	1			C16/C17
	Sandstone fragment: possibly from a door, window or cornice (ID 3)	1			
	Limestone slab fragment (ID 4)	1			LMED/PMED
	Limestone chamfered ?door or window jamb fragment with cylindrical hole for grille (ID 5)	1			?MED
	Limestone fragment, possible cornice piece (ID 6)	1			LMED/ PMED
	Limestone drum-type column fragment, ?from C12 arcade pier (ID 7)	1			LC12
	Limestone cuboid stone fragment, possible column foundation (ID 8)	1			LC12
	Limestone fireplace surround moulding (ID 9)	1			LC17/EC18
	Limestone triangular corner fragment, ?window splay or springer (ID 10)	1			
	Plaster of Paris half round moulding with recess and adhering cinder mortar (ID 11)	1			C19
	Plaster of Paris fragment: half round moulding with recess retaining cinder mortar (ID 12)	1			C19

	Limestone fragment with curved, chamfered, opening (ID 16)	1		M-LC19
	Limestone triangular fragment with attached cinder mortar (ID 17)	1		M-LC19
	Sandstone fragment with moulded, painted, plaster attached. Possible pilaster or column part (ID 18)	1		
	Broken chamfered sandstone block with pink lime mortar and whitewash (ID 19)	1		MED (LC12)
	Limestone window mullion fragment with glass slot, and adhering cream over brown over black paint (ID 20)	1		MC16
	Plaster of Paris half round moulding, with rebate (ID 44)	1		MC19-LC19
	Limestone corner fragment, veneer piece (ID 45)	1		LMED/PMED
520	Post-medieval ceramic building material: pantile	1	98	C18-C19
	Curved limestone fragment of window moulding (ID 21)	1		C16-17
	Limestone fragment, possibly from a door or window frame (ID 22)	1		
	Limestone fragment, possible stone veneer, with adhering brown paint (ID 23)	1		LMED/PMED
	Triangular limestone fragment, possible window splay (ID 24)	1		LMED/PMED
	Limestone block, brick-shaped (ID 25)	1		C19
	Limestone block with triangular edge, possible cornice or string course fragment with a cavetto (ID 26)	1		LMED/PMED
	Plaster of Paris half round moulding with rebate (ID 29)	1		C19
	Limestone fragment (ID 30)	1		LMED/PMED
	Limestone fragment, possible stone facing or veneer, possibly part of a chimneypiece (ID 31)	1		LMED/PMED
	Limestone fragment, possible veneer, possibly part of a chimneypiece (ID 32)	1		LMED/PMED
	Limestone fragment, possible veneer, possibly part of a chimneypiece (ID 33)	1		LMED/PMED
	Limestone fragment with lime mortar adhering (ID 46)	1		MED/PMED
521	Medieval pottery: Ham Green coarse; Proto Ham Green Shell	5 8	172 89	MC12-MC13
527	Post-medieval ceramic building material: pantile	1	122	LC17-C18
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	4	10	
	Mortar	1	3	
604	Medieval pottery: Ham Green coarse	1	27	Modern
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	96	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	5	
	Cardboard: cigarette packet	1	3	
	Plaster of Paris fragment: half round moulding with recess retaining cinder mortar (ID 12)	1		C19
	Plaster of Paris: half round moulding with recess retaining cinder mortar (ID 13)	1		C19
	Limestone roll moulding fragment, possibly an angle bead from a fireplace or window moulding (ID 14)	1		
	Plaster moulding fragments, with recesses containing cinder mortar, Possibly decorative roll moulding (ID 15)	7		M- LC19
	Limestone block, triangular, possible window splay fragment (ID 27)	1		
	Moulded Plaster of Paris end/corner fragment, lath marks on rear (ID 28)	1		C19
607	Medieval pottery: Ham Green coarse; Proto Ham Green	18	336	MC12-MC13
	Iron object: nail, fragment	3	89	
	Shell	52	1447	
608	Medieval pottery: Ham Green coarse; Proto Ham Green Shell	3 3	71 81	MC12-MC13
609	Medieval pottery: Proto Ham Green	4	20	C12-C13
	Iron object: nail	1	18	
	Shell	9	182	
611	Mortar	2	24	Post-medieval
	Shell	3	33	

APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

	Test pit 1	Test pit 2	Test pit 3	Test pit 4	Test pit 5	Test pit 6
Current ground level	(Not excavated)	12.62m (0.00m)	12.57m (0.00m)	12.54m (0.00m)	14.64m (0.00m)	14.62m (0.00m)
Top of medieval or post-medieval culvert	-	-	-	-	14.28m (0.36m)	-
Top of medieval deposits	-	-	-	-	13.96m (0.68m)	14.23m (0.39m)
Top of natural substrate (weathered sandstone)	-	12.32m (0.3m)	12.02	12.00m (0.54m)	12.9m (1.74m)	12.27m (2.35m)
Top of natural substrate (solid sandstone bedrock)	-	-	11.57	12.00m (0.54m)	12m (2.64m)	-
Limit of excavation	-	11.64m (0.96m)	11.57m (1.00m)	12.00m (0.54m)	12.58m (2.06m)	13.37m (1.25m)

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

APPENDIX D: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF FIREPLACES

JPEG no.	Date taken/taken by	Description
1735	Apr 2014 PD	Chimneypiece in G5. Scale 2m, no flash
1736	Apr 2014 PD	Chimneypiece in G5. Scale 2m, no flash
1737	Apr 2014 PD	Chimneypiece in G5. Scale 2m. No flash
1738	Apr 2014 PD	Chimneypiece in G5. Scale 2m. Flash
1740	Apr 2014 PD	G5. Detail of left hand attic panel, and cornice below. Scale 0.5m divisions
1741	Apr 2014 PD	G5. Detail of left hand end of cornice. Scale 1m
1743	Apr 2014 PD	G5. Right hand end of fireplace, columns, entablature etc. Scale 2m
1744	Apr 2014 PD	G5. Right hand end of fireplace, columns, entablature etc, flash. Scale 2m
1745	Apr 2014 PD	G5. Detail of top right of architrave of fireplace, flash
1746	Apr 2014 PD	G5. Detail of top right of architrave of fireplace
1748	Apr 2014 PD	G5 detail of entablature. Scale 2m
1749	Apr 2014 PD	Poss 16th C chimneypiece in G4. Scales 1m
1750	Apr 2014 PD	Poss 16th C chimneypiece in G4, oblique. Scales 1m
1751	Apr 2014 PD	Claimed med chimneypiece (actually 1868) in 1.3. An identical piece, if not this one, was photographed before WW2 in the blocked arcade in G25, i.e. the Law Library' room. Scale 2m
1752	Apr 2014 PD	Detail of 1751, showing near perfect condition. Scale 0.5m divisions
1753	Apr 2014 PD	Oblique of 1751. Scale 2m
1754	Apr 2014 PD	Chimneypiece in 2.5 identical to that in G4. 1930s-50s tiles. Scales 1m
1755	Apr 2014 PD	Oblique of 1754. Scales 1m

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS for OASIS ID: Cotswold2-173344		
Project Name	Guildhall Chambers, Broad, Bristol Street	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation and historic building recording was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between February and April 2014 at the Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street, Bristol. Five engineering test pits were excavated archaeologically, and sections of standing building fabric recorded.</p> <p>A dump deposit, associated with 12th to 13th-century AD pottery, in Test Pit 5 within Court 13 was cut by a pit or wall-footing in turn sealed by a further 12th to 13th-century dump deposit. These deposits may identify ground consolidation ahead of construction of a late 12th-century aisled hall which stood on the site of 20 Small Street. A medieval or later stone-built culvert had removed associated floor levels. Residual worked stone and plaster fragments recovered from later features included limestone pier and shaft fragments from a late 12th-century arcade (remains of which still survive <i>in situ</i> encapsulated within a mid 19th-century wall). Two pieces of painted, finely moulded, plaster may represent ornate ceiling decoration from Smyth's house of c. AD 1540, whilst decorated plaster from 19th-century remodelling of the building were also found. An undated wall-footing in Test Pit 6 in Court 13 was overlain by further 12th to 13th-century dump deposits, cut by a wall footing which may identify a cross wall blocking of the original medieval arcade structure.</p> <p>No medieval deposits were encountered in basement Test Pits 2 to 4 where 19th-century wall footings and a brick-built culvert directly overlay or were cut into weathered natural sandstone deposits.</p>	
Project dates	3 February to 29 April 2014	
Project type	Evaluation and Historic Building Recording	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2012a) Historic Building Assessment (CA 2012b)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Small Street/Broad Street, Bristol	
Study area (M ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates	ST 58801 73101	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	-	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Cox	
Project Supervisor	Alistair Barber and Peter Davenport	
MONUMENT TYPE	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Medieval and later worked stone fragments; ?Tudor painted plaster	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives; BRSMG 2014.16	Ceramics, CBM, worked stone, plaster, clay pipe, glass. mortar, metalwork
Paper	Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives; BRSMG 2014.16	Context sheets, Trench Recording Sheets, Drawing Register, permatrace drawings
Digital	Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives; BRSMG 2014.16	Digital Photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street, Bristol: Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording</i> . CA typescript report 14106		



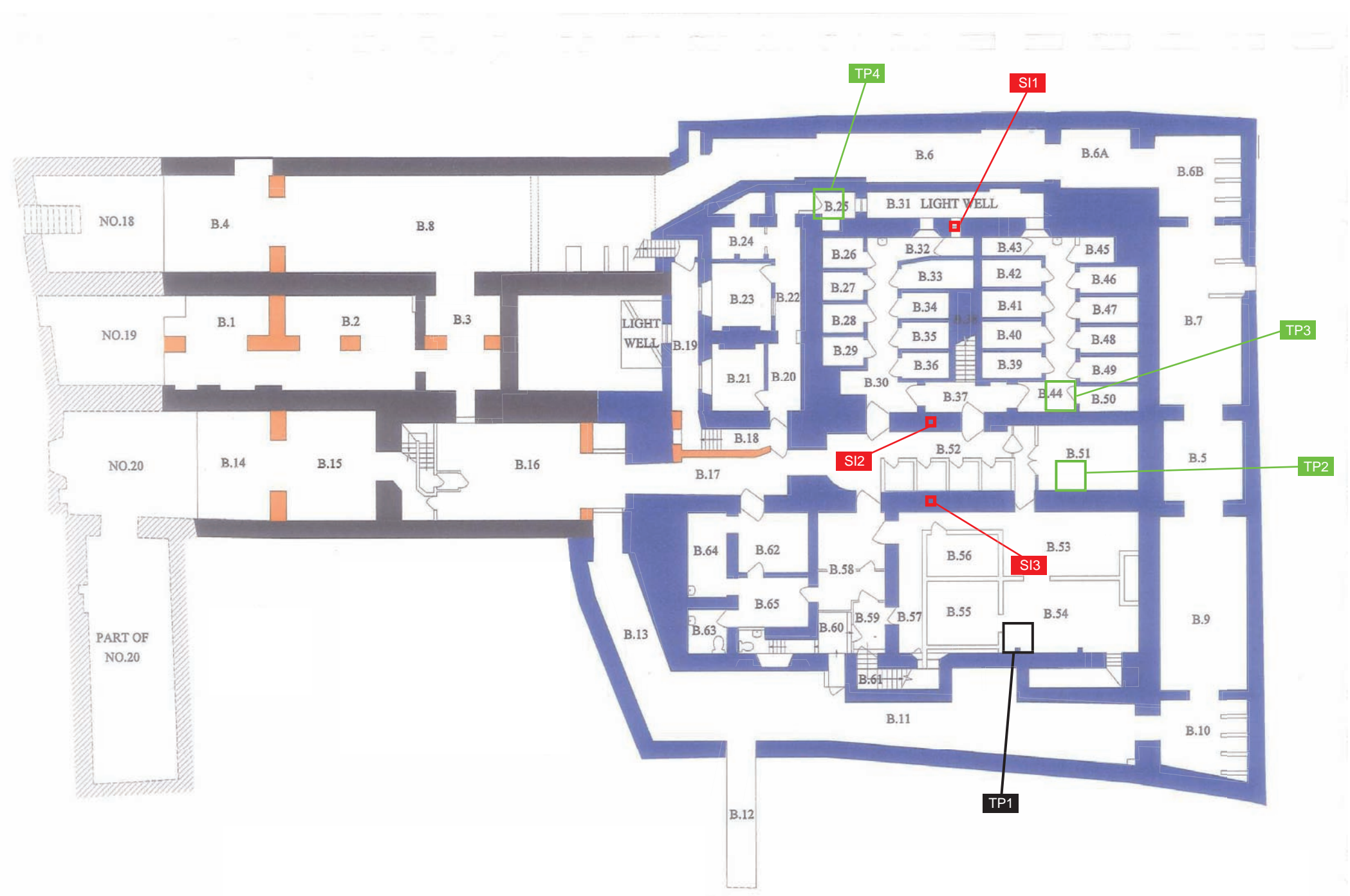
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PROJECT TITLE
 Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street,
 Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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PROJECT NO. 4728	DATE 17-03-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	1
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	



- Test Pit (TP)
- proposed text pit - not excavated
- Site Investigation location (SI)

- MEDIEVAL OR BEFORE c.1843
- MEDIEVAL OR BEFORE c.1843, INFILLED/DESTROYED?
- 1841-3
- 1867-70
- EARLIER 20TH CENTURY
- c.1958 AND LATER
- UNCERTAIN



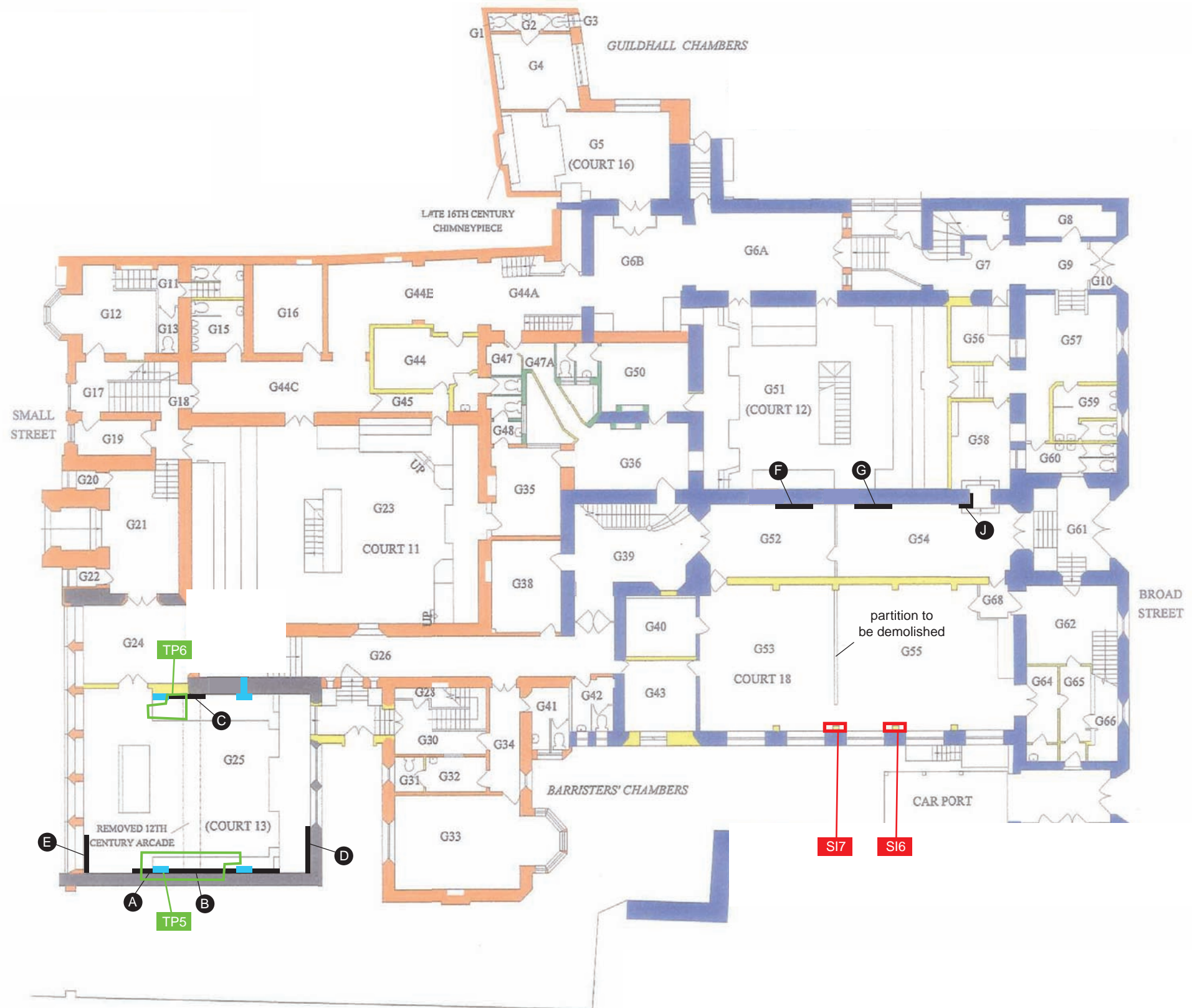
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PROJECT TITLE
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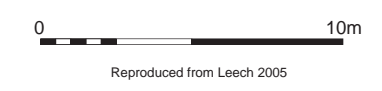
FIGURE TITLE
 Test Pits 2 to 4 and Site Investigation (1-3)
 location plan (basement level)

PROJECT NO. 4728	DATE 17-03-2014	FIGURE NO. 2
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:250	



- ▭ Test Pit (TP)
- ▭ Site Investigation location (SI)
- breaking out area
- steel stanchions

	MEDIEVAL - 1540s OR EARLIER
	POSSIBLY BEFORE c.1840
	1841-3
	1867-70
	EARLIER 20TH CENTURY
	c.1958 AND LATER
	UNCERTAIN

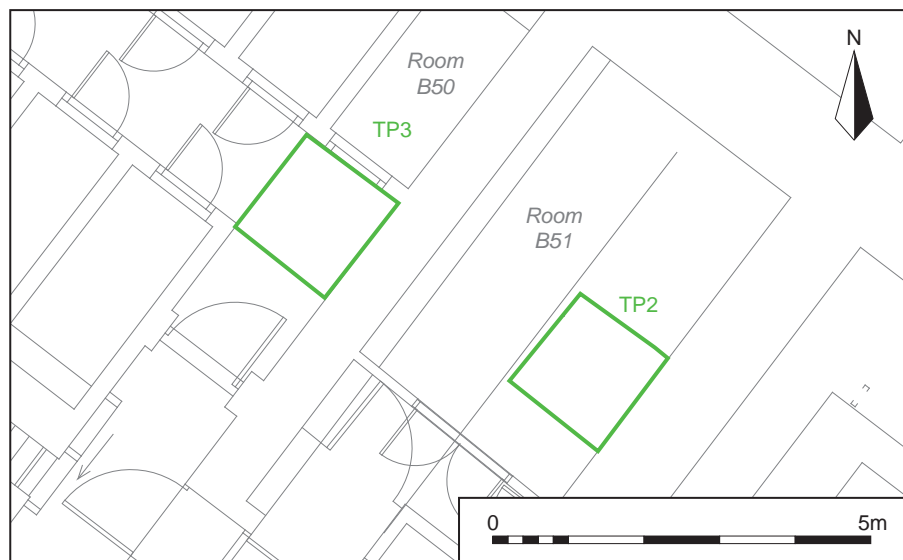


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PROJECT TITLE
 Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street
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FIGURE TITLE
 Test Pits 5 to 6 and Site Investigation (4-6)
 location plan (ground floor level)

PROJECT NO. 4728	DATE 17-03-2014	FIGURE NO. 3
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:250	

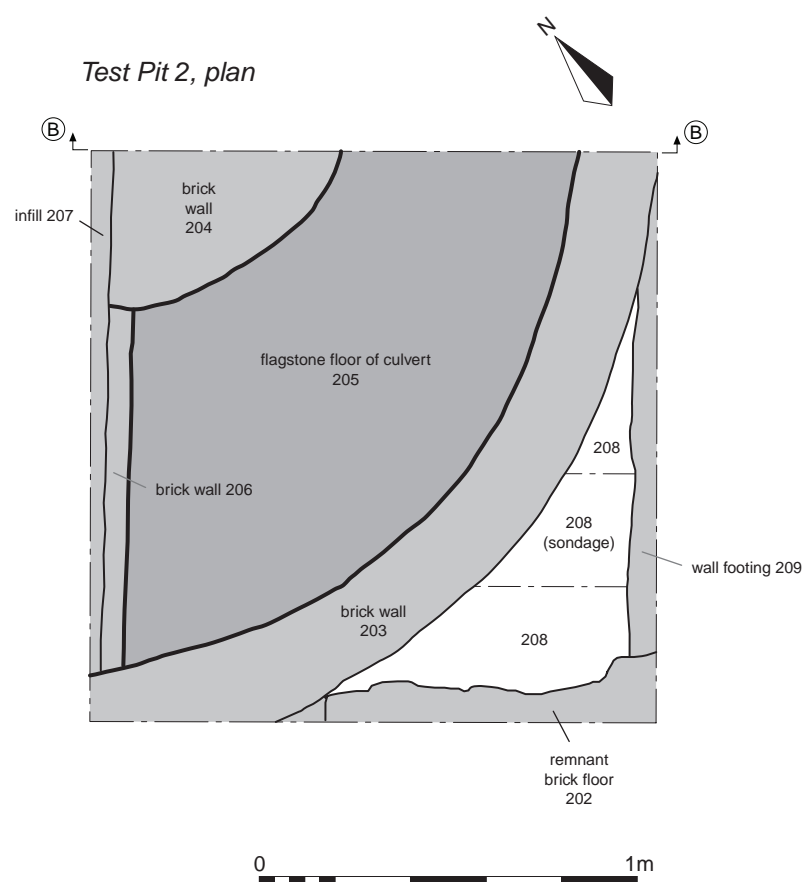


Test Pit 2, looking north-east (scale 1m)

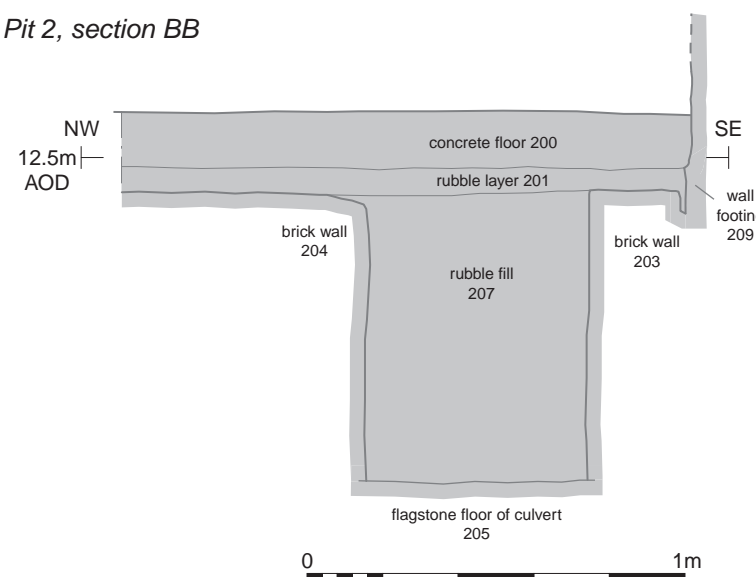


basement plan

— modern



Test Pit 2, section BB




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PROJECT TITLE
**Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street
 Bristol**

FIGURE TITLE
Test Pit 2: plan, section and photograph

PROJECT NO. 4728	DATE 17-03-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY JB	REVISION 00	4
APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:250 & 1:20	



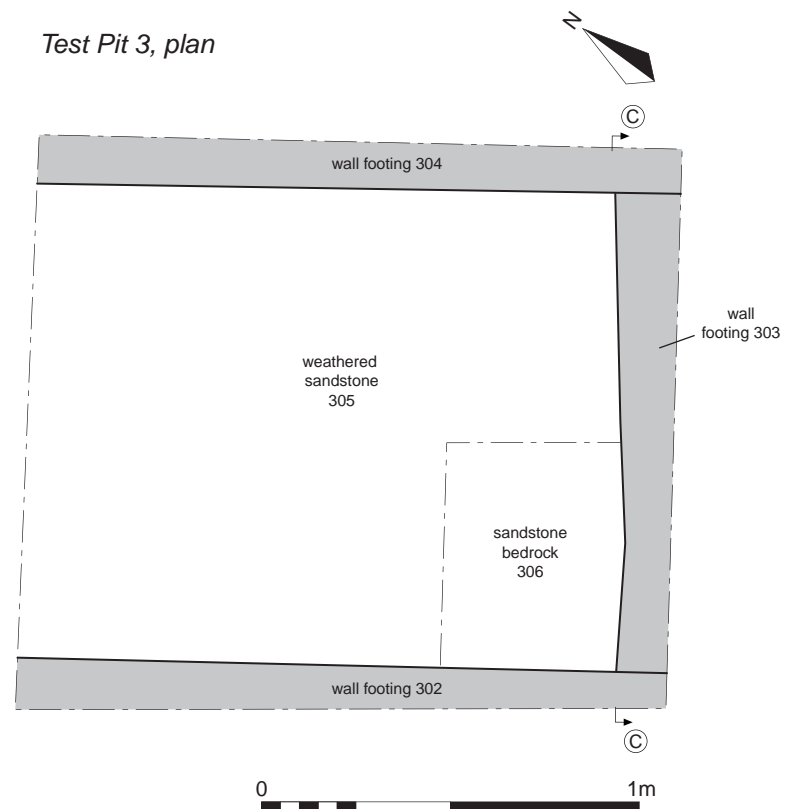
Test Pit 3, looking south-east (scales 1m)



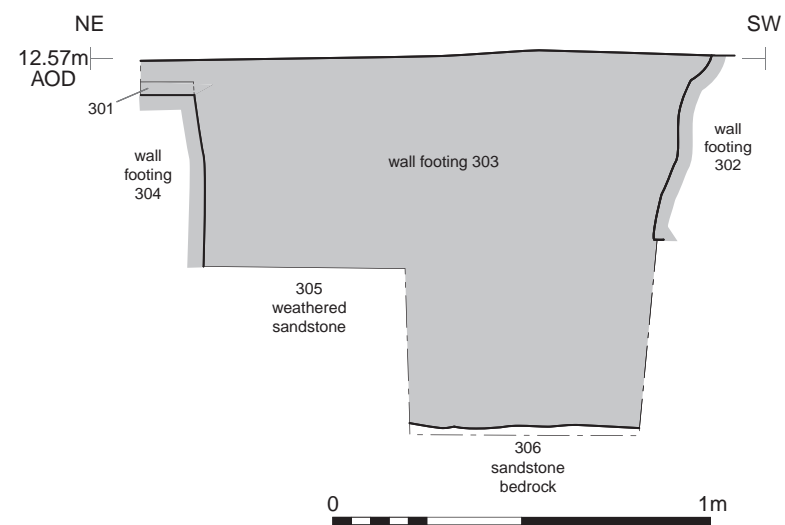
basement plan

— modern

Test Pit 3, plan



Section CC

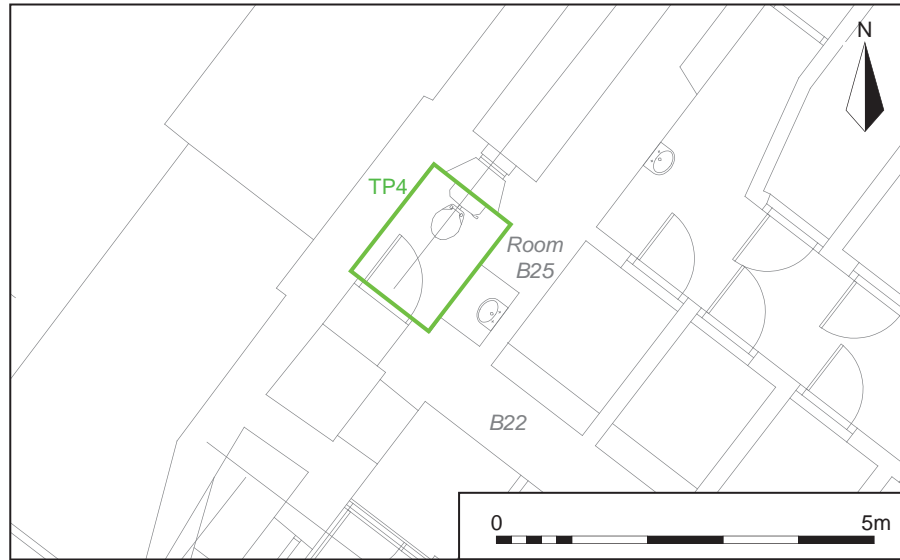



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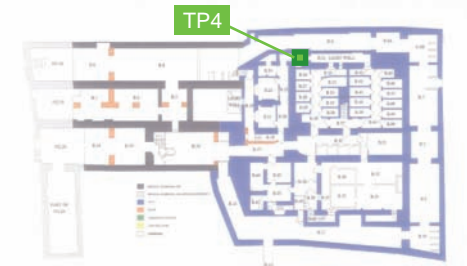
PROJECT TITLE
**Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street
 Bristol**

FIGURE TITLE
Test Pit 3: plan, section and photograph

PROJECT NO. 4728	DATE 17-03-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY AO	REVISION 00	5
APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A3 1:100 and 1:20	

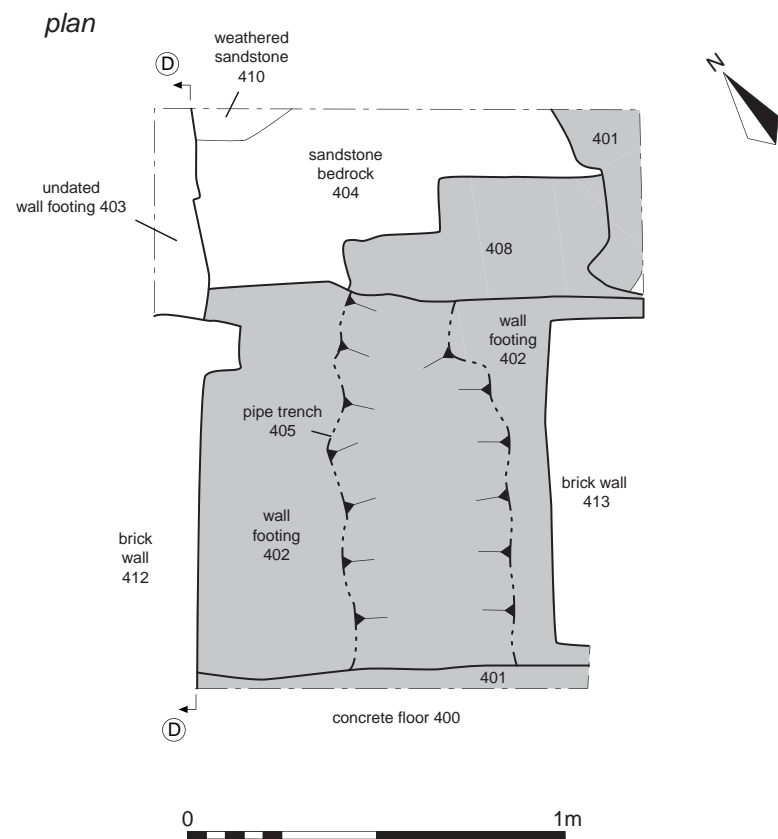


Test Pit 4, looking north-west (scales 0.3m and 0.5m)

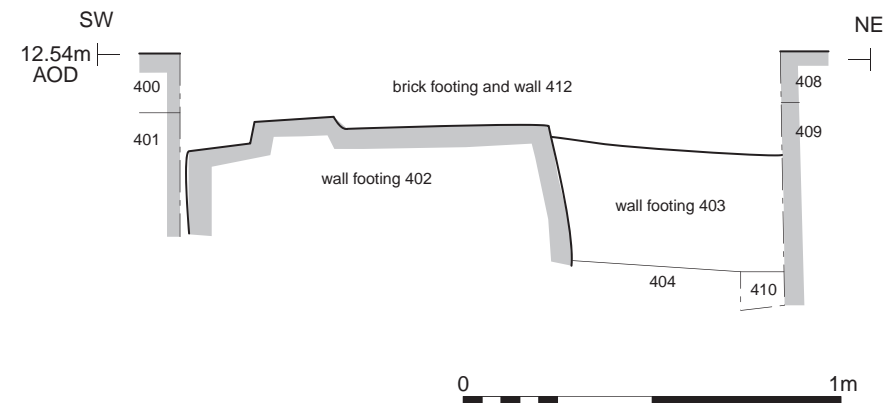


basement plan

— modern



Section DD

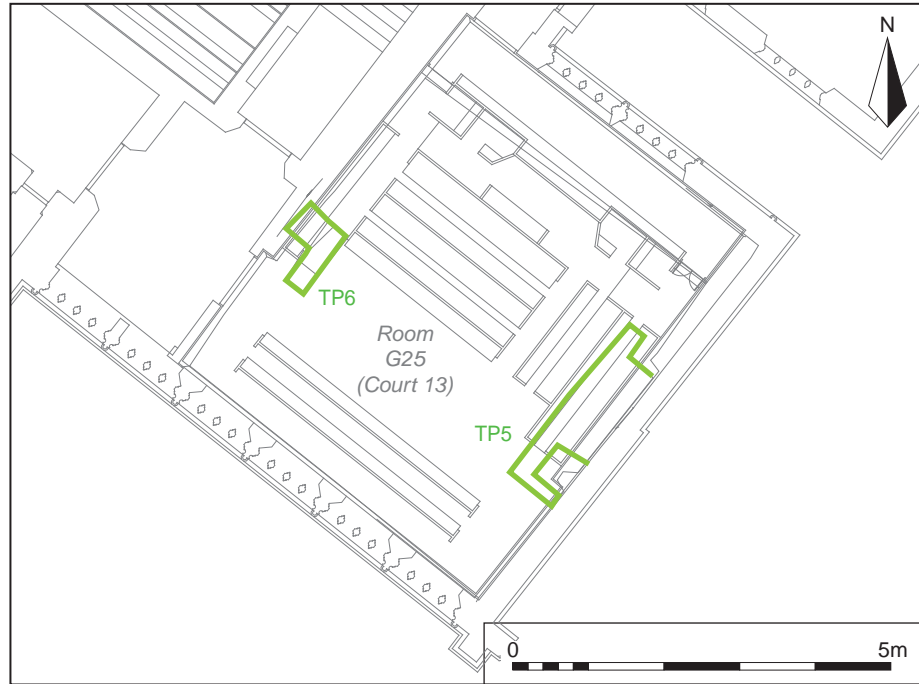



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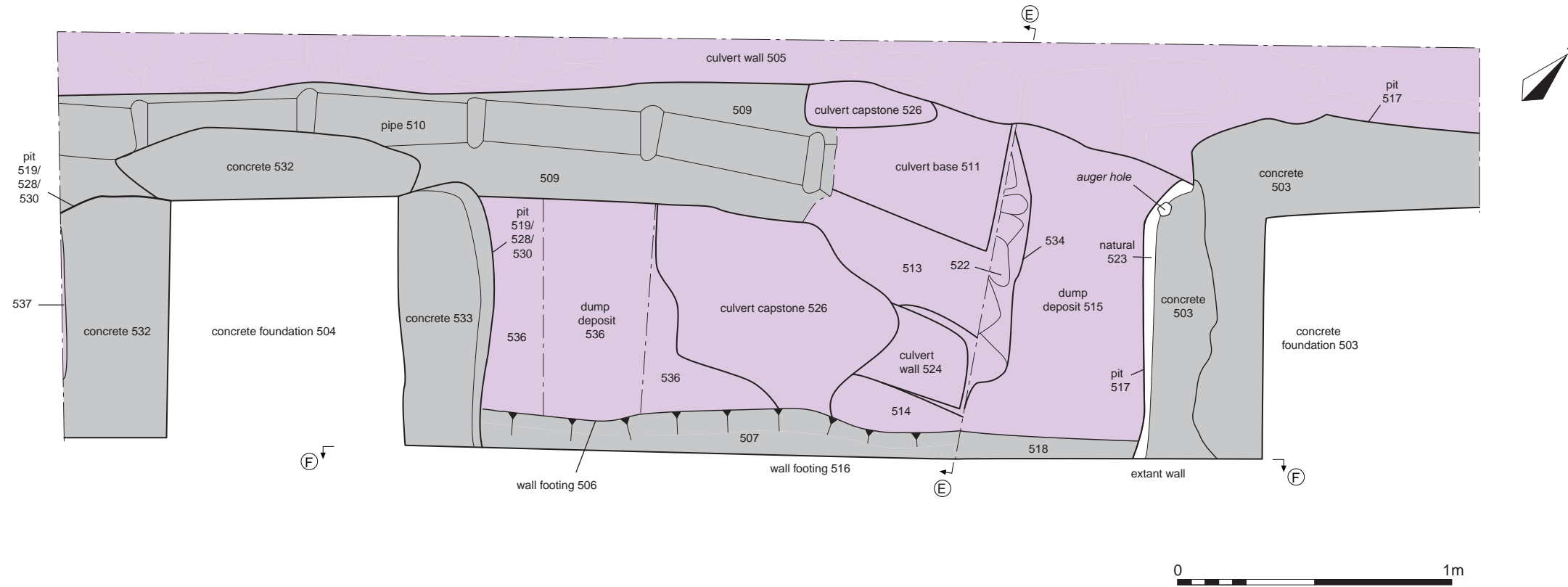
PROJECT TITLE
**Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street
 Bristol**

FIGURE TITLE
Test Pit 4: plan, section and photograph

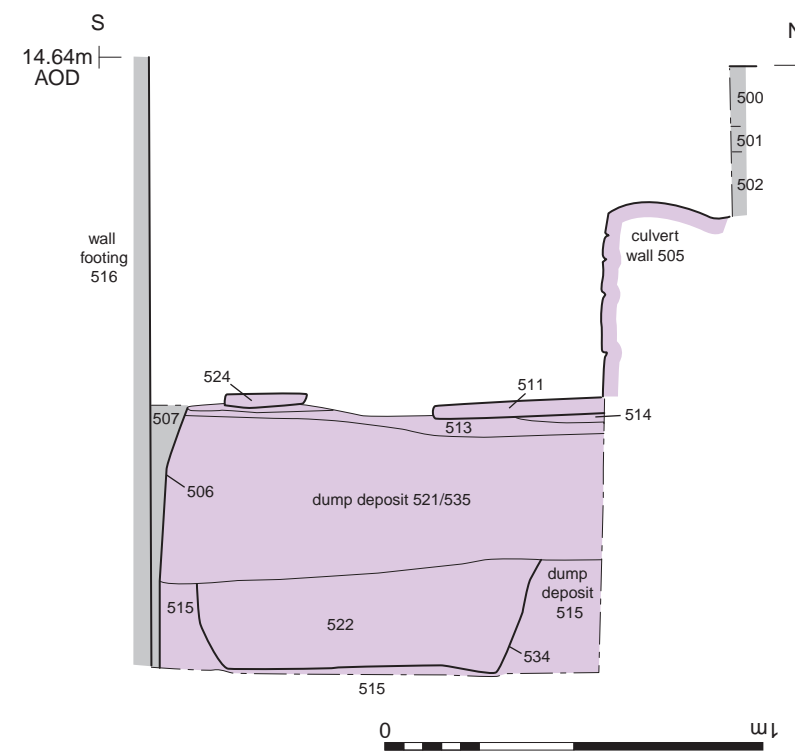
PROJECT NO. 4728	DATE 17-03-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY AO	REVISION 00	6
APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A3 1:100 and 1:20	



Test Pit 5, plan



Section EE



ground floor plan

medieval/post-medieval
 modern

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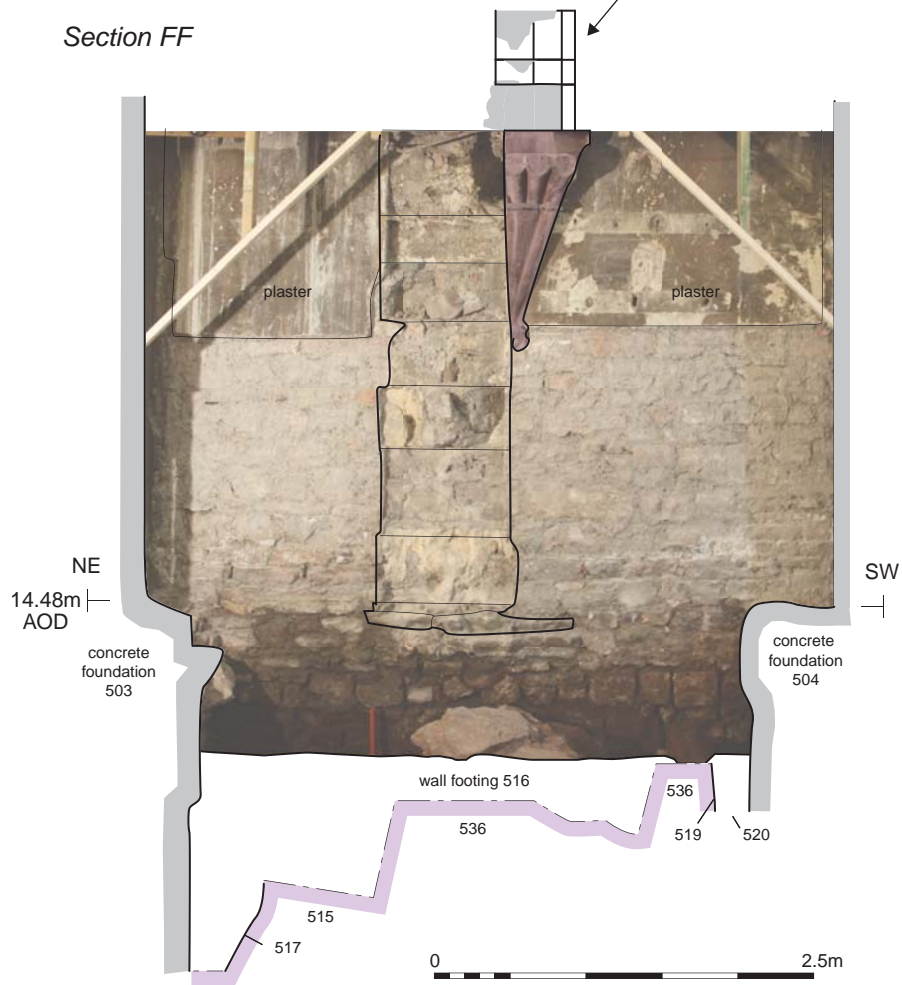
PROJECT TITLE
**Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street
 Bristol**

FIGURE TITLE
Test Pit 5: plan and section

PROJECT NO. 4728	DATE 18-03-2014	FIGURE NO. 7
DRAWN BY AO	REVISION 00	
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View of the arch-spring over the corbel above Test Pit 5



medieval/post-medieval
 modern



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PROJECT TITLE

**Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street
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FIGURE TITLE

Test Pit 5: elevation

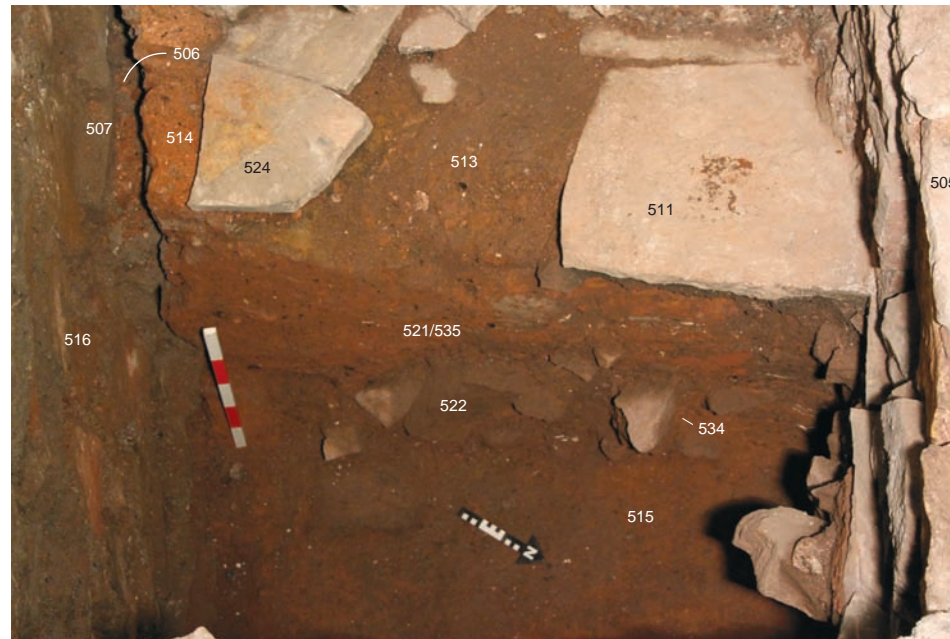
PROJECT NO. 4728 DATE 18/03/2014
 DRAWN BY AO REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

8



9a



9c

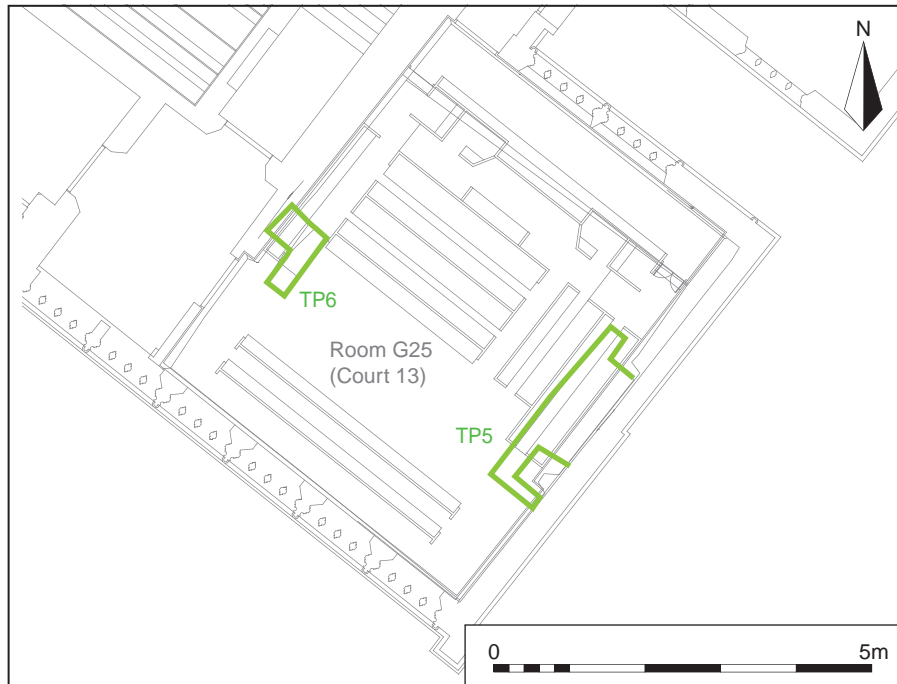


9b

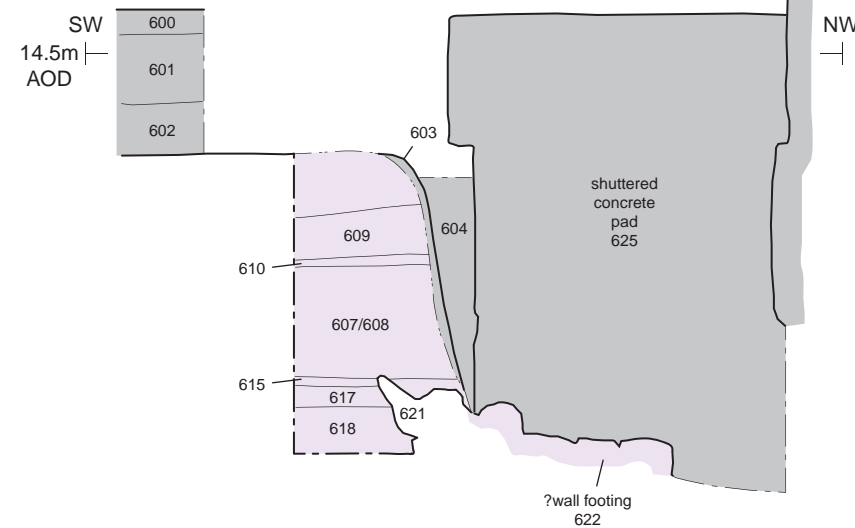


9d

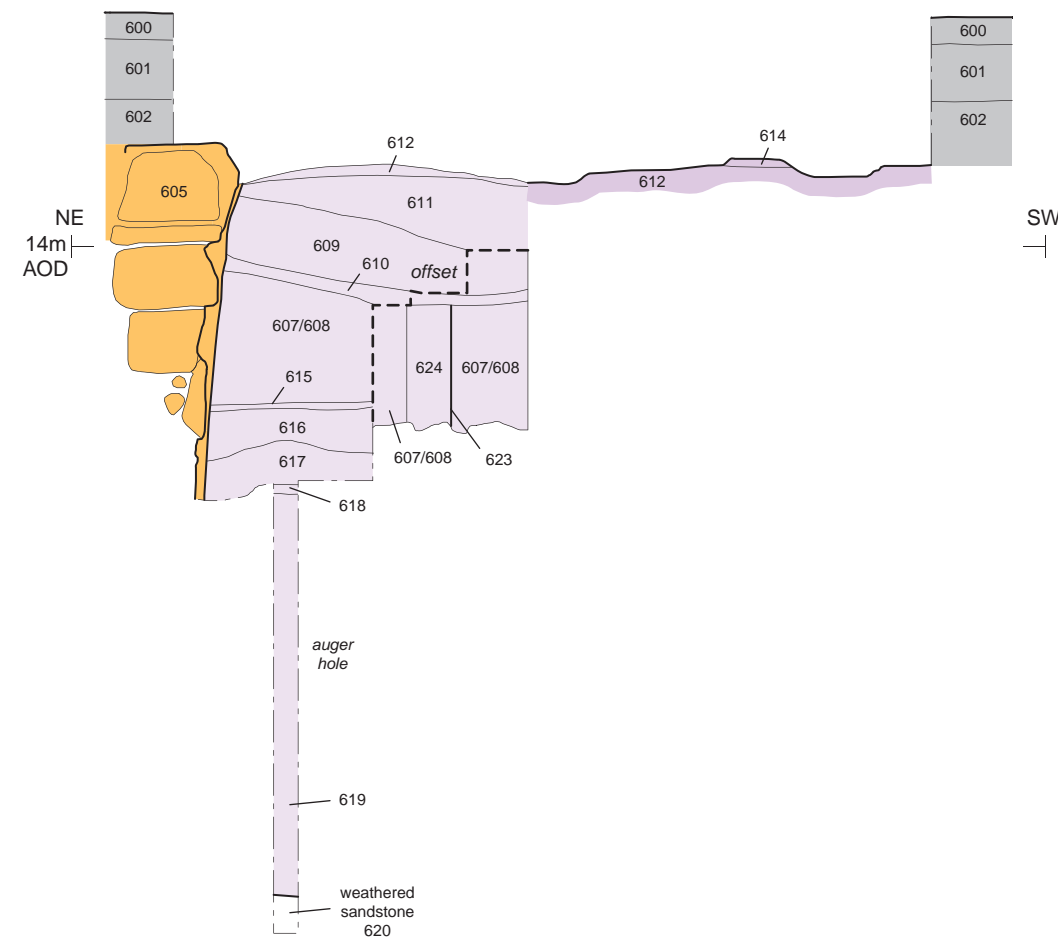
- 9a Test Pit 5, looking north-east (0.5m and 1m scales)
- 9b Test Pit 5, showing culvert walls 505 and 524, looking north-west (0.5m scale)
- 9c Test Pit 5, feature 534, looking north-west (0.5m scale)
- 9d Test Pit 5, showing culvert wall 505 and dump deposit 521/535, looking north-west



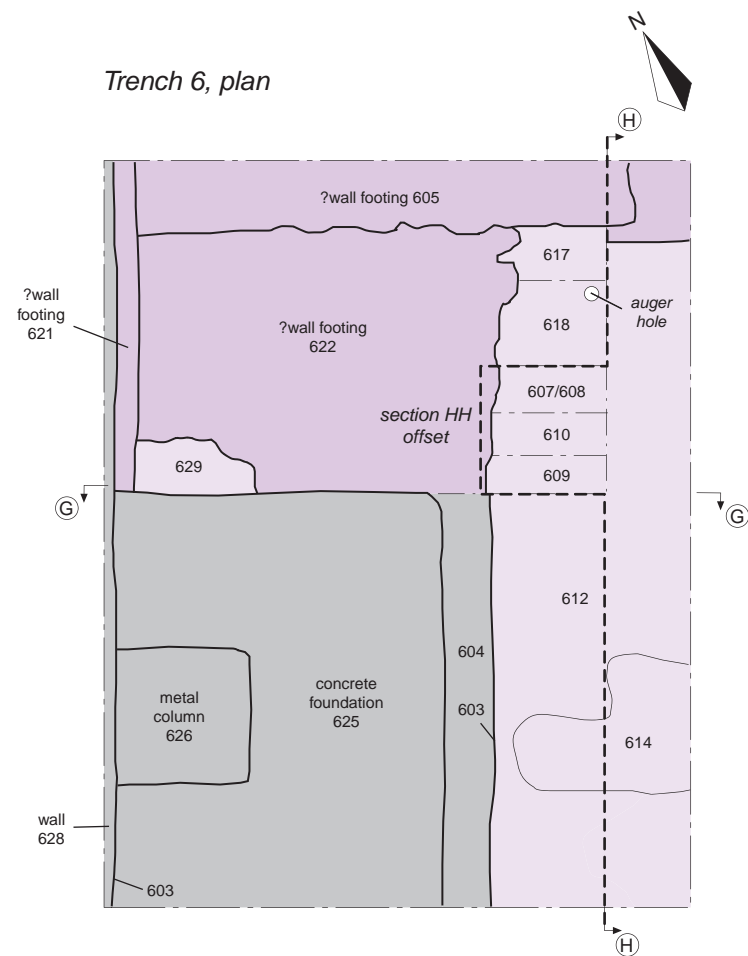
Trench 6, Section GG



Trench 6, Section HH



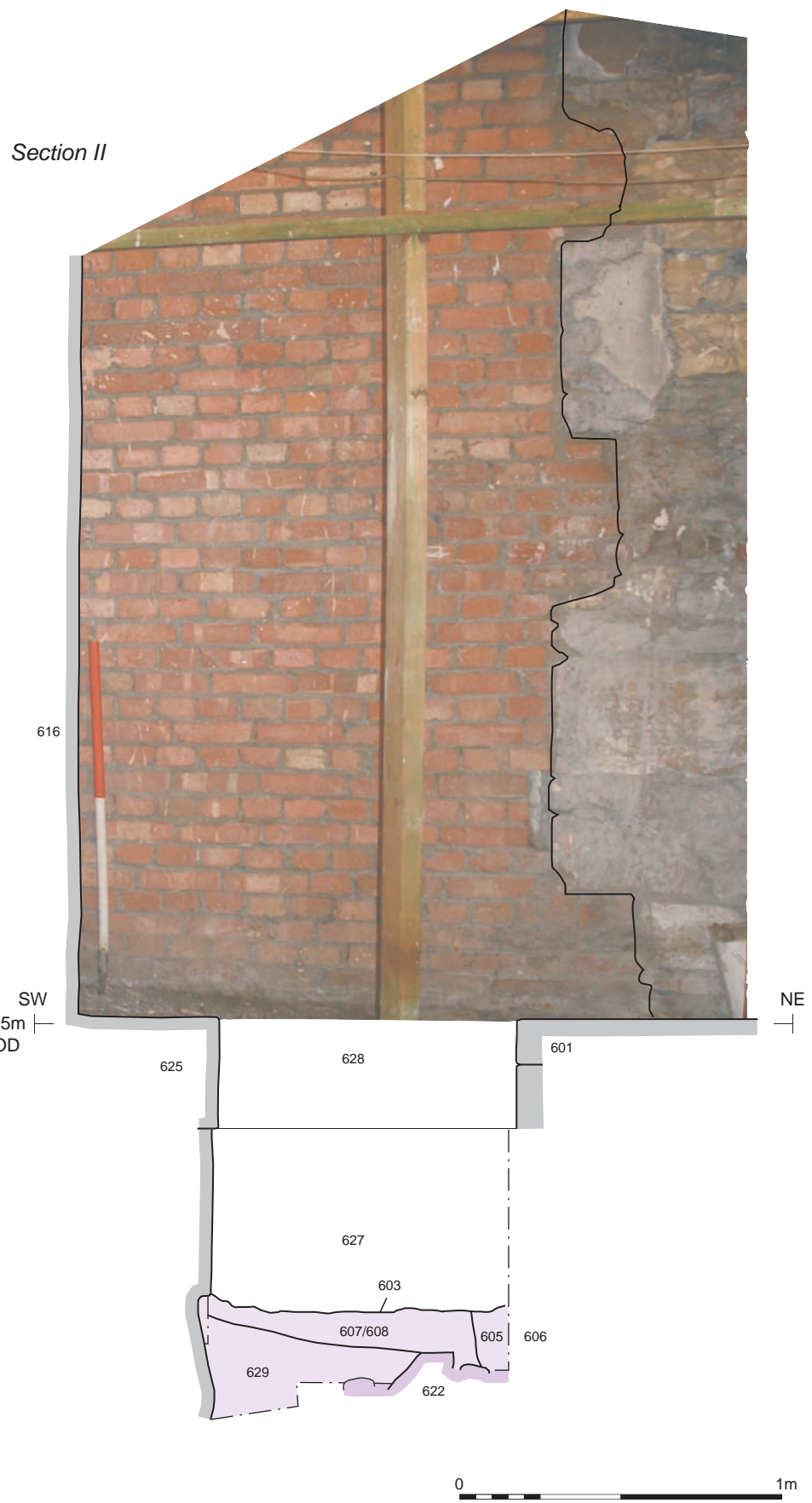
Trench 6, plan



ground floor plan

- medieval/post-medieval wall footings
- medieval/post-medieval deposit
- modern
- undated





- medieval/post-medieval wall footings
- medieval/post-medieval deposits
- modern


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PROJECT TITLE
**Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street
 Bristol**

FIGURE TITLE
Test Pit 6: section/elevation



12a



12c

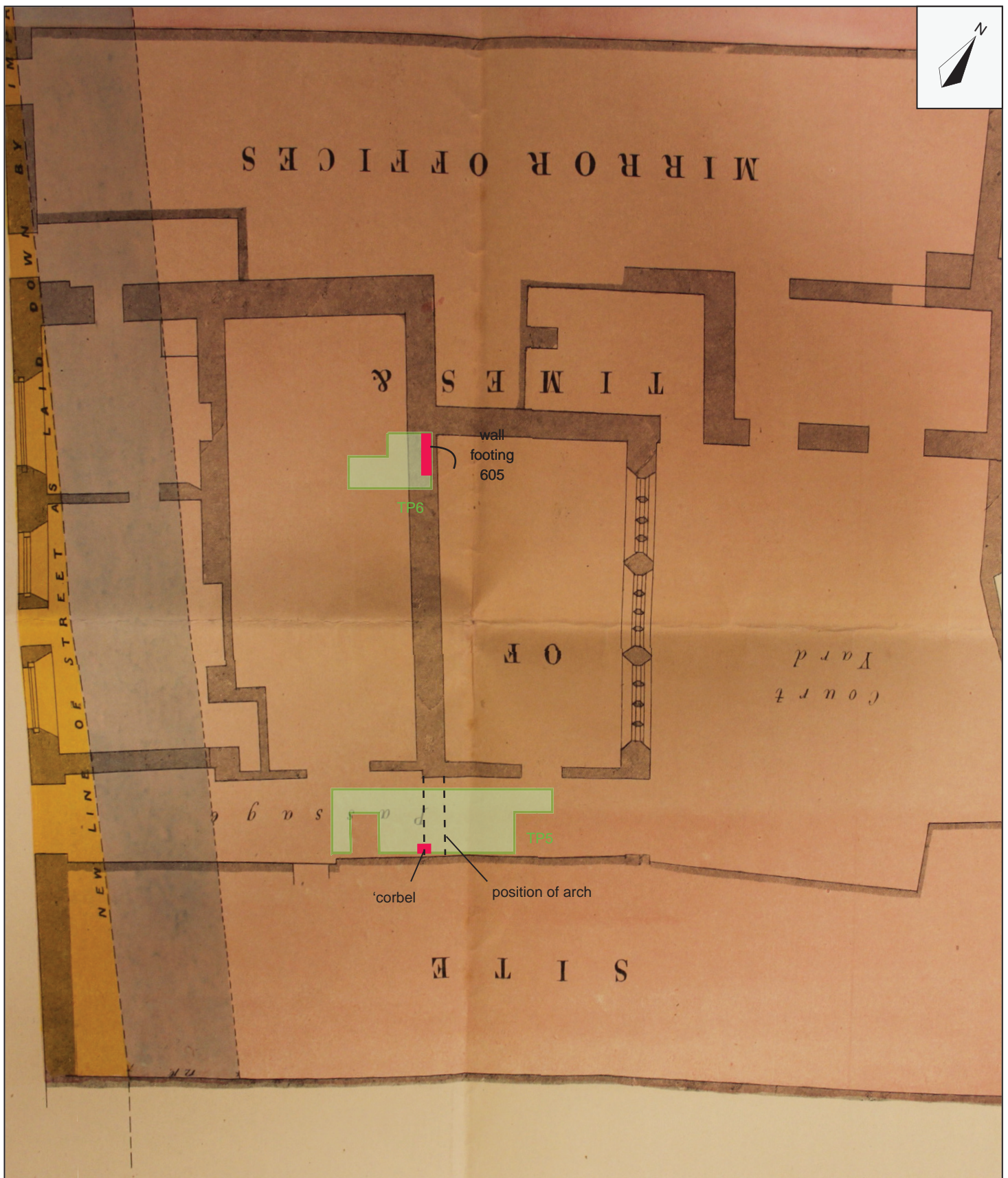


12b

13a Test Pit 6 and extent north-west of court 13, looking north (1m scale)

13b Test Pit 6 looking north-east (0.5m and 1m scales)

13c Test Pit 6, looking south-east (0.3m and 0.5m scales)



- Test Pit
- structure



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PROJECT TITLE

**Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street
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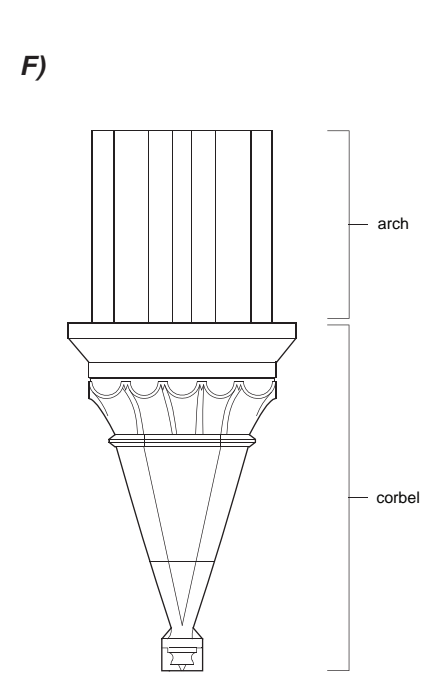
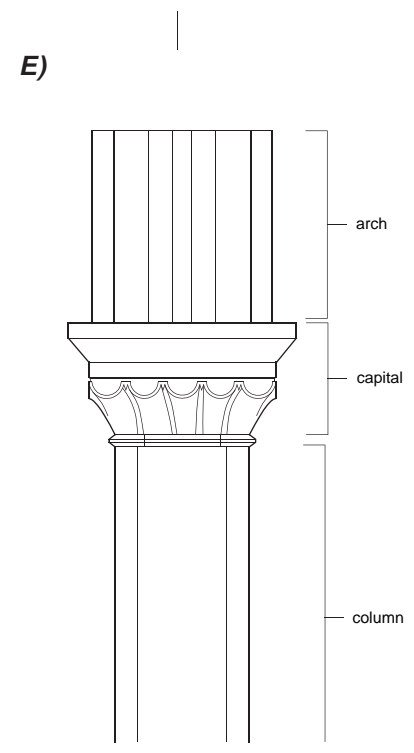
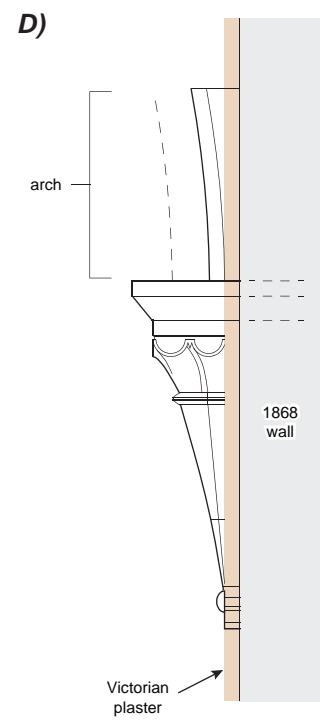
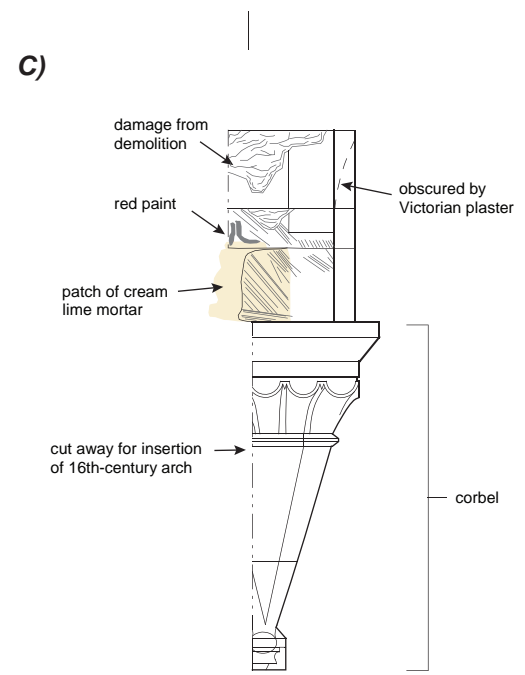
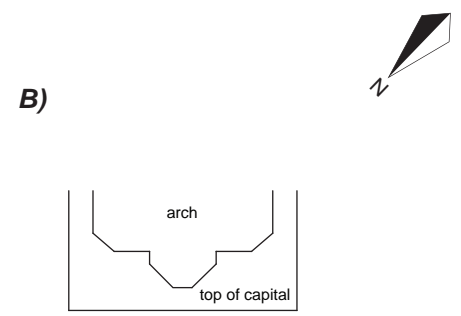
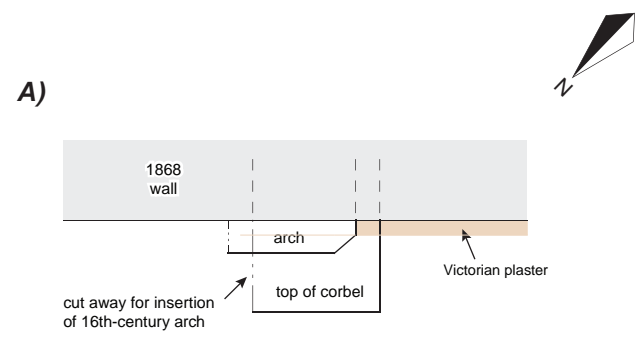
FIGURE TITLE

**Test Pit 5 and 6 locations in relation to
 1863 plan of 20 Small Street**

PROJECT NO. 4728 DATE 27-06-2014
 DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:125 (approx.)

FIGURE NO.

13



- A. plan (existing)
- B. plan (as built)
- C. Front view, facing south-east (existing)
- D. Side view, facing north-east (existing)
- E. Front view, facing south-east (as built)
- F. Front view, facing south-east (as first modified)



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PROJECT TITLE
**Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street
 Bristol**

FIGURE TITLE
**Schematic representation of
 successive alterations to Test Pit 5
 capital and corbel (1:25)**

PROJECT NO. 4728 DATE 27/05/2014 FIGURE NO.
 DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:25 **14**



0 100mm



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PROJECT TITLE

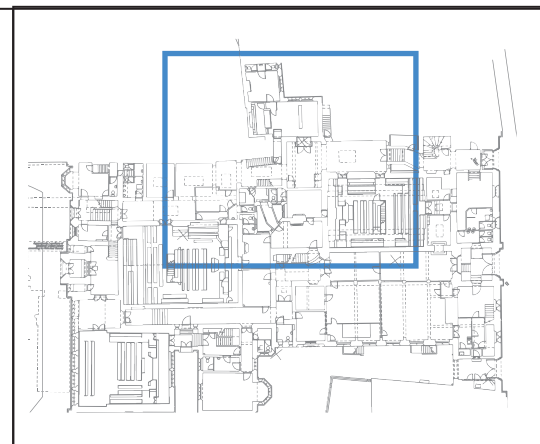
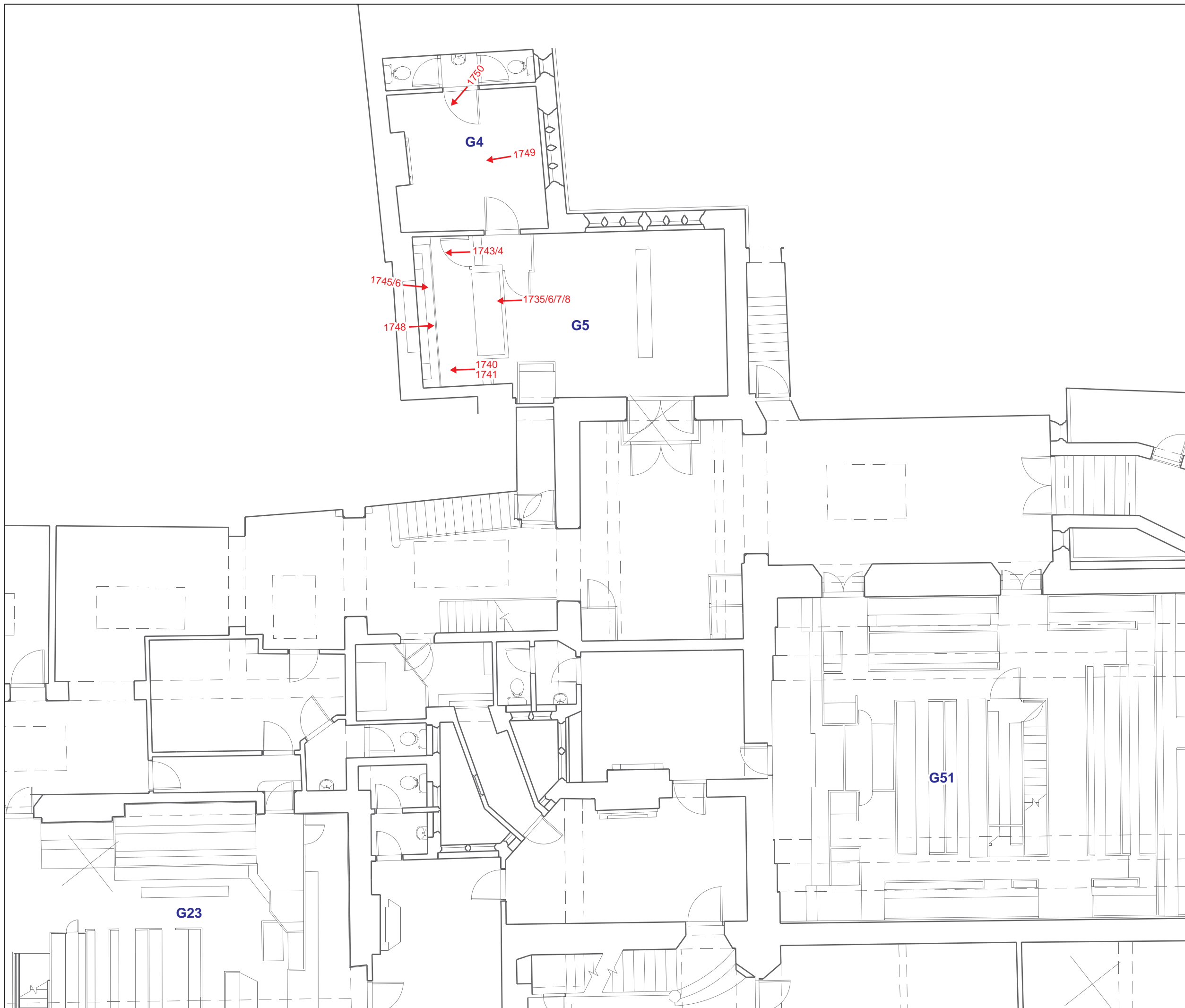
Guildhall Chambers, Broad Street
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FIGURE TITLE

**Fragment of painted barred fleur de lys
from the plaster ceiling of Smyth's
house of c. 1540**

PROJECT NO. 4728 DATE 03-07-2014
DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00
APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:2

FIGURE NO.
15



1 ← Photographic location
G0 referenced in text

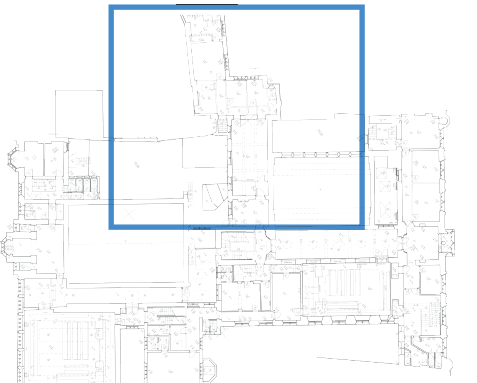
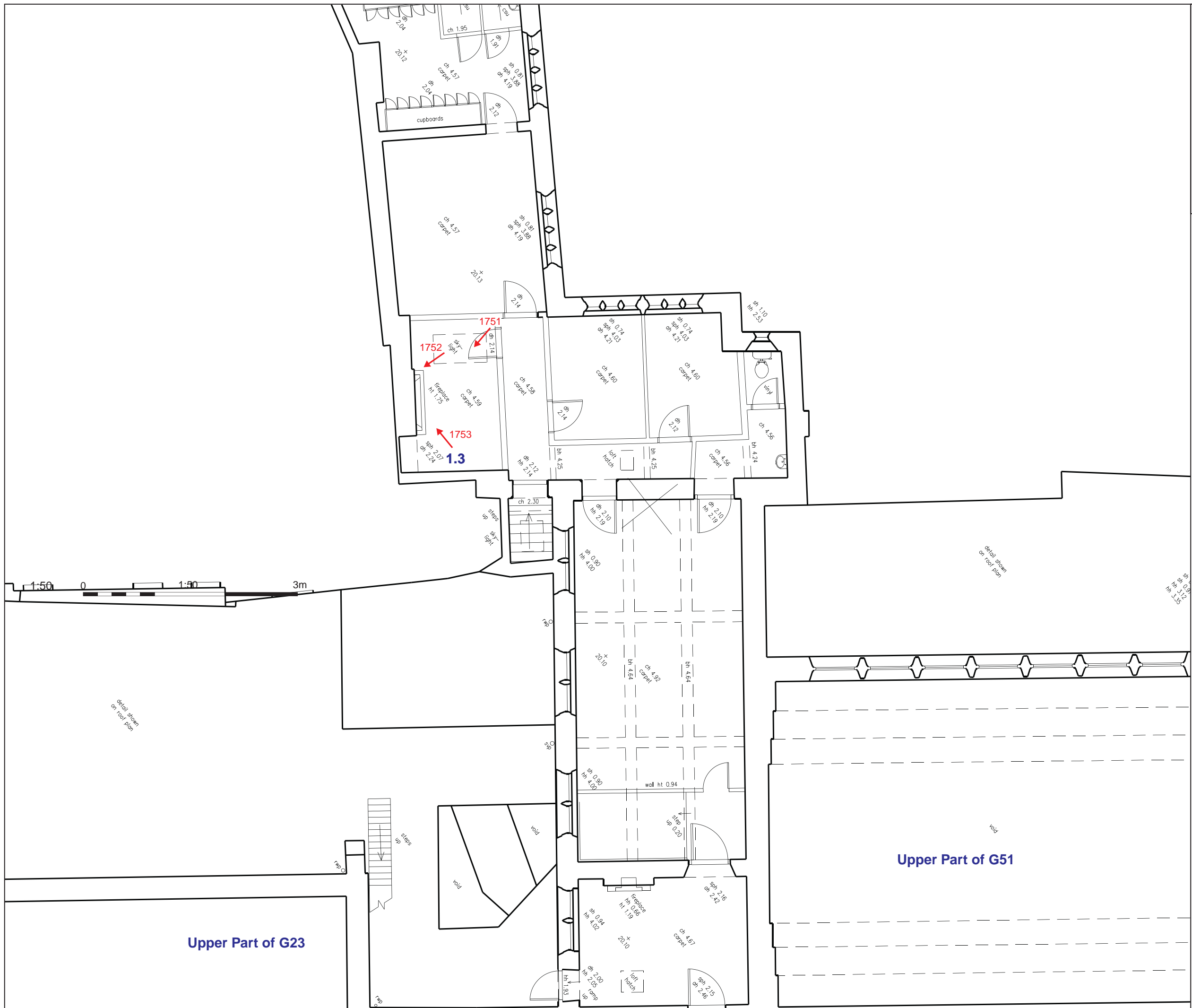



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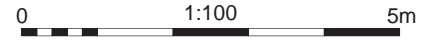
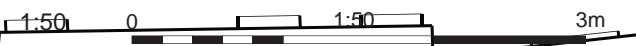
PROJECT TITLE
 Bristol Guildhall, Small Street, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
 Photograph location plan; Ground Floor, as existing

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	4728	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	30.04.15	16
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A3	1:100	



- 1 Photographic location
- G0 referenced in text



Upper Part of G23

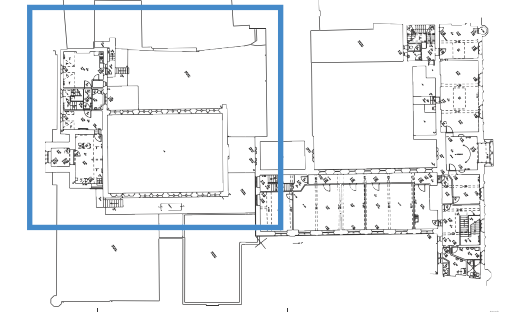
Upper Part of G51


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PROJECT TITLE
 Bristol Guildhall, Small Street, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
 Photograph location plan; First Floor, as existing

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	4728	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	30.04.15	17
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A3	1:100	



- 1 Photographic location
- G0 referenced in text

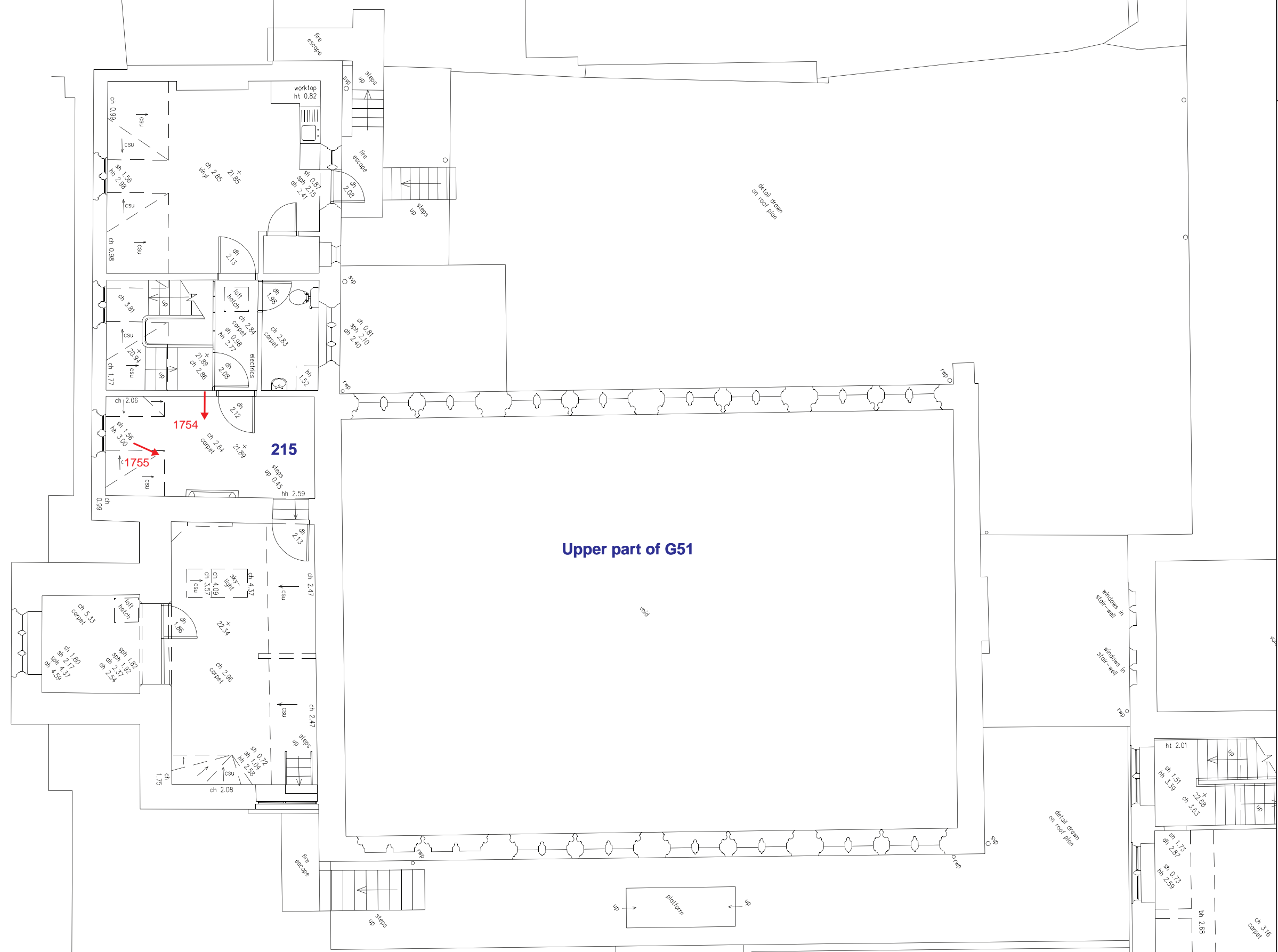



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PROJECT TITLE
 Bristol Guildhall, Small Street, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Photograph location plan; Second Floor, as existing

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	4728	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	30.04.15	18
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A3	1:100	





19



20



21



22

- 19 Chimneypiece in G5. Scale 2m, no flash. JPEG 1735.
- 20 Chimneypiece in G5. Scale 2m, no flash. JPEG 1736.
- 21 Chimneypiece in G5. Scale 2m. No flash. JPEG 1737.
- 22 Chimneypiece in G5. Scale 2m. Flash. JPEG 1738


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PROJECT TITLE
 Bristol Guildhall, Small Street, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
 Photographs

DRAWN BY	JB	PROJECT NO.	4728	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JB	DATE	30.04.15	19 to 22
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE	@A3 NA	



23



24



25



26

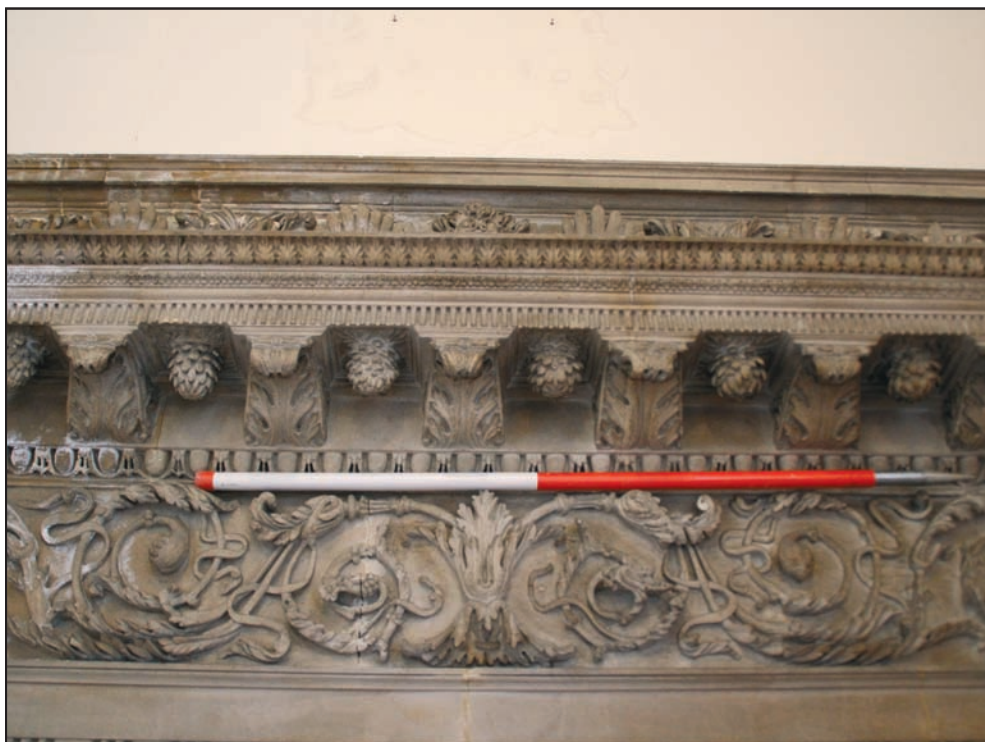
- 23 G5. Detail of left hand attic panel, and cornice below. Scale 0.5m divisions. JPEG 1740.
- 24 G5. Detail of left hand end of cornice. Scale 1m. JPEG 1741.
- 25 G5. Right hand end of fireplace, columns, entablature etc. Scale 2m. JPEG 1743.
- 26 G5. Right hand end of fireplace, columns, entablature etc, flash. Scale 2m. JPEG 1744



27



28



29



30

- 27 G5. Detail of top right of architrave of fireplace, flash. JPEG 1745.
- 28 G5. Detail of top right of architrave of fireplace. JPEG 1746.
- 29 G5 detail of entablature. Scale 2m. JPEG 1748.
- 30 Poss 16th C chimneypiece in G4. Scales 1m. JPEG 1794



35



36

35 Chimneypiece in 2.5 identical to that in G4. 1930s-50s tiles. Scales 1m. JPEG 1754.

36 Oblique of 1754. Scales 1m. JPEG 1755.