



# St John's Churchyard John Street, Bristol

Archaeological Watching Brief



Planning Ref: 20/05571/FB  
Faculty Ref: 2020-054424  
Accession Code: BRSMG: 2022/15  
OASIS Ref: 412186  
Ref: 242730.3  
May 2022



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2022, all rights reserved.

Unit 9  
City Business Park  
Easton Road  
Bristol  
BS5 0SP

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

#### Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

## Document Information

Document title St John's Churchyard, John Street, Bristol  
Document subtitle Archaeological Watching Brief  
Document reference 242730.3

Commissioned by Bristol City Council  
Address City Hall  
PO Box 3399  
Bristol  
BS1 9NE

Site location St John's Churchyard, John Street  
County Bristol  
National grid reference 358847 173178 (ST 58847 73178)  
Statutory designations City and Queen Square Conservation Area  
Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1209586  
Planning authority Bristol City Council  
Planning reference 20/05571/FB  
Approved faculty reference 2020-054424  
Museum accession code BRSMG: 2022/15  
OASIS Id 412186

WA project code 242730  
Date of fieldwork 27 September 2021 – 10 May 2022  
Fieldwork directed by Chris Hambleton  
Project management by Cai Mason  
Document compiled by Cai Mason  
Graphics by Amy Wright

## Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	23/05/2022	CBM	



## Contents

Summary .....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project and planning background.....	1
1.2 Scope of the report .....	1
1.3 Location, topography, and geology .....	1
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	1
2.2 Previous investigations related to the development .....	2
2.3 Archaeological and historical context .....	2
<b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1 Aims .....	4
3.2 Objectives.....	4
<b>4 METHODS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	4
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	5
4.3 Finds and environmental strategies .....	5
4.4 Monitoring.....	5
<b>5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	5
5.2 John Street .....	5
5.3 St John's Churchyard.....	6
<b>6 FINDS EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>7</b>
6.1 Introduction.....	7
6.2 Pottery .....	7
6.3 Glass .....	7
6.4 Clay tobacco pipe .....	8
6.5 Fired clay .....	8
6.6 Worked bone .....	8
6.7 Other .....	8
6.8 Discussion and conclusions .....	8
<b>7 SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....</b>	<b>9</b>
8.1 Museum.....	9
8.2 Preparation of the archive .....	9
8.3 Selection strategy .....	9
8.4 Security copy .....	10
8.5 OASIS .....	10
<b>9 COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>11</b>
9.1 Archive and report copyright .....	11
9.2 Third party data copyright .....	11
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>14</b>
Appendix 1 Context summary .....	14
Appendix 2 Finds quantified by context, number, and weight in grams .....	14
Appendix 3 OASIS summary .....	15
Appendix 4 Monuments survey by Simon Cartlidge .....	16





## List of Figures

- Cover** Excavations for new pathway in St John's Churchyard, looking south-east.
- Figure 1** Site location and plan.
- Figure 2** Plan of excavated features.
- Figure 3** General view of St John's Churchyard prior to commencement of groundworks, looking south.
- Figure 4** General view of St John's Churchyard prior to commencement of groundworks, looking east.
- Figure 5** Trench for new steps in John Street, looking south.
- Figure 6** Trench for new steps in John Street, looking north-east.
- Figure 7** Representative section of deposit sequence below John Street, looking south-west.
- Figure 8** Brick-lined grave 1003, looking south-east.
- Figure 9** Capstone 1901, looking south-east, with Hugh Browne's tomb in the background.
- Figure 10** Capstones 1902 and 1903, looking south-west.
- Figure 11** Gravestone 1905, looking south-east.
- Figure 12** Grave structure 1906 and ledger 1004/1907, looking north-west.
- Figure 13** Grave structure 1906, looking south-west.
- Figure 14** Ledger 1904, looking south-west.
- Figure 15** Ledger 1004/1907, looking south-west.

## List of Tables

- Table 1** Summary of finds by material type (number and weight in grammes)
- Table 2** Archive selection and deposition strategy



## **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bristol City Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during intrusive groundworks associated with public realm improvements at St John's Churchyard, Bristol. The watching brief, undertaken as a condition of faculty approval for the improvement works, covered a 0.06-hectare area, centred on NGR 358847 173178.

The archaeological works comprised monitoring the excavation of 19 gate or fence post pits, a reduce dig for a new pathway across the churchyard, and a trench for the construction of new steps from John Street.

St John's Churchyard is a detached burial ground for the nearby church of St John the Baptist. The churchyard opened in 1390 and remained in use until 1854. Excavations within the churchyard uncovered eight burial structures, comprising a brick-lined grave, a fallen gravestone, two ledgers, the foundations for a removed ledger or chest tomb, and three sets of capstones that probably overlie brick-lined graves. All the exposed monuments are likely to date from the 18th or early 19th century. A moderate quantity of disarticulated human bone and a small assemblage of finds were recovered from the churchyard. The human bone reburied in the churchyard once the intrusive groundworks had been completed. The finds comprised a typical range of domestic and personal objects, which represent casual loss or dumping of refuse during the post-medieval and modern periods.

The excavation in John Street uncovered a simple sequence of undated made ground, overlain by a modern pavement.

## **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Bristol City Council, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Vicky Welchman. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Principal Historic Environment Officer, who monitored the project for Bristol City Council, the archaeological adviser to the Diocesan Advisory Committee for the Diocese of Bristol, and to Alun Griffiths (Contractors) Ltd. for their cooperation and help on site.



# St John's Churchyard, John Street, Bristol

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bristol City Council ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with public realm improvements at St John's Churchyard. The monitored works covered 0.06 ha, centred on NGR 358847 173178, at St John's Churchyard, John Street, Bristol, BS1 2HR (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 Planning permission for the works was granted by Bristol City Council (ref. 20/05571/FB). The watching brief was carried out as a condition of faculty approval granted by the Diocese of Bristol (ref. 2020-054424).
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies, and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The WSI was approved by the Principal Historic Environment Officer on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and the archaeological adviser to the Diocesan Advisory Committee (DAC) for the Diocese of Bristol, prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken 27 September 2021 – 10 May 2022.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

#### 1.3 Location, topography, and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was undertaken in St John's Churchyard and John Street, in the Old City area of Bristol city centre. The churchyard is bounded by John Street and Natwest Court to the north-west, Tower Lane to the north-east, Fitzhardinge House to the south-west, Tailor's Court to the south, and 12 John Street to the south-west.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels lie at approximately 13.5 m OD.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Triassic Sandstone of the Redcliffe Sandstone Member (British Geological Survey 2021).

### 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in Appendix A to the Design and Access Statement and Heritage Statement (Bristol City Council 2018), which considered the historic background to the churchyard and the potential impacts of the development on any underlying archaeological remains. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Bristol Historic Environment Record



(BHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

## 2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

### *Discovery of a grave (late 1960s)*

- 2.2.1 In the late 1960s, probably during the construction of Natwest Court, a grave was uncovered below the pavement in John Street.

### *Monument survey (2021)*

- 2.2.2 At the commencement of the project, a detailed survey of the funerary monuments within the churchyard was undertaken by Simon Cartledge. The survey is appended to this report (Appendix 4).

## 2.3 Archaeological and historical context

### *Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)*

- 2.3.1 Castle Park and the Old City are situated on a low sandstone promontory between the floodplains of the rivers Frome and Avon. This location, which offered security and easy access to navigable rivers is likely to have been a focus for human activity from an early period. There is however very little evidence for prehistoric occupation in the city centre, though this may simply be that reflect the intensity of subsequent development, which may have removed these remains.

### *Romano-British (AD 43–410)*

- 2.3.2 It has been suggested that Broad Street, which is situated 60 m to the south-west of St John's Churchyard, may follow the alignment of a Roman road that led to crossings over rivers Frome and Avon, though this has not been confirmed by archaeological means (Allen *et al.* 2016).

- 2.3.3 Excavations at Upper Maudlin Street, 280 m to the north-west of the site, uncovered part of a Romano-British settlement dating from the 2nd to late 4th/5th centuries AD. The settlement contained at least one stone-founded building, along with pits, postholes, gullies, and a bowl furnace for iron smelting (BHER 95M and 1097M; Jackson 2000; Allen *et al.* 2016).

### *Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)*

- 2.3.4 Bristol is thought to have originated as an Anglo-Saxon 'burg' (fortified settlement), named *Brycgstow* (place of the bridge), in the 9th or 10th century. By the early 11th century, the settlement had become an important trading center with a mint that produced silver pennies stamped with its name. The site of St John's Churchyard lies within the suggested bounds of Anglo-Saxon *Brycgstow*.

### *Medieval (AD 1066–1500)*

- 2.3.5 By the 12th century, Bristol had become an important port that handled most of England's trade with Ireland. The Old City area was defended by a defensive wall, the line of which followed the north and east sides of Tower Lane. At the junction of St John's Steep and Tower Lane there was a city gate, known variously as Blind Gate, St John's Arch or Tower Gate (BHER 389M), which was flanked by a small turret or barbette known as Dove Tower (BHER 390M). Dove Tower was removed in 1821; Tower Gate was demolished in 1911.
- 2.3.6 Excavations in 1979–80 immediately to the south-east of St John's Churchyard, uncovered the walls of a substantial stone-built Norman house (BHER 1105M). The house measured



22 m by 9 m wide; its foundations were up to 1.60 m wide and up to 1.20 m deep. The building was demolished in the 13th or 14th century and replaced with a timber-framed structure. A Venetian *solidini* coin of c. 1400 was found on one of the later building's six successive floor levels.

- 2.3.7 Prior to the 1390, the site of St John's Churchyard was a garden known as Hasardysgarden, which fronted onto Tower Lane. The property belonging to John Hasard, who lived in Broad Street in the mid-14th century. Hasard's property was acquired by Edmund and Isabella Arthur in the later 1380s (Veale 1933, 204).
- 2.3.8 In 1390, Arthur granted the garden to John Knyghton and William Castell (BRO P/StJB/D/2/75) to be used as the churchyard (BHER 377M) for the nearby church of St John the Baptist (BHER 145M). Parishioners of St John's had previously been buried in St James Churchyard.
- 2.3.9 The grant included a right of access for the church to reach the churchyard through Tailor's Court. The use of the plot as a churchyard was confirmed by the Bishop of Worcester on 2 July 1409 and it was consecrated on the 12 June.
- 2.3.10 The right of access appears to have been disputed by the Fraternity of St John (the Merchant Tailors' Guild) which acquired Hasard's Broad Street tenement. On Sunday 22 March 1489 members of the Fraternity armed themselves with daggers, swords, and clubs to obstruct a procession on the path from Broad Street through Hasard's tenement to the churchyard and closed the gates there in the face of the rector, William Thomas, and others. The dispute was not resolved until 1499 when arbitrators brought the two sides to agreement. The Fraternity was to allow the parson of St John to pass without interruption and to allow the dead to be brought through the tenement. The parish received an annual rent of 13s. 4d. for Hasard's tenement, and the Fraternity was to retain 12d. of this each year towards the repair of the timber, lock, and ironwork of two gates between Broad Street and the cemetery. A set of keys for these gates was to be kept by each party.

*Post-medieval and modern (1500–present)*

- 2.3.11 The layout of St John's Churchyard remained essentially unchanged until the mid-18th century, and there are several extant post-medieval burial monuments, most notably the elaborately carved tomb (BHER 378M) of Hugh Browne (d. 1653), Mayor of Bristol, and his wife Elizabeth (d. 1646).
- 2.3.12 During the third quarter of the 18th century, John Street was laid out across the north-western edge of the churchyard. Burials do not appear have been cleared prior to the laying out of the street, as evidenced by the discovery of a grave under the pavement during construction works in the late 1960s (BHER 567). There is also a note in the burial record for St John the Baptist that in 1899 '30 bodies' were 'found during the course of work ordered by the Sanitary Authority on the thoroughfare which had clearly formed part of the original churchyard' (City Design Group 2018). The note does not specifically state where the bodies were found, but it is likely that they were discovered during the laying of drains along John Street. Given the height difference between John Street and the ground within the churchyard, it is possible that further, potentially quite shallow, graves may exist below the pavement.
- 2.3.13 The present walls, railings, piers, and gates of the churchyard are Grade II Listed 18th-century structures (NHLE 1209586) that were probably constructed when John Street was laid out.



- 2.3.14 Burials were also found during excavations to the south-east of the churchyard in 1979 (BHER 320), which suggests that post-medieval encroachment also occurred on this side of the churchyard.
- 2.3.15 By 1850, the burial ground was reported to be full, with an average of thirteen interments said to have been made each year (Clark 1850, 158). St John's Churchyard was closed by Order of Council on the 18 February 1854 under the terms of the 1853 Burial Act. The churchyard has remained largely unchanged since this date.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

#### **3.2 Objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

### **4 METHODS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.



## 4.2 Fieldwork methods

### *General*

- 4.2.1 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical and hand-dug excavations within the churchyard and John Street. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition.
- 4.2.2 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

### *Recording*

- 4.2.3 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 and 1:50 plans) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.4 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

## 4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing, and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

## 4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Principal Historic Environment Officer monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA, and the archaeological adviser to the DAC monitored the works on behalf of the Diocese of Bristol.

## 5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Within the churchyard (Figs 2–4), the watching brief comprised monitoring the excavation of 19 fence or gate post pits, which were up to 0.55 m deep; and a 14 x 2.3–4 m wide, by up to 0.25 m deep, reduce dig for a new pathway. The excavation of a 3.8 x 1.2 m wide by 0.71 m deep foundation trench for new steps from John Street was also monitored (Figs 2, 5–7).

### 5.2 John Street

- 5.2.1 In John Street (Figs 2 and 5–7), the stratigraphic sequence comprised mixed made ground (1803), over 0.47 m deep, overlain by 0.14 m of concrete (1802), which formed a bedding for a pavement of 0.1 m thick Pennant Sandstone flags (1801).





5.2.2 Natural deposits were not reached, and no burial remains were found in John Street.

### 5.3 St John's Churchyard

#### *Stratigraphic sequence*

5.3.1 Within the churchyard, the soil sequence comprised a cemetery soil (1002), over 0.4 m deep, which was overlain by burial structures (1003, 1004/1907, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906), which were in turn sealed by up to 0.2 m of modern topsoil (1001). Natural deposits were not reached and no *in situ* human remains were exposed within the churchyard.

#### *Burial structures*

5.3.2 Cemetery soil 1002 was overlain by eight burial structures, comprising brick-lined grave 1003, gravestone 1905, ledgers 1004/1907 and 1904, capstones 1901, 1902, and 1903, and grave structure 1906. All the burial structures followed the north-east to south-west alignment of the churchyard. All of the burial structures were retained *in situ* beneath the new pathway.

5.3.3 A moderate quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered from layers 1001 and 1002. The bone was securely stored on site, prior to reburial within the churchyard once the intrusive groundworks had been completed. No *in situ* graves were disturbed.

5.3.4 Grave 1003 (Fig. 8), which measured over 1.6 x over 0.2 m wide and over 0.37 m deep, was constructed of handmade bricks bonded with grey lime mortar, with Pennant Sandstone capping above. Part of the brickwork had collapsed outwards towards the north-west, probably into an adjacent grave. The gap in the brickwork revealed an *in situ* lead coffin approximately 0.4 m below ground level. The shallow depth of the coffin suggests that there are multiple burials, probably also in lead coffins, stacked below it.

5.3.5 Capstones 1901, 1902 and 1903 (Figs 9 and 10), which comprised single or multiple roughhewn Pennant Sandstone slabs, are all likely to overlie unexcavated brick-lined graves.

5.3.6 Pennant Sandstone slab 1905 (Cover and Fig. 11), which measured 1.39 x 0.7 m wide and 0.06 m thick, is identified as a gravestone by the presence of carved scrollwork on the south-west end. The opposite end, which would have originally been embedded in the ground, was roughhewn. There was no inscription evident on the stone, which suggests that it is laid face down. The stone was probably laid flat during an episode of reordering or maintenance of the churchyard.

5.3.7 Grave structure 1906 (Figs 12 and 13) comprised lengths of roughly squared stone defining a 1.8 x 0.8 m wide rectangular area, with further smaller irregular stones and bricks within it. This structure was probably the foundation for a ledger, or possibly a demolished chest tomb.

5.3.8 Two *in situ* Pennant Sandstone ledgers (1004/1907 and 1904; Figs 12, 14 and 15) were also partially uncovered. Too little of 1904 was exposed to determine if it has an inscription. Ledger 1004/1907 was more fully exposed, but there were no inscriptions evident, probably due to spalling and/or wear from foot traffic.



## 6 FINDS EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small quantity of medieval, post-medieval, and modern finds were hand collected from two contexts (topsoil 1001 and churchyard soil 1002) during the watching brief at St John's Churchyard. The finds have been quantified by material type (Table 1) and context (Appendix 1).

**Table 1** Summary of finds by material type (number and weight in grammes)

Material	No.	Wt (g)
Pottery	18	366
Ceramic building material	1	55
Fired clay	2	66
Clay tobacco pipe	8	57
Stone	1	11
Glass	7	310
Worked bone	5	9

### 6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 Eighteen sherds post-medieval/modern pottery were recovered. The post-medieval pottery comprises two sherds of tin-glazed ware (c. 1650–1800), four sherds of Bristol-/Staffordshire-type slipware (c. 1650–1800), and one sherd of coarse redware (c. 1600–1900).
- 6.2.2 The mass-produced industrial wares include four sherds of pearlware (c. 1780–1840), one with banded decoration (c. 1790–1840), and two with transfer-printed decoration. The latter includes part of a polychrome plate (object number [ON] 4) with Chinese-style decoration dating from c. 1825–40. Three sherds of 19th-century Rockingham-type ware, one sherd of 19th-century bone china, and two sherds of 19th-/20th-century refined whiteware were also collected. Of note amongst the latter, was the head of a c. 1800–40 Staffordshire figure (ON7) with overglaze painted features, which included a short beard and a thin upward pointing moustache.

### 6.3 Glass

- 6.3.1 The glass assemblage dates from the 19th and early 20th centuries and comprises three complete bottles, two Codd bottle stoppers (marbles), and two baluster stems.
- 6.3.2 One of the bottles is a small cylindrical machine-made ink, which is embossed 'HIGGINS' INKS BROOKLYN N.Y.' on the base. The Higgins ink company was founded by Charles Higgins in Brooklyn, New York, in 1880 and still exists (Higgins 2022). The bottle from St John's Churchyard dates from c. 1910–30.
- 6.3.3 The other marked bottle is a small rectangular mould-blown natural (aqua) coloured bottle with a tooled lip and the words 'THREE IN ONE' embossed on one side and '3-IN-1 OIL CO' on the other. Three-in-One oil was invented and first sold by George W. Cole, of Asbury Park, New Jersey in 1894. In 1905, the company was renamed as the 3-IN-ONE-Oil Company. The bottle from St John's Churchyard has a cork closure, which indicated that it predates the introduction of a screw cap in 1910 (Munsey 2006). The other complete bottle is of a similar size, colour, style, and shape, but is unmarked: it dates from c. 1880–1920.
- 6.3.4 The two Codd bottle stoppers are likely to have been reused as marbles, probably by children playing in the churchyard. The stoppers date from c. 1872–1930.



6.3.5 The baluster stems include a clear glass example, probably from a 19th-century wine glass, and an opaque marbled purple and white moulded example with a pentagonal shaft. The latter is likely to have been part of a vase or compote dish, probably of 19th- or early 20th-century date.

#### **6.4 Clay tobacco pipe**

6.4.1 Seven clay tobacco pipe bowls, or bowl fragments, were recovered. The earliest pipe (ON6) dates from c. 1610–40; the latest from c. 1850–1910. Two 19th-century bowl fragments (ON2) have similar ribbed and wheatsheaf decoration and are likely to be part of the same pipe. One of these fragments has a spur with the letters J and W moulded on the sides. This mark is likely to be initials of one of the White family of pipe makers, six of whom have the initials J. W.

#### **6.5 Fired clay**

6.5.1 Two large clay marbles, also known as alleys, were recovered from layer 1002, both of which were broken in half. The smaller of the two (ON3; 35 mm diameter) was made from a plain pinkish white clay; the other (ON1; 43 mm diameter) was made from marbled red and white clay, with two scored lines around the circumference. The lines crossed over each other at right angles. The age of the marbles is uncertain, but a 19th-century date seems likely.

#### **6.6 Worked bone**

6.6.1 The worked bone assemblage comprises four buttons (two with four holes; two with one hole), and a polished and sawn bone point of uncertain function from layer 1001. All the worked bone objects are likely to date from the 19th century, and probably represent casual loss of clothing fittings.

#### **6.7 Other**

6.7.1 The other finds comprised a single piece of abraded late medieval green glazed roof tile, and a small square of limestone, both from layer 1002. The latter was probably a dentil from an 18th-/19th-century building or funerary monument.

#### **6.8 Discussion and conclusions**

6.8.1 The finds comprise a small quantity of common domestic artefacts of predominantly dating from the 18th to early 20th centuries, most of which are likely represent casual loss, or dumping of domestic refuse from nearby residential properties.

6.8.2 The presence of two large clay marbles and two Codd bottle marbles is interesting, in that it has a parallel with nearby St James' Priory churchyard. Archaeological monitoring during refurbishment at the latter church uncovered six clay marbles from gaps between ledgers on the south side of the church (Bristol and Region Archaeological Services 2011, 13). Prior to the Second World War, Bristol city centre was very heavily built up, and a likely explanation for the presence of marbles in both locations is that churchyards would have provided one of the few open areas where children could gather and play. Flat ledgers likely to have served as convenient surfaces for playing marbles, some of which were inevitably lost or broken.

### **7 SUMMARY**

7.1.1 Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with public realm improvements at St John's Churchyard, uncovered eight burial structures, comprising a brick-lined grave, a



fallen gravestone, two ledgers, the foundations for a removed ledger or chest tomb, and three sets of capstones that probably overlie brick-lined graves. All the exposed monuments are likely to date from the 18th or early 19th century.

7.1.2 No archaeological remains were found in John Street.

7.1.3 A moderate quantity of disarticulated human bone and a small assemblage of finds were recovered from the churchyard. The human bone was kept on site and reburied in the churchyard once the intrusive groundworks had been completed. The finds comprised a typical range of domestic and personal objects, which represent casual loss or dumping of domestic refuse during the post-medieval and modern periods.

## **8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

8.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Bristol. Bristol Museum and Art Gallery has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code BRSMG: 2022/15. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### **8.2 Preparation of the archive**

#### *Physical archive*

8.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, and artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with accession code BRSMG: 2022/15, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 files of paper records

#### *Digital archive*

8.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs, and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

### **8.3 Selection strategy**

8.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

8.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic

selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process was deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology or returned to the client.

#### *Finds*

8.3.5 The finds comprise a very small assemblage, which was recovered entirely from topsoil or churchyard soil. Apart from one late medieval ceramic roof tile, all finds are post-medieval/modern with a chronological focus in the 18th century or later. All conform to known and (generally) well documented types. They are of limited archaeological significance, although the recovery of several marbles (both glass and ceramic) is of interest given the provenance, and there is considered to be no further research potential.

8.3.6 Retention for long-term curation is not proposed for any of the finds.

#### *Documentary records*

8.3.7 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

#### *Digital data*

8.3.8 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

### **8.4 Security copy**

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

### **8.5 OASIS**

8.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 3). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Principal Historic Environment Officer on behalf of the LPA, and the archaeological adviser to the DAC for the Diocese of Bristol. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

---



## **9 COPYRIGHT**

### **9.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

### **9.2 Third party data copyright**

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.





## REFERENCES

- ADS 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice.
- Allen, M., Blick, N., Brindle, T., Evans, T., Fulford, M., Holbrook, N., Richards, J. D., Smith, A. 2016. *The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain: an online resource* <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html> (accessed 7 January 2021).
- APABE, Historic England and The Church of England 2017. *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (2nd edition).
- Bristol and Region Archaeological Services 2011. *Archaeological Watching Brief and Building Recording during alterations at St James Church, Bristol*. Bristol: unpublished report ref. 2112/2011. [https://maps.bristol.gov.uk/knowyourplace/arch\\_reports/24820.pdf](https://maps.bristol.gov.uk/knowyourplace/arch_reports/24820.pdf) (accessed 16 May 2022).
- Bristol City Council 2018. *St John's Churchyard, Bristol*. [https://pa.bristol.gov.uk/online-applications/files/D01F9FDD1186BD9BF60050113D5CD40E/pdf/20\\_05571\\_FB-DESIGN\\_\\_ACCESS\\_\\_HERITAGE\\_STATEMENT\\_-\\_APPENDIX\\_1\\_-\\_HISTORICAL\\_REGERENCE-2803453.pdf](https://pa.bristol.gov.uk/online-applications/files/D01F9FDD1186BD9BF60050113D5CD40E/pdf/20_05571_FB-DESIGN__ACCESS__HERITAGE_STATEMENT_-_APPENDIX_1_-_HISTORICAL_REGERENCE-2803453.pdf) (accessed 9 May 2022).
- British Geological Survey 2022. *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 7 January 2021).
- Brown, D. H. 2011. *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [ClfA 2014a]. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised edition June 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- ClfA 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (revised edition October 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- ClfA 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (revised edition June 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- ClfA 2022. *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit> (accessed 9 May 2022).
- ClfA 2022. *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit> (accessed 9 May 2022).
- Clark, G. T. 1850. *Report to the General Board of Health on a preliminary inquiry into the sewerage, drainage, and supply of water, and the sanitary condition of the inhabitants of the city and county of Bristol / by Geo. T. Clark, Superintending Inspector*. London, HMSO.





- English Heritage 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd edition). Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Higgins 2022. *Higgins: A History*. <https://www.higginsinks.com/about-us> (accessed 16 May 2022).
- Munsey, C. 2006. *The Oldest "3-IN-ONE-OIL" Container*. [https://www.fohbc.org/PDF\\_Files/3-In-One\\_Oil\\_CMunsey.pdf](https://www.fohbc.org/PDF_Files/3-In-One_Oil_CMunsey.pdf) (accessed 16 May 2022).
- SMA 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.
- SMA 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.
- Wessex Archaeology 2021. St John's Churchyard, John Street: *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Bristol: unpublished report ref. 242730.1.



## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Context summary

Context Number	Fill Of/ Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1001		Topsoil	Mid brown silty clay with rooting and occasional small stones.	0.00–0.20
1002		Layer	Dark reddish brown silty loam, with rooting and occasional small stone inclusions	0.20+
1003		Grave structure	Sub-rectangular brick-lined grave aligned east–west with straight sides. Constructed from brick, with Pennant Sandstone capping, and bonded with grey gritty lime mortar. <i>In situ</i> lead coffin visible inside. L 1.6+, W 0.2, D 0.37+ m.	0.13+
1004		Ledger	Sub-rectangular Pennant Sandstone capstone. Aligned east/west. L 1.32+, W 0.8, D 0.05 m. Same as 1907.	0.20+
1801		Pavement	Constructed of Pennant Sandstone flags bedded on concrete.	0.00–0.10
1802		Bedding layer	Concrete.	0.10–0.24
1803		Made ground	Layer of mixed rubble, sand, and clay.	0.24+
1901		Capstone	Sub-rectangular, north-east to south-west aligned, Pennant Sandstone grave capstone. L 1.2+, W 0.83+, D 0.07 m.	0.25+
1902		Capstone	Sub-rectangular, north-east to south-west aligned, Pennant Sandstone grave capstone. L 0.7+, W 0.84, D 0.07 m.	0.25+
1903		Capstone	Sub-rectangular, north-east to south-west aligned, Pennant Sandstone grave capstone. L 0.93+, W 0.96, D 0.1 m.	0.25+
1904		Ledger	Rectangular north-east to south-west aligned, Pennant Sandstone ledger. L 0.12+, W 0.84, D 0.1 m.	0.25+
1905		Gravestone	Sub-rectangular, north-east to south-west aligned, Pennant Sandstone gravestone. Laid flat with inscription face down. L 1.39, W 0.7, D 0.06 m.	0.25+
1906		Grave structure	Sub-rectangular, north-east to south-west aligned, Pennant Sandstone grave structure. L 1.8, W 0.8, D 0.08 m.	0.25+
1907		Ledger	Rectangular, north-east to south-west aligned Pennant Sandstone ledger. L 1.32+, W 0.8, D 0.05 m. Same as 1004.	0.25+

### Appendix 2 Finds quantified by context, number, and weight in grams

Context	Pottery (no/wgt)	Ceramic building material (no/wgt)	Glass (no/wgt)	Clay tobacco pipe (no/wgt)	Stone (no/wgt)	Fired clay (no/wgt)	Worked bone (no/wgt)
1001	4/120	1/55	4/186	1/14	1/11	-	4/7
1002	14/246	-	3/127	7/33	-	2/66	1/2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18/366</b>	<b>1/55</b>	<b>7/310</b>	<b>8/57</b>	<b>1/11</b>	<b>2/66</b>	<b>5/9</b>



### Appendix 3 OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-412186
Project Name	St John's Churchyard, John Street, Bristol - Archaeological Watching Brief
Sitename	
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	242730
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Ecclesiastical consent
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	27-Sep-2021 - 10-May-2022
Location	St John's Churchyard, John Street NGR : ST 58847 73178 LL : 51.4560757199647, -2.59368014023085 12 Fig : 358847,173178
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Bristol District : Bristol, City of Parish : Bristol, City of, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological monitoring and recording during the excavation of 19 fence post pits, a reduce dig for a new pathway, and a trench for the construction of new steps.
Project Results	The project recorded 18th/early-19th-century funary monuments, all of which were preserved in situ.
Keywords	Gravestone - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Grave - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Grave Slab - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Marble - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Ink Bottle - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Bottle - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Bottle - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Button - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Figurine - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Tobacco Pipe - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	
HER	Bristol City SMR - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Cai B, Mason
HER Identifiers	



## **Appendix 4 Monuments survey by Simon Cartlidge**



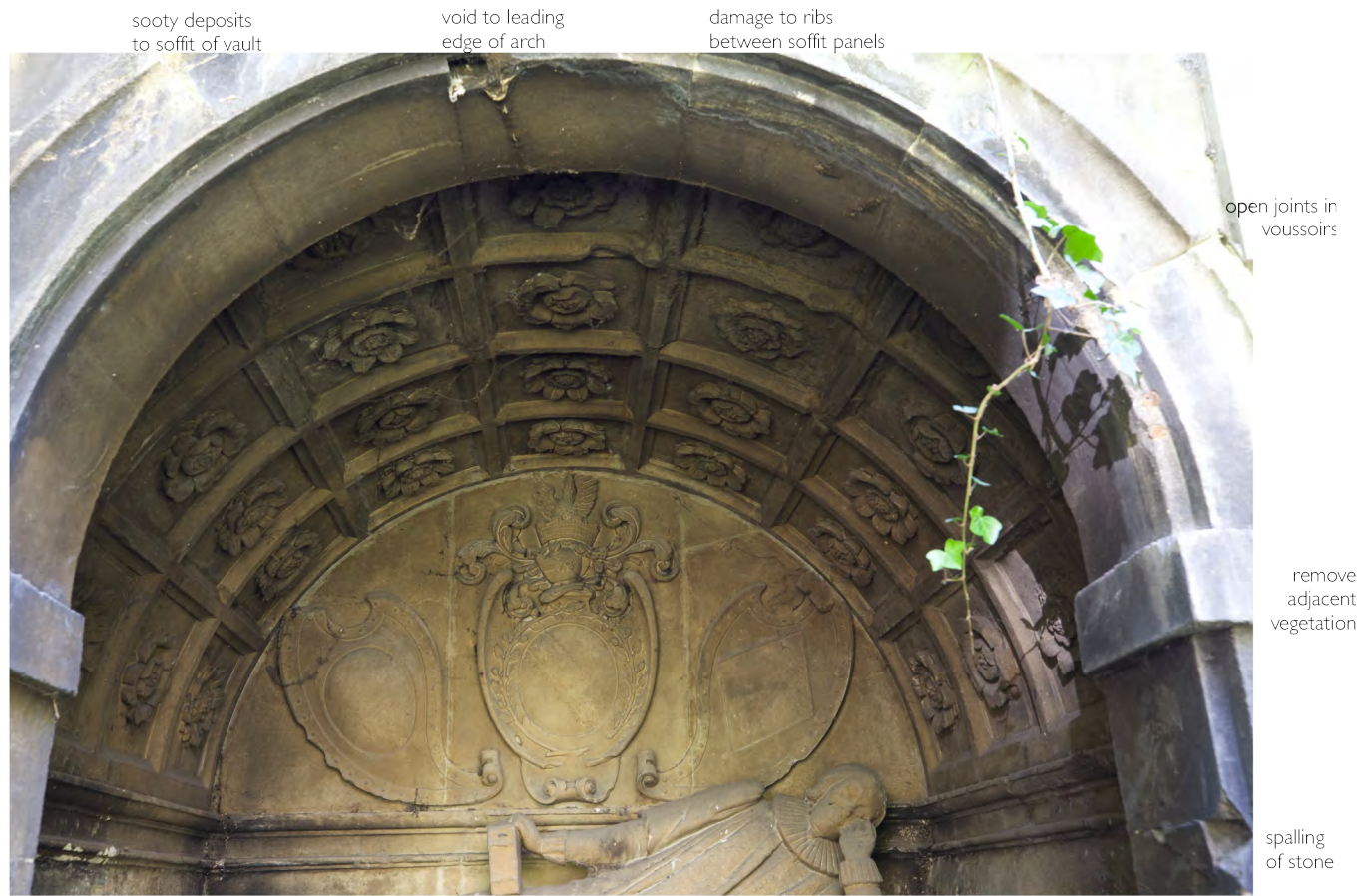
BANK TAVERN

JOHN STREET



location of table tombs and monuments





sooty deposits to soffit of vault

void to leading edge of arch

damage to ribs between soffit panels

open joints in voussoirs

remove adjacent vegetation

spalling of stone

detail of vault

sulphation and blistering of limestone

open perpend joints in ashlar



ivy growth from ashlar joint beneath cornice

ferrous inclusions from former rainwater goods

severe sulphation to limestone

detail of se corner



ferrous inclusions from former rainwater goods (below cornice)

uneven ledgers to be reset as described elsewhere

general view of monument to nw



sulphation below projecting cornice

open mortar joints in ashlar

vegetation growth

south east elevation

**repairs generally**

all works to be undertaken by masonry conservation contractor in collaboration with AABC accredited Architect

conservator to carefully remove all plant growth from monument by hand and apply an approved herbicide in accordance with manufacturers detailed instructions

remove organic growth and surface dirt from external surfaces of monument using Thermatech super heated water cleaning system, avoiding risk of damage to any delaminating surfaces of separation of asphalt weathering surfaces

cleaning shall be undertaken to ensure thorough inspection of defective masonry (and not to achieve a full clinical cleaning of patinated stone surfaces)

carefully clean and lift dirt and deposits from internal surfaces of monument using warm water containing Synperonic A detergent (biodegradable alcohol ethoxylate conservation grade wetting agent used to soften ground-in dirt and stains on a range of masonry finishes) using a range of soft natural bristle and nylon brushes

reduce black sulphation deposits to external and internal surfaces with ammonium carbonate poultices - with an allowance for approximately 14m<sup>2</sup>

rake out loose and defective mortars from degraded ashlar using a range of sharp hand tools, ensuring no damage to arrises and/or reveals

remove any ferrous inclusions from previous rainwater fixings

mortar repairs to be undertaken with fat lime mortars following provision of site trial panels - to be assessed and agreed by Architect and masonry conservator

at this stage assume a 1:2.5 fat lime mortar consisting of 1 part mature fat lime putty: 1 1/2 parts kiln dried Bath sieved stone dust: 1 part kiln dried silver sand: 1/16 part kiln dried Horton Brown stone dust (exact proportions to be agreed on site)

allow for approximately 10 linear metres of repointing to fine ashlar joints

allow for localised conservation mortar repairs to decayed or damaged mortar (ie: damage to indents on outer face of rere-arch where spalled and/or missing or missing elements of ribs between rosettes)

note that no plastic mortar repair works are to be implemented to rosettes





limestone chest tomb 2050 x 925 with oval inscription panels

axonometric view



resecure loose element of pilaster; see details below

ne elevation



cut out decayed stone and allow for indentation of new corner of tomb lid, in new oolitic limestone, nominally 140 x 135 x 40

plan view

**repairs: generally**

all works to be undertaken by monument conservator in collaboration with an AABC accredited conservation architect

remove existing vegetation growth from monument by hand

lightly remove organic growth and surface dirt from surfaces of tomb to allow thorough inspection of stonework - using Thermatech superheated water masonry cleaning system

rake out all loose and failed mortar from joints and deep pack point with nominal 1:2.5 lime conservation mortar

final constitution of mortars/s to be agreed on site between architect and conservator

general mortar mix to be obtained following site trial but at this stage allow for 1 part putty lime: 1 1/2 parts kiln dried Bath stone dust: 1 part kiln dried sand: 1/16 part Horton brown stone dust

stone indent to be agreed by representative samples of new stone. At this stage assume selected Stoke Ground Bottom bed oolitic limestone

remove vegetation prior to light cleaning by conservator using Thermatech

carefully clean out loose mortar and replace with new sieved lime conservation mortar

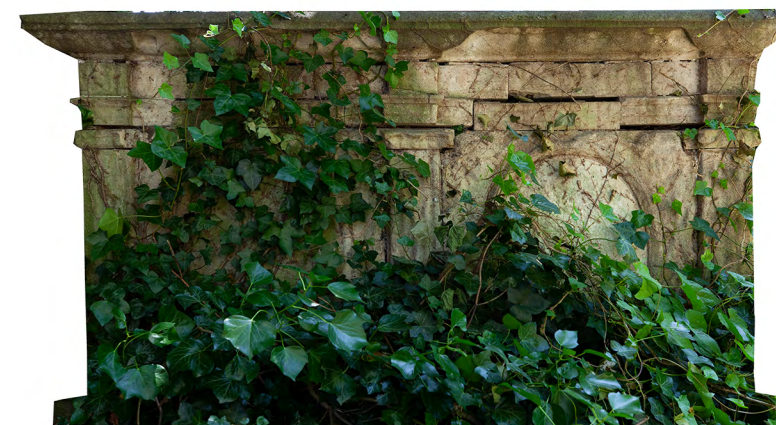


refix existing detached element of pilaster; using 4ø stainless steel pins set in grout and repointed in 1:3 lime mortar

se elevation



sw elevation



nw elevation





limestone chest tomb 2070 x 970 to John Jones dated 1785, with cement covered plinth

axonometric view



ne elevation



plan view

**repairs generally**

all works to be undertaken by monument conservator in collaboration with AABC accredited Architect

BCC specialist contractor to allow for removal of self-setting trees and poisoning of roots to prevent regrowth

conservator to carefully remove vegetation from monument by hand

allow temporary support of monument to allow light cleaning using Thermatech masonry cleaning system, whilst avoiding risk of damage to delaminating components

using specialist lifting rig allow for careful dismantling of components of tomb to avoid damage to components. Remove existing corroding iron cramps and allow for drilling out any ferrous inclusions remaining

remove cement capping from plinth using a range of sharp hand tools to avoid damage to masonry beneath, Remove any elements of root growth and treat with approved herbicide to prevent regrowth. Flaunch with new 1:3 NHL 3.5 hydraulic lime mortar capping

reset components of monument in 1:2.5 lime putty mortar over newly repaired base, utilising new grade 316 austenitic stainless steel cramps

reduce black sulphation deposits by controlled use of ammonium carbonate poultice

consolidate laminating stone surfaces by fine grouting with lime and fine sieved sand grout and localised utilisation of mortar flaunching to avoid water traps

mortar mixes to be agreed by Architect following preparation of local sample panels. At this stage assume a mortar mix comprising 1 part mature fat lime putty: 1 1/2 parts kiln dried sieved Bath stone dust: 1 part kiln dried silver sand: 1/16 part Horton brown stone dust



nw elevation



sw elevation



se elevation





square set wrought iron perimeter railings to grave with top rail, integral gate and decorative urns

**axonometric**  
nts

**repairs generally**

all works will be undertaken by metalwork conservator and masonry specialist in close collaboration with aabc accredited Architect

carefully remove existing vegetation and treat with an appropriate herbicide

**initial masonry works**

mason to undertake removal of cement render to perimeter plinth with a range of sharp hand tools to reveal stonework beneath (these works will reveal the base of inset railings and allow easier removal by metalworker)

metalwork conservator to undertake careful dismantling of existing disrupted sections of metal railings and gate and transport to specialist workshop

repair corroded half-lap joint at corner of railings

reset damaged and dislocated urn to gate post



ironwork to be cleaned of all paint and corrosion products by specialist metal contractor by grit blasting in workshop

**detail of sw corner**  
nts



reinstate urn to corner post



remove cement capping from stone plinths

**south west**  
1:20



reinstate urn to corner post

provide new urn to corner post



provide new urn to corner post

replace missing balluster

reset plinths square and level on new foundation

**north west**  
1:20

**south east**  
1:20

masonry: site works  
kerb plinths to be reset to proper levels and bedded on new 150 deep x 200 width concrete strip foundation - to ensure head of 4no plinths are square and level to accept installation of repaired gate & railings from metalworker

if found to be necessary provide flanchued render finish to plinth as 1:3 hydraulic lime mortar consisting of 1 part NHL3.5 hydrate: 2 parts Holm sand: 1 part Chardstock sand

metalwork: site works  
reinstate repaired and primed sections of railing (and gate) into reset stone plinths, with balusters inserted into open sockets in stone and flooded with molten lead to secure in place

gate to be accurately reset and welded permanently shut

**north east**

vegetation growth immediately adjacent to railing: corrected image nts

decorations  
railings to be decorated in proprietary MiO paint system

workshop application of 1 coat of Dacrylate high-build Vinadac 41 anti-corrosion primer

site application  
2 coats Dacrylate 41 High-Build MiO

2 coats Dacrylate high-build sheen finish (colour : 41-177 black)

all installed in full accordance with Dacrylate High Performance Coatings detailed recommendations





chest tomb with limestone ashlar construction

axonometric view



ne elevation



plan view

**repairs generally**

all works to be undertaken by masonry conservator in close collaboration with AABC accredited conservation Architect

remove existing vegetation growth from monument by hand and where necessary allow for application of approved herbicide to prevent regrowth

lightly remove organic growth using Thermatech masonry cleaning system, to allow thorough inspection of masonry. Take extreme care to ensure no further damage to delaminating stone surfaces

rake out all loose and failed mortar joints using a range of sharp hand tools and reinstate with new 1:2.5 lime based conservation repair mortar

final constitution of mortars to be agreed on site between Architect and conservator following preparation of sample panels. At this stage allow for a mortar consisting of 1 part mature lime putty: 1.5 parts kiln dried Bath stone dust: 1 part kiln dried silver sand: 1/16 parts of Horton Brown stone dust

consolidate laminating stone surfaces by localised grouting with sieved lime grout and localised mortar flashing to avoid risk of water traps



removal of vegetation to allow access and inspection of monument

nw elevation



sw elevation



se elevation





red brick chest tomb with limestone quoins, capping and nw side panel, all 2025 x 950mm

axonometric view

rake out cementitious pointing and reinstate with lime - see below



ne elevation



carefully remove vegetation to head of tomb using a range of soft non-ferrous bronze & nylon brushes

vegetation growth to be carefully lifted using Thermatech masonry cleaning system, being careful not to cause further delamination of stonework

plan view

### repairs generally

all works to be undertaken by specialist masonry contractor in collaboration with AABC accredited conservation Architect

lift and remove dislocated side panel and set aside

carefully remove all existing vegetation from monument by hand

lightly remove organic growth and surface dirt from surfaces of tomb to allow thorough inspection of stonework - using Thermatech superheated water masonry cleaning system

nb: be acutely aware of delaminating stone and ensure cleaning does not result in further damage to surface finishes

carefully lift capping stone vertically, ensuring proper restraint of side panels to avoid and risk of collapse

remove corroded metal cramps and any ferrous inclusions, allowing for replacement with new grade 316 austenitic stainless steel cramps

using hand tools carefully remove detrimental cement pointing to joints and allow for repointing with 1:2.5 lime based conservation mortar

at this stage allow for a mortar consisting of 1 part mature fat lime putty: 1 1/2 parts kiln dried Bath stone dust: 1 part kiln dried silver sand: 1/16 part Horton brown stone dust. Mortar mix to be agreed with Architect

carefully consolidate laminating stone finishes with injected lime based grout and lime mortar flaunching of exposed leading edges

masonry conservator to carefully grout beneath delaminating capping stone and flaunch leading edges of open joints using lime based materials



grout and perimeter flaunch delaminating capping stone

nw elevation

reset loose side panel with stainless fixings and reset in lime mortar



sw elevation

carefully remove cement pointing from brickwork and stone quoins and reinstate with lime mortar



se elevation





sandstone chest tomb dated 183[?]  
to Joseph Powell, nominally 2150 x 950mm

axonometric view

remove cementitious finish to plinth in order to expose original stonework  
install new hydraulic lime flaunching to base of monument - if found to be necessary



ne elevation



vertically lift tabling stone using a rig, being extremely careful not to cause further damage to delaminating surfaces

plan view

**repairs generally**

all works to be undertaken by specialist masonry conservation contractor in collaboration with an AABC accredited Architect

lift and set aside loose side panel

carefully remove all vegetation from monument by hand

allow for light cleaning of vegetative growth and dirt using Thermatech masonry cleaning system, whilst avoiding risk to any delaminating elements

allow for vertical lifting of capping using specialist lifting rig to avoid damaging components

remove corroding metal cramps and allow for drilling out any ferrous inclusions that might remain

allow for resetting side panel in lime mortar and secure in place with new grade 316 austenitic stainless steel fixing cramps, allow for 4no

very carefully remove cement capping from plinth using a range of sharp hand tools to reveal stone beneath. Repoint any open joints and allow for reinstatement with new 1:3 hydraulic lime mortar flaunching if found to be necessary

repoint all open joints in masonry with a 1:2.5 lime mortar, consisting of 1 part mature lime putty: 1 1/2 parts kiln dried Bath stone dust: 1 part kiln dried silver sand: 1/16 part Horton brown stone dust

all mortar mixes to be agreed on site with Architect following preparation of sample panels

consolidate laminating stone surfaces by fine grouting with lime: sieved sand grout and localised fine flaunching/pointing of exposed edges using a lime mortar flaunch

remove yellow corydallis growth from monument and allow for light cleaning using Thermatech system



se elevation

reset panels in lime based mortar and secure with new stainless steel cramp fixings



sw elevation

thoroughly remove vegetative growth from monument

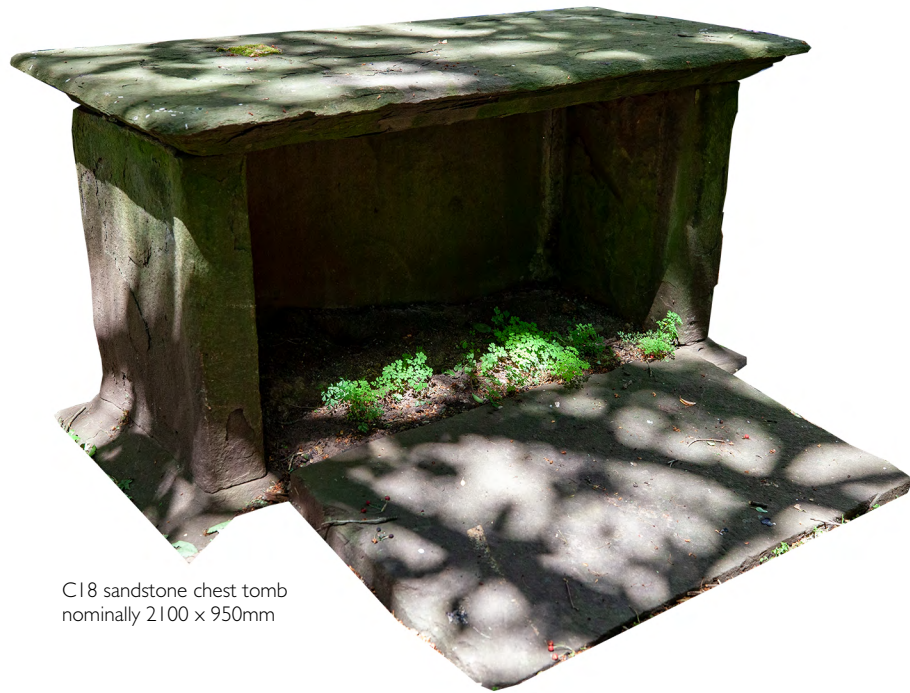
carefully remove cement render finish from base of the plinth to expose stonework (and reflash in hydraulic lime of necessary)

reset side panel in lime mortar with stainless fixings



nw elevation





C18 sandstone chest tomb  
nominally 2100 x 950mm

axonometric view



lightly clean surfaces  
using Thermatech to  
remove vegetative  
growth and soiling

ne elevation



conservation repairs  
to head of tomb to  
mitigate risk of  
water penetration  
to delaminating  
surfaces

plan view

**repairs generally**

all works to be undertaken by specialist masonry contractor in collaboration with an AABC accredited Architect

carefully set aside nw side panel and allow for removal of all vegetation from within the monument

undertake very gentle cleaning of surfaces from vegetation and soiling to allow a thorough inspection of all masonry surfaces. Cleaning to be completed by conservator using Thermatech superheated water masonry cleaning system - taking extreme care not to cause further exfoliation of delaminating surfaces

gently lift lid of tomb (vertically) using specialist lifting rig

remove all existing iron cramps, taking care to ensure complete removal of any ferrous inclusions

reinstatate side panel, bedding in lime based mortar and securing with new grade 316 austenitic stainless steel cramp fixings

point all open joints in lime mortar

at this stage assume a mortar consisting of 1 part mature fat lime putty: 1.5 parts kiln dried sieved Bath stone dust: 1 part kiln dried silver sand: 1/16 part kiln dried Horton brown stone dust

all new mortars are to be agreed with Architect following preparation of samples

consolidate beneath laminating sandstone surfaces with sieved lime grout injected into cracks, with leading edges neatly and carefully finished with sieved lime mortar flaunching



se elevation

undertake localised consolidation of delaminating surfaces using lime grout and mortar flaunching of exposed edges

repoint all open joints in lime mortar



sw elevation



repoint open joints in lime mortar

remove all vegetation from within monument

set aside side panel and resecure in lime mortar and new stainless cramp fixings

nw elevation





corroding ferrous supporting bar across width of tomb

fragment of stone lid to be re-attached to main section

C18 sandstone chest tomb 1975 x 950mm

axonometric view



delamination of head of tomb

adjacent vegetation growth to be cut back

sw elevation



lid of tomb has broken into three principal elements - which need to be repaired as one piece

loose fragment of lid

plan view

**repairs generally**

all works to be undertaken by specialist masonry conservator in collaboration with AABC accredited Architect

remove loose pointing to capping and very carefully cradle delaminating stone lid and set aside for later repair

BCC parks Department to arrange cutting back of adjacent foliage and Japonica to allow proper access to monument. Conservator will undertake the removal of all vegetation from the monument by hand

allow for gentle cleaning of all algal and vegetative growth from masonry finishes using the Thermatech system, taking great care not to further damage delaminating elements of fabric. All works will be undertaken by an experienced conservator

allow for resetting end panel (ne elevation), removal of any existing iron cramps and their replacement with new grade 316 austenitic stainless steel fixings.

ensure removal of any ferrous inclusions by carefully drilling out and filling resulting void with lime mortar

remove ferrous bars across width of monument and replace with new 6Ø grade 316 stainless steel studded bar set into side panels, secured with lime grout

undertake repair of delaminating stone lid by insertion of 4Ø stainless steel pins, drilled with a non-percussive drill and skew fixed and secured with lime grout

additional conservation works will be undertaken to insert grout between delaminating elements and pointing all open edges with a lime based mortar

remaining separate fragment of stone lid is to be secured to principal section of lid and secured with stainless steel studded bar and thixotropic resin, with surface finish of all resin kept clear from face of stone (and all joints to be neatly pointed in sieved lime mortar by conservator)

lid to be reset onto head of tomb and all remaining open joints repointed in lime mortar consisting of 1 part mature fat lime putty: 1 1/2 parts kiln dried Bath stone dust: 1 part kiln dried silver sand: 1/16 part kiln dried Horton brown stone dust. Exact proportions to be determined by Architect and Conservator following site trial panels

remaining surface finished to be consolidated by insertion of lime grout and micro-pointing and flaunching of delaminating surfaces using sieved lime mortar



extensive vegetation adjacent to tomb to be removed by BCC's Parks Department

nw elevation



delamination of main element upper section of monument

detached section of lid to monument

ne elevation



delamination of lid of tomb

vegetation and open joints at base of plinth

se elevation





**south west**  
to tailor's court

all works to be undertaken by metalwork conservator and specialist masonry contractor under the direction of an AABC accredited Architect

metalworker to carefully dismantle gate and all fixings from masonry piers and carefully transport all components for workshop for inspection/repair

gate, pintels, top hinge and side slam screen to be grit blasted by metalwork conservator to remove all paint finishes and corrosion products to bare metal to allow thorough inspection

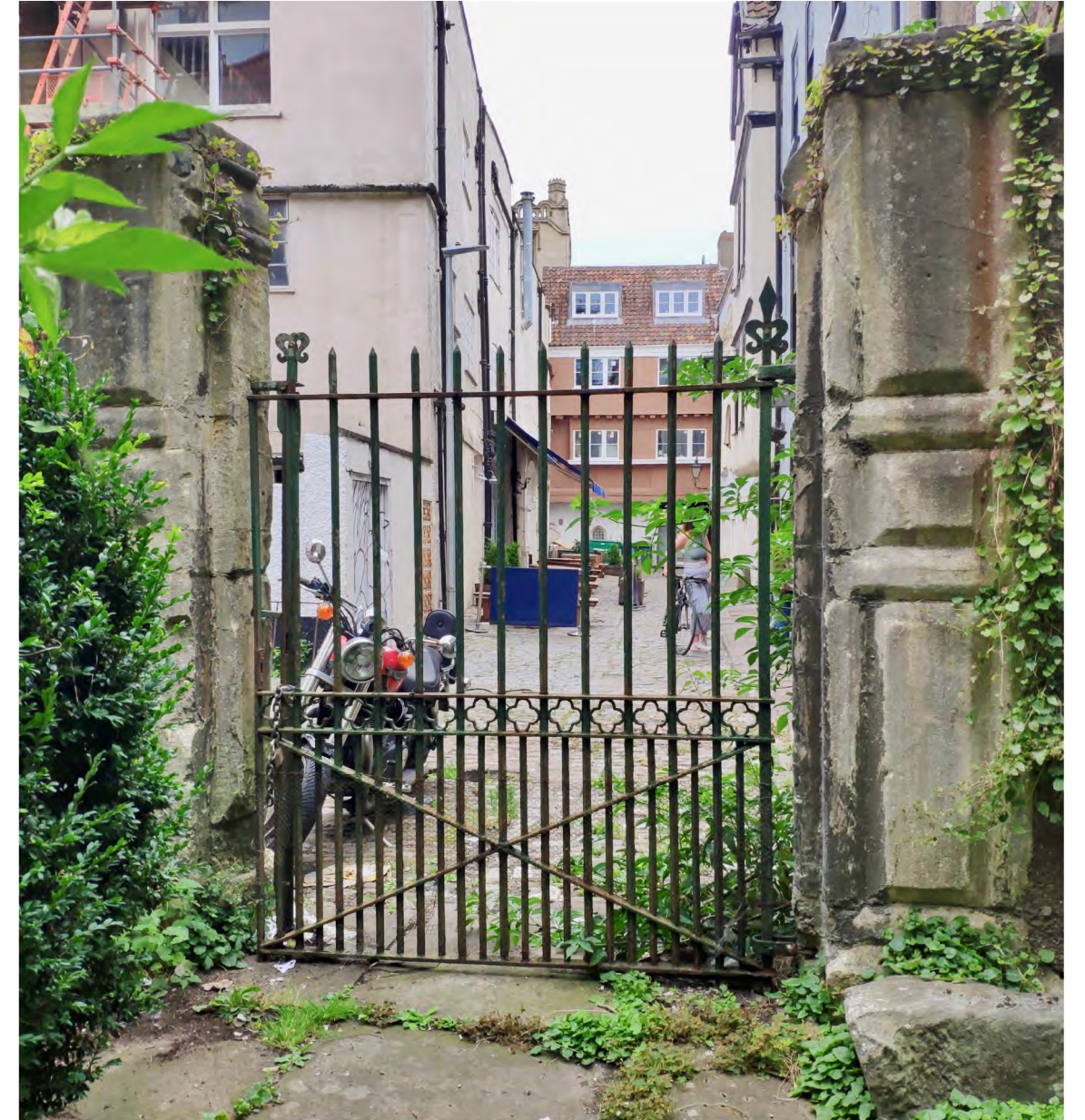
repair and reseating of ground pintle to engage with base of gate

repair of existing top hinge mechanism, including installation of new collet to ensure efficient operation

installation of new sliding bolt mechanism, including provision for padlock to secure gate when not in use

overhaul of existing side slam gate screen

workshop priming all elements with Dacrylate Hi-Build Vinadac 41 anti-corrosion primer



**north east**  
to churchyard

reinstatement of gate in situ to include resetting of side slam panel into masonry pier to correct alignment

reinstatement and commissioning of gate, including setting out ground pintel, alignment of upper hinge and efficient and secure operation of sliding bolt mechanism

final site decoration of all metalwork to comprise 2 coats Dacrylate 41 High-Build MiO [ Micaceous Iron Oxide]

2 coats Dacrylate high-build sheen finish (colour 41-177: black)

**simon cartlidge | a r c h i t e c t**

59 elton road bishopston bristol bs7 8dg

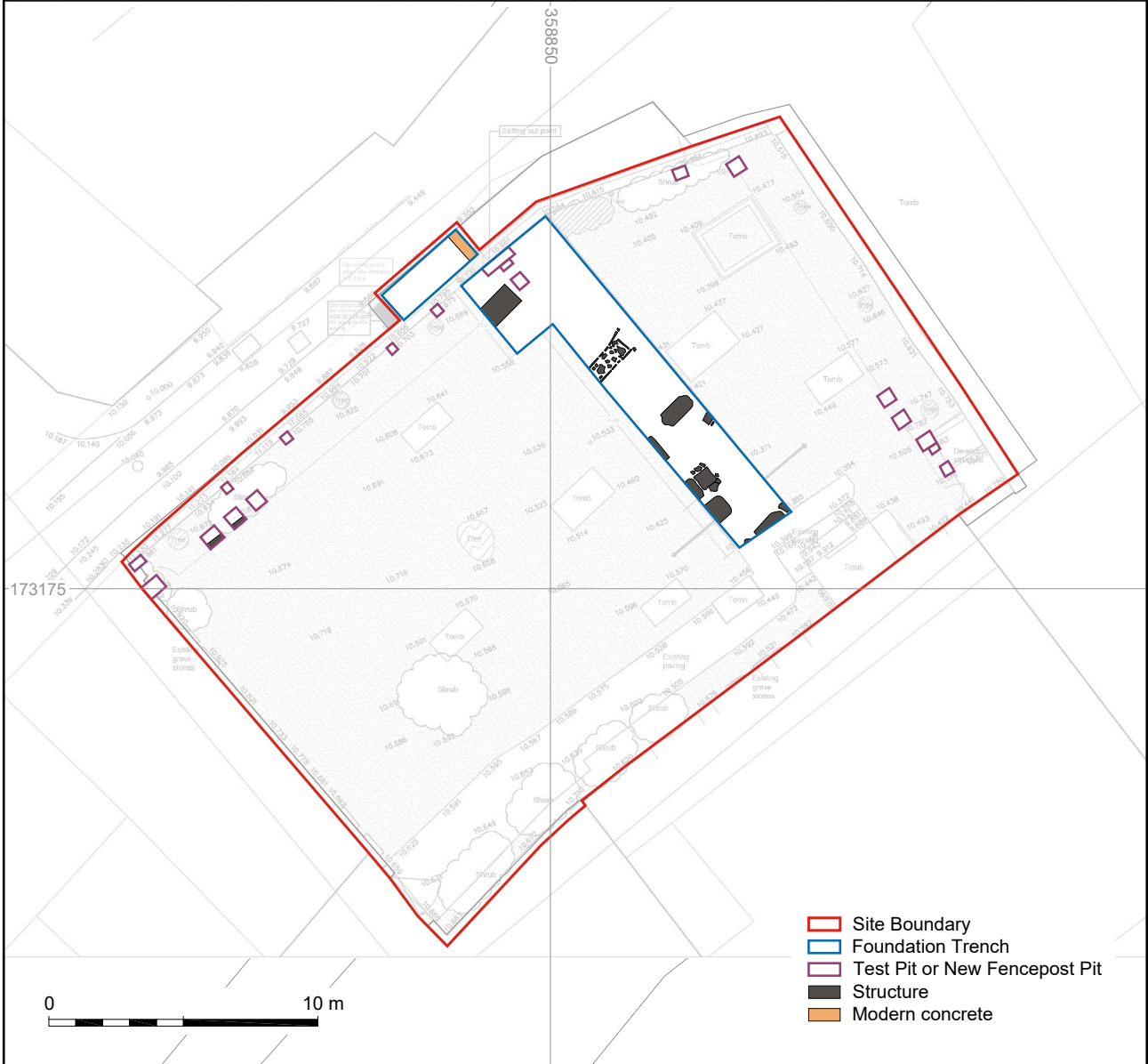
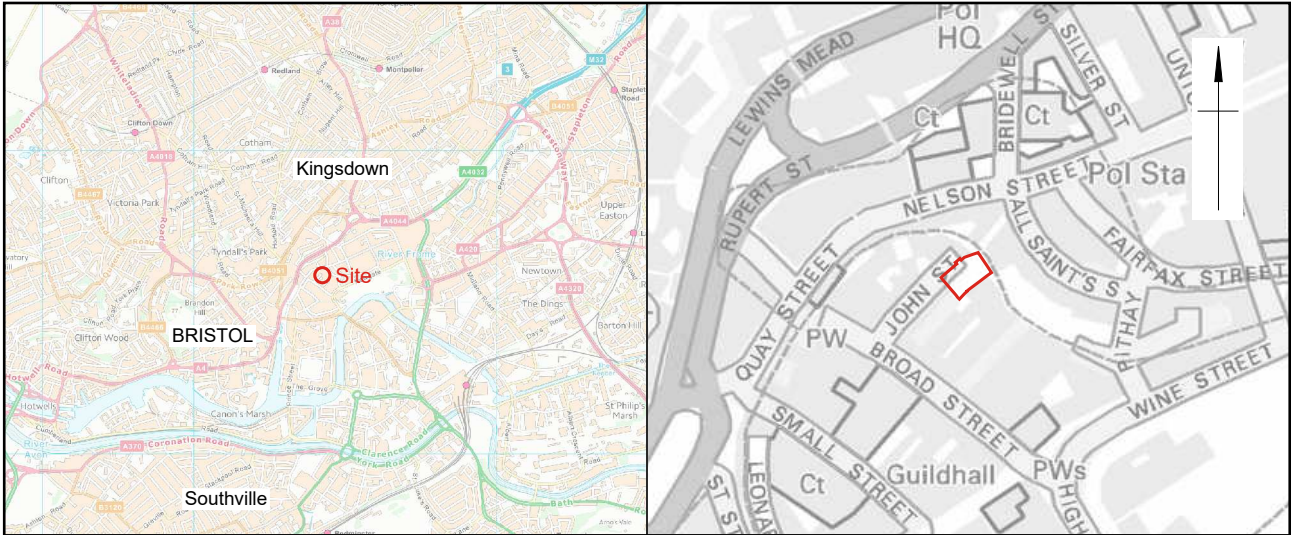
t 0117 907 7559 e [simon@cartlidge.co.uk](mailto:simon@cartlidge.co.uk)

**st john's churchyard tailor's court bristol**

**116/210**

gates from tailor's court: existing and proposed





	Coordinate system: OSGB36		
	Contains plan provided by client. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022.		
	This material is for internal use only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	14/08/2020	Initials (geomatics):
Scale:	1:250 at A4	Initials (studio):	AW
Path:	X:\Projects\242730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2022_05_18		

Site location and plan

Figure 1







Figure 3: General view of St John's Churchyard prior to commencement of groundworks, looking south (photograph by C. Mason)



Figure 4: General view of St John's Churchyard prior to commencement of groundworks, looking east (photograph by C. Mason)


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	18/05/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	AW
	Path:	X:\Projects\242730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2022_05_18		





Figure 5: Trench for new steps in John Street, looking south (photograph by C. Hambleton)



Figure 6: Trench for new steps in John Street, looking north-east, scale: 0.5 m (photograph by C. Hambleton)


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	18/05/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	AW
	Path:	X:\Projects\242730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2022_05_18		





Figure 7: Representative section of deposit sequence below John Street, looking south-west, scale: 0.5 m (photograph by C. Hambleton)



Figure 8: Brick-lined grave 1003, looking south-east, scale: 0.5 m (photograph by C. Hambleton)


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	18/05/2022	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator: AW
	Path:	X:\Projects\242730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2022_05_18	





Figure 9: Capstone 1901, looking south-east, with Hugh Browne's tomb in the background, scale: 1 m (photograph by C. Hambleton)



Figure 10: Capstones 1902 and 1903, looking south-west, scale: 1 m (photograph by C. Hambleton)


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	18/05/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	AW
	Path:	X:\Projects\242730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2022_05_18		





Figure 11: Gravestone 1905, looking south-east, scale: 0.5 m (photograph by C. Hambleton)



Figure 12: Grave structure 1906 and ledger 1004/1907, looking north-west, scale: 1 m (photograph by C. Hambleton)


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	18/05/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	AW
	Path:	X:\Projects\242730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2022_05_18		





Figure 13: Grave structure 1906, looking south-west, scale: 1 m (photograph by C. Hambleton)



Figure 14: Ledger 1904, looking south-west, scale: 1 m (photograph by C. Hambleton)



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	18/05/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	AW
	Path:	X:\Projects\242730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2022_05_18		



Figure 15: Ledger 1004/1907, looking south-west, scale: 1 m  
(photograph by C. Hambleton)

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	18/05/2022	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	AW
	Path:	X:\Projects\242730\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2022_05_18		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



FS 606559