

Dove Lane St Paul's Bristol

Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report



for
Places for People

CA Project: 9261
CA Report: 18336

September 2018



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St Paul's
Bristol

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Dove Lane
Location:	St Paul's, Bristol
NGR:	359684 173856
Type:	Evaluation and Excavation
Date:	6 July – 22 September 2017
Planning Reference:	13/05896/X
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives
Accession Number:	BRSMG: 2017/116
Site Code:	DOV 17

Between July and September 2017, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out archaeological works, comprising an evaluation and an excavation, at Dove Lane, St Paul's, Bristol to fulfil planning requirements in advance of development of the site by Places for People.

During the evaluation phase 10 trenches were excavated. The evaluation demonstrated that remains of 19th-century housing survived to varying degrees across the site, with the best-preserved examples present in Trenches 2, 3 and 5, but with remains of buildings of this era also surviving in Trenches 4, 6 and 10. A large amount of modern truncation was identified, caused by heavy bombing of the area during World War II and the clearance and redevelopment of the site as a cardboard factory. Based on the results of the evaluation, three excavation areas were targeted on Trenches 2, 3 and 5.

Area 2 revealed the complete floor plans of two mid-terrace properties associated with Cottage Place (later Dove Lane), with parts of the adjoining properties on either side also surviving within the excavation area. Large parts of the excavation area were truncated by concrete pile bases and service trenches pertaining to the post-war development of the site.

The remains of semi-detached properties that once formed part of Cross's Gardens were excavated in Area 3, along with associated outbuildings. The excavation identified evidence for expansion and restructuring of the properties in the middle and late 19th century.

The basements of three properties that once formed part of Windsor Terrace were excavated in Area 5. In this area, post-war clearance had truncated to below the contemporary ground level, leaving only subterranean structures remaining. The excavation

identified functions for the basement rooms, including sculleries and pantries, as well as providing evidence for internal remodelling of the properties over time.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between July and September 2017, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological investigation for Places for People at Dove Lane, St Paul's, Bristol (centred at NGR: 359684 173856; Fig. 1). The work was required for planning prior to the redevelopment of the site for mixed use development by Places for People.

1.2 Planning permission for the redevelopment of the site was granted by the Development Control (Central) Committee, Bristol City Council (BCC) on 9 September 2014 (Application No: 13/05896/X) conditional on a programme of archaeological work, Condition 25, which reads:

To ensure the implementation of a programme of archaeological works, no phase of development including excavation shall take place within the area indicated on the approved site location plan until the applicant/developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, including excavation and archaeological monitoring, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

1.3 The scope of the programme of archaeological work was initially discussed with the (then) Bristol City Archaeologist, Bob Jones in 2015, and a Written Scheme of

Investigation (WSI) was produced for a programme of archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) and watching brief (CA 2015). Whilst the general approach set out within that WSI was subsequently approved by Peter Insole, the Principal Historic Environment Officer (BCC), during discussions in the spring of 2017, the site had not been subject to any previous archaeological evaluation, and it was therefore decided to undertake an initial phase of trial trenching to inform and refine the archaeological approach. The trial-trench evaluation identified three areas for further archaeological investigation, which formed the basis of the subsequent excavation. This report presents the results of both phases of work.

The site

- 1.4 The site is approximately 1.72ha and, at the time of excavation, comprised a cleared site (the premises of the former English Corrugated Paper Company has been demolished) at the south-eastern edge of the St. Paul's area of Bristol. The site is bounded by St Paul's Gardens to the north; Wilson Street and St. Paul's Park to the south-west and the Cabot Primary School and Cabot Community Sport Centre to the north-east. The site lies at approximately 15m AOD, with ground level dropping to 10m AOD at the southern end (Fig. 2).
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Redcliffe Sandstone Member, sedimentary bedrock of the Triassic Period, with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2018).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Archaeological desk-based assessments (DBAs) of the site had been undertaken previously by Avon Archaeological Unit (AAU) in 2006 and by RPS Planning Ltd in 2009, and are included in the Dove Lane Heritage and Archaeology Statement produced by Places for People in 2010 (PFP 2010). Reference to that document should be made for a full archaeological background; a summary is presented below.
- 2.2 Little potential for archaeological remains pre-dating the post-medieval period was identified. There are no Scheduled Monuments on site or within a 300m radius of its boundaries. Historic maps and documentary evidence suggest the site was first

developed in the late 18th century when the City of Bristol expanded, with a series of new streets laid out, and terraced housing built.

Roman

- 2.3 Although there is no evidence for Roman occupation on the site itself, two inscribed Roman lead ingots were discovered at the Wade Street crossing of the River Frome, located approximately 200m to the south of the site in 1865 (Anon 1866; BUAD 2518).

Anglo-Saxon/Medieval

- 2.4 The site lies within the former medieval Manor of Barton and the ancient out-parish of St James. The medieval manor is recorded in the Domesday Book. However, no evidence relating to Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity on site has been identified.

Post-medieval

- 2.5 Cartographic sources document significant development on the site from the late 18th century onwards, initially housing and gardens and, after the Second World War, industrial premises.
- 2.6 Rocque's map of 1743 shows that the site was occupied by undeveloped open fields but by 1828 when Plumley and Ashmead's map was published (Fig. 3), Bishop Street, Wilson Terrace, Ervine Terrace, Dove Lane, Wilson Place, Cheapside and Wilson Avenue were all in existence. There was dispersed development along these streets as well as more formerly laid out terraced houses on Wilson Street, Bishop Street and Newfoundland Lane. The land to the north of Bishop Street and east of Dove Lane, however, remained undeveloped. Two burial grounds are depicted to the west of the site, one attached to St Paul's Church (now St Paul's Park) and one on land between Newfoundland Lane and Wilson Street (Howland's Burial Ground). A geophysical survey of St Paul's Park identified possible vaults and masonry footings (Arrow Geophysics 2006), and subsequent archaeological fieldwork in 2007 and 2008 confirmed the presence of burials of late 18th, 19th and early 20th-century date (AAU 2007; AAU 2008). Archaeological evaluation in 1999 (Parry 1999) established that Howland's burial ground survived intact, and 63 burials have been excavated in recent work by Avon Archaeology (BAAS 2018 (<http://bristolandavonarchaeology.org.uk/members-bulletin/baas-bulletin-no-81-summer-2018/> accessed 10 September 2018)).

- 2.7 The 1884 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 16) depicts the massive expansion of the St Paul's area of the city that occurred in the 19th century, with the majority of the site developed by then with terraced and semi-detached houses. A parcel of open land on the western side of the site either belonged to a school, which lay just outside the development area, or was part of the St Paul's Graveyard. However, the fieldwork carried out in St Paul's Park in 2007 and 2008 suggested that burials associated with St Paul's Graveyard do not extend into the site (AAU 2007, AAU 2008). The burial ground to the west of the site (Howland's) was no longer depicted.
- 2.8 With the exception of the construction of a number of buildings on the parcel of open land, no significant changes to the site were mapped until the 1950s, by when the site had undergone another major transformation (Fig. 17), most notably the construction of two large buildings, labelled as 'Corrugated Paper Works' on the site. It had been assumed that this transformation resulted from the demolition of bomb-damaged properties following the Second World War (WWII): the St Paul's area of Bristol suffered aerial bombardment in 1940–41, and in particular, a large bomb (1000kg) is known to have fallen on or near Wilson Place. However, more recent examination of aerial photographs has revealed that the Corrugated Paper Works was present by 1938, and Cottage Place and Cottage Gardens had been cleared.
- 2.9 Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps (1963, 1971, 1972, 2005) depict the construction and extension of industrial buildings and commercial premises on the site. Before groundworks took place it was assumed that bomb damage and construction of the modern structures would have truncated any archaeological deposits within the site, but geotechnical work carried out in 2009 identified between 0.2m and 1.1m of modern made ground, and in places up to 1m of possible archaeological material, likely to comprise former topsoil and floors or yard surfaces (RPS 2009).
- 2.10 Seven archaeological trenches were excavated in advance of development on land adjacent to the site in 1999. Four were positioned in the former Howland's Burial Ground and revealed human remains, the other three were located along Wilson Street and encountered 18th to 19th-century cellars (Parry 1999). A subsequent watching brief in this location identified an earlier 18th-century dwelling and well (BaRAS 1999).

- 2.11 A further watching brief carried out by CA in 2012 at nos. 1 and 2 Wilson Street, approximately 100m to the south-west of the site, identified a flagstone floor of probable 19th-century date but no features or deposits of archaeological interest pre-dating the 19th century (CA 2012).
- 2.12 A historic building survey of the English Corrugating Paper Company works was carried out by CA, prior to its demolition (CA 2009). The majority of buildings were utilitarian brick-built structures of mid to late 20th-century date. A number of small buildings dating to the 19th century survived, having been incorporated within the factory complex.

3. EVALUATION (FIGS 2 AND 4)

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains.

Methodology

- 3.2 The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 10 trenches (Trenches 2–11). The proposed location of Trench 1 was inaccessible so it was not excavated. The locations of Trenches 4, 6 and 11 were altered due to site constraints. Trenches 2, 3 and 5 were subsequently widened into Areas 2, 3 and 5 for excavation, which are shown on Fig. 2. All amendments to the trench layouts were undertaken with the approval of Peter Insole. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*.
- 3.3 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 3.4 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, and two contexts were identified as having potential and were sampled. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

Results

- 3.5 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, C–J. The results for Trenches 2, 3 and 5, which formed the basis of the excavation areas, are included in Section 4, below.
- 3.6 The evaluation demonstrated that remains of 19th-century housing survived to varying degrees across the site, with the best-preserved examples present in Trenches 2, 3 and 5, but with remains of buildings of this era also surviving in Trenches 4, 6 and 10. No archaeological deposits pre-dating the 20th-century redevelopment of the site were identified in Trenches 7–9 and 11.

Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

- 3.7 Trench 4 located the poorly-preserved remains of buildings of Ervine Terrace, previously marked on Ashmead's map of 1874 (not shown) as 'Cross Lane' but shown as Ervine Terrace on the 1952 1:1250 OS Map (shown at 1:1000, Fig. 17).
- 3.8 The natural substrate, 404, comprising yellow brown silt, was overlain by patchy remnants of cultivation soil 403, which pre-dated the construction. The cultivation soil was cut by construction cut 414 for north-east/south-west-aligned wall 413, which formed the front wall of the terrace fronting Ervine Terrace to the north. The wall was constructed from grey limestone blocks and was 0.61m wide, surviving to a height of 0.09m.
- 3.9 Perpendicular wall 410 adjoined wall 413 and together with wall 417 were former party walls between plots. Historic mapping shows (Figs 16 and 17) that another north-west/south-east-aligned wall should have been located midway between walls 410 and 417, but did not survive. No floor surfaces or garden deposits were identified within the trench and it is likely that the surviving remains were the wall footings.

Trench 6 (Fig. 4)

- 3.10 Trench 6 revealed fragmentary wall footings of nos. 1–3 Ervine Terrace, and better-preserved wall remains associated with a larger property to the west, first visible on late 19th-century mapping (Fig. 17).
- 3.11 Robber trench 609 was 0.61m wide and 0.28m deep with vertical sides and flat base. It was located near the centre of the trench, corresponding to the position of a boundary wall on Ashmead's 1855 Map of Bristol (Fig. 15). The backfilled robber trench was sealed by buried soil layer 611, which was in turn cut by the construction cuts 606 and 613 for walls 607 and 614 respectively. Wall 607 was aligned north-west/south-east and corresponded with the boundary wall for the south-western end of the terrace on Ervine Terrace. The wall was constructed from stone blocks with brick inclusions and was 0.54m wide, surviving to a height of 0.45m. As with the Ervine Terrace walls in Trench 4, there was no evidence for any surfaces and it is probable that the wall was part of below-ground wall footings.
- 3.12 Wall 614 was located to the west of wall 607 and represented two of the external walls of a large, possibly commercial building. The wall was 0.45m wide and survived to a maximum height of 0.45m. There were no associated interior floor surfaces, however concrete floor 619 was laid against the south-eastern face of the wall and was an external surface. Concrete steps 621 were cut through the external wall and gave access to the building from the south-east. Near the south-west end of the trench a small square structure (622), measuring 1m by 0.9m, was attached to the external face of wall 614. The interior base of this structure was formed of bricks laid on their sides. The bricks showed signs of heat discolouration and it is likely that the structure was a fireplace or chimney.

Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

- 3.13 Trench 10 revealed the fragmentary and much-disturbed remains of buildings on Wilson Place, which were first mapped in 1828 (Fig. 14). The disturbed nature of the remains may represent evidence of bomb damage suspected in this area.
- 3.14 The natural substrate, 1026, comprising orange clay, was revealed in two hand-dug sondages at either end of the trench. This was sealed by a thin buried subsoil deposit, 1031/1033/1034, which was in turn sealed by pre-development cultivation soil 1025/1030/1032. At the south-western end of the trench this cultivation soil was

sealed by a 0.05m-thick spread of mortar, 1017, through which the construction cuts for walls 1012 and 1015 were cut.

- 3.15 North-east/south-west-aligned walls 1012 and 1019, and north-west/south-east-aligned walls 1015 and 1020, formed the rear part of buildings fronting Wilson Place. A set of stone steps with brick edging, 1021, against the north-west face of wall 1019 indicated the location of a doorway and suggested that this was an external wall face.
- 3.16 The internal surface, 1010, of the room formed by walls 1012 and 1015 was constructed of screed concrete. Flagstone floors were identified between walls 1015 and 1020, to the north-east of wall 1020, and at the very north-eastern end of the trench. These floors may be indicative of sculleries at the rear of the properties.
- 3.17 The truncated remains of the Wilson Place buildings were covered by a thick demolition deposit, 1009, containing large amounts of brick and stone rubble. Metal objects recovered from this layer included at least two Italian coins.

4. EXCAVATION

Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of the archaeological excavation was to attempt a detailed characterisation of the 18th and 19th-century development of the area.
- 4.2 The specific Research Aims (**RAs**) of the work were to:
- **RA 1:** Excavate and record the pair of semi-detached housing units and their associated gardens in 'Cross's Gardens' (evaluation Trench 3), which represent dispersed development in the central part of the site of late 18th or early 19th-century date;
 - **RA 2:** Excavate and record a sample of the terraced dwelling units and gardens of 'Cottage Place' (evaluation Trench 2), which appear typical of terraced development in the area of late 18th to early 19th-century date;
 - **RA 3:** Excavate and record a sample of the terraced dwelling units and gardens of 'Windsor Terrace' (evaluation Trench 5), which appear typical of slightly later terraced development in the area of mid 19th-century date, to elucidate any discernible changes in living standards, building techniques

and social status in the area over the course of the late 18th to mid 19th century;

- **RA 4:** Examine both archaeological and documentary evidence for these units to elucidate the social profile and economic status of the local population, to enable comparison with other archaeologically excavated housing of the period, including that at the nearby Cabot Circus development (Ridgeway and Watts 2013), and to identify types of small industry which may also have been present on site, but which are not documented. Furthermore to identify possible impetuses behind the 18th and 19th-century redevelopment of the area;
- **RA 5:** In general, to recover artefactual evidence with which to date and interpret the activity taking place on the site.

4.3 If significant archaeological remains were identified, reference was to be made to the *South West Archaeological Research Framework* and *Bristol Urban Archaeological Assessment* so that the remains could, where possible, be placed within their local and regional context.

Methodology

4.4 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2017). The locations of the excavation areas were agreed with Peter Insole (BCC), informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation and analysis of historic mapping. The excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the *CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

4.5 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.

4.6 Examination of features concentrated on recovering the plan and any structural sequences. Particular emphasis was placed upon gaining a secure understanding of the stratigraphic and chronological development of the site, and on upon obtaining details of the phasing of the site. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.7 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and no further deposits were sampled. All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

Results

4.8 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, C–J.

4.9 The spot dating evidence indicates that the majority of archaeological remains on site dated to the post-medieval and modern periods. Stratigraphic analysis of the features has indicated four distinguishable phases of activity:

- Period 1- Later 18th to early 19th century
- Period 2- Early to Middle 19th century
- Period 3- Later 19th to early 20th century
- Period 4- Middle to later 20th century

Period 1- Later 18th to early 19th century

4.10 An orange brown cultivation soil, typically 0.35m thick, was recorded in all of the excavation areas and was the pre-existing ground level at the time of construction of the properties excavated. Pottery recovered from this layer dated to the later 18th century, corresponding to the date that development of this part of St Paul's commenced (see Documentary Evidence, Section 7 below). Amongst the small assemblage of animal bone recovered, a single example from Area 3 showed gnawing by dogs (Appendix I). All of the archaeological features and deposits were either cut into or sealed this deposit. Samples analysed from these deposits contained coal, clinker and charcoal. The latter was poorly preserved but reflected a wide range of species. Two barley grains were the only other charred plant remains to be identified (Appendix J).

Area 2: 'Cottage Place' (Figs 5 and 7)

4.11 According to the historic mapping the earliest phase of building in this area comprised a north-west/south-east aligned terrace of properties (Plot 2, Room B;

Plot 3, Room D; and Plot 4, Room E). There was no evidence dating from this Period in Plot 1. The properties were formed from north-west/south-east-aligned walls 212 (rear wall), 0.57m wide, and 215/2045 (front wall), 0.37m wide. Internal north-east/south-west-aligned walls divided the properties. Only walls 2015, 0.27m wide, and 2020, 0.37m wide survived later truncation. The footings for the terraces were constructed from grey sandstone such as 2045, although the patchy remnants of wall superstructures appear to have been constructed from a single skin of unfrogged red bricks, which were bonded with grey mortar. The walls survived to a maximum height of 0.2m and there was no evidence of any plaster or decoration on any of the walls. Doorways located centrally to walls 2045 and 212 of Room B gave access to the front garden and to Room A to the rear respectively. It is likely that the other rooms had corresponding doorways, however these were truncated by later activity.

- 4.12 The properties in Plots 3 and 4 were single-roomed, but Room B had a flagstone-floored scullery to the rear of the property (Room A), which historic mapping suggests was built at this stage, before those of the neighbouring properties. The internal walls of the buildings were faced with a single course of red bricks, which probably acted as supports for wooden floor beams. A layer of made ground, 233, was deposited on top of the cultivation soil at the western end of the terrace (Plots 2 and 3) to raise the ground level and provided a base for floor support 213. Other internal features from this period were not present.
- 4.13 A north-east/south-west-aligned wall (2029/2047) dividing the front gardens of Plots 3 and 4 appears to match the location of a range of buildings on that alignment on the 1828 Ashmead Map (Fig. 14), however the relationship between that wall and the front wall of the terrace had been truncated. Drainage for the properties was in the form of stone-lined box drains, such as 206, running parallel to the north-east wall of the scullery Room A.

Area 3: 'Cross Lane' (Fig. 8)

- 4.14 The earliest identified structures in this area were two adjoining properties, each with two ground-floor rooms, on a north-west/south-east axis (Rooms A/B and C/D), with outbuildings attached to the rear (south-east) wall, of which walls 314 and 319 were the only surviving remnants. The footings of these structures comprised roughly-hewn red sandstone blocks. Later activity had truncated the majority of walls at the level of footings, with only sparse evidence for unfrogged red bricks, which formed

the above-ground walls. Wall 3001 in Room A suggests a small cupboard or larder measuring approximately 2m by 1m. A gap in the footings for wall 304 between Rooms C and D may have been evidence for a doorway, however there were no other doorways identified and this may instead have been caused by truncation.

- 4.15 This is the only phase of building in any of the excavation areas that utilised soft red sandstone blocks as opposed to the harder grey sandstone used elsewhere and may therefore represent the earliest phase of building on site, using locally available materials.
- 4.16 Parallel lines of red bricks laid on top of the pre-existing cultivation soils on a north-east/south-west alignment inside Room B (3003, 3005 and 3006) and on a north-west/south-east alignment in Room A (314, 330 and 3011) may have been sleeper walls for wooden floor boards, which had since been removed.

Period 2- Early to Middle 19th century

Area 2: 'Cottage Place' (Figs 5 and 7)

- 4.17 Ashmead's 1855 Map of Bristol (Fig. 15) indicates that there was little change in the layout of the Area 2 buildings in Period 2, besides the construction of garden walls at the front of the terrace to provide defined property boundaries. It is likely that Wall 2014 between Plots 2 and 3 was constructed in this period; none of the other walls shown on the map could be identified.

Area 3: 'Cross Lane' (Figs 9 and 10)

- 4.18 Two rooms (E and F) were built as extensions to the western side of the Period 1 building. The footings for the extensions were constructed in grey sandstone bonded by grey mortar, though the walls were constructed of unfrogged red bricks. This appears to have coincided with the division of the western property into two separate properties, formed by Rooms D/F and C/E; this created three properties, all with two ground-floor rooms and a similar floor area. Wall repair 3037 was carried out at this time, possibly to block a doorway. The reorientation is depicted Ashmead's 1855 map (Fig. 15), and the Bristol Poll Book records two occupants at Cross's Gardens in 1833 and three in 1837, suggesting that this work occurred in the mid 1830s.

Area 5: 'Windsor Terrace' (Figs 11 and 13)

- 4.19 Documentary evidence suggests construction of the terrace started in the late 1830s (two residents are listed in the 1837 Bristol Poll Book) and was completed before the

Ashmead's 1855 Map. The basements of nos. 7, 8 and 9 Windsor Terrace, and the party wall joining nos. 6 and 7, were excavated; 20th-century demolition was such that only below-ground structural elements survived to a maximum height of 1.1m.

- 4.20 The external and party walls of the properties were constructed of grey sandstone blocks bonded with grey mortar. On the majority of walls the faces were random coursed and roughly squared, even where covered by plaster; however on sides where the wall could not be seen the stone blocks were unfaced rubble. Internal dividing walls within the properties were constructed from a single skin of unfrogged red bricks. All internal walls within the buildings were covered by plaster. The original flooring in all basement rooms was flagstones set on mortar bedding.
- 4.21 The main front rooms were probably originally kitchens, with a fireplace central to their northern walls, a copper stand to the west of each fireplace (absent in no. 8) and an alcove to the east, that presumably housed other free-standing apparatus. Recessed stone window sills were evident high up in the south-western walls of these rooms in nos. 7 and 8, providing light from the below-pavement cellar to the west. The wall in no. 9 did not survive to this height. A doorway in the south-western wall of each room allowed access to this cellar. This was probably reached from street-level by wooden steps as there was no evidence for stone steps in any of the properties. A tattle shuttle for lace-making (Fig. 20) and bone-handled knife were found in the copper stand in no. 9 (Appendix E).
- 4.22 In the central area of the basement were two rooms, a small square room at the northern end, probably a pantry, and a rectangular space to the south that was presumably an internal stairwell. To the rear, nos. 8 and 9 had a further basement room with a fireplace and water heating tank built into the northern wall. This may have been a scullery, an interpretation supported by the evidence for a coal chute in the eastern wall of no. 9. No. 8 had external steps 5044, enclosed by wall 5046, leading down into the rear basement. Patches of limestone flag floors survived in most of the rooms.
- 4.23 No. 7 had no rear basement, although walls footings of the same shape as the built-in fireplace in the other two properties indicated a rear room on the ground floor of that property. Built-in fireplaces to the front and rear cellar rooms of no. 6 were also present, built into the party wall. The party wall appears to have had a doorway

between nos. 6 and 7, possibly to facilitate construction, or because these properties were originally under single ownership.

Period 3 - Later 19th to early 20th century

Area 2: 'Cottage Place' (Figs 6 and 7)

- 4.24 Historic mapping from the later 19th century shows that Plot 1, Room G; Plot 3, Room C; and Plot 3, Room F were later extensions to the rear of the original buildings. The extensions contained brick and tile or concrete floors and were likely to have been sculleries. The stone box drains were replaced by a network of ceramic drains (203, 207, 2005, 2007, 2019, 2012, 2030 and 2055) at both the front and rear of the properties. A residual sherd of late medieval Minety ware was found in drain 2007 (fill 2006), together with fragments of stoneware bottles of which one could be identified as from 'Botanical Brewers' Fitton and Broadbent, dated 1908 and the second to 'G.C. King & Co. mineral water manufacturer, St Pauls, Bristol'; a company known to have operated in St Paul's from 1888 until 1953 (Appendix C). A repair to the rear wall of Room C (wall 227) dated to the installation of the ceramic drains. A deep brick-lined box-drain, 239, was constructed below the floor of Room E in this period, removing most of Period 1 stone wall footings 215 in the process.
- 4.25 It is likely that the garden soils at the front of the properties, which included domestic refuse material, were fully established by this time; although pottery from the garden soils dated throughout the post-medieval and modern periods and it was therefore difficult to date the initial deposition. Garden paths were laid at the front of the properties, originally flagstones but later resurfaced with screed concrete. Walls of this period in the front gardens of the properties, such as walls 2024 and 2028 in Plot 3, were probably small outbuildings.

Area 3: 'Cross Lane' (Figs 9 and 10)

- 4.26 A small outhouse with drainage was attached to the north-western wall of Room F (wall 3047) and the floor to Room F was paved with flagstones. The inserted base for a copper to heat water survived in the west corner of the room. Paved surface 318 and stone paths 3012 and 3031 were laid around the outside of the properties. A network of ceramic drains and lead water pipes was also installed. These additions probably occurred soon after an edict of 1857, which required that the inhabitants of Cross's Gardens to 'sewer, level, pave, flag or channel' their properties. The stratigraphic sequence suggests that the north-western boundary

wall of the properties, 3010, was also constructed at this time, although cartographic evidence suggests it may have replaced existing walls.

Area 5: 'Windsor Terrace' (Figs 12 and 13)

- 4.27 Several small modifications were made to the properties in this period. All of the front rooms show evidence of reflooring with screed concrete (floors 510, 516 and 519), as did the cellared areas to the front (5005 and 5062). The pantry and corridor in no. 7 also had concrete floors (5050 and 5058). Washstands with drainpipes 512 and 517 were installed against the western walls of the front rooms in nos. 7 and 8, immediately below the windows. The below-pavement areas of nos. 7 and 8 were converted to have toilets either side of their party wall, although only the base of toilet 5061 in no. 8 survived.
- 4.28 Thin brick wall 5065 was constructed at the front between nos. 6 and 7, possibly indicating that they had previously shared their below-pavement areas. Similarly, a brick wall (5056) was inserted centrally, blocking up the doorway between nos. 6 and 7. If nos. 6 and 7 had been once been a single larger property, as suggested above, these additional walls indicate that they were split sometime later.
- 4.29 In no. 9 the doorway in wall 5011 was bricked up by brick wall 5012. It appeared that the base of a toilet had been installed in this newly created room; however a large amount of damage was caused by a 20th-century concrete pile, so this could not be definitively ascertained. Ceramic drain 5025 was inserted along the back wall of nos. 8 and 9, tunnelled underneath the party wall and floor before feeding into an existing drain at the base of the external steps 5044, at the rear of no. 8. The steps were also bricked up at this time, by wall 5045.

Period 4- Middle to later 20th century

- 4.30 In Areas 2 and 3 the buildings had been truncated to ground level during previous redevelopment of the site. Aerial photographs dating to 1938 show that demolition had taken place here prior to the outbreak of World War Two (see Documentary Evidence, Section 7 below). A demolition layer of crushed bricks and rubble sealed all archaeological features and deposits. A cap badge of the Middlesex Regiment was recovered from the demolition deposit directly on top of the cultivation soil in Area 2 Room B. The badge was found in close association with a group of early to middle 20th-century coins below the front doorstep of the property and may

represent a small hoard of valuable items kept in a bag or similar biodegradable container underneath the floorboards (Appendix D).

- 4.31 Windsor Terrace (including Area 5) was still standing at the outbreak of World War Two and suffered bomb damage (see Documentary Evidence, Section 7 below). Modern concrete piles, red brick walls and drainage trenches further truncated the remains. The buildings in Area 5 were demolished below ground level and the basements were filled with bricks and demolition debris which included a bone brush and wooden walking stick (Appendices E and G; Figs 18 and 21). Concrete piles associated with the factory caused further damage to the basement structures.

5. THE FINDS

- 5.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices C–H.

Find type	Count	Weight (g)
Aluminium	1	28
Copper-alloy object	22	454
Copper-alloy coin/token	23	147
Iron	4	1260
Other metal	1	60
Worked bone	7	80
CBM (modern)	12	1031
Ceramic object	4	20
Clay tobacco pipe	55	166
Glass (pm/mod)	33	2485
Shell object	1	1
Plastic object	2	12
Slate pencil	3	6
Pottery (medieval)	4	39
Pottery (pm/mod)	182	3862
Worked stone masonry	3	-
Worked wood	1	186

Pottery

- 5.2 Other than four sherds of medieval pottery, the remaining pottery assemblage was post-medieval and modern in date. All of the medieval pottery and the majority of the post-medieval pottery was re-deposited in later-dated deposits. The large majority of the pottery dates to the 19th and early 20th centuries and derives from drain fills and demolition deposits from the terraced housing of this period. The assemblage

provides evidence for the range of utilitarian, flatwares/tea wares and ornamental wares available to the inhabitants on the site.

Other finds

- 5.3 The majority of the finds were of household items. Some metalwork and worked bone items reflected the manufacture or working of textiles and may be evidence for piece work or craft activities. A regimental cap badge and a post office uniform button suggest the occupations of former inhabitants of the excavated area. A number of coins were found, the majority of these were identified as British and early to mid 20th-century in date, with two examples of Italian coinage.

6. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1 Biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices I and J.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments	15
Samples	Environmental	2

Animal bone

- 6.2 The small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from cut features and deposits of which cattle, sheep/goat and pig were the most numerous, but cat and rabbit or hare were also identified. The bone was in variable condition.

Charred plant remains and charcoal

- 6.3 Two samples from the Period 1 cultivation layer were investigated for wood charcoal and charred plant remains. The charcoal fragments were generally small and poorly preserved although some identifications could be made for a wide range of wood taxa. The charred plant remains were extremely sparse, and of little interpretive value.

7. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

By Sharon Clough

Introduction

- 7.1 The 'site' for the purposes of this documentary research is defined as the areas around the archaeological Areas 2, 3 and 5 and evaluation Trenches 2–11. It covers roughly the area around Dove Lane leading to Cross Lane/Ervine Terrace. It includes the former Windsor Terrace to the west of Cheapside and north side of Wilson Place.
- 7.2 The wider study area has been examined previously in various pre-development reports (AAU 2006, RPS 2008 and 2010, CA 2009). The area was subject to an archaeological evaluation (2017) which identified the three areas for further investigation (Areas 2, 3 and 5).
- 7.3 Maps, historical documents, census data and online resources such as Bristol Know Your Place and historic newspapers were consulted for this documentary research. Images were sought using Historic England archive, Bristol archive, the Reece Winstone Collection, local history websites and books. The previous unpublished desktop studies (AAU 2006, RPS 2008 and 2010) were also included. Map regression in particular was a valuable resource, as the low social economic status of the area around Dove Lane has resulted in few written or pictorial records being made or preserved.

Historical background

- 7.4 The study area is shown as undeveloped open fields on Rocque's map of 1743 (and its 1750 revision), though Newfoundland Lane, to the south-east of the study area, appears on both Braun and Hogenberg's (1581) and Millerd's (1673) Map of Bristol (none of these early maps shown). Development had begun by 1794, as Matthews' map (of 1794) shows Portland Square, along with Wilson Street, but none in the study area. Development of the study area was begun sometime between 1794 and 1828, since Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 map (Fig. 3) shows Dove Lane (not labelled), Cottage Place, Wilson Place, and the roads that would become Ervine Terrace and Cheapside (not labelled). The rest of the area remained undeveloped open fields. Few houses were present, most being in the central area along Wilson Place or around Cottage Place.

Study area development

- 7.5 The 1787 Act of Parliament created the parish of St Paul's in Bristol, following pressure to provide a new residential suburb (the church was completed 1794). Development of the area began almost immediately, but was halted due to the declaration of war with France in 1794 (Lobel and Carus-Wilson 1975). Most properties around Portland Square were completed by 1811, including Wilson Street, as determined by the auction of ground rents in 1811 (BRO 6609/62). We can surmise that initial development of the area around Cross's Gardens was after 1811 and before 1828 (Plumley and Ashmead's Map; Fig. 3).
- 7.6 The area known as 'Newfoundland Gardens' was described in a newspaper article discussing the Bristol Poor (Bristol Mercury and Daily Post 1883). From the description this was the area between Newfoundland Road and Grosvenor Road, divided by St Nicholas Road (formerly Beehive Lane).
- 7.7 According to the article, the area was also known as 'squatters ground', where in 'olden times' the land was let in garden allotments. The holders of the land built tool houses, and then summer houses, and gradually these became more like houses. Squatters took possession and the wooden structures then became brick cabins. These dwellings were tolerated and rent of the land was increased when a chimney appeared, so long as there was no upstairs. Over 100 were constructed and approximately 500–600 people lived there. Chickens, ducks and pigs were reared and the area was famous for 'monster vegetables'. Lanes and avenues were formed through the squatters land. They gave up their cabins as the land was let on ground rents for the new streets of houses. There was also discussion about the amount and regular flooding of the area.

Cross's Gardens

- 7.8 The area was first labelled 'Cross's Gardens' on Ashmead's map of 1854 (not shown). This was probably named after Thomas Cross Esquire, who may have acquired the properties sometime after they were built. Born around 1793 and died 19th April 1878, aged about 82, he lived at no. 11 Portland Square with his wife, Mary Cross, his occupation described as Gentleman in the 1871 census. After he died in 1878 all his leasehold and freehold properties were sold by auction, including properties in Newfoundland Lane and Cross's Gardens (Western Daily Press 1878).

Area 2 – 'Cottage Place'

- 7.9 This was a terrace on what became known as Dove Lane. It is first depicted on Plumley and Ashmead's map of 1828 (Fig. 3). Counting back from Newfoundland Road, house nos. 3–6 are probably Plots 1–4 revealed in the excavation.

Area 3 – 'Cross Lane'

- 7.10 Semi-detached properties located in the area known as Cross's Gardens are first depicted on the 1828 map (Fig. 3). It is apparent from the map and census data that the number of properties increased from c. 17 (1828), to 22 (1854) and 35 (1894). This area appears to have included what later became Cross Lane and part of Dove Lane.

Area 5 – 'Windsor Terrace'

- 7.11 Windsor Terrace comprised nine properties, of which the excavation revealed the northernmost three, nos. 7–9. These were first depicted on Ashmead's map of 1854, and so were a later development to Cross's Gardens and Cottage Place. Mathew's Street directory of 1840 includes Windsor Terrace, so some were built by this date. This is confirmed in the 1841 census, where there are five properties listed as Windsor Terrace, with the last one noted in the column for Uninhabited or building as '1B' (one building), which indicates that there was a building under construction at the end of the row. As there were only five properties, this indicates that not all nine terrace houses had been completed. Therefore, we can assume a date of 1841 or 1842 for the construction of nos. 7–9 Windsor Terrace.

Property styles

- 7.12 There is little information available on the design and appearance of the houses in the study area. Photographs or paintings dating to before 20th century have not been identified during the research. Windsor Terrace houses can be seen to have three storeys on the aerial photographs from 1930 (BRO 44819-3-244) and 1938 (Britain from Above 1938), which also show two-storey brick-built properties across the rest of the area.
- 7.13 The other houses are therefore assumed to be of economy and plainness, of no great architectural merit, as documentation would most likely be available. Still extant houses in the nearby streets are brick built and plain in style. The preserved buildings within the Factory development, recorded as part of the Building Recording (CA 2009), also attest to the more practical than architectural nature of the building

style. An example is Wilson House, which stood on the corner of Wilson Place and Cheapside, and was incorporated into the Factory development. It is first shown on the Ashmead map of 1874, and so is assumed to have been built between 1854 and 1874. Pre-demolition (2009) photographs show a two-storey brick property, with stone-edged sash windows, two downstairs and two upstairs, and a central doorway. Stone string-course detail (at first-floor level) is the only flourish in architectural detail. Ervine Terrace (now demolished but of similar date) was a rendered two-storey brick terrace with a single window upstairs and one downstairs, and front door to the left side. These were small houses, and a stone cill and lintel to the windows were the only details except for a string-course band of stone above the first-floor windows and below the roof line.

20th century

- 7.14 Not much physically changed in the early 20th century in the study area, the mapping showing only the development of some buildings on the side of Windsor Terrace by 1918. Successive Ordnance Survey maps dated 1885, 1903, 1918, 1921 and 1938 show the area as undergoing only slight change during the period before the Second World War, indicating that a largely stable urban form had been firmly established by this time.
- 7.15 The St Paul's area of Bristol suffered bomb damage in in the Second World War; there are deaths recorded from nos. 10, 12 and 14 Wilson Place during a raid of the 2nd/3rd December 1940 (Penny 2014). Cottage Place and Cross's Gardens were thought to have been cleared following the bomb damage (RPS 2008 and 2010), however the cleared areas can be seen on 1938 aerial photographs (Britain from Above EPW 059825, 059828), so it can be concluded that the buildings were cleared at some point before 1938. Later, this area of clearance on Cross Lane corner was converted to allotment gardens as detailed on the 1949 map (and which were still present on the 1952 OS map).
- 7.16 In the central Cross's Gardens area a warehouse was built, belonging to the English Corrugating Company, and further along Dove Lane an Engineering works was built. 'The English Corrugating Paper Company Ltd' works are shown on the 1938 aerial photographs, occupying the south-east corner of Cross's Gardens. This company began with an office in Portland Square and expanded into Cross's Gardens around 1937. A news article from February 1937 details the sale of land of nearly half an

acre to the Company (Western Daily Press and Bristol Mirror Saturday February 20, 1937).

- 7.17 The English Corrugated Paper Company was extant by 1915 as it was advertising for staff in the local newspaper. The office was stated as 28 Portland Square and later with a warehouse in Wilson Place (and Dove Lane). Corrugated cardboard was invented in 1870 and was first machine made in 1874. It became an important and very useful product, so the business expanded. However, due to the nature of the business, fire was a hazard and reports of fire at the offices in Portland Square occurred in the 1920s and in 1938. Plans were submitted for additions to the buildings in Dove Lane in 1943–46 (BRO Building Plan/vol 190/179/195/19i and 1958/16e) and this appears to coincide with the City Council of 1947 ear-marking much of the area of Dove Lane and Cross's Gardens for industrial development. Subsequently, almost the entire area between Ervine Terrace and Newfoundland Road was developed for industrial use. Mapping from 1949 (Bristol Know Your Place 1:2500 map) shows the paper works extending into the north-east side of the area, by Dove Lane. By 1963–68 (OS map) the whole of Cross's Gardens and Dove Lane had become 'Works' (corrugated paper works), including the area of former allotment gardens. Ervine Terrace was still present but Windsor Terrace had now gone (but was present on 1952 OS map). The road between Cross's Gardens and Windsor Terrace was first labelled 'Cheapside' at this time.
- 7.18 The business continued into the post-war years and there is a photo of a Bedford Lorry owned by the Company in 1966 (BRO 42562/ph/1/21/142). The Company went into administration in 2008 and the land was sold for re-development. The former works buildings were the subject of a historic building survey (CA 2009) before demolition.

Social Aspect

- 7.19 From c.1828–1938 the study area was residential. The inhabitants are recorded through the censuses of 1841 through to 1911. As house numbers did not come into use until later, pinpointing exactly the inhabitants of the excavated properties cannot be ascertained with any accuracy, as each census collector would take a different route. Mathew's Street Directory of 1871 also lists some of the names. A general impression of the social status of the area can be gleaned from the occupations and ages listed for the whole street (detailed in Appendix B). The social class appears to be towards the lower end and with those occupying Cottage Place and Cross's

Gardens lower than those in Windsor Terrace. The inhabitants of Windsor Terrace were annuitants or those of own account (income from, for example, investments, property, inheritance or savings), Clerks and, in 1871, several Policemen. This is compared with occupations such as labourer, porter, cordwainer and glass assistant among those living in Cross's Gardens and Cottage Place. Some of the occupations reflect the local industries, and Portland Square was known for boot and shoe making and printing.

- 7.20 Newspaper articles from the 19th century also attest to the social aspect of the area. An advertisement from 1877 "Domestic Servants Wanted" (Western Daily Press) required "two steady men [who] may be accommodated with lodging at Freeland Cottage, Cross's Gardens, St Pauls". Further adverts from 1898 advertise the letting of several different cottages in Cross's Gardens. These adverts imply that the inhabitants were renting the properties and taking in lodgers. This is further supported by the census data, for example in 1871 in Cross's Gardens, 5 out of 22 properties had a lodger.
- 7.21 Lodgers were also present in Windsor Terrace: the 1871 census records that three of the nine properties had a lodger. No. 3 Windsor Terrace had a servant in 1871, Eliza Cole aged 15 years, in the household of the Sorting Clerk of the Post Office, Mr Toleman.
- 7.22 A news article from 1932 (Western Daily Press) entitled "Mean theft from poor people" describes the theft of domestic items from Mrs Emily Bailey in Dove Lane (wine glasses, milk jug, butter dish, cigarette case, blanket, two wrist watches, 4s in money). This indicates the type of valuables in the houses in this area in the 1930s.

8. DISCUSSION

by Simon Cox

- 8.1 The excavated evidence corroborates that of the historic mapping, confirming the site's location within Bristol's undeveloped agricultural hinterland in the medieval period, with no evidence for earlier activity. The Period 1 cultivation soil is dated by pottery to the late 18th century, probably just prior to the first known development of residential housing on the site. Samples from the cultivation soil suggest the

spreading of industrial debris across the fields at this time, possibly from metal-working industries nearby, and it is possible that this was part of a deliberate scheme to raise the ground level above the floodplain to make it more attractive for development. Similar episodes of ground raising prior to housing development have been seen in archaeological excavations across the city, for example at Samuel Worrall's 1770s Bishop's Park development (Cox *et al.* 2006, 63), and closer by at Callowhill Street (1730s–50s construction) and Meadow Street (post-1784 and pre-1828 construction) in Broadmead (Ridgeway and Watts 2013, 113, 119, 405).

- 8.2 Documentary evidence has further helped to elucidate the subsequent development of residential streets and properties, already broadly understood from historic mapping. Cottage Place and Cross's Gardens (Areas 2 and 3) clearly represent the earliest of the properties examined in excavation, and were certainly present on Ashmead's map of 1828, with the documentary study suggesting Cross's Gardens was developed sometime after 1811. The dispersed and piecemeal plan form of Cottage Place and Cross's Gardens, as seen on the 1828 Ashmead map, may have developed in similar circumstances to those described for Newfoundland Gardens to the north-east, i.e. from garden allotments let to the poor that gradually became occupied with temporary, and then more permanent, structures (see 7.6 to 7.7 above). The properties excavated at Windsor Terrace (Area 5) were a little later and rather more organised in plan form than Cottage Place and Cross's Gardens, post-dating Ashmead's map of 1828 and suggested by the documentary evidence to be of early 1840s date.

Area 2 - Cottage Place

- 8.3 Cottage Place seems likely to date well after the establishment of the suburb, created from the Parish of St James in 1787 to cope with the growing population (Baker, Brett and Jones 2018, 344) and it also post-dates Matthew's map of 1794. However, the small size of some of the initial one-room units constructed here (c. 15m²) corresponds with some of the poorest early 18th-century housing seen elsewhere in the city (for example the worker's cottages at Wapping Wharf; CA 2017), Llewelin's Court, Broadmead (Ridgeway and Watts 2013, 389) and Canon Street, near St James' Church (Leech 2014, 181). Houses constructed on a one-room plan began to decline after c. 1740 as artisan aspirations rose, only persisting in the city within the poorest courtyard houses such as Warry's Court in Redcliff Street (*ibid.*, 190), so the presence of such small cottages here from the early 19th century suggests these may have been among the poorest houses of that era. By

comparison with the more regular and organised plan of the earlier residential developments at Broadmead (including both Wade Street and Llewelin's Court) only a short distance to the south, the development of Cottage Place seems very small and piecemeal, and perhaps more likely related to rented housing for agricultural or horticultural labourers still working the nearby fields at this early period in the development of St Pauls. Later in the 19th century, as development of further, better planned residential streets subsumed Cottage Place within the growing suburban landscape, some of the cottages, including those excavated, were improved considerably with the addition of sculleries to the rear, and proper drainage. At this period the documentary evidence shows the inhabitants were artisans, with labourers, masons and dressmakers among the occupations listed in street directories and the censuses. Objects associated with both dress-making and lace-making were found in demolition layers and it seems highly likely craft industries such as these were undertaken within the properties at this time. Clearance of Cottage Place, which later formed part of Dove Lane, appears to have started before World War Two, to make way for construction of the paper factory.

Area 3 - Cross's Gardens

- 8.4 Documentary and cartographic evidence combines to suggest this developed after 1811 and before 1828, and was not known as Cross's Gardens until 1855. The initial plan of the excavated buildings apparently represents two semi-detached houses with a two-room plan, but only slightly larger than the buildings excavated in Cottage Place (their footprints each measuring approximately 22.75m²). As the century progressed, these appear to have been converted into three properties (evident in excavation and on the 1855 Ashmead map (Fig. 15)), reducing the footprints in two properties to around 16m² – almost identical to that seen at Cottage Place. This may relate to the enormous increase in the city's population in this period, creating a greater demand for rented properties (the city grew from circa 20,000 in 1700 to over a third of a million by 1900 (Baker *et al.* 2018, 436). This is supported by the documentary evidence for lettings at Cross's Gardens in 1898 (see 7.20 above). Drainage and paving was subsequently added in the mid-19th century, attested to both by the excavated and documentary evidence. The occupants around this time are again principally artisans, with carpenters, labourers and shoe-makers among the listed occupations, thus representing a similar social status to the inhabitants of Cottage Place, and servants were also housed here (see 7.20 above). These properties were cleared away before World War Two for construction of the paper factory.

Area 5 - Windsor Terrace

- 8.5 The documentary evidence suggests the excavated properties, nos. 7–9 Windsor Terrace, were constructed around 1841–42, some thirty years after Cross's Gardens and, presumably, Cottage Place. These properties were of a very different character to those excavated at Cottage Place and Cross's Gardens, with their more spacious 36m² footprint, basements and a plan comprising two-rooms with transverse central hall/stairway and external area below the street. These seem likely to be comparable to a single contemporary property surviving in Bishop Street (no. 1), which is ranged over three storeys, rendered with sash windows (two on each floor), doorway to the right, and a basement with access to a coal store below the street. An aerial photograph from 1938 corroborates the three-storey nature of the properties, and the buildings seem likely to have been relatively plain in appearance and of no great architectural merit. However, they were quite clearly built for occupants of a generally higher social standing than those in Cottage Place or Cross's Gardens, with clerks and policemen among their occupants in the street directories and 1871 census. Interestingly, finds from the demolition deposits in this area include a Post Office button and a wire pin probably associated with dressmaking, with both occupations listed in the 1871 census (Samuel J. Toleman, Post Office sorting clerk, who had a servant, and Elizabeth Martin, Dressmaker, both listed at no. 3 Windsor Terrace), and lodgers were recorded in three of the nine properties. It seems likely, therefore, that Windsor Terrace accommodated some social climbers, but equally there may well have been multiple tenancies, and craft industries were probably also being carried out within some of the properties. One advantage of the central stair arrangement was to open up the possibility of multiple tenancies (Baker, Brett and Jones 2018, p. 409), something which may be further supported by the seemingly rapid turnover of occupants listed in the street directories.
- 8.6 Regardless of the number of occupants, the houses of Windsor Terrace were very well equipped in comparison to the earlier properties, with evidence surviving in the basements for laundry facilities (coppers and washstands), boilers and ranges for heating and cooking, and the later addition of WCs, concrete floors and more sophisticated drainage. Fragments of architectural stonework from fireplace surrounds of late 18th to mid 19th-century date were also recovered from the demolition deposits in this area.

- 8.7 Historic maps and aerial photographs show many of the Windsor Terrace properties survived beyond the war, into the 1950s, seemingly including the excavated houses, nos. 7–9.

Conclusion

- 8.8 The project has broadly achieved all of the site specific research objectives, enabling the chronology of the early 19th-century housing developments at Dove Lane to be further refined, the social and economic status of its inhabitants to be better delineated, and the relative status of housing in different areas of the site, and of different periods, to be compared. Improving standards of living are evidenced both by the higher quality of the later housing examined at Windsor Terrace, and by general improvements over time to all of the properties, including the addition of sculleries to Cottage Place, improved drainage and paving at most of the properties in the later 19th and early 20th centuries, and the addition of WCs and wash stands at Windsor Terrace. The conversion of Cross's Gardens from two properties into three even more cramped dwellings is a reminder, however, that this remained a relatively impoverished area with a dense population requiring multiple occupancies, and that probably remained the case throughout the lifetime of many of the properties.
- 8.9 This study is noteworthy in that it extends the examination of Bristol housing beyond the end of Roger Leech's study (Leech 2014), which covers the period to 1800, into the 19th and 20th centuries. Whilst interpretation of the evidence is hindered to some extent by the considerable level of truncation, particularly in Area 3 which was razed to its foundations, the site offers a valuable snapshot of the poorer housing in the St Paul's suburb across a 150-year period. The excavations, combined with documentary research, have revealed more about the internal arrangements, material culture and social status of these houses and their occupants than has hitherto been the case. Combined with data forthcoming from the recent excavation of contemporary burial grounds, such as the recent work at Howland's Burial Ground in Newfoundland Street where 63 burials have been recovered by Avon Archaeology (BAAS 2018 <http://bristolandavonarchaeology.org.uk/members-bulletin/baas-bulletin-no-81-summer-2018/> accessed 6 September 2018) and the 382 burials recovered from excavations at St George's, Brandon Hill, by Avon Archaeology in 2016 (<http://www.avonarchaeology.co.uk/projects/page/2> accessed 11 August 2018), excavations such as this provide a prime opportunity to flesh out our understanding of the lives lived across the city in the 19th century.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard and Noel Boothroyd, assisted by Gary Baddeley, Peter Busby, Jack Harrison, Dan McArthur, Gwynaeth McCullough, Franco Vartuca, Rebeccah Watkins and Daniel White. The report was written by Christopher Leonard. The finds reports were written by E.R. McSloy, Jacky Sommerville and Katie Marsden, the animal bone report by Matilda Holmes and the palaeoenvironmental report by Sheila Boardman. The illustrations were prepared by Daniel Bashford. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Simon Cox and the post-excavation was managed by Mary Alexander.

9. STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Kemble whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix K, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Evaluation Trenches

Trench	Context	Fill of	Type	Description	Spot Date
4	401		layer	Topsoil, dark brown silt	
4	402		layer	Concrete layer	
4	403		layer	Agricultural/garden soil, mid brown silt	
4	404		layer	Natural, mid yellow brown silt	
4	405		deposit	Mid brownish black silt	
4	406		deposit	Mid brown loose silt	
4	407		cut	Construction cut	
4	408	407	fill	Concrete capped modern drain	
4	409	411	fill	Dark brown silt	
4	410	411	masonry	N/S aligned limestone wall	
4	411		cut	N/S aligned construction cut	
4	412	414	fill	Dark brown silt	
4	413	414	masonry	E/W aligned limestone wall	
4	414		cut	E/W aligned construction cut	
4	415		layer	Mid red brown silt	
4	416	418	fill	Mid brownish black silty clay	
4	417	418	masonry	N/S aligned limestone wall	
4	418		cut	N/S aligned construction cut	
6	600		layer	Mid brownish black silty clay	
6	601		layer	Mid grey brown silty clay	
6	602		deposit	Dark brownish black silty clay	
6	603		layer	Mid brown silty clay	
6	604		cut	Cut of square pit	
6	605	604	fill	Mid brown silty clay	
6	606		cut	N/S aligned construction cut	
6	607		masonry	N/S aligned stone and brick wall	
6	608		layer	Mid brown silt	
6	609		cut	NW/SE aligned linear ditch	
6	610	609	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
6	611		layer	Mid brown silty clay	
6	612		deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
6	613		cut	Construction cut	
6	614	613	masonry	T-shaped wall	
6	615		deposit	Orange friable clay	
6	616		deposit	Mid brownish grey silty clay	
6	617		deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
6	618		masonry	Red brick bedding/edging for flooring	
6	619		masonry	Concrete flooring	
6	620		cut	Construction cut	
6	621		masonry	Concrete piling/footing	
6	622		masonry	Red brick structure	
6	623		fill	Mid blackish brown silt	
6	624		deposit	Black silt	
6	625		layer	Mid reddish brown silty clay	
7	701		layer	Concrete surface	
7	702		layer	Levelling layer	
7	703		layer	Red brick dump layer	
7	704		masonry	Concrete footings	
7	705		layer	Concrete surface	
7	706		layer	Buried topsoil, mid brownish black silty clay	
7	707		layer	Buried subsoil, light brown silty clay	
7	708		layer	Natural substrate, mid brownish red clay with gravel patches	
7	709		masonry	Brick water tank	
7	710		masonry	Brick water tank	
8	800		layer	Concrete surface	

8	801		layer	Buried topsoil, mid brownish black silty clay	
8	802		layer	Buried subsoil, light brown silty clay	
8	803	804	fill	Dark black silt	
8	804		cut	Modern shallow posthole	
8	805		layer	Natural substrate, mid brownish red sand with patches of gravel	
9	900		layer	Concrete surface	
9	901		layer	Modern rubble make up layer	
9	902		layer	Mid orange brown clay silt make up layer	
9	903		layer	Natural substrate, orange clay	
10	1000		layer	Concrete surface	
10	1001		masonry	Concrete pile	
10	1002		masonry	Concrete pile	
10	1003	1005	fill	Mid brown orange sandy clay	
10	1004		masonry	NE/SW aligned wall	
10	1005		cut	Construction cut for wall	
10	1006		layer	Brick/stone filled light grey demolition layer	
10	1007		layer	Dark grey clay silt garden soil layer	
10	1008		layer	Yellow brown sandy clay, made ground layer	
10	1009		deposit	Demolition deposit	C20
10	1010		masonry	Concrete slab floor	
10	1011	1013	fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt	
10	1012		masonry	NE/SW aligned brick wall	
10	1013		cut	NE/SW aligned construction cut for wall	
10	1014	1016	fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt	
10	1015	1016	masonry	NW/SE aligned red brick wall	
10	1016		cut	NW/SE aligned construction cut for wall	
10	1017		masonry	Whitish yellow mortar floor	
10	1018		masonry	Flagstone floor	
10	1019		masonry	NE/SW aligned stone wall	
10	1020		masonry	NW/SE aligned wall	
10	1021		masonry	Stone and brick step with brick edging	
10	1022		masonry	Stone floor	
10	1023		masonry	Stone floor	
10	1024		layer	Grey mortar floor bedding	
10	1025		layer	Mid orange brown sandy silt	
10	1026		layer	Natural substrate, orange clay	
10	1027		masonry	Grey mortar surface	
10	1028		layer	Mid brown orange clay	
10	1029		masonry	Sub-circular mortar pier	
10	1030		layer	Buried subsoil, same as (1025)	
10	1031		layer	Buried subsoil, same as (1034)	
10	1032		layer	Same as (1025)	
10	1033		layer	Same as (1034)	
10	1034		layer	Mid orange brown sandy silt	
10	1035		fill	Mid yellow brown clay silt	
10	1036		cut	NE/SW aligned construction cut	
11	1100		deposit	Modern concrete slab	
11	1101		deposit	Building rubble demolition layer	
11	1102		deposit	Mid grey brown clay silt	
11	1103		layer	Natural substrate, mid orange brown sandy silt	

Excavation Areas

Area	Context	Fill of	Type	Description	Spot date
2	200		layer	concrete floor	
2	201	203	fill	pink brown gravel	
2	202	203	fill	light grey gravel	
2	203		cut	cut of modern drain	
2	204		layer	grey brown sandy silt with slight patches of rubble	C19-C20
2	205		masonry	red brick wall	
2	206		masonry	limestone slabbed drain	
2	207		masonry	ceramic drain pipe	
2	208		masonry	red brick frogged wall	

2	209		masonry	red brick non frogged wall	
2	210		masonry	red brick non frogged wall	
2	211			context void	
2	212		masonry	sandstone block wall	
2	213		masonry	red brick wall	
2	214		masonry	concrete pad	
2	215		masonry	limestone block wall or foundation wall	
2	216		masonry	limestone blocks foundation wall	
2	217		masonry	red brick wall	
2	218		layer	dark grey sandy silt	MC19-MC20
2	219		layer	dark brown grey sandy silt	
2	220	221	fill	mid red brown sandy silt	LC18-C19
2	221		cut	NW-SE aligned construction cut	
2	222		layer	natural substrate, mid red brown sandy silt	
2	223		deposit	mid grey brown, large rubble mix inclusions	
2	224		masonry	sandstone slabbed floor	
2	225		layer	mid grey brown with rubble inclusions	C19-C20
2	226		layer	dark brown sandy silt.	LC18-C19
2	227		masonry	red brick wall/pier	
2	228		masonry	stone slab foundation wall	
2	229		masonry	stone block foundation wall	
2	230		layer	mid red brown sandy silt	
2	231		cut	posthole/pit	
2	232	231	fill	dark brown sandy silt	
2	233		layer	dark brown sandy silt	Modern
2	234	235	fill	mid brown red sandy clay	
2	235		cut	SW/NE aligned linear feature	
2	236	237	fill	dark grey brown sandy clay	
2	237		cut	SE/NW aligned linear feature	
2	238	239	fill	mid brown red sandy clay	
2	239		cut	SW/NE aligned linear feature	
2	240		deposit	mid grey brown sandy silt with brick mortar inclusions	
2	241	235	fill	mid red brown sandy clay	
2	242	235	masonry	stone slabbed drain	
2	243	235	masonry	line of red bricks	
2	244		layer	dark grey brown sandy silt	
2	245		layer	mid red brown sandy clay	
2	246		cut	NW/SE aligned construction cut	
2	247		cut	construction cut	
2	2000		masonry	stone flag surface	
2	2001		deposit	dark black silty clay	
2	2002		masonry	concrete surface	
2	2003		masonry	concrete surface	
2	2004	2005	fill	mid grey black silty clay	
2	2005		cut	E/W aligned curvilinear drain	
2	2006	2007	fill	dark grey sandy silt	C19-C20
2	2007		cut	sub-square pit or posthole	
2	2008		deposit	same as (2001)	
2	2009	2010	fill	ceramic drain pipe	
2	2010		cut	NE-SW aligned drain pipe	
2	2011		deposit	red silty clay	
2	2012		cut	NE/SW aligned cut for drainage pipe	
2	2013		masonry	red brick and stone drain	
2	2014		masonry	red brick wall	
2	2015		masonry	red brick stone wall	
2	2016		masonry	frogged red brick wall	
2	2017		masonry	limestone foundation wall	
2	2018	2019	fill	dark grey brown clay silt	
2	2019		cut	NW/SE aligned drain cut	
2	2020		masonry	sandstone foundation wall	
2	2021		masonry	red brick wall	
2	2022		masonry	red brick surface	
2	2023		masonry	tiled surface	
2	2024		masonry	brick wall	

2	2025		masonry	limestone paving slabs	
2	2026	2027	fill	black silt clay	
2	2027		cut	NE/SW aligned cut for ceramic pipe	
2	2028		masonry	red brick wall	
2	2029		masonry	Brick and stone wall	
2	2030	2031	masonry	red brick drain	
2	2031		cut	drain cut	
2	2032		deposit	dark red brown sandy clay	
2	2033		deposit	dark brown red silty clay	
2	2034		masonry	red brick surface	
2	2035	206	fill	same as 220	LC18-C19
2	2036	206	fill	red brown clay	
2	2037	206	fill	light yellow brown clay silt	
2	2038	2039	fill	dark red brown silty clay	
2	2039		cut	NE/SW aligned linear feature	
2	2040		masonry	red brick wall	
2	2041		masonry	limestone foundation wall	
2	2042		masonry	modern red brick wall	
2	2043		masonry	limestone wall foundation	
2	2044		masonry	red brick wall	
2	2045		masonry	limestone foundation wall	
2	2046		deposit	same as (2033)	
2	2047		masonry	brick wall	
2	2048		deposit	dark grey brown sandy silt	
2	2049		deposit	light grey lime mortar floor bedding	
2	2050		deposit	same as (2048)	
2	2051		cut	NE/SW aligned robber cut	
2	2052	2051	deposit	dark brown black silty clay	
2	2053		cut	oval pit	
2	2054	2053	fill	dark grey black silty clay	
2	2055		cut	N/S aligned ceramic drain	
2	2056	2055	fill	mid red brown silty clay	
2	2057		masonry	red brick wall	
2	2058		masonry	Same as 209	
2	2059		masonry	red brick floor	
2	2060		masonry	red brick wall	
2	2061		masonry	concrete floor surface	
2	2062		masonry	limestone slabs for foundation wall	
2	2063		cut	NE/SW aligned linear drain	
2	2064		masonry	concrete footing	
2	2065		masonry	concrete footing	
2	2066		masonry	concrete footing	
2	2067		masonry	concrete footing	
2	2068		masonry	concrete footing	
2	2069		masonry	concrete footing	
2	2070	2063	fill	mid brown grey silty clay	
2	2071	2072	fill	fill of geotech pit	
2	2072		cut	cut of geotech pit	
2	2078		cut	N/S aligned drain pipe	
2	2079		cut	NE/SW aligned construction cut	
2	2080		masonry	sandstone slabs forming surface	
2	2081		deposit	dark grey brown sandy silt	
2	2082		cut	NW/SE aligned construction cut	
3	300		layer	concrete layer	
3	301		masonry	grey limestone floor	
3	302		masonry	brick floor	
3	303		masonry	brick wall	
3	304		masonry	red sandstone wall	
3	305		deposit	brick rubble make up layer	C19
3	306		cut	NW/SE aligned pipe trench	
3	307	306	fill	ceramic pipe	
3	308		cut	construction cut	
3	309	308	fill	concrete pad	
3	310		masonry	brick manhole	

3	311		cut	NW/SE aligned pipe trench	
3	312	311	fill	mid orange brown with concrete inclusions	
3	313		masonry	brick wall	
3	314		masonry	NW/SE aligned red sandstone wall	
3	315		masonry	NW/SE aligned red brick wall	
3	316		masonry	concrete floor	
3	317		masonry	NE/SW aligned red sandstone wall	
3	318		masonry	tile surface	
3	319		masonry	red brick wall	
3	320		deposit	mixed deposit with black ash and rubble inclusions.	C19
3	321		layer	light grey, compact mortar layer	
3	322		deposit	same as (320)	
3	323		cut	NW/SE aligned construction cut	
3	324		masonry	NW/SE aligned limestone wall	
3	325		cut	NE/SW aligned construction cut	
3	326		masonry	NW/SE aligned stone wall	
3	327		deposit	same as (320)	
3	328	323	fill	mixed rubble brick and concrete	
3	329		cut	NW/SE aligned construction cut	
3	330		masonry	NW/SE aligned brick wall	
3	331		fill	grey compact mortar	
3	332		deposit	mid grey brown silty clay	
3	333		deposit	same as (332)	
3	334		deposit	same as (332)	
3	335		cut	cut of linear feature	
3	336	335	fill	light orange brown clay	
3	337		layer	natural substrate, mid orange brown sandy silt	
3	3000		masonry	sandstone block wall	
3	3001		masonry	sandstone/red brick wall fireplace	
3	3002		masonry	sandstone slab foundation wall	
3	3003		masonry	NE/SW aligned red brick wall	
3	3004		masonry	red brick wall	
3	3005		masonry	same as 3003	
3	3006		masonry	same as 3003	
3	3007		masonry	sandstone wall	
3	3008		masonry	red brick drain structure	
3	3009		masonry	red brick wall	
3	3010		masonry	limestone slab garden wall	
3	3011		masonry	red brick wall	
3	3012		masonry	limestone slab floor	LC18-C19
3	3013		masonry	sandstone slab wall	
3	3014		masonry	red brick wall	
3	3015		masonry	sandstone slab foundation wall	
3	3016		masonry	red brick wall	
3	3017		masonry	red brick wall	
3	3018		cut	NE/SW aligned drain	
3	3019	3018	fill	mid grey brown sandy silt	
3	3020		masonry	red brick wall	
3	3021		masonry	red brick wall	
3	3022		masonry	red brick wall	
3	3023		cut	modern drain run	
3	3024	3023	fill	same as (3019)	
3	3025		cut	N/S aligned drain	
3	3026	3025	fill	same as (3019)	
3	3027		masonry	sandstone foundation wall	
3	3028		cut	NW/SE aligned drain	
3	3029	3028	fill	same as (3019)	
3	3030		masonry	red brick wall	
3	3031		masonry	limestone surface	
3	3032	3033	fill	same as (3019)	
3	3033		cut	NW/SE aligned drain	
3	3034		deposit	mid grey brown silty clay	
3	3035		cut	tree-throw pit	
3	3036	3035	fill	mid black grey silty clay	C19-C20

3	3037		masonry	limestone slabs	
3	3038		deposit	mid grey brown clay silt	C19-C20
3	3039		deposit	mid grey brown silt clay	MC19-MC20
3	3040		layer	mid orange brown sand clay	
3	3041		deposit	mid grey brown clay silt	
3	3042		masonry	red brick structure	
3	3043		cut	NE/SW aligned pipe trench	
3	3044	3043	fill	dark grey black ash	
3	3045		cut	SE/NW aligned pipe trench	
3	3046	3045	fill	dark grey clay silt	
3	3047		masonry	grey limestone wall	
3	3048		deposit	light yellow lime plaster	
3	3049		deposit	dark grey brown sand silt	
3	3050		deposit	same as (3049)	
3	3051		deposit	same as (3039)	
3	3052		masonry	concrete footing	
5	500		masonry	concrete floor	
5	501		deposit	demolition rubble deposit	LC18-C19
5	502		masonry	NE/SW aligned stone block wall	
5	503		masonry	NW/SE aligned stone block wall	
5	504		masonry	NE/SW aligned stone block wall	
5	505		masonry	red brick wall	
5	506		masonry	red brick wall	
5	507		masonry	red brick wall	
5	508		masonry	red brick wall	
5	509		masonry	limestone flag floor surface	
5	510		masonry	cement screed floor	
5	511		masonry	limestone flag floor surface	
5	512		masonry	red brick drain	
5	513		masonry	NE/SW aligned stone block wall	
5	514		masonry	NE/SW aligned stone block wall	
5	515		masonry	red brick fireplace/hearth	
5	516		masonry	cement screed floor	
5	517		masonry	red brick drain	
5	518		masonry	NW/SE aligned stone wall	
5	519		masonry	cement screed	
5	5000		deposit	same as (501)	C20/modern
5	5001		layer	natural substrate, mid red brown silt clay	
5	5002		masonry	concrete footing	
5	5003		masonry	stone block wall	
5	5004		masonry	limestone floor surface	
5	5005		masonry	concrete floor surface	
5	5006		masonry	limestone slab wall	
5	5007		masonry	modern man hole	
5	5008		masonry	concrete footing	
5	5009		masonry	yellow brick fireplace	
5	5010		masonry	yellow brick/cast iron heater	
5	5011		masonry	red brick wall	
5	5012		masonry	red brick doorway	
5	5013		masonry	wall plaster	
5	5014		masonry	limestone floor surface	
5	5015		masonry	sandstone dividing wall	
5	5016		masonry	concrete pillar	
5	5017		masonry	limestone flag floor surface	
5	5018		masonry	concrete pillar base	
5	5019		masonry	red brick wall	
5	5020		deposit	soft friable wall plaster	
5	5021		masonry	red brick fireplace/chimney	
5	5022		masonry	limestone flag floor surface	
5	5023		masonry	limestone flag floor surface	
5	5024		deposit	mid grey brown clay silt	
5	5025		masonry	red brick drain/culvert	
5	5026		masonry	sandstone/limestone block wall	
5	5027		masonry	wall plaster	

5	5028		masonry	limestone and sandstone wall	
5	5029		masonry	modern ceramic drain	
5	5030		masonry	wall plaster	
5	5031		masonry	brick drain	
5	5032		masonry	concrete pillar	
5	5033		masonry	wall plaster	
5	5034		masonry	concrete render	
5	5035		masonry	wall plaster	
5	5036		masonry	red brick wall	
5	5037		masonry	red brick wall	
5	5038		masonry	lime plaster	
5	5039		masonry	flagstone flooring	
5	5040		masonry	limestone flagstone floor surface	
5	5041		masonry	red brick fireplace/chimney	
5	5042		masonry	concrete screed floor	
5	5043		deposit	dark brown grey silt clay	
5	5044		masonry	red brick stairwell	
5	5045		masonry	red brick wall	
5	5046		masonry	stone wall	
5	5047		masonry	limestone flagstone floor surface	
5	5048		masonry	stone wall	
5	5049		masonry	lime plaster	
5	5050		masonry	concrete floor	
5	5051		masonry	modern concrete pillar	
5	5052		masonry	large stone wall	
5	5053		masonry	large stone wall	
5	5054		masonry	ceramic drainage pipe	
5	5055		masonry	lime plaster, painted yellow and red	
5	5056		masonry	red brick wall	
5	5057		masonry	lime plaster	
5	5058		masonry	concrete screed floor	
5	5059		masonry	limestone flagstone floor	
5	5060		masonry	lime plaster	
5	5061		masonry	ceramic toilet base	
5	5062		masonry	concrete floor	
5	5063		masonry	stone wall	
5	5064		masonry	modern concrete pillar	
5	5065		masonry	red brick wall	
5	5066		masonry	lime plaster	
5	5067		masonry	lime plaster	
5	5068		masonry	red brick structure/fireplace	
5	5069		masonry	red brick wall	
5	5070		masonry	flagstone floor surface	
5	5071		deposit	light grey brown silt clay	
5	5072		cut	cut of possible truncation	
5	5073		fill	mid grey brown silt clay	
5	5074		masonry	limestone block wall	
5	5075		masonry	limestone block wall	
5	5076		deposit	mid brown grey silt clay	

APPENDIX B: CENSUS DATA***Census data***

Inhabitants- Head of each family named with occupation

Area 2 – ‘Cottage Place’

1841- Not described on this census, possibly part of “Wilson gardens”

1851 census –

Mary Herridge – Shoe Binder
 William Jones – Artist of Glass
 James Rasset - labourer
 Thomas Hodge – Mason. Elizabeth Cottrell – Dress maker
 Elizabeth Rock – Widow
 John Smallcombe – porter

1861 census

1-William H Williams – Coach Body maker
 2-Clement Chard – Cordwainer
 3-William Cottle – Cabinet maker
 4-Thomas Hodge – Mason
 5-Thomas Young – Mason's labourer
 6-James Redman – labourer in oil warehouse & Chelsea Pensioner
 7-Thomas T(S)oogood - Haulier
 8-Eliza Hookway – Book binder
 9-Ann ()ip – Hat trimmer
 10-Edward C Williams - ---glass assistant
 11-Edwin J Howell – Mason

10 houses, 50 people, average 5 people per household

1871 census - Only 1 property given with this address:

1 Cottage Place George Millard - Labourer

13 people in this one house.

Area 3 – Sample from Cross’s Gardens (of which part was ‘Cross lane’)

1841 census

Ino Williams – tailor
 Edward Tipton – Carpenter
 Thomas Baker- shoe maker
 Thomas Lloyd – labourer
 Thomas Jones – stone mason

1851 census

Elizabeth Blackmore – washer woman

Joseph Stanley – Labourer
 John Je- - ine – Chair maker
 John Thompson – Labourer
 William Bucknell – Floor cloth maker
 -one house uninhabited –
 John Pike – mason
 Charles White – Sherriff's Bailiff

1861 census

John Morgan – grocer's porter
 John Rw- - an – Painter
 Samuel Bi- - hand – Tailor
 Charles Harris – Labourer at sugar house
 Amos Deacon – sugar refiner

6 houses – 40 people average 6.6 people per household

1871 census

William Smith – labourer
 John Sweet – Book printer
 Charles Thomas – labourer
 Thomas Price – Cordwainer
 John Gaulter – Sadler
 Edwin Poole – Cellar man
 John Neeber – Shoe maker
 Mary Ann Varyer – Laundress
 John Winfield – Labourer

Out 33 houses – 169 people average 5.1 per household.

Area 5 – 'Windsor Terrace'.

1841 census

Thomas Lloyd and Thomas Hopkins – Carpenter and labourer
 Benjamin Palmer - ?
 William Hammond – Own Acct
 William millward – Own Acct
 George Lewis – Independent (noted as IB – inhabited building?)

1851 census

1- Eliza Tipple – Wife
 2- Charles P. Oxley – Clerk to a cabinet maker, Edwin Villiers – Accountant, Mary Crook -
 Seamstress
 3-Charles Marshall – Clerk to Com Factor
 4-One house uninhabited
 5- John Hewlett – Clerk to Chocolate manufactory

6-Henry Cox – Tailors Cutter

7-James Cheese – baker, Mary Clark – Formerly schoolmistress

8-Richard Prisk – Sadler and Harness maker, Samuel Richards – Lathe maker Journeyman

9-Phoebe Kendall – Annuitant

1861 census

Matthew Critchley – Book and Shoe maker, Thomas Barnett – Cordwainer – total 8

Robert Couch – Cordwainer, Ann Munday – proprietor of houses – total 6

Henry Heffer – Cooper, Edward Fletcher – Sailor's cutter – total 8

Thomas James – Coach --- - total 4

Martha Morgan – Dressmaker – total 9

William Griffiths – Book Clerk (?), John Basset – Cordwainer, - total 9 (inc. lodger and servant)

Joseph Selwood – porter for publicans, William Martin – Grocer's assistant – total 9

Sarah Harding – Head, James Evans – Hackney Coachman – total 7

John Britton – Landed proprietor – total 6

Mathews' Bristol Street Directory 1871, Windsor Terrace, St Paul's:

1- William Garrard

2- Robert Couch

3- Samuel James Toleman

4- Mary Matthews

5- Thomas Austin

6- Noah Browning

7- Charles Wathen

8- Sarah Harding

9- William Besley (police)

1871 census

1– Richard Gerrard – Police Constable

William Gerrard – Policeman

Daniel Taylor – Tailor (deaf)

Total 10 in household

2– Robert Couch – Book maker

James Gebbins – Policeman

Total 7 in household

3– Samuel J Toleman - Sorting Clerk Post Office

Elizabeth Martin – Dress maker

Total 10 in household

4– Mary Matthews – Machinist

Total 3 in house hold

5– Thomas C Austin – Match maker

Total 10 in household

6– Noah Browning – Journeyman Shoe maker

George Hoyleworth – Book and shoemaker

Total 13 in household

7 - Charles Wathen – French polisher
 William Hutchins – Ship ---

Total 6 in household

8– Mary F Davis – Waistcoat Maker
 Edwin James – Police Constable

Total 6 in household

9– Daniel Garrett – Police Constable
 Sarah Moore – Wife of a Prison warder
 James Soloman - Baker

Total 9 in household

It is interesting to note that numbers 8 and 9 Windsor Terrace have different named occupants in the street directory to the census (none of the household have the names in the directory).

1871 census – Enumeration *District total 904 persons in 154 houses, average 5.8 people per house.*

Extract from Bristol Blitz -

Deaths 2/3 December 1940

10 Wilson Place

GREENHAM, Frederick James (11) Son of George Henry and Gertrude Florence Greenham.

GREENHAM, George Henry (55) Husband of Gertrude Florence Greenham.

GREENHAM, Gertrude Florence (52) Wife of George Henry Greenham.

GREENHAM, Gertrude Florence (15) Daughter of George Henry and Gertrude Florence Greenham.

GREENHAM, John Edward (23) Son of George Henry and Gertrude Florence Greenham.

12 Wilson Place

BISHOP, Irene May (12) Daughter of Sto. Henry Pearce Bishop RN and of Mary Louisa Bishop.

BISHOP, Mary Louisa (48) Daughter of James and Ellen Abrahams of 16 Salmon Street, Kingsdown, Bristol.
 Wife of Sto. Henry Pearce Bishop RN.

BISHOP, Sheila Margaret (6) Daughter of Sto. Henry Pearce Bishop RN and of Mary Louisa Bishop.

14 Wilson Place

BURGESS, Audrey Mary (8) Daughter of George Wilford and Marina Mary Burgess.

BURGESS, Clarice Marina (5) Daughter of Wilford and Marina Mary Burgess.

BURGESS, George Wilford (37) Son of George Wilford and Julia Burgess of 5 Clifton Street, Stapleton Road,
 Bristol. Husband of Marina Mary Burgess.

BURGESS, Marina Mary (32) Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin of Stapleton Road, Bristol. Wife of George
 Wilford Burgess.

BURGESS, Norman Patrick (6m) Son of George Wilford and Julia Burgess.

APPENDIX C: POTTERY

By E.R. McSloy

Pottery amounting to 186 sherds (3901g) was hand recovered from 14 deposits and as unstratified material from Trench 2. Recording undertaken for this group, which is mainly of modern date, has consisted of quantification by fabric and according to sherd count and weight. Vessel form (where identifiable), decoration and any evidence for use or adaptation have also been recorded. Fabric codes used for recording are defined in Table C.1, which also includes a concordance matching types to the Bristol pottery type series (summarised in Jarrett 2013). The assemblage is described below by period.

Medieval

A total of 4 sherds (39g) of this period was recorded. All are re-deposited, recovered in association with post-medieval or later material from Period 3 drain fill 2006 and as unstratified material from Trench 2. The condition is poor, all sherds exhibiting moderate or heavy abrasion.

A rim sherd, from Period 3 drain 2007 (fill 2006) occurs in Minety ware fabric, a type originating in North Wiltshire and common from medieval groups from Bristol. The form is a large wheel-thrown jar with everted rim, which can be dated to the late medieval period. c. 1350–1500. The unstratified sherds all occur in Bristol glazed ware (BPT 118), a type manufactured probably in the Redcliff area from c. 1250–1450. One sherd, most likely from a jug, features an underglaze applied strip.

Post-medieval and modern

This material accounts for the remaining, and largest, portion of the assemblage (182 sherds, weighing 3862g). Condition is typically good, with little abrasion apparent and the later material in particular occurring as larger and frequently joining sherds.

The overall range of the group is set out in Table C.1. Earlier (post-medieval) material, for the most part, dates in the later 17th to 18th century range, although for the clear-glazed local red earthenwares (GRE) and creamwares (CREAM) dating might extend into the 19th century. In its range the post-medieval group is typical of the majority Bristol assemblages of the period, comprising mainly types from local, Bristol and West Country sources, with some types from the English regions and one of Chinese porcelain. The majority from the post-medieval material is re-deposited in later-dated deposits. An exception is the material from Period 1 cultivation soil 3039 (17 sherds, weighing 153g), which comprises mainly sherds in tin-glazed earthenwares and yellow slipware, and which was probably deposited in the later 18th century.

The modern assemblage mainly comprises 'refined' whitewares, porcelain and 'late' stonewares, all probably dating after c. 1780/1800 and as late as the early 20th century. Most is of English manufacture, an exception being a painted porcelain dish from Period 4 demolition deposit 204, the base of which is marked Czecko Slovakia (dateable after c. 1918 when the country was formed).

The bulk of the refined whitewares probably comes from Midlands (Staffordshire) sources, although a proportion may be local. None have literate marks, although a vessel (vase?) from Period 4 demolition deposit 320 has a rosette/sunburst mark to its base. Plates (7) and dishes/bowls (11), are the most common forms among the whitewares, mainly as transfer-printed or painted vessels probably of the mid 19th to early 20th centuries. Blue shell-edged plates from Period 3 garden soil 218 and stone box-drain 206 (fill 2035) may be a little earlier, in the

c. 1780–1850 range. Other forms among the whitewares include teacups (3), chamber pots (3) and a mug. The latter, from Period 4 demolition deposit 5000, is a large vessel with a black transfer-printed design featuring seated and standing female figures in traditional Welsh dress. Similar designs were popular in the later 19th century, c. 1870s–1890s.

Vessel forms among the remainder of the assemblage include a teapot (spout) in a black-glazed fabric from Period 4 demolition deposit 3038, and a porcelain vase from Period 4 demolition deposit 204, seemingly in the late 19th century Art Nouveau style. A fragmented group of stoneware bottles from Period 2 drain 2007 (fill 2006) includes sherds from two vessels with transfer-printed legends. Included is a large flagon produced for a Halifax-based 'Botanical Brewers' Fitton and Broadbent, which is dated 1908. The second vessel names the 'G.C. King & Co. mineral water manufacturer, St Pauls, Bristol', this company is known to have operated from this address from 1888 until 1953.

Discussion/Summary

The pottery provides only very limited evidence for activity in the medieval period as re-deposited finds. The earliest stratified pottery probably dates to the later 18th century, the period when the parish of St Pauls was created. The large majority of the pottery dates to the 19th and early 20th centuries and is doubtless related to 'household' usage in this period, associated with brick-built dwellings at the site. Although small, the assemblage provides evidence for the range of utilitarian, flatwares/tea wares and ornamental wares available to the inhabitants.

Table C.1; Pottery summary quantification

Date	fabric	*BPT		Ct.	Wt.(g)
medieval	BR GLZ	118	Bristol/Redcliff glazed wares	3	24
	MINE	84	Miney type ware	1	15
<i>Sub-total</i>				4	39
Post-medieval	BLGL	-	Black glazed earthenware	2	21
	CREAM	326	Creamware	8	43
	ENGSTO	200; 212	English (Bristol?) stoneware	5	87
	GRE	264	Clear-lead glazed red earthenwares	16	1019
	NDGT	112	North Devon gravel-tempered	3	34
	PORC	185a	Chinese porcelain	1	7
	TGE	99	Tin-glazed earthenware	4	21
	WSGSW	186	White, salt-glazed stoneware	2	11
	YS	100	Yellow slipware	9	66
<i>Sub-total</i>				49	1303
modern	BLGLR	311	Refined black-glazed wares	2	69
	BLU	-	Blue-coloured/glazed refined ware	1	10
	LENGSTO	200	'Late' (19thC) stonewares	20	1060
	PEARL	202; 278a	Pearlware	1	4
	PORC	203	English porcelain	21	239
	REFWH	278b	Refined whiteware	75	963
	REFWHc	-	Refined whiteware (coloured glazes)	3	9
	UGEW	-	Unglazed earthenware (flower pots)	7	156
	YW	223	Yellow ware	2	43
<i>Sub-total</i>				133	2559
Total				186	3901

* Bristol pottery type series codes (see Jarrett 2013)

References

Jarrett, C. 2013 'Post-medieval Pottery', in Ridgeway and Watts 2013, 176–97

Ridgeway, V. and Watts, M. (eds.) 2013 *Friars, Quakers, Industry and Urbanisation: The Archaeology of the Broadmead Expansion Project, Cabot Circus, Bristol 2005–2008* Cirencester and London Cotswold Archaeology and Pre-Construct Archaeology

APPENDIX D: METALWORK

By Katie Marsden

Metalwork (Tables D.1 and D.2) amounting to 48 items (1884g) was hand recovered from 12 deposits. The assemblage comprises 39 items of copper alloy, four of iron and four of white metals (lead alloys, aluminium, nickel etc.). The remaining item is a composite of iron, white metal and copper alloy. The group has been recorded directly to an MS Access database and summarised by functional categories, adapted from Crummy's groupings (1983). The extent of the corrosion/fragmentation is variable, with the iron items displaying significant corrosion/fragmentation and the copper alloy items affected by corrosion/concretion products in many cases.

The assemblage taken as a whole indicates activity of the modern period, with the majority of dateable pieces of mid 19th to mid 20th-century date. Most material relates to domestic activity associated with the site occupation.

Items of Personal Adornment or Dress

Five items of personal adornment or dress were recovered, comprising four buttons and one military cap badge. The buttons, all of modern date, comprise two uniform, one elaborate dress form and one plain disc form. A copper alloy button of the General Post Office was recovered from Period 4 demolition deposit 5000. The design, featuring a crowned GPO, is of Victorian or Edwardian form and is unlikely to date after 1952. At least one Post Office employee (Samuel J. Toleman) is listed on the census register for 3 Windsor Terrace. A further uniform button, of probable militia or military form, was recovered from Period 4 layer 204. The design is worn and cannot be easily identified. The remaining two buttons, both copper alloy, are of probable 20th-century date. They consist of a disc with four holes and folded edge whilst the second is a circular with a central plastic or similar setting.

The remaining item in this group is a copper alloy cap badge of the Middlesex Regiment, recovered from Period 4 layer 204. The Regiment was active from 1881 until amalgamation with other Home Counties units to form the Queen's Brigade in 1966.

Objects Used in the Manufacture or Working of Textiles

Two copper alloy wire pins were recorded, from Period 4 demolition deposit 501 and Unphased layer 608. The pins are short, with a point at one end and a rounded knopped head, typically produced from the medieval period to well into the 19th century for sewing and fastening items of dress (Margeson 1993).

Household Utensils and Furniture

Two utensils were recovered; an elaborate knife of composite construction and a salad fork, both from Period 4 demolition layer 5000. The knife comprises a ferrous blade and a pressed white metal or coated-copper alloy handle. The salad fork is one part of a two-piece set of salad servers (fork and spoon). A mid 20th-century date is suggested for both items.

The remainder of the group comprise furniture fittings, including modern screw-thread drawer handles from Period 4 deposit 305, a riveted plate from Period 3 layer 225 and a bell from Period 4 demolition layer 5000. A pressed metal item from Period 3 drain 2007 (fill 2006), featuring a shield surrounding a female bust and probable Gothic-style writing, is a probable decorative element from furniture, jewellery boxes or similar.

Fixtures and Fittings

Items of fixtures and fittings includes an iron nail from Period 4 deposit 3038, copper alloy rings (one with a projecting external screw thread) from House 9, Period 2 heater 5010 and window latch elements from Period 4 demolition layer 5000. A white metal item from Period 4 demolition layer 5000, comprising a perforated disc attached to a tube with a washer stamped 'MADE IN ENGLAND - - - 56247' is of uncertain form and function but is of probable 20th-century date.

Coins (Table D.2)

The majority of the assemblage comprises coins of 20th-century date. The group consists of 22 coins and one possible coin or token. Of the group, 17 are identifiable to denomination: four farthings, five halfpennies, five pennies (including one 'Cartwheel' penny of late 18th-century date, the earliest item in the group) and one sixpence, plus two Italian coins. Of the coins identifiable to monarch, one is of Edward VII (1901–10), four are George V (1910–36) and two are George VI (1936–52). The Italian coins were both recovered from unphased demolition layer 1009 and comprise a 20 lira coin dated 1919 and a 20 centesimi coin. Both are issued under Vittorio Emanuele III (1900–1946). The remainder of the group are too corroded to identify denomination or issuer.

Unidentifiable Objects

The remainder of the group cannot be attributed to form or function due to their fragmented or corroded state.

Summary

The metalwork compliments the documentary resources suggesting domestic site use until demolition for the factory in the mid 20th century. Some items, such as the post office button and cap badge provide links to the people associated with the dwellings and are subsequently of social history value. The cap badge and Italian coinage could suggest military service, or that the latter were souvenirs of a well-travelled individual.

References

- Crummy, N. 1983 *The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester*, Colchester Archaeological Report no. 5, Colchester, Colchester Archaeological Trust
- Margeson, S. 1993. *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval finds from Norwich Survey Excavations, 1971–1978*. Norwich. University of East Anglia

Table D.1: Metalwork

Context	Material	Sample No.	Type	Classification	Date	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Comments
204	copper alloy		cap badge	Middlesex regiment	1881-1966	1	10	
204	lead alloy		button	uniform		1	5	
225	copper alloy		object	uncertain		1	10	
225	copper alloy		plate	square; cua rivets in each corner		1	31	
305	copper alloy		furniture	drawer handle		2	63	305f
501	copper alloy		pin		'Victorian' style	1	0	
608	copper alloy	2	pin		'Victorian' style	1	0	
1009	copper alloy		poss. Token	10 Clothing'	1920	1	4	
2006	copper alloy		pressed metal fitting	shield with female bust and potential writing		1	3	
2035	copper alloy		fragment	circular, layers		1	13	
3038	iron		nail	shank only		1	4	
5000	aluminium		handle	uncertain	Modern	1	35	
5000	copper alloy		bell	iron clapper		1	235	
5000	copper alloy		button	General Post Office	Victorian-1952	1	3	
5000	copper alloy		utensil	salad fork		1	37	
5000	copper alloy		poss. Window latch		Modern	1	3	
5000	copper alloy and iron		knife	silver/nickel plates, iron blade	Modern	2	21	
5010	copper alloy		button	circular, pale glass centre	C20	1	1	House 9
5010	copper alloy		button	four hole, domed centre, folded edge	C20	1	1	House 9
5010	copper alloy		hoop			1	1	House 9
5010	copper alloy		hoop with screw thread		Modern	1	2	House 9
5010	iron		fragment	uncertain		3	1256	House 9

Table D.2: Coins

Context	Material	Type	Denomination	Issuer	Date	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Comments
204	copper alloy	coin	farthing		1926	1	3	
204	copper alloy	coin	farthing	George V	1920	1	3	
204	copper alloy	coin	halfpenny	George V 1910–36		1	6	
204	copper alloy	coin	halfpenny	George V 1910–36		1	5	
204	copper alloy	coin	penny	Edward VII 1901–10		1	9	
204	copper alloy	coin	penny	George VI 1936–52		1	9	
305	copper alloy	coin	farthing		Georgian-Elizabethan	1	2	305F
305	copper alloy	coin	halfpenny		Georgian-Elizabethan	1	6	305F
305	copper alloy	coin	halfpenny		Georgian-Elizabethan	1	5	305F
305	copper alloy	coin	penny		Georgian-Elizabethan	1	9	305F
320	copper alloy	coin	cartwheel penny?			1	27	
1009	nickel	coin	20 centesimi	Vittorio Emanuele III	1908–1935	1	4	
1009	silver/nickel	coin	20 Lira		1919	1	5	
1009	copper alloy	coin	Uncertain	possibly European	1900	1	6	corroded
1009	copper alloy	coin	farthing		Georgian-Elizabethan	1	4	
5000	copper alloy	coin	halfpenny		Georgian-Elizabethan	1	5	
5000	copper alloy	coin	penny		Georgian-Elizabethan	1	8	
5000	copper alloy	coin	sixpence	George VI 1936–52		1	2	House 7
1009	copper alloy	coins	corroded			4	18	
2035	copper alloy	probable coin	poss. Penny			1	10	corroded

APPENDIX E: WORKED BONE

By Katie Marsden

A small assemblage comprising nine items of worked bone and one mother-of-pearl item was recovered from seven deposits and as unstratified items. The group has been recorded directly to an MS Access database and has been grouped by functional category, adapted from Crummy's groupings (1983).

Household Utensils and Furniture

Two cutlery handles and a brush were recovered from three deposits. Both cutlery handles are of simple rectangular form and the example from Period 2 heater 5010 retains part of the iron blade, suggesting it is a knife similar to colonial American examples dateable from the late 18th to 19th century (Hume 1969, fig. 63, no. 7).

The brush, recovered from Period 3 demolition deposit 501, is engraved with 'Giles, Schacht and Co., Chemists, Clifton' (Fig. 18). The company was operational in the late 19th century, with reference in records dated 1890 (in Richmond *et al.* 2017).

Objects Used in the Manufacture or Working of Textiles

Four items relating to textile manufacture or working were recovered from three deposits within Areas 3 and 5, and as an unstratified item from Area 3. Two thread spools fragments, perforated bone discs used to keep thread bobbins on a spool, were recovered from Period 4 demolition deposit 5000 and between the stones of Period 2 stone path 3012 (Fig.19). A tattle shuttle, from Period 2 heater 5010 and a bobbin from Area 3 (unstratified) are both used in the production of lace (Fig. 20). Lace production in Britain is known from the late 15th century and continued until largely replaced by machine production at the turn of the 20th century (The Lace Guild 2018). The group is likely to date from the 19th century, although a date range extending into the early 20th century is possible in the form of personal hobby manufacture.

Items of Personal Adornment or Dress

Two buttons were recovered from two deposits in Area 2. A simple bone disc, with four holes, was recovered from stone box-drain 206, (fill 2035) and a mother of pearl disc from Period 1 cultivation soil 233 (Fig. 19). Both types are common to the 18th and 19th centuries (Noël Hume 1969).

Summary

The worked bone group is interesting in its composition, appearing to reflect domestic use (in the case of the cutlery) and craft activities in the form of sewing and lace making. Dating, where possible, is in keeping with the site use of domestic dwellings in the 19th and 20th centuries.

References

- Crummy, N. 1983 *The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester*, Colchester Archaeological Report no. 5, Colchester, Colchester Archaeological Trust
- Noël Hume, I. 1969. *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Philadelphia. University of Pennsylvania Press
- The Lace Guild. 2018 'The Origins of Lace' <https://www.laceguild.org/craft/index.html> Accessed 22 June 2018

Richmond, L., Stevenson, J. and Turton, A. 2017 (eds) *The Pharmaceutical Industry: A Guide to Historical Records* Abingdon, Routledge

APPENDIX F: GLASS

By Jacky Sommerville

The glass assemblage totals 34 fragments (2380g).

Window glass

Ten fragments derive from modern windows and are colourless or pale green in colour. Several of the fragments from demolition deposit 5000 have a transfer on one side.

Vessel glass

Vessels, the majority of which are modern, are represented by 15 items/fragments. Intact vessels include colourless milk bottles and salt/pepper pots, and a pale green phial. The milk bottles feature moulded marks: "Mendips Bristol Sterilised Milk", "Hornby's Dairies Safe Supply" and "Bristol Co-operative Society Ltd Sterilised Milk".

Glass objects

Three bottle stoppers are included – two are pale green and spherical, and one is brown and tapering with a flat top. The spherical stoppers would have been used with a "Codd" style mineral bottle, which was invented in 1872 (Glassing Magazine March 2018, <https://www.glassingmagazine.com/articles/history-codd-neck-bottle>).

Four fragments of twisted 'rods' in pale green glass are likely to derive from Nailsea glass canes/ornamental walking sticks. The glassworks at Nailsea was in operation from 1788 until 1873 (Smith 2004, 1).

References

Glassing Magazine March 2018 <https://www.glassingmagazine.com/articles/history-codd-neck-bottle> Viewed 19th June 2018

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APPENDIX G: OTHER FINDS

By Jacky Sommerville

Ceramic Building Material

A total of 12 fragments (1031g) of ceramic building material, all of modern date, was retrieved from three separate deposits. With the exception of one fragment of floor tile, all comprises fragments of glazed wall tile.

Ceramic Objects

A total of five ceramic objects (70g) was recorded from three separate deposits.

From demolition layer 5000 is a painted porcelain doll's head/shoulder plate measuring 26mm in height. The head/shoulder plate would have been sewn into a fabric body. Dolls with china heads were produced during the 19th century, continuing into the first half of the 20th century (https://antiques.lovetoknow.com/Antique_Dolls_China_Head).

Demolition deposit 200 produced a ceramic figurine of a chicken, of modern date. It has a hollow base and is in a heavily abraded condition, with its head missing.

Three spherical bottle stoppers were recovered. These would have been used with glass mineral bottles during the 19th century.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

The recovered clay tobacco pipe totals 55 fragments (166g) from 11 separate deposits. The majority represents stem fragments, which cannot be dated more precisely than to the late 16th to late 19th centuries, when such pipes were in use. A spurred stem fragment from garden soil 218 features the maker's mark "R R" on the sides of the spur. This may perhaps represent Richard Richards, who was manufacturing from 1713 to 1739 or Richard Robinson, who produced clay pipes from 1754 to 1774 (Oswald 1975, 157). Demolition deposit 204 produced a footed bowl fragment with "R T" on the base of the foot, which is likely to have been made by Robert Tippet I, II or III. The family was manufacturing from 1660 until 1720 and it is very difficult to separate the products of the different Roberts (Walker 1971, 19–20).

Plastic objects

Two plastic objects were retrieved from demolition deposit 5000. One is an opaque, four-holed button, measuring 14mm in diameter and of probable 20th century date. The other object is a translucent toothbrush, marked "Made in Germany. Janetta registered trade mark. Sterilized". This is likely to be made from celluloid, an early plastic which replaced bone as the raw material for toothbrushes during World War I (Sutter 2011, 1–3).

Worked Stone

Three fragments of slate pencil (6g) were recorded from two deposits. This type of pencil was used by school children to write on portable slate boards during the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century (Davies 2005, 66).

Worked Wood

A complete wooden cane was recovered from demolition layer 501 and is probably of 18th–early 20th-century date. The shaft was carved in a twisted shape and the handle shaped like a ball and the shaft was warped, either before or after deposition. The cane measured 0.92m in length, 0.15m in width on the shaft and 0.29m in width across the 'ball'.

"It is obviously a fairly crude folk art piece –. If a 'local' craftsman made a cane like this, he would have first found a straight branch to carve (or use hot sand technique) to straighten it out. – The naïve carving of the 'ball'-shaped handle and shaft lead me to believe this was done by a sheep or goat herder for a tool made to help guide his herd --- (the) shape (is) not particularly effective as a support cane. The maker of this cane probably applied something like pitch to darken its surface." (Peter Robinson, Senior Director, International Society of Cane Collectors, pers. comm. <http://www.internationalsocietyofcanecollectors.com/>).

References

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APPENDIX H: ARCHITECTURAL STONE

By Peter Davenport

Catalogue

- 1) Slab of sawn oolitic limestone, 6" x 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", 2 x >9", broken at one end. One long side has a quarter round moulding separated by a groove from wider face. This extends 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the broken edge towards the finished edge. The groove turns at 90° to the moulding and stops it. The face with the moulding is painted blue with a reserved strip 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide on the opposite side to the moulding. There is a hole $\frac{5}{8}$ " diameter drilled through the unpainted section. There is a similar hole and a rectangular slot in the top edge. Context (5000).

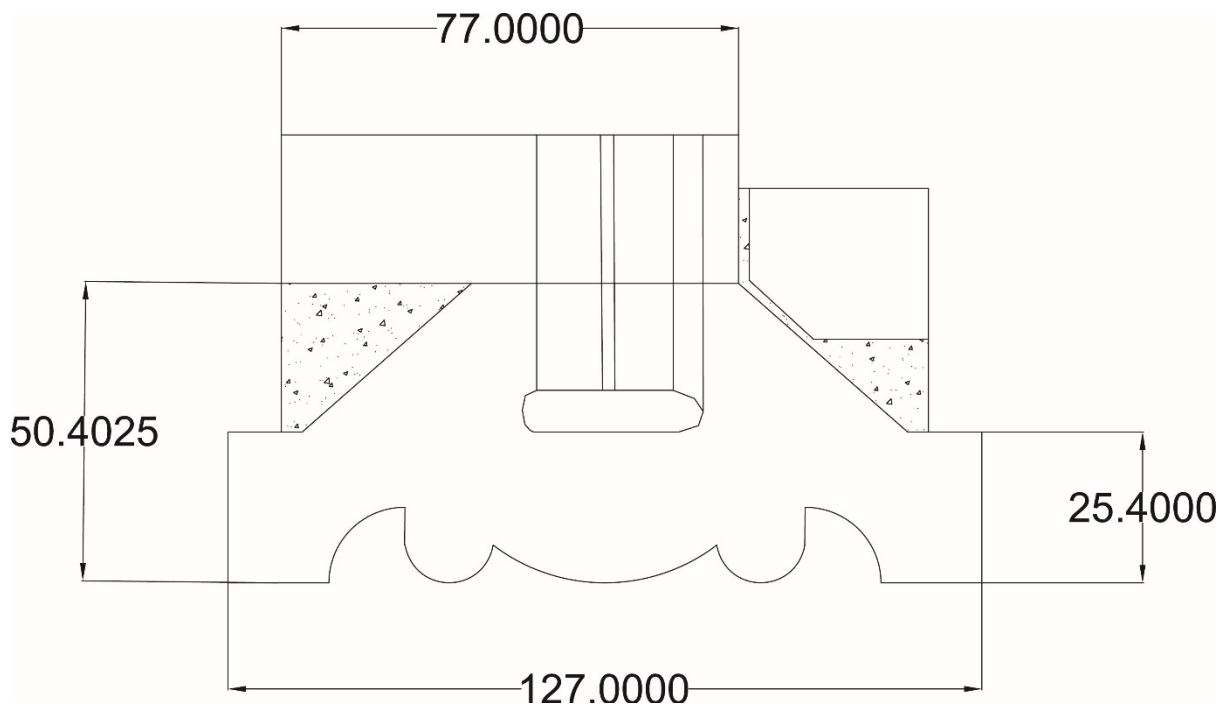
This is the right hand end of the lintel (or more exactly the applied facing stone) of an 18th to mid 19th-century fireplace surround. The quarter round moulding ends and in fact turns and would have continued down the inside face of the right-hand jamb on which it would have rested. The hole is for the wooden plug to allow the fixing of the wooden moulded frame typically applied to these fireplaces and the reserved strip indicates its width. The slot in the top edge may be for a staple to hold the stone in place. The drilled hole similar to the one in the front face is probably to fix a wooden mantleshelf.

- 2) A similar fragment of a sawn slab, but only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and 13/16" thick, broken at both ends and a maximum 4" long. It has black sooting on one face and white fire cement on the rear. A fresh strip on the rear of one side face indicates it was part of a composite stone moulding. Context (5000).

It is probably the outer member of a composite fireplace jamb

- 3) A reeded slab of stone with an integral block with recessed chamfered sides at the back (see section). The strip is 5" wide and the front section is 9/16" thick. The rear block projects a further 2" and reduces to 1 3/4" in width. The angle is squared up and the depth increased to 2 1/2" with two strips of sawn stone mortared together with white fire cement. The slab is 250mm long but broken at each end. Half of the rear projection, including the additions, has been chiselled away from one end. A slot for a staple is evident cutting across all these elements. Context (5000).

The block is a composite construction and formed the jamb of a late 18th to mid 19th-century fireplace surround.



Cross section of catalogue no. 3

APPENDIX I: ANIMAL BONE

By Matilda Holmes

A very small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from Dove Lane. The sample is too small to provide detailed information of diet, economy or status but a basic description is provided.

Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/ goat', unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small – cat/ rabbit size; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size). Ribs were identified to size category where the head was present, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 0–5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded.

The Assemblage

Bones were in variable condition. A single bone from context 3039 showed signs of canid gnawing suggesting it was not buried immediately but was available for dogs to chew.

Despite the small sample (Table 1.1) several taxa were recorded, most commonly livestock (cattle, sheep/ goat and pig), but also cat and rabbit or hare (Table 1.2). There is not enough data to comment further on diet, economy or status.

Table 1.1

Context	Period	Count	Weight (g)
2035	1	1	9
226	3	2	7
3036	2	2	5
3038	4	1	10
3039	1	3	11
3041	4	2	14
307	4	4	3
Total		15	59

Table 1.2: Species represented by Period

Element	Period 1			Period 2	Period 3		Period 4		Undated	
	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Cat	Unidentified	Sheep/ goat	Large mammal	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Rabbit/ hare

Tooth fragment									1
Vertebra						1			
Radius					1			1	
Tibia	1							1	1
3rd metacarpal		1							
4th metacarpal			1						
3rd phalanx									2
Longbone fragment					1				
Unidentified				2					
Total	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1 3

References

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APPENDIX J: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

By Sheila Boardman

Introduction

Two samples (c.20 litres in vol.) were investigated for wood charcoal and charred plant remains. Both came from Period 1 'cultivation' soil layers, which were possibly part of a more widespread pre-construction levelling layer. During excavations, they appeared to include reworked refuse so it was hoped the samples would provide evidence for the earlier use of the area, and possibly for local cottage industries. When analysed, both samples were found to contain mostly clinker, coal and wood charcoal. The latter material included a wide range of tree and shrub taxa but identifications were difficult due to small fragment size and poor preservation. There were very few other charred plant remains in these samples.

Methods

The samples were processed following standard Cotswold Archaeology procedures, with flots collected in sieves with mesh sizes of 1 mm and 0.25 mm, and the residues, on 0.5 mm meshes. Both the flots and the less than 2 mm residues were submitted for investigation, but following sorting, it became clear that only the greater than 1 mm flots had identifiable plant material. The few charred plant remains present (cereal grains/fragments, charred seeds) are discussed below. For the wood charcoal, each flot was dry-sieved at 2 mm and any greater than 2 mm charcoal fragments were extracted. Individual fragments were fractured by hand and sorted into groups based on features observed in transverse section, at magnifications of x10 - x40. These were then fractured along their radial and tangential planes and examined at magnifications of up to x400 using a Lomo Biolam-Metam P1 metallurgical microscope. Identifications were made using keys in Hather (2000), Gale and Cutler (2000) and Schweingruber (1990), and by comparison with modern slide reference material. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

Results (Tables J.1 and J.2)

Wood charcoal (Table J.1)

Anatomical features observed on the wood charcoal in the Dove Lane samples are consistent with the taxa groups below. The full results, as fragment counts per taxon, are listed in Table J.1.

Pinaceae

Pinus sp., pine

Rosaceae

Subfamily Prunoideae – *Prunus spinosa/domestica* type, blackthorn/plum type, and *Prunus* sp., blackthorn/cherry.

Subfamily Pomoideae - includes *Crataegus* spp., hawthorn, *Malus* sp. apple, *Pyrus* sp., pear and *Sorbus* spp., rowan, whitebeam and/service. One or more of these anatomically similar taxa may be represented.

Fagaceae

Fagus sylvatica L., beech, *Quercus* spp., oak (either *Q. robur* L., *Q. petraea*, or their hybrids), and *Quercus/Castanea sativa*, oak/sweet chestnut.

Betulaceae

Betula sp., birch, *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn., alder, *Corylus avellana* L., hazel, and *Alnus/Corylus*, alder/hazel.

Cornaceae/Caprifoliaceae

Cornus/Viburnum, dogwood/viburnum.

Salicaceae

Salix/Populus, willow/poplar.

Oleaceae

Fraxinus excelsior L., ash.

Aquifoliaceae

Ilex aquifolium L., holly.

Table J.1: Wood Charcoal

Trench		3	6
Context No.		332	608
Sample No.		1	2
Feature type		Cultivation layer	Cultivation layer
Period		pre 1828	pre 1828
Soil volume (litres)		20	20
Pinaceae/Gymnosperm			
<i>Pinus</i>	pine	2	3
Indet. softwood		1	1
Rosaceae			
<i>Prunus spinosa/domestica</i> type	blackthorn/plum type		3r
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	blackthorn/cherry		2
Pomoideae	hawthorn group	1	5
cf. Pomoideae	cf. hawthorn group		1
Ulmaceae			
<i>Ulmus</i>	elm		1r
Fagaceae			
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	beech	3	16r
<i>Quercus</i>	oak	24hs	40hsr
cf. <i>Quercus</i>	cf. oak	2	
<i>Quercus/Castanea sativa</i>	oak/sweet chestnut	1	
Betulaceae			
<i>Betula</i>	birch	1	4
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	alder		1
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	hazel	3r	7r
<i>Alnus/Corylus</i>	alder/hazel	1	3r
Cornaceae/Caprifoliaceae			
<i>Cornus/Viburnum</i>	dogwood/viburnum	2	
Salicaceae			
<i>Salix/Populus</i>	willow/poplar	1	1

Oleaceae			
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	ash	10r	5
Aquifoliaceae			
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L.	holly		1
Indeterminate charcoal		12	14b
Fragments analysed		64	108
KEY: Counts include: h - heartwood; s - sapwood; r - roundwood; b- bark. Pomoideae may include:			
<i>Pyrus</i> (pear), <i>Malus</i> (apple), <i>Crataegus</i> (hawthorn) & <i>Sorbus</i> (rowan, service, whitebeam) species.			

Charred plant remains (Table J.2)

The charred plant remains are listed in Table J.2. They included a couple of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains, some indeterminate grain fragments, a legume (identified *Vicia* sp./*Lathyrus* sp./*Pisum* sp.) and some indeterminate seeds and fragments. Both samples also had numerous uncharred seeds, including mercury (*Mercurialis* sp.), elder (*Sambucus* sp.), bramble (*Rubus* sp) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.). These all have hard seed coats, so could have survived for fairly lengthy periods in the buried soils, particularly beneath buildings. Here, however, due to their intact appearance and colour, it is most likely they entered the deposits more recently, during excavations or as a result of insect activity.

Table J.2: Charred Plant remains

Trench		3	10
Context No.		332	608
Sample No.		1	2
Feature type		Cultivation layer	Cultivation layer
Period		pre 1828	pre 1828
Soil volume (litres)		20	20
Cereals			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	barley, hulled grain	1	1
Cereal indeterminate	cereal, grain		1
<i>Vicia</i> sp./ <i>Lathyrus</i> sp./ <i>Pisum</i> sp. 4 mm	vetch/wild pea/pea		1
Indeterminate	seed/fruit	2	2F
Key: F - fragment(s)			

Discussion and Conclusions

The wood charcoal remains were very diverse. Sample 2 (context 608) had at least thirteen tree and shrub taxa, while sample 1 (context 332), which was rapidly analysed, had eleven taxa. In both cases, the main taxon was oak (*Quercus*), largely from heartwood with some sapwood. Eight other taxa were present in both samples, including beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn group (Pomoideae), pine (*Pinus*), birch (*Betula*), alder/hazel (*Alnus/Corylus*) and willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*).

Charcoal taxa only present in one sample included blackthorn/plum (*Prunus spinosa/ domestica*) type, blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus*), elm (*Ulmus*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) in sample 2, plus dogwood/viburnum (*Cornus/Viburnum*) and oak/sweet chestnut (*Quercus/Castanea sativa*) in sample 1. Each of these were all represented by just one to three fragments.

Most charcoal came from native trees and shrubs but additional taxa and small quantities of exotic taxa may be present among the indeterminate and unidentified remains. Both samples also had a few spherical hammerscale fragments, indicating that some coal and charcoal debris may have been associated with metal working. Thus, on the basis of the charcoal taxa and other major sample components (clinker and coal), it is possible that both samples came from the same (or similar) original sources. This provides some support for a single, widespread levelling operation. The main source for this material seems to have been industrial debris of some sort. The hammer scale provides a hint that this was possibly related to metal working.

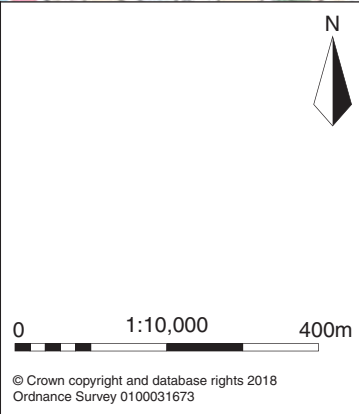
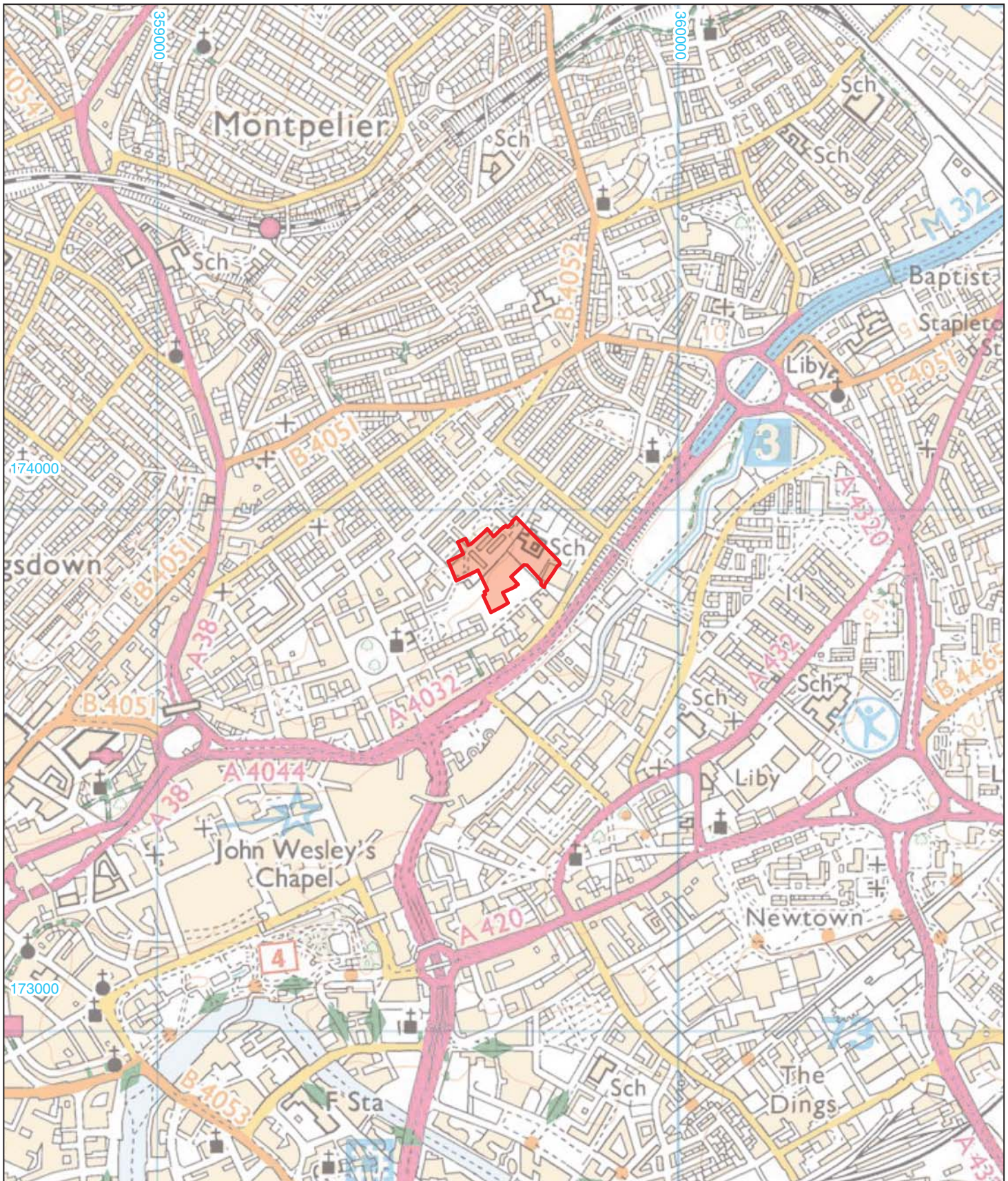
From the small quantities of charred plant material in both samples, it seems that very little of the levelling material/garden soil came from a domestic source. Hulled barley was cultivated from early prehistory so may have come from any period up until today (Greig 1991). Poor preservation meant that no other remains could be identified to species. The charred plant remains therefore provide few further clues as to the age of the material in the soil layers.

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APPENDIX K: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Dove Lane	
Short description	<p>During the evaluation phase 10 trenches were excavated. The evaluation demonstrated that remains of 19th-century housing survived to varying degrees across the site, with the best-preserved examples present in Trenches 2, 3 and 5, but with remains of buildings of this era also surviving in Trenches 4, 6 and 10. A large amount of modern truncation was identified, caused by heavy bombing of the area during World War II and the subsequent clearance and redevelopment of the site as a cardboard factory. Based on the results of the evaluation, three excavation areas were targeted on Trenches 2, 3 and 5.</p> <p>Area 2 revealed the complete floor plans of two mid-terraced properties associated with Cottage Place (later Dove Lane), with parts of the adjoining properties on either side also present within the excavation area.</p> <p>The remains of semi-detached properties forming part of Cross' Gardens were excavated in Area 3, along with associated outbuildings. The excavation identified evidence for expansion and restructuring of the properties in the middle and late 19th century.</p> <p>The basements of three properties forming part of Windsor Terrace were excavated in Area 5 (nos 7, 8 and 9). The excavation identified functions for the basement rooms, including sculleries and pantries, as well as providing evidence for internal remodelling of the properties over time.</p>	
Project dates	6 July– 22 August 2017	
Project type	Evaluation and Excavation	
Previous work	Archaeological desk-based assessments: Avon Archaeological Unit (2006) and RPS Planning Ltd (2009) Heritage and Archaeology Statement produced by Places for People (PFP 2010).	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	St Pauls, Bristol	
Study area (M ² /ha)	1.72ha	
Site co-ordinates	359684 173856 ST 59684 73856	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Bristol City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Cox	
Project Supervisor	Christopher Leonard	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives/ BRSMG: 2017/116	Ceramics, metalwork, worked bone, glass, architectural stone, animal bone
Paper	Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives/ BRSMG: 2017/116	Context sheets, matrices
Digital	Bristol's Museums Galleries and Archives/ BRSMG: 2017/116	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol: Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation</i> . CA typescript report 18336		



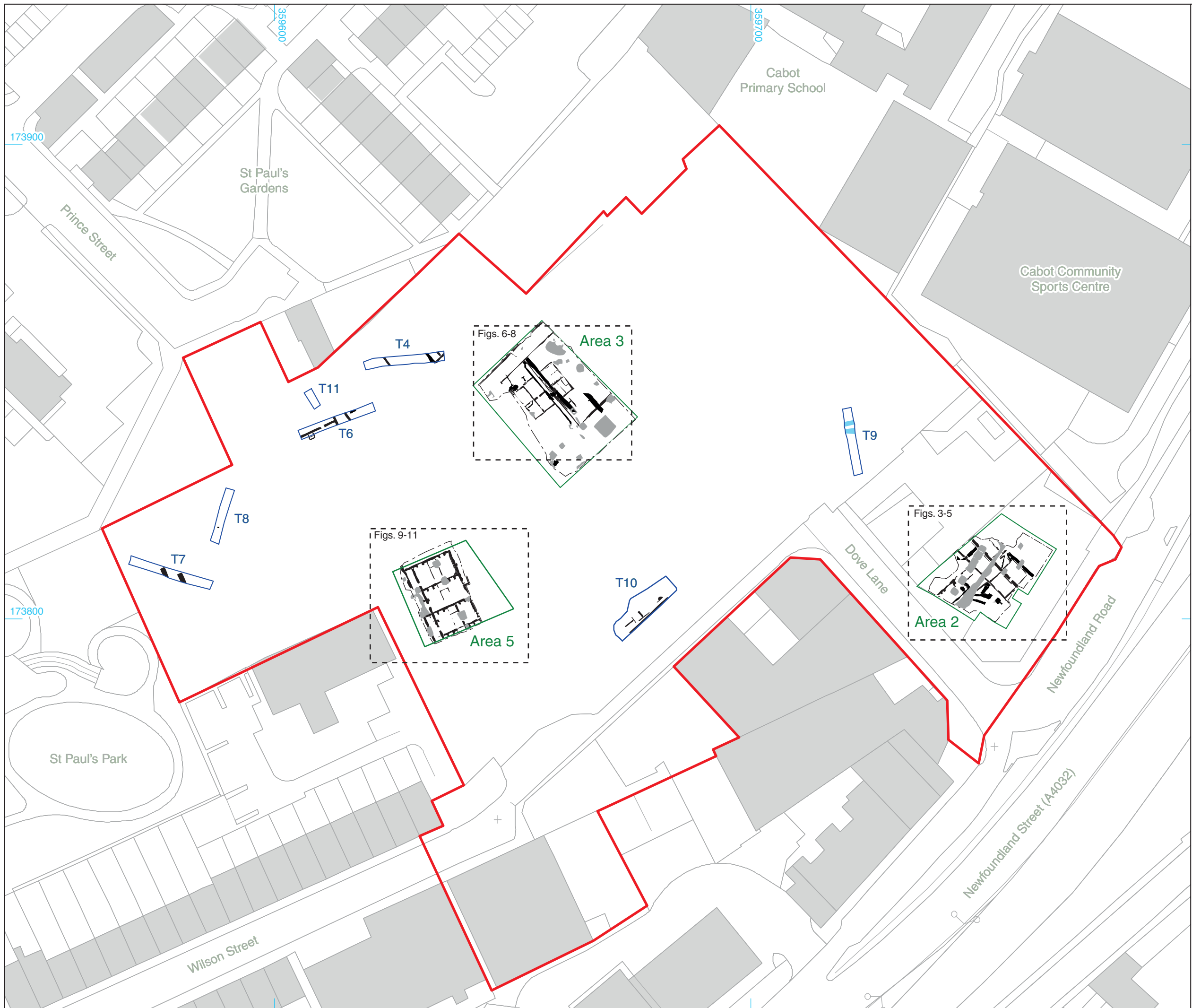

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PROJECT TITLE
 Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

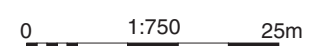
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	10-07-2018	
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A4	1:10,000	1

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- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Limit of excavation
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Drain



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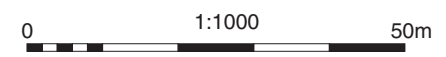
PROJECT TITLE
Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
The site, showing evaluation trenches and excavation areas

DRAWN BY DJB	PROJECT NO. 9261	FIGURE NO. 2
CHECKED BY RP	DATE 10-07-2018	
APPROVED BY MA	SCALE@A3 1:750	



 Site boundary



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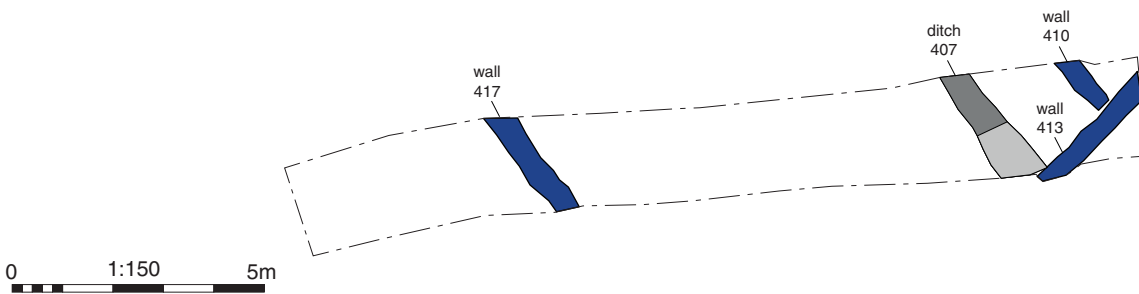

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PROJECT TITLE
 Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

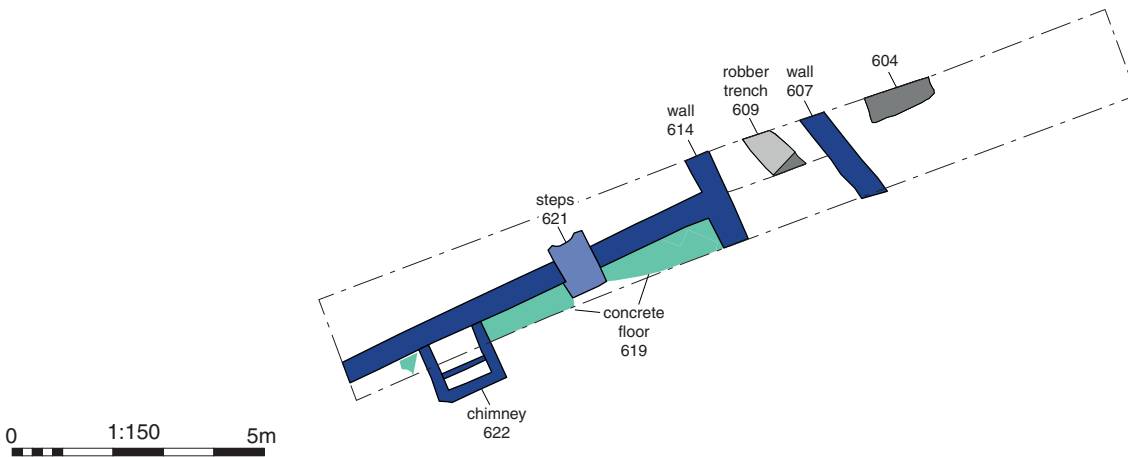
FIGURE TITLE
Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 Map of Bristol, with site area

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CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	10-08-2018	3
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

Trench 4








Trench 6



Trench 10



-  Limit of excavation
-  Structural feature
-  Steps
-  Floor surface
-  Cut feature (excavated/unexcavated)



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PROJECT TITLE

Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

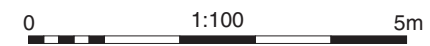
FIGURE TITLE

Evaluation trenches 4, 6 and 10

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	9261	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	21-08-2018	
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A4	1:150	4



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Limit of excavation
- A Room
- Period 1: structural
- Period 1: cut feature
- Period 1: surface
- Period 2: structural
- Other Period
- Modern intrusion



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PROJECT TITLE
 Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
 Area 2: Periods 1 and 2

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	9261	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	10-07-2018	5
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A3	1:100	

Dove Lane

Newfoundland Road



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Limit of excavation
- A Room
- Period 3: structural
- Period 3: cut feature
- Period 3: surface
- Retained feature
- Garden soil
- Modern intrusion



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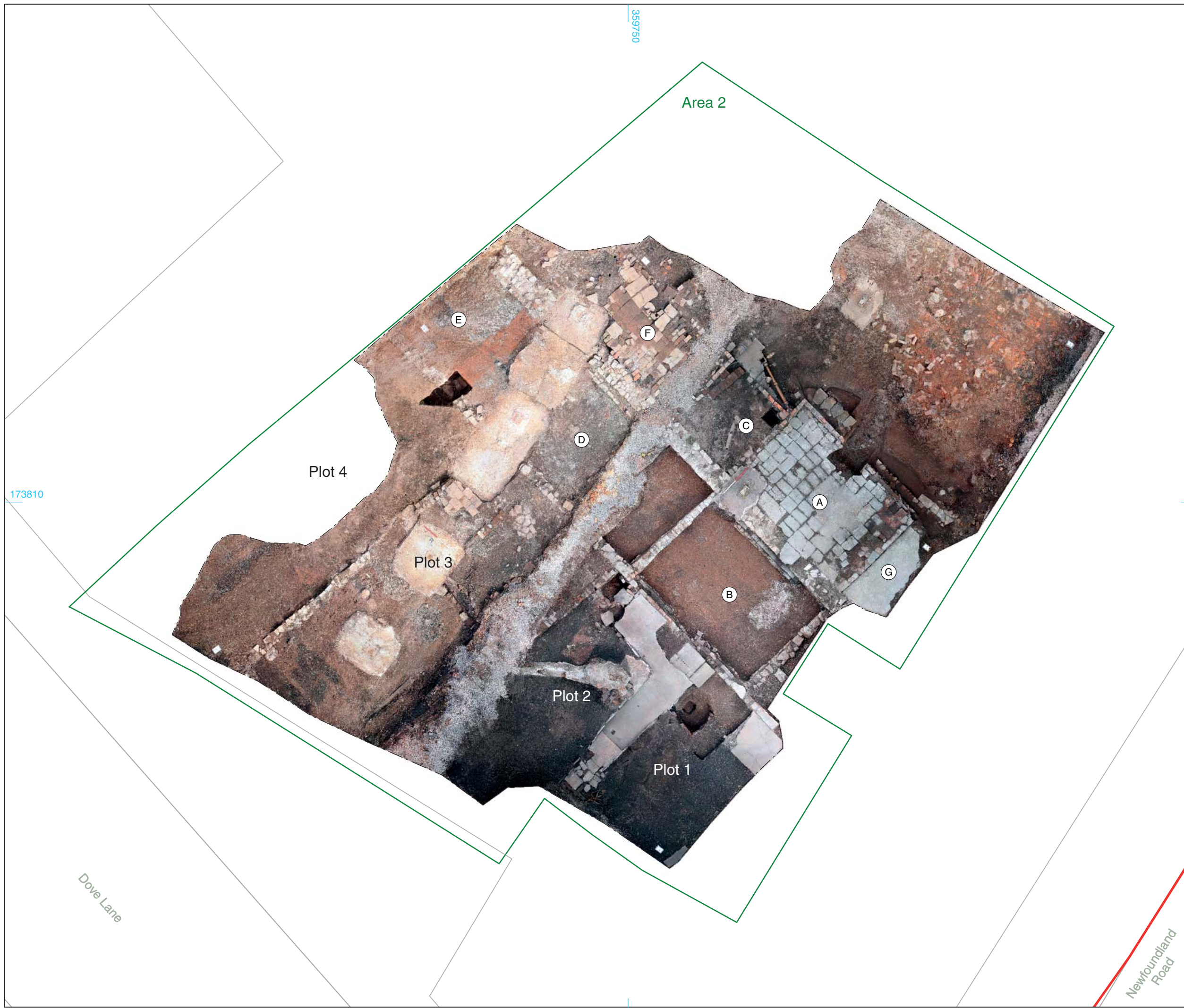
PROJECT TITLE
Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Area 2: Period 3

<small>DRAWN BY</small> DJB	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 9261	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> RP	<small>DATE</small> 11-07-2018	6
<small>APPROVED BY</small> MA	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:100	

Newfoundland Road

Dove Lane



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Limit of excavation
- A Room



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PROJECT TITLE
 Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Area 2: scaled ortho-image derived from photogrammetry

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CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	13-07-2018	7
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Newfoundland Road

Dove Lane



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Limit of excavation
- A Room
- Period 1: structural
- Other Period
- Modern intrusion



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PROJECT TITLE
Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Area 3: Period 1

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- Excavation area
- Limit of excavation
- A Room
- Period 2: structural
- Period 3: structural
- Period 3: cut feature
- Period 3: surface
- Retained feature
- Modern intrusion



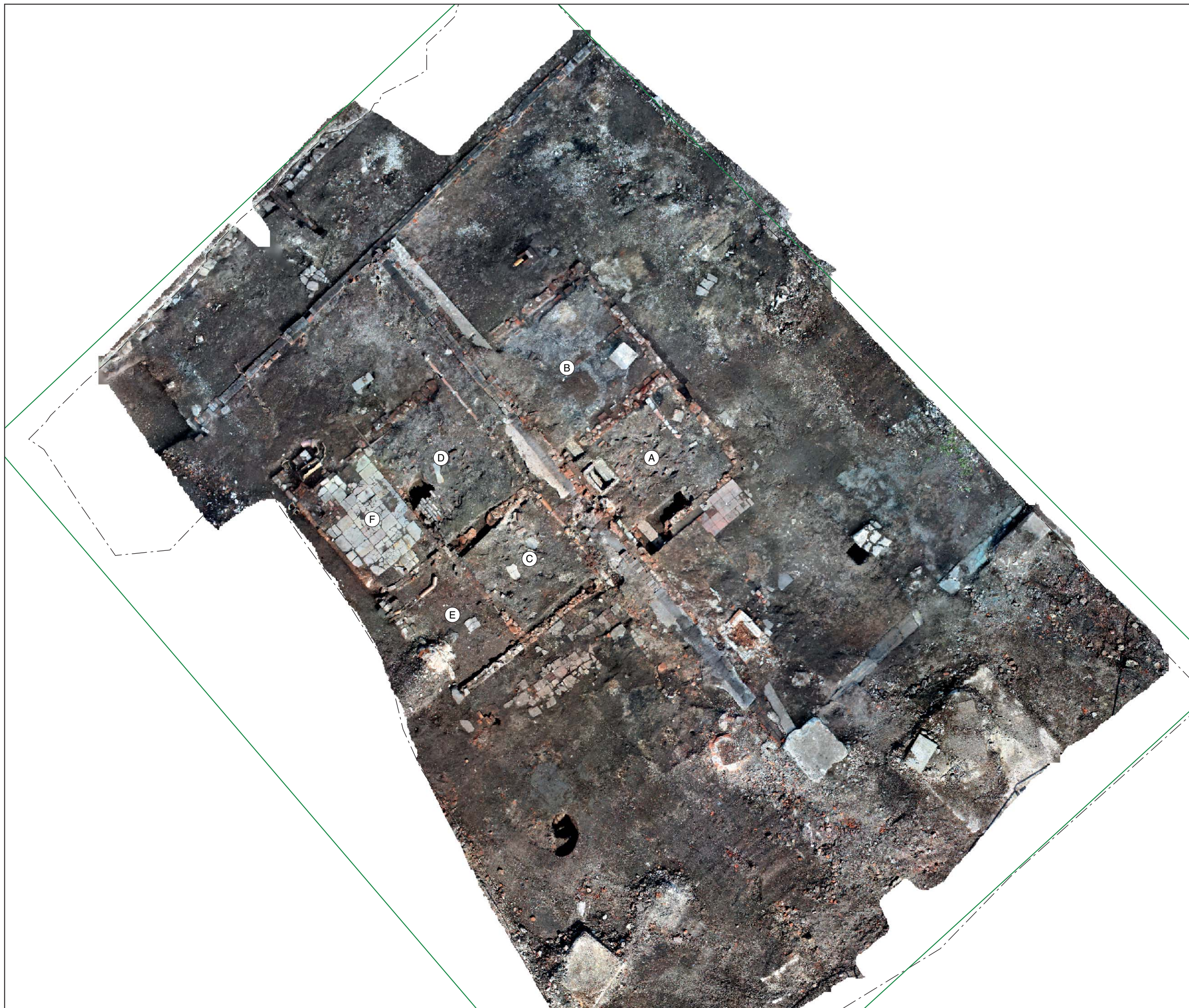
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PROJECT TITLE
Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Area 3: Periods 2 & 3

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CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	11-07-2018	9
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-  Excavation area
-  Limit of excavation
-  Room

0 1:100 5m

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PROJECT TITLE
Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Area 3: scaled ortho-image derived from photogrammetry

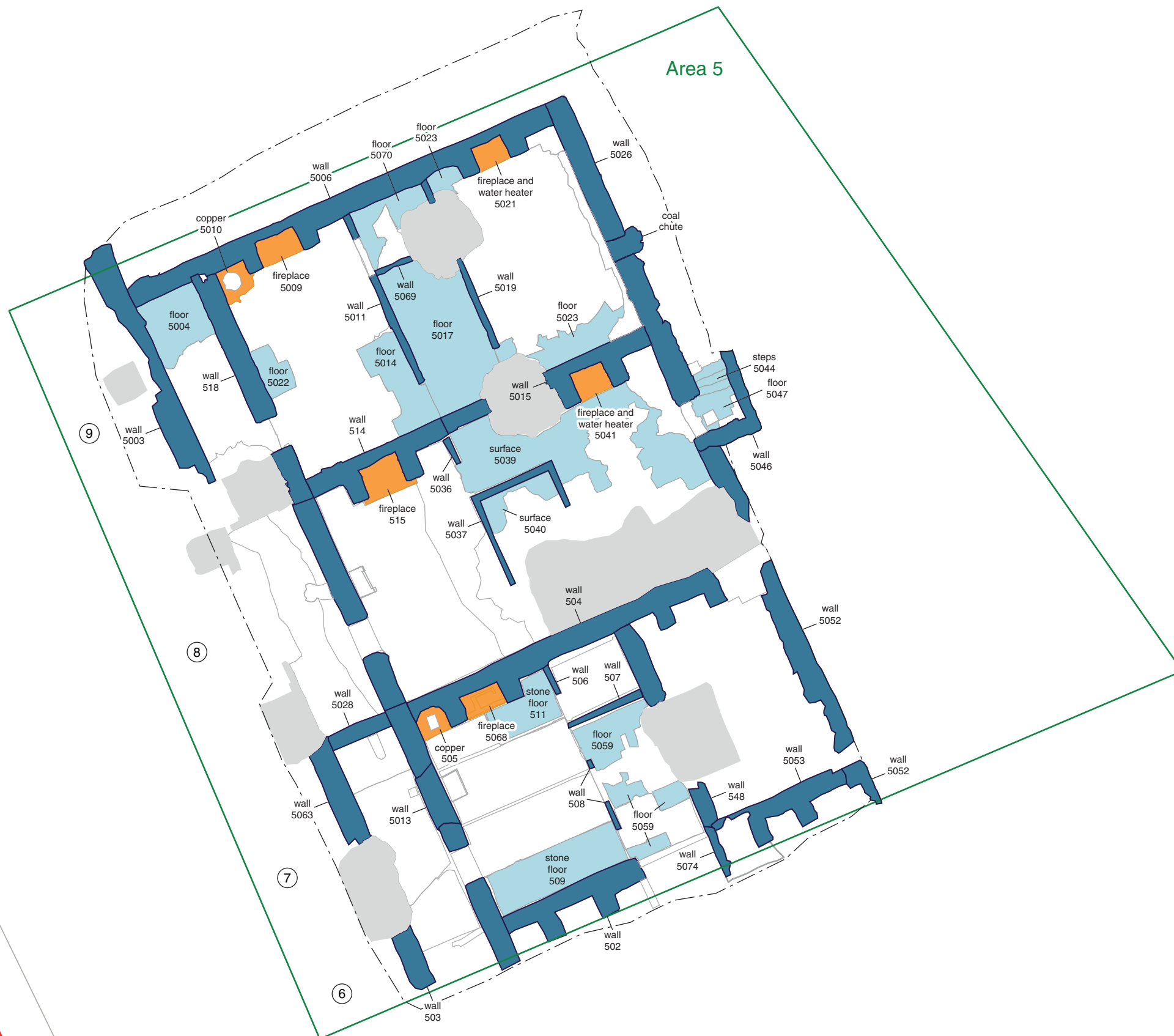
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CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	13-07-2018	10
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A3	1:100	

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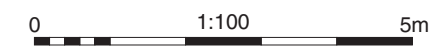
173810



Area 5



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Limit of excavation
- 6 Property
- Period 2: structural
- Period 2: surface
- Other Period
- Fireplace/copper
- Modern intrusion



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PROJECT TITLE
Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Area 5: Period 2

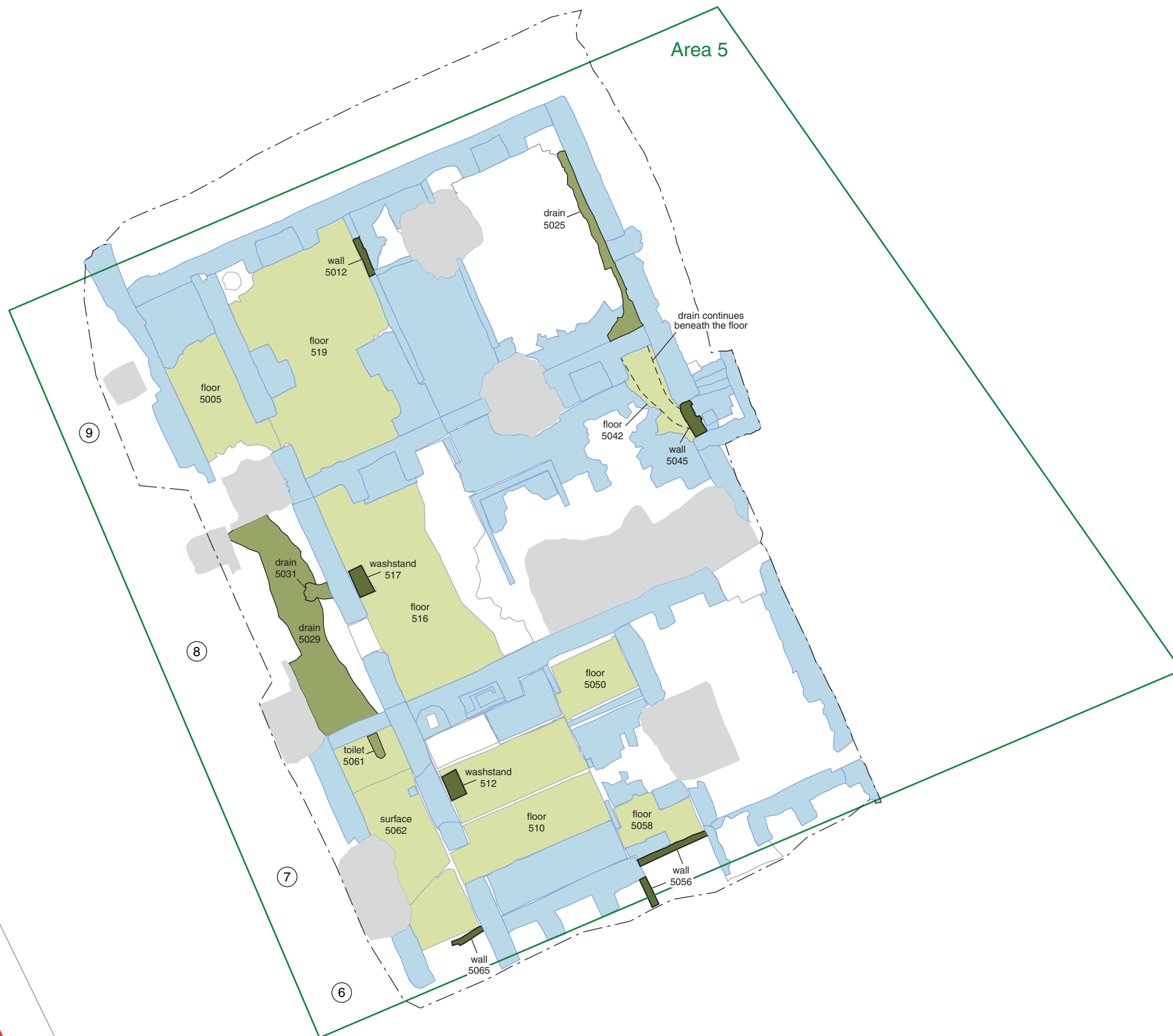
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CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	13-07-2018	11
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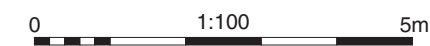
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Area 5



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Limit of excavation
- 6 Property
- Period 3: structural
- Period 3: cut feature
- Period 3 surface
- Retained feature
- Modern intrusion



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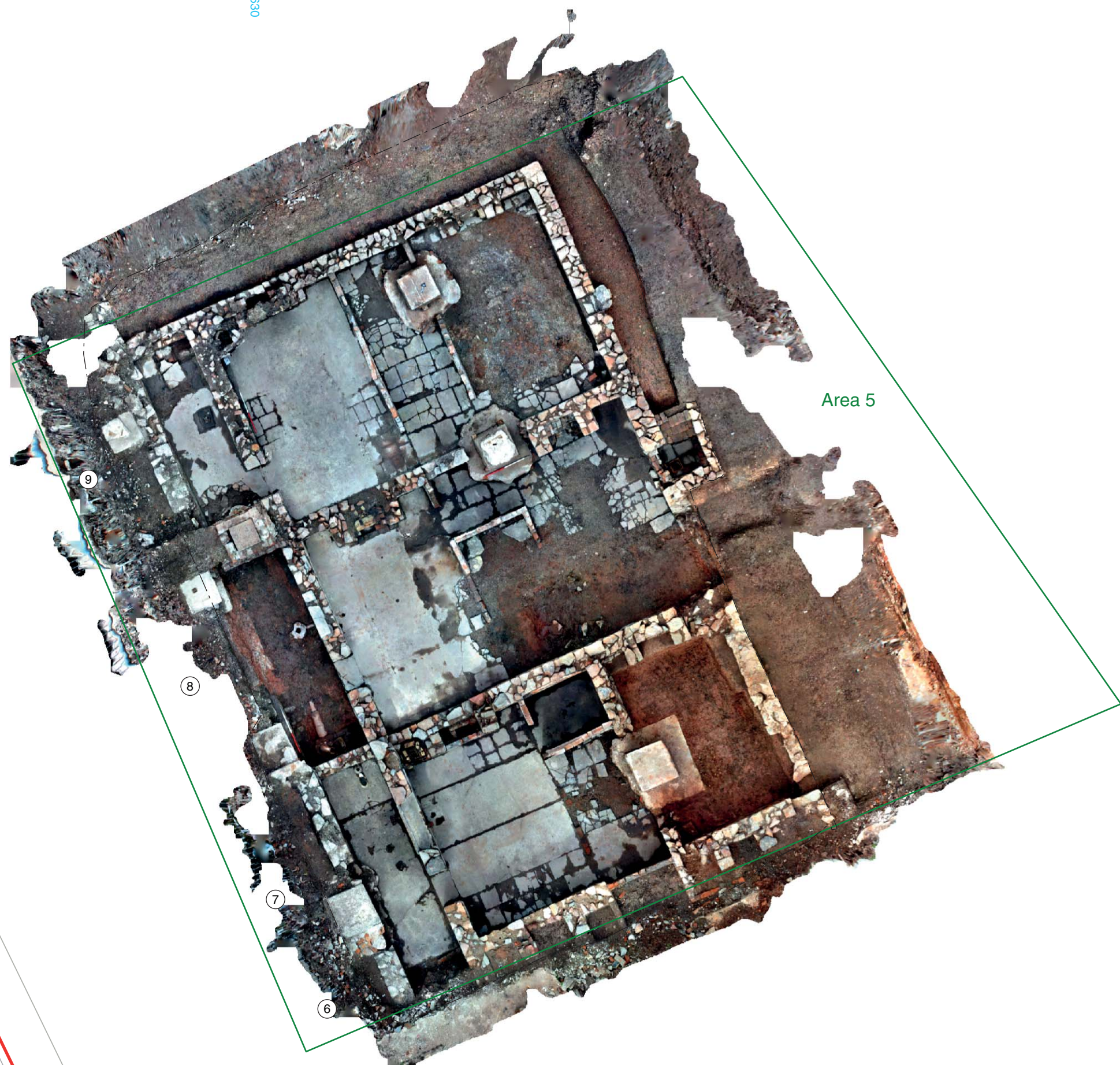
PROJECT TITLE
Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Area 5: Period 3

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	9261	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	13-07-2018	12
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE @A3	1:100	

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173810



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Limit of excavation
- 6 Property



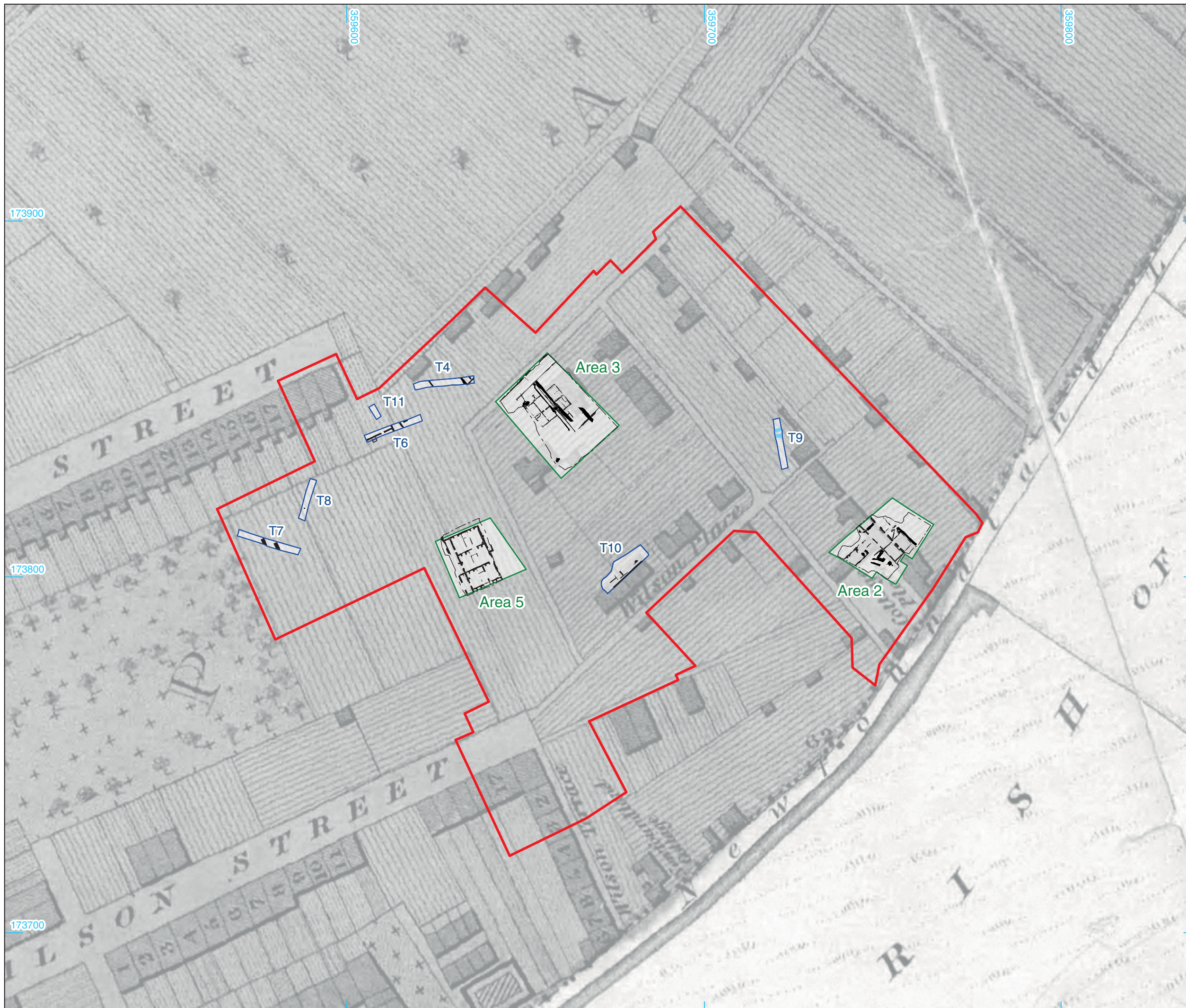
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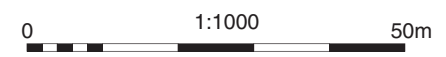
PROJECT TITLE
Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Area 5: scaled ortho-image derived from photogrammetry

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CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	13-07-2018	13
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- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Limit of excavation
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Drain



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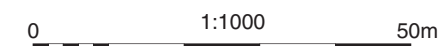
PROJECT TITLE
 Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 Map of Bristol, showing evaluation trenches and excavation areas

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	9261	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	10-08-2018	14
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A3	1:1000	



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Limit of excavation
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Drain



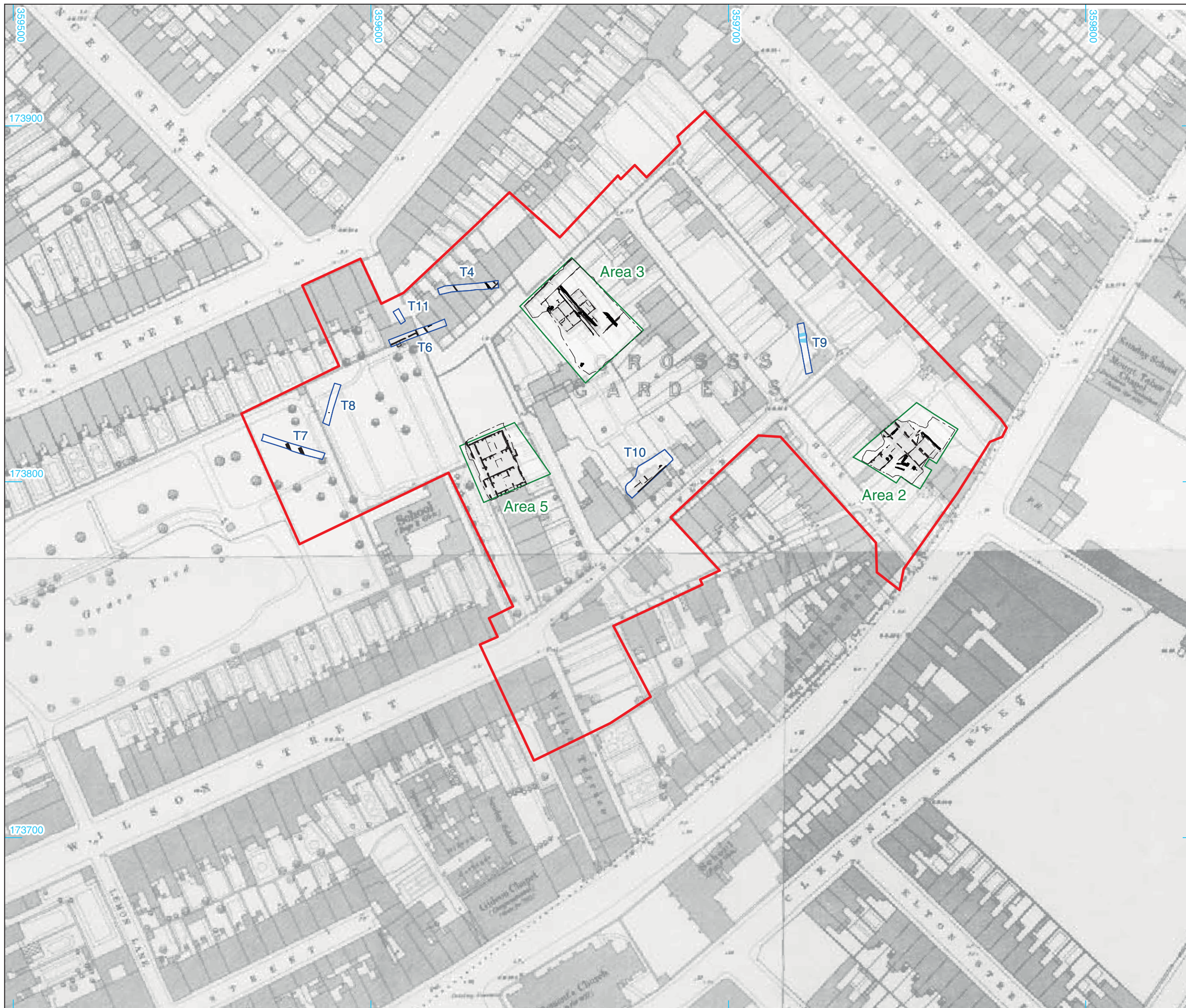
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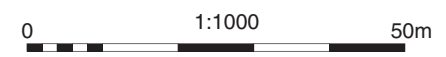
PROJECT TITLE
 Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
**Ashmead's 1855 Map of Bristol, with
 evaluation trenches and excavation
 areas**

DRAWN BY AO	PROJECT NO. 9261	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY MA	DATE 07-09-2018	15
APPROVED BY MA	SCALE@A3 1:1000	



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Limit of excavation
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Drain



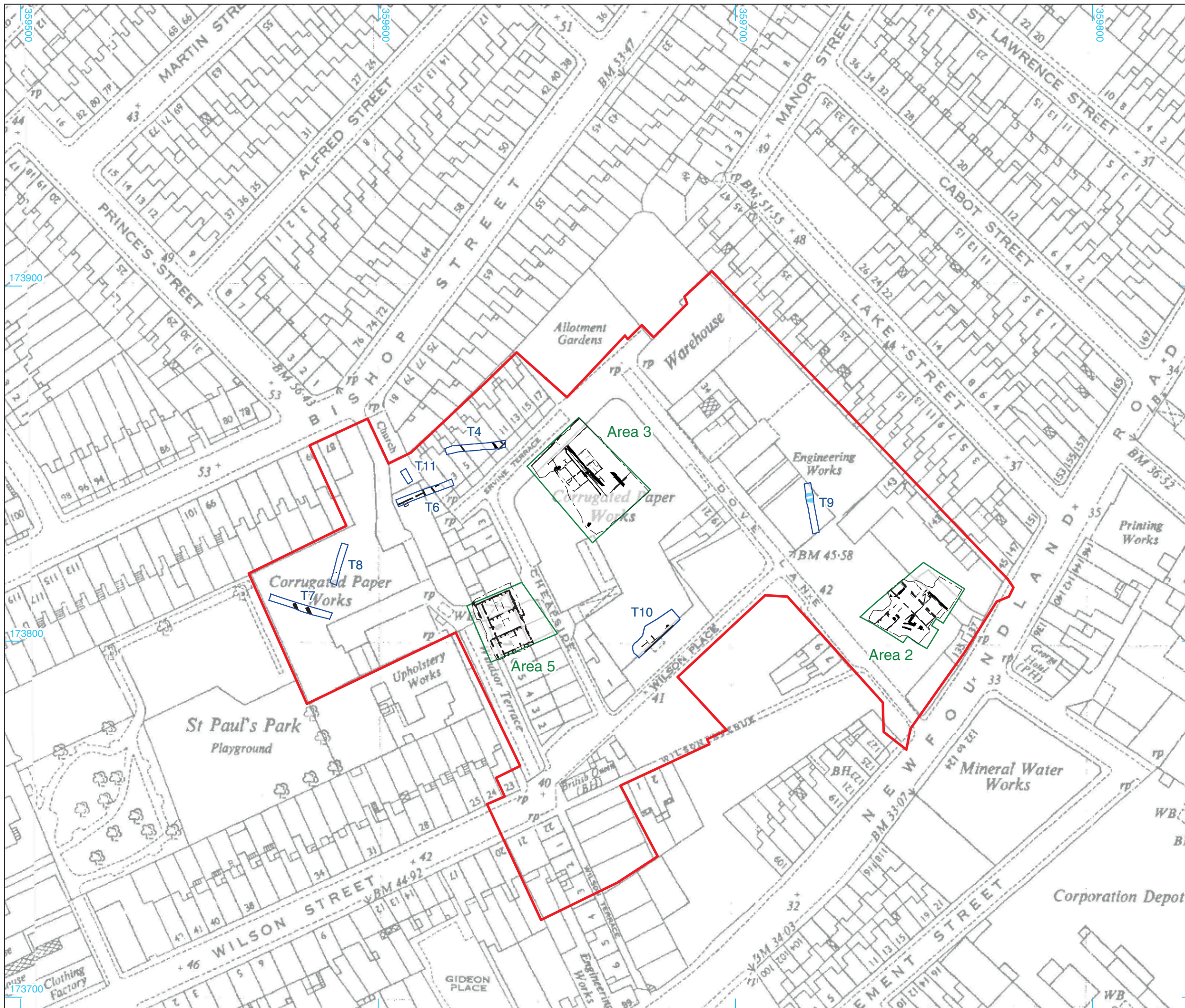
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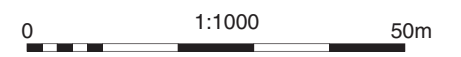
PROJECT TITLE
 Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
**1884 Ordnance Survey Map, with
 evaluation trenches and excavation
 areas**

DRAWN BY	DJB	PROJECT NO.	9261	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	10-08-2018	16
APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE@A3	1:1000	



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Limit of excavation
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Drain



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PROJECT TITLE
 Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
**1952 Ordnance Survey Map, with
 evaluation trenches and excavation
 areas**

DRAWN BY DJB	PROJECT NO. 9261	FIGURE NO. 17
CHECKED BY RP	DATE 10-08-2018	
APPROVED BY MA	SCALE@A3 1:1000	



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PROJECT TITLE

Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Bone brush. Demolition deposit 501

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 9261
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 22-08-2018
 APPROVED BY MA SCALE@A4 Not to scale

FIGURE NO.

18



*Top: thread spool fragments. Demolition deposit 5000;
 Bottom left: bone button. Box-drain fill 2035;
 Bottom right: mother of pearl button. Cultivation soil 233.*



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PROJECT TITLE

Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE

Worked bone and mother of pearl objects

DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 9261
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 22-08-2018
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FIGURE NO.

19



Top: tattle shuttle, from Period 2 heater 5010;
Bottom: bobbin from Area 3, unstratified



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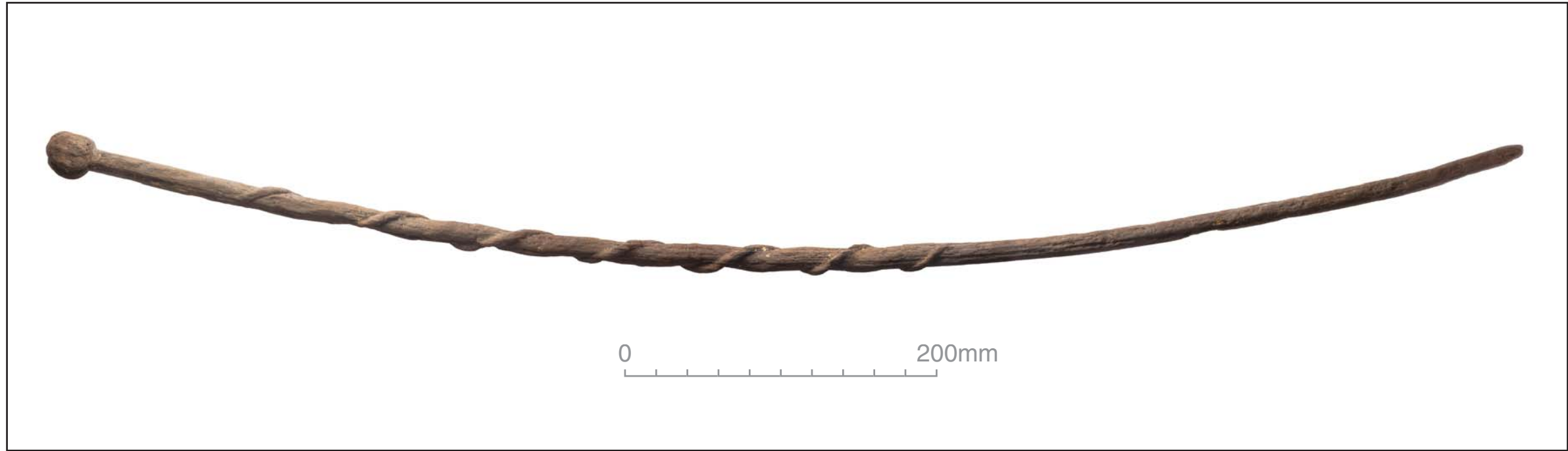
FIGURE TITLE

Worked bone objects

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FIGURE NO.

20



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PROJECT TITLE
Dove Lane, St Pauls, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Wooden walking stick

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APPROVED BY	MA	SCALE	@A3 Not to scale	

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