

**Globe House
Eugene Street
Bristol**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
Aegis Construction Consultancy Limited

CA Project: 6510
CA Report: 18280
OASIS ID: 312420

June 2018



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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
4. METHODOLOGY	6
5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6).....	7
6. THE FINDS	11
7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE	12
8. DISCUSSION.....	13
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	15
10. REFERENCES.....	15
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	17
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	19
APPENDIX C: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE.....	19
APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES	20
APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	20

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing identified archaeological features (1:400)
- Fig. 3 Historic mapping, showing identified graves and structural features (1:750)
- Fig. 4 Trench 1: plan (1:50) and photographs
- Fig. 5 Trench 2: plan (1:50) and photographs
- Fig. 6 Trench 3: plan (1:50) and photographs

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Globe House
Location:	Eugene Street, Bristol
NGR:	359910 173607
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	14-18 May 2018
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives
Site Code:	EUSB18

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2018 at Globe House, Eugene Street Bristol. A total of three trenches was excavated.

A number of limestone walls and surfaces, identified in the south-western part of the site, appear to relate to a building fronting Eugene Street, first depicted on Roqcue's map of 1742. The exact function of this building remains unclear; however evidence from later historic mapping suggests that it is most likely to represent a terrace of small domestic properties.

Two sub-rectangular graves, both of which contained articulated human bone and are located within the confines of a former burial ground depicted by 19th-century cartographic sources, were identified in the north-western and central-northern parts of the site. A further, similarly-shaped, feature was also identified in the north-western part of the site but was found to be devoid of human remains. The presence of these graves indicates that the burial ground was not fully cleared following its closure; however a possible charnel pit, also identified in the north-western part of the site suggest that at least some clearance of burials took place.

A number of limestone walls and surfaces, identified in the central-northern part of the site, appear to relate to a group of buildings first depicted on Ashmead's map of 1828. The function of these buildings remains unclear; however later historic mapping indicates that these buildings were amalgamated into, or subsumed within, a single larger industrial building occupying this part of the site.

A limestone and red brick wall and a red brick, ash and slab surface, identified in the north-western part of the site, appear to relate to a former industrial building, possibly associated with the Eastabrook & Sons Globe Steam Joinery Works, first depicted on the First Edition 1884 OS map.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In May 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Aegis Construction Consultancy Limited at Globe House, Eugene Street, Bristol (centred at NGR: 359910 173607; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application to be submitted to Bristol City Council (BCC) for redevelopment of the site, following the lapsing of an earlier permission (BCC planning ref: 13/03370/R).
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018a) that was approved by Peter Insole, Principal Historic Environment Officer, BCC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014).

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is located c. 0.5km to the east of Bristol City Centre, is approximately 0.24ha in extent and comprises Globe House itself, along with a walled yard area to the rear. The site is bounded to the south-west by Eugene Street, to the south-east by Vestry Lane and to the north-west and north-east by industrial units. The site lies at approximately 11m AOD at its north-western edge, with ground levels gradually sloping down to reach 9m AOD at the south-western extent of the site.
- 1.4 The bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Redcliffe Sandstone Member - Sandstone of the Triassic Period (BGS 2018). No superficial deposits are recorded. The natural substrate, comprising compact red brown sand with frequent sandstone outcrops, was identified in Trenches 1 and 3.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has previously been subject to heritage assessment and building recording (CA 2018b). The following is a summary taken from this assessment.
- 2.2 No pre-medieval archaeological remains are recorded within or near the site, which by the medieval period is likely to have remained agricultural land on the periphery of medieval settlement located to the west (*ibid.*).

- 2.3 Rocque's map of 1750 depicts two buildings fronting Eugene Street. A building, labelled as St Philip's Poor House, is depicted immediately to the south-east of the site, fronting Pennywell Lane on this map.
- 2.4 Ashmead's Map of 1828 shows considerable development within the site, with at least nine properties in total depicted fronting Eugene Street, along with 'Dolman's Court', gardens to the rear of these. 'Dolman's Yard', a burial ground, is also depicted occupying the north-eastern part of the site. It is possible that 'Doleman' may be a reference to the former land use of the site and its environs as common land (*ibid.*).
- 2.5 The burial ground appears to have been established following the production of Rocque's map of 1750, and had been closed by the 1848 Public Health Act by 1854, along with a number of other small parish and denominational private burial grounds in Bristol. Following its closure, there is no evidence to suggest that the burials were cleared prior to subsequent redevelopment. As such, it is possible that development simply took place on top of the former burial ground, possibly following the addition of layers of made ground to provide a buffer between any burials and the structures built on top (*ibid.*).
- 2.6 The 1884 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map indicates that the former burial ground had been redeveloped, with a number of buildings occupying the north-eastern part of the current site. The majority of these buildings are depicted as being built of wood or iron, suggesting that they were most likely industrial structures. This is also evident on Goad fire and insurance plans of 1887-1902, where these buildings are recorded as part of the Eastabrook & Sons Globe Steam Joinery Works.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 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 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable BCC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise

conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

3.2 The specific Research Aims (RAs) were to:

- **RA 1:** Assess the presence/absence, and degree of modern truncation of, post-medieval burials and structural remains, and any medieval agricultural remains;
- **RA 2:** Identify the presence, extent, depth and survival quality of any post-medieval burial remains associated with Dolman's Yard burial ground, with a view to estimating the number of burials that may be present within the site;
- **RA 3:** Identify, and if possible date, any remains associated with the post-medieval residential dwellings depicted on Rocque's 1750 map, particularly where these may be workers' housing associated with nearby industries or the nearby Poor House;
- **RA 4:** In general, recover artefactual evidence with which to date and interpret the sequence of activity taking place on the site;

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of three trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 1 and 2 measured 10m in length and 2m in width and Trench 3 measured 15m in length and 2m in width. Trench 3 was moved slightly from its original position, as set out in the WSI, due to the presence of asbestos. The 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*.

4.2 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*.

- 4.3 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*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

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

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3 & 4)

- 5.2 In Trench 1 the natural substrate, 123, was identified at 2.15m below present ground level (bpgl) within the central part of the trench. It was overlain by probable cultivation soil 125, averaging 0.45m in thickness. Probable cultivation soil 125 was overlain by make-up/levelling deposit 112 which averaged 0.8m in thickness and from which a single sherd of pottery of mid 16th to 18th-century date was recovered.
- 5.3 North-east/south-west aligned wall 111 was identified directly overlying deposit 112 at the northern end of the trench. It was of rough limestone block construction, bonded by a friable red-brown sand mortar. No finds were recovered from wall 111; however it appears to correlate closely to part of a former property boundary located to the rear of properties fronting Eugene Street, as depicted by Roqcue's map of 1750 (see Fig. 3).
- 5.4 Wall 111 was butted by limestone walls 110 and 115 and red brick structure 107. North-west/south-east aligned wall 110 and north-east/south-west aligned wall 115

were of rough limestone block construction, bonded by a dark grey cement mortar. Structure 107 survived to a depth of 0.24m, was bonded by a dark grey black cement mortar. Walls 110 and 115 and structure 107 broadly correlate with parts of a building fronting Eugene Street, first depicted on Roqcue's map of 1750 (see Fig. 3). Walls 110 and 111 were butted by compact limestone fragment surface 109. The rough nature of this surface suggests that it may represent an external yard or outside space associated with this building. Walls 111, 115 and structure 107 were butted by sandstone slab surface 104 which may represent an internal surface within this building.

- 5.5 Rectangular structure 120 was identified directly overlying deposit 112 in the southern third of the trench. It comprised three walls, built as a single phase, and was of rough limestone block construction, bonded by a friable red-brown sand mortar. Structure 120 was butted by sandstone steps 118, which survived up to 0.8m in depth and were bonded by light grey brown sand mortar. Structure 120 broadly correlates with the location of a building fronting Eugene Street, first depicted on Roqcue's map of 1750; however it is not depicted on any later available historic mapping suggesting that it may represent an internal structure/room within, or a later subdivision of, this building. Structure 120 was butted by mudstone slab surface 117 to the south-east.
- 5.6 All aforementioned features, structures and deposits were sealed by crushed concrete bedding layer 101, typically measuring 0.55m in thickness, for the existing concrete surface 100.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 3 & 5)

- 5.7 The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 2 comprised probable re-worked cultivation soil 206 which was identified in the north-eastern part of the trench at a typical depth of 2.2m bpgl. Sub-rectangular, north-east/south-west aligned grave 207 was partially exposed cutting this deposit along the north-western edge of the trench. This was investigated and was found to contain a well preserved, almost complete skeleton. A further north-east/south-west aligned sub-rectangular feature, 210, was identified cutting deposit 206 immediately to the south-east of grave 207. It measured more than 1.8m in length, 0.46m in width and 0.29m in depth and contained a single undated sandy silt fill, 212. The exposed fill of this feature was partially excavated and found to be devoid of human bone. The fills of grave 207

and feature 210 were sealed by artefactually undated make-up/levelling layer 205, which typically measured 1.2m in thickness.

- 5.8 Make-up/levelling layer 205 was cut towards the centre of the trench by north-west/south-east aligned construction cut 214 for wall 215. Wall 215 was of rough limestone block and red brick construction, bonded by dark grey black cement mortar. It broadly correlates with part of a building depicted by the First Edition 1884 OS map (see Fig. 3). Wall 215 was butted by red brick, ash and slab surface 217 which appears to represent an external surface associated with this building. A copper alloy spoon <Ra 2> of post-medieval date was recovered from this deposit.
- 5.9 Surface 217 was overlain by make-up/levelling layer 204, which measured 0.6m in thickness and contained 20 sherds of pottery of mid 19th to mid 20th-century date, along with a fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM); three fragments of clay tobacco pipe; an iron nail and a fragment of animal bone. This was in turn overlain by concrete and red brick bedding layer 201 for the existing tarmacadam surface 200.

Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3 & 6)

- 5.10 In Trench 3 the natural substrate, 322, was identified at a typical depth of 1.21m bpgl within the central and southern parts of the trench. It was overlain by probable re-worked cultivation soil 321, which measured up to 0.6m in thickness and contained two sherds of pottery of mid to late 18th-century date, a fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material, a fragment of post-medieval CBM, a single shard of post-medieval glass and three fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem. Partially exposed sub-rectangular, north-east/south-west aligned grave, 306, was identified cutting this deposit in the central part of the trench. However, due to the similarity of the fill of this grave and deposit 321 within the trench, it was not possible to identify the grave cut in plan until reaching the top of the natural substrate. Grave 306 was investigated by hand and found to contain well preserved, articulated, human bone. Three sherds of 18th-century pottery, five fragments of post-medieval CBM, a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, a copper alloy ring <Ra 1>, an iron ring and two fragments of animal bone were recovered from the backfill of this grave, 308.

- 5.11 North-west/south-east aligned wall 302, north-east/south-west aligned wall 313 and small square structure 305 were identified directly overlying deposit 321 and the fill of grave 306 respectively in the northern half of the trench. All were of rough limestone block construction, bonded by mid grey lime mortar and broadly correlate with the location of a group of buildings depicted by Ashmead's map of 1828. Walls 305, 302 and structure 305 were butted by surface 312 which was constructed from rounded cobbles and red brick fragments and appears to form an internal surface within one of these buildings. Wall 302 was also butted to the north-east and south-west by north-east/south-west aligned walls 303 and 304. Wall 313 was also butted to the south-east by north-west/south-east aligned wall 315. All of these walls were of rough limestone slab construction, bonded by a dark grey lime mortar and correlate closely to parts of the northernmost building of the group of buildings depicted in this part of the site by Ashmead's map of 1828 (see Fig. 3).
- 5.12 At the northern end of the trench wall 303 was cut by partially exposed square/rectangular pit 325. The dark silt sand fill of this pit, 324, contained a substantial quantity of disarticulated human bone and, as such, it would appear to represent a charnel deposit associated with the clearance of 'Dolman's Yard' burial ground depicted by Ashmead's map of 1828.
- 5.13 North-west/south-east aligned wall 314 was identified directly overlying deposit 321 towards the southern end of the trench. It was butted to the south-west by north-east/south-west aligned wall 316. Both walls were of rough limestone fragment construction, bonded by mid grey and light grey lime mortar respectively. No finds were recovered from either of these walls; however they broadly correlate to parts of a group of buildings first depicted on Ashmead's map of 1828 (see Fig. 3). Walls 314 and 316 were butted by artefactually undated make-up/levelling deposit 320.
- 5.14 All aforementioned features, structures and deposits were sealed by make-up/levelling layer 311. This was cut toward the centre of the trench by north-east/south-west aligned construction cut 318 for modern concrete block wall 309. This was sealed by crushed concrete bedding layer 301, typically measuring 0.2m in thickness, for the existing concrete surface 300.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from five deposits (a grave fill, a surface, make-up/levelling deposits and a re-worked cultivation soil). The recovered material dates to the post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types recorded are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Codings for fabrics given in the text in parenthesis, and in Appendix B, correspond to the Bristol Pottery Type (BPT) series (Ponsford 1988 and 1998).

Pottery

- 6.2 The small pottery assemblage recovered totals 25 sherds (927g), all of which are of post-medieval/modern date. Dating to the mid 16th to 18th centuries are glazed earthenwares, most likely from Somerset (BPT 285). Other post-medieval ware types are North Devon gravel-tempered ware (BPT 112, 17th to 18th centuries), yellow slipware (BPT 100, late 17th to 18th centuries) and white salt-glazed earthenware (BPT 186b, 18th century). Potentially later in date are black-glazed earthenware (18th to 19th centuries), transfer-printed pearlware (BPT 278a, late 18th to mid 19th centuries), Nottingham/Derby stoneware (BPT 212, mid 18th to late 19th centuries) and refined whiteware (BPT 202b, late 18th to 19th centuries).

Ceramic building material

- 6.3 Ceramic building material, all of post-medieval date, totals seven fragments (591g). Fragments from make-up/levelling layer 204 and grave fill 308 (grave 306) are identifiable as pan tile, a type of roofing tile which was common from the late 17th to the 19th centuries.

Other finds

- 6.4 A total of seven fragments (35g) of clay tobacco pipe was retrieved. These were in use from the late 16th to late 19th centuries. A spurred bowl from garden soil 321 features the maker's mark "N W". This may represent Nicholas Willis, who was manufacturing from 1734 until at least 1749 (Jackson and Price 1974, 79). A decorated, spurred bowl from make-up layer 204 is likely to date to the 19th century (Ayto 2002, 6).
- 6.5 A ceramic bottle stopper, dateable to the 19th century, was recorded from make-up layer 204.

- 6.6 Re-worked cultivation soil 321 produced a fragment of dark green coloured glass, from a wine/spirits bottle of post-medieval date.
- 6.7 Two copper alloy items were retrieved. A ring, with an attached disc <Ra 1> from fill 308 of grave 306 is likely to be coffin furniture. The disc is 51mm in diameter, and the ring is 57mm in external diameter and 5.5mm in thickness. A small, short spoon, with part of its wooden handle remaining <Ra 2>, was recovered from surface 217 and is most likely of post-medieval date. The spoon itself measures 40mm in length and the bowl is 7mm wide. The purpose of this spoon is uncertain – it may be a cosmetic spoon/ear scoop. The Portable Antiquities Scheme has recorded a copper alloy example, measuring 40mm but without an attached handle (<https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/774844>). It would appear, however, that these are typically longer (e.g. <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/574082>, [id/602769](https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/602769), [id/806918](https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/806918), [id/775608](https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/775608)). Alternatively, it may be a condiment/marrow spoon. Such spoons were made from the 17th century onwards and the eating of marrow was popular during the 18th century (Bevan *et al.* 2009, 182). However, marrow spoons typically have a longer, narrow scoop. Another possibility is that it is a medical or dental tool (Maw and Thompsons 1882, 146).
- 6.8 Two iron objects, of uncertain date, were recovered – a nail from make-up/levelling layer 204 and a ring from grave fill 308. The ring is slightly oval in shape and measures 59 x 54mm externally and 7mm in thickness.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 A total of three fragments of animal bone (597g) were recovered from make-up/levelling deposit 204 and fill 308 of grave 306. The bone was well preserved with the remains of domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) identified from deposit 204 and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) identified from fill 308 of grave 306. No cut marks were present to suggest an origin in butchery waste. Given the nature of the contexts from which this material was recovered it would appear likely that the animal bone recovered during the evaluation is residual in nature.

Human Bone

- 7.2 A total of 24 boxes of disarticulated human bone (equating to approximately 1.08m³) was recovered from fill 325 of pit 324, identified at the northern end of Trench 3. The skeletal remains recovered were in excellent condition and comprised; complete crania, mandibles, femori, tibia, humeri, radi, ulnae, scapulae, pelves, sacra, vertebrae, clavicles, metatarsals, metacarpals, tarsals. The majority of the human bone recovered was of adult-size; however the presence of a number of smaller bones suggests the potential presence for children to be present within the assemblage. The number of left femora present in each box ranged from two to five, giving an average of 3.75 left femora per box, suggesting that a minimum number of 90 individuals are represented within the recovered assemblage.
- 7.3 Staining from iron nails and copper alloy was observed on several of the recovered bones suggesting the presence of coffin nails and shroud pins. Evidence of plant roots and loose soil, as well as the iron and copper stains, suggests that wooden coffins with voids were still present when the bones were removed from their graves. It is not possible to determine when this occurred, but the remains were clearly skeletonised when it happened. Such a large quantity of bone from almost all areas of the skeleton suggests that it came from the clearance of entire graves which were then collected in a charnel house or pit.
- 7.4 Post-medieval disarticulated human skeletal remains have little research value; as such they have not been formally analysed or recorded and will therefore be re-buried in line with the recommendations outlined in *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE 2017).

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation has identified a number of archaeological features, comprising graves, a possible charnel deposit and structures, relating to the 18th to 20th century use of the site, within the proposed development area. The absence of artefactual material of pre-18th-century date within the excavated trenches supports the findings of the preceding archaeological desk based assessment that suggested that the development area remained in agricultural usage until at least the 18th-century (CA 2018b).

- 8.2 A total of two north-east/south-west aligned graves, 207 and 306, containing well preserved, articulated, human bone were identified cutting probable re-worked cultivation soils 206 and 321 in Trenches 2 and 3 respectively. Both graves are located within the north-eastern part of the site, broadly within the confines of a known 18th to 19th-century burial ground, recorded as 'Dolman's Yard' on Ashmead's map of 1828. The presence of articulated human bone within these graves confirms that this burial ground was, at least not completely, cleared following its closure in the mid 19th-century prior to the subsequent development of the site (see *archaeological background* above). The presence of structure 305, directly overlying the fill of grave 306 within Trench 3, is intriguing as it appears to be associated with a building depicted on Ashmead's map of 1828. Should this be the case, it would appear to indicate that the south-western boundary of the burial ground had been altered by the time of the production of this map. No further graves were identified during the current works; although the size, shape and similar alignment of feature 210, identified in Trench 2, raises the possibility that that it may also represent a grave cut. However, this suggestion would appear unlikely as no human remains were recovered from this feature during the evaluation, despite sample excavation of its fill within the excavated evaluation trench.
- 8.3 Pit 325, identified at the northern end of Trench 3, is also located within the bounds of 'Dolman's Yard' burial ground, as depicted by Ashmead's map of 1828. The large quantity of disarticulated human bone recovered from the fill of this pit suggests that it most likely represents a charnel deposit, seemingly associated with the partial clearance of the burial ground following its closure. Precisely when this clearance occurred remains unclear given the limited scope of the current works.
- 8.4 Limestone walls 110, 111 and 115, surfaces 104, 109 and 117, red brick structure 107 and sandstone structure 120 all broadly correlate to the location of a building fronting Eugene Street, first depicted on Roqcue's map of 1742 (see Fig. 3). However, a number of these walls/structures (e.g. 115 and 120) may relate to later remodelling/sub-division of this building. The exact function of this building remains unclear however; evidence from Ashmead's map of 1828 suggests that it is most likely to represent a terrace of small domestic properties. This row of buildings is still shown on the First Edition 1884 OS map and on all later editions of OS mapping until 1938, after which it is no longer depicted.

- 8.5 Walls 302, 303, 304, 313, 314, 315 and 316, surface 312 and structure 305 broadly correlate with the location of a group of buildings first depicted by Ashmead's map of 1828 (see Fig. 3). The function of these buildings remains unclear, however the First Edition 1884 OS map shows that these buildings have been amalgamated into, or subsumed within, a single larger building occupying this part of the site. This building is recorded as a refinery on the 1938 Edition of the OS map and is shown on all later editions of OS mapping until 1951, after which it is no longer depicted.
- 8.6 Wall 215, identified in Trench 2, broadly correlates with part of a building first depicted on the First Edition 1884 OS map (see Fig. 3) and it is likely that red brick, ash and slab surface 217 represents an external surface associated with this building. The exact function of this building remains unclear, although it is recorded as part of the Eastabrook & Sons Globe Steam Joinery Works by the Goad fire and insurance plan of 1887-1902. The building is still shown on all later editions of OS mapping until 1938, after which it is no longer depicted.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Paolo Guarino, assisted by Anton Beechey, Chris Watts, Matt Coman and Alison Roberts. The report was written by Paolo Guarino. The finds, biological evidence and human bone reports were written by Jacky Sommerville, Andy Clarke and Sharon Clough respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled by Paolo Guarino, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Steven Sheldon.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Concrete	Existing concrete surface	>10	>2	0.35	
1	101	Layer		Bedding deposit	Crushed concrete bedding layer for surface 100.	>10	>2	0.55	
1	102	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	103	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	104	Deposit		Surface	Sandstone slab surface	>1.6	0.75	0.04	
1	105	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	106	Fill	108	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 108, mid black grey sandy silt	>0.8	0.12	0.24	
1	107	Wall	108	Wall	'L'-shaped red brick wall, bonded by dark grey cement mortar	>0.9	1.1	0.2	
1	108	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	109	Deposit		Surface	Compact limestone fragment surface	>0.9	0.45	0.05	
1	110	Wall		Wall	NW/SE aligned, rough limestone slab construction, bonded by dark grey cement mortar	>1.3	0.45	>0.35	
1	111	Wall		Wall	NE/SW aligned, rough limestone slab construction, bonded by friable red-brown sand mortar	>2.8	0.4	>0.30	
1	112	Deposit		Make-up/levelling deposit	Dark grey brown sand silt with frequent stone, red brick and mortar fragments. Same as 116.	>8	>1.8	0.8	MC16-C18
1	113	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	114	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	115	Wall		Wall	NE/SW aligned, rough limestone slab construction, bonded by dark grey cement mortar	>2	2.3	>0.5	
1	116	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	117	Deposit		Surface	Flagstone surface	>1	>0.7	0.12	
1	118	Structure		Steps	Sandstone steps, bonded by light grey brown sand mortar	0.4	0.9	0.8	
1	119	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	120	Structure		Structure	Partially exposed rectangular structure, rough sandstone block construction bonded by friable red-brown sand mortar	>0.5	>0.4	>0.72	
1	121	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	122	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	123	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact red brown sand with frequent sandstone outcrops	>2.2	>1.7	>0.05	
2	200	Layer		Tarmac	Existing tarmac surface	>10	>2	0.3	
2	201	Layer		Bedding layer	Crushed concrete and red brick bedding layer for surface 200.	>10	>2	0.45	
2	202	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	203	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	204	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Dark grey brown sand silt with frequent stone, red brick and mortar fragments.	>10	>2	0.6	MC19-MC20
2	205	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Mid grey brown sand silt with occasional stone, red brick and charcoal fragments.	>5.6	>2	1.2	
2	206	Layer		?Re-worked graveyard soil/cultivation soil	Mid-dark grey brown silt sand with occasional charcoal and mortar flecks throughout	>3	>2	>0.2	
2	207	Cut		Grave	NE/SW aligned, sub-rectangular with rounded corners	>0.9	>0.3	>0.05	
2	208	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	209	Fill	207	Fill	Backfill of grave cut 207. Dark red brown clay silt.	>0.9	>0.3	>0.05	
2	210	Cut		Feature	NE/SW aligned, sub-rectangular with rounded corners	>1.3	0.46	>0.1	
2	211	Fill	210	Fill	Backfill of feature 210. Dark red	>1.3	0.46	>0.1	

					brown clay silt.				
2	212	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	213	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	214	Cut		Construction cut	NE/SW aligned construction cut for wall 215	>2	0.4	>0.9	
2	215	Structure	214	Wall	NE/SW aligned stone and red brick wall bonded by dark grey black cement mortar	>2	0.4	>0.9	
2	216	Fill	214	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 214, mid black grey sandy silt	>2	0.4	>0.9	
2	217	Deposit		Surface	Red brick, ash and slag surface	>2	>1.6	>0.16	
3	300	Layer		Concrete	Existing concrete surface	>15	>2	0.1	
3	301	Layer		Bedding deposit	Crushed concrete bedding layer for surface 301.	>15	>2	0.2	
3	302	Wall		Wall	NW-SE, rough limestone block construction, bonded by mid grey lime mortar	>3.7	0.4	0.85	
3	303	Wall		Wall	NE/SW aligned, rough limestone slab construction, bonded by dark grey lime mortar	>1.7	0.5	1	
3	304	Wall		Wall	NE/SW aligned, rough limestone slab construction, bonded by dark grey lime mortar	.1.5	0.6	0.3	
3	305	Structure		Structure	Small square structure, rough limestone block construction, bonded by mid grey lime mortar	1.33	0.25	0.39	
3	306	Cut		Grave	NE/SW aligned, partially exposed, sub-rectangular with rounded corners	>1.3	>0.46	>0.73	
3	307	Human remains	306	Human remains	Articulated human remains, lower body	-	-	-	
3	308	Fill	306	Fill	Backfill of grave 306. Dark red brown sand silt with occasional charcoal flecks	>1.3	>0.46	0.73	C18
3	309	Wall		Wall	Modern concrete block wall, NE/SW aligned	>1.5	1.6	0.3	
3	310	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
3	311	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
3	312	Deposit		Surface	Rounded cobbles and red brick fragments	>3.7	>0.6	0.15	
3	313	Wall		Wall	NE-SW, rough limestone block construction, bonded by mid grey lime mortar	>5.7	0.52	0.6	
3	314	Wall		Wall	NW/SE aligned, rough limestone fragment construction, bonded by mid grey lime mortar	>0.3	0.55	0.65	
3	315	Wall		Wall	NE-SW, rough limestone block construction, bonded by mid grey lime mortar	>1.4	0.46	0.7	
3	316	Wall		Wall	NE/SW aligned, rough limestone fragment construction, bonded by light grey lime mortar	>0.8	>0.55	>0.36	
3	317	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
3	318	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
3	319	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
3	320	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
3	321	Layer		?Re-worked graveyard/cultivation soil	Dark red brown sand silt with occasional charcoal flecks	>14	>1.65	0.6	MC18-LC18
3	322	Layer		Natural substrate	Compact red brown sand with frequent sandstone outcrops	>5	>1.7	>0.1	
3	323	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
3	324	Fill	325	Fill	Fill of pit 325. Friable dark grey silt sand with frequent charcoal, mortar and CBM flecks. ?Charnel/grave clearance deposit.	>2.5	>1.7	0.8	
3	325	Cut		Pit	Partially exposed,	>2.5	>1.7	0.8	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
112	Post-medieval pottery	Somerset glazed earthenware	BPT 285	1	61	MC16-C18
204	Post-medieval pottery	Somerset glazed earthenware	BPT 285	2	37	MC19-MC20
	Post-medieval pottery	Yellow slipware	BPT 100	1	7	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed pearlware	BPT 278a	5	41	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Refined whiteware	BPT 202b	3	31	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Black-glazed earthenware	-	1	36	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Nottingham/Derby stoneware	BPT 212	3	23	
	Modern pottery	Late English stoneware	BPT 200b	5	641	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Pantile		1	193	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Bowl, stems		3	14	
	Ceramic object	Bottle stopper		1	3	
	Iron	Nail		1	1	
217	Copper alloy	Spoon with wooden handle <Ra 2>		1	7	Post-medieval
308	Post-medieval pottery	North Devon gravel-tempered ware		1	35	C18
	Post-medieval pottery	Yellow slipware	BPT 112	1	1	
	Post-medieval pottery	White salt-glazed stoneware	BPT 100	1	1	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Pantile, fragments	BPT 186b	5	393	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	4	
	Copper alloy	Ring with attached disc <Ra 1>		1	61	
	Iron	Ring		1	31	
	Industrial waste			2	43	
321	Post-medieval pottery	Unglazed earthenware	-	1	13	MC18-LC18
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Fragment		1	5	
	Post-medieval glass	Bottle		1	7	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Bowl, stems		3	17	

APPENDIX C: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP), weight and context.

Cut	Fill	O/C	GAL	Total	Weight (g)
	204			1	1
306	308	2		2	31
Total		2	1	3	
Weight		31	2	33	

O/C = sheep/goat; Gal = domestic fowl

APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using Leica GPS.

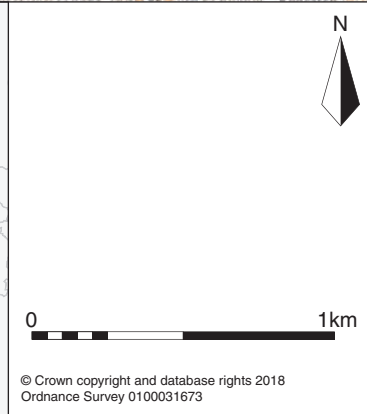
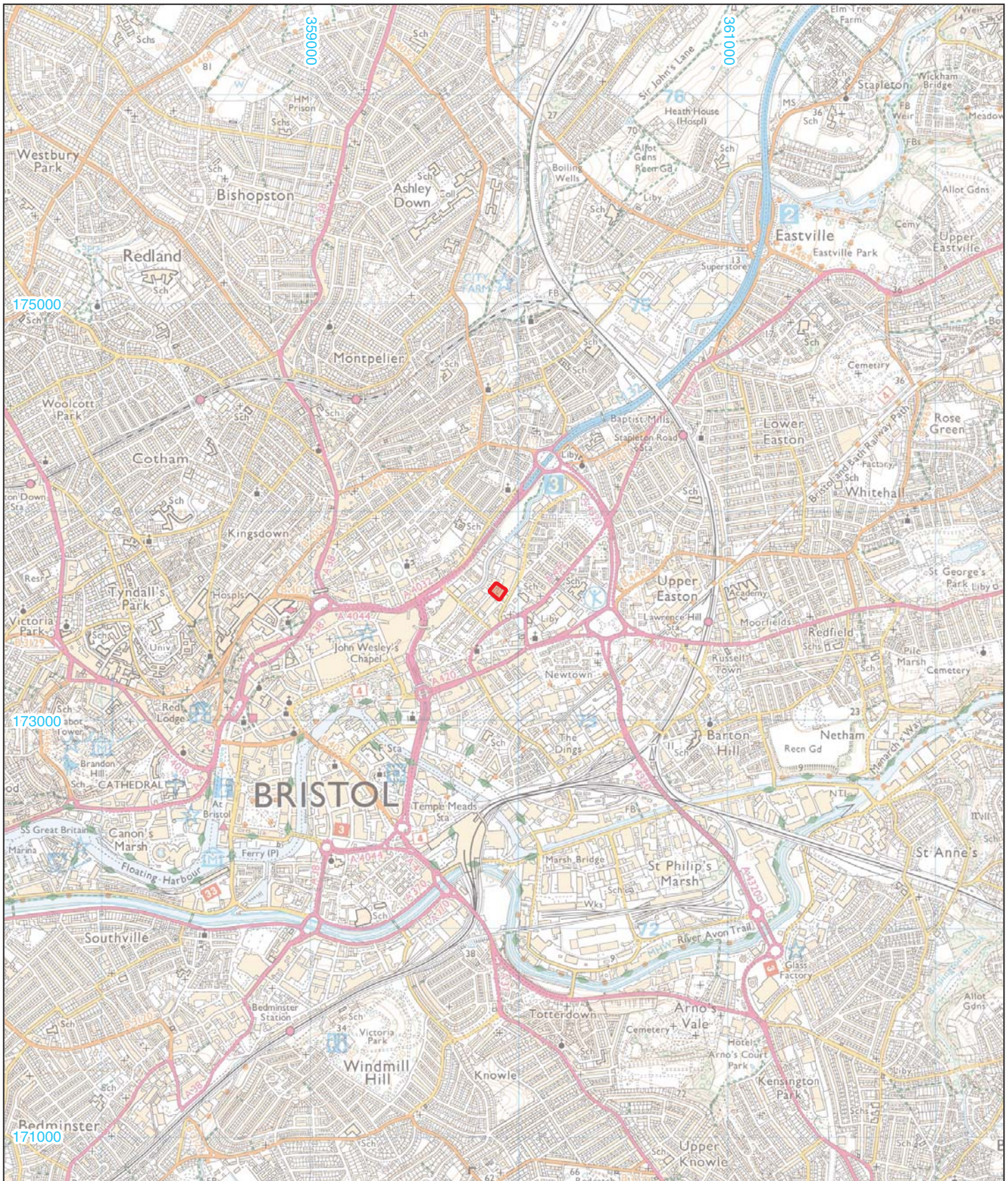
	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3
Current ground level	0.00m (11.16m)	0.00m (10.95m)	0.00m (10.95m)
Top of post-medieval structures	Structure 120 0.9m (10.26m)	Surface 217 0.26m (10.69m)	Wall 313 0.63m (10.32m) Wall 303 0.67m (10.28m)
Top of grave	N/A	Grave 207 2.18m (8.77m)	Grave 306 1.1m (9.85m)
Limit of excavation	2.28m (8.88m)	2.2m (8.75m)	1.21m (9.74m)

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

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Globe House, Eugene Street, Bristol
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May 2018 at Globe House, Eugene Street Bristol. A total of three trenches was excavated.</p> <p>A number of limestone walls and surfaces, identified in the south-western part of the site, appear to relate to a building fronting Eugene Street, first depicted on Roqque's map of 1742. The exact function of this building remains unclear; however evidence from later historic mapping suggests that it is most likely to represent a terrace of small domestic properties.</p> <p>Two sub-rectangular graves, both of which contained articulated human bone and are located within the confines of a former burial ground depicted by 19th-century cartographic sources, were identified in the north-western and central-northern parts of the site. A further, similarly-shaped, feature was also identified in the north-western part of the site but was found to be devoid of human remains. The presence of these graves indicates that the burial ground was not fully cleared following its closure; however a possible charnel pit, also identified in the north-western part of the site suggest that at least some clearance of burials took place.</p> <p>A number of limestone walls and surfaces, identified in the central-northern part of the site, appear to relate to a group of buildings first depicted on Ashmead's map of 1828. The function of these buildings remains unclear; however later historic mapping indicates that these buildings were amalgamated into, or subsumed within, a single larger industrial building occupying this part of the site.</p> <p>A limestone and red brick wall and a red brick, ash and slab surface, identified in the north-western part of the site, appear to relate to a former industrial building, possibly associated with the Eastabrook & Sons Globe Steam Joinery Works, first depicted on the First Edition 1884 OS map.</p>
Project dates	14-18 May 2018
Project type	Field Evaluation

Previous work	Desk Based Assessment (CA 2018)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Globe House, Eugene street, Bristol	
Study area (M ² /ha)	c. 0.24ha	
Site co-ordinates	359910 173607	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Steven Sheldon	
Project Supervisor	Paolo Guarino	
MONUMENT TYPE		
Inhumation burials		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
Human Remains		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Intended final location of archive:		
Physical	Bristol Museum, Galleries and Archives	Pottery, CBM, metal objects, animal bone, human bone
Paper	Bristol Museum, Galleries and Archives	Trench and Context recording sheets, photographic registers, permatrace drawings
Digital	Bristol Museum, Galleries and Archives	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 <i>Globe house, Eugene Street, Bristol, Archaeological Evaluation</i> ; CA typescript report 18280		



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PROJECT TITLE
 Globe House, Eugene Street, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	6510	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23.05.18	
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- cut feature
- structure
- surface
- burial
- deposit
- modern



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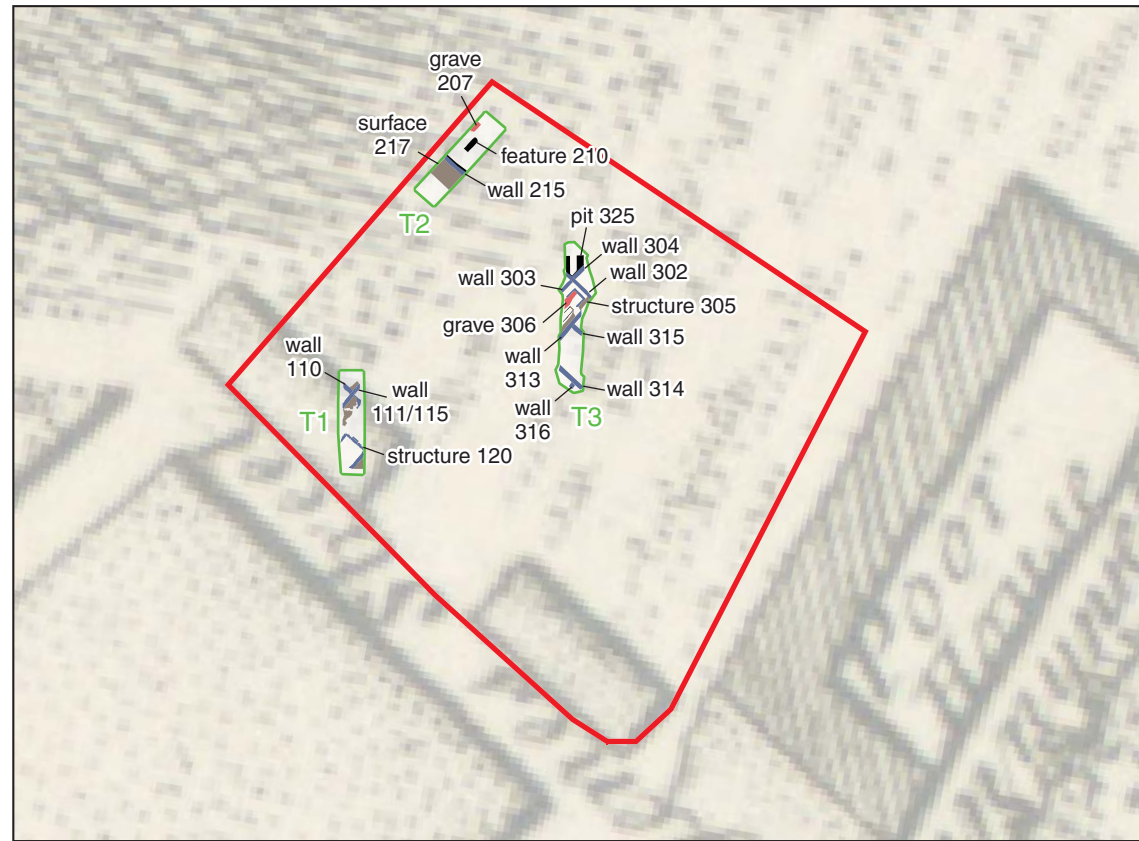
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PROJECT TITLE
Globe House, Eugene Street, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing identified archaeological features

DRAWN BY RP	PROJECT NO. 6510	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 24.05.18	2
APPROVED BY SS	SCALE@A3 1:400	

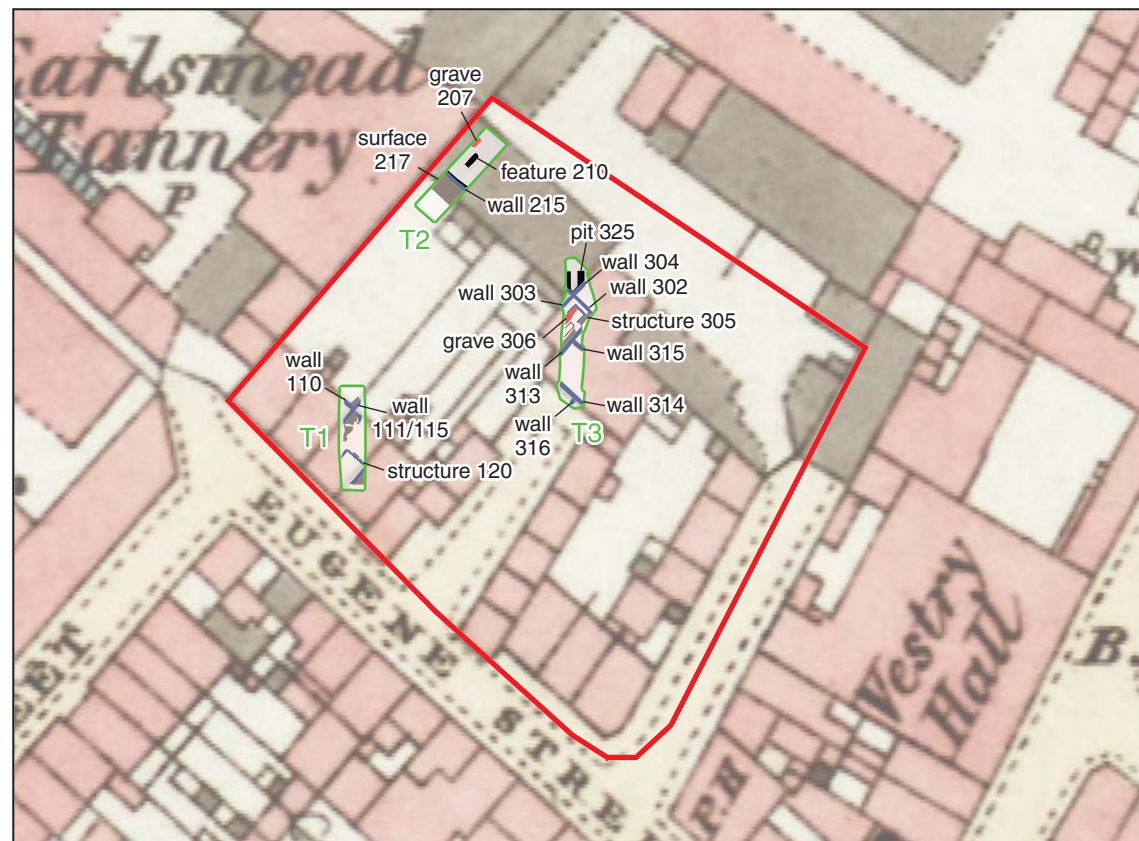
C:\Users\rosanna.price\appdata\local\temp\1222416510 Eugene Street, Bristol EVAL Fig 02.dwg



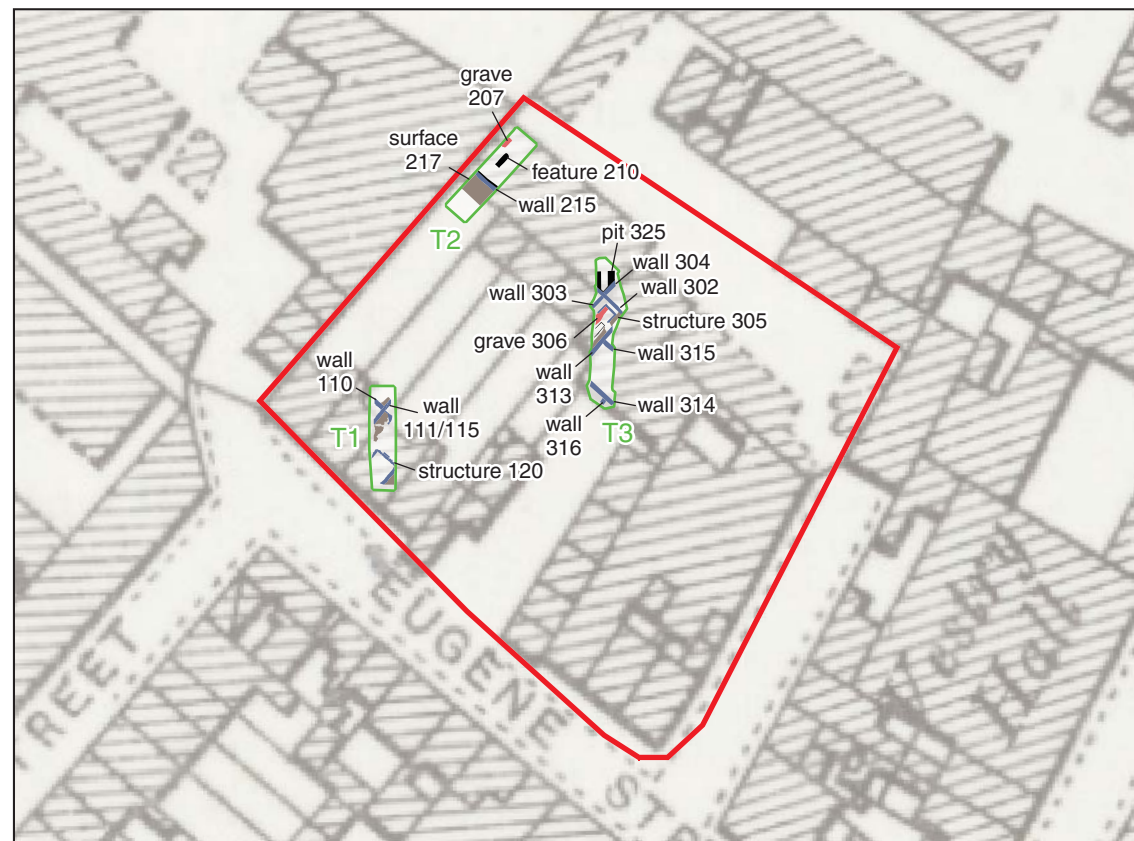
Extract from Roque's map of 1750



Extract from Ashmead's map of 1828



Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884



Extract from the Second Edition OS map of 1903

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Structure
- Surface
- Burial




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PROJECT TITLE
Globe House, Eugene Street, Bristol

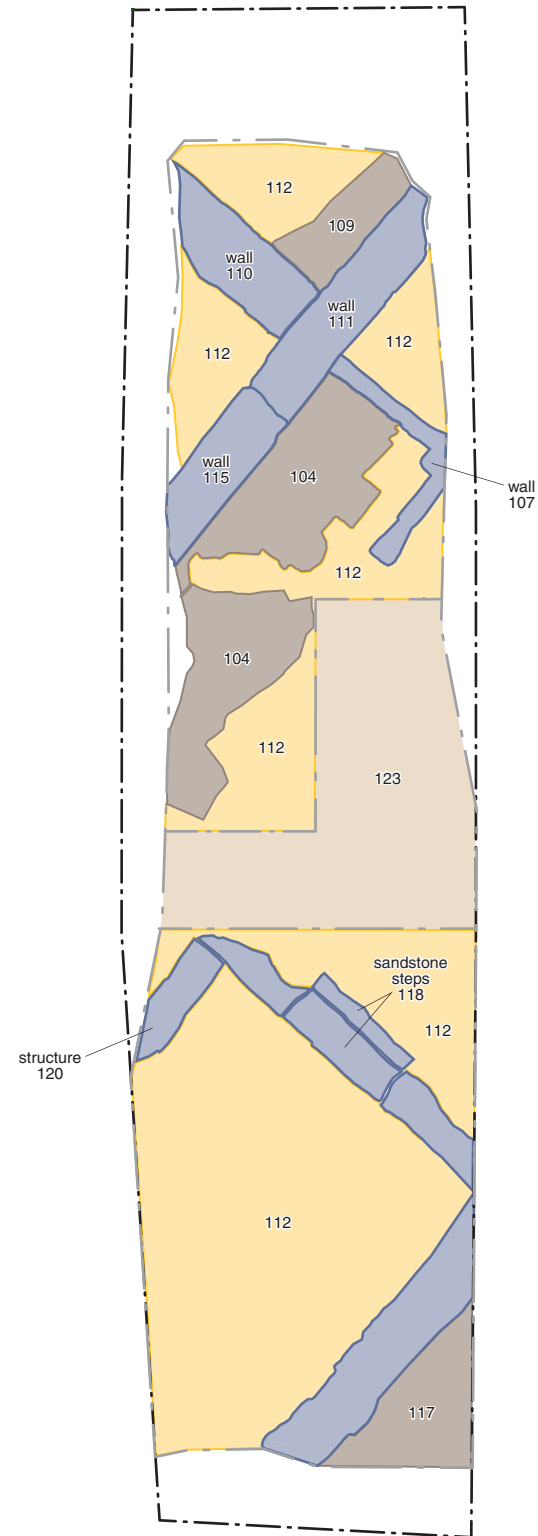
FIGURE TITLE
Historic mapping, showing identified graves and structural features

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	6510	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06.06.18	3
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A3	1:750	





Trench 1, plan



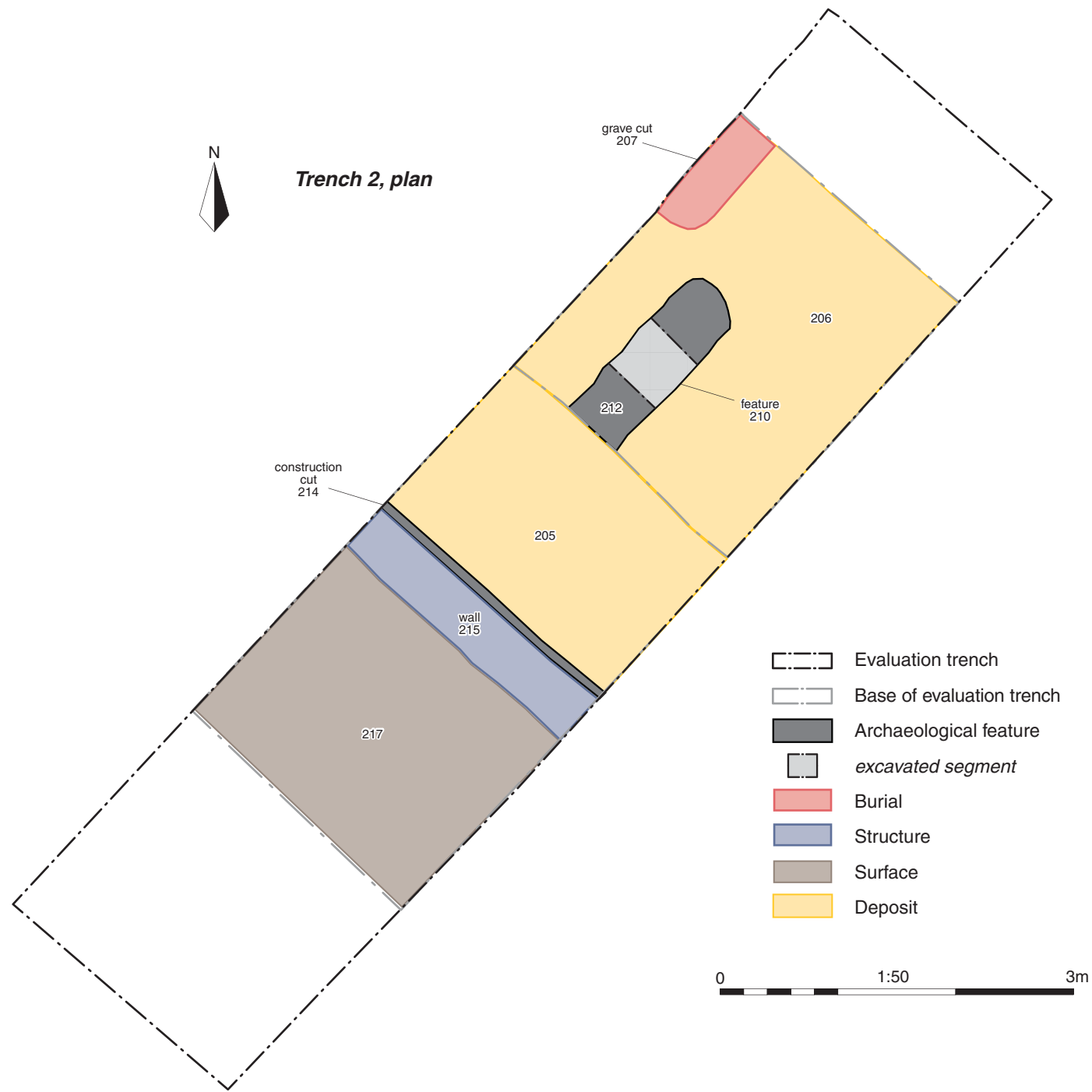
- Evaluation trench
- Base of evaluation trench
- Structure
- Surface
- Deposit
- Modern
- Natural substrate



Structure 120, sandstone steps 118 and surface 117, looking north (1m scales)



Trench 1, looking south (0.5m scale and 1m scales)



Trench 2, looking south-west (1m scales)

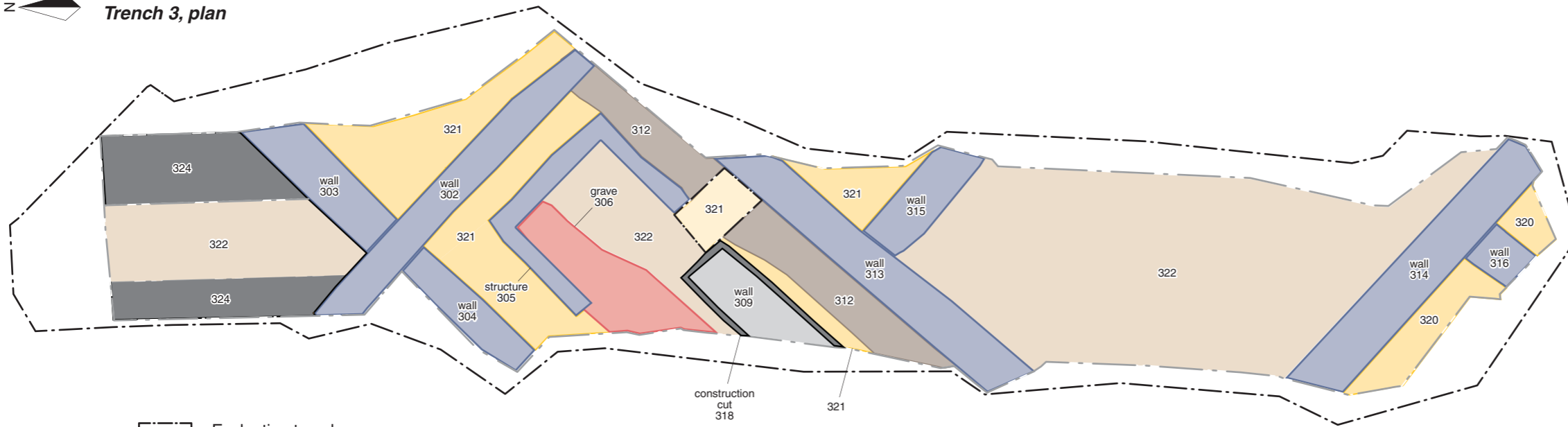


Grave 207, looking north-west (0.3m scale)



Trench 2, looking north-east (1m scales)

Trench 3, plan



- Evaluation trench
- Base of evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Burial
- Structure
- Surface
- Deposit
- excavated segment
- modern
- Natural substrate

0 1:50 2m



Grave 306, structure 305, and walls 302 and 304, looking north-east (1m scale)



Trench 3, looking south



Trench 3, looking north

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PROJECT TITLE
 Globe House, Eugene Street, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 3: plan and photographs

DRAWN BY RP PROJECT NO. 6510 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 25.05.18
 APPROVED BY SS SCALE @A3 1:50 6

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