



Bristol and Region  
Archaeological  
Services

Archaeological Watching Brief  
**FORMER SEVEN WAYS PUBLIC HOUSE,  
NEW STREET, BRISTOL.**

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Archaeological Watching Brief  
at  
**FORMER SEVEN WAYS PUBLIC HOUSE,  
NEW STREET, BRISTOL.**

Centred on NGR ST 5968 7332

Prepared for **Dickson Properties**

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### Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	EHA	English Heritage Archive
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	Km	Kilometre
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	m	Metre
BC	Before Christ	NGR	National Grid Reference
BHER	Bristol Historic Environment Record	OS	Ordnance Survey
c.	Circa		

### NOTE

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July, 2013

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## **SUMMARY**

A programme of archaeological building recording in advance of the demolition and conversion work, followed by an archaeological watching brief during construction groundwork were undertaken on the site of the former Seven Ways public house at 23 New Street, St Jude, Bristol between October 2012 and April 2013.

The earliest archaeological remains recorded on site were the substantial foundations of a boundary wall alongside St Matthias Park (road) that appears to date from the 17th century. Indeed, the wall possibly appears on an early 18th century plan of the area by Jacob Millerd. Structural remains belonging to both the 'Old Swan' pub built in the 18th century (including an extensive network of contemporary subterranean cellar passages or 'tunnels'), its replacement the 'New Swan' built in 1891 and substantial alterations carried out in the early/mid 1970s were also recorded.

Of particular interest were the deposits of ash, kiln waste and fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls, which had been used to infill the cellar passages in the early 1890s when the old inn was being demolished. This waste material is thought likely to have originated from the site of a clay tobacco pipe factory located, at that time, across the road at No. 22 New Street.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) was commissioned by Mr S. Dickson of Dickson Properties to undertake a programme of building recording followed by an archaeological watching brief during construction groundwork associated with the development of 12 flats at 23 New Street in the district of St Judes in central Bristol (centred on NGR ST5968 7332) (**Fig. 1; Cover**). The construction of a three-storey apartment block extension onto the retained south-eastern facade of the former 'Swan' public house (planning application ref. 10/04196/F), latterly known as the 'Seven Ways', necessitated a programme of archaeological monitoring (see planning condition 10). The development work associated with this proposal was described in the planning application as '*Part demolition of existing building and construction of a three-storey extension comprising 12 no. one, two and three-bed self-contained flats, with associated bin and cycle storage*'.
- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned to comply with condition 10 of the planning consent (Planning References 10/04196/F & 12/0581/COND) granted by the local planning authority (Bristol City Council). The planning condition states that '*To ensure implementation of a programme of archaeological works no development shall take place within the area indicated on plan number 032-09/05 Rev B until the applicant/developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority*'.
- 1.3 The fieldwork was undertaken during several site visits between mid-October 2012 and early April 2013 under the supervision of Tim Longman MIfA (Project Officer, BaRAS) and Roy Krakowisz (Site Assistant, BaRAS). Tim Longman subsequently compiled this report.
- 1.4 The project archive will be deposited with Bristol Museums, Galleries & Archives under the Accession Number BRSMG 2012/62 and a copy of the report will be made available to the English Heritage Archive (formerly known as the National Monuments Record or NMR) in Swindon, which is maintained by English Heritage. The project has been entered in the Bristol City Council Historic Environment Record (HER) as BHER 25174 and it has also been allocated the following OASIS ID: bristola1-135587.

## 2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The proposal site (centred on NGR ST 5968 7332) (**Fig. 1; Cover**), known as 23 New Street, lies 0.5km ( $\frac{1}{4}$  mile) to the north-east of central Bristol in the suburb of St Judes. The site was formerly occupied by the 'Seven Ways' (formerly the 'Swan') public house, which comprised a two-storey double pile structure fronting onto Redcross Street and St Matthias Park along with a single-storey block fronting onto New Street and another single-storey range at the rear of the property. The site occupies a roughly square-shaped plot bounded by New Street to the north-east, Redcross Street to the south-east and St Matthias Park (road) to the south-west. The north-west site boundary adjoins a vacant plot of land currently utilised as a car park.
- 2.2 The site lies within the Old Market Conservation Area, and although no designated heritage assets lie within the proposal site the present building is classified as 'an unlisted building of merit' in the Old Market Conservation Area Appraisal (BCC 2008). Three Grade II listed buildings are located within 100m of the site. To the north-west, also on New Street, are the Quaker's Workhouse (Listed Building Ref. 901-1/50/6417) built 1698-1700, later used as a school and as residential flats, and the Volunteer Tavern (Listed Building Ref. 901-1/38/0017), which is probably of 18th century origin with later additions. To the south-west is 7 Redcross Street (Listed Building Ref. 901-1/38/0317), a Grade II listed c1715 house with flanking c1970 additions. No previous archaeological work has been carried out within the site, other than a recent desk-based assessment (Corney, 2010).
- 2.3 The site is located on sloping ground at 13.1m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), about halfway between Lawford's Gate (the junction of Old Market Street, Lawford Street, West Street and Midland Road), some 150m to the south-east, which is located at a height of 19.2m aOD and Champion Square at 11.3m aOD, some 100m to the north-west above a culverted section of the River Frome. Floor level in the retained part of the former public house is at 13.06m aOD. Solid geology beneath the site comprises Mercia Mudstone of the Triassic period. The solid geology in the valley of the River Frome is overlain by superficial deposits of Quarternary alluvium (British Geological Survey 2012).

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Historically the site lies in the parish of SS Philip and Jacob in the hundred of Barton Regis in the county of Gloucestershire.
- 3.2 There has been only one previous archaeological project carried out on the site, a historic environment desk-based assessment (Corney 2010).
- 3.3 By the mid-12th century a district known as '*La Feria*' (a medieval Latin term for fair or market) had developed immediately east of Bristol Castle centred on Old Market Street with, by 1174, the church of SS Philip and Jacob its parish church. Unlike other parts of the medieval town the '*Feria*' was not enclosed by a wall but by a boundary ditch (The Great Ditch, BHER 381) that lay between Lawford's Gate (at the east-end of Old Market Street) and the nearby River Frome.
- 3.4 The boundaries of the town were acknowledged by King John's reign (1199-1216), but it was 1373 before the town was accorded county status by King Edward III. A detailed perambulation was recorded, but the site was situated a good way outside the then built-up urban area. The present site, along with other neighbouring premises on the west side of New Street, lies on the municipal boundary of that new county corporate, which in this area was formed by the Great Ditch.
- 3.5 The earliest cartographic depiction of the immediate vicinity of the site, located to the north-west of '*Loffards Gate*' (Lawford's Gate), is on a 'Map of Kingswood Forest' of 1610.
- 3.6 By July 1643, during the Civil War (1642-47), the site still lay on the line of the Great Ditch. Indeed, the Old Market area appears to have been only lightly defended by Parliamentary forces at that time, possibly because of the very size of the ditch, which may have also been partly flooded at the time. A contemporary account of Bristol's defences appears to indicate that Lawford's Gate was fortified with an artillery platform mounting only a single cannon.
- 3.7 Following the capture of Bristol by Prince Rupert's Royalist army on 26th July 1643 the city's modest eastern defences around Lawford's Gate were substantially strengthened. The results of archaeological fieldwork on several nearby sites along West Street and Gloucester Lane in 2000 and 2001 appear to indicate that by 1645, following the continental model of warfare, the wholesale clearance of buildings to the east of Lawford's Gate had probably been carried out to give a clear field of fire to the defenders. In addition, outer defences were constructed beyond the gate in the form of bastion-like earthwork structures, possibly revetted with timber, mounted with cannon. A large ditch associated with such a bastion-like structure was recorded during an excavation in 2002 (BHER 3923 & 3967) at 30 Gloucester Lane (King 2002), a location that would have overlooked the eastern approach to Bristol along the London (the modern West Street) and Gloucester (the modern Lawford Street, Lamb Street and Stapleton Road) roads.
- 3.8 The first detailed cartographic depiction of the study area is by Jacob Millerd, on his survey titled 'An Exact delineation of the famous citie of Bristoll', of 1673 (Fig. 5), which shows the area largely unchanged from 60 years earlier. The site would appear to have then lain to the north of an area of formal gardens belonging to some large residential properties on the north side of '*The Back Lane*' (modern Redcross Street and Redcross Lane) in an area of open ground, possibly water meadows. There is no sign of the 'Great Ditch', which may well have been in-filled soon after the Civil War.
- 3.9 By the time of Jacob Millerd's revised survey 'An Exact Delineation of the Famous City of Bristoll' of 1710 (Fig. 6) residential and industrial development is shown to have spread north towards the River Frome, including what appear to be two (?tobacco pipe) kilns to the east of the study area. While not actually showing 'New Street', the plan does depict the Quaker's Workhouse (BHER 1009M), which is known to have been built c1700, and another building that may be the Volunteer Tavern (BHER 1446M).

- 3.10 New Street appears to have been laid out c1720, with Nos. 21-23 being built by a John Horder. The property appears to have straddled the municipal boundary and was acquired from two owners, one part owned by the Quakers (?east of the ditch) and the other known as 'Crotwells or the Lamb Ground'; the two plots separated by the line of the former 'Great Ditch'. The earliest known building on the site is an inn called the 'Crown' that appears to have been re-named the 'Three Sugar Loaves' by 1723. Much of this information comes from a bundle of deeds (BRO 3862 [1] ) of 1765-67 in which John Holder is mentioned as the builder of '*a messuage or tenement with brewhouses, outhouses, etc. commonly called by the name or sign of the Crown then lately the Three Sugar Loaves in New Street*'. The early names given to the premises are provided by these and other deeds dating from the 18th century, held in the archives of Bristol Record Office (BRO), which also give the names of several of its landlords up to 1777 (see Appendix 4). The study area also includes the site of a neighbouring cottage, number 19 New Street (**Figs 7-9**).
- 3.11 By 1791 the public house was known as the 'Swan', and was then occupied by a William Radford, victualler (see Appendix 4 for a complete list of known landlords from 1792 to 1953).
- 3.12 Between 1810-60 the clay tobacco pipe industry expanded, heavily concentrated particularly in the St Judes area, one of the poorest parts of the city, and numerous small-scale factories are known to have been located in several of the streets surrounding the site including several properties in New Street itself.
- 3.13 The new ecclesiastical parish of St Jude was created in 1844 out of part of the ancient parish of SS Philip & Jacob. St Jude's Church was built between 1844 and 1849 on the former site of the Bullring to a design by the architect S. B. Gabriel. It cost £2,979 to build and was consecrated on 31 October 1849.
- 3.14 It appears that by the late 1880s it was decided to extend Great Ann Street to the south-west to link up with Redcross Street, and this proposal necessitated demolishing the 'Old Swan' itself, along with the cottage (No. 19 New Street) immediately adjoining the pub. Building plans were therefore submitted to the Corporation in the summer of 1891 to build a new larger pub, known as the 'New Swan', on a slightly different alignment to the 18<sup>th</sup> century building. John Corcoran ran the 'Old Swan' from 1887-91, and he was also a maker of tobacco pipes at the same address. Indeed, the 1891 census entry for the property lists '*Thomas J. Corcoran 24, head, married, tobacco pipe maker (clay), Bristol*'.
- 3.15 The building plans and elevations as submitted in 1891 are similar, but by no means identical, to the building subsequently constructed, but no contemporary revised plans apparently exist in the BRO archive to account for these differences (**Figs 3, 10**). It appears though that the 1891-92 building was modified at the time of construction; in addition, there have been subsequent alterations. The Goad plan of 1896 indicates that the rebuilding scheme had been completed, and by 1902 Frederick Smith is listed in a directory as the landlord of the 'Swan, New Street'.
- 3.16 The parish of St Jude was united with St Matthias parish in June 1937, with St Jude the parish church. St Jude's Church itself closed in 1980 when the parish was re-united with SS Philip & Jacob. The church was sold in 1999 and was converted into residential flats in 2004-05.
- 3.17 The public house retained the name the 'Swan' until at least 1972, when it is shown on the 1:1250 Ordnance Survey plan (**Fig. 11**) as 'Swan Inn (P.H.)'. It was re-named the 'Seven Ways' by 1975 when the landlord was a J. W. Harper. The Seven Ways public house finally closed in 2005.

#### 4. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork complied with the methodology contained within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Roper 2012). The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (1994, revised 2001, 2008), *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (1996, revised 2001, 2008), *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006) and *MORPHE Project Managers Guide* issued by English Heritage (EH 2006).
- 4.2 The aim of the programme of archaeological building recording was to safely undertake building recording to English Heritage Level 2 standard. Unfortunately, most of the building had been demolished before a detailed photographic record could be made. However, the retained two-storey elevations on Redcross Street and St Matthias Park, an internal wall standing above head height and a supporting two-storey side-wall set-back from the New Street frontage were largely intact. The photographic recording of these structures was carried out in mid-October 2012 in a systematic manner with the project staff inspecting all remaining portions of the building. To accomplish the recording digital images were taken of internal and external aspects of the building. Where possible, scales were placed within the range of the images.
- 4.3 The aim of the watching brief was to record any archaeological features or deposits revealed during the course of intrusive groundwork associated with the construction of the three-storey extension. The watching brief involved monitoring groundwork activities between late February and early April 2013. The site was recorded in accordance with the *BaRAS Site Manual* (BaRAS 2009). Archaeological features were recorded on site plans at scales of 1:20 and 1:50. Sections and elevations were drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20. A photographic record of all observed structures, features and deposits was made using 35mm monochrome and digital colour photographs.

## 5. RESULTS

### *Building recording*

- 5.1 It had been proposed that a photographic record of both the interior and exterior of the former public house would be made prior to the demolition of part of the building. However, unfortunately this was not possible due to the demolition work being carried out without an archaeologist present. In mitigation, due to the deterioration of the fabric of the structure, particularly the roofs and the interior, it is very unlikely that safe pedestrian access would have been possible. Instead a photographic record (**Plates 1 – 7**) was made, in October 2012, of the remaining walls including the main south-east-facing exterior elevation.

### *Ground reduction work*

- 5.2 The watching brief commenced in late February 2013 when the developer began excavating two adjoining trenches (**Plate 8**), for proposed new drain runs, through the extant concrete floor slab (100) immediately west of the retained east-end of the late 19th century former public house. These north-west/south-east aligned trenches, measuring some 0.58m wide by up to 3.40m long and 1.0m deep, lay between the north-west facing wall elevation belonging to the retained part of the building and an existing nearby drain.
- 5.3 The two trenches were cut through an existing 0.2m thick concrete floor slab (100), which was located at a height of 13.06m aOD, and underlying bedding layer (101) of stone chippings. A layer of brick and stone rubble (also containing fragments of off-white wall plaster) in a matrix of loose, reddish brown soil (103), which is interpreted as a layer of demolition rubble deposited when the 'Old Swan' pub was demolished in the early 1890s, was the earliest deposit recorded. Truncating the latter deposit was a 0.4m thick Pennant Sandstone wall foundation (104) (**Plate 9; Fig. 2**). The masonry was bonded using a hard, dark grey/black mortar, which indicated that the wall was part of the 1891 'New Swan' pub. Sealing the wall was a layer of dark greyish brown ashy soil containing fragments of brick and slag (102).
- 5.4 Due partly to the cracking of parts of the floor slab the developer subsequently decided to reduce the general area to the north-west of the retained part of the former public house rather than excavate discrete foundation and service trenches through the floor slab. A 2m-wide strip of the floor slab (100) (**Plate 10**), immediately south-east of the site of the former skittles alley, was broken out initially.
- 5.5 A depth of approximately 0.8m of material was mechanically excavated across the latter area exposing a series of structures and layers apparently belonging to, as well as post-dating, the 'Old Swan' pub. A short length of Pennant Sandstone wall (114) (**Plate 11**), bonded using a buff-coloured lime and charcoal flecked mortar was uncovered close to the St Matthias Park (road) frontage at a height of 12.21m aOD. Sealing the 0.35m wide wall was what appeared to be a demolition layer, composed of a mixed deposit of loose greyish brown soil (113) containing fragments of ceramic rooftile along with flecks of plaster, grey mortar and charcoal. This may be associated with the early 1890s demolition of the latter building and a neighbouring dwelling (No. 19 New Street). Overlying the latter deposit was a 0.08m thick lens of blackish brown soil rich in charcoal flecks (112). Two vestiges of a brick floor or yard surface (111) (**Plate 12**) were recorded laid on the latter bedding deposit and these may relate to an outside yard (shown as 'Open Space' on the 1891 building plan). Sealing the latter yard surface was a thick deposit (some 0.6m) of loose reddish brown soil containing brick and masonry rubble (108). It would seem likely that the latter deposit is associated with the partial demolition/ rebuilding of the pub in the early/ mid 1970s and that it was subsequently used as a levelling deposit.

- 5.6 As the mechanical ground reduction work continued, carried out utilising an 8-tonne slew excavator, two lengths of a Pennant Sandstone wall foundation (116) were observed immediately beneath the concrete floor slab (100). The two sections (**Plates 13 & 14**) stood 0.6m and 0.7m high respectively and both measured 0.6m wide. The regularly coursed stonework was bonded using the same hard dark grey/black mortar observed in wall 104. The structure was the remains of the north-west exterior wall foundation of the 1891 'New Swan' inn and it would have supported the brick fabric of that part of the building. Indeed, after manually cleaning the projected line of the wall foundation between the two extant portions the full extent of the wall (**Plate 15**) could be observed and photographed. The heavily truncated wall measured 0.6m wide, the majority of it located at a height of 12.15m aOD, and its construction had truncated the mortar/plaster dominated rubble layers previously noted as deposits 103 and 113, which would appear to be evidence of the demolition of the previous buildings occupying the site up to the early 1890s.
- 5.7 In early March during the mechanical excavation of a geotechnical trial pit, located next to the south-east edge of the concrete floor slab of the former skittles alley, part of the brick-built roof of a large subterranean cellar passage (122) (**Plate 16**) was observed aligned parallel with the historic property boundaries on New Street (ie south-west/north-east). The brickwork was bonded using a light brown lime-flecked mortar not dissimilar from that used in the construction of wall 114, for which an 18th century date has been suggested. The mixed fill deposit sealing the structure, context 123, contained three broken fragments of clay tobacco pipe, one a post-1690 spurred bowl fragment and two marked pipe bowls dating from the early 18th century. The top of the cellar roof lay 1.35m below the top of the nearby floor slab at 11.15m aOD and the structure extended some 0.9m across the 2.10m wide by 1.8m deep trench. The cut (121) containing the brick structure certainly appeared to truncate a layer of reddish brown silty clay (120) observed near the base of the north-east facing section (**Plate 17**). However, due to the depth of the pit and the relative lack of clarity of deposits near the top of the section, the exact nature of the stratigraphic relationship between wall 114, which was visible near the top of the section, and the cellar roof (122) could not be accurately determined. It appeared that the wall foundation (114) sat on a black ashy deposit (119), which sealed deposit 120. The suggestion of an 18th century date for the cellar passage would not be unreasonable, based on both the visible stratigraphic evidence and the known history of the site. The pit was then back-filled.
- 5.8 During the breaking-up of the concrete floor slab (100) to within approximately 1m of the extant north-west wall of the retained portion of the former pub, an additional internal wall foundation (context 118; **Plate 18**) was observed belonging to the c1891 building. As had been previously noted with wall 116, in places the bottom course of brickwork had survived atop the Pennant Sandstone foundations, all bonded with the same ubiquitous hard blackish grey mortar.
- 5.9 The breaking-up and removal of the concrete floor slab (124) belonging to the former skittles alley soon followed. Some 2.5m north-east of the St Matthias Park (road) street frontage an area of laid bricks (125) (**Plate 19**), which may have formed part of the same late 19th century yard surface as was previously recorded only a couple of metres away (see para. 5.5) was observed. The surface lay only some 0.08m below the slab at a height of 12.2m aOD and incorporated a partially intact ceramic drainage channel, aligned in the same direction as the bricks (ie north-west/ south-east). The use of the same hard, blackish grey mortar as recorded elsewhere on the site would suggest that the yard was contemporary with the construction of the 'New Swan' pub in the early 1890s. The yard surface had later been truncated by the construction of modern concrete and brick foundations in the early 1970s, both to the north-west and south-east.
- 5.10 During the final phase of ground clearance/ levelling work across the north-western half of the site, near the north-east end of wall 116 (the exterior wall of the c1891 pub), a stone-built 5-metre deep well (127) and two short lengths of truncated Pennant Sandstone walls (128 & 131) were uncovered (**Plate 20; Fig. 12**). The Pennant Sandstone masonry comprising all three structures was bonded with brownish-orange lime flecked mortar similar to that used in wall 114 and cellar wall 122 suggesting that they too may date from the 18th century.

- 5.11 Both the stratigraphic relationships and the materials used in the construction of the well and both walls indicated that they pre-dated the construction of the 'New Swan' pub in the early 1890s. Indeed, the structure of wall 116 was integrated with the 0.4m thick wall of the well shaft, two large thick Pennant flagstones having been used to both seal the shaft and support part of the weight of the new overlying wall (116). Similarly, the structure of wall 116 had also been bonded to that of wall 128. The latter Pennant Sandstone wall, which measured 0.36m wide by 1m long may be a remnant of a wall belonging to the 18th century 'Old Swan' pub. The wall lay only 0.32m north-east of the well shaft (127) and may have originally formed part of the back wall of the earlier building.
- 5.12 Some 2m to the south-east, at a height of 12.22m aOD, lay wall 131 (**Plate 21**) similarly a fragment of a once larger structure. Also built of Pennant Sandstone bonded with brownish-orange lime-flecked mortar, the wall measured 0.36m wide by 1.35m long and was aligned on the same north-west/south-east axis as wall 128. This wall foundation may also have once formed part of the south-west-facing (rear) elevation of the 18th century inn. Abutting it, on the south-west side also at a height of 12.22m aOD, was another wider wall (132/133), which comprised two phases of construction both probably dating from the 19th century corresponding to a corner of part of the exterior of the pub shown on plans of 1854 and 1885. The earlier build (132), comprising a fragment of wall measuring 0.66m wide by 0.4m long, was built of Pennant Sandstone masonry bonded with a mid-grey charcoal flecked mortar. Built in brick on top of the earlier structure was a later phase of construction (133) of the same dimensions. The brickwork was bonded using off-white lime and charcoal flecked mortar.

#### *Foundation Trenches*

- 5.13 The excavation of foundation trenches, about 2.5m deep, for the new build extension started a few days later at the south-west end of the site next to St Matthias Park (road). In doing so the developer exposed several metres of foundations belonging to a largely extant boundary wall (129) (**Plate 22**), which the south-west end of the exterior wall (116) of the c1891 building abutted. The wall appeared to truncate an underlying layer of probably natural stiff, brownish orange silty clay similar to deposit 120 previously recorded elsewhere on site. A long section of the wall survives nearby, set back from the road, standing to a height of about 4m (**Plate 23**) forming the south-western boundary of properties located between St Matthias Park (road) and New Street. The wall is mainly composed (about 85%) of Pennant Sandstone masonry with the remaining stonework (some 10%) being Brandon Hill Grit. The stonework is bonded using a pinkish lime-flecked mortar, which may indicate that the wall is early post-medieval in origin. The wall may be a surviving relic of one of the formal gardens known to have occupied the study area by the late 17th century (see Millerds plan of 1673; **Fig.5**) and its alignment may relate to the nearby former line of the medieval 'Great Ditch'. The upper six courses of masonry have been rebuilt or added later in the 19th century, being composed of a mix of sandstone and bricks bonded with a grey lime and charcoal flecked mortar.
- 5.14 While mechanically excavating a new foundation trench aligned parallel with the north-west side of the retained part of the c1891 building the north-east side wall (134) and part of the brick arched roof (135) of part of a subterranean cellar passage or 'tunnel' (140) were uncovered (**Plate 24**). The supporting wall (134) was built of Pennant Sandstone masonry bonded with a pale brown lime-flecked mortar, while the brick arch comprised a single course of brickwork. The flagstone floor (136) of the cellar lay 2.7m (10.36m aOD) below the top of the nearby concrete floor slab (100). The 2m high cellar had been backfilled with layers of demolition debris and dark brown soils (137 & 138). The loose upper fill (138) included several large sherds of 19th century pottery and a clay tobacco pipe bowl.

- 5.15 Further structural remains, apparently belonging to a continuation of the cellar 'tunnel' 140, were observed (**Plate 25**) in another foundation trench about 1.5m north-west of the last trench (parallel with it). Part of a south-west/north-east aligned Pennant Sandstone wall (139) was initially observed. Parts of two parallel stone walls (141 & 143) set about 1.2m apart, forming the side walls of the passage, were composed of roughly dressed Pennant sandstone masonry bonded with pale brown lime flecked mortar. They were recorded orientated north-west/south-east. The brick arched roof (142) spanning the 'tunnel' (140) was composed of a single course of bricks bonded with identical mortar. The 'tunnel' was filled from floor to ceiling with a mixed deposit of ash, kiln furniture and numerous fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls (146). This structure (140) was thought likely to be contemporary with the other subterranean passage or 'tunnel' (122) recorded elsewhere on site and together they appear to have formed parts of an extensive 18th century cellar belonging to the 'Old Swan' pub.
- 5.16 Another contemporary sandstone wall (145) (**Plates 25 & 26**) was noted as adjoining wall 143 at an oblique angle of some 45°. Standing more than 2m high it measured 0.42m wide and its south-east facing rendered elevation was visible in a foundation trench section. The brick roof of the cellar passage or 'tunnel' (122) previously recorded in an earlier trial pit was also re-exposed. As elsewhere the loose, greyish brown fill (149) within the passage filled the entire 'tunnel' up to the underside of the brick roof. The extensive quantity of ash, kiln waste and broken clay tobacco pipes found in the cellars suggests that local clay pipe production, known to have been extensive in the St Jude's area in the mid/late 19th century, was the likely source of the waste material (see Appendix 3: Finds Assessment Report). Above most of the cellar roof was a thin greyish-brown coloured lime-flecked mortar floor surface (155), only separated from the brick roof (122) by a thin layer of redeposited soil (150) (see **Fig. 13**). The floor surface had later been truncated by the construction of a modern concrete ground beam dating from the partial rebuilding of the pub in the early/mid 1970s. The concrete beam, upon which the south-east brick partition wall of the former skittles alley had been built, rested on top of the brick cellar roof.
- 5.17 The re-excavation of part of cellar passage 122 provided the opportunity to record the structure more extensively (**Plates 27 & 28**). The roughly faced Pennant Sandstone supporting side walls could be seen to have an inclination; in other words the passage was narrower at floor level than at roof height. This was to provide extra strength to the structure, countering the weight and pressure of the ground beyond. Four principal deposits (151, 152, 153 & 154) were also recorded immediately south-east of the structure. These had been briefly observed some two weeks earlier (see para. 5.7). Any construction cut (121) associated with the building of the cellar would appear have truncated the first three deposits. The earliest deposit, visible near the base of the north-east-facing section, was a stiff, dark brown clayey silt (154), which lay beneath a 0.2m thick layer of brownish orange sandy clay (153) likely to be the same deposit as context 120 (see para. 5.7). Sealing the latter deposit was a 0.3m thick layer of black/ dark greyish brown ashy silt (152). It contained occasional thin lenses of orange clay and would appear to be the same deposit previously recorded as context 119. The latter context was, in turn, sealed beneath a 0.3m – 0.4m thick layer of orange clay with inclusions of black ash and cinders (151). The latter two contexts both contained ceramic finds that can be broadly attributed to the 18th century.
- 5.18 The excavation of another foundation trench across the top of the cellar passage (122) exposed the full width of both the cellar roof and the overlying mortar floor (155) (**Plate 29**), which respectively measured some 2.5m and 2m wide. The latter surface lay at a height of 11.63m aOD. Abutting the north-west side of the cellar roof was the stone wall of a second well (156) (**Plate 30**), about half of which was uncovered. The 0.4m wide wall of the well was built of roughly dressed Pennant Sandstone masonry bonded with reddish-brown clay, while the in-filled shaft measured about 0.7m across. The shaft had been in-filled with a mixed deposit (157) of demolition rubble (including bricks, and fragments of ceramic and slate roof tiles) in a matrix of brown soil. Recovered ceramic finds from the well fill suggest that the shaft had been backfilled by the late 19th/ early 20th century. Another early 1970s concrete ground beam, upon which the north-west-facing exterior brick wall of the rebuilt pub had sat, lay across the north-west side of the well (156).

- 5.19 Both the top of the cellar roof (122) and the well wall (156) were sealed by a layer of redeposited material (158) including brick and tile rubble, not dissimilar to the backfill (157) in the nearby well shaft. This may indicate that mortar/ flagstone floor 155 is broadly contemporary with the construction of the Victorian pub in the early 1890s. Only part of a single Pennant flagstone remained in situ on the mortar surface.
- 5.20 The final phase of foundation trench excavations was largely concentrated at the north-east end of the site, towards the New Street frontage. These included the excavation of a 0.8m wide north-west/ south-east aligned trench from a point some 2.6m south-west of the north-west corner of the retained part of the 1890s former pub. Structural remains were observed and recorded in both sections and at the base of the trench, which lay some 1.85m below the top of the nearby concrete floor slab (100). A T-shaped wall junction (159) (**Plate 31**) was observed partly in the south-west facing section and at the base of the trench. It was soon realised that these structures were the same walls as had been previously recorded as walls 131, 132 and 133 (see para. 5.12). The south-west-facing elevation of wall 131/ 159 stood some 1.3m high, from the base of the trench. The top of the wall, some 0.35m thick, lay about 0.5m below the top of the concrete slab (100). It was built of Pennant Sandstone masonry bonded with greyish-brown lime flecked mortar, and probably dates (as previously suggested) from the 18th century. The lower few courses though appeared to be rather earlier, a pinkish coloured lime-flecked mortar being visible near the junction of wall 131 and 132/133, indicative perhaps of an early 18th century origin perhaps belonging to the construction of the original public house (known as the 'Crown') c1720. As was mentioned earlier, it appears likely that these walls (confirmed by cartographic evidence) originally formed part of the south and south-east-facing exteriors of the 18th and 19th century public house demolished in the early 1890s. Towards the north-west end of the trench, another part of the south-west/ north-east aligned cellar passage (122) was observed. Unsurprisingly, it was identical in construction to those parts recorded earlier.
- 5.21 The last few excavation trenches were all located close to the New Street frontage, four parallel trenches at right-angles to the street and a fifth partly alongside a 1970s brick foundation adjacent to the pavement. Of the first four, the three westernmost trenches, which measured 2m deep by 5m long, all contained significant structures.
- 5.22 In the second of these trenches a substantial Pennant Sandstone wall (**Plate 32**) stood the full height of the trench, projecting no more than 0.3m into it. It may be the north-west corner of wall 116, and therefore part of the early 1890s building. To the west of the previous trench, the excavation of another trench of similar proportions also revealed structural remains, in this case the north-west side of a Pennant Sandstone rubble wall (160) (**Plate 33**) bonded using orange brown mortar. This latter structure would appear to be a continuation of the 18th century wall 114, previously recorded in two locations one near the centre of the site and the other close to the St Matthias Park (road) frontage.
- 5.23 The trench excavated parallel with New Street contained another part of cellar passage 122, which appeared to continue closer to the street frontage, presumably terminating beneath the footprint of Number 19 New Street. The partial remnant of a vertical brick shaft within the cellar passage was observed (**Plate 34**). There was no indication though of how access to and from the cellar would have been made, presumably via a ladder or steps.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The construction groundwork activities associated with the redevelopment of the site consisted of ground reduction/ excavation work across the proposal area. This involved the removal of some 0.8m of modern concrete floor slabs, fill/ made ground deposits and brick wall foundations, along with the mechanical excavation of several new foundation trenches and service trenches. The foundation trench excavations were on average 2 metres deep and, in places, truncated the underlying reddish-brown silty clay. It was thought most likely that the latter deposit was the undisturbed weathered natural, rather than redeposited backfill within the medieval 'Great Ditch' of which there was no obvious sign.
- 6.2 In addition, below-ground structural remains belonging to both the 'Old Swan' pub built in the 18th century (including an extensive network of contemporary subterranean cellar passages or 'tunnels') and its replacement the 'New Swan' built in 1891 were also recorded. Of particular interest were the deposits of ash, kiln waste and fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems and bowls (contexts 146 & 149), which had been used to infill the passages in the early 1890s when the old inn was being demolished. This waste material is thought likely to have originated from the site of a clay tobacco pipe factory located, at that time, across the road at No. 22 New Street. Thomas John Corcoran took over the running of the pipe factory in 1887, while his father, Thomas Joseph Corcoran, began his tenure as landlord of the 'Swan' the same year.
- 6.3 The groundwork excavations, along with the demolition ground floor plan (**Fig. 4**) also confirmed that the retained part of the early 1890s pub is all that survived of the Victorian building following the redesign of the building in the early/ mid 1970s. Most, if not all of the recently demolished parts of the former pub were built in that period as was proved by the presence of concrete ground beams that had recently supported the standing external/internal walls of much of the building, along with concrete floor slabs some of which included the presence of plastic beer lines. The re-naming of the 'Swan' as the 'Seven Ways' is likely to have corresponded with the re-opening of the newly rebuilt public house by 1975.

## 7. PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1 The programme of monitoring and recording carried out during the scheme of works was undertaken by Tim Longman MIfA (Project Officer, BaRAS) and Roy Krakowisz (Site Assistant, BaRAS), while this report was subsequently produced by Tim Longman. Site survey work was carried out by Simon Roper Alfa (Project Officer, BaRAS). The illustrations were prepared and the report compiled by Ann Linge (Design & Production Officer, BaRAS), project administration was undertaken by Carol Blackmore (Admin & Finance Officer, BaRAS) while the project was managed by John Bryant MIfA (Acting Manager, BaRAS).

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## APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national and local-authority policies.

### NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY (ENGLAND)

The *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) for England published by the UK Government in March 2012 states that the historic environment, which includes designated and non-designated heritage assets, is an irreplaceable resource and, as such, should be taken into account by Local Planning Authorities when considering and determining planning applications. This is taken to form part of a positive strategy set out in the respective Local Plan (i.e. *Bristol Core Strategy*) to ensure the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. The assigned significance of heritage assets will be key factor in terms of their conservation.

Given their irreplaceable nature, any harm to, or loss of, a heritage asset, or heritage assets, should be clearly and convincingly justified as part of a planning application. As part of this, applicants are required to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by a proposal, including any contribution made by their setting. Where a heritage asset, or assets, are to be harmed or lost as the result of a proposal, the applicant will be required to record and advance the understanding of the significance of that asset or assets, to include making the evidence arising publicly accessible, but this will be in proportion to the significance of the asset/assets in question. While the NPPF takes into account the historic environment as a whole, additional protection is afforded to designated heritage assets under current English Law. Any proposal that would result in harm or loss of a designated heritage asset is also required to be justified by the applicant in meeting strict criteria set out in the NPPF.

### LOCAL AUTHORITY POLICIES

Bristol City Council Supplementary Planning Document 7 *Archaeology and Development* (SPD 7, adopted 2006) has been carried forward for use under the present *Bristol Core Strategy* (adopted 2011). *SPD 7*, page 4 states that:

- (i) There will be a presumption in favour of preserving any archaeological features or sites of national importance, whether scheduled or not;
- (ii) Development which could adversely affect sites, structures, landscapes or buildings of archaeological interest and their settings will require an assessment of the archaeological resource through a desk-top study, and where appropriate a field evaluation. Where there is evidence of archaeological remains, development will not be permitted except where it can be demonstrated that the archaeological features of the site will be satisfactorily preserved in situ, or a suitable strategy has been put forward to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon important archaeological remains and their settings; or, if this is not possible and the sites are not scheduled or of national importance, provision for adequately recording the site prior to destruction is made, preferably by negotiating a planning agreement to ensure that access, time and financial resources are available to allow essential recording and publication to take place.

The *Bristol Core Strategy* (2011) retains some policies from the 1997 *Bristol Local Plan* including for the protection of the historic environment as Policy BCS22 which states that development proposals will safeguard or enhance heritage assets and the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance including:

- Scheduled ancient monuments
- Historic buildings both nationally and locally listed
- Historic parks and gardens both nationally and locally listed
- Conservation areas
- Archaeological remains

## APPENDIX 2: Context Descriptions

Context No.	Description
100	Concrete floor slab
101	Dark grey stone chippings
102	Loose, dark greyish brown soil (inc. ash, slag and brick)
103	Brick and stone rubble in a matrix of loose, reddish brown soil
104	Pennant Sandstone wall foundation, bonded with greyish black mortar
105	Redeposited stiff brownish orange clay
106	Mixed blackish/ dark brown soil
107	Construction cut for wall 104
108	Loose brick demolition rubble
109	Redeposited reddish brown soil
110	Crushed buff/ brown mortar
111	Brick, yard surface
112	Blackish brown charcoal-rich soil
113	Demolition layer – mortar, plaster and roof tiles in matrix of mid brown soil
114	Pennant Sandstone wall, bonded with brownish lime and charcoal flecked mortar
115	Dark brown charcoal-flecked soil
116	Pennant Sandstone wall, bonded with greyish black mortar
117	Pennant Sandstone wall, bonded with greyish black mortar
118	Pennant Sandstone wall, bonded with greyish black mortar
119	Black ashy deposit
120	Reddish brown clayey soil
121	Construction cut for cellar passage 122
122	Brick-vaulted cellar passage
123	Mixed, dark grey backfill/made ground sealing roof of 122
124	Concrete floor slab
125	Brick, yard surface. Part of 111
126	Dark greyish/black mortar bedding for 125
127	Stone-built well. Masonry bonded using brownish orange lime flecked mortar
128	Pennant Sandstone wall bonded with brownish-orange lime flecked mortar
129	Pennant Sandstone boundary wall alongside St Matthias Park (road). Bonded using pinkish, lime flecked mortar
130	Pennant Sandstone wall
131	Pennant Sandstone wall, bonded with brownish orange lime flecked mortar
132	Pennant Sandstone wall, bonded with mid-grey charcoal flecked mortar
133	Brick-built wall, bonded with off-white lime and charcoal flecked mortar
134	Pennant Sandstone side-wall bonded with brownish orange lime flecked mortar. Same as 143
135	Brick arched roof of cellar. Same as 142
136	Flagstone floor of cellar. Same as 144
137	Mixed demolition rubble in matrix of dark brown soil. Fill of cellar passage
138	Loose, dark brown cellar fill
139	Pennant Sandstone wall bonded with brownish orange lime flecked mortar. Same as 143. Part of cellar 140
140	Brick-vaulted cellar passage. Contemporary with 122
141	Pennant Sandstone wall bonded with brownish orange lime flecked mortar. South-west side-wall. Part of 140
142	Brick arched roof of cellar 140. Same as 135
143	Pennant Sandstone wall bonded with brownish orange lime flecked mortar. North-east side-wall. Part of 140
144	Flagstone floor of cellar 140. Same as 136
145	Rendered stone wall of passage adjoining 140
146	Fill of cellar passage 140. Layers of ash, kiln waste, fragments of broken clay tobacco pipes
147	Pennant Sandstone wall bonded with greyish black mortar
148	Pennant Sandstone wall. Same as 143
149	Fill of cellar passage 122. Layers of ash, kiln waste, fragments of broken clay tobacco pipes
150	Made ground deposit of brown silty soil with occasional mortar fragments
151	Orange clay mixed with brown silt and fine, black ash
152	Dark brownish/black ashy silt. Contains lenses of orange clay ?Same as 119
153	Brownish orange sandy clay ?Natural
154	Dark brown clayey silt ?Same as 120
155	Floor surface composed of brownish grey lime flecked mortar. A single Pennant flagstone in-situ at south-west end
156	Stone-built well. Masonry bonded using brownish pink silty clay
157	Rubble fill of well shaft 156
158	Mixed rubble layer. Bedding for 155
159	Pennant Sandstone wall bonded with brownish orange lime flecked mortar. Same as 131. Lower few courses bonded with pinkish, lime flecked mortar
160	Pennant Sandstone wall bonded with pinkish brown lime flecked mortar. Same as 114
161	Brownish orange sandy clay ?Same as 153
162	Dark brown silty clay
163	Made ground. Mixed layer sealing 155

## APPENDIX 3: Finds Assessment Report

### By Cai Mason

A total of 205 finds were recovered during the watching brief at the former Seven Ways public house (previously known as The Swan), No. 23 New Street. The finds comprise 122 clay tobacco pipe fragments, 52 sherds of pottery, 22 pieces of clay tobacco pipe kiln furniture, 3 shards of glass, 3 animal bones, 3 oyster shells, and 1 copper alloy coin. The finds were cleaned, identified and catalogued according to material type, and will be marked with the Bristol City Museum accession number BRSMG 2012/62 and a context number.

Most of the clay tobacco pipes were recovered from a dump of kiln waste that had been deposited in pre-1891 backfilled cellars of Nos. 19–23 New Street. It is recommended that a representative sample of the pipes are illustrated and published.

The finds are discussed separately by type below and quantified in **Tables 1 - 4**.

#### Clay tobacco pipes & kiln furniture

##### *Introduction*

A total of 122 clay tobacco pipe fragments were collected, the majority of which were recovered from a dump of late 19th-century kiln waste, which was probably deposited c 1891. The remaining pipes date from the late 17th to 19th centuries. The pipes are quantified by context in **Table 2**.

##### *Kiln waste dump*

A total of 113 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from tobacco pipe kiln waste dump 146 and 149, 55 of which were undiagnostic stem fragments. A total of 13 pipe bowl types were identified. The pipes have been assigned a site-specific type number and are described in **Table 1** and illustrated in **Fig. 14**.

**Table 1:** Clay tobacco pipe bowls from kiln waste dump 146 & 149

Context	Type No.	No.	Description	Fig. No.
146	1	2	Plain bowl with spur	14.1
146	2	1	Plain bowls with forward projecting spur	14.2
146	3	4	Plain bowls with large forward projecting flat-based spur	14.3
146	4	1	Plain bowls with dots along the mould seams (incomplete fragment)	
146	5	1	Plain bowls with oak leaves along the mould seams (incomplete fragment)	
146	6	2	Bowls decorated with leaves	14.4
146	7	20	Bowls decorated with roses and leaves, with a plain band around the rim	14.5
146	8	1	Briar style pipe bowl with bark and chopped branch decoration (incomplete fragment)	
146	9	7	Briar style pipe bowl with thorn decoration	14.6
149		2		
146	10	5	Grooved bulbous pipe bowl	14.7
146	11	6	ROAB pipes decorated with buffalo horns. Possible 'C' marked on one side of the spur; the opposite side is illegible.	14.8
149	12	1	Plain bowl with spur. Raised circle on one side of the bowl.	14.9
149	13	1	Large plain bowl with spur and milling around the rim	14.10

All of the pipes are broken, un-smoked and are typical of wasters from a tobacco pipe kiln; some of the pipes are discoloured and many appear to be crudely made or unfinished. Apart from a possible but barely legible 'C' on the spurs of the Type 11 pipes, there were no maker's marks.

Parallels for the plain Type 1 pipes have been found in an 1850s waster dump from Monk Street (No. 1 in Beckey & Price 2006, 155). Type 5 pipes have been found in virtually all of the published 19th-century Bristol assemblages.

The decorated pipes have, for the most part, generic motifs that are commonly found in 19th-century contexts in Bristol. Parallels for Type 6–7, 9–11 and 13 pipes can be found in Jackson & Price (1974, 135–39). Type 8 pipes have also been recovered from an early 1900s kiln waste dump in Temple Quay (No. 13 in Insole & Jackson 2000, 134). Type 10 pipes were also found at Temple Quay (No. 9 in Insole & Jackson 2000, 134) and in a mid-1850s dump from Temple Back (No. 19 in Beckey, Baker & Price 2003, 106). The Type 11 pipes were embossed with the letters ROAB. This is an abbreviation of the '*Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes*', which originated as a drinking club and later became a Masonic-like order that survives to the present day. ROAB was formed in London in 1822 and was soon named as the *Loyal Order of Buffaloes*, in order to quell any suspicion that they might be a subversive group. By the time the first '*Constitution of the Grand Primo Lodge of England*' was drawn up in 1866, the term 'Royal' had been adopted, apparently without justification or permission; this appears to have happened in the late 1840s. The adoption of 'Antediluvian' is also of uncertain date, but again seems to have come into general use in the 1850s (Stichting Argus 2013). ROAB initiation ceremonies involved breaking a clay tobacco pipes over the prospective candidate's head; this was later changed to breaking the pipe over the heart. Decorated ROAB pipes date from c 1850 onwards. Identical pipes, but with a different mark on the spur, were recovered from the early 1900s kiln waste dump in Temple Quay (No. 1 in Insole & Jackson 2000, 134).

Type 13 pipes are sometimes referred to as 'Irish' pipes, and are often marked with the name of an Irish town or city ie. Dublin. A similar pipe was found in the Monk Street kiln waste dump (No. 5 in Insole, Beckey & Jackson 2001, 102).

In addition to the tobacco pipes a small quantity of kiln furniture was recovered from context 146. The kiln furniture comprises 23 flat sheets and 1 blob of fired white clay and a single small fragment of saggar fabric.

#### *Discussion*

The St Jude's area of Bristol has a long association with the pipe making industry, and numerous small-scale factories are recorded in and around New Street, Great Ann Street, Great George Street and Wade Street in the 19th century. One of which, at what was formerly No. 19 New Street (next door to the former Swan public house), lies within the site boundaries.

Between c 1830 and 1843 Jonathan Mills (b. 1819) is listed as a pipe maker in New Street. The exact location of his manufactory remains unclear, but No. 19 is a possibility (Price 2011, 2572–73). Between 1844 and 1846 he is listed at No. 22 New Street (formerly No. 50). This property was a pipe factory established by William Pratt (1795–1861) in about 1830 (*ibid*, 3134–37).

The earliest pipe maker who was definitely based at No. 19 was Lydia Clarke (b. c 1806), who is listed there in the 1841 census (*ibid*, 952). Between 1846 and 1847 Jonathan Moul or Moulds (b. 1808) was running a pipe manufactory in New Street; the exact location though remains unclear. In 1885 a dump of pipe kiln waste produced by J. Moul was uncovered towards the rear of No. 1 New Street (Beckey & Jackson 1986, 45–50). Apart from generic plain bowls and bowls with leaves along the seams, there are no parallels between the J. Moul pipes and the pipes from Seven Ways. By 1848 the pipe making workshop at No. 19 was being run by John Pearce (b. c 1802–11) and his wife Sarah (b. c 1803–10), who remained there until 1859 (Price 2011, 2994–97).

There are a further two pipe makers directly associated with the Swan public house. The first is Eliza Hooper (b. c 1838), the wife of the publican James Hooper, who ran the pub in 1885–6. She is listed as a pipe maker at No. 1 Great George Street in 1851 and 1861 (*ibid*, 2149–53), but there is no evidence that she ever manufactured pipes at the Swan.

The second individual is the pipe maker Thomas John Corcoran (b. 1863), who took over the running of the pipe factory at No. 22 New Street in 1887. His father, Thomas Joseph Corcoran, began running the Swan the same year. The Corcoran family were Irish Catholics from the Waterford area that moved to Bristol in the 1850s and joined the large Irish community that was settling around Old Market and St Jude's. Thomas senior subsequently became a prominent campaigner for Irish Home Rule. In 1891 Thomas junior closed his New Street manufactory and moved to new premises at No. 14 Lamb Street. His father left the Swan the same year, which was subsequently demolished and replaced with a new larger pub. The Lamb Street factory closed in 1897. Thomas junior then moved to America (Price 2011, 1030–63), but returned to Bristol in 1901 and established a short-lived a pipe manufactory in Tower Street. This factory closed in 1903 and two years later he moved to America permanently (Insole & Jackson 2002, 132).

Based on the available evidence the chronology of pipe-making activity in and around the site is summarised below:

- c 1830–43 Pipe factory at No. 22 (formerly No. 50) New Street established and run by William Pratt.
- c 1830–43 Jonathan Mills listed as a pipe maker in New Street.
- 1841 Lydia Clark listed at as a pipe maker at No. 19.
- 1844–46 Jonathan Mills listed as a pipe maker at No. 22 New Street.
- 1846–47 Jonathan Moul(ds) listed as a pipe maker in New Street
- 1847–63 George Lewis running the factory at No. 22.
- 1848–59 John & Sarah Pearce's running a factory at No. 19.
- 1864–78 Sarah Ann Lewis, widow of George Lewis running the factory at No. 22.
- 1879–81 Thomas George running the factory at No. 22.
- 1881–86 Mary Ann George, widow of Thomas George, running the factory at No. 22.
- 1886–87 Thomas William running the factory at No. 22.
- 1887–91 Thomas Corcoran running the factory at No. 22. His father ran the Swan.
- 1891 Nos. 19–23 demolished prior to the re-building of the Swan. Thomas Corcoran's factory re-located to Lamb Street.

A number of individuals who lived at the Volunteer public house are also identified as pipe makers, but these do not appear to have had a direct association with the former properties at Nos. 19–23 New Street.

Given the number of individuals listed as pipe makers living in or close to Nos. 19–23 New Street, and the fact that none of the pipes have clearly legible maker's marks, any attribution to a particular manufacturer must remain speculative. However, the fact that the pipes were found in the backfilled cellars of buildings that were demolished in 1891, suggests that unless the cellars were being used as a dump while the building was still in use, the pipes are likely to have been deposited around the same time. If this is correct then it would coincide with the date that Thomas Corcoran moved his pipe-making factory from New Street to Lamb Street. By this date there were no other pipe manufacturers working in the New Street area. It seems likely therefore that the disused cellars were simply a convenient place to dispose of waste material cleared from Corcoran's New Street factory. Further tentative support for this attribution is be provided by the fact that some of the pipes have what appears to be a 'C' marked on the spurs, and the fact that one of the pipes is an 'Irish' style of pipe.

### **Other clay tobacco pipes**

A total of 9 pipe fragments were recovered from contexts unrelated to the kiln waste dump. The pipe bowls include a plain 19th-century pipe bowl from context 138, a plain bowl from context 150 that can be dated on typological grounds to the period 1690 – 1750, a post-1690 spurred bowl fragment from context 123, and 3 marked pipes.

Two marked pipes were recovered from context 123. The first has 'I WILSON' moulded on the side of the bowl. This can be identified as a product of John Wilson (b. c 1685), who apprenticed to Thomas and Anne Harvey in 1700, and made free (a burgess) 1707. He is last recorded in 1723 (Jackson & Price 1974, 77; Price 2011, 4320–24). His pipes have been found in Bristol and Port Royal, Jamaica (Walker 1977, 1756; Price 2011, 4324).

The second marked pipe from context 123 has 'I M' moulded on the side of the bowl. These pipes have been identified as a possible product of John Mase I or II, but there are other pipe makers with the same initials, so this attribution remains tentative. John Mase I was born in Bristol in 1678, made free in 1700, and died in about 1727. John Mase II was born in Bristol in about 1703 Bristol, made free 1723, and died in about 1731. Their workshops were in Temple Street & Castle Street (Walker 1977, 1756; Price 2011, 2499–2504).

The third marked pipe, recovered from context 152, has 'F LEWIS' moulded on the side of the bowl, and can be identified as a product of Francis Lewis, who was born in 1669, made free in 1691, and probably died in about 1730. His workshop was located in Lewins Mead. An Identical pipe recovered in 1978 from kiln waste dump in Lewins Mead (Jackson & Price 1998, 160–62; Price 2011, 2449–51)

## Pottery

A total of 49 sherds of pottery were recovered, all which are post-medieval. The pottery was examined with reference to the Bristol Pottery Type (BPT) Series and published sources. The pottery is quantified by context and ware type in **Table 3**, using widely accepted name codes, based on the system adopted by the Museum of London (LAARC 2007).

The most common ware type is English stoneware (ENGS), approximately half of which has a 'Bristol' glaze. Other ware types include Bristol/Staffordshire combed slipware (STSL), refined white earthenware (REFW), transfer printed whiteware (TPW), pearlware (PEAR), creamware with tortoiseshell glaze (CREA TORT), and English tin-glazed ware (TGW). The coarse red earthenwares include North Devon gravel-tempered ware (NDGT), South Somerset ware (SSOM) and late post-medieval earthenware local to site (LMPLOC). Apart from the Somerset and Devon earthenwares, any of these ware types could have been manufactured in Bristol.

South Somerset earthenware has a broad production range spanning the mid-16th through to the early-20th century. A large sgraffito-decorated slipware dish from context 150 dates from the 17th or 18th century. The sherd of North Devon gravel tempered ware from context 150 can be identified as part of a pantheon, dating from the 17th to 19th century. The LMPLOC sherd from context 115 is probably part of a flowerpot.

Three sherds of tin-glazed ware were recovered from contexts 151–2 and 162, all of which are 17th or 18th century in date. One of the sherds, from context 152, is an unusual scroll handle, which may be derived from a tureen or food warmer.

A single sherd of creamware with tortoiseshell glaze (Wieldon ware) was recovered from context 157. This can be identified as part of a jug dating from the period c 1740 – 1770.

Sherds of Bristol/Staffordshire combed slipware, which was produced from the mid 17th to mid 19th century, were recovered from contexts 152 and 161. The sherds from 152 are derived from open forms such as bowls or dishes; the sherds from 161 are part of a cup.

Identifiable English stoneware forms include a number of grey stoneware marmalade or jam jars of late 19th or early 20th century date from contexts 157 and 163, and a late 19th-century tankard and jar from 163.

The refined white earthenware forms include mocha-decorated banded slipware mugs with dendritic patterns on the sides, a transfer printed tureen with 'seaweed' pattern print, and a post-1840 transfer printed saucer with over-glaze painting, all from context 138.

## Glass

A total of 3 shards of glass were recovered, all which date from the 19th century. The glass assemblage comprises the base of a stemmed drinking glass from context 109 and two shards of aqua coloured bottle glass from contexts 115 and 149.

### **Animal bone**

A total of 3 animal bones were recovered. These comprise a pig metacarpal, a sheep/goat-sized rib, and chicken tarsometatarsus.

### **Metal**

A single George III coin dated 1806 was recovered as an unstratified find.

### **Oyster shell**

Three oyster shells were recovered from context 149; these are likely to be derived from food waste.

### **Discussion and Conclusions**

All of the finds recovered from No. 23 New Street are post-medieval. None of the closely dateable finds pre-date the mid 17th century, and most are later. Apart from the late 19th-century tobacco pipe kiln waste dump, all of the finds are likely to be derived from domestic refuse.

The finds suggest that context 150 was probably deposited in the late 17th or 18th century; 123 and 152 are probably early 18th century; 109, 113, 115 and 149 are probably 19th century; 151 and 161 post-date the mid 17th century; 138 post-dates c 1840; 146 post-dates c 1850; and 157 and 163 post-date c 1880.

The discovery of a dump of clay tobacco pipe kiln waste in a backfilled cellars at what was formerly Nos. 19–23 New Street adds to a growing list of 19th-century waster dumps in the St Jude's area of Bristol. Documentary research by Roger Price (2011) has identified of the site of a tobacco pipe-making workshop at what was formerly No. 19 New Street that appears to have operated from the 1830s until at least 1859.

There was another pipe factory at No. 22 New Street, which was operated between c 1830 and 1891. The last person to run the factory was Thomas John Corcoran. Thomas' father ran the Swan public house (No. 23 New Street) from 1887 up until its demolition in 1891. This was the same year that Thomas re-located his pipe-making factory to nearby Lamb Street. It seems likely therefore that the tobacco pipe kiln waste was probably deposited c 1891. However, although this is by far the most likely source and date of the pipes, the absence of clearly legible maker's marks means that this attribution must, at present, remain speculative.

**Table 2:** Clay tobacco pipe quantified by context

<b>Context</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
115	1	Pipe stem	Post-medieval
123	1	Spurred bowl fragment	Post-1690
	1	Pipe bowl marked IM on the side of the bowl	1700–31
	1	Pipe bowl marked I WILSON on the side of the bowl	1707–23
138	1	Plain pipe bowl	19th century
146	52	Pipe stems	
	54	Pipe bowls (see <b>Table 1</b> for details)	c 1891
149	3	Pipe stems	
	4	Pipe bowls (see <b>Table 1</b> for details)	c 1891
150	1	Plain pipe bowl	1690–1750
152	2	Pipe stems	
	1	Pipe bowl marked F LEWIS on the side of the bowl	1691–1730

**Table 3:** Pottery quantified by context

Context	No.	Description	Date
109	3	BPT 202 – Late white china (REFW)	1800+
113	2	BPT 202 – Late white china (REFW)	1800+
115	1	BPT 201 – Late post-medieval red ware (LMPLOC)	1750–1950
	1	BPT 202 – Late white china (REFW MOCHA BAND)	1800–1900
	1	BPT 277 – English/Bristol stoneware (ENGS)	1700–1900
138	2	BPT 202 – Late white china (REFW)	1800+
	1	BPT 278 – Transfer printed ware (TPW)	1780–1900
	1	BPT 278 – Transfer printed ware (TPW 6)	1840–1900
149	1	BPT 349 – Pearlware (PEAR)	1770–1830
150	1	BPT 96 – South Somerset ware (SSOM)	1600–1800
	1	BPT 108 – North Devon gravel tempered ware (NDGT)	1600–1900
151	1	BPT 99 – English tin-glazed ware	1640–1800
152	6	BPT 96 – South Somerset ware (SSOM)	1550–1900
	1	BPT 99 – English tin-glazed ware (TGW)	1640–1800
	5	BPT 100 – Bristol/Staffordshire combed slipware	1660–1870
	1	BPT 277 – English stoneware (ENGS)	1700–1900
157	1	BPT 221 – Creamware with tortoiseshell glaze (CREA TORT)	1740–1770
	2	BPT 277 – English stoneware (ENGS)	1880–1930
	1	BPT 278 – Transfer printed ware (TPW)	1800+
161	2	BPT 96 – South Somerset ware (SSOM)	1550–1900
	1	BPT 99 – English tin-glazed ware (TGW)	1640–1800
	2	BPT 100 – Bristol/Staffordshire combed slipware (STSL)	1660–1800
163	6	BPT 277 – English stoneware (ENGS)	1880–1930
	9	BPT 277 – English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGS BRIS)	1830–1950

**Table 4:** Other finds quantified by context

Context	No.	Description	Date
109	1	Clear drinking glass with short stem	19th century
115	1	Aqua bottle glass	19th century
149	1	Aqua bottle glass	19th century
149	3	Oyster shells	
157	1	Pig metacarpal with unfused epiphysis	
	1	Fowl tarsometatarsus	
161	1	Sheep/goat sized rib	
U/S	1	George III penny	1806

#### **APPENDIX 4: List of known landlords of the Three Sugar Loaves, the Swan, and the Seven Ways**

##### ***THREE SUGAR LOAVES***

\* Landlords between 1723 and 1777 included:

William Spear  
John Spear  
William Bowden  
Samuel Cook  
Robert Reynolds  
Onesiphorus Norman

##### ***SWAN***

1792 – 94	William Radford
1800	James Long
1806	James Goff
1815 – 34	John Mealing
1839 – 53	Abraham Newton
1854 – 55	Charles Phillips
1856 – 58	Abraham Newton
1861 – 68	James Hewitt
1869 – 77	George Boyles
1877 – 80	John Roach
1881 – 83	Walter Bosley
1885 – 86	James Hooper
1887 – 91	Thomas Corcoran
1891	Caroline Watts
1894	Frederick Buckley
1897 – 1901	Frederick Smith
1906 – 17	Frederick Chard
1921	Hephzibah Frances Parker
1925 – 28	Alfred Parker
1931	Joseph Carr
1935 – 53	Catherine Carr

##### ***SEVEN WAYS***

1975	J. W. Harper
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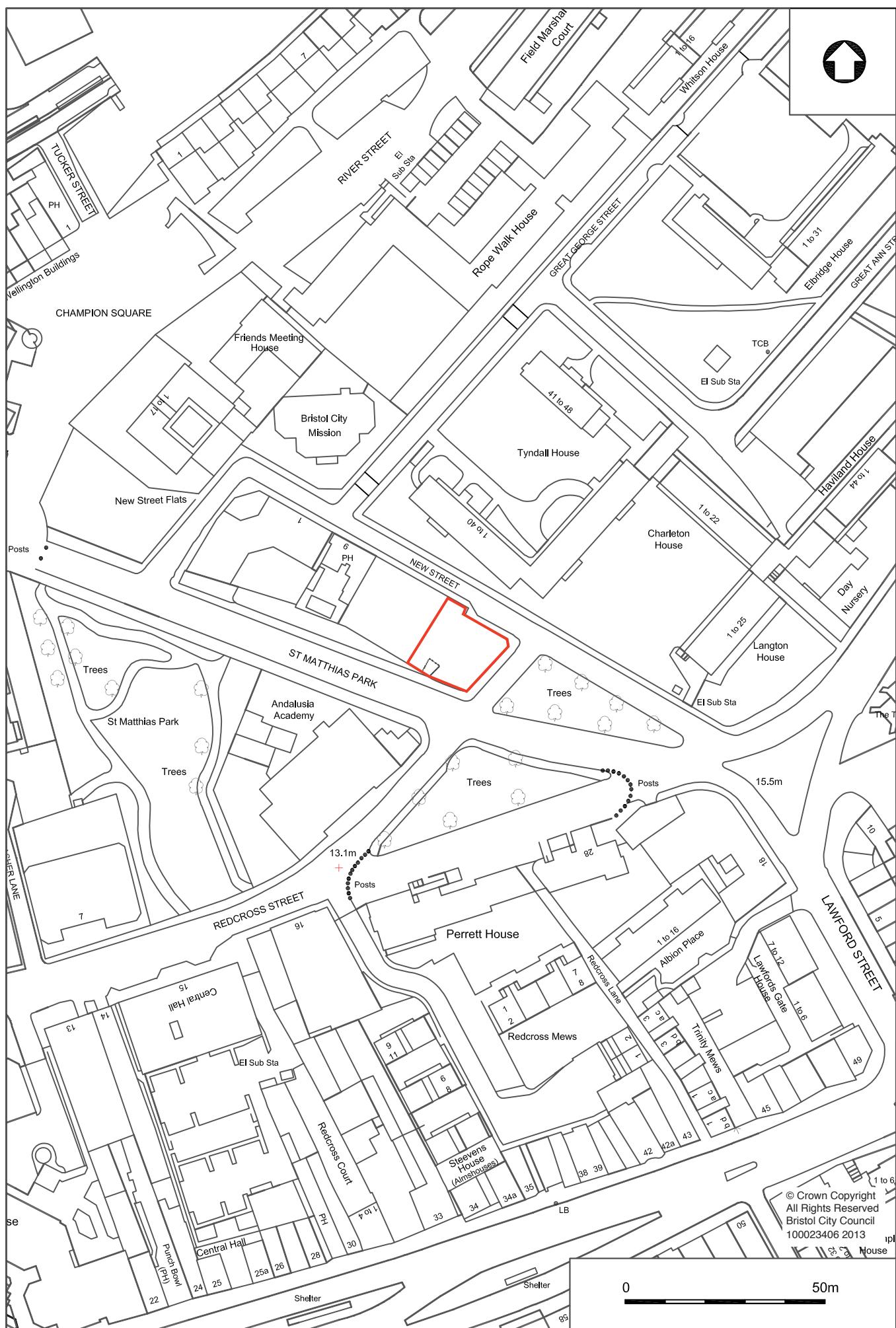


Fig.1 Site location plan, scale 1:1250



Fig.2 Site plan showing location of recorded structures, scale 1:125

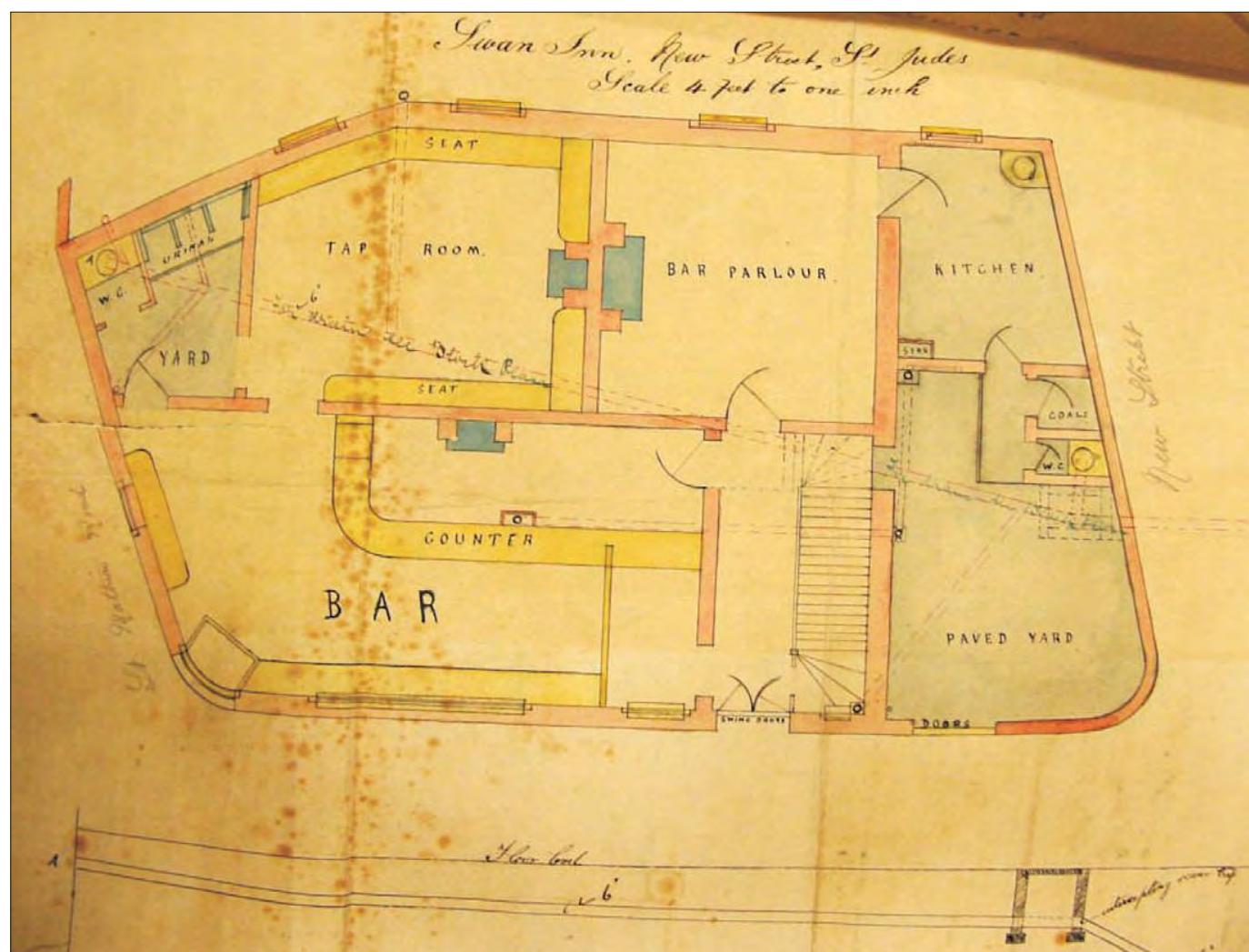


Fig.3 Architect's plan drawing showing ground floor of 'New Swan' pub, July/August, 1891

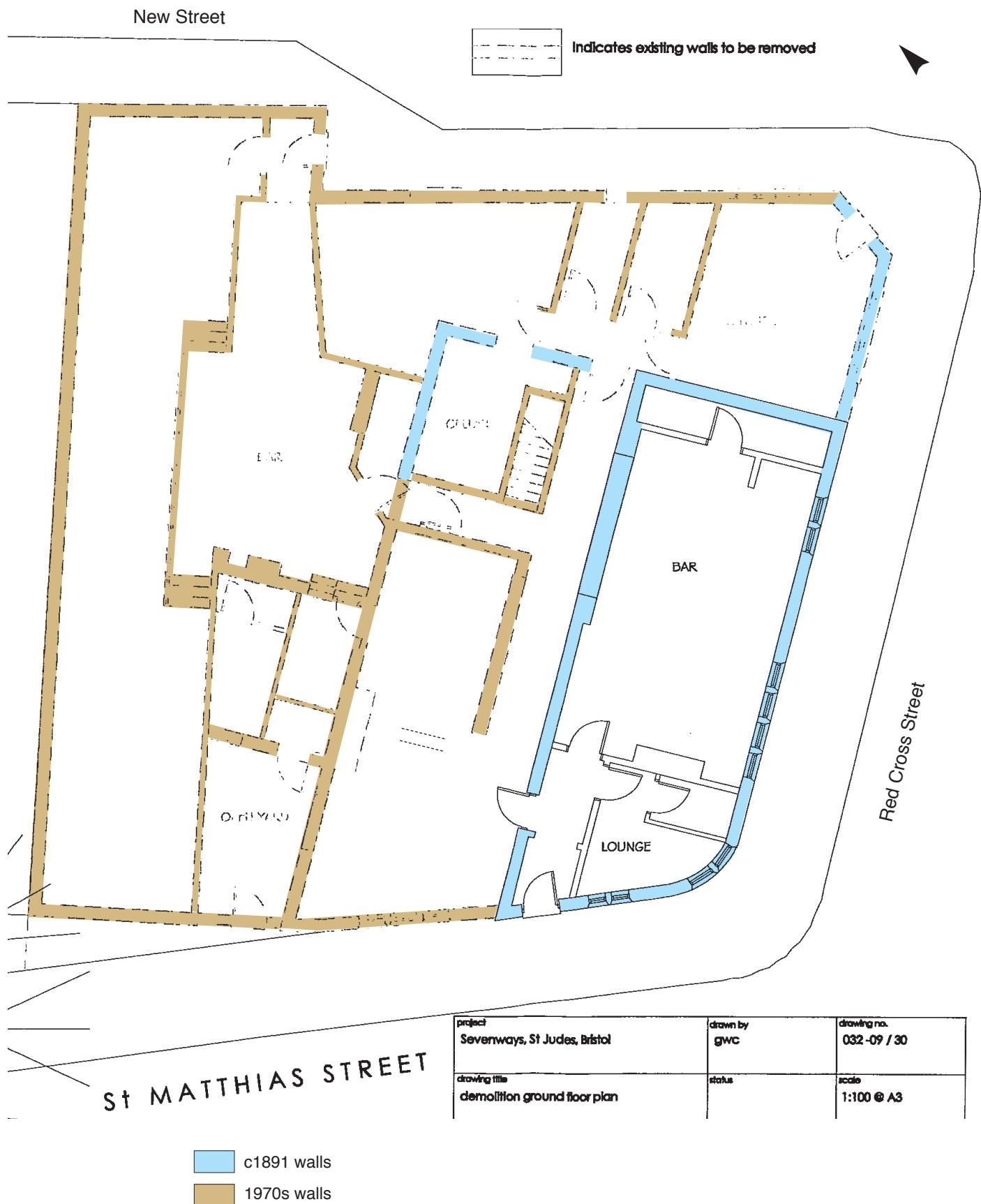


Fig.4 Ground floor plan showing early 1970s rebuild

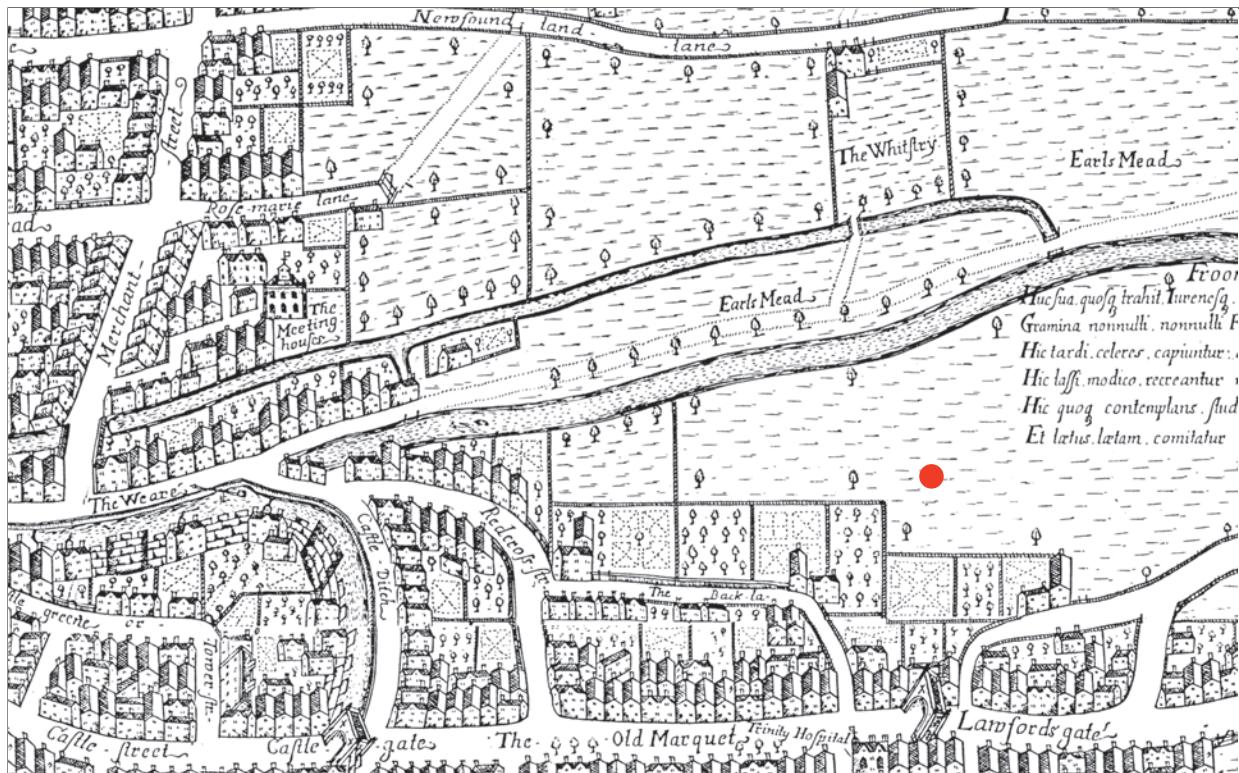


Fig.5 Extract from Jacob Millerd's plan of 1673

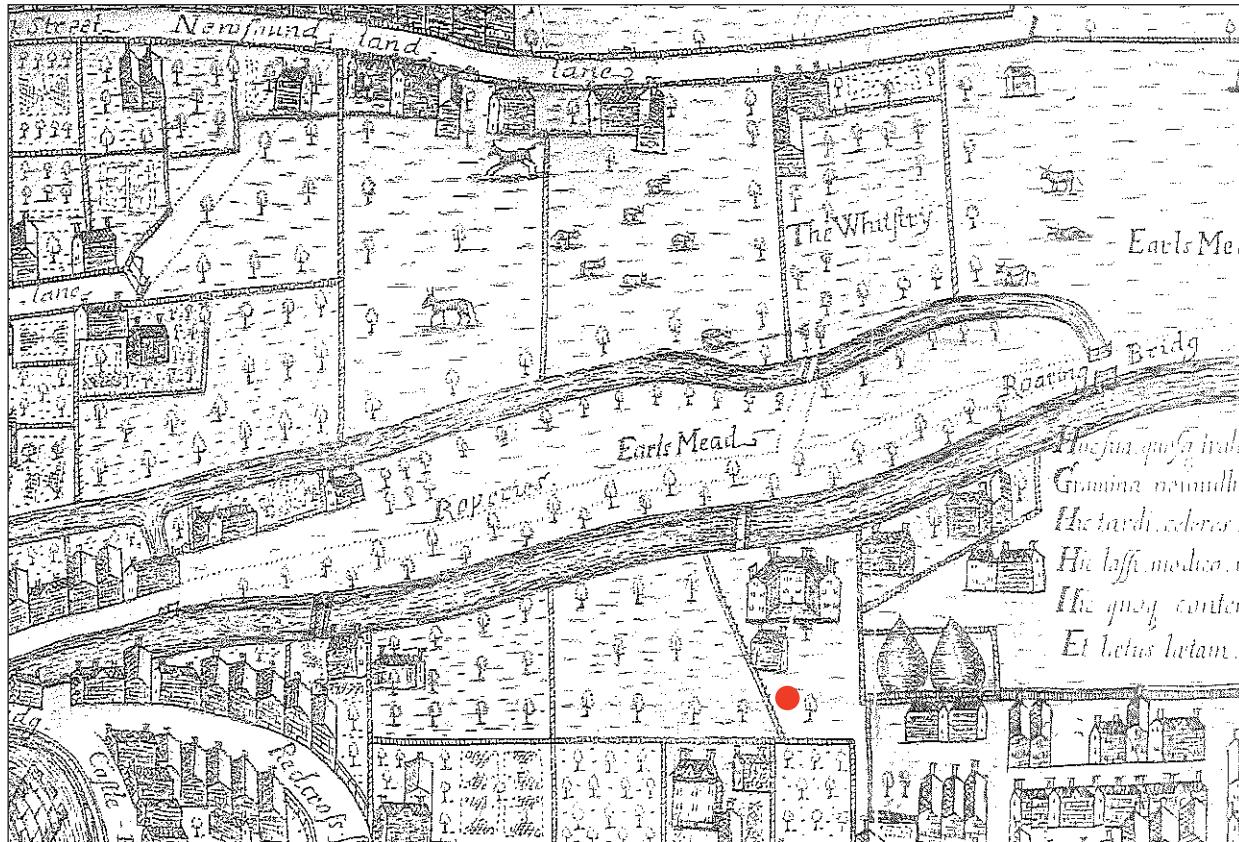


Fig.6 Extract from Jacob Millerd's revised plan of 1710

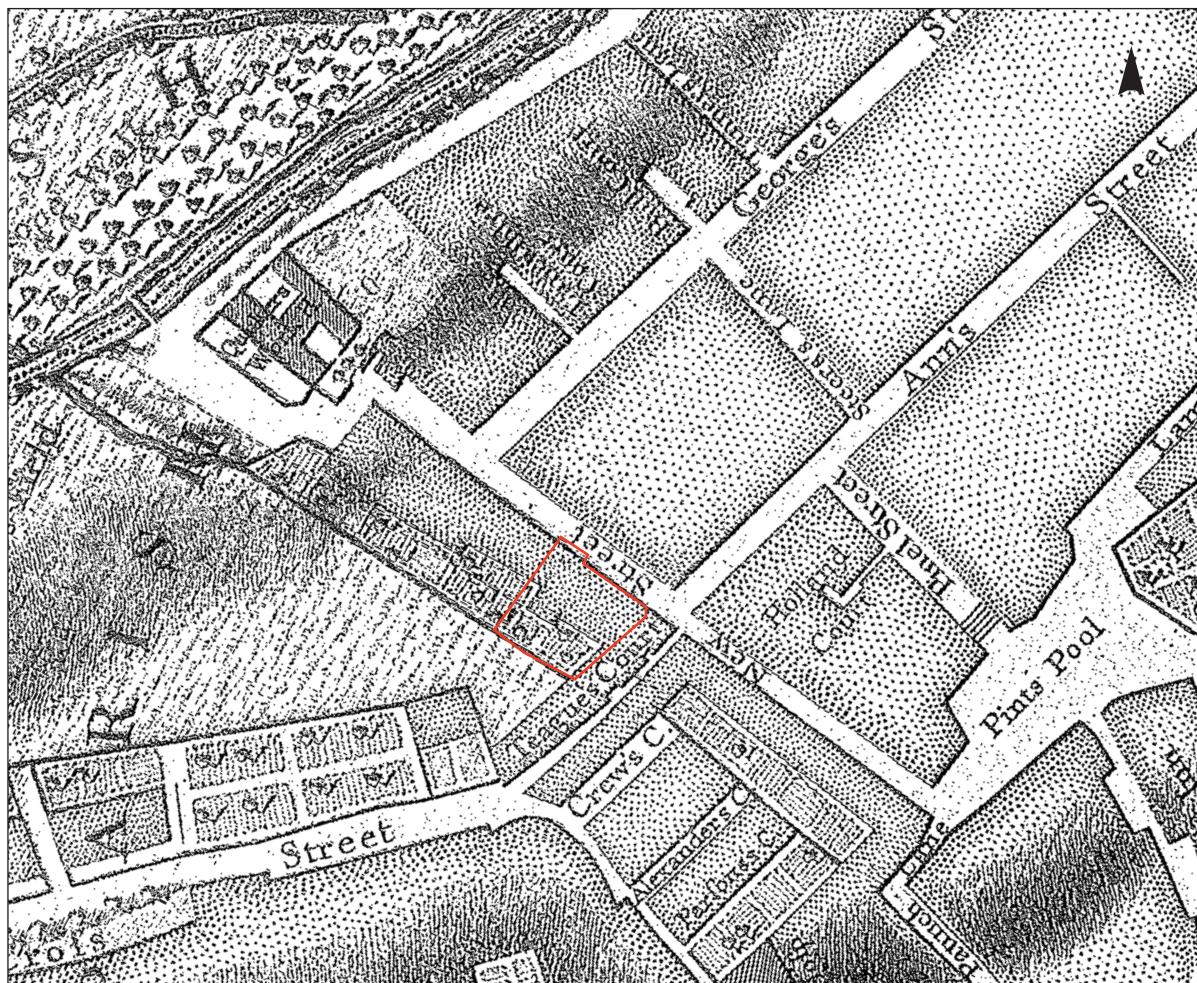


Fig.7 Extract from John Rocque's plan of 1742

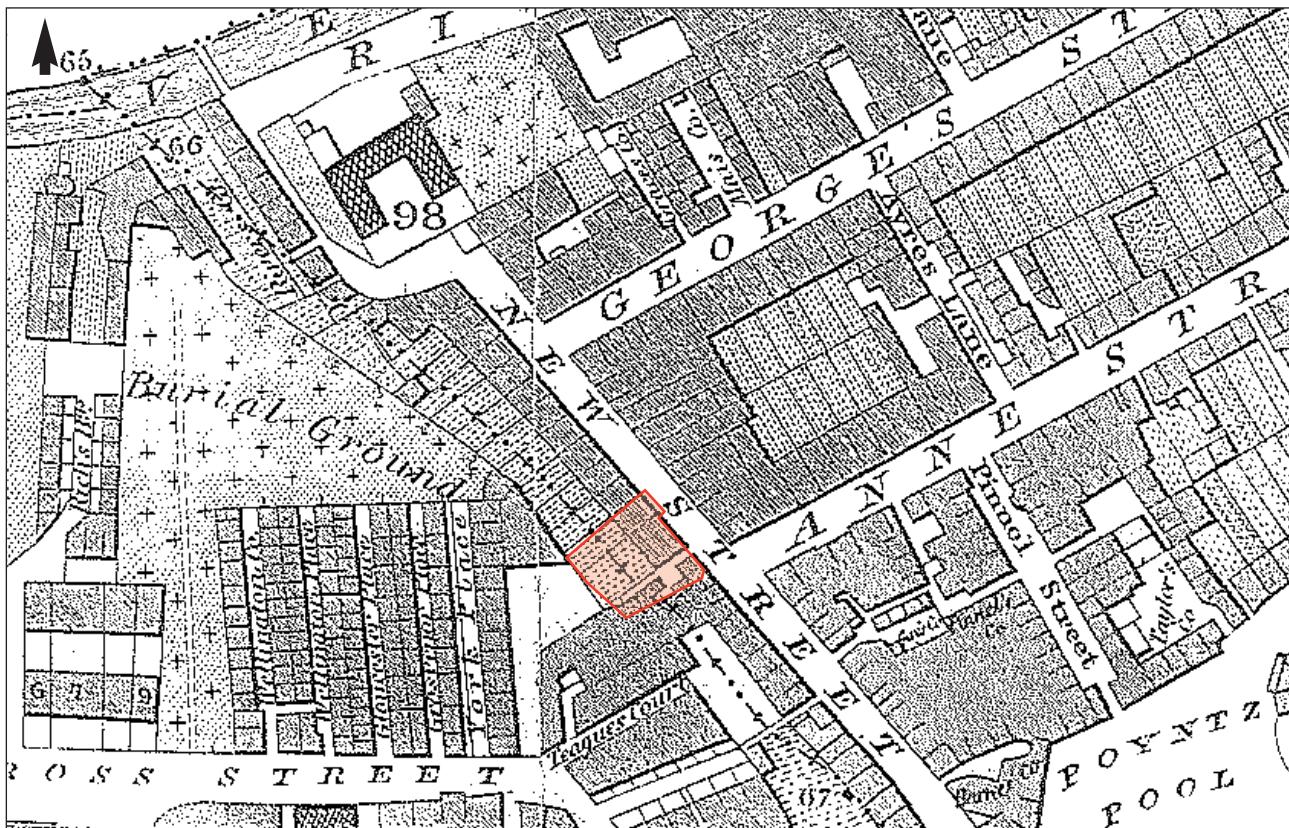


Fig.8 Extract from Plumley & Ashmead's plan of 1828

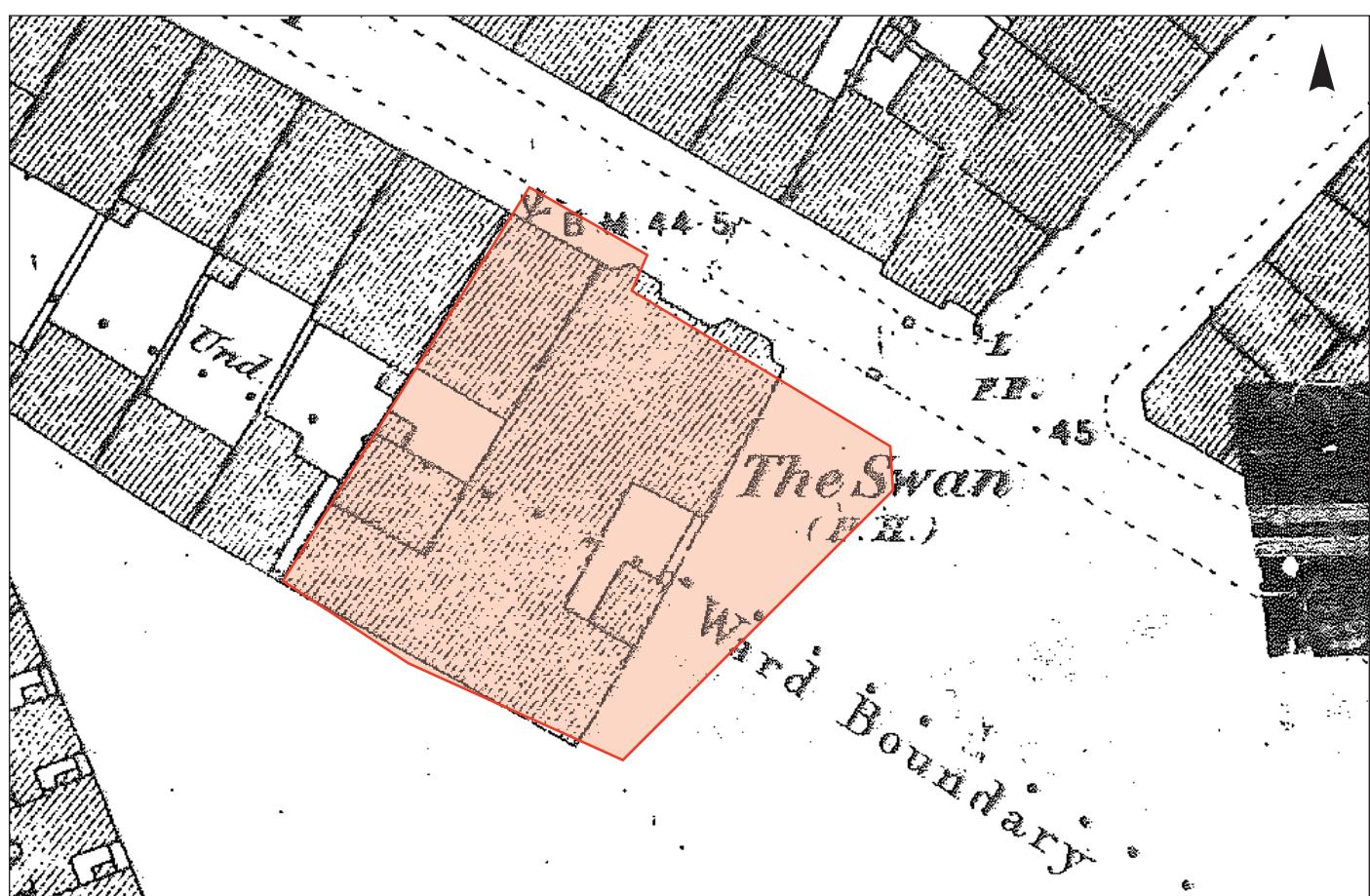


Fig.9 Extract from Ordnance Survey plan (1:500) of 1885

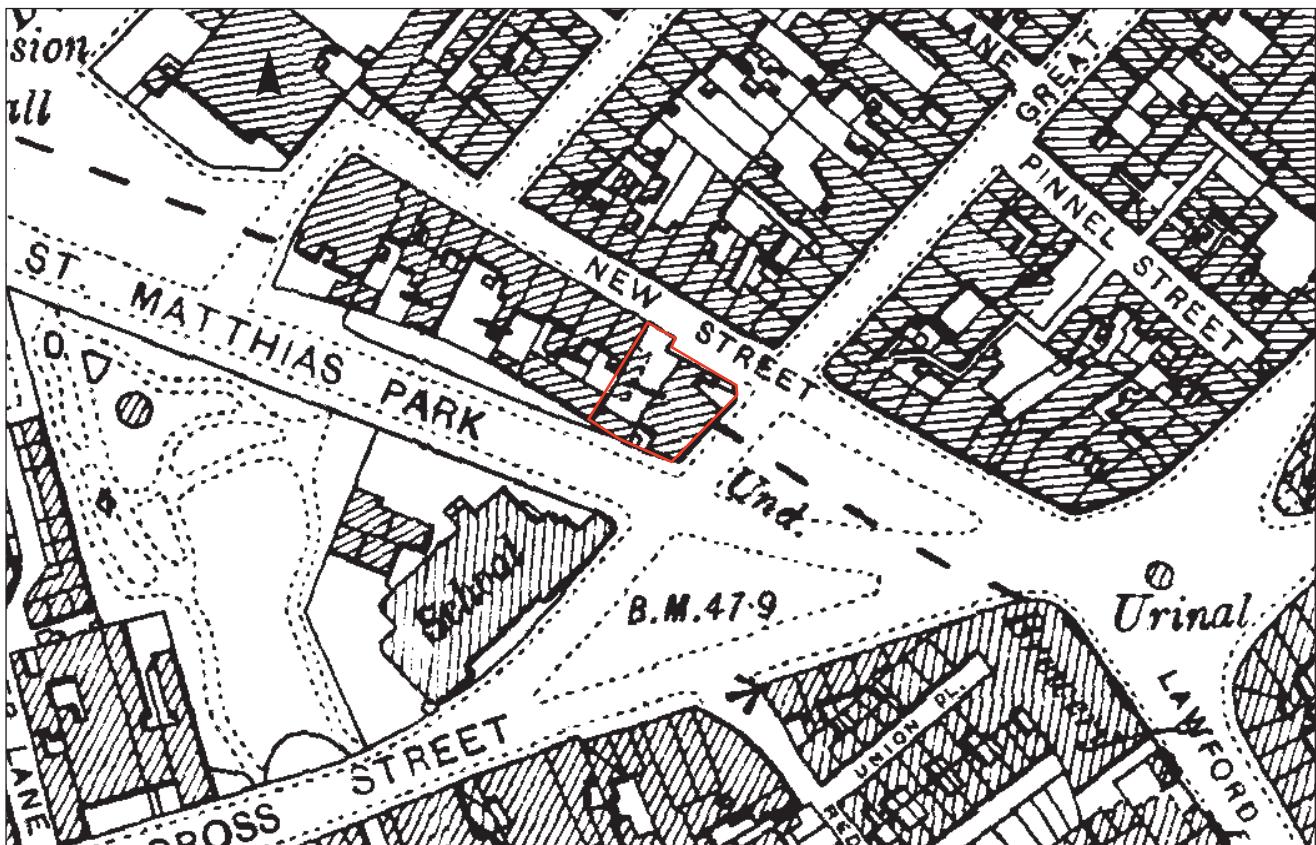


Fig.10 Extract from Ordnance Survey plan of 1903

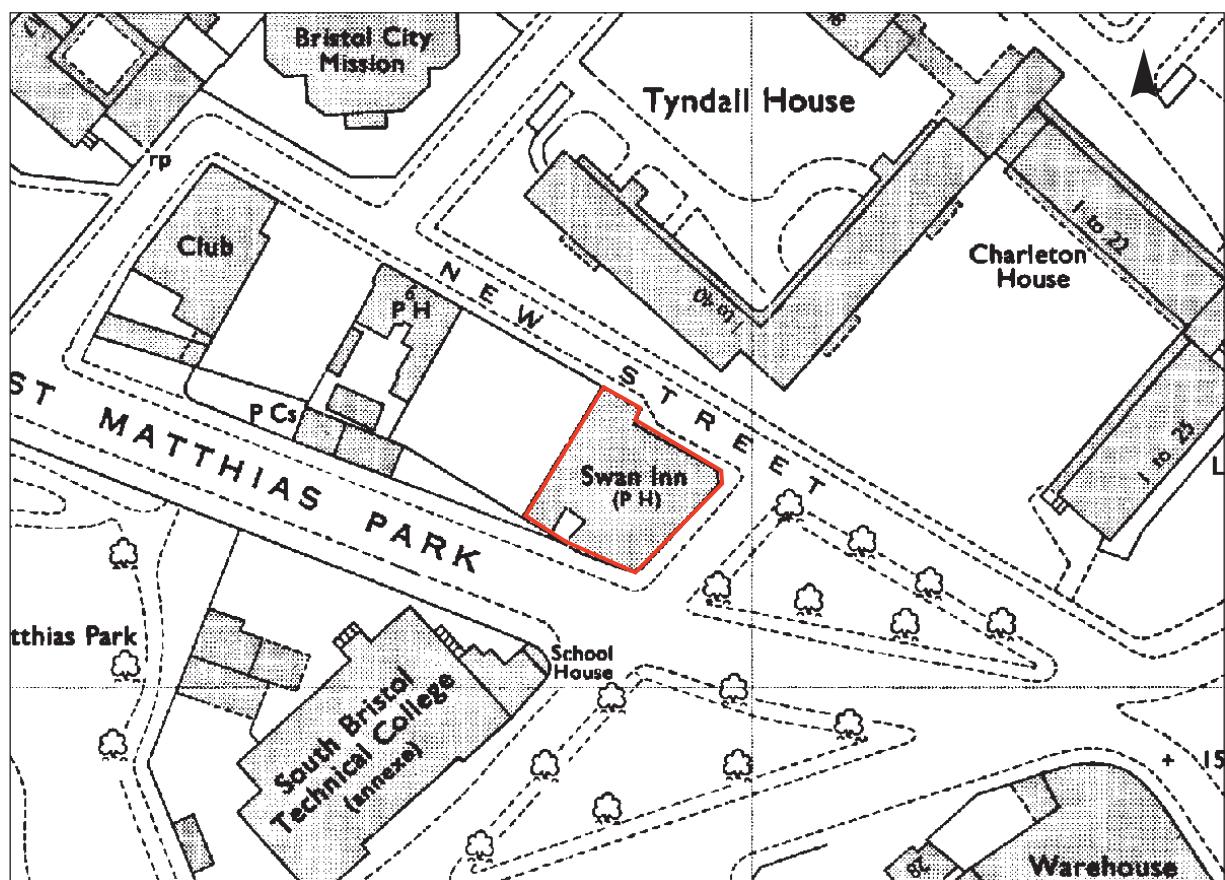


Fig.11 Extract from Ordnance Survey plan of 1972

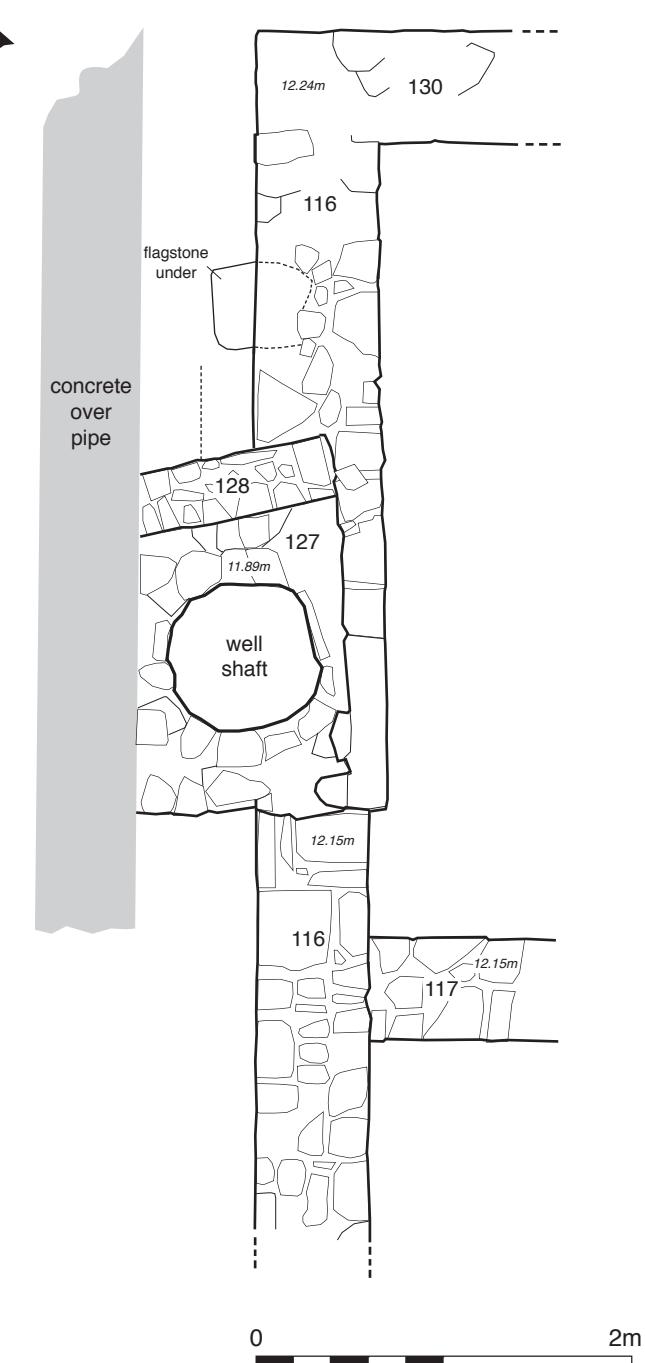


Fig.12 Plan drawing (original scale 1:20) showing part of north-west exterior wall (116) of the 'New Swan' inn and 18th century well (127) and rear wall (128) belonging to the earlier public house, scale 1:40

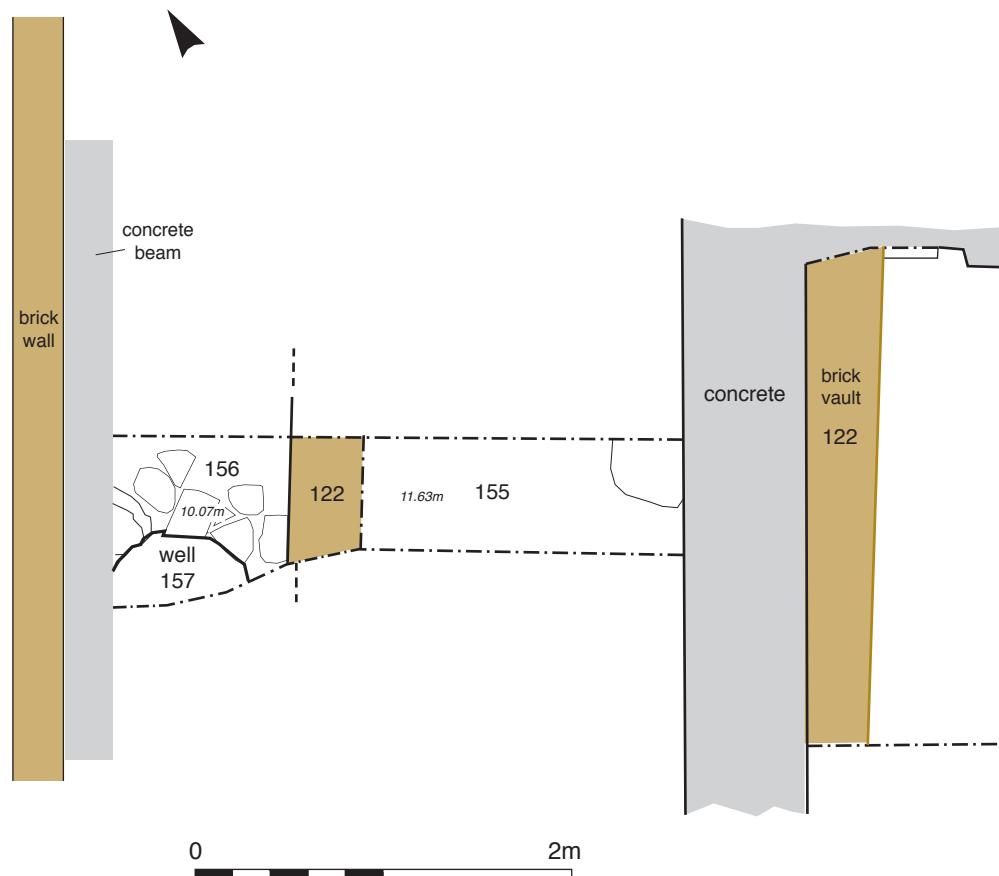


Fig.13 Plan drawing (original scale 1:20) showing part of 18th century cellar passage roof (122) and 19th century mortar/flagstone floor (155) and well (156), scale 1:40



Fig.14 Clay tobacco pipes



Plate 1 Main façade of building, looking north-west, on Redcross Street



Plate 2  
North-east-facing  
elevation, from  
corner of New  
Street



Plate 4 South-west corner of main internal elevation



Plate 3 North-west-facing internal elevation of main façade

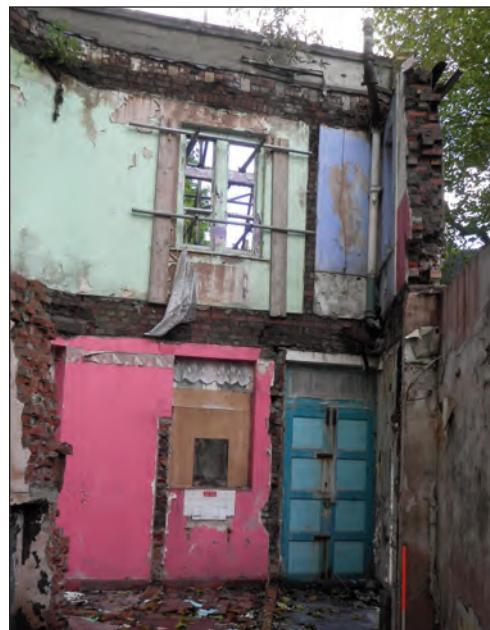


Plate 5  
Internal elevation of  
façade on St Matthias  
Park (road), looking  
south-west



Plate 6 South-east-facing elevation of internal  
partition wall, looking west towards St  
Matthias Park (road)



Plate 7 Internal elevation of wall next to New Street, looking north-east



Plate 10 Breaking-up part of concrete floor slab (100), looking north towards New Street



Plate 8 Excavation of service trench, looking south-east



Plate 11 View of part of wall 114, looking south-east

Former Seven Ways Public House, New Street, Bristol. BHER 25174



Plate 9 Pennant Sandstone wall foundation 104, looking south-west



Plate 12 Exposed areas of brick yard surface 111, looking north-west



Plate 13 South-west facing elevation of wall 116, looking east



Plate 14 North-west facing elevation of wall 116, looking east



Plate 15  
Looking north along line  
of exposed remains of  
north-west exterior wall  
foundations (116)



Plate 16  
View of brick roof of  
cellar passage 122,  
at north-west end of  
geotechnical pit,  
looking north-west



Plate 17 North-east facing section in geotechnical pit, showing part of  
18th-century wall 114



Plate 18 North-east facing elevation of internal wall foundation 118



Plate 19 Brick yard surface 125, looking south-east



Plate 20 View north-east, of late 19th-century walls 116 and 117, along with two 18th century structures – well 127 and wall 128



Plate 21 Looking north-west at the remains of walls 131, 132/133 and well 127



Plate 22  
North-east facing  
elevation of wall  
foundation 129,  
exposed in a section  
of new foundation  
trench next to St  
Matthias Park (road)



Plate 23 Extant length of wall 129, looking south. Photo was taken on  
neighbouring plot of land, in use as a temporary site car park



Plate 24  
South-east facing  
section in trench,  
showing side wall  
and brick arched  
roof of north-  
west/south-east  
aligned cellar  
passage (140)



Plate 27  
North-east facing  
section on south-east  
side of re-excavated  
cellar passage 122,  
originally uncovered  
in trial pit. Part of wall  
114 is visible above  
the 1m scale



Plate 25 Continuation of cellar passage (140), recorded in another  
foundation trench excavated *c* 2m further to the north-west



Plate 26 South-east facing section in foundation trench, showing cellar  
passage (140) and contemporary side wall (145) of adjoining  
passage



Plate 28 Internal view of cellar passage (122), showing brick structure  
of arched roof



Plate 29 Looking south-east along foundation trench. In  
foreground is north-west side of cellar passage  
122, beyond is mortar/flagstone floor 155 and 1970s  
ground beam



Plate 30 Partially excavated well 156, looking north. Right is part of brick cellar roof, while left is another concrete beam that formerly supported the west wall of the 1970s skittles alley



Plate 31 South-facing elevation of wall 131, exposed in foundation trench



Plate 33  
North-west facing elevation  
of wall 160. Possibly part  
of/same as wall 114



Plate 32 View of north-west facing possible corner of wall 116



Plate 34 South-east facing elevation of foundation trench, showing brick-built ?access shaft into cellar passage, close to New Street frontage