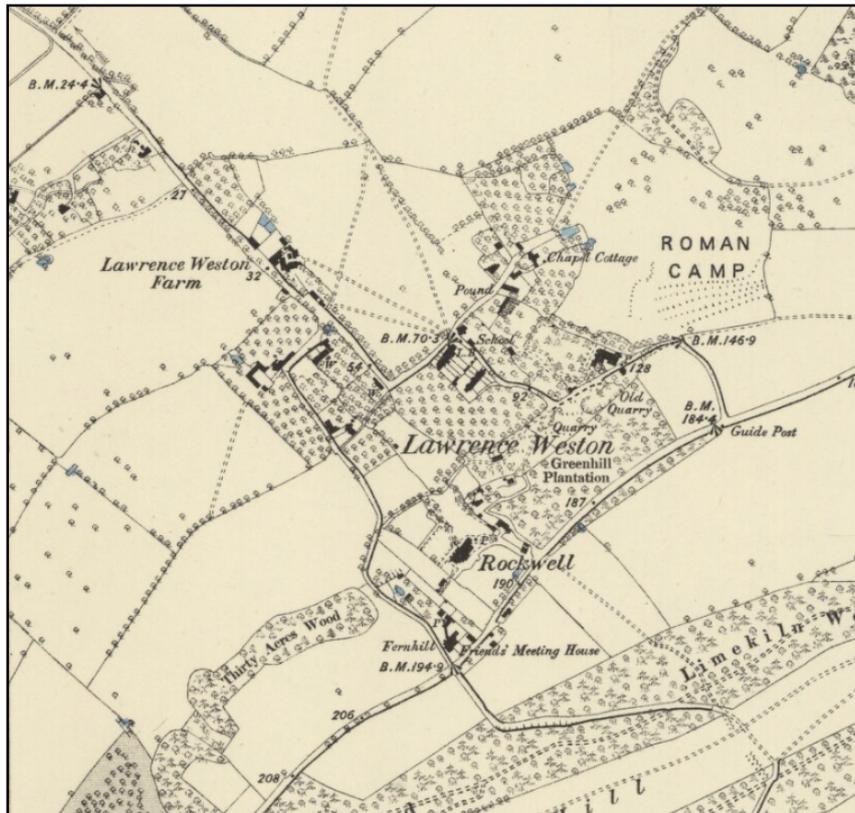


# Land at the Former Lawrence Weston College, Stile Acres, Lawrence Weston, Bristol

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



on behalf of

**Lidl UK GmbH**

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**Avon Archaeology Limited**

Bristol: February 2016



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## ABSTRACT

*Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Lidl UK GmbH to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land formerly part of Lawrence Weston College, at Stile Acres, Lawrence Weston, Bristol, as part of a pre-application scoping project involving the possible development of the site for a new store and associated parking.*

*The site is centred on NGR ST 54519 78534, is of irregular rectilinear shape, and encompasses an area of about 0.74ha. The site lies on the north-western side of the former hamlet of Lawrence Weston, once a rural tithing of the very large south Gloucestershire parish of Henbury, but now almost entirely subsumed beneath modern development. The site itself remained as agricultural pastureland until the early 1950s, at which time it was earmarked for the construction of a school. From that point, the school was subject to numerous extensions and changes through time, but only a small part of the proposed new Lidl store and its ancillary facilities would occupy land on which school buildings had previously been constructed.*

*The present study has shown, as already noted, that, well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the site was undeveloped pasture land within the Lawrence Weston tithing of Henbury parish. Henbury was an large and important estate by the late Anglo-Saxon period and indeed its existence is attested from historical records from that time. Henbury itself, however, had clearly once been part of an even larger territorial entity, centred on Westbury on Trym, and was still recorded at the time of Domesday in 1086 as a member of the Westbury estate, which from at least the 10<sup>th</sup> century had belonged to the See of Worcester. The origins of Lawrence Weston itself are obscure, but it seems to have been a manor in its own right by the medieval period, and again, may well be of late Anglo-Saxon foundation. The place-name certainly suggests this, and seems clearly to be a reference to an estate subsidiary to and to the west of the main estate centre at Henbury.*

*There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings within the bounds of the study site itself, but there are important indications that in the Romano-British period, the immediate area of the site was settled and farmed, perhaps, in fact, fairly heavily. The major site of this period locally, the Kingsweston villa, lies just under 1.5km to the south-west, but other known Romano-British occupation and/or activity sites lie much closer. There have also been finds of pottery of the same date from the area of the site, both casually, and in the course of construction work or archaeological interventions; although the identification, apparently in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, of a so-called 'Roman pavement', marked on early editions of the OS at a location only 500m north-west of the site, is highly problematic. A major boundary, marked as a Roman road on early editions of the OS, runs dead straight north-westwards from this site and on to the lower ground around Avonmouth, and thence to the Severn Estuary littoral. This is probably a mistaken identification however, and it is far more likely that this is the line of the so-called Mere Bank, a major early medieval boundary and associated*



*drainage rhyne.*

*In summary, we consider it very likely that when the available evidence, whether archaeological, historical, topographical, or toponymic, is taken together as a coherent body of data, it is likely to form an important material consideration in the local authority's deliberations relating to the archaeological implications of the proposed development. Specifically, it is our considered view that, in determining any archaeological conditions related to the proposed development, the local authority will concern itself most closely with the clear evidence for activity and occupation of Romano-British date that has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the site; and inevitably, with excavations for foundation trenches of both the houses themselves, and all necessary services, the potential for sub-surface disruption across the site is high.*



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Avon Archaeology Limited wishes to acknowledge the assistance given by the following in the production of this report: Mr David Davies, Administrator Admin. (Property) for Lidl UK GmbH; the staff of the Bristol Record Office; the staff of Bristol Central Library; and the staff of the main Arts and Social Sciences Library, University of Bristol.

## NOTES

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Avon Archaeology Ltd
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum



BHER	Bristol Historic Environment Record
BRO	Bristol Record Office
GRO	Gloucestershire Record Office
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey



## 1 INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Mr David Davies, Administrator Admin. (Property) for Lidl UK GmbH, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site occupying in total about 0.74ha of land on the eastern side of Stiles Acres, Lawrence Weston, Bristol. The site has, since at least the early 1950s, been occupied by a school and its associated playing fields and ancillary facilities, which had been constructed on land that up to that point had always remained as undeveloped agricultural pasture land. Since it was first established, the school has undergone several changes of name, and has also been subjected to numerous alterations and extensions. In latter years it has been known as the City of Bristol College and Lawrence Weston Centre. A large part of the former school complex has already been demolished, and the site has been made available for redevelopment. The proposed Lidl retail facility, the subject of this present project, would be a part of that regeneration, although at the time of writing there is no formal planning application for the new store.

The site is centred on NGR ST 54519 78534. It lies to the north-west of the former rural hamlet of Lawrence Weston, the majority of which is now subsumed beneath modern development. The part of the site which would be occupied by the store and its associated car parking is of irregular rectilinear shape, of maximum length 128m, and width 57m. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings within the formal site boundary (**Figures 1 and 2**).

## 2 METHODOLOGY

Searches were made of the indices of the collections of the Bristol Record Office, the main City of Bristol Library, and the University of Bristol Arts and Humanities Library. A variety of online bibliographic resources, most notably COPAC, BIAB, the Archaeology Data Service, and Google Scholar, were used to identify potentially useful sources of information, whether published or otherwise<sup>1</sup>. In addition, a trawl of the local authority HER, was carried out on behalf of AAL by Peter Insole, HER Officer for Bristol City Council, and the most salient results of that search have been incorporated in this report. A visit to the site was made by the author on Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2016, and a digital

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<sup>1</sup> [www.copac.ac.uk](http://www.copac.ac.uk); [www.biab.ac.uk](http://www.biab.ac.uk); <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>; [www.scholar.google.com](http://www.scholar.google.com)

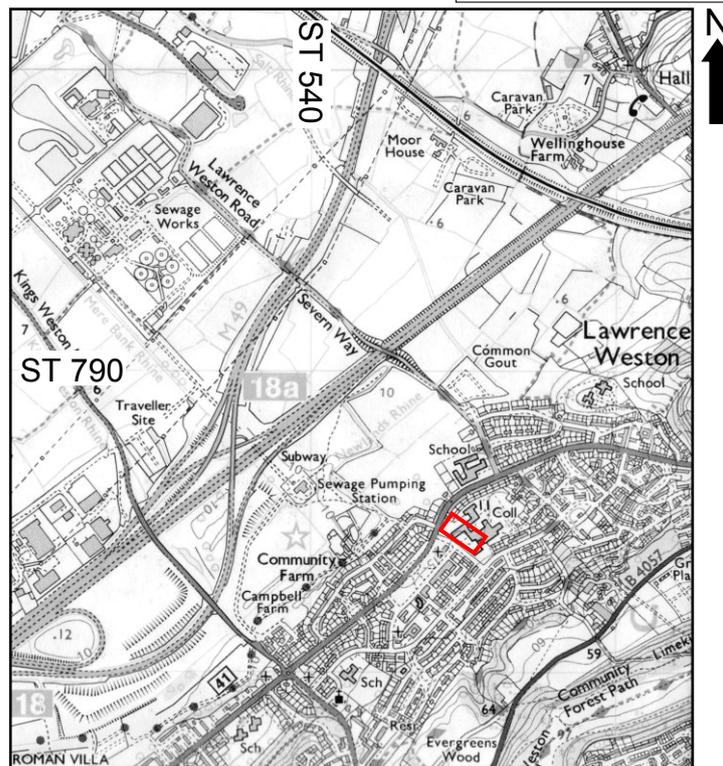
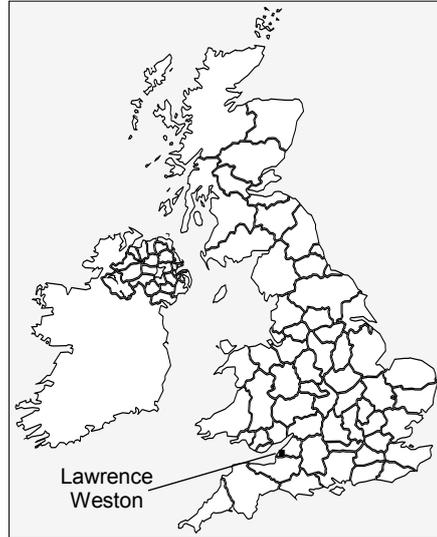


Figure 1

## Location of the Study Area

The Study Area 

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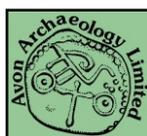
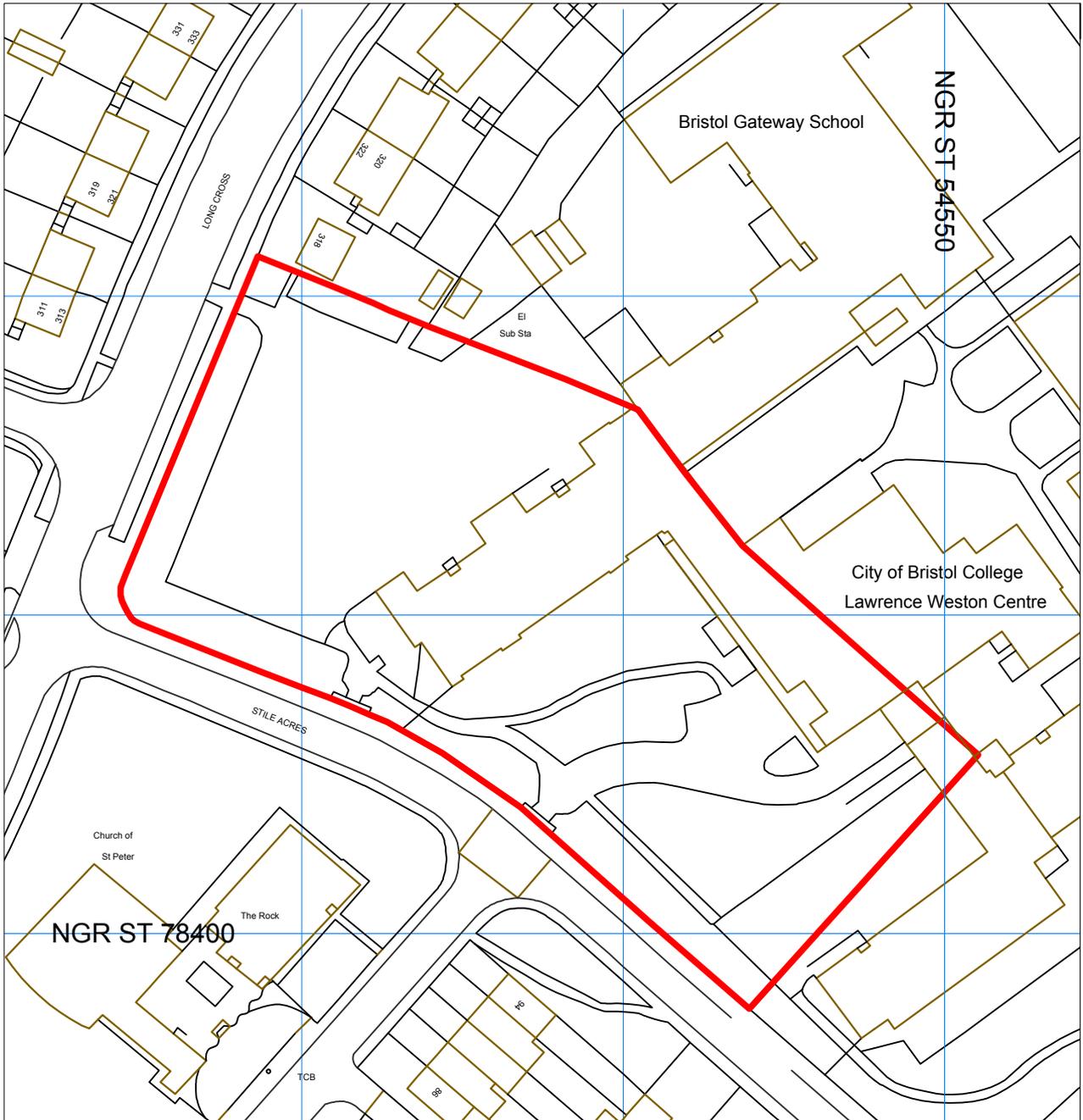


Figure 2



Site Location Plan and Boundary of the Study Area



photographic record was made, of which **Plates 1 to 3**, and the cover photograph, form a part.

### **3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

The main part of the site is to all intents and purposes level, at about 10-11m aOD, although with a very gentle downwards gradient towards the north-west. Obviously, large parts of the site have been subject to mild terracing and other forms of levelling to provide a suitable surface for the construction of the former school complex. The site sits not far from the edge of the much lower lying ground to the north-west, probably lying not far outside the floodable land of the North Avon Levels, with heights rarely above 5m aOD and frequently not even that; while behind (ie to the south-east of) the site, gradients climb steeply up the north-western flank of Kingsweston Hill, to a maximum of just under 70m aOD just to the west of Combe Dingle, although south-west of Henbury village, heights rise to 80m aOD at Henbury hillfort. It is possible that in the Romano-British period, the unfordable land may have lain at least as far north-west of the site as the modern sewerage pumping station at ST 53979 78602, since historic OS maps indicate the site of a 'Roman pavement', supposedly discovered in 1850, abutting that installation on its southern side. The reliability of that record is, though, highly problematic. In any event, the modern Environment Agency flood map now shows a low risk of flooding, from the levels ground immediately to the north, running along the northern side of Long Cross and Saltmarsh Drive, but the supposed 'Roman pavement' site is well to the north of this.

The underlying geology of the site is the Mercia Mudstone (formerly known as the Keuper Marl) of the Triassic period, the physical nature of which is described by BGS as

Dominantly red, less commonly green-grey, mudstones and subordinate siltstones with thick halite-bearing units in some basinal areas. Thin beds of gypsum/anhydrite widespread; sandstones are also present (BGS).

As solid geological strata go, the Mercia Mudstone is a relatively soft deposit, but it is still resistant enough that it forms slightly higher ground at the southern edge of the Avonmouth levels, the Quaternary alluvial deposits of which 'lap up' against, and overlie, the north-western outcrop of the Mercia Mudstone, the interface between the two being represented by the north-east/south-west line of a rhyne lying exactly halfway between the southern edge of the M5 motorway, and Long Cross Road. Indeed the same relationship between the

wetland of the North Avon Levels to the north-west, and slightly higher ground to the south-east, is marked by pretty much the entire combined length of Kings Weston Avenue and Long Cross, and it represents a classic 'ecotone', or resource and ecological interface, which may well explain the presence here of both the Kings Weston villa itself, and the attested activity and settlement of Romano-British date in the vicinity of the study site.

#### 4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historically, the study area lay in Gloucestershire, in the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Henbury. However, there is as yet no volume of the Gloucestershire *VCH* which covers Henbury, and the present narrative is informed instead by a variety of other, diverse sources. An estate called Henbury appears to be first recorded in an Anglo-Saxon charter purportedly of late 7<sup>th</sup> century date. It records that an estate here was given to the Bishop of Worcester by the Mercian king Æthelred between AD 691 and 699 (this is charter S77 in Sawyer's catalogue, 1968). The grant was for land to support 30 'families' at Henbury and Aust, with their 'appurtenances', and for a fishery in the Severn (Hamilton Thompson 1915, 99). Expert views differ markedly on the question of the authenticity or otherwise of this document, and generally, scholarly scepticism has if anything increased with time. There followed, at various dates in the 8<sup>th</sup> century, a series of other Mercian charters confirming and perhaps adding to Æthelred's original grant (S146); in addition, from the first of these two, Finberg infers the prior existence of a now lost charter of Æthelbald of Mercia, who ruled that kingdom between 716 and 757AD (Finberg 1961, 34, no. 17). Again however, expert opinion is somewhat divided over how far, if at all, the veracity of these documents can be relied upon. The church of Henbury was known historically as the manor of Henbury in the Saltmarsh<sup>2</sup>.

The place-name Henbury is attributed a derivation from Old English *Heanbyrig* meaning 'at the high or chief fortification' and while it is beyond reasonable doubt that the *byrig* element is a reference to the large Iron Age hillfort at Blaise Castle, Smith notes at least the possibility of other origins (Smith 1964, 130). However, various place-names in the vicinity also provide clues about the nature of settlement in the (probably) late Anglo-Saxon period (Smith 1964, 130-136). These are found attached to farmsteads in forms such as Worthy Farm (*worth* = enclosed, ring-fenced, and probably single-household occupation; Costen 1992); Rockingham Farm (*ham* = land in a river bend, or generally low-lying and damp); Berwick, Stowick (*wick* = a dairy farm, or farm

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<sup>2</sup> See for example a court roll of Henbury Manor dated 1437; BRO 4984/1.



subsidiary to or dependant on another settlement or estate). Physical features such as the 'Mere dyke' (now the Mere Bank) and 'Upper Compton Rhene' also suggest an origin for late Anglo-Saxon sea defences and drainage (Insole 1997, 23). The origins of the Mere Bank, part of which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, are unknown, and an opportunity to put a section across part of it in 1992 (BHER 1874M) did not allow a definitive interpretation of either its date or its purpose. However, its south-eastern end appears to terminate only about 500m to the north-west of the study site.

By the time of Domesday Book (1086), *Henberie*, as it was then recorded, and the surrounding area, was still owned by the See of Worcester. It was part of the lands of the massive, and ancient estate centred on Westbury-on-Trym, with its minster church founded by the late 8<sup>th</sup> century at latest, and possibly much earlier, and of which some original fabric may survive (Orme and Cannon 2010)<sup>3</sup>. In DB itself, Henbury is identified by name, but its estate resources are not separately listed, being instead subsumed within those for the greater Westbury estate. All we are told is that Henbury, along with Westbury itself, Redwick, Stoke Bishop and Yate, accounted for 50 hides of the manorial core, to which a further 26½ hides, covering the estates of Aust, Compton Greenfield and Itchington had been added; although it should be noted that the exact distribution of the Westbury estate in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century may be problematic, as later sources suggest that 8 hides of the additional 26½ were to be found split between Charlton, Henbury and Redland (Moore 1982)<sup>4</sup>.

This landownership history in part at least explains the composition of the later Henbury Hundred. In 1086, the hundred consisted of part of the Brentry (*Bernitrev*) hundred and the Letberg (*Letberg[e]*) hundred (Anderson 1939; Atkyns 1712; Rudder 1779; Smith 1964; Taylor 1889; Taylor 1957). Brentry Hundred then included Aust, Henbury, Redwick, Westbury, Yate, Compton Greenfield and Itchington, while the Letberg Hundred included Stoke Giffard and the unidentified manor of 'Lega' (Smith 1964). In the 13<sup>th</sup> century the name 'Brentry' was dropped in favour of what by then had become the chief manor of the hundred, Henbury (Anderson 1939; Smith 1964).

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<sup>3</sup> This is now, for the time being at least, the definitive, modern account of the church of Westbury, its history, estates, topography and archaeology.

<sup>4</sup>The earliest *reliable* surviving formal grant to Westbury, by King Offa of Mercia, dates to between 793-796, and is S139 in Sawyer's catalogue. Very unusually, its earliest surviving manuscript copy is a single-sheet charter which dates very probably to around the time of its *purported* date, so it may well be an original, or at least, a copy made at perhaps only one remove from an original. In terms of lands granted, S139 records 55 hides, which is, of course, only a 5 hide difference from the assessment noted in 1086.

The See of Worcester lost control of the manor of Henbury in 1547, and Edward VI subsequently granted it to Ralph Sadler (Tonkin 1999; Leyzell 1984). After his death in 1547, Sir (later Lord) Walter Aston took over the lands. It was during the life of Walter Aston that the Great Flood of 1607 occurred, causing many deaths along the Severn coastal fringes of Somerset, Gloucestershire and South Wales. The precarious nature of habitation in the Salt Marsh area of Henbury, and indeed surrounding parishes, led to the construction of a new sea wall by the Commissioners of Sewers in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Bryant and Haslett 2002; Bryant and Haslett 2004). Lord Aston was succeeded by his son in 1640, after whose death in 1680, Sir Samuel Astry bought the manor. Astry's eldest daughter Elizabeth married Sir John Smyth, who became the major landholder in the area in 1704 (Rudder 1779, 491-498). Rudder listed the tithings of Henbury parish in his day as Kingsweston, Lawrence Weston, Redwick, Northwick and Aust. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the tithe records indicate the existence of seven tithings of which Henbury itself was, by that date at least, regarded as one; the others being Kingsweston, Lawrence Weston, Stowick, Compton, Redwick and Northwick, and Aust. The study site, self-evidently, fell within Lawrence Weston tithing. It is clear, again as it emerges in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century tithe records, that Henbury was a very large parish, a direct consequence of the early origins, and importance, of the estate of which it was once part. In 1839, at the time of the tithe award, it ran to 8445 acres (3418 ha; and see further below).

As to Lawrence Weston itself, its own origins are somewhat obscure. The epithet 'Weston', however, common to both Kingsweston and Lawrence Weston, is a perfectly respectable Old English toponym, with a meaning of 'the western *tūn*' (ie settlement or estate), and there can be little doubt that the referent from which this cardinal word arises is the main estate at Henbury. Although it is not possible to be certain, it seems most likely that there was originally, perhaps in the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period, a single large *west tūn* in this area, in royal ownership. The estate was then split, with part of it (later Lawrence Weston) becoming part of the See of Worcester's massive Westbury estate, the other part (Kingsweston) remaining in the hands of the crown, as indeed it was at the time of Domesday. Indeed it is interesting that at the latter date, Kingsweston is recorded simply as 'Weston'. There is perhaps an echo of this relationship in the fact that well into the post-medieval period, Lawrence Weston was regarded as a subsidiary manor to Kingsweston, and the owner of the latter was frequently the holder of Lawrence Weston as well (Wells-Furby 2004, 298).

However, while this aspect is rather speculative, there can be little doubt that Lawrence Weston, emerging into the historic documentation in the medieval

period as a tithing of Henbury, had been established as a separate, bounded territorial and economic entity by the late pre-Conquest period. We can also be fairly confident that the resources pertaining to the putative little Lawrence Weston estate were recorded in 1086, but that they were subsumed, silently, within the return for Henbury.

The first time that Lawrence Weston is identified by that name in the records examined by Smith (there may well be earlier occurrences not yet identified) is in the latter part of the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Smith 1964, 133). It is very clear from the early forms of the name that 'Lawrence' is a reference to a church with that dedication, and indeed Smith explicitly makes this point, giving a reference from late 13<sup>th</sup> century assize rolls to *ecclesia Sancti Laurencii* (*ibid*). It is as good as certain, therefore, that there was a small church, probably a chapelry of Henbury, at Lawrence Weston by this date at the very latest, and given the hamlet's distance from Henbury church, which lies 1½ km to the east, some kind of separate, and far more convenient provision for the pastoral care of its inhabitants in the medieval period, is none too surprising. Indeed, the prefix *Seynt* was being used in the place-name as late as the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century (Smith 1964, 133).

The question of exactly where this building lay within the settlement is, however, entirely problematic, and we have, regrettably, failed to find any reference to it whatsoever in either historic documentation or modern records and literature, save one example, from the work of Samuel Rudder. Rudder remarks explicitly that Lawrence Weston was

So called because the hospital of St. Lawrence near Bristol had lands there (Rudder 1779, 494).

While this sounds like a plausible explanation, it seems very clear that a late 13<sup>th</sup> century reference cited by Smith (above) relates to a standing building actually within or very close to the hamlet itself. And this indeed is confirmed by Rudder himself who later on, adds that

Here was also a chapel of ease, now demolished (*ibid*)<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup>It seems worth adding here that were one looking for the remains of this building, there is a site that seems to offer itself as a very plausible candidate. BHER 1926M refers to a still undeveloped site in a location which, historically, represented pretty much the centre of the rather dispersed hamlet of Lawrence Weston. The HER remarks that "earthworks of medieval date [have been] located on open ground at the west end of Deering Close, Lawrence Weston. The site was observed.....in 1984, although it is not clear what the nature of the fieldwork was. The earthworks include a house platform which survives to a height of 1 metre and a hollow way. Pottery of thirteenth-century date, a medieval pilgrim badge and lace bobbin of seventeenth-century date were found on the site". It is perhaps not unreasonable at least to

We can therefore, we think, say with some confidence that the place-name is a reference to a medieval chapelry, established probably by the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century at the latest, almost certainly subsidiary to the church at Henbury, and the dedication of which was to St Lawrence<sup>6</sup>. There was certainly a vicarage there by the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, the need for which would seem to be presupposed by the presence of a church, of whatever status (BRO AC/AS/1/1). Thanks to Rudder, we know that the building had been removed at some unknown point before the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Its exact location is unknown, but it is likely to have been in a fairly central position within the overall plan of the settlement.

Little is known about the medieval agrarian history of Lawrence Weston, other than what can be inferred from the occasional references to it in documents in the Berkeley archive, since at various times, lands there belonged to that massive fief. For example, a lease of 1314 speaks of

All his land and pasture and meadow which he has in the marsh of Westone Sancti Laurencii in the furlong called Lockyngham, in a small meadow between the sea and the meadow of Madham; for their lives, rent 5s. a year, and they are responsible for the sea-wall between the sea and the said land (Wells-Furby 2004, 498).

One of the witnesses to this document was Richard de Mora, who is described as 'clerk', and may well have been the chaplain attached to the chapel of St Lawrence. The wording of the lease is slightly ambiguous but it seems as though Lockyngham Furlong, presumably part of a small open-field arable arrangement, was on land reclaimed from the sea, on what is now the North Avon Levels, on the lands there belonging to Lawrence Weston lying to the north-west of the hamlet itself. The explicit reference to the duty to maintain a sea wall in this area reinforces this idea, and one wonders if the sea wall referred to here may be the Mere Bank. There was, anyway, certainly a small, open-field arable system in operation at Lawrence Weston itself, because, although its original extent is unknown it survived long enough for small remnants of it to be recorded, mainly to the south and south-east of the hamlet,

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suggest that what is described here as a 'house platform' could just as easily be interpreted as the footprint of a small chapel building; and in this respect it would be very interesting to know its cardinal orientation. This is a site which clearly needs closer attention, the more so since, as already noted, it is at present entirely undeveloped. It is currently under tree cover, so it may be that an examination of LiDAR data, if available, would be a useful first step. The location is only about 400m to the east of the present study site.

<sup>6</sup>It is possible, of course, that Rudder was right on both counts – it may have been that St Lawrence Hospital, having acquired lands at Lawrence Weston, established a chapelry to serve its tenants there, and gave it the same dedication as the main foundation in Bristol. This, though, is speculation. According to the BHER, the hospital of St Lawrence stood about 650 to the east of Lawford's Gate, but its exact location is as yet unknown. BHER 1808M.

on a late 18<sup>th</sup> century estate map made for the then owner of the Kingsweston estate (**Figure 3**). These remaining unenclosed arable strips had gone by the time of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century tithe survey, having been ‘mopped up’, at least in part, under the terms of an enclosure act for Westbury, the award for which was issued in 1822<sup>7</sup>. The map evidence clearly indicates that the study site itself had been enclosed by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, and indeed we cannot be certain that it had ever either been ploughed at all or, even if it had, whether that had occurred in the context of an open-field strip system.

It seems that, locally, there may have been a degree of ‘land hunger’ in the medieval period, or at least a requirement for additional arable land over and above what was already available, since both the HER, and indeed early editions of the OS, also records a set of what appear to have been strip lynchets of that date, on the eastern side of the historic Lawrence Weston hamlet, but now at the western end of Vincent Close, underneath modern housing and associated gardens. The HER notes that they were destroyed during the construction of post-war housing in this area (BHER 1752M). This is on the north-facing slope below Kingsweston Hill, about 900m to the east of the study site, and about 55-60m aOD. The HER speculates that the lynchets may have been associated with a nearby building of Romano-British date (see below, **Archaeological Evidence**). However, the *form* of these features as depicted on early editions of the OS suggests very strongly that they are of ‘classic’ medieval morphology, and are likely to be of late 13<sup>th</sup>/early 14<sup>th</sup> century date; indeed, although not explicitly recorded by the OS, had these features been available to modern techniques of earthwork survey, it is likely that they would have identified a plough access ramp at the western side of the lynchet group<sup>8</sup>.

Lawrence Weston remained, to a large extent, a fairly rural area right up to the end of the second world war, with only very limited development affecting the original plan layout of both the hamlet itself, and its surrounding agricultural land. However, after the end of the war, Lawrence Weston was one of the satellite settlements around Bristol selected by the local authority for an expansion in the stock of new housing, and between 1945 and 1955, new estates, complete with necessary access roads, were established, to the extent that by the latter date the *original* settlement plan had been almost completely

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<sup>7</sup>The parliamentary act which gave rise to this award was passed in 1811. It affected about 1000 acres (405ha) of land scattered throughout Westbury, Henbury and Compton Greenfield. Specifically in Lawrence Weston, lands in Lawrence Weston Common, and on Kingsweston Hill and Greenhill were affected; GRO Q/RI/154, and Tate 1943, 60.

<sup>8</sup>Interestingly, while the First Edition OS 25” map identifies these features simply as a ‘camp’ (**Figure 6**), the almost exactly contemporary 6” First Edition map records them as ‘Roman camp’ (**Cover**). The reason for this discrepancy in interpretation is not entirely clear.

destroyed. Building expanded to the south-west and north-east of the former hamlet, with Long Cross being laid out as a major new communications route running south-west/north-east on the north-western side of the new developments. Since 1955, Lawrence Weston has continued to expand south-westwards and north-eastwards, and on the former side it now forms very nearly a continuous ribbon of development as far as Kingsweston. There was development to the north of Long Cross even by 1955, but this again has also been extended since that date. The rapid growth of development at Lawrence Weston in the decades following 1945, and the concomitant expansion of its population, is mirrored in the pastoral provision that was made for the community there when in 1962, it was given its own ecclesiastical parish, from lands carved out of the ancient parishes of Henbury and Westbury (Youngs 1979, 179). The present, modern church of St Peter at Lawrence Weston was constructed in that same year to serve the newly created parish.

The study site itself, as we have already noted, remained as open and undeveloped pasture land until the early 1950s. The actual date of construction of the school is rather unclear, but it appears first on an OS map dated 1953, as an apparently fully-formed, and very large, secondary modern school, its provision doubtless directly related to the rapid expansion of housing that was taking place in Lawrence Weston at that time<sup>9</sup>. The facilities were clearly still being adjusted even in the earliest days of the school's existence, as attested by surviving plans, dated 1954, for the construction of a new science laboratory block (BRO 21131/SC/LAW/P1/1/1). All of the roads which now bound the site (Stile Acre to the west, Long Cross to the north, Broadlands Drive to the south, and Lawrence Weston Road to the east), were new, post-war provisions; although the latter lay partly along the line of a probably ancient (ie at least of medieval date) routeway leading north-westwards from Lawrence Weston hamlet to subsidiary farmsteads on the North Avon Levels such as Katherine Farm, Madam Farm and Mitchell's (or Rockingham) Farm.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The strict remit of this study is to consider the evidence for archaeological survival in the vicinity of the study site, based on current knowledge as

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<sup>9</sup>An attempt was made to trace the original planning documents for the first school on the site, at the offices of the City of Bristol Planning Dept, Brunel House, St George's Road, Bristol. The City Planning Dept. holds an archive of more recent, but still historic planning applications and other records, but it is by no means exhaustive, and there are gaps. In this case it did not prove possible to find the original, early 1950s building plans for the school – the earliest record held appeared to be one of 1960. City of Bristol Planning Dept. Historic Planning File 21800 and 21800A.

expressed in the City of Bristol Historic Environment Record. This specific aspect of this review, therefore, is underpinned by the results of a trawl of the HER carried out on behalf of AAL by Peter Insole, HER Officer for the local authority. It should be reiterated at the outset that no Scheduled Ancient Monument or Listed Building was identified within the radius of the trawl. The review has picked up a number of disparate records, many of which have little or no bearing on the purpose and remit of the present survey. Some relate either to desk-based assessments, or to reports of archaeological interventions from which no significant discoveries were forthcoming. Only those records which are therefore considered most relevant for present purposes, will be included in the following discussion. This therefore at once excludes by far the majority of historic buildings or other features which appear in the trawl, but which lie well outside the strict bounds of the study site, and which can in no way be reasonably said to have any direct archaeological implications for the proposed development thereon. References are to individual record numbers which are shown in the maps which are part of Appendices A and B, which also present the complete HER text record of the trawl.

It should be stated from the outset that by far the most important group of HE records returned from the trawl relate to the discovery and/or archaeological exploration of sites of Romano-British date. These consist of both actual occupation sites *and* those just with evidence of some other kind of activity from that period, but from which may nonetheless infer the existence of occupation in the near vicinity. HER 23766 is especially significant simply because it lies physically very close, although outside, the bounds of the study site, a matter of only about 100m away to the south-east. There, in 1950, the HER reports the discovery, by George Boon, of large quantities of Romano-British pottery. No other information is given, so the exact circumstances of the discovery are unknown, but we may very strongly infer that it was during groundworks either for the construction of the school itself, or for the houses immediately to the south, fronting the northern side of Broadlands Drive.

Within the trawl area, the most significant *cluster* of discoveries of Romano-British date centre around St Bede's Roman Catholic College, on the northern side of Long Cross, and almost exactly opposite the site of Lawrence Weston School, but established at a rather later date, in the early 1970s (see for example building elevations of 1971 at BRO 42054.G.Drawer 1/02919). HER 23769, at the extreme south-eastern corner of the college buildings, relates to the discovery in 1948-49, and again by George Boon, of "large quantities" of late Romano-British pottery during work to construct Long Cross. It seems as though the material itself has now been lost, but from it, Boon apparently later inferred



the possible presence of a Romano-British kiln site along the new road about 400 feet [122m] south west of Lawrence Weston Farm (now destroyed, but formerly situated at ST 54687868).....

This discovery can in turn be related to HERs 20234 and 2323M, on the western side of the school, where in 1982, an excavation under the auspices of the University of Bristol, discovered what was apparently an enclosure ditch of V-shaped profile, with finds indicating a late first century date, and including, to the west of the enclosure a substantial drystone wall; and, dating from the third-fourth century,

Occupation layers and cobbling interpreted as representing a yard surface were excavated at the eastern and southern edges of the site.....It was concluded that the site was a Romano-British farm which operated until the 4th century. Elements of the site are preserved beneath landscaping features within the school playing fields.

These findings were reinforced by commercial evaluation and excavation work in 2008-2009, listed under HER 24663, at another location on the western side of the school and very close to the previous record. This part of the site produced residual struck flint of Mesolithic date, and evidence of roundhouses at the late prehistoric/early Romano-British interface. These were superseded by a large enclosure ditch. A metalled trackway, and a variety of cut features from the later Roman period, third-fourth century, were also identified, the latter characterised as relating to enclosures and field systems.

Interestingly, a group of closely-related watching briefs carried out in the central and eastern areas of the St Bede's site (HERs 24620, 22154 and 21637), and at various dates between 2002 and 2008, were entirely negative. It is possible that any archaeological deposits at these specific locations had been truncated during the construction of the school building; it may also indicate, however, that settlement in this area in the Romano-British period was spatially discontinuous. There may also be other sites of Romano-British date in this area, on the northern side of Long Cross, not yet investigated archaeologically. HER 2103M, to the north of St Bede's school buildings but within its playing fields, relates to 'grass marks' betraying a group of small sub-rectangular enclosures and a confluence of trackways. This site by definition remains open and undeveloped. However, it is not impossible that both the St Bede's Romano-British site, and indeed the other discoveries of that date from the vicinity of the study area, might be explained by attributing to them a status as subsidiary or dependent farmsteads *within* a putative agrarian 'estate' centred on, and operated from the Kingsweston villa.



There are few other records of any real significance within the trawl area, that might have implications for the proposed development. We have already noted briefly HER 1926M, a few hundred metres east of the study site, from which location have come records of finds of medieval date, and rectilinear earthworks. HER 24921 relate to what the HER records as a 'late Saxon' stone built into the porch of the farmhouse at the former Aust Farm (HER 2287M), at what is now the western end of Knovill Close, immediately to the east of the study site. The stone is now, apparently, in the City Museum. Aust Farm itself survives - it was derelict in 2012, but is currently, and happily, under restoration as a residential property. The true nature and, far more importantly, the ultimate *provenance* of the 'Saxon' stone are both entirely unknown, and its actual date and artistic/architectural affinities remain to be proven. Aust Farm is unlisted, but is said to be of 17<sup>th</sup> century date<sup>10</sup>. It was certainly present in 1771 when it was recorded as part of the holdings of a Mrs Aust, on the splendid map of the Kingsweston estate which was surveyed in that year (**Figure 3**).

Lawrence Weston Farm, HER 2155M/8490, has already been briefly noted, and likewise it too was present by 1771, and an undated, but probably late 18<sup>th</sup> century survey records that its lands extended to some 252 acres (102ha) at that time (BRO 42725/E/1/1/5). Its site lies about 300m to the north-east of the study site, under modern development. Historic maps indicate that the farmhouse had a completely anomalous (east-west) orientation in relation to both its own farm buildings and to the main lane leading north-west out of the hamlet, on the north-eastern side of which the farmstead lay. This is at present inexplicable (see for example **Figure 8**). The farmhouse itself survived up to at least the mid-1950s, but had gone by the early 1960s.

HER 24850, just over 200m to the south-west of the study site, marks the location of an excavation in 2010 which revealed the presence of what appeared to be a single ditch of Romano-British date. Prior evaluation had identified another, related ditch, on a different orientation, and it was suggested that this was part of a Romano-British field system, perhaps associated with the known settlement activity to the north of Long Cross, on the site of the Catholic college, which we have already noted. This interpretation is certainly plausible but remains to be proven.

HER 1749M is a report of an 'old bank' running across a slope some 550m to the north-east of the study site, in an area which remains undeveloped, but

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<sup>10</sup>Indeed there are only two listed buildings in the whole of Lawrence Weston; namely, Campbell's Farm, on the northern side of Long Cross, about 650m to the south-west of the study site: and a Quaker meeting house on the eastern side of Fernhill Lane, 500m to its south-east.

there is no other detail whatsoever on this record. HER 1871M, not very far away, at roughly the same distance and in the same direction from the study site, George Boon reported a 'group of large stones', at the entrance to, and on the eastern side of Atwood Drive. This has been taken to be the remains of a megalithic monument of some kind, but again, this is completely unproven and the site is now built over.

## 6 HISTORIC MAP EVIDENCE

Apart from the usual run of large-scale Ordnance Survey maps, there is a small number of earlier manuscript maps and plans which depict the study site or its immediate area, held in the Bristol Record Office. The earliest depiction of the vicinity of the study area is a truly beautiful example of its type, surveyed in 1771 and drawn up in 1772, depicting the estates of Edward Southwell Esq., within the tithing of Lawrence Weston (**Figure 3**; BRO 26570). Unfortunately, our site lies just to the west of the area depicted, in the area labelled, "Home Farm", which is presumably not depicted, as the land-owner was specifically interested in those areas of his land which were leased out for rent. The study area, in fact, lies just outside the south-west corner of Field No. 187, "Garston Lease", and encompasses parts of three later enclosures shown on the 1841 tithe. It is significant that the field-name, Garston, has been shown to be indicative of an enclosure *within* the historic core of an early settlement, as the current map shows vestiges of settlement around at least three sides of the afore-named enclosure (cited in Corcos 2002, 149).

A second, alternative, early settlement core is suggested by the rectilinear road pattern shown to the south-east of the study area, Field Nos. 161 to 167, typical of planned settlement of medieval or late pre-Conquest date. Towards the centre of this core area, a building platform, hollow way and pottery of 13<sup>th</sup> century date were recorded in 1984 (1926M), and we have already speculated that this may have been the location of the medieval chapel building from the dedication of which, Lawrence Weston takes the first part of its name. The present map shows six buildings within the delineated area, which is further sub-divided by a road running approximately east-west across its centre, and contains within it at least eight smaller land parcels, which may each, originally, have been associated with a single dwelling. Interestingly, the field forming the south-east quadrant of this possible early settlement core is recorded as "Poor of Ashton", as are at least a further six scattered parcels, whose revenues were presumably set aside for the poor of Long Ashton, after the purchase of much of the land in Lawrence Weston by the Smyth family of Ashton Court in 1704 (see **Historical Background**).

The land to the north, identified as Lawrence Weston Common, is evidently unenclosed at this date, but by the time of the tithe (1841) had been both enclosed and converted to arable use (Field Nos. 301 and 304; **Figure 3**). Lawrence Weston Farm, which, significantly, borders Garston Lease, was also presumably leased out at this date. The farm building is L-shaped, with the long arm of the “L” orientated roughly east-west, i.e. on a completely different orientation not only from that of the adjacent road, but also from what are presumably its own barn buildings. This arrangement appears anomalous but is at present entirely unexplained; it may well, however, hint at an early origin for this farmstead, also suggested by the fact that the farm lies at the centre of a semi-circular enclosure formed by a road and field boundaries to the east (see **Figure 3**), but any possible continuation of this enclosure to the west has been overlain by later land divisions (including the possible early settlement core, see above).

The earliest cartographic depiction of the study area itself dates to 1773, just two years later than the above map (BRO BristolPlans/arranged/230; **Figure 4**). The most significant feature of this map, in relation to the current site, is the fact that the study area encompasses parts of three fields, and that a road or trackway bisects the lower third of the site. The road or trackway leads roughly south-west from the main road through Lawrence Weston village, before taking a sharp turn to the north-west and running roughly parallel to the above road. On later maps, it can be seen that our road follows the course of a bank flanked by ditches (named “Mere Rhine”) which ultimately drain into the River Severn. Such features are typical of the low lying land immediately to the north of the study area, which is part of the North Avon Levels, and is known to have been reclaimed and subject to drainage for the purposes of agricultural cultivation<sup>11</sup> and for pasture from at least the medieval period onwards (Crowther and Dickson 2008, 122 and see also Insole 1997, 46).

The fields of which the study area forms a part comprise Upper Henbury Paddock, and fields numbered 173 and 172, possibly part of Lock’s Paddock. A probably roughly contemporary survey of the lands attached to Lawrence Weston Farm (BRO 42725/E1/1/5) lists “Locks” and “Lower Henbury” as being under grass, as might be expected, and it is interesting to note at least two more paddocks amongst the fields recorded (of which there are thirty-six). These “paddock” names are retained up until at least the time of the tithe survey

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<sup>11</sup> Aerial photographs of 1946 (accessed via [Bristol.gov.uk/knowyourplace](http://Bristol.gov.uk/knowyourplace)) show extensive areas of probably medieval ridge and furrow cultivation to the north of the study area, extending up to the borders of the Severn estuary.

of 1839, which lists the lower enclosure encompassed by the study area as “Paddocks” and the upper two as forming part of “Great Garston”.

Within the sub-rectangular area to the south-east of the study site, which may have formed an early settlement core, buildings are less distinctly recorded, and the central east-west road appears to have been relegated to the status of a field boundary just two years after the earlier map.

It is evident from the present map that the majority of the land (including, obviously, the study area) in Lawrence Weston had been enclosed by this time. The survey of Lawrence Weston Farm (BRO 42725/E1/1/5) lists one “new inclosure” and one land parcel “uninclosed” amongst the thirty-six land parcels recorded. The fields of which the study area forms a part are large and rectilinear, suggestive of recently enclosed land, although it is likely that the northern boundaries of Garston and Upper Henbury Paddock are formed by a south-west/north-east aligned rhine, and that their southern boundaries (the road, see above) and those of the fields to the south mirror the above feature.

To the west, two large land parcels labelled “Lower West Field” and “Upper West Field” may suggest a remnant of an “open field” system of arable agriculture, although here in Gloucestershire it is likely to have been far less regularly organised than the classic ‘Midland’-type of open field arable (Tate 1943).

The next available map is part of the tithe survey of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (map 1839, map 1841 - BRO EP/A/32/22), which, unfortunately, shows significant damage in the area of Lawrence Weston village (**Figure 5**). At the time of the tithe survey, both Lawrence Weston tithing and Henbury parish, of which it formed a small part, were overwhelmingly pastoral in nature. **Table 1**, below, shows the names of the fields, landowners and occupiers of the lands encompassing the study area and for some distance to the west. The tithe apportionment lists the total area of Henbury parish (excepting the tithing of Charlton) as 8,445 acres (3418ha), of which the majority, 6,884 acres (2786ha), consisted of pasture, meadow and homesteads, leaving only 984 acres (398ha) of arable. The proportions were similar for the much smaller subsidiary tithing of Lawrence Weston, which was composed of 787 acres (319ha) of meadow, pasture and homesteads, 155 acres (63ha) of arable, and 70 (28ha) acres of woodland and plantations (a total of 1,012 acres, or 410ha); there were also 19 acres (7.7ha) of roads and waste ground. In Henbury as a whole, therefore, the arable component contributed only just under 12% of the total agricultural land use, and in Lawrence Weston tithing the figure was 15%.

**Table 1: Extract from Lawrence Weston Tithe Apportionment, dated 1839 (BRO EP/A/32/22)**

**A – acres; R – Roods; P - perches<sup>12</sup>**

Landowner	Occupier	No.	Name & Description	Land Use	A	R	P
Philip John Miles Esq.	Henry Fisher	80	House, Barton, Outbuildings and Orchard	Arable, Orchard	1	2	11
		81			2	2	7
As above	As above	82	Orchard		2	2	27
As above	As above	83	Home ground	Pasture	8	3	18
As above	As above	84	Orchard	Pasture, Orchard	8	2	14
As above	William Miles Esq.	85	Stone Horse Paddock	Pasture	8	2	4
As above	As above	87	? as above	Pasture	7	1	4
As above	As above	88	? as above	Arable	11	2	15
As above	As above	89	Barlands	Pasture	8	2	26
As above	As above	90	Stokes Moors	Arable	1	2	32
As above	As above	91	Stokes Moors	Pasture	4	3	39
As above	As above	92	Stokes Moors	Pasture	2	3	15
As above	As above	301	In Lawrence Weston Common	Arable	2	1	10
As above	John Tanner	304	In Lawrence Weston Common	Arable	5	1	15
As above	John Ogborne	367	Orchard	Pasture, Orchard	1	2	37
As above	John Ogborne	374	House, Homestead and Orchard		2	2	28
As above	John Ogborne	375	Part of Great Garston	Pasture	11	3	21
Feoffees of Henbury Church Lands: Edward Sampson and John Scandrett Harford Esqs.	John Ogborne	376	Part of Great Garston	Pasture	3	2	15
Philip John Miles Esq.	John Ogborne	377	Part of Great Garston	Pasture	5	3	8
Feoffees of Henbury Church Lands: Edward Sampson and John Scandrett Harford Esqs.	William Miles Esq.	378	Part of Great Garston	Arable	1	1	8
Feoffees of Henbury Church Lands: Edward Sampson and John Scandrett Harford Esqs.	John Ogborne	379	Orchard	Arable, Orchard	3	2	32
Feoffees of Henbury Church Lands: Edward Sampson and John Scandrett Harford Esqs.	George Iles and Thomas Pope	380	House and Garden		1	2	4
Philip John Miles Esq.	James Thomas	381	House and Orchard		1	3	20
Philip John Miles Esq.	John Bird	382	House and Orchard		2	3	7
Feoffees of Henbury Church Lands: Edward Sampson and John Scandrett Harford Esqs.	John Ogborne	383	Part of Manmoor and Withy Bed	Pasture	3	1	32
Philip John Miles Esq.	John Ogborne	384	Part of Manmoor	Pasture	4	3	18
As above	John Ogborne	385	Manmoor				
As above	Philip John Miles Esq.	386	Withy Bed	Wood	1	1	24
As above	John Ogborne	387	Manmoor	Pasture	5	3	6
As above	John Ogborne	388	Part of Westfield	Pasture	9	3	12
As above	John Ogborne	389	Locks Paddock	Pasture	1	2	35
As above	John Ogborne	390	Paddocks	Pasture	10	1	12

<sup>12</sup>There were traditionally 4 roods to the acre, and 40 perches to the rood. An acre is the equivalent of 0.405ha (or just over 4,000m<sup>2</sup>), and this therefore makes a rood about 1012m<sup>2</sup>, and a perch just over 25m<sup>2</sup>.

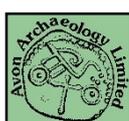
As above	John Ogborne	392	Withy Bed	Wood	1	2	12
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The study area falls partially within three land parcels, numbered 376, 377 and 390 (see **Table**). Comparison with the earlier map (**Figure 5**) shows that, in the intervening seventy years, the upper field, formerly named “Upper Henbury Paddock”, has been further sub-divided and both parcels now form part of Great Garston (above). The lower fields, in contrast, have been amalgamated, to form one large enclosure, named simply “Paddocks”. Possibly the most significant change within the study area is the loss of the south-west/north-east aligned road, which is now a field boundary. Only the northern parcels within the possible early settlement core of the village are visible, Field Nos. 364, 365 and 367. Within Great Garston itself, a possible tiny enclosure has been carved out, just to the north of the study area, although damage to the map makes its boundaries indistinct.

The tithe does not show the possible rhine forming the northern boundary of Great Garston, but only the one to the north, named as “Newlands Rhine” on the First Edition OS of 1879, which leads into Mere Rhine to the north-west. A significant feature of the tithe is the large number of outlying land parcels belonging to Westbury parish, which form isolated “islands” within Lawrence Weston tithing. It is almost certain that these detached portions represent the remnants of what was once the much larger and earlier estate of Westbury, of which Lawrence Weston tithing formed a later subsidiary (see **Historic Background** and Winchester 2000, 16). We can also see that, by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the number of roads in the vicinity of the study area had significantly reduced, and that the major routes through Lawrence Weston village had become limited to the north-west/south-east road leading to outlying farmsteads on the North Avon Levels, and a south-west/north-east aligned road just to the south of the village, between Henbury and Kingsweston.

A further feature of the tithe which is worth noting is the prevalence of former moorland, by then under pasture (see **Table**), including Manmoor and Stokes Moors. Also, Lawrence Weston Common remained unenclosed in 1771, but by the time of the tithe has been, at least partially, parcelled up for arable farming (Field Nos. 301 and 304). These fields are situated just to the north-west of the study area, adjacent to “Newlands Rhine”. It is significant that the settlement of Lawrence Weston lies along the same north-west/south-east escarpment as Shirehampton, Kings Weston, Henbury and Hallen, and that, at the date of the tithe, there was no significant settlement on the North Avon Levels to the north-west. Thus, names such as “Newlands” and “Stokes Moors”<sup>13</sup> suggest that

<sup>13</sup> “Stoke”, from Old English “stoc” means “outlying farmstead or hamlet” (Mills 1993, 310).



these settlements originally would have formed a fringe of inhabited land on the edges of the Levels, and that the area to the north-west was left unenclosed. The extensive areas of ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs of 1946 ([www.bristol.gov.uk/knowyourplace](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/knowyourplace)) do, however, suggest that large areas of this low-lying land adjacent to the River Severn were cultivated at least during the medieval period, and that agriculture, if not major settlement, occurred beyond this populated “fringe”<sup>14</sup>; and indeed it is highly likely that at least some of the farmsteads situated to the north-west of the study site, firmly on the low-lying North Avon Levels, are at least of medieval, and possibly even of late Anglo-Saxon origin – we may cite Katherine Farm, Cowley Farm, Kingroad Farm, Mere Bank Farm, and several others.

The First Edition OS, surveyed in 1879 and published in 1881 (Glos. Sheet 71.3) shows little change in the study area or its environs from the tithe, some forty years earlier (**Figure 6**). The study area by this date encompassed parts of two fields only, as the individual components of Great Garston, to the north, had been amalgamated into one larger land parcel, numbered Field No. 282. The southern field, named “Paddocks” on the tithe, is numbered Field No. 303. The portions of Lawrence Weston village which were absent due to damage on the previous map are recorded in 1879, and one can see that the putative earlier settlement core, within its sub-rectangular boundary, had been extended to the south, in a sub-square area encompassing Fernhill Friends’ Meeting House, Rockwell House and a detached portion of Henbury parish, amongst other features. To the north-east was a plantation, and, interestingly, within the bounds of the plantation itself, a somewhat sprawling Victorian development including terraced housing, an infants’ school and a Methodist chapel with an associated cottage. This wooded area to the east of the village also encompassed the sites of two quarries, one, presumably still in use at that time, and the second labelled “Old Quarry”, although, interestingly, neither were shown on the tithe of forty years earlier.

The network of rhines to the east and north of the study area are more clearly delineated, coloured blue, and the main “arteries” in the vicinity named, as Kings Weston Rhine and Mere Rhine. The vast majority of field boundaries north and west of the study area on the North Avon Levels, are, in fact, formed by lesser ditches/rhines, which feed into these main arteries. The study area

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<sup>14</sup>It bears reiterating that, as we have already noted, it is commonly recognised that historic settlement is frequently attracted to “ecotones”, which are areas such as this settlement “fringe”, straddling a geological and geographical boundary, which provide access to varied resources, in this case, the fisheries and fertile silts of the Severn Estuary, coupled with the wooded escarpment and heavier clay soils overlying the Mercia Mudstone to the south-east (British Geological Survey, site accessed February 2016). See also **Historical Background**.

itself is situated just outside (ie to the south-east of) the area of the Levels proper, and so field boundaries in its immediate environs are likely to have been formed, not by ditches, but by the more usual trees, hedges, fences etc (**Figure 6**).

Immediately to the west of the site, the OS record the site of a Roman pavement (see **Archaeological Background**) in Field No. 206 (No. 386 on the tithe). The tithe names the field as “Withy Bed”, and it is recorded as woodland by the OS. One can only speculate that perhaps the reason that this small area has been left as scrub, or for the cultivation of “withies” (willow), which grow best on low-lying, marshy areas such as both the North Avon and the Somerset Levels, is that the field has deliberately been left undrained, possibly due to the known presence of stones, and possibly even earlier walls, below the surface of the soil. However, the suggestion of the existence here of a mosaic floor is, as we have already noted, problematic and entirely unproven at the time of writing. The rhine leading north-west from this field is named, “Mere Bank Rhine”, and labelled, “Roman Road”. The rhine leads directly to the Severn, and, as we have already noted, the attribution of a Roman road by the OS is likely to be mistaken – in fact the Merebank is probably a late Anglo-Saxon boundary and drainage ditch (see above, **Historical Background** and **Archaeological Background**).

A more minor feature, which is recorded for the first time on the First Edition OS is the footpath cutting across the eastern corner of Field No. 303, to the east of the study area, leading to the cluster of buildings<sup>15</sup> and wooded area at the western corner of Lawrence Weston’s possible early settlement core. It is interesting to note that, at this date, both this settlement core and the fringe of settlement around three sides of Great Garston are still clearly visible from the map evidence, and are emphasised by the presence of clearly delineated woodland.

The Second Edition of the OS 25” sheet (Gloucestershire 71.3) was revised in 1901 and published in 1903 (see **Figure 7**). It shows a second footpath running west from the afore-mentioned buildings, which is likely to cut across the southern end of the study site. Apart from this one minor feature, there is very little change in the study area or its environs from the previous map. The quarry workings within Greenhill Plantation are depicted more clearly, as it is

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<sup>15</sup>These buildings constitute Aust Farm, named after the late 18<sup>th</sup> century landowner, Mrs Aust (see **Figures 3** and **4**), and are probably the nearest early buildings to the study area. Some of the buildings were previously shown on the tithe of 1841, but by the time of the First Edition OS they are clearly shown as barns or similar around a central farmyard, with a pond or ponds to the rear. Lawrence Weston Farm is clearly depicted a short distance to the north-east.

presumably still a working quarry at this date. The fields of which the study area forms a part have been re-numbered, No. 1743 to the north and 1904 to the south, and the OS also records their respective acreages. It is worth comparing the OS figures with those given in the tithe apportionment, which records a total of approximately 19-20 acres for Field 1743 ("Great Garston") and 10 acres for Field 390 ("Paddocks"). Whereas the total for Field 1904 has remained static at 10.5 acres, Field 1743 has increased slightly in size to 21 acres (8.5ha), perhaps due to the incorporation within the current land parcel of the possible small enclosure at the northern edge of the field.

The next map in the sequence is the OS 25" Third Edition, revised in 1912 and published in 1915 (**Figure 8**). The study area remains unchanged from the previous map, and encompasses parts of both fields, numbered 1743 and 1904. Their respective acreages remain static, and most features in the vicinity of the site remain unchanged. The only major change in the immediate vicinity is the loss of the south-west/north-east foot-path in Field 1904.

The latest map accessed at Bristol Record Office was one prepared by the City Planning Department in 1949, based on earlier OS 25" editions, possibly the Gloucestershire sheet 71.3 dating to 1935 (**Figure 9**) ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)). Whereas the map of 1935 shows little change from the 1912 edition, that of 1949 records a sudden, high level of development, presumably post-1945, to the south and east of the site. Within the study area itself, little appears to have changed, in that its southern portion still retained the south-west/north-east field boundary and the footpath traversing east-west across the southern corner. Many earlier surrounding landmarks had, however, been lost to housing development, and it is, perhaps, more pertinent to focus on those which remain. Perhaps surprisingly, the two fields of which the study area forms a part are still, largely, visible, although development has encroached, somewhat, around the edges. Long Cross Road and Stile Acres, both appearing on a map for the first time, are shown in embryonic form. Although the earlier road layout has been largely obliterated, individual buildings remain at this date, including, importantly, Lawrence Weston Farm, just to the east of the study area, and, equally importantly, a cluster of buildings at the centre of the historic core, whose southern outline has been preserved in the surviving fields to the south. Development had not yet impinged upon the eastern, more recent half of the village, and features such as Greenhill Plantation, Rockwell House, the Methodist chapel and the small Victorian terrace are still visible.

Later maps accessed online ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)) show, as might be expected, an increase in the density of housing in the immediate vicinity of the study area. The school itself, as we have already noted, had been constructed

by the mid-1950s, as had housing immediately to the north and south. The area to the west remained undeveloped, presumably as playing fields, until the 1970s. Lawrence Weston Farm, still extant in the 1950s, had been demolished and replaced by a Youth Centre by the same period. The outline of the early settlement core is still retained in Lawrence Weston Road and its continuation, Deering Close, and land parcels recorded on maps of the 1970s retain the original lay-out of this important early feature, together with associated buildings dating from at least the time of the OS First Edition, but possibly much earlier.

Google Earth images show that the school was demolished in the year 2013-2014. In the wider vicinity, the southern half of the early settlement core is preserved under tree cover, and the earlier buildings mentioned above are still extant. To the north, remnants of ridge and furrow are still visible either side of the M49 motorway, and an area of rectilinear rhines survives just to the north of the site, north of Long Cross Road.

## 7 SITE VISIT

**Plates 1 to 3** represent part of a photographic record captured by the author during a visit made to the study site on Tuesday, 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2016, and we hope that the captions attached to the photographs will be fairly self-explanatory. The site has now been completely cleared preparatory to the commencement of groundworks, and as the images show, there is nothing whatsoever of archaeological significance to be seen at the ground surface as it presently stands. It should be borne in mind that the specific development to which this report pertains occupies only a *part* of the entire, much larger site that is now available for building, amounting to roughly the western third of the total, with its south-western boundary marked by Stile Acres. The Lidl site will extend northwards into a car park which is currently used by The Bristol Gateway School, and which at present is fenced off from the rest of the development site. The store's short, north-western boundary will, therefore, be formed by Long Cross (see **Plates**).

## 8 LIST OF RELEVANT PLANNING POLICIES

Planning policies both national and local which have direct implications for the site under consideration here, cascade down in the following order of primacy:

- *National Planning Policy Framework*, March 2012, Dept of Communities and Local Government. See especially Section 12, Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, 30-32.



- *Bristol Development Framework: Core Strategy*, adopted June 2011. See especially summary policy BCS 22, 127:

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
- *Bristol Development Framework: Draft Development Management Policies*, March 2012. See especially Draft Policy DM29, 436-437.

## 9 SUMMARY

The hamlet of Lawrence Weston originated as a subsidiary tithing within the large parish of Henbury, which in turn had itself originally been a component of the extremely extensive, pre-Conquest estate centred on Westbury-on-Trym. Both Westbury and Henbury are attested in the documentary record prior to the Norman Conquest, as possessions of the See of Worcester, but Lawrence Weston itself does not emerge into the formal historical record until the late 13<sup>th</sup> century – in origin however, as a small, bounded, territorial entity in its own right, it is almost certainly pre-Conquest in date. It is not mentioned by name in the Domesday survey of 1086, its assessment most probably being subsumed silently within the return for Henbury. It seems to take the second element of its name from having once been part, *with* Kingsweston, of a large, single *tūn*, or estate, to the west of Henbury, while the first element is almost certainly a reference to a small church dedicated to St Lawrence, founded as a chapel of ease to Henbury and first mentioned by name in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century, but which had gone by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, and the site of which is now lost. Lawrence Weston remained as a pretty much rural and undeveloped hamlet until after the second world war, when it was earmarked for overspill development from Bristol. Between 1945 and 1965, development expanded very rapidly, with a concomitant growth in population, and virtually all trace of the former rural hamlet in terms of its road patterns and buildings, was swept away. The study site itself remained as agricultural pastureland until the early 1950s, at which time it was earmarked for the construction of a school. From that point, the school was subject to numerous extensions and changes through time, but only a small part of the proposed new Lidl store and its ancillary facilities would occupy land on which school buildings had previously been constructed.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings within the bounds of the study site itself, but there are important indications that in the Romano-British period, the immediate area of the site was settled and farmed, perhaps, in fact, fairly heavily. The major site of this period locally, the Kingsweston villa, lies just under 1.5km to the south-west, but other known Romano-British occupation and/or activity sites lie much closer. There have also been finds of pottery of the same date from the area of the site, both casually, and in the course of construction work or archaeological interventions. At the site of St Bede's Roman Catholic college, very close by to the north, extensive evidence of long-lived and substantive Romano-British occupation and activity has been found. Both this and the existence of the Kingsweston Roman villa may be at least in part attributable to the topographical affinities of the sites, lying as they do very close to what was clearly, in the Romano-British period, a major 'ecotone' or ecological and resource boundary, between higher ground underlain by hard-rock geology to the south-east, and the low-lying wetland and moors of the North Avon Levels to the north-west. It is not impossible that the St Bede's site may in fact represent subsidiary, dependent farmsteads within an agrarian estate centred on the Kingsweston villa. The identification, apparently in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, of a so-called 'Roman pavement', marked on early editions of the OS at a location only 500m north-west of the site, is highly problematic. A major boundary, marked as a Roman road on early editions of the OS, runs dead straight north-westwards from this site and on to the lower ground around Avonmouth, and thence to the Severn Estuary littoral. This is probably a mistaken identification however, and it is far more likely that this is the line of the so-called Mere Bank, a major early medieval boundary and associated drainage rhyne.

In summary, we consider it very likely that when the available evidence, whether archaeological, historical, topographical, or toponymic, is taken together as a coherent body of data, it is likely to form an important material consideration in the local authority's deliberations relating to the archaeological implications of the proposed development; and it is our view that, in determining any archaeological conditions related to the proposed development, the local authority will concern itself most closely with the clear evidence for activity and occupation of Romano-British date that has been identified in the immediate vicinity of the site. Inevitably, with excavations for foundation trenches of both the houses themselves, and all necessary services, the potential for sub-surface disruption across the site is high.

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<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>

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**BGS**

*Geology of Britain Online Viewer.* British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

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[www.biab.ac.uk](http://www.biab.ac.uk)

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### **1544**

AC/AS/1/1. Grant of letters patent to Sir Ralph Sadleyr, including lands in Lawrence Weston.

### **1772**

26570. Map of Several Estates Belonging to Edward Southwell Esqr. in the tithings of Kingsweston and Lawrence Weston in the parish of Henbury; and also of Shirehampton in the parish of Westbury-on-Trym; and County of Gloucester. Principally surveyed in 1771 and the drawings completed in 1772 by Isaac Taylor

### **1773**

BristolPlans/arranged/230. A map of the tithings of Kingsweston, Lawrence Weston, Stowick and Henbury, in the parish of Henbury, and also of Shirehampton in the parish of Westbury-on-Trym, by Isaac Taylor.

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### **1839/1841**

EP/A/32/22. Tithe award and map for Henbury parish. Award 1839, map 1841.

### **1879**

OS First Edition 25" map, Gloucestershire Sheet 71.3. Published 1881.

### **1901**

OS Second Edition 25" map, Gloucestershire Sheet 71.3. Published 1903.

### **1912**

OS Third Edition 25" map, Gloucestershire Sheet 71.3. Published 1915.

**1949**

City of Bristol Planning Dept., 25" map based on OS Gloucestershire Sheet 71.3.

**1954**

21131/SC/LAW/P1/1/1. Plans for a new laboratory block at Lawrence Weston Secondary School.

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Q/RI/154. Enclosure award and map for Westbury-on-Trym, Henbury and Compton Greenfield.

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## Figures

### Figure 3

Extract from book of maps, and survey, of the lands of Edward Southwell Esqr, of Kingsweston, 1771-2. North, and scale, as indicated. BRO 26570. This shows the hamlet of Lawrence Weston, although not the study site itself, which is immediately to the west and south-west of the field called Garston Lease. Aust Farm, which still survives, is seen immediately to the south of Garston Lease.

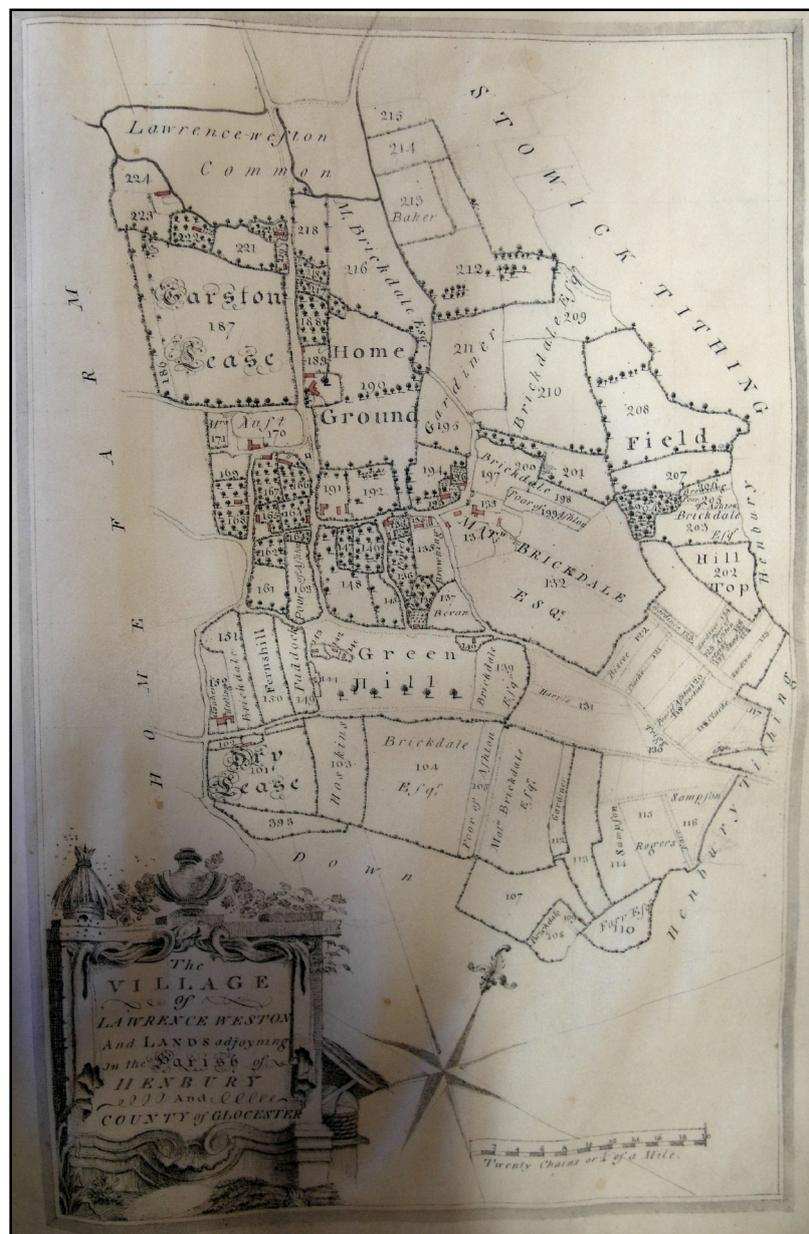


Figure 4

Extract from "A map of the tithings of Kingsweston, Lawrence Weston, Stowick and Henbury, in the parish of Henbury, and also of Shirehampton in the parish of Westbury-on-Trym by I. Taylor". 1773. BRO BristolPlans/arranged/230. Study site outlined in red, not to scale, best fit to this survey.



Figure 5

Extract from tithe map of Henbury Parish, 1841. BRO EP/A/32/22. Not to scale, study site outlined in red, best fit to this survey.



Figure 6

Extract from First Edition OS 25" map, Gloucestershire Sheet 71.3. Surveyed 1879, published 1881. Source: City of Bristol Council, KnowYourPlace website. Study site outlined in red. Not to scale. Note probable medieval strip lynchets mistakenly marked as 'camp' to the north-east of Lawrence Weston hamlet.

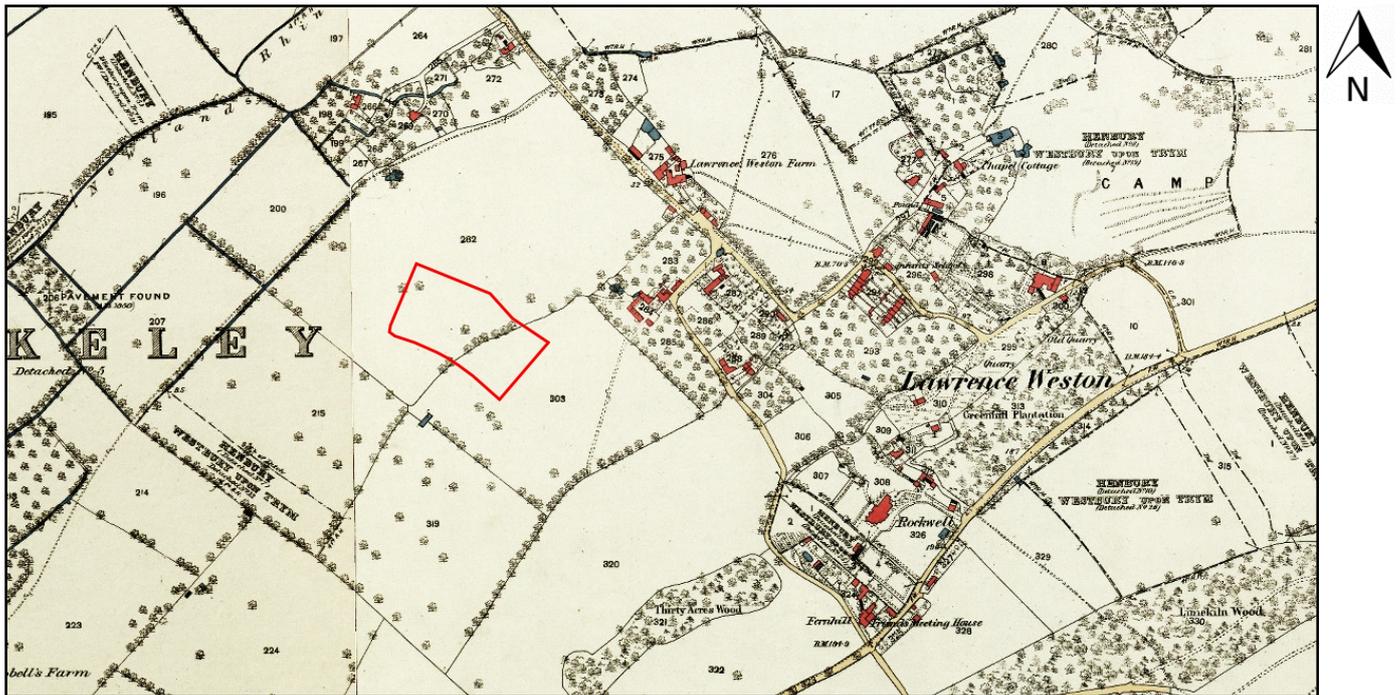


Figure 7

Extract from Second Edition OS 25" map, Gloucestershire Sheet 71.3. Revised 1901, published 1903. Source: City of Bristol Council, KnowYourPlace website. Study site outlined in red. Not to scale. Note that, in contrast to the First Edition of this sheet, the strip lynchets to the north-east of Lawrence Weston are no longer described as a 'camp'.

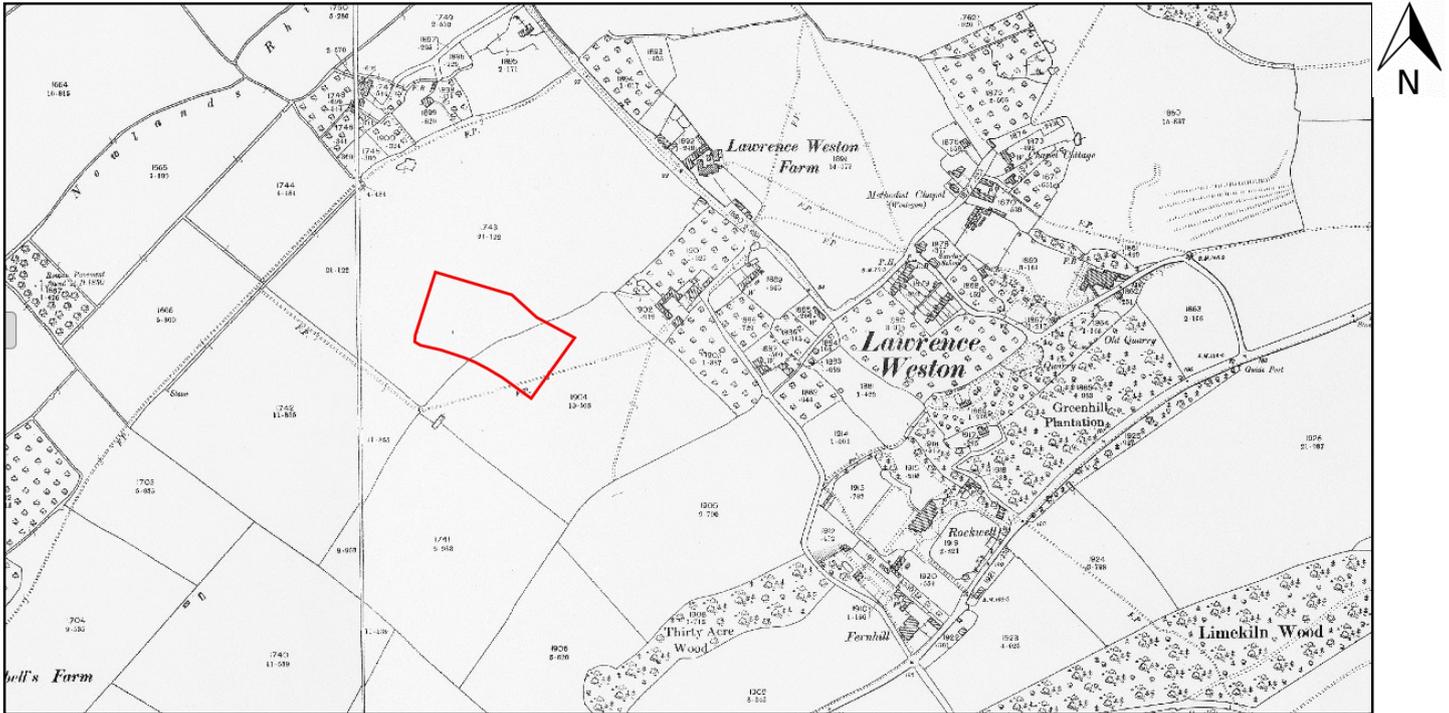


Figure 8

Extract from Third Edition OS 25" map, Gloucestershire Sheet 71.3. Revised 1912, published 1915. Source: BRO. Study site outlined in red. Not to scale.



Figure 9

Extract from City of Bristol Planning Dept. map, 1949, redrawn and revised from earlier OS 25" Gloucestershire sheets. Source: BRO. Study site outlined in red. Not to scale.



## Plates



1. Composite panoramic view of the development site taken from outside its south-eastern corner, panning round from west-south-west on the left hand side of the frame, to north-north-west on the right hand side. The buildings of the still-operational Bristol Gateway School appear towards the right-hand side. The Lidl store itself will be constructed on the south-western side of the site, towards the houses in the background on the left hand



2. Composite panoramic view taken from close to the extreme southern corner of the site. The boundary separating the site from Stile Acres can be seen on the left-hand side of the frame. The view pans round from north-north-west on the left hand side, to north-east on the right hand side. The Lidl store and its associated car parking and ancillary installations, will occupy this south-western part of the site.



3. Composite panoramic view taken from the north-western corner of the site. The view pans round from the north-north-west on the left hand side, to look east on the right hand side. The wooden fence seen running away to the left and centre of the image, at present marks the boundary between the site and the car park immediately to the south-west of Bristol Gateway School. When developed, however, the Lidl store and its associated car-parking and ancillary structures, will extend beyond it to the north-west, as far as the southern side of Long Cross.

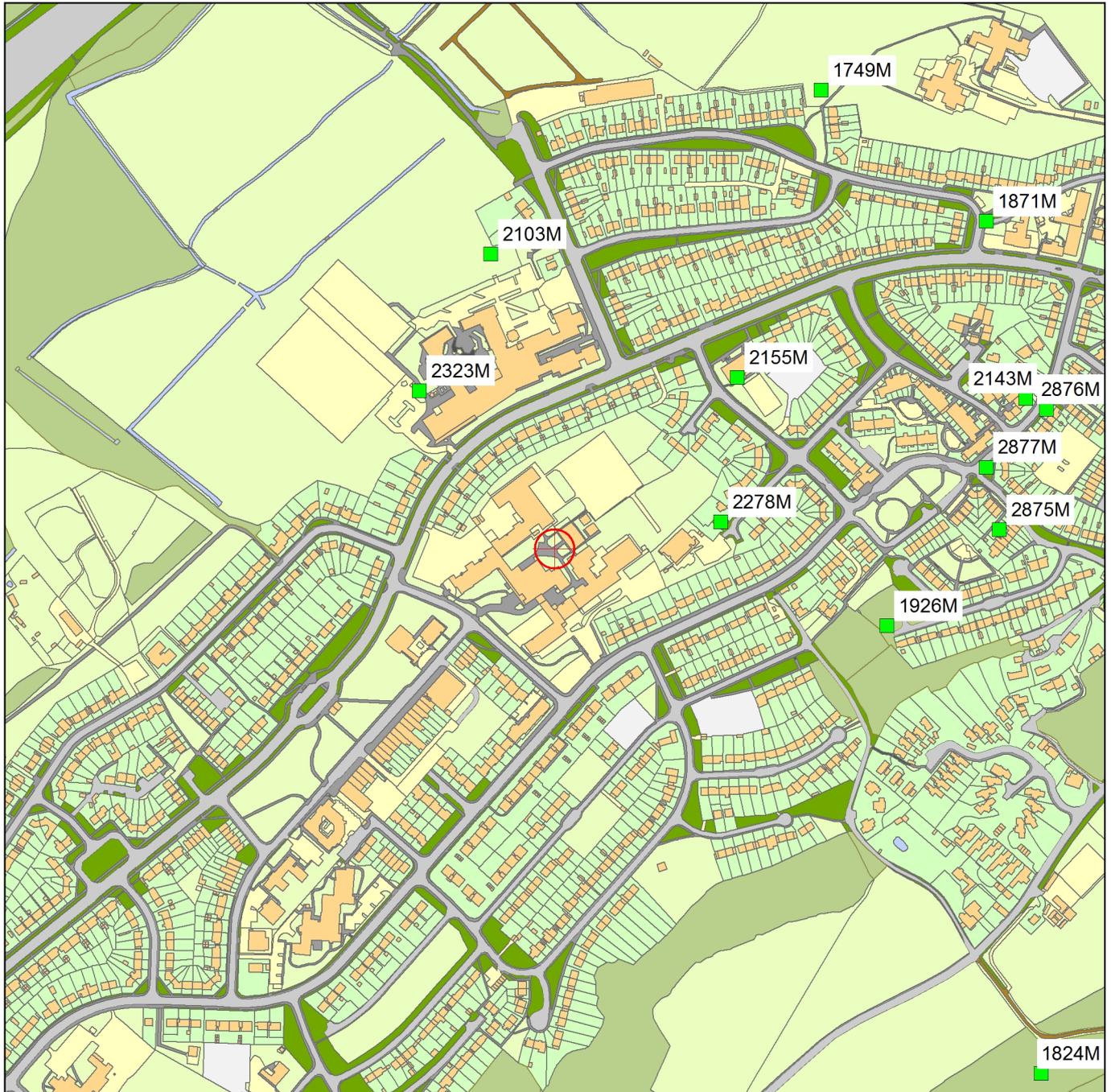
# Bristol Historic Environment Record



## Results of data trawl

While every effort is made to ensure accuracy of the data supplied, no responsibility can be accepted by Bristol City Council for any errors or inconsistencies.

Extract Date: 01/02/2016



Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	1926M
KNOWN_AS	Earthworks at the west end of Deering Close, Lawrence Weston
NGRE	354860
NGRN	178410
M_DESC	Earthworks of medieval date located on open ground at the west end of Deering Close, Lawrence Weston. The site was observed by Nick Greenberry in 1984, although it is not clear what the nature of the fieldwork was. The earthworks include a house platform which survives to a height of 1 metre and a hollow way. Pottery of thirteenth-century date, a medieval pilgrim badge and lace bobbin of seventeenth-century date were found on the site (Iles & White 1985, 61).

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Iles, R. & White, H.
TITLE	Avon archaeology 1984
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.4 pp56-65
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1985
PAGES	[No value]

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2877M
KNOWN_AS	Infant School at Chapel Lane, Lawrence Weston
NGRE	354950
NGRN	178555
M_DESC	Infant school located on the south-eastern side of the junction of Chapel Lane and Lawrence Weston Road. A building occupied the site at the time of the Henbury tithe survey of 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/22) and the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXI.03) published in 1881 records the infant school. The building was recorded as a Sunday School at the beginning of the twentieth century and was still extant during the First World War. The building was subsequently demolished and its site now lies in the verge in front of No.49 Chapel Lane and No.78 Lawrence Weston Road.

No HER\_Biblio records

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2875M
KNOWN_AS	Upper Terrace, Lawrence Weston Road
NGRE	354962
NGRN	178498
M_DESC	Upper Terrace, located on the south-western side of Lawrence Weston Road. The terrace is a row of cottages which were in existence by the time of the Henbury tithe survey of 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/22).

No HER\_Biblio records

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2143M
KNOWN_AS	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Chapel Lane, Lawrence Weston
NGRE	354986
NGRN	178618
M_DESC	Weslyan Methodist Chapel, located on the northern side of Chapel Lane, Lawrence Weston. The chapel appears to have been built in the late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century and is first recorded by the Ordnance Survey second edition 1:2500 plan published in 1903 (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXI.03). The site has been redeveloped for housing and the footprint of the chapel now lies partly beneath Nos.81-93 Orlebar Gardens.

No HER\_Biblio records

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2876M
KNOWN_AS	Pound at Chapel Lane, Lawrence Weston
NGRE	355005
NGRN	178608
M_DESC	A pound located on the south-eastern side of Chapel Lane, Lawrence Weston. The pound is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXI.03) published in 1881 but had been removed by the beginning of the twentieth century.

No HER\_Biblio records

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2323M
KNOWN_AS	Romano-British farm at Lawrence Weston Road
NGRE	354435
NGRN	178625
M_DESC	A Romano-British farm in the playing fields of St. Bede's School, Lawrence Weston, which was partially archaeologically excavated in 1982 [SMR 20234]. On the basis of the excavated material, the farm was probably in existence by the end of the 1st century AD and survived until the 4th century AD. A flue, an earth-bonded stone wall and ditches were recorded. Sampling produced evidence for arable cultivation and grassland. Parts of the site are known to be preserved beneath landscaping in the playing fields (Parker 1984).

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Parker, A. J.
TITLE	A Roman settlement at Lawrence Weston
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.3 pp27-35
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1984
PAGES	[No value]

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2278M
KNOWN_AS	Aust Farmhouse
NGRE	354709
NGRN	178505
M_DESC	Aust Farmhouse (NGR ST 54709 78505). A stone-built farm, apparently of seventeenth-century date.

No HER\_Biblio records

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2155M
KNOWN_AS	Lawrence Weston Farm
NGRE	354724
NGRN	178637
M_DESC	Lawrence Weston Farm, located on the east side of Lawrence Weston Road. The farm is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan published in 1881 (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXI.03). Its site now lies largely beneath the youth centre buildignon the east side of the junction of Lawrence Weston Road and Long Cross.

No HER\_Biblio records

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2103M
KNOWN_AS	Possible enclosures in the playing fields of St. Bede's School, Lawrence Weston
NGRE	354500
NGRN	178750
M_DESC	Marks in the grass of the playing fields of St. Bede's Roman Catholic School, Lawrence Weston Road indicate a limited area of small sub-rectangular enclosures with the possible junction of trackways {1}{2}.

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	CS
TITLE	-
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	9919
PART	[No value]
DATE_	4 1976
PAGES	[No value]

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	McDonnell, R.
TITLE	Avon Levels Survey
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	ST5478
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1989
PAGES	[No value]

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	1871M
KNOWN_AS	Group of stones
NGRE	354950
NGRN	178780
M_DESC	ST54957878, a group of large stones, possibly fragments of a megalithic monument reported by Boon {1}

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Wallis
TITLE	Corr 6"
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	[No value]
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1950
PAGES	[No value]

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	1749M
KNOWN_AS	Old bank
NGRE	354800
NGRN	178900
M_DESC	ST54847890, an old bank goes across the hill at this point, reported by Boon in 1950. {1}

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Wallis
TITLE	Corr 6"
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	[No value]
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1950
PAGES	[No value]

# Bristol Historic Environment Record



## Results of data trawl

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Extract Date: 01/02/2016



Events record	
S_REC_NO	24663
DATE	2008
NGRE	354444
NGRN	178610
Description	<p>Between the October 2008 and July 2009 a programme of archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at St. Bede's School, Long Cross. The work was carried out ahead of the proposed construction of a new design technology and science block, sports hall extension and a new all-weather pitch.</p> <p>The earliest phase of activity identified on site occurred during the Mesolithic period, represented by a small assemblage of residual flints, suggestive of sporadic activity during this period. Evidence for later activity was present in the form of a sequence of Late Iron Age to Early Roman roundhouses, replaced by a large enclosure ditch. After a hiatus, activity on site resumed in the 3rd to 4th century primarily represented by a sequence of boundary ditches forming part of a larger field system. This, in turn, was also replaced by a large enclosure ditch. In addition to the field system was a contemporary metalled trackway, constructed from a large volume of metalworking waste. The only activity to be subsequently identified was a small number of walls and ditches spread extensively across the site, thought to be associated with the 17th to 19th century exploitation of this part of the landscape.</p>

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Clarke, Chris
TITLE	St Bede's Catholic School, Long Cross, Bristol. An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment Report.
SERIES	AOC Archaeology Group
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	AOC Archaeology Group
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2010
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24620
DATE	2008
NGRE	354498
NGRN	178648
Description	In July 2008, Kevin Potter of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out a watching brief at St Bede's Catholic School, Long Cross, Lawrence Weston. The mechanical excavation of eight geotechnical trial pits were archaeologically monitored. A general sequence of stratigraphy was recorded consisting of modern deposits overlying a 0.4m thick layer of blue-grey alluvial clay that overlay natural mudstone that was encountered at an average depth of 0.85m below the existing ground surface. No archaeological finds were recovered and no features recorded.

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Potter, Kevin
TITLE	Archaeological Watching Brief at St Bede's Catholic College, Lawrence Weston Road, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report 2028/2008
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE_	2008
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	23769
DATE	1948
NGRE	354600
NGRN	178650
Description	Large quantities of pottery of 4th-century date, grey ware, and possible pottery wasters were found by George Boon in 1948-49 during the creation of Long Cross. Boon was later unable to find the material in the museum where it was meant to have been deposited (Boon 1974). Boon subsequently suggested the possible presence of a Romano-British kiln site along the new road about 400 feet south west of Lawrence Weston Farm (now destroyed, but formerly situated at ST54687868) (Parker 1984). Groundworks and archaeological excavation in 1982 on a site slightly further to the north-west (SMR 20234) revealed ditches, a possible gateway and finds dating from the 1st-4th-century, but recorded no obvious structures apart from a flue.

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Boon, G. C.
TITLE	Roman finds during the construction of housing estates in the vicinity of Shirehampton, Kingsweston and Lawrence Weston, Bristol, 1947-9
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished City of Bristol Museum archive, history file 7463
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1974
PAGES	[No value]

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Parker, A. J.
TITLE	A Roman Settlement at Lawrence Weston
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.3 p.28
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1984
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	23766
DATE_	1950
NGRE	354610
NGRN	178430
Description	ST54617843, Roman pottery found here in fairly large quantities, reported by G. Boon. {1}

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Wallis
TITLE	Corr 6"
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	[No value]
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1950
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	23765
DATE	
NGRE	354480
NGRN	178080
Description	On the site of what is now 2 Brookthorpe Avenue, Boon noted that he found a small quantity of Roman pottery during observation of groundworks associated with the development of houseing on the site between 1945 and 1950.

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Boon G. C
TITLE	Untitled
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished City fo Bristol Museum archive, history number 7463
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1950
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	23764
DATE	1945
NGRE	354200
NGRN	178300
Description	During observation of groundworks associated with the development of housing on the site, between 1945 and 1949 in the area of Saltmarsh Drive, Boon recorded 3 rubbish pits or trenches filled with black ashy material, within which pot sherds were found. He also recorded discovering Roman pottery in association with a masonry structure along the line of Lawrence Weston lane stretching eastwards. (Boon, undated)

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Boon, George C
TITLE	Archaeology and the new housing sites in the Shirehampton district.
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished city of bristol Museum archive, history file number 7463
PART	[No value]
DATE_	u.d.
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	22154
DATE	2005
NGRE	354578
NGRN	178653
Description	In March 2005 an archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with construction of an extension at St. Bede's Roman Catholic School, Lawrence Weston by Liz Davis for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Davis 2005).

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Davis, Elizabeth
TITLE	Archaeological watching brief at St. Bede's Catholic College, Long Cross, Lawrence Weston, Bristol...
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services 1444/2005
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2005
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	21761
DATE	1881
NGRE	354950
NGRN	178554
Description	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXI.03) published in 1881 records an infant school on the south-eastern side of the junction of Chapel Lane and Lawrence Weston Road.

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	21759
DATE	1881
NGRE	355005
NGRN	178607
Description	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXI.03) published in 1881 records a pound on the south-eastern side of Chapel Lane, Lawrence Weston.

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	21757
DATE	1841
NGRE	354962
NGRN	178497
Description	The Henbury tithe survey of 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/22) records Upper Terrace on the south-western side of Lawrence Weston Road (Parcel 363) which consisted of cottages and gardens.

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	21637
DATE	2002
NGRE	354580
NGRN	178651
Description	Between 13 and 20 December 2002 an archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the south-east corner of St. Bede's School, Lawrence Weston by Raymond Ducker for the Avon Archaeological Unit. A mechanical excavator was used to remove the topsoil. This was up to 0.18 metres thick and overlay a pale olive sandy, silty clay 0.2 metres thick which covered most of the site. This deposit was noted to contain fragments of ceramic building materials. Underlying this, and the topsoil at the northern edge of the site, was a 0.15 metre layer of silty sandy clay. Beneath, there was a red-brown sandy silty subsoil at least 1.2 metres thick. No archaeological features or finds were recorded during the fieldwork (Ducker 2003).

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Ducker, Raymond K.
TITLE	Site at St. Bede's RC School, Lawrence Weston, Bristol: archaeological monitoring and recording
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Avon Archaeological Unit
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2003
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	20055
DATE	1995
NGRE	354894
NGRN	178488
Description	An archaeological desk-based assessment of land adjacent to Lawrence Weston Road was carried out by Georgina Finn for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services in September 1995. The study noted the discovery of flint microliths dating to the Mesolithic in the vicinity of Blaise Castle, as well as Neolithic and Bronze Age evidence. At Blaise Castle there was an Iron Age hillfort and significant evidence for extensive Roman settlement had been found during archaeological excavations at Blaise and at several locations at Lawrence Weston. A settlement was established at Henbury in the Late-Saxon period. During the medieval period the site had formed part of the manor of Lawrence Weston. During the post-medieval period it had been in agricultural use, as part of the Kingsweston estate. The earliest direct evidence found for the study area was the Henbury tithe survey of 1841 when it lay within a field known as "Sims Paddock" (Parcel 362). The tithe apportionment recorded the field as pasture-orchard and it was owned by Philip John Miles and rented by Elijah Williams. The site remained as agricultural land until the 1930s. In October 1935 the Kings Weston Estate was sold to pay death duties and the Bristol Corporation purchased nearly 105 acres of land. The area was developed for housing by the Corporation after the Second World War (Finn, 1995).

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Finn, Georgina
TITLE	Archaeological desktop study of Lawrence Weston Road, Lawrence Weston, Bristol...
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services BA/D217
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1995
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	20286
DATE_	1998
NGRE	354345
NGRN	178210
Description	<p>Between 6th and 9th April 1998 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Ridingleaze, Lawrence Weston, by Jonathan Erskine for the Avon Archaeological Unit. A single trench measuring 5.4 metres from north-west to south-east and 3.2 metres wide was excavated.</p> <p>No features or structures of archaeological significance were recorded within the trench apart from a modern landscaping mound likely to have been created when the offices occupying the site were constructed. Two small sherds of Romano-British pottery and two flint flakes, one a trapezoidal flake with a retouched edge and the other a debitage flake, were recovered from the disturbed subsoil (Erskine, 1998).</p>

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Erskine, Jonathan G. P.
TITLE	Ridingleaze One-Stop Shop, Long Cross, Lawrence Weston, Bristol. Archaeological Evaluation
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Avon Archaeological Unit
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1998
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	20234
DATE	1982
NGRE	354429
NGRN	178622
Description	<p>An archaeological excavation at St. Bede's School, Lawrence Weston was carried out in June 1982 by students from the Department of Classics and Archaeology, University of Bristol and members of Bristol and Avon Archaeological Research Group (BAARG) under the direction of Dr. A. J. Parker (Parker 1984). Roman material was identified on the site by BAARG members in May 1982 after topsoil stripping for the construction of new tennis courts and a short excavation was subsequently arranged. Several ditches and other feature were recorded and two main phases of activity were identified.</p> <p>i) Early Roman. An enclosure ditch with a "V-shaped" profile was excavated. The pottery finds suggested that the fill of the ditch dated to the end of the 1st-century AD. The fill was sampled and the results indicated that arable and grassland was present in the area surrounding the enclosure. A substantial (unmortared) stone wall was constructed to the west of the enclosure, and some slag was recovered from the fill of an adjoining shallow gully.</p> <p>ii) Late Roman. Occupation layers and cobbling interpreted as representing a yard surface were excavated at the eastern and southern edges of the site, and these were dated to the 3rd-4th century AD.</p> <p>It was concluded that the site was a Romano-British farms which operated until the 4th century. Elements of the site are preserved beneath landscaping features within the school playing fields.</p>

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Parker, A. J.
TITLE	A Roman settlement at Lawrence Weston
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.3 pp27-35
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1984
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24532
DATE	2007
NGRE	354580
NGRN	178130
Description	<p>In 2007 Andrew Townsend of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Lawrence Weston Housing estate for PRC Housing Developments.</p> <p>The Lawrence Weston area is considered to have exceptionally good archaeological potential, borne out by known archaeological features of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. It appears that the estuarine/coastal setting of the land has rendered it a place favoured for settlement since prehistoric times. Land immediately to the south/south-east of the study area has good evidence for prehistoric activities, including the presence of round barrows.</p> <p>The Kings Weston Roman Villa, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is situated at the western end of the study area and there is ample evidence for Roman-period settlement elsewhere in the vicinity.</p> <p>Following the Roman period, it appears that the study area and its environs enjoyed more-or-less continuous occupation. During the post-medieval period the study area was used mainly for agricultural purposes with the hamlets of Kings Weston and Lawrence Weston comprising the main foci of settlement. Part of the western portion of the study area, however, comprised a parkland landscape (The Great Park or Kings Weston Park) belonging to nearby Kings Weston House (Grade I Listed).</p> <p>Following its purchase by the Bristol Corporation in the 1930s the study area was transformed on a major scale with the construction of the present housing estate in the late-1940s. Speed and ease of construction was of the essence and to meet these demands Pre-cast Reinforced Concrete (PRC) units were generally used. Although a fair degree of disturbance appears to have taken place on the study area since the Second World War, it is likely that features and deposits of archaeological interest are present within the burial environment.</p> <p>Buildings of historical and/or architectural interest are present on the study area including those (e.g., churches and amenity buildings) constructed after the creation of the housing estate in the late-1940s. Note, however, that where buildings fall within the areas proposed for redevelopment, these mainly comprise two-storey housing units.</p> <p>The western portion of the study area incorporates vestiges of the Kings Weston House parkland landscape, including a feature depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps as 'The Tump'.</p>

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	-
TITLE	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of land at Lawrence Weston Housing Estate, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report 1801/2008
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE_	2008
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	13962
DATE	1984
NGRE	355055
NGRN	178440
Description	In 1984 a hoard of six gold and 228 silver coins was found at Quarry Lane, Lawrence Weston. The hoard is reported to have been located close to a wall of late-medieval date and to have been marked by an upright stone. The majority of the coins were minted in England and dated to between c.1280 and 1399 (Iles & White 1985, 60; Rawes 1988, 219). The hoard was declared Treasure Trove and was purchased by Bristol City Museum in November 1984.

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Iles, R. & White, H.
TITLE	Avon archaeology 1984
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.4 pp56-65
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1985
PAGES	[No value]

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Rawes, B. (ed.)
TITLE	Archaeological review no.12 1987
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society Vol.106 pp219-224
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1988
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	8490
DATE	1881
NGRE	354724
NGRN	178637
Description	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan published in 1881 (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXI.03) records Lawrence Weston Farm, lying on the east side of Lawrence Weston Road.

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	8485
DATE	1903
NGRE	354986
NGRN	178617
Description	The Ordnance Survey second edition 1:2500 plan published in 1903 (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXI.03) records a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on the northern side of Chapel Lane, Lawrence Weston.

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	5860
DATE_	1889
NGRE	354400
NGRN	178900
Description	In 1889 sherds of Romano-British pottery were found during field drainage works. The finds were donated to Bristol Museum and Art Gallery by S. G. Perceval (Russell & Williams 1984, 26). The fonds are held under the accession numbers BRSMG F804 and F805.

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Russell, J. R. & Williams, R. G. J.
TITLE	Romano-British sites in the City of Bristol - a review & gazetteer
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.3 pp18-26
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1984
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24770
DATE	2009
NGRE	354527
NGRN	178332
Description	<p>In January 2009 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at The Rose, Lawrence Weston, Bristol.</p> <p>A programme of pre-planning determination archaeological works was requested. In the event, however, The Rose was demolished and new domestic dwellings and services were constructed prior to the archaeological work. It was subsequently agreed with the archaeological officer of Bristol City Council that a single trench would be excavated to the rear to the newly-built dwellings, in order to discharge the planning condition. The evaluation required the excavation and recording of one 20m trench within the development area.</p> <p>No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered during the course of the project. No deposits pre-dating the modern period were present.</p> <p>A total of five features were present within the trench; four postholes and a possible pit. The postholes could have formed part of a linear post setting, although it was unclear if this represented part of a modern building or a fence line. The fifth feature cut through the modern demolition rubble and was clearly of very recent date.</p> <p>The natural deposits were present at an average depth of 0.34m below modern ground level. These were overlain by a disturbed subsoil which was in turn overlain by a layer of topsoil mixed with modern demolition rubble, clearly deposited during the building of the new dwellings.</p>

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Crennell, J
TITLE	The Rose, Lawrence Weston, Bristol. Archaeological Evaluation
SERIES	Foundations Archaeology Report no 626
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Foundations Archaeology
PART	-
DATE_	2009
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24632
DATE	2007
NGRE	354370
NGRN	178740
Description	In October 2007, Nick Carter of AOC Archaeology carried out a desk-based assessment of land at St Bede's Catholic School

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Carter, Nick
TITLE	An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the Proposed Redevelopment of St Bede's Catholic School, Lawrence Weston, Bristol
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	AOC Archaeology Group
PART	-
DATE_	2007
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	20464
DATE	1998
NGRE	354355
NGRN	178230
Description	<p>In 1998 an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Ridingleaze Social Services building was carried out by Peter Insole for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found that there was some evidence for activity in the area in Prehistory, including Palaeolithic and Neolithic artefacts. There was also extensive Romano-British settlement along Long Cross. During the medieval period the study area lay within the manor of Henbury. At the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 and was acquired by Robert fitzharding in the twelfth century. In 1570 Sir William Wyntour bought the estate from Sir William Berkeley and sold it to Humphrey Hook. In 1679 Sir Robert Southwell bought it from Hook's son.</p> <p>The earliest direct evidence found for the study area was a plan of 1772 (BRO 26570) indicating it was then within the western corner of a field named Locks Paddock which belonged to Home Farm. Philip John Miles acquired the estate from Edward Southwell in 1833 and the Henbury tithes survey of 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/22) showed no significant alteration since the late-eighteenth century. The area remained rural in character until the development of the Lawrence Weston housing estate between the late 1940s and the mid-1950s but the study area was left undeveloped and air photographs of 1971 showed the site still as open land (Insole 1998; Williams 1998).</p>

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Williams, Bruce (ed.)
TITLE	Review of archaeology 1998
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.15 pp71-83
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1998
PAGES	[No value]

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Insole, Peter
TITLE	Archaeological desktop study of Ridingleaze Social Services building, Lawrence Weston, Bristol...
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services 460/1998
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1998
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24850
DATE	2010
NGRE	354260
NGRN	178342
Description	In February 2010, Hefin Meara of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological excavation of the former garages site at Saltmarsh Drive, Lawrence Weston.

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Meara, Hefin
TITLE	Archaeological Excavation of land at Saltmarsh Drive, Lawrence Weston, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report No.2284B/2010
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE_	2010
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24851
DATE	2010
NGRE	354182
NGRN	178275
Description	In February 2010, Hefin Meara of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological excavation on land at the former garages site, Crokeswood Walk, Lawrence Weston.

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Meara, Hefin
TITLE	Archaeological Evaluation of land at Crokeswood Walk, Lawrence Weston, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report No.2284A/2010
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE_	2010
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24884
DATE	2010
NGRE	355023
NGRN	178560
Description	In June 2010, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at the Garage site off Chapel Lane, Lawrence Weston.

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24885
DATE	2010
NGRE	354481
NGRN	178334
Description	In June 2010, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at the garage site off Ridingleaze, Lawrence Weston.

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24886
DATE	2010
NGRE	354778
NGRN	178643
Description	In June 2010, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at the garage site off Lawrence Weston Road, Lawrence Weston.

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24921
DATE	1977
NGRE	354718
NGRN	178509
Description	In 1977 a late Saxon stone was discovered built into the porch of the farmhouse, carved from a local limestone. The porch is a 19th Century addition to the 17th century farmhouse and so the origin of the stone is unknown. The stone was subsequently removed by the owner, and a cast taken. The original stone went missing for a few years, but was presented to the museum in 1982 by N Greenway (Prowright 1982)

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Plowright, G.
TITLE	notes
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished City of Bristol Museum Archive, history file 6151
PART	[No value]
DATE_	n.d.
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24953
DATE	2010
NGRE	354936
NGRN	178529
Description	<p>In November 2010, Andrew Townsend of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Mason's Arms Public House, Lawrence Weston Road, Lawrence Weston.</p> <p>The earliest evidence for a building on the study area comprises a map dated 1838, although the structure could be considerably earlier. Isaac Taylor's map of Lawrence Weston, however, suggests that buildings were not present in 1772, with the study area depicted then as a field or orchard.</p> <p>The Masons Arms originally comprised two separate houses within a row of six. The two houses were knocked together, possibly in the 1860s, to form a beer house. The first reference to the Masons Arms is in the Bristol Directories of 1888. The attached four houses were demolished in the early 1950s and a Public Bar extension constructed, followed by a Skittle Alley &amp; Bar in the mid-1950s.</p> <p>Alterations and extensions to the original building also took place from the 1950s. The external Lavatory block (rear garden) appears to date to the earlier part of the 20th century.</p> <p>The existing burial environment of the study area is unknown. While the construction of buildings on the study area since the 18th/19th centuries would have caused a degree of disturbance to the pre-existing burial environment, other parts of the study area possibly remain undisturbed, some possibly incorporating made-up ground. It is, therefore, possible that the burial environment of the study area incorporates archaeologically significant features and/or deposits and/or finds of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date.</p> <p>The extant built environment comprises the Masons Arms public house (18th/19th century and later), external Lavatory block (20th century) and masonry boundary walling. While the 18th/19th-century core of the building (originally two houses) has been extensively modernised and extended, a number of original features were recorded internally (e.g. structural roof-timbers). The 18th/19th-century core also retains some of its original character externally. The 'Upper Terrace' (BHER 2875M) immediately to the south-east of the study area is relatively intact, retaining much of its original character externally.</p>

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Townsend, Andrew
TITLE	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of The Masons Arms, Lawrence Weston Road, Lawrence Weston, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report No 2359/2010
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2010
PAGES	[No value]

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Townsend, Andrew
TITLE	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of The Masons Arms, Lawrencwe Weston Road, Lawrence Weston, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report No 2359/2010
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2010
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24958
DATE	2010
NGRE	354938
NGRN	178532
Description	In November 2010, Simon Roper of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological building survey of the Mason's Arms Public House, Lawrence Weston Road.

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24971
DATE	2010
NGRE	354502
NGRN	178206
Description	In December 2010, Ray Ducker of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological bulding survey of several twentieth century PRC housing in Lawrence Weston.

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Ducker, Raymond
TITLE	Archaeological Photographic Recording of PRC houses at Lawrence Weston, Henbury and Lockleaze, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report No 2416/2011
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2011
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24995
DATE	2011
NGRE	354941
NGRN	178504
Description	<p>In April 2011, Tim Longman and Simon Roper of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological evaluation at the Mason's Arms, Lawrence Weston.</p> <p>The evaluation revealed masonry and associated contexts at the south-east end of Trench 2. Examination of the historic maps of the area indicates that the masonry is probably part of the foundations of the terrace of houses built on the site between 1772 and 1838. Within Trench 3 were the earliest features found on site, a number of pits and ditches cut into the natural and overlain by a layer containing medieval pottery. At the time of the evaluation, these were interpreted as some form of water-management system.</p>

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Roper, Simon
TITLE	Archaeological Evaluation at The Former Masons Arms, Lawrence Weston Road, Lawrence Weston, Bristol.
SERIES	BaRAS Report No 2472/2011
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2011
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	25097
DATE	2012
NGRE	354967
NGRN	178783
Description	In March 2012, Stuart Joyce of Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at Corbet Close, Henbury.

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	25108
DATE	2012
NGRE	354943
NGRN	178512
Description	In 2012, Raymond Ducker of Bristol and West Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation on land to the rear of the Mason's Arms Public House, Lawrence Weston.

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Ducker, Ray
TITLE	Site of the Former Masons Arms Public House, Lawrence Weston, Bristol. Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief Report
SERIES	Bristol and West Archaeology
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and West Archaeology
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2013
PAGES	[No value]