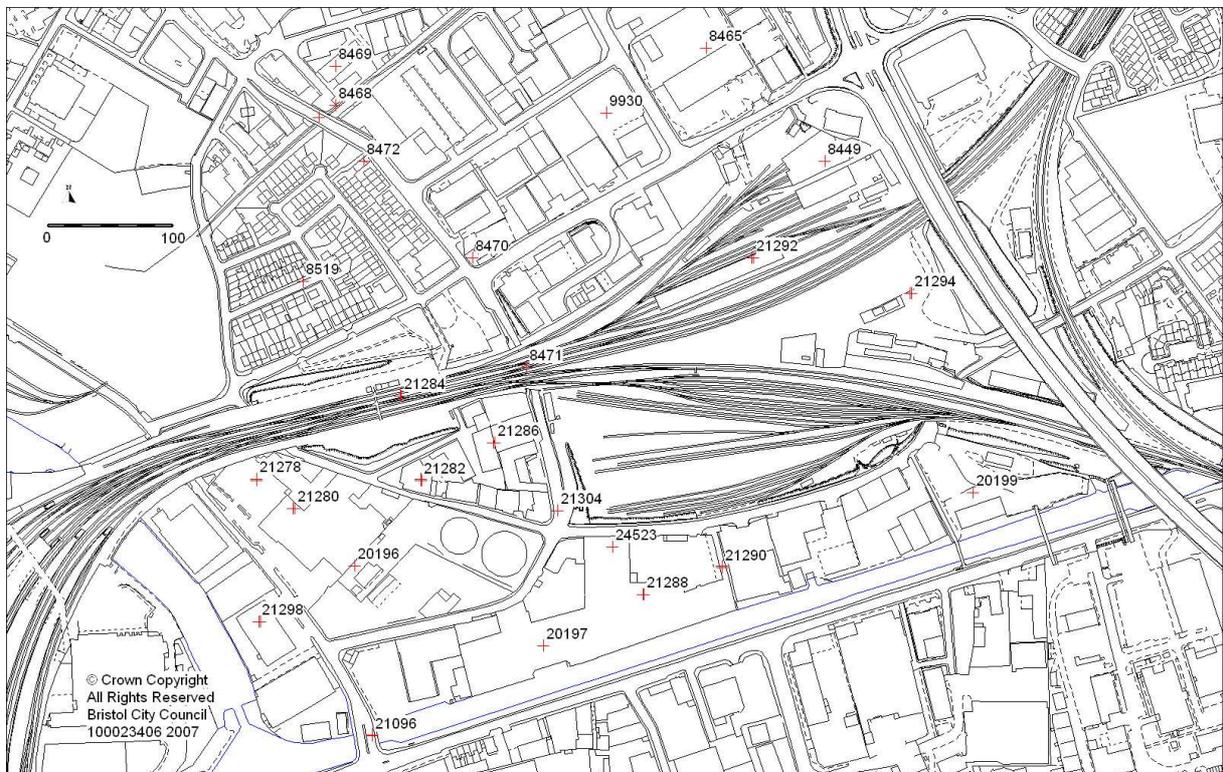




Bristol Historic Environment Record

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.



SMR_NO

8449

GRID_REF

ST60487286

SITE_NAME

Railway repair workshops

DESCRIPTION

Former goods shed, appearing on a map of 1867. (1)

AUTHOR

Falconer, Keith

DATE

1991

TITLE

An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas: Bristol

SOURCE

London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England

SMR_NO

8465

GRID_REF

ST6038272954

SITE_NAME

Gas works, Day's Road

DESCRIPTION

Gasworks, located on the north side of Day's Road, St. Phillips. The gas works is recorded by the Ordnance Survey

1st edition map surveyed 1883 and by the 2nd edition map of 1902. In 1883 there was a single gasometer at the north

end of the site but a second had been constructed by 1902 in the remaining space at the south end.

Only the Folly Lane boundary wall now survives. This has an integral pillbox (SMR 9930) dating to the Second World

War.

AUTHOR

Falconer, Keith

DATE

1991

TITLE

An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas: Bristol

SOURCE

London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England

SMR_NO

8468

GRID_REF

ST 6007772906

SITE_NAME

Railway crossing and abutment

DESCRIPTION

The remains of a footbridge crossing the Cuckold's Pill railway of 1836 (the footbridge possibly later 19th-century). (1)

Few remains of the footbridge abutment next to the disused Cuckolds Pill Line.

AUTHOR

Falconer, Keith

DATE

1991

TITLE

An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas: Bristol

SOURCE

London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England

SMR_NO

8469

GRID_REF

ST 6007772939

SITE_NAME

Congregational Chapel, Kingsland Road

DESCRIPTION

Congregational Chapel. The building was originally a Congregational Chapel, but was in use as a store by the end of 1963. The structure was a roofless ruin in 1991 (1).

AUTHOR

Falconer, Keith

DATE

1991

TITLE

An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas: Bristol

SOURCE

London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England

SMR_NO

8470

GRID_REF

ST6019072780

SITE_NAME

The George public house

DESCRIPTION

The George, a corner public house, constructed around the core of an 1829 house. It is a central 2.5 storey building,

with replaced 20th-century fenestration, rendered rubble and brick with coped small parapet, hipped gable pantile roof

with modern dormer. There is a multiple flued brick stack at rear. A right angle wing at left, in rendered brick

20th-century windows on ground, pseudo-Georgian 19th-century windows 1st floor, gabled pantile roof. At right end,

corner pub in 19th-century style in rendered brick, canted corner with door, one ground floor 20th-century window in

each face, and one 19th-century window in each face (first floor). Small parapet, coped with string course and pantiled roof.

AUTHOR

Falconer, Keith

DATE

1991

TITLE

An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas:Bristol

SOURCE

London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England

SMR_NO

8471

GRID_REF

ST6023472689

SITE_NAME

Road bridge under the railway

DESCRIPTION

A road bridge running under the railway at Kingland Road.

AUTHOR

Falconer, Keith

DATE

1991

TITLE

An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas: Bristol

SOURCE

London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England

SMR_NO

8472

GRID_REF

ST 60107286

SITE_NAME

Electric transformer station

DESCRIPTION

A tall single-storey brick building at the northern end of the inter-war development of council houses, may have been a local transformer station. (1)

AUTHOR

Falconer, Keith

DATE

1991

TITLE

An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas:Bristol

SOURCE

London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England

SMR_NO

8473

GRID_REF

ST 6006372896

SITE_NAME

Kingsland Road Bridge

DESCRIPTION

A 19th-century road bridge with Pennant Sandstone parapets. (1) Bridge maintained as highway.

AUTHOR

Falconer, Keith

DATE

1991

TITLE

An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas:Bristol

SOURCE

London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England

SMR_NO

8519

GRID_REF

ST 60057276

SITE_NAME

Terrace at Tyler Street

DESCRIPTION

Terrace of late C19 housing in original condition. (1)

AUTHOR

Falconer, Keith

DATE

1991

TITLE

An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas: Bristol

SOURCE

London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England

SMR_NO

9930

GRID_REF

ST603729

SITE_NAME

Pill Box

DESCRIPTION

A pill box built into the wall of the former gasworks. {1} No trace of this survives in 1994. {2}

AUTHOR

Falconer, K.

DATE

1991

TITLE

An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Areas: Bristol

SOURCE

London: RCHME

SMR_NO

20196

GRID_REF

ST 6009372524

SITE_NAME

Gas works, Avon Street, St. Philip's Marsh

DESCRIPTION

Avon Street gas works, located on the south side of Gas Lane, St. Philip's. The works was created by the Bristol Gas

Light Company, formed in 1815, which had opened its gas works at Temple Back in 1818. The company's offices

were at Castle Street. The Temple Back site had proved inadequate by 1820 and the site at Avon Street was bought in

October 1820 for £2100 (Nabb 1987, 14). A gas works centralising the offices, retort houses and gasholders was built

between March and April 1821 and the site appears to have opened later that year. Initially iron retorts were used to

carbonise the coal but clay retorts were adopted in the 1840s.

The works is recorded by Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 map of Bristol which indicates that the retort house was on the

east side of the site and the offices stood on the western boundary. There was also a row of what appear to be five

gasholders on the southern side of the site. By the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition map surveyed in 1883

these had been replaced by three large gasholders against Gas Lane. The Avon Street elevation of the works,

including the office buildings were drawn by Samuel Loxton in 1919. The offices survived into the late 1960s but have

since been demolished. The retort house against Silverthorne Lane is extant as are two of the three gasometers of

the later nineteenth century.

AUTHOR DATE

Nabb, Harold

1987

TITLE

The Bristol gas industry, 1815-1949

SOURCE

Bristol: Bristol Branch of the Historical Association

SMR_NO

20197

GRID_REF

ST 6024872458

SITE_NAME

Marsh Works, St. Philip's Marsh

DESCRIPTION

Marsh Works, a soap and candle Works located on the southern side of Silverthorne Lane, St. Philip's Marsh. The works was located on the south side of Silverthorne Lane and had a frontage on the Feeder Canal.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

20199

GRID_REF

ST 6060272585

SITE_NAME

Timber Yard, Silverthorne Lane, St. Philip's Marsh

DESCRIPTION

Timber yard, located at the east end of Silverthorne Lane, St. Philip's Marsh.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21096

GRID_REF

ST 6010772383

SITE_NAME

Cartographic depiction of the Marsh Bridge, St. Philip's Marsh

DESCRIPTION

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records the Marsh Bridge carrying Avon Street over the western end of the Feeder Canal to join Victoria Road.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21099

GRID_REF

ST 6010772384

SITE_NAME

Marsh Bridge, St. Philip's Marsh

DESCRIPTION

Marsh Bridge, located at the south end of Avon Street, carrying Avon Street over the western end of the Feeder

Canal to join Victoria Road. The bridge is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet

LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21278

GRID_REF

ST6001272596

SITE_NAME

Cartographic depiction of the Whitelead Works, Avon Street

DESCRIPTION

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a Whitelead Works on the eastern of Avon Street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21279

GRID_REF

ST6001272595

SITE_NAME

Whitelead Works, Avon Street

DESCRIPTION

Whitelead Works, located on the eastern side of Avon Street. The factory was in existence by the time of Plumley

and Ashmead's plan of Bristol in 1828 and was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet

LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883. The works survived into the twentieth century but was subsequently demolished and

the site redeveloped. The main railway line was expanded to the south, over the northern corner of the factory.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21280

GRID_REF

ST 6004372572

SITE_NAME

Cartographic depiction of the Vitriol Works on the eastern side of Avon Street

DESCRIPTION

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a Vitriol Works on the eastern side of Avon Street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21281

GRID_REF

ST 6004272572

SITE_NAME

Vitriol Works on the eastern side of Avon Street

DESCRIPTION

Vitriol Works, located on the eastern side of Avon Street. The building appears to have been in existence at the time of Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 survey of Bristol. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 also records the works which appears to have survived into the early twentieth century.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21282

GRID_REF

ST6014772595

SITE_NAME

Cartographic depiction of the United Free Methodist Chapel, Gas Lane, St Philips

DESCRIPTION

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a Methodist Chapel on the northern side of Gas Lane. The plan indicates that the structure was a United Free Methodist Chapel with seating for 500 people.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO
21283

GRID_REF

ST6014872595

SITE_NAME

United Free Methodist Chapel, Gas Lane, St Philips

DESCRIPTION

United Free Methodist Chapel, located on the northern side of Gas Lane. The chapel appears to have been built some time after 1828 but was in existence by the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883. This indicates that the structure had seating for 500 people. The building fronts on to Gas Lane and in 1883 measured approximately 24 metres from north-east to south-east and was 18 metres wide. It is constructed of coursed Pennant sandstone rubble and the front and rear elevation have large segmental-headed arched windows. The chapel is now encased within a larger modern structure. The elevation fronting on to Gas Lane has been rendered with pebble dash and the original window openings have been blocked and smaller windows inserted. The original openings appear to survive on the internal face, however (SMR 21384).

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21284

GRID_REF

ST6013172665

SITE_NAME

Cartographic depiction of a Signal Box, St. Philips

DESCRIPTION

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a signal box on the south side of the main railway line to the east of Temple Meads station.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21285

GRID_REF

ST6013072665

SITE_NAME

Signal Box, St. Philips

DESCRIPTION

Signal Box on the south side of the main railway line to the east of Temple Meads station. The signal box was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883. The structure was extant in the early-twentieth century but appears to have been removed as part of the expansion of the line to the south.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21286

GRID_REF

ST6020872626

SITE_NAME

Cartographic depiction of a school at Freestone Road, St Philips

DESCRIPTION

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a school on the southern side of Freestone Road.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21287

GRID_REF

ST6020772626

SITE_NAME

School at Freestone Road, St Philips

DESCRIPTION

School, located on the southern side of Freestone Road, St. Philip's Marsh. The school was constructed after 1828 but

was in existence by the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in

1883. This plan records that the school was for both boys and girls. The school survived into the early-twentieth

century but had been demolished and the site redeveloped by the mid-1960s.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21288

GRID_REF

ST6033172500

SITE_NAME

Cartographic depiction of St. Vincent's Iron Works, Silverthorne Lane

DESCRIPTION

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records St. Vincent's Iron

Works on the south side of Silverthorne Road.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21289

GRID_REF

ST 6033072500

SITE_NAME

St. Vincent's Iron Works, Silverthorne Lane

DESCRIPTION

St. Vincent's Iron Works, located on the south side of Silverthorne Lane. The Bristol Iron Works was founded by Acraman, Morgan and Co. in the early years of the nineteenth century and the extent of the original factory is recorded by the Plumley and Ashmead 1828 plan of Bristol. In 1860 John Lysaght took over the works and expanded it to establish an iron galvanizing plant which produced roofing sheets, and wire netting mainly for export. Sheet iron was brought by water from the company's Birmingham works for finishing. An office building and gate were built on the Silverthorne Lane frontage in c.1891. These were designed by T. R. Lysaght. The factory building is of Pennant rubble with limestone dressings and a timber-framed roof. The massive Bath stone piers have hollow lead-lined cores to protect against sulphuric acid in the atmosphere. The building has a remarkable, highly decorated interior, with a tiled dome around the inside of which is a painted frieze featuring Egyptian galleys. The building has a Grade II* listing (Listed Building No. 901-1/43/1924).

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21290

GRID_REF

ST6039572523

SITE_NAME

Cartographic depiction of a Malthouse on the south side of Silverthorne Lane

DESCRIPTION

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records a malthouse on the south side of Silverthorne Road.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21291

GRID_REF

ST6039572524

SITE_NAME

Malthouse on the south side of Silverthorne Lane

DESCRIPTION

Malthouse, located on the southern side of Silverthorne Lane. The malthouse was in existence by the time of the

Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883. The building appears to have

been extant at the beginning of the twentieth century but subsequently became part of the adjacent St. Vincent's Iron

Works (SMR 21289).

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21292

GRID_REF

ST6042172780

SITE_NAME

Cartographic depiction of an Engine Shed, St. Philip's Marsh

DESCRIPTION

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records a railway engine shed to the north of Silverthorne Lane.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21293

GRID_REF

ST6042072780

SITE_NAME

Engine Shed, St. Philip's Marsh

DESCRIPTION

Railway engine shed located some 190 metres to the north of Silverthorne Lane. The engine shed was recorded by the

Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 but it had been removed by 1903.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21294

GRID_REF

ST6055172750

SITE_NAME

Cartographic depiction of Cattle Pens, St. Philips

DESCRIPTION

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records Cattle Pens.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21295

GRID_REF

ST6055072750

SITE_NAME

Cattle Pens, St. Philips

DESCRIPTION

Cattle pens located some 120 metres to the north of Silverthorne Lane. The pens were recorded by the Ordnance

Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 and were still extant at the beginning of the

twentieth century. The area of the pens had, however, been reduced significantly by the end of the First World War,

and the railway expanded across the northern part of its site.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21298

GRID_REF

ST 6001472478

SITE_NAME

Cartographic depiction of the Bristol Vitriol Works, Avon Street

DESCRIPTION

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records a Vitriol Works on the western side of Avon Street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21299

GRID_REF

ST 6001572478

SITE_NAME

Bristol Vitriol Works, Avon Street

DESCRIPTION

Bristol Vitriol Works, located on the western side of Avon Street. The works was in existence by the time of Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 plan of Bristol. The works was still extant at the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 but had been demolished by the beginning of the twentieth century.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO

21304

GRID_REF

ST6026072570

SITE_NAME

Archaeological desk-based assessment of land to the north of Feeder Canal, St. Philip's Marsh

DESCRIPTION

In May 2002 an archaeological desk-based assessment of the area of land in St. Philip's Marsh between the Floating Harbour, the Feeder Canal and the main railway line from Temple Meads was carried out by Rod Burchill for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Williams, 2004 109).

AUTHOR

Williams, Bruce (ed.)

DATE

2004

TITLE

Review of archaeology 2001-2002

SOURCE

Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.19 pp99-114

SMR_NO
21384

GRID_REF

ST 6014772596

SITE_NAME

Observation of the United Methodist Chapel, Gas Lane, St. Philips

DESCRIPTION

On 19 July 2002 Jonathan Brett of the City Centre Projects and Urban Design Team, Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council observed the former United Free Methodist chapel on the north-eastern side of Gas Lane, St. Philips. The chapel formed the core of a structure used for metal-working and the main walls of the chapel were apparently extant. The building was noted to be constructed of coursed Pennant sandstone rubble and the front and rear elevation had large segmental-headed windows. The elevation fronting on to Gas Lane had been rendered with pebble dash and the original window openings blocked and smaller windows inserted. It appeared that the original openings survived on the internal face, however.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SOURCE

SMR_NO
24523

GRID_REF

ST 6030572540

SITE_NAME

Building survey of St. Vincent's Works, Silverthorne Lane, St. Philips

DESCRIPTION

In January 2007 a survey of a warehouse connected with the St. Vincent's Works, Silverthorne Lane, was carried out by Chris Clarke and Alan Hunter Blair of AOC Archaeology Group following a fire in 2005. The external eastern and northern elevations of the warehouse were recorded to Level 3 as defined by English Heritage guidelines. Recording was hampered by the presence of debris from the fire and scaffolding supporting the northern and eastern elevations of the warehouse. The St Vincent's Works warehouse is a rectangular, single-storey, building with a two-bay frontage and five-bay sides, it covers an area of approximately 1440 square metres. The stone used in its construction comes from a variety of sources. The roof of the warehouse was destroyed in the fire of 2005 but would have been double-pitched and supported on an iron frame with twin gable-ends. Several phases of external alterations to entrance portals were observed on the eastern elevation, no clear external modifications were observed on the northern elevation. The southern and western elevations were not recorded.

AUTHOR DATE

Clarke, Chris

2007

TITLE

Historic Building Record at St. Vincent's Works, Silverthorne Lane, St. Philips, Bristol

SOURCE

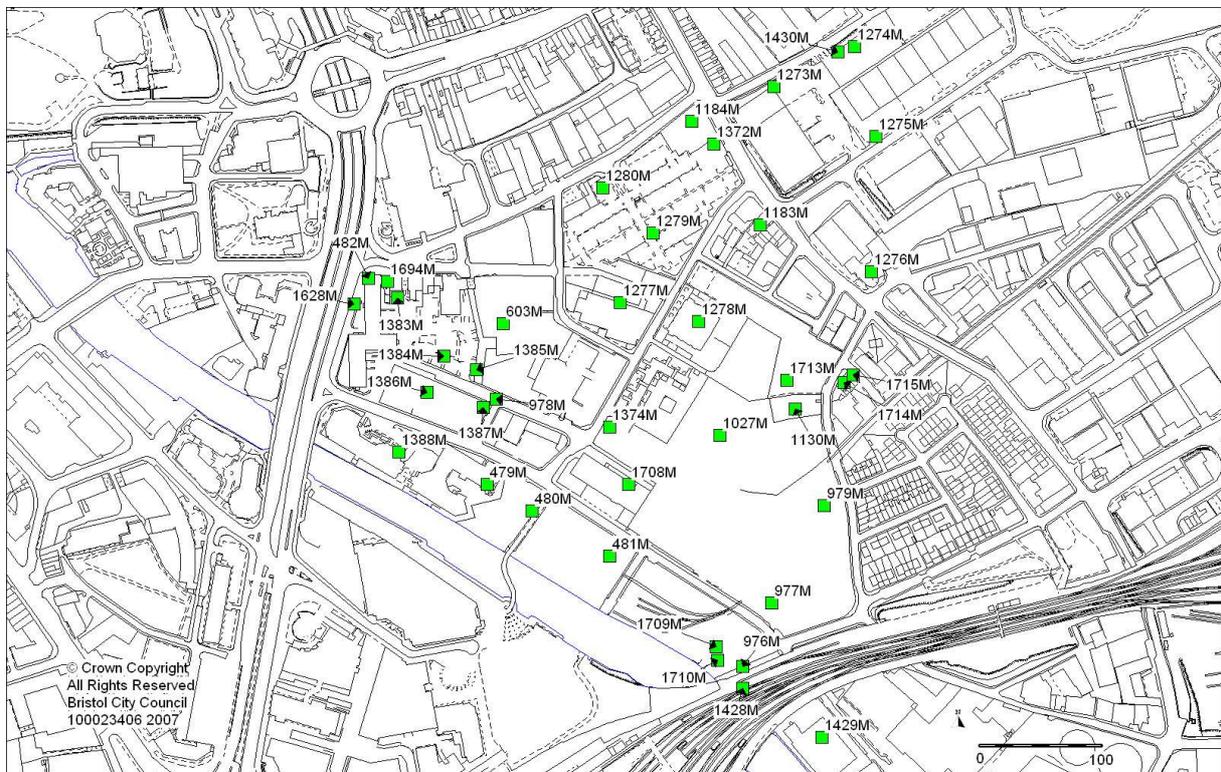
Unpublished report: AOC Archaeology Group



Bristol Historic Environment Record

Results of data trawl

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M_REC_NO

1027M

NGRE

NGRN

359870

172821

KNOWN_AS

Avonside Ironworks

M_DESC

The Avonside Ironworks, later the Avonside Engine Works, located between Avon Street and Barton Road in St.

Philip's Marsh. In 1837, taking advantage of the proximity of the GWR terminus and the availability of coal, Henry

Stothert bought part of the former brick yards on the east side of Avon Street to establish a works to construct

engines, particularly railway locomotives for the Great Western Railway (Davies et al. in Harvey & Press 1988, 111).

There were several discrete departments within the works, including an iron foundry, brass foundry, forge (which

operated through the night as well as by day) and boiler-making, erecting and fitting shops. Clark reported in 1850 that

the coke ovens of the works had become a local nuisance (Clark 1850, 82). By the mid-1860s the works employed

over 700 men and 100 boys, although Edward Slaughter informed the agent of the Commissioners on the

Employment of Children that the company only employed those over the age of 15 (Children's Employment

Commission 1866, 62-63). The company had an important domestic market but was also exporting locomotives to

railways across the world because of a willingness to supply the particular requirements of their customers. It

suffered, like other locomotive builders across the country, from the consequences of the downturn in railway

investment and went into liquidation in July 1881. The buildings were sold to John Mardon Ltd. and some put into use

for papermaking while the Vulcan Ironworks moved into others. However, locomotive production continued until 1905

in a much reduced area of the site on the north side of Kilkenny Street leased by Edwin Walker after he acquired the

Avonside machinery and patterns in 1882. The eastern part of the site had become the Midland Railway Lower Yard

by August 1896 (Davies et al. in Harvey & Press 1988). The engine works removed to the suburbs in the 1900s, after

which the buildings found other uses. All of the surviving buildings were recorded by the R.C.H.M.E in 1996 (BUAD

457), shortly before demolition (Cattell 1996; 1997).

AUTHOR

DATE

Harvey, C. E. & Press, J. (eds.) 1988

TITLE

Studies in the business history of Bristol

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

Bristol

Bristol Academic Press

AUTHOR

Cattell, John

DATE

1997

TITLE

Avonside Ironworks, Bristol

SERIES

BIAS Journal

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Bristol Industrial Archaeological Society

AUTHOR

Clark, G. T.

DATE

1850

TITLE

Report to the General Board of Health...into the...sanitary condition...of Bristol

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

London

PUBLISHER

H.M.S.O.

AUTHOR

Cattell, John

DATE

1996

TITLE

Former Avonside Ironworks, Avon Street, Bristol

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

Swindon

PUBLISHER

Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

AUTHOR

Children's Employment Commission

DATE

1866

TITLE

Children's Employment Commission: Fifth report of the Commissioners with appendix.
Appendix to Fifth report

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

London

PUBLISHER

H.M.S.O.

M_REC_NO

1130M

NGRE

NGRN

359935

172844

KNOWN_AS

Jewish burial ground, Barton Road

M_DESC

The Jewish burial Ground at Barton Road in St. Philip's Marsh. The burial ground is not shown by the 1750 edition of

John Rocque's map of Bristol but was in existence by March 1759 when an advertisement referred to it (Felix Farley's

Bristol Journal 31 March 1759). It was located within the brickyard in St. Philip and Jacob and was leased from the

owner (in contravention of Jewish law which holds that a cemetery must be held in perpetuity). The Plumley and

Ashmead plan of Bristol of 1828 indicates that the cemetery initially only consisted of the western half of the present

site, a land parcel measuring 20 metres from north to south by approximately 20 metres wide (an area of 440 square

metres) which lay 26 metres west of Barton Road. The land fronting on to Barton Road was added between 1828 and

the early 1880s.

An Order in Council of 18 February 1854 made under the Burial Act of 1852 imposed the restriction that "only one

body [was] to be buried in each grave" in the burial ground. The freehold of the cemetery was not acquired until

August 1859. A fire at Mardon's, next door, in 1901 made the wall around the burial ground unsafe and the firemen

entering the burial ground to tackle the fire caused damage to the tombstones. After repairs were complete the

cemetery was reconsecrated on 26th July 1903 (Samuel 1997, 74-77). The last known burial within the site was in

1944.

The burial ground survives and is surrounded by a stone rubble wall approximately 3 metres high. The entrance gate is

on Barton Road. The site is owned by the Bristol Jewish Burial Society (Chevrah Chadisha).

The boundary wall has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/42/359)

AUTHOR DATE

Samuel, Judith

1997

TITLE

Jews in Bristol: the history of the Jewish community in Bristol from the middle ages to the present

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Redcliffe Press

M_REC_NO

1183M

NGRE

NGRN

359905

173004

KNOWN_AS

Ebenezer Chapel, Orchard Street

M_DESC

Ebenezer Chapel, located on the southern side of Midland Road (formerly Orchard Street). The chapel was a Primitive

Methodist chapel and was built in the mid nineteenth-century. It is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500

plan (Bristol Sheet LXXII.13.22) surveyed in 1883 which indicates that the chapel had accommodation for 250. It is

built of coursed Pennant sandstone rubble in a Norman-revival style with ashlar windows and doorway.

Internally the wooden galleries and pulpit survive, the galleries being supported on cast iron columns. A wooden stair

on the south side of the main entrance leads up to the galleries. Steps to the north of the main entrance give access

into the basement. In the basement the timber floor of the ground floor rests on cast iron columns. Each of the three

sets of columns has a pair of broad columns flanking the central aisle with a more slender column to the north and the

south. At the south-west corner of the basement an opening has been created through the external wall to allow goods

to be brought down a sloping concrete ramp.

The roof is of slate and currently in a poor state of repair. The building is currently (09/10/2002) in use as an antique

and architectural reclamation shop.

AUTHOR DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1273M

NGRE

NGRN

359917

173124

KNOWN_AS

St. Philip's Station

M_DESC

St. Philip's Station, Waterloo Road. The station lay on the southern side of Waterloo Road, adjacent to the St. Philip's

Goods Shed. Bristol Temple Meads had reached capacity by the end of the 1860s and the station was built to act as a

terminus for the Midland Railway's local services, accommodating the overflow. It was built of timber with a glass

roof and was opened on 2 May 1870 (Maggs 1996, 108).

The construction of the Joint Station at Temple Meads removed the need for the station and it finally closed on 21

September 1953. The structure was demolished, and the site has been redeveloped. Little is likely to remain of the station.

AUTHOR

Maggs, Colin

DATE

1996

TITLE

Rail centres: Bristol

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

Shepperton

PUBLISHER

Ian Allen Ltd

M_REC_NO

1275M

NGRE

NGRN

360005

173081

KNOWN_AS

Midland Railway Goods Depot

M_DESC

Midland Railway Goods Shed, Midland Road. The shed was built in the later nineteenth century and covered an area of

over 9000 square metres. The goods yard closed on 1 April 1967. The site has been redeveloped and the likely

survival of the monument below ground is unknown.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO **NGRE** **NGRN**
1276M 360001 172963

KNOWN_AS
Emmanuel Church, Clarke Street

M_DESC

Emmanuel Church, Clarke Street. The church was located on the northern side of Clarke Street and was constructed at a cost of £3000 in the early 1860s to a design by Pope and Bindon. The church was of stone with an apsidal east end and had a porch on its southern side. It could accommodate 700 worshippers. (Ralph & Cobb 1991, 24). It was consecrated on 9 December 1862 by Bishop Thompson. The church was united with SS Philip and Jacob in the mid-1930s and ceased to be used for worship. It had also developed significant structural problems and, according to the vicar, there was "a serious crack in the arch separating the chancel and the nave" (Anon 1938). Against some opposition from the parishioners, the authorisation to sell the site was given in July 1939. The church was subsequently demolished and the site redeveloped.

AUTHOR **DATE**
Ralph, E. & Cobb, P. 1991

TITLE
New Anglican churches in nineteenth century Bristol

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB **PUBLISHER**
Bristol Bristol Branch of the Historical Association

AUTHOR **DATE**
Anon. 1938

TITLE
Fate of a Bristol church decided: why Emmanuel, St. Philip's, will be demolished

SERIES
Western Daily Press

PL_OF_PUB **PUBLISHER**
Bristol -

M_REC_NO

1277M

NGRE

NGRN

359784

172936

KNOWN_AS

St. Philip's Mills, Stephen Street

M_DESC

St. Philip's Mills, a hemp and flax mill located between Stephen Street, Russ Street and Upper Cheese Lane (now New Kingsley Road). The mill was in existence by the early 1870s (Winstone 1966, pls.62-63) and its form remained very similar until 1883 when the mill was surveyed for the Ordnance Survey first edition Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXII.13.22). There were entrances to the site off Stephen Street and New Kingsley Road which led into an open metalled yard. On the north side of this yard, adjacent to the gateway on to New Kingsley Road, there was a two-storey stone rubble building with a hipped pantile roof. This had a steep flight of steps, apparently wooden, leading up to first-floor level. To the west of this was a detached square building and to the west again, a four storey building constructed of Pennant sandstone rubble, possibly a warehouse. This had at least nine bays and each bay contained small arched windows. Along the north side of the yard, on the south side of these buildings, there was a surface of large setts forming a vehicular route. On the south side of the yard was a single-storey L-shaped shed (at ST 59772 72932) measuring 55 metres from east to west and 22 metres wide. The main element of the shed was aligned roughly east-west and had at least fifteen bays while the shorter, north-south, arm of the building had only three bays. The northern wall of the building stood on the Stephen Street frontage of the site close to the gateway off Stephen Street. The building was constructed of coursed Pennant sandstone rubble and had a pitched clay tiled roof. Each bay contained a single large casement window with a flat relieving arch above the opening. In the yard immediately to the north of this building and parallel to it there were six rows of drying racks for the flax, each formed by timber posts standing approximately 1.5 metres high which were connected by horizontal rails 2-3 metres long. Attached to the eastern end of the L-shaped building, and slightly set back from it, was a taller three-bay building of three storeys with a pitched tiled roof. The side, north-west facing, elevation contained three arched casement windows at second-floor level. A rectangular building of two-storeys and attic stood on the New Kingsley Road frontage of the site (at ST 59812 72953), immediately to the north of these buildings and adjacent to the arched gateway opening on to New Kingsley Road. This measured 9.5 metres from east to west and 5.5 metres across and was constructed of rubble stone. The main, north-east facing, elevation was apparently of three bays, with sash windows at first floor. A dormer window with a pitched roof projected from the eaves at attic level and at either end of the roof there

was a group of three tall chimney stacks. The side, north-west facing, wall was a single bay and has a projecting stone rubble porch with a flat roof at ground floor level. There was a single window, apparently with ashlar dressings, at first floor and another small window in the gable end. At the apex of the gable there was a bellcote. The functions of each of the buildings within the site is not currently (26/02/2002) clear.

Much of the yard had been developed for an extension to the northern side of the L-shaped building by the time of the

Ordnance Survey second edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.13) published in 1903. The mill buildings

and, it is reported (Winstone 1966, pl.62), some of the associated machinery survived into the late 1950s. The

buildings were subsequently demolished and the site redeveloped, although part of the boundary wall to the site

appears to survive and some of the fabric of the late nineteenth-century extension to the L-shaped shed seems to

have been incorporated into the new warehouse on the site.

AUTHOR

Winstone, Reece

DATE

1966

TITLE

Bristol as it was, 1874-1866

SERIES

Bristol as it was 9

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Reece Winstone

M_REC_NO **NGRE** **NGRN**
1278M 359852 172920

KNOWN_AS
Hannah More Infants School, New Kingsley Road

M_DESC
Hannah More Infants School, New Kingsley Road. The school was built as a Board School c.1900 on part of the site of the Barleyfield Iron Works and was designed by W. V. Gough. It is extant, though altered, and was considered for listing but was rejected.

AUTHOR **DATE**
Longman, Tim 2004

TITLE
Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Hannah More Primary School, New Kingsley Road, St. Philips, Bristol...

SERIES
BaRAS Report 1370/2004

PL_OF_PUB **PUBLISHER**
Privately circulated Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO

1280M

NGRE

NGRN

359769

173036

KNOWN_AS

Zoar Chapel, Unity Street

M_DESC

Zoar Chapel, Unity Street. The chapel was built in the mid-nineteenth century on the southern side of Unity Street. It

was a Particular Baptist chapel with seating for 200 and is recorded on the Ordnance Survey first edition Town plan of

1883. The chapel survived into the early twentieth century but has since been demolished.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1372M

NGRE

NGRN

359865

173074

KNOWN_AS

Midland Inn, Midland Road

M_DESC

The Midland Inn, at the junction of Midland Road and Willway Street. The public house was a three-storey bull-nose

brick building of nineteenth century date with elevations on Midland Road and Horton Street. The main entrance to the

building was in the bull-nose. The interior contained Victorian details, including an unusual polished marble balcony and

doorcase. The building was demolished without record in 1999.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1374M

NGRE

NGRN

359775

172828

KNOWN_AS

Crown and Anchor public house, New Kingsley Road

M_DESC

Crown and Anchor Public House, located on the corner of New Kingsley Road and Kilkenny Street. The building comprised two houses, made into one. The northern half, against Kilkenny Street, was a three-storey rendered, gabled structure of a single depth plan and with a pitched pantile roof. It was formerly the end of a terrace of housing on Kilkenny Street which was demolished in the mid-1930s as part of a slum clearance programme. The ground floor frontage on New Kingsley Road contained a single large window, which appears to be an enlargement of the original opening for the front door. There was one central sash at second floor and in the gable. On the north-east facing ground floor elevation there was a central large casement window and a smaller casement to the east. Above this the wall was blank. The rear elevation was also blank and rendered. However, there was a stack at the centre of the rear gable and the north side of the elevation had a wide projecting block of fabric, probably relating to the connection of the building to the terrace. The southern part of the building has a two-room depth and was of two storeys with a pitched pantiled roof. The New Kingsley Road elevation was rendered and forms a continuous façade with the northern element. The front door for the public house is in the northern part of the building and there was another large window at the centre. There was a single sash at the centre of the first floor. The gable was hidden behind a parapet. Both elements of the public house appeared to be post-medieval in date. The building was demolished in the summer of 2004.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1383M

NGRE

NGRN

359592

172940

KNOWN_AS

Broad Plain Confectionery Works

M_DESC

Broad Plain Confectionery Works, located on the south side of Broad Plain. The building occupied the site of Nos.8-9

Broad Plain and was in existence by 1882 when it was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale plan

(Bristol Sheet LXXII.16.24). It was then occupied by Walter Long. By the time of the Goad fire insurance plan of

August 1896 the works had become the George E. Spear and Brothers Bacon Factory.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO	NGRE	NGRN	
1384M		359632	172890

KNOWN_AS
Smithy, Old Bread Street

M_DESC

Smithy, Old Bread Street. The smithy was located on the north side of Old Bread Street, close to the Broad Plain Soap

Works, and was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Sheet LXXII.16.24) surveyed in 1883. The

Goat fire insurance plan of August 1896 indicates that the smithy was producing chain.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1385M

NGRE

NGRN

359660

172878

KNOWN_AS

Malthouse, Old Bread Street

M_DESC

Malthouse, Old Bread Street. The malthouse was located on the north side of Old Bread Street, close to the Broad

Plain Soap Works, and was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Sheet LXXII.16.24) surveyed in

1883. It was still extant at the time of the Goad fire insurance plan in August 1896.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO
1386M

NGRE

NGRN
359617

172858

KNOWN_AS

Bristol Distilling Company Ltd. Storehouses, Old Bread Street

M_DESC

Bristol Distilling Company Ltd. Storehouses, Old Bread Street. The store houses were located on the south side of Old

Bread Street, close to the distillery itself which lay on the south side of Cheese Lane [modern Avon Street]. The

building is noted on the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Sheet LXXII.16.24) surveyed in 1883 which records it

only as "Bristol Distillery".

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1387M

NGRE

NGRN

359666

172845

KNOWN_AS

School, Old Bread Street

M_DESC

School, Old Bread Street. The school was located on the south side of Old Bread Street, on the west side of the

junction with Providence Place. It was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Sheet

LXXII.16.24) surveyed in 1883 which noted it was for "Boys & Girls". The school was still extant at the time of the

Goat fire insurance plan of August 1896.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1388M

NGRE

NGRN

359593

172806

KNOWN_AS

Bristol Distilling Company Ltd. Distillery, Avon Street

M_DESC

Bristol Distilling Company Ltd. Distillery. The distillery was located on the south side of Cheese Lane [modern Avon Street]. The building is noted on the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Sheet LXXII.16.24) surveyed in 1883 and was still extant in August 1896 Goad fire insurance survey was made. The offices and machine shop were located on the Cheese Lane frontage and the spirit stores and boilers to the rear of the site. The distillery also had storehouses (BUAD 1386M) on the north side of Cheese Lane and a cooperage to the east of these according to the Goad plan.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1429M

NGRE

NGRN

359958

172558

KNOWN_AS

Panther Works, Avon Street

M_DESC

Panther Works, a leadworks located on the western side of Avon Street. The works was constructed after 1828 and

was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883. By

the beginning of the twentieth century the buildings had been removed and the site redeveloped for the Avonside

Goods Warehouse.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1430M

NGRE

NGRN

359972

173154

KNOWN_AS

Waterloo House, Waterloo Road

M_DESC

Waterloo House, located on the southern side of Waterloo Road, Old Market. The building is apparently recorded by

James Millerd's map of Bristol of c.1715, suggesting that it was constructed in the late seventeenth- or

early-eighteenth century. The building survived into the early 1880s but had been apparently been demolished by the

beginning of the twentieth century to make way for a railway turntable (BUAD 1274M).

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1694M

NGRE

NGRN

359583

172955

KNOWN_AS

Printer's Devil Public House, No.10 Broad Plain

M_DESC

Printer's Devil Public House, No.10 Broad Plain, located on the south side of Broad Plain. The house was constructed in the late eighteenth century and is of two-storeys and attic, with a pantile mansard roof. The main, north-facing, elevation is of rendered brick with a two-window range and a canted bay. The entrance door is at the west side. The fenestration consists of sashes. By 1882 the building was a public house and has subsequently remained in that use. The interior of the building was reordered in the twentieth century. The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/42/27).

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1708M

NGRE

NGRN

359791

172778

KNOWN_AS

Malthouse, Anvil Street

M_DESC

A malthouse located on the south-west side of Anvil Street, off New Kingsley Road. The malthouse occupied the site between Anvil Street, Avon Lane (originally known as Hay Market) and Avon Square. The date of construction is currently (9/11/2006) unknown but a structure stood on the south-western half of the site by 1742, and a building occupying the same footprint appears to have been in existence by 1828. It was a two-storey structure measuring approximately 20.2 metres from north-east to south-west and was 12.3 metres wide. The building survived into the early twentieth century but was subsequently demolished.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO **NGRE** **NGRN**
1709M 359867 172637

KNOWN_AS
Dock, Lower Midland Yard, Avon Street

M_DESC

A dock within the Lower Midland Yard railyard on the south-west side of Avon Street. The dock was a brick structure constructed in Cuckold's Pill, a pill formed at the confluence of the Wain Brook with the river Avon, in the mid-nineteenth century. The dock measured 48 metres from north-east to south-west and was 6 metres wide. A shed was constructed over the centre of the dock in the early twentieth century. A section was dug across the south-western end of the dock in 1995 (BUAD 1578; Brett 1995).

AUTHOR **DATE**
Brett, Jonathan R. 1995

TITLE
Archaeological evaluation of land at Avon Street, Bristol...

SERIES
BaRAS Report BA/D180

PL_OF_PUB **PUBLISHER**
Privately circulated Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

M_REC_NO

1710M

NGRE

NGRN

359868

172625

KNOWN_AS

Crane, Lower Midland Yard, Avon Street

M_DESC

A crane located on the south side of the dock in Lower Midland Yard, Avon Street. The crane appears to have been constructed in the late-nineteenth century to serve shipping in the dock. The crane stood on a base approximately 2.9 metres square. The crane was extant at the beginning of the twentieth century. A large shed covering the dock had been constructed by 1916 and this covered the site of the crane. It is not clear whether the crane was removed at this point or retained within the shed.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1711M

NGRE

NGRN

359816

172790

KNOWN_AS

Congregational Chapel, Anvil Street

M_DESC

Congregational chapel located on the north-eastern side of Anvil Street, St. Philip's. The chapel appears to have been

built in the mid-nineteenth century and was a two-storey structure, measuring 20.6 metres from south-west to

north-east and was 12.6 metres wide. Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2)

surveyed in 1883 indicates that the chapel could accommodate 600 worshippers. The chapel survived into the

twentieth century but had been demolished by the mid 1990s.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1713M

NGRE

NGRN

359928

172869

KNOWN_AS

School, Louisa Street, The Dings

M_DESC

School, located on the west side of Louisa Street, The Dings. The school was in existence by 1874. It was an

L-shaped block measuring approximately 30 metres from north to south and 7 metres wide, with a range at the north

end of the building extending 13 metres westwards. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town Plan (Bristol

Sheet LXXII.13.22) records the school as educating both boys and girls.

The school was still in existence in the mid-1950s but was subsequently demolished. The site later became part of the

ground of the Hannah More Infants School.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1714M

NGRE

NGRN

359977

172867

KNOWN_AS

Barley Mow Public House, Barton Road

M_DESC

Barley Mow Public House, located on the east side of Barton Road in The Dings. The building appears to have originally been constructed in the late eighteenth century, and it is recorded by an early nineteenth century plan of the parish of St. Philip and Jacob (BRO 37959/31). The building is a two-storey rendered house with a pitched roof. The public house was known as the Duke of York by the mid-1870s and the 1883 street directory gives the licensee as John Westcott.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

1715M

NGRE

NGRN

359985

172873

KNOWN_AS

Smithy, Barton Vale, The Dings

M_DESC

A smithy on the southern side of the junction of Barton Road and Barton Vale in The Dings. It is not currently clear

when the building was constructed. It appears to have been in existence by 1828 and a very similar structure is

recorded by the Plumley and Ashmead 1828 survey of Bristol. It is not, however, recorded by subsequent plans until

the survey by George Ashmead of c.1874 which shows a building on the site. The Ordnance Survey first edition

1:500-scale Town Plan (Bristol Sheet LXXII.13.22) is the first to record the building as a smithy.

The building was a long, narrow structure fronting on to Barton Vale and was orientated from south-east to north-west

along the street. It measured 17.8 metres long by 4 metres wide. The 1883 street directory suggests that the smithy

was then operated by Uriah Hill, described as a blacksmith and wheelwright.

The building appears to have been demolished in the early twentieth century to enable the extension of the adjacent

Barley Mow public house (BUAD 1714M).

AUTHOR DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

480M

NGRE

NGRN

359708

172755

KNOWN_AS

Phoenix Bottle Works (east cone)

M_DESC

Glass furnace or cone. On the south-west side of Avon Street, to the south of the end of New Kingsley Road. Part of the Phoenix Bottle Works in 1828. Not archaeologically excavated.

AUTHOR

Anon.

DATE

1835

TITLE

Thirteenth report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Excise establishment and into the management and collection of the Excise revenue throughout the United Kingdom. Glass

SERIES

Appendix No.27

PL_OF_PUB

London

PUBLISHER

H.M.S.O.

AUTHOR

Dawkes, Giles

DATE

2002

TITLE

Land to the rear of Avon Street, Bristol: report on an archaeological evaluation

SERIES

AOC Archaeology report

PL_OF_PUB

Privately circulated

PUBLISHER

AOC Archaeology

M_REC_NO

482M

NGRE

NGRN

359567

172957

KNOWN_AS

12, Broad Plain

M_DESC

No.12 Broad Plain, located on the east side of the junction of Goat Alley with Broad Plain. The building was a three-storey gabled house with an attic, constructed in the seventeenth century. The main, north-facing, elevation was on Broad Plain and the original form of the building comprised a three-window range with the main entrance on the western side of the main elevation. The elevation was of ashlar limestone or incised stucco. The fenestration appears to have consisted entirely of cross-windows, each having a single mullion and a single transom. There was a pentice roof across the full width of the ground-floor, which was supported at either end by a single Tuscan column on a square plinth, decorated on each side with a lozenge within a rectangular panel. There was a pediment above the central first-floor window. A moulded beam extended across the entire second-floor, with a central pediment above a scrolled bracket or console. There was a further console at the apex of the gable. The building was drawn by T. L. Rowbotham in 1826 (BRSMG M2782), and by that date an external staircase had been erected across the ground and first floors, some of the openings had been altered, and parts of some windows had been blocked. In his notes accompanying the drawing the antiquarian George Weare Braikenridge (F.54) records that the house was reputed to have been the birthplace of the Alderman, the elder Mr. Fripp. The ground floor of the building was occupied by a shop in 1896 and the building was extant at the beginning of the twentieth century. It appears to have been demolished in the following decade and the site redeveloped.

AUTHOR DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO **NGRE** **NGRN**
603M 359683 172918

KNOWN_AS
Broad Plain Soap and Candle Works

M_DESC

Broad Plain Soap and Candle Works. The Broad Plain factory was established in 1783 by the Fripp family and it was run by Samuel Fripp & Co. in the early nineteenth century. The 1828 map of Bristol surveyed by Plumley and Ashmead records the factory lying to the south of Straight Street and reached by an (extant) hauling way off Broad Plain. In 1841 the business merged with the soapmakers T. Thomas & C. J. Thomas (established in 1824 in Red Lion Yard, off Redcliff Street (Sommerville, 1991 31)) to become Thomas, Fripp & Thomas. The business expanded and laid emphasis on research into improvements in the quality of the products and of production methods, including the taking out of a patent on a process to recover glycerine in 1878 (Diaper, 1987 226). There was also considerable rebuilding in the early 1880s. The old pan building was seriously damaged by fire in March 1902. The works was taken over by Lever Brothers in 1914 and continued to operate as a soap factory until its closure in 1954. Many of the buildings are listed including the warehouse (Grade II) and factory on either side of Straight Street (Grade II). The former was built in 1865 to a design by W. B. Gingell and refronted in 1884 with its current facade while the latter dated to 1841-43, with its upper floors being rebuilt in 1882. The majority of the old pan building survives as does a shed adjoining the southern wall of that building and accessible from the car park on Old Bread Street. These are, however, in a poor state of repair.

AUTHOR **DATE**
Bryant, John 2002

TITLE
Archaeological assessment of a brick wall at Gardiner Sons & Co. Ltd., Old Bread Street, Bristol...

SERIES
BaRAS Report 1055/2002

PL_OF_PUB **PUBLISHER**
Privately circulated Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

AUTHOR **DATE**
Diaper, S. J. 1987

TITLE
Christopher Thomas & Brothers Ltd: the last Bristol soapmakers.

SERIES

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

PL_OF_PUB

Gloucester

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

AUTHOR

Winstone, Reece

DATE

1983

TITLE

Bristol as it was, 1845-1900

SERIES

Bristol As It Was, 32

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Reece Winstone

AUTHOR

Winstone, John

DATE

1992

TITLE

Bristol as it was, 1963-1975

SERIES

Bristol as it was 38

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Reece Winstone Archive & Publishing

AUTHOR

Sommerville, J.

DATE

1991

TITLE

Christopher Thomas, soapmaker of Bristol: the true story of Chrstr. Thomas & Bros., 1745-1954

SERIES**PL_OF_PUB**

Bristol

PUBLISHER

White Tree Books

M_REC_NO

976M

NGRE

NGRN

359890

172620

KNOWN_AS

Limekiln near Cuckolds Pill

M_DESC

Lime kiln, located between Avon Street and the River Avon. The linekiln was recorded by Jean Rocque's 1742 plan of

Brisotl as lying close to the river, about 90 feet (28 metres) upstream of Cuckolds Pill and 100 feet (30 metres) from

Avon Street. The kiln was circular in plan.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

978M

NGRE

NGRN

359677

172852

KNOWN_AS

The Brick Yard

M_DESC

The Brick Yard, Old Bread Street. The brick yard is recorded on Jean Rocque's 1742 map of Bristol where it is shown

as being transected by Old Bread Street. The boundary of the brick yard is not firmly defined and although the map

indicates there were two structures on the southern side of the site, fronting on to Cheese Lane (now Avon Street),

neither is definitely connected with the brick yard. Consequently the function of the site is not clear, and it may only

have been used for drying bricks before firing.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

M_REC_NO

979M

NGRE

NGRN

359960

172760

KNOWN_AS

Brick Yard Pool

M_DESC

Brick Yard Pool, a clay pit located to the north-east of Avon Street. The clay pit apparently dates to the

late-seventeenth or early-eighteenth century. It is recorded by Jean Rocque's 1742 map, where it is shown as about

200 metres in length. Its extent was defined by the western side of a lane (modern Barton Road), from the junction

with a lane leading to Avon Street (the section later named Kilboar Street) as far north as the line of the later Louisa

Street. The pit presumably provided the clay for the brickyard in Old Bread Street (BUAD 978M).

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

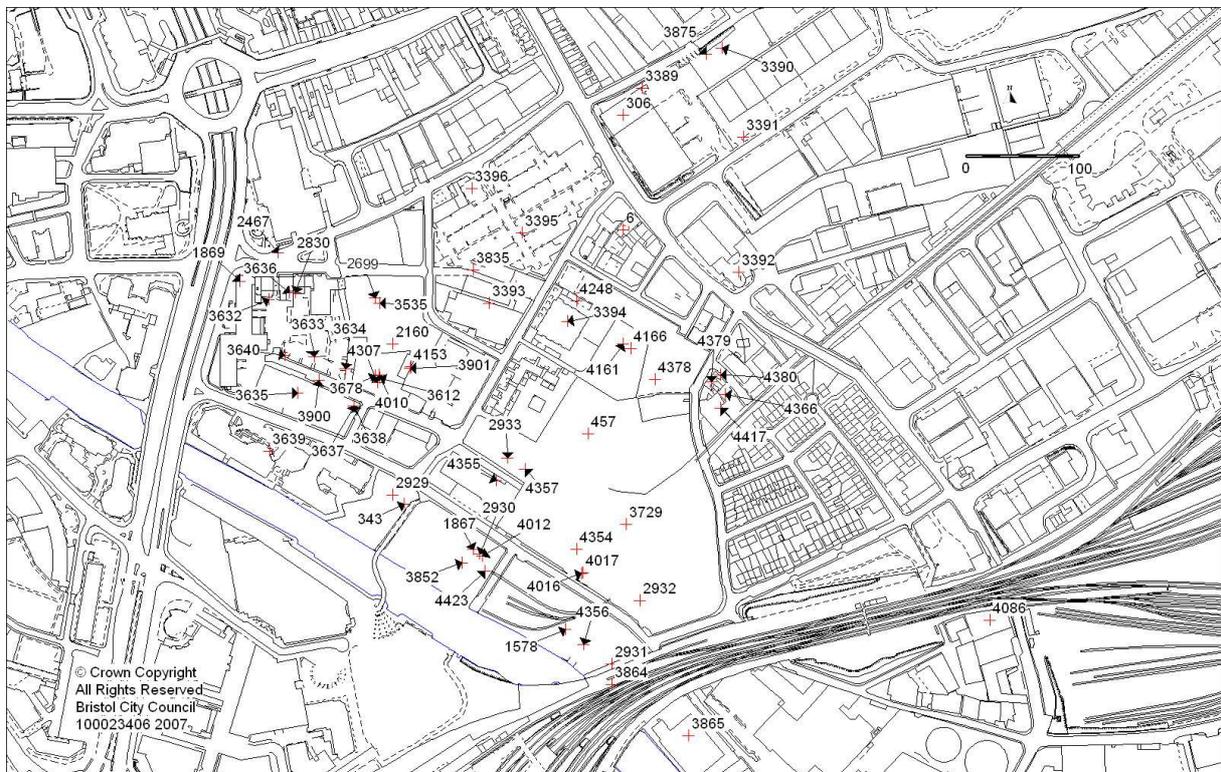
PUBLISHER



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.



S_REC_NO

6

NGRE

359900

NGRN

173000

SITE_DESC

In 1972 very large quantities of early nineteenth-century pottery were recovered by David Dawson from the material which had been used to raise the ground level of the railway yards in Midland Road (Fowler 1973, 62).

AUTHOR

Fowler, Peter J.

DATE

1973

TITLE

Post-medieval period

SERIES

Archaeological Review

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

University of Bristol

S_REC_NO

306

NGRE

359900

NGRN

173100

SITE_DESC

In April 1984 Photographs were taken by Ian Beckey for the Development Observation Group during development of the site of the former St.Philip's Station, Midland Road. Brick cellars were noted. No other records were made.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

343

NGRE

359710

NGRN

172760

SITE_DESC

In 1988-1989 an archaeological excavation was directed by Bruce Williams of the Field Archaeology Section, City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery on the site of the Powell and Ricketts glass works on the southern side of Avon Street. The work revealed the remains of two factories. The furnaces of the Hoopers' and Soapboilers' glass-cones were located, although little of these had survived. On the Soapboilers' site (later the works of Powell and Ricketts) a series of three or four adjoining annealing ovens, an annealing arch and associated rooms were found. The structures had frequently been rebuilt, particularly during the nineteenth century, and were interpreted as adaptations of the Siemen's regenerative furnace, which circulated the hot exhaust gases from the furnace back through it to maintain the temperature inside the furnace. Quantities of stamped bricks, glass-bottle waste, pots (crucibles), plaster moulds and cullet were recovered. One large area and three smaller trenches were dug in the centre of the site, opposite the end of New Kingsley Road, and a further area trench at the corner of Avon Street and Free Tank. In addition, a section of the quay wall, dating to the eighteenth century, was recorded close to Temple Way.

AUTHOR DATE

Egan, G.

1989

TITLE

Post-medieval Britain and Ireland in 1988

SERIES

Post-Medieval Archaeology

PL_OF_PUB

London

PUBLISHER

The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

S_REC_NO

457

NGRE

359870

NGRN

172821

SITE_DESC

In 1996 the buildings of the former Avonside Ironworks, later the Avonside Engine Works, on the north-east side of Avon Street, were recorded by John Cattell et al for the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME), prior to their demolition in the latter half of 1997 to make way for redevelopment of the site.

The works was established in 1837 by Henry Stothert & Co. to build locomotives for (amongst others) the Bristol & Exeter Railway and the Brighton & Exeter Railway. Many engines were exported to railways abroad. Stothert went into partnership with Edward Slaughter in 1840. The site was expanded in the 1840s. The company became Slaughter,

Gruning & Co. in 1856 when Henry Stothert retired. It was renamed the Avonside Engine Co. in 1864. Towards the end

of the nineteenth-century the Avonside Engine Co. contracted and parts of the site were let to John Mardon Ltd. and

Owen, Brazil & Co.'s Vulcan Ironworks. In 1896 the east half of the site was sold to the Midland Railway Company. In

1905 the Avonside Engine Works moved to a new works at Filwood Road, Fishponds.

The R.C.H.M.E. survey identified five phases of building. Of Phase 1 (c.1837-1838), the creation of the works, only

the east wall and part of the west wall of the erecting shop was extant at the time of the survey. These fragments

were built of blue-grey lias random rubble. At the southern end of the east wall was a wide arched door with a similar

arch above. This was interpreted as evidence that the original building had two storeys. It was noted that heavy

patching of the walls had destroyed almost all evidence for windows but it was inferred that there were originally

windows a both levels. These were shallow arches "made up of 2 rows of red-brick headers and brick sills".

The survey established that the northern third of the erecting shop, belonging to Phase 2 (1842-1854), survived in

situ, as did an inserted arcade and the queen post roofs. A western extension to the erecting shop, built before 1855,

was of the same height an open to the roof. A three-storey range was built across the full width of the south end of

the northern half of the erecting shop. It was built of random lias rubble and had four windows at first and second

floors, all of which had brick headers. The west wall had three arched openings. It was also noted that the eastern half

of the cross range oversailed the erecting shop of 1837.

During Phase 3 (1855-1874) a machine shop was built at the north-west corner of the site (extant at the time of the

survey). The roof was supported on metal trusses. A narrow louvre ran along the length of the apex of the roof on

either side. Three buildings standing between the machine shop and the Jewish burial ground were converted into a

single V-shaped building by 1884, the arms of which were infilled to form a single building. The first and second

storeys of the western half of the engine house were inserted during Phase 3. Iron beams

on the ground floor marked

"G. K. Stothert & Co." provided a terminus post quem of c.1865 for the insertion of these floors. The original engine in

the engine shop was replaced during the latter part of Phase 3 with a horizontal engine.

The eastern range (tentatively

identified as the boiler shop) was extended north-east sometime before 1874.

Phase 4 (1874-1896). Between 1884 and 1896 the eastern range was demolished and a "Tarpaulin Sheet Stores" built

over the northern end of the range. This building comprised three parallel ranges orientated north-east to south-west.

Two-storey extensions made to the north end of the erecting shop also belonged to Phase 4.

Phase 5 (post 1896). The buildings were converted to use in papermaking in mid-1880s and this change of use led to

alterations to the fabric of the building. In the machine shop at the north-west corner of the site the level of the first

floor was raised to gain more headroom for manufacturing. Large arches were inserted in the south wall to allow

movement of goods. The extension to the south side of the erecting shop was demolished in 1881. During the

twentieth-century a concrete floor in the northern section of the erecting shop was inserted for modern offices.

AUTHOR

Cattell, John

DATE

1997

TITLE

Avonside Ironworks, Bristol

SERIES

BIAS Journal

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Bristol Industrial Archaeological Society

AUTHOR

Cattell, John

DATE

1996

TITLE

Former Avonside Ironworks, Avon Street, Bristol

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

Swindon

PUBLISHER

Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

S_REC_NO

1578

NGRE

359850

NGRN

172650

SITE_DESC

In 1995 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Avon Street, St. Philip's (at the plot on the south side of Free

Tank) by Jonathan Brett for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Three trenches were dug on the site which

was then within the Bristol Development Corporation area, and was in use as a car park.

Trench 1 measured 8.5 metres long by 1.80 metres wide and machine excavation revealed dumped material including

ash and mortar layers. The lowest level of dumped material contained considerable quantities of glass waste, probably

from the glassworks to the north. Only two features were noted, a Pennant Sandstone rubble wall and a ditch (BUAD

898A), the earliest feature in the trench, orientated east-west, which was cut into the natural clay. This had been filled

with dumped material.

Trench 2, measuring 13.5 metres by 2 metres wide, and parallel to Trench 1, was cleared of approximately 1.5 metres

of loose made ground using a machine. Beneath this was a series of coursed rubble stone walls (BUAD 900A; 1101A;

1102A) of probable eighteenth-century date of unknown purpose which were founded in the natural clay. These may

have been the remains of buildings shown on Jean Roque's map of Bristol of 1742. Also recorded at the same level

was part of a furnace (BUAD 899A) of nineteenth- or twentieth-century date.

Trench 3 measured 19.5 metres long and roughly 5 metres wide, intended to provide a section across a dock (BUAD

1103A) known to run to the Floating Harbour and to try to gain evidence of Cuckold's Pill which preceded it. The walls

of the dock were located, the dock having been infilled with rubble, but no trace of the pill came to light.

Four broad phases of activity were represented, the first being up to the early eighteenth-century when the site was

probably used as pasture. It is likely that the ditch recorded in Trench 1 belongs to this earliest phase. The second

phase came with the development of the site in the first half of the eighteenth-century when the buildings noted in

Trench 2 were erected. The third phase was during the nineteenth-century when the furnace and dock were built. The

final phase dates to the twentieth-century when the site was cleared.

AUTHOR

Brett, Jonathan R.

DATE

1995

TITLE

Archaeological evaluation of land at Avon Street, Bristol...

SERIES

BaRAS Report BA/D180

PL_OF_PUB

Privately circulated

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO
1867

NGRE
359770

NGRN
172720

SITE_DESC

A watercolour drawing executed by Hugh O'Neill in 1821 in the Braikenridge Collection of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (BRSMG M2777). The view records "Black Bottle Glass Houses in St. Philips on the banks of the River [Avon]" and shows three glass cones between the southern side of Avon Street and the Floating Harbour (BUAD 479M; BUAD 480M; BUAD 481M).

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
1869

NGRE
359567

NGRN
172955

SITE_DESC

A watercolour drawing executed by T. L. Rowbotham in 1826 in the Braikenridge Collection of Bristol Museum and Art

Gallery (BRSMG M2782). The view records the south side of Broad Plain, showing No.12 Broad Plain (BUAD 482M), on the east side of the junction of Goat Alley with Broad Plain.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

2160

NGRE

359700

NGRN

172900

SITE_DESC

A photograph published by Reece Winstone, taken in February 1964, shows the front of Christopher Thomas & Bros

Soapworks in Broad Plain. The building shows a five-storey three-bay brick frontage with arched sash windows in the

bays. There are chimneys at either corner and a brick finial at the gable end. The roof line is crenellated (Winstone

1992, pl.75).

AUTHOR

Winstone, John

DATE

1992

TITLE

Bristol as it was, 1963-1975

SERIES

Bristol as it was 38

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Reece Winstone Archive & Publishing

S_REC_NO

2467

NGRE

359600

NGRN

172980

SITE_DESC

Building excavation at Broad Plain, observed by D. J. Millbank and D. P. Dawson in 1970, disturbed deposits of seventeenth- to eighteenth-century date, including an extensive late seventeenth-or early eighteenth-century occupation layer comprising ash, salt-glazed "wasters" and kiln furniture. The findws were deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (Grinsell & Dawson 1970).

AUTHOR

Moorhouse, Stephen

DATE

1971

TITLE

Post-medieval Britain in 1970

SERIES

Post-medieval Archaeology

PL_OF_PUB

London

PUBLISHER

Society for Post-medieval Archaeology

AUTHOR

Fowler, Peter J.

DATE

1971

TITLE

Post-medieval period

SERIES

Archaeological Review

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

University of Bristol

AUTHOR

Grinsell, L. V. & Dawson, D. P.

DATE

1970

TITLE

Recent archaeological accessions in the City Museum, Bristol

SERIES

BARG Bulletin

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Bristol Archaeological Research Group

S_REC_NO

2699

NGRE

359685

NGRN

172940

SITE_DESC

A photograph of Christopher Thomas's soap works at Broad Plain taken by an unknown photographer in the 1890s and published by Reece Winstone (Winstone 1983, pl.317). The photograph gives an elevated view, probably from the tower of SS. Philip and Jacob. The building on the north side of Straight Street is also visible.

AUTHOR

Winstone, Reece

DATE

1983

TITLE

Bristol as it was, 1845-1900

SERIES

Bristol As It Was, 32

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Reece Winstone

S_REC_NO

2830

NGRE

359615

NGRN

172945

SITE_DESC

In February 1907 John Pritchard observed the rear of a Georgian house in Broad Plain which was undergoing renovation for mission purposes. In a room about 7 feet square were a bath and a small fireplace. The bath was surrounded by brick walls and was constructed of 4 inch thick stone slabs which were tongued together. It measured 6 feet long (4 feet 1 inch at the bottom) and was 2 feet 9 inches wide (2 feet 4 inches at the bottom). It was 4 feet 3 inches deep and there were four steps at one end with a narrow seat at the other (Pritchard 1907, 219-220).

AUTHOR

Pritchard, John E.

DATE

1907

TITLE

Bristol archaeological notes for 1907

SERIES

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

S_REC_NO
2929

NGRE
359700

NGRN
172768

SITE_DESC

Jean Rocque's 1742 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' shows two glass houses on the south-west side of "Chees Street" [Cheese Lane] and Avon Street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
2930

NGRE
359775

NGRN
172716

SITE_DESC

Jean Rocque's 1742 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' shows a "Glass House" on the south-west side of Avon Street, on the corner of the lane now known as Free Tank.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

2931

NGRE

359890

NGRN

172620

SITE_DESC

Jean Rocque's 1742 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' shows a "Lime Kiln" on the south-west side of Avon Street, about 90 feet (28 metres) upstream of Cuckolds Pill and 100 feet (31 metres) from the street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
2932

NGRE
359915

NGRN
172675

SITE_DESC

Jean Rocque's 1742 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' shows "The Sty" on the north-east side of Avon Street, beside Wain Brook.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

2933

NGRE

359800

NGRN

172800

SITE_DESC

Jean Rocque's 1742 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' shows "The Brick Yard" towards the south-eastern end of Bread

Street, occupying a large area on both sides of the street. It also shows, further to the south-east, a larger area as

"The Brick Fields", at the far end of which is a large pool, "Brick Yard Pool" (BUAD 979M), presumably a flooded clay

pit, the lane on the eastern side of the pool being what is now Barton Road. Although a number of buildings are shown

in the area of the brick yard, none are identified specifically as brickworks. Rocque also shows, between 'Chees

Street' (modern Avon Street) and the River Avon, an area of dumping, possibly on the site of the "The brick kilne"

recorded by Millerd's 1673 map.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

3167

NGRE

359870

NGRN

172821

SITE_DESC

In 1906 a paper on "Records of well sections at Bristol", published in the Proceedings of the Bristol Naturalists Society

(Anon. 1906 [4th Ser. Vol.1, no.3], 211) listed five sections from wells excavated in large factories in central Bristol.

One was from the New City Brewery, River Street, St. Jude's owned by J. & T. Usher. It records the first the

thickness and then the depth from the ground surface for the various strata.

"Water level 8 feet down.

Made ground 3 Ft. 0 Ins.; 3 Ft. 0 Ins.

Red marl 3 Ft. 0 Ins.; 6 Ft. 0 Ins.

Red sandstone 4 Ft. 6 Ins.; 10 Ft. 6 Ins.

Gypsum 7 Ft. 0 Ins.; 17 Ft. 6 Ins.

Marl 2 Ft. 9 Ins.; 20 Ft. 3 Ins.

Red sandstone 8 Ft. 0 Ins.; 28 Ft. 3 Ins.

Marl 3 Ft. 0 Ins.; 31 Ft. 3 Ins.

Sandstone 6 Ft. 0 Ins.; 37 Ft. 3 Ins.

Hard red marl 5 Ft. 0 Ins.; 42 Ft. 3 Ins.

Sandstone 3 Ft. 0 Ins.; 45 Ft. 3 Ins.

Red marl 3 Ft. 6 Ins.; 48 Ft. 9 Ins.

Sandstone 10 Ft. 0 Ins.; 58 Ft. 5 Ins.

Marl, variously coloured 3 Ft. 0 Ins.; 61 Ft. 9 Ins.

Sandstone 9 Ft. 0 Ins.; 70 Ft. 9 Ins.

Marl 2 Ft. 6 Ins.; 73 Ft. 3 Ins.

Sandstone 7 Ft. 0 Ins.; 80 Ft. 3 Ins.

Marl 2 Ft. 0 Ins.; 82 Ft. 3 Ins.

Sandstone 10 Ft. 0 Ins.; 92 Ft. 3 Ins.

Mottled clay 3 Ft. 0 Ins.; 95 Ft. 3 Ins.

Sandstone 8 Ft. 0 Ins.; 103 Ft. 3 Ins.

Marl 2 Ft. 6 Ins.; 105 Ft. 9 Ins.

Sandstone 10 Ft. 0 Ins.; 115 Ft. 9 Ins.

Marl 3 Ft. 6 Ins.; 119 Ft. 3 Ins.

Sandstone 3 Ft. 3 Ins.; 122 Ft. 6 Ins.

Shale 7 Ft. 0 Ins.; 129 Ft. 6 Ins.

Hard sandstone 7 Ft. 0 Ins.; 136 Ft. 6 Ins."

AUTHOR

Anon

DATE

1906

TITLE

Records of well sections at Bristol

SERIES

Proceedings of the Bristol Naturalists Society

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Bristol Naturalists Society

S_REC_NO

3303

NGRE

359905

NGRN

173004

SITE_DESC

On 15th Marsh 1998 Jonathan Brett of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services photographed the former Ebenezer

Chapel on the south-western side of Midland Road. The building, of nineteenth-century construction and built of

coarsed Pennant sandstone rubble, was in use as an antique shop and was slightly dilapidated.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3389

NGRE
359917

NGRN
173124

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey map of 1902 records St. Philip's Passenger Station on the south side of Waterloo Road, St. Philip's.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

3390

NGRE

359986

NGRN

173159

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey map of 1902 records a railway turntable to the north-east of St. Philip's Passenger Station.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

3391

NGRE

360005

NGRN

173081

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey map of 1902 records the Midland Railway Goods Shed at Midland Road.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3392

NGRE
360001

NGRN
172963

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey map of 1902 records a church on the northern side of Clarke Street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3393

NGRE
359784

NGRN
172936

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey map of 1902 records St. Philip's Mills, a hemp and flax mill in Stephen Street, St. Philip's.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

3394

NGRE

359852

NGRN

172920

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey map of 1902 records Hannah More Infants school on the eastern side of New Kingsley Road, St. Philip's.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3395

NGRE
359812

NGRN
172997

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey map of 1902 records an iron works on the western side of New Kingsley Road, St. Philip's.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3396

NGRE
359769

NGRN
173036

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey map of 1902 records the Zoar Chapel on the south side of Unity Street, St. Philip's.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3535

NGRE
359689

NGRN
172936

SITE_DESC

The Goad fire insurance plan of August 1896 (Sheet 47) records the Broad Plain Soap Works, then Christopher

Thomas & Bros. soapworks. The plan indicates that the building on the north side of Straight Street was mainly used

for the storage of tallow, palm oil and other substances with the northern part being the boiler and still house. Soap

making is shown as taking place in the buildings on the southern side of Straight Street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

3612

NGRE

359689

NGRN

172870

SITE_DESC

On 14th September 2000 R. H. Jones and Robin Smyth of the Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure,

Bristol City Council, visited the former Gardiner's Warehouse, Old Bread Street. The building was noted to be a

three-storey structure with a complex history of extension and alteration.

Photographs of the interior of the building taken during the visit are held in the Sites and Monuments Record Collection

of Ground-based Photographs, numbers 971-1004.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3632

NGRE
359592

NGRN
172939

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition plan, Sheet LXXII.16.24 surveyed in 1883, records a confectionery works at Nos.8-9 Broad Plain.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3633

NGRE
359632

NGRN
172889

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition plan, Sheet LXXII.16.24 surveyed in 1883, records a smithy on the northern side of Old Bread Street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3634

NGRE
359659

NGRN
172878

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition plan, Sheet LXXII.16.24 surveyed in 1883, records a malthouse on the northern side of Old Bread Street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3635

NGRE
359617

NGRN
172857

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition plan, Sheet LXXII.16.24 surveyed in 1883, records buildings of the Bristol Distillery [in fact the storehouses of the distillery] on the southern side of Old Bread Street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3636

NGRE
359610

NGRN
172945

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition plan, Sheet LXXII.16.24 surveyed in 1883, records Elizabeth Proctor's Creche at No.5 Broad Plain.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3637

NGRE
359666

NGRN
172846

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition plan, Sheet LXXII.16.24 surveyed in 1883, records a boys' home at No.4 Broad Plain.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3638

NGRE
359666

NGRN
172846

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition plan, Sheet LXXII.16.24 surveyed in 1883, records a school "(Boys & Girls)" on the southern side of Old Bread Street, on the west side of the junction with Providence Place.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

3639

NGRE

359593

NGRN

172806

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition plan, Sheet LXXII.16.24 surveyed in 1883, records buildings of the Bristol Distillery on the southern side of Cheese Lane [modern Avon Street].

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

3640

NGRE

359606

NGRN

172890

SITE_DESC

In November 2000 an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site in St. Philips Marsh bounded by Avon Street,

Temple Way and Broad Plain was carried out by Rod Burchill for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Burchill 2000).

AUTHOR

Burchill, Rod

DATE

2000

TITLE

Archaeological desktop study on land at Temple Way/Avon Street, Bristol...

SERIES

BaRAS Report 792/2000

PL_OF_PUB

Privately circulated

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO
3678

NGRE
359685

NGRN
172872

SITE_DESC

Between December 2000 and January 2001 a survey and analysis of the former Bristol Hardware Building, Old Bread Street, St. Phillips' was carried out by Jayne Pilkington for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The documentary history of the site was examined at the same time by Rod Burchill (Pilkington 2001; Williams 1999, 104; Williams 2001, 119).

AUTHOR Williams, Bruce (ed.)
DATE 2001

TITLE
Review of archaeology 2000-2001

SERIES
Bristol and Avon Archaeology

PL_OF_PUB Bristol
PUBLISHER Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society

AUTHOR Pilkington, Jayne
DATE 2001

TITLE
Archaeological desktop study & building survey of the former Bristol Hardware building, St. Philips, Old Bread Street, Bristol....

SERIES
BaRAS Report 803/2001

PL_OF_PUB Privately circulated
PUBLISHER Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

AUTHOR Williams, B. (ed.)
DATE 1999

TITLE
Review of archaeology 1998-1999

SERIES
Bristol and Avon Archaeology

PL_OF_PUB Bristol
PUBLISHER Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society

S_REC_NO
3729

NGRE
359903

NGRN
172742

SITE_DESC

In late June 1754 a Swedish visitor R. R. Angerstein visited a number of brick yards in Bristol and sketched a kiln and moulds. Angerstein also wrote a brief description of the industry at that time: "On the western side of Bristol, just outside the city, there are a number of brickyards (see drawing no.141), where roofing tiles and bricks for the building trade are made of a clay found on the site and taken up from ponds. After the clay has been mixed and kneaded it is made into squares by placing the mould 'b', which is an open frame, over 'a', and packing it with clay. The excess is cut off with a steel wire, fitted to a bow 'c'. The squares must then be partly dried before they can be bent to shape with the aid of another mould 'd'. The tiles are subsequently placed on shelves for drying and finally in the kiln for burning. Four people can make 750 tiles per day, for which the senior man is paid 2s, the next person 20d, the third and fourth 18d and 14d. Total costs for burning and everything else are said to amount to 11s. One thousand pantiles or roofing tiles are sold for 50 shillings, and 38,000 can be burnt at a time in one kiln. The burning takes five days and requires eight wagons of small coal, each wagon estimated to cost 17s.6d. Ordinary bricks cost 3s.6d in labour per 1000, not including expenses in connection taking up of the clay and burning. They are sold for 22s per 1000 and 33,000 can be burnt each time, requiring five to six days" (Berg & Berg 2001, 137)

AUTHOR DATE

Berg, T. & Berg, P. (trans) 2001

TITLE

R. R. Angerstein's illustrated travel diary 1753-1755: industry in England from a Swedish perspective

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB
London

PUBLISHER
Science Museum

S_REC_NO

3835

NGRE

359770

NGRN

172965

SITE_DESC

A photograph published by Reece Winstone (Winstone 1966, pl.62), taken in 1874 by an unknown photographer, shows St. Philip's Mills, a flax mill. The view looks south-east, towards New Kingsley Road, from a position in the north-west corner of the yard (at ST 5977 7297 approx.) and shows the rails in the yard with flax laid over them to dry, and buildings to the south and west. The western of these is a single-storey buildings of at least ten bays with a pitched clay tiled roof. Only the north-east facing elevation is visible and this is constructed of coursed Pennant sandstone rubble. Each bay contains a single large casement window with a flat relieving arch above the opening. Adjoining the eastern end of this building, and slightly set back from it, is a taller building, apparently of three storeys. This also has a pitched tiled roof but it is not clear what material it is constructed from. Only the upper part of the north-west facing elevation is visible and this contains three arched casement windows. The ground floor of the north-east facing elevation is not clearly visible. The first-floor is partly obscured by the corner of the lower adjacent building but it has three arched casement windows. At second-floor there are two smaller arched casements. On the western side of this building there is an attached, slightly lower, structure also with a pitched roof. This is not clearly visible. Immediately to the north of these buildings there is a rectangular building on the New Kingsley Road frontage of the site. This is of two-storeys and attic and is constructed of rubble stone. The side, north-west facing, and main, north-east facing, elevations are visible. The side wall is a single bay and has a projecting stone rubble porch with a flat roof at ground floor level. There is a single window, apparently with ashlar dressings, at first floor and another small window in the gable end. There is a bellcote at the apex of the gable. The main, north-east facing, elevation is less clearly visible but appears to be of three bays, with sash windows at first floor. A dormer window with a pitched roof projects from the eaves at attic level. At either end of the roof there is a group of three tall chimney stacks. At the north-east corner of this building there is a large double gateway on to New Kingsley Road set in the stone rubble boundary wall. On the north side of this gateway the southern part of the side, north-west facing, elevation of a two-storey stone rubble building with a hipped pantile roof can be seen. This has a steep flight of steps, apparently wooden, leading up to first-floor level. The yard itself appears to be metalled, though along the northern side there is a surface of large setts.

AUTHOR

Winstone, Reece

DATE

1966

TITLE

Bristol as it was, 1874-1866

SERIES

Bristol as it was 9

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Reece Winstone

S_REC_NO

3836

NGRE

359807

NGRN

172950

SITE_DESC

A photograph published by Reece Winstone (Winstone 1966, pl.63), taken in 1874 by an unknown photographer, shows St. Philip's Mills, a flax mill. The view looks north-west, across the yard towards the entrance to the site mill from Stephen Street, from a first floor window in one of the buildings in the north-east corner of the yard (at ST 5981 7295 approx.). It shows an L-shaped single-storey building on the southern side of the mill, rails for drying flax in the yard immediately to the north of it, and buildings on the northern side of the yard. There are six rows of parallel rails in the yard, each apparently of timber formed of posts standing approximately 1.5 metres high and connected by rails. At least eleven bays of the east-west part of the L-shaped building are visible while the shorter north-south section has only three. To the north of this building the gateway on to Stephen Street can be seen. The building on the north side of the yard, possibly a warehouse, is of four storeys with at least nine bays and is constructed of Pennant sandstone rubble. Each bay contains a similar small arched windows. Buildings in Stephen Street and New Thomas Street to the west of the mill are also visible in the distance.

AUTHOR DATE

Winstone, Reece

1966

TITLE

Bristol as it was, 1874-1866

SERIES

Bristol as it was 9

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Reece Winstone

S_REC_NO

3852

NGRE

359760

NGRN

172708

SITE_DESC

In April 2002 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at a site on the southern side of Avon Street by Giles

Dawkes for AOC Archaeology (Dawkes 2002; Williams 2004, 109). The site had previously been the subject of

archaeological excavation by the Field Archaeology Section of the City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (BUAD 343).

AUTHOR

Williams, Bruce (ed.)

DATE

2004

TITLE

Review of archaeology 2001-2002

SERIES

Bristol and Avon Archaeology

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society

AUTHOR

Dawkes, Giles

DATE

2002

TITLE

Land to the rear of Avon Street, Bristol: report on an archaeological evaluation

SERIES

AOC Archaeology report

PL_OF_PUB

Privately circulated

PUBLISHER

AOC Archaeology

S_REC_NO
3864

NGRE
359890

NGRN
172602

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883, records a signal box over the railway line at the eastern end of the bridge on the approach to Temple Meads station.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3865

NGRE
359957

NGRN
172557

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883, records the Panther Works, a leadworks on the western side of Avon Street.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
3875

NGRE
359972

NGRN
173154

SITE_DESC

Jean Rocque's 1742 map 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' records a building, later known as Waterloo House on the south side of Waterloo Road, Old Market.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

3900

NGRE

359636

NGRN

172868

SITE_DESC

In September 2002 an archaeological evaluation of two car parks, located on the northern and southern side of Old

Bread Street, was carried out by Andrew King for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (King 2002; Williams 2004, 108; Wills 2003, 271).

AUTHOR

Wills, Jan (ed.)

DATE

2003

TITLE

Archaeological review no.27 2002

SERIES

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Society

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

J. W. Arrowsmith

AUTHOR

Williams, Bruce (ed.)

DATE

2004

TITLE

Review of archaeology 2001-2002

SERIES

Bristol and Avon Archaeology

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society

AUTHOR

King, Andrew

DATE

2002

TITLE

Archaeological evaluation of land at Avon Street/Old Bread Street, St. Philips, Bristol...

SERIES

BaRAS Report 971/2002

PL_OF_PUB

Privately circulated

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO

3901

NGRE

359715

NGRN

172879

SITE_DESC

In August 2002 an assessment of a wall of one of the soap-making sheds at the former Broad Plain Soap and Candle

Works (BUAD 603M) was carried out by John Bryant for Bristol and Archaeological Services. The wall was aligned

south-south-west to north-north-east and was 34 metres long. It was constructed of brick and buttresses spaced at

intervals of approximately 2.80 metres divided the wall into ten bays, each bay having originally contained a wide

brick segmental arch.

A number of phases of construction were noted. The earliest phase was formed by two bays (numbered 7 and 8 in the

report) towards the northern end of the wall which were constructed entirely of brick laid in English garden wall bond

and a mortared with a black or dark grey mortar. These appeared originally to have been part of a wall, dating to the

late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century, which enclosed the eastern side of a court known as Fidler's Green. This

part of the wall was incorporated into a new warehouse designed by W. B. Gingell in 1860. The six bays at the

southern end of the structure were the largest single element and were constructed of brick laid in English bond and

also mortared with a black or dark-grey mortar. The wall above the arches contained nine courses of Pennant

sandstone rubble. The arches in two of the bays (numbered 4 and 5 in the report) had been removed and the openings

blocked, although part of the springing of one of the arches was noted to be extant. These bays were noted to be of

a single phase of building and it was suggested that they were constructed as part of the wall of the 1860 building by

Gingell. The fire insurance plan of 1896 indicated that by that date the building contained the furnaces for making

black ash. By 1916 it was the "Cocoa Butter Substitute Department". The report also noted that sections of bridge rail

(Great Western Railway Broad Gauge rail) had been set into two of the buttresses of the second phase of the wall,

possibly to assist drainage of the roof (Bryant 2002; Williams 2004, 108).

AUTHOR

Williams, Bruce (ed.)

DATE

2004

TITLE

Review of archaeology 2001-2002

SERIES

Bristol and Avon Archaeology

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society

AUTHOR

Bryant, John

DATE

2002

TITLE

Archaeological assessment of a brick wall at Gardiner Sons & Co. Ltd., Old Bread Street, Bristol...

SERIES

BaRAS Report 1055/2002

PL_OF_PUB

Privately circulated

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO

4010

NGRE

359688

NGRN

172873

SITE_DESC

In July 2003 the demolition of elements at the rear of a former warehouse in Old Bread Street was monitored by John Bryant for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

4012

NGRE

359778

NGRN

172714

SITE_DESC

On 18 January 1834 William Powell of the Phoenix Glassworks, Avon Street gave evidence to the Commissioners of

Excise Inquiry in London. The interview was subsequently published in the minutes of evidence (Anon. 1835, 106-108)

and the text is as follows:

"MINUTES OF EVIDENCE taken before the Commissioners of EXCISE INQUIRY, at their Offices in London.

Sir HENRY PARNELL, Bart., M. P., in the Chair

APPENDIX No.27.

18th January 1834.

Mr. William Powell, Glass Manufacturer, Bristol, called in and examined.

Can you suggest any improvement in the present practice of levying the duty of Excise on glass bottles that would be beneficial to the Revenue or the manufacturer? – Certainly not; it appears to me the only fair principle which can be acted upon.

It is at present levied by weight? – It is.

The manufacture itself is not injured by that method of collecting it? – I should say not; there are some few disadvantages; for instance, we pay duty upon the breakage in the annealing arches.

Is there any allowance made for that? – Five per cent.

Do you think that covers it? – I think not, I should say upon the whole I should be very sorry to see any material alteration in the mode of taking the duty; for I am quite persuaded that, so far as I am able to judge from the Bristol trade, the Revenue is protected, and the system is not very objectionable.

Do you consider that to be the case with respect to the flint glass? – Certainly not; I do not see what legislative protection can be given to the flint glass trade, unless there were officers about as thick as the tiles on houses; for there are thirty manufacturers in this city (London) at this moment, unknown to the Government, employed in melting up what we call callet [sic], or broken glass, such as the stems of goblets, bottoms of tumblers, the thick parts of decanters, and so on; they can be melted in a garret or a cellar, and made up into salt-cellars, cruets and castors, bird boxes, smelling-bottles and a variety of articles used by perfumers, and it is done to a very large extent, and my belief is that there is no legislative precaution that can prevent it.

If it cannot be done by watching, can it be done by reduction of duty? – That would have its effect, certainly.

There is a heavy penalty upon it, of course? – Yes, if the parties are caught, but they are generally' found to be people who have not much to pay, or in other words, those who are put forward are generally of that class; perhaps there may be persons behind, in some cases, who have property.

Do you consider that the present Excise regulations are injurious to the manufacture of flint glass? -.1 have no doubt of that.

You think that they interfere with fair industry? – I have no doubt of it.

In what respect? – I think, from what I have known of it for a good many years, though the last three or four years I have been out of the trade, although the restrictions appear to me to be more severe than perhaps over any other

AUTHOR

Anon.

DATE

1835

TITLE

Thirteenth report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Excise establishment and into the management and collection of the Excise revenue throughout the United Kingdom. Glass

SERIES

Appendix No.27

PL_OF_PUB

London

PUBLISHER

H.M.S.O.

S_REC_NO

4016

NGRE

359864

NGRN

172699

SITE_DESC

Between 6 May and 30 July 2004 the excavation of a new sewer on the former site of the Avonside Ironworks

between Barton Road and Avon Street and on the southern side of Avon Street was monitored by Angus Stephenson

and Magnus Alexander for AOC Archaeology (Stephenson 2005).

[NB no copy of the fieldwork report has been received by the Bristol SMR]

AUTHOR

Stephenson, Angus

DATE

2005

TITLE

Report on an archaeological watching brief at Temple Quay North, Bristol

SERIES

AOC Archaeology

PL_OF_PUB

Privately circulated

PUBLISHER

AOC Archaeology

S_REC_NO
4017

NGRE
359865

NGRN
172700

SITE_DESC

Between 29 September and 7 November 2003 an archaeological field evaluation was carried out on the former site of the Avonside Ironworks by Stephen Appleby for AOC Archaeology (Appleby 2004).

AUTHOR
Appleby, Stephen C.

DATE
2004

TITLE
Land to the North-west of Avon Street, Bristol, Archaeological Evaluation and Follow-on Works

SERIES
AOC Archaeology Group

PL_OF_PUB
Privately circulated

PUBLISHER
AOC Archaeology

S_REC_NO

4086

NGRE

360219

NGRN

172658

SITE_DESC

In March 2004 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the construction of

an extension to Nos.157-159 Kingsland Road by Andrew Townsend for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.

AUTHOR

Townsend, Andrew

DATE

2004

TITLE

Archaeological watching brief of land at Kingsland Road, St. Phillips Marsh, Bristol...

SERIES

BaRAS Report 1292/2004

PL_OF_PUB

Privately circulated

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO

4153

NGRE

359716

NGRN

172880

SITE_DESC

In July 2004 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during the groundworks associated with construction of new loading bays at Gardiner's Builders Merchants, Old Bread Street by Andrew Townsend for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Townsend 2005).

AUTHOR

Townsend, Andrew

DATE

2005

TITLE

Archaeological watching brief at Gardiner Sons & Co. Ltd., Old Bread Street, Bristol...

SERIES

BaRAS Report 1316/2005

PL_OF_PUB

Privately circulated

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO

4161

NGRE

359900

NGRN

172900

SITE_DESC

In September 2004 an archaeological desk-based assessment of land to the rear of Hannah More School on the

south-eastern side of New Kingsley Road was carried out by Tim Longman for Bristol and Region Archaeological

Services. The study found no evidence for human activity the area during Prehistory but noted that there was some

evidence for Roman settlement in the Lawrence Hill and Redfield areas, Roman coins and human remains having

been found in the past.

During the medieval period the study area was part of the Crown manor of Barton Regis and was also part of the

Outparish of St. Philip and Jacob. The earliest direct evidence found for the site was the 1742 plan of Bristol by Jean

Rocque which indicated that the south-western half of the study area was part of a land parcel marked as "The Brick

Fields" while the north-eastern was laid out in small cultivated plots. An undated plan of the Outparish of c.1800 (BRO

(Sturge) EP/A/32/10) records several buildings scattered in the western quadrant of the study area. A lane led

south-east from New Kingsley Road (then known as Cheese Lane) to another street orientated from north-east to

south-west on which a number of the houses stood. The Wain Brook is also shown passing from north-east to

south-west through the centre and terminating at an L-shaped building. By 1828 terraced houses had been constructed

along New Kingsley Road, the north-western boundary of the study area. By the time of the tithe survey of the

Outparish in 1847 (BRO EP/A/32/10) Jubilee Street had been laid out and terraced houses, each with a rear yard,

constructed along it. These were owned by a Joseph Cohen and rented out. By 1874 the housing in the south-western

half of the site had been demolished and the Barley Fields Iron works constructed. This was owned by W. Pope and

Co. and consisted of two large structures with a number of ancillary structures around the site boundaries. At the

south-eastern end of the study area, against Barton Road, Louisa Street had been laid out and terraced housing built

along it. A school had also been built at the south corner, also on Louisa Street. In 1890 the Barley Fields Board

School was designed by W. V. Gough and the western of the two main buildings of the ironworks was demolished to

allow its construction. The school had been built by 1895 and in 1896 the remaining ironworks building was vacant. The

L-shaped building on the Wain Brook was extant at this date but had been demolished by 1918. The study area then

remained essentially unchanged until the mid-twentieth century. The terraced houses of Jubilee Street and Louisa

Street were demolished between 1955 and 1963.

The site was visited on 8 September 2004 and the Girls' Play Shed on the north-east side of the main school building,

which formed part of Gough's original design, was inspected. This was a single-storey brick

structure with an ornate stepped gable on its north-west facing elevation and a hipped pantile roof (Longman 2004).

AUTHOR

Longman, Tim

DATE

2004

TITLE

Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Hannah More Primary School, New Kingsley Road, St. Philips, Bristol...

SERIES

BaRAS Report 1370/2004

PL_OF_PUB

Privately circulated

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO
4166

NGRE
359907

NGRN
172896

SITE_DESC

In October 2004 an archaeological evaluation at Hannah More School was carried out by Elizabeth Davis for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Davis 2004).

AUTHOR

Davis, Liz

DATE

2004

TITLE

Archaeological evaluation at Hannah More School, New Kingsley Road, St. Philips, Bristol...

SERIES

BaRAS Report 1387/2004

PL_OF_PUB

Privately circulated

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO
4248

NGRE
359860

NGRN
172938

SITE_DESC

In October 2005 a survey of the Girls Play Shed, on the north side of the Hannah More Infants School, New Kingsley

Road was carried out before its demolition by Tim Longman for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

4249

NGRE

359865

NGRN

172945

SITE_DESC

In October 2005 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the construction of a new sports hall for Hannah More Infants School, New Kingsley Road by Tim Longman for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Wills 2005, 154).

AUTHOR

Wills, Jan (ed.)

DATE

2005

TITLE

Archaeological review No.29, 2004

SERIES

Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

PL_OF_PUB

Bristol

PUBLISHER

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

S_REC_NO
4307

NGRE
359687

NGRN
172866

SITE_DESC

In 2006 an assessment of the former warehouse to the Broad Plain Soapworks was carried out by Michael Jenner (Jenner 2005).

AUTHOR
Jenner, Mike

DATE
2005

TITLE

An architectural and historical assessment of three buildings belonging to the former soapworks at Old Bread Street,
Bristol

SERIES

-

PL_OF_PUB
Privately circulated

PUBLISHER
Michael Jenner

S_REC_NO
4354

NGRE
359860

NGRN
172720

SITE_DESC

In November 2006 groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the area between Anvil Street and Avon Street in St. Philip's were monitored by Cotswold Archaeology.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
4355

NGRE
359790

NGRN
172780

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883, records a malthouse (BUAD 1708M) on the south-western side of Anvil Street, St. Philip's.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
4356

NGRE
359866

NGRN
172637

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883, records a dock (BUAD 1709M) (constructed in the former Cuckold's Pill) at the railway yard, Lower Midland Yard, on the south-western side of Avon Street. To the south of the dock a crane (BUAD 1710M) mounted on a base approximately 2.9 metres square is shown.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
4357

NGRE
359815

NGRN
172790

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883, records a

Congregational chapel (BUAD 1711M) on the north-eastern side of Anvil Street, St. Philip's. The plan indicates that the chapel could accommodate 600 worshippers.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
4366

NGRE
359989

NGRN
172856

SITE_DESC

In December 2006 an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Seymour Club, on the south-western side of Barton Vale was carried out by Andrew King for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The site was visited on 4 December 2006 (King 2006).

AUTHOR
King, Andrew

DATE
2006

TITLE
Archaeological desk-based assessment of Seymour's Club, Nos.47-49 Barton Vale, St. Philips, Bristol...

SERIES
BaRAS Report 1753/2006

PL_OF_PUB
Privately circulated

PUBLISHER
Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

S_REC_NO
4378

NGRE
359928

NGRN
172869

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXII.13.22) surveyed in 1883 records a school on the west side of Louisa Street (BUAD 1713M) in The Dings.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
4379

NGRE
359977

NGRN
172867

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXII.13.22) surveyed in 1883 records the Barley Mow public house east side of Barton Road (BUAD 1714M) in The Dings.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

4380

NGRE

359985

NGRN

172873

SITE_DESC

The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXII.13.22) surveyed in 1883 records a smithy on the southern side of the junction of Barton Road and Barton Vale (BUAD 1715M) in The Dings.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO
4417

NGRE
359985

NGRN
172844

SITE_DESC

In April 2007, Tim Longman of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out a watching brief at 47-49 Barton Vale, St Philips.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER

S_REC_NO

4423

NGRE

359780

NGRN

172701

SITE_DESC

Between June and September 2007, Christina Robinson of Oxford Archaeology (North) carried out an excavation of a site on the south side of Avon Street, St Philips.

AUTHOR

DATE

TITLE

SERIES

PL_OF_PUB

PUBLISHER