



The Victoria Works, Braunton Road, Bedminster, Bristol

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Contents

1. Introduction	1
Background.....	1
The Project Site and Study Area	1
Site Visit.....	3
2. Planning Policy.....	7
NPPF	7
3. Aims	8
4. Methodology.....	8
5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey	9
Introduction.....	9
Events.....	10
Prehistoric.....	11
Romano-British (AD 44 AD 410)	11
Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)	12
Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539).....	12
Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)	13
6. Historic Development of the Project Site	14
7. Statement of Significance.....	19
8. Impact Assessment (proposals and impact to significance).....	20
9. Bibliography	21
10. Appendices.....	22

List of Figures

Figure 1: General location of the Project Site (centre red)	2
Figure 2: Detailed location of the Project Site	2
Figure 4: Archaeological events within the Study Area	10
Figure 5: Non-designated assets in the Study Area (HPS MON ID).....	11
Figure 6: Listed Buildings in the Study Area	14
Figure 7: Extract of Smyth Estate Map (BRO AC/PL/92) without scale or orientation	15
Figure 8: 1841 Tithe Map. Colour distinctions represents different building types (orange = residential; grey = working buildings).....	16
Figure 9: 1879 Town Plan	17
Figure 10: 1 st edition OS Map 1886 (copyright of Know Your Place).....	17
Figure 11: 2 nd edition OS map (copyright Know Your Place).....	19



List of Photographs

Photo 1 Southeast facing view of the Victoria Works and associated buildings.	3
Photo 2 Northeast facing view of Victoria Works façade.	4
Photo 3 Northeast facing view of annex façade.	5
Photo 4 Southeast facing view of first floor, Victoria Works	5
Photo 5 Stair flight from first to second floor, Victoria Works.....	6
Photo 6 ENE facing view of southern boundary wall.....	7

List of Appendices

Appendix 1 Event Gazetteer	22
Appendix 2: Monument Gazetteer	46
Appendix 3: Listed Buildings.....	55
Appendix 4 Standards and Guidance	55



Non-Technical Summary

In September 2016, Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Dr Scott Jones to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on land at the Victoria Works, Braunton Road, Bedminster, Bristol (the Project Site). The DBA was commissioned to determine the known or potential archaeological presence at the Project Site and to assess the significance.

The Victoria Works building is of local significance due to the preservation of structures pertaining to the industrial heritage of the North Street area of Bedminster in the early 20th century. Sympathetic conversion of the Victoria Works, which seeks to preserve the external appearance of the main building would work towards ensuring the preservation of the heritage asset in the modern period and would not be considered to have a negative impact on the setting.

Whilst it is considered that the construction of the works and associated buildings in the early 20th century will have had a detrimental impact on upper layers of archaeological stratigraphy, evidence from within the Study Area has shown the potential for archaeological deposits to survive, in the form of truncated cut features of Medieval date and foundations and surfaces from the Post Medieval Period. It is therefore considered that any ground reduction associated with the redevelopment of the Project Site and excavations to establish new services, landscaping etc be subject to a programme of monitoring in the form of a watching brief.

With regards to the area of demolition, it is considered that the annex to the northwest, whilst forming part of the main works, is not listed and therefore it is suggested that a programme of building recording be carried out to provide a visual and written record of the works prior to renovation.



1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1. In September 2016 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Aspect 360 (the Agent) for Dr S Jones (the Developer) to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on Land at the Victoria Works, Braunton Road, Bedminster, Bristol (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).
- 1.2. The objective of this DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area) and to assess the impact that any development might have upon any known or unknown heritage assets.
- 1.3. This document has been compiled by Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, MCI/A and is completed under HPS project reference HPS-141/16.

The Project Site and Study Area

- 1.4. The Project Site is located in the suburb of Bedminster, Bristol which is situated to the south of the City Centre. The development area is in the North Street area, which is defined by mid – late 19th century terraced housing, focussed around a busy high street comprising commercial premises, pubs and cafes.

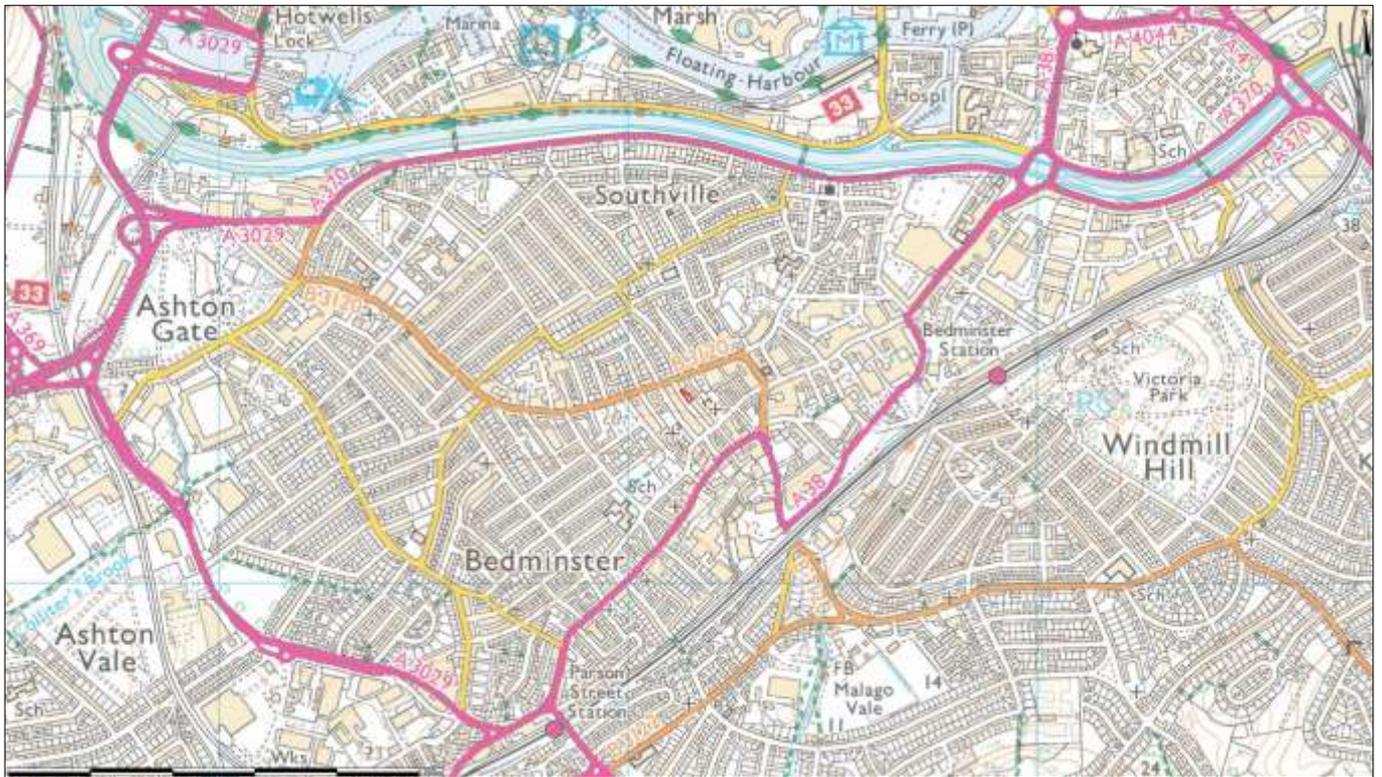


Figure 1: General location of the Project Site (centre red)

1.5. Geologically the Project Site is defined by Triassic Redcliffe Sandstone and is situated approximately 19.1M aOD. Braunton Road is located approximately 650m south of the River Avon New Cut, which was established in the first decade of the 19th century to divert the river to the south of the city.



Figure 2: Detailed location of the Project Site



1.6. A radius of 500m has been given for the Study Area within the DBA.

Site Visit

1.7. A visit to the Project Site was carried out on the 15th September 2016, at which time both the exterior and interior were viewed.



Photo 1 Southeast facing view of the Victoria Works and associated buildings.

1.8. The Victoria Works comprises a three storey red brick building, exhibiting English Garden Wall Bond, which is formed of three courses of stretchers to one course of header bricks; a design which was common in the north of England. The façade windows are framed with bullnose brick, with stone sills. The upper floors have four sash windows each, whilst the ground floor has three to the northwest of the elevation, with a double wooden door to the southeast.



Photo 2 Northeast facing view of Victoria Works façade.

- 1.9. A two storey brick building to the southeast demonstrates similar materials and bond to the Victoria Works main building. The upper floor exhibits two sash windows flanking a doorway, whilst the ground floor exhibits a double door and carriage entrance; the latter presumably a later addition.
- 1.10. The two buildings are linked by a later brick walkthrough, exhibiting several phases of rebuilding identified by differing brick type and mismatched brick bonds evident on the façade. For example, stretcher and common bond combine to create the first floor elevation.
- 1.11. The northwest of the plot is occupied by a single storey extension. The building exhibits the same red brick English Garden Wall Bond, with bullnose brick lintel detail as the Victoria Works and although the roof is not original (now defined by a corrugated iron mono-pitched roof), the structure would appear to be contemporary with the main building.



Photo 3 Northeast facing view of annex façade.

1.12. Internally the walls are defined by painted brick, whilst the base of upper floor joists create the lower floor ceilings.



Photo 4 Southeast facing view of first floor, Victoria Works



1.13. Towards the northwest of the main Victoria Works, a steep drop in ground level denotes the location of the single storey extension. The topographical drop in height is used to create a mezzanine, with storage below.

1.14. Evidence of an altered layout is noted at first floor level in the main works, in the region of the stair flight to the second floor.



Photo 5 Stair flight from first to second floor, Victoria Works

1.15. To the southeast of the Project Site, the end of the plot is occupied by a modern garage, enclosed with double wooden gates. The plot boundary is currently defined by a wall comprised of roughly dressed stone and brick, with remnants of a plasterwork.



Photo 6 ENE facing view of southern boundary wall.

1.16. Opposite the Project Site is a red brick building with the same English Garden Wall Bond and bullnose brick lintel as the Victoria Works. The building exhibits the ghost sign advertising Collard's butchery¹, which occupied the shop unit which still makes the corner of Braunton and North Street today.

2. Planning Policy

NPPF

2.1. "In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary." Paragraph 128.

¹ Aldred Daw Collard (c. 1876 – 1905), famed butcher and poet of North Street, son of Chas Collard, from Ensmore, Somerset.



3. Aims

3.1. The aim of this Desk-Based Assessment is to:

- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
- Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of survival;
- Provide an assessment of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource;
- Assess the significance of the non-designated assets that formed the basis for refusal of planning permission.

4. Methodology

4.1. This Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Dec 2014), which states that a DBA *'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area'* and that in *'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact'* (CIfA 2014: 4).

4.2. All work was carried out in line with the following standards and guidance-

- *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidance Document, University of Reading, Reading;
- *The Management of Archaeological Projects-2*. English Heritage, 1991;
- *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 128*. Communities and Local Government 2012.

4.3. The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic and historic environment record sources, within a 500m radius of the Project Site. This is the Study Area.



4.4. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

4.5. The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

- Bristol City Council Historic Environment Record;
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Geological Maps;
- Ordnance Survey maps of the site and its environs;
- Historical maps and documents held in Bristol Record Office, local libraries or other archives (where relevant);
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- Unpublished research reports and archives, including those held by relevant museums and local societies.

5. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey

Introduction

5.1. The information presented here is derived from sources including the Bristol City Council Historic Environment Record, the Historic England AMIE database, the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and surviving cartographic resources, along with other published or documentary sources.

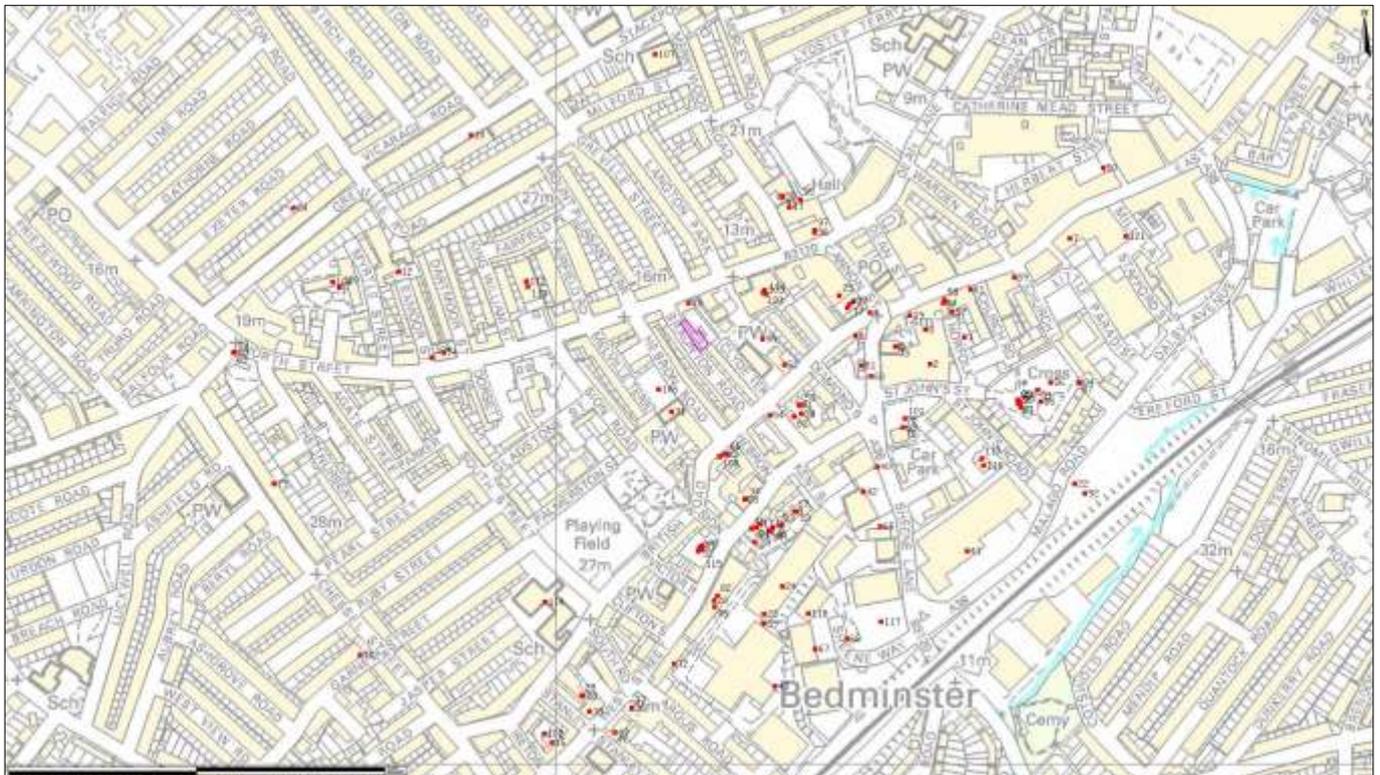


Figure 3: Archaeological events within the Study Area

Events

- 5.2. 122 events have occurred within the Study Area (see Appendix 1), although few of these have any direct relevance to the Project Site. A desk-based assessment (HPS Event ID: 103) undertaken in relation to the former Gala Bingo site, less than 100m ENE of the Victoria Works provided a historical background to the area. The study highlighted the potential for Medieval archaeological deposits to survive within the development area, due to the plot's location bordering a possible Medieval thoroughfare (Corcos 2010). However, a watching brief undertaken in 2013 (HPS Event ID: 110) failed to identify evidence of Medieval activity; although this could be due to heavy truncation of the site in the Modern Period (Byford-Bates 2013).
- 5.3. Another desk-based assessment (HPS event ID: 75), centred less than 20m to the NNE of the Project Site included a walkover survey that identified the survival of historic fabric and concluded that the building was 17th century in origin (Corcos 2007). As such there was at least a late Medieval/early Post-Medieval presence to the north of the Project Site and the development area could have served as a burgage plot or simple rear garden to an adjacent property of similar date.
- 5.4. Whilst it is not possible to demonstrate survival of significant archaeology from the previous investigations within the Study Area, evaluation work at the former British School, c120m south of the Project Site implied survival of archaeology at depths greater than 1m (HPS Event ID: 66).

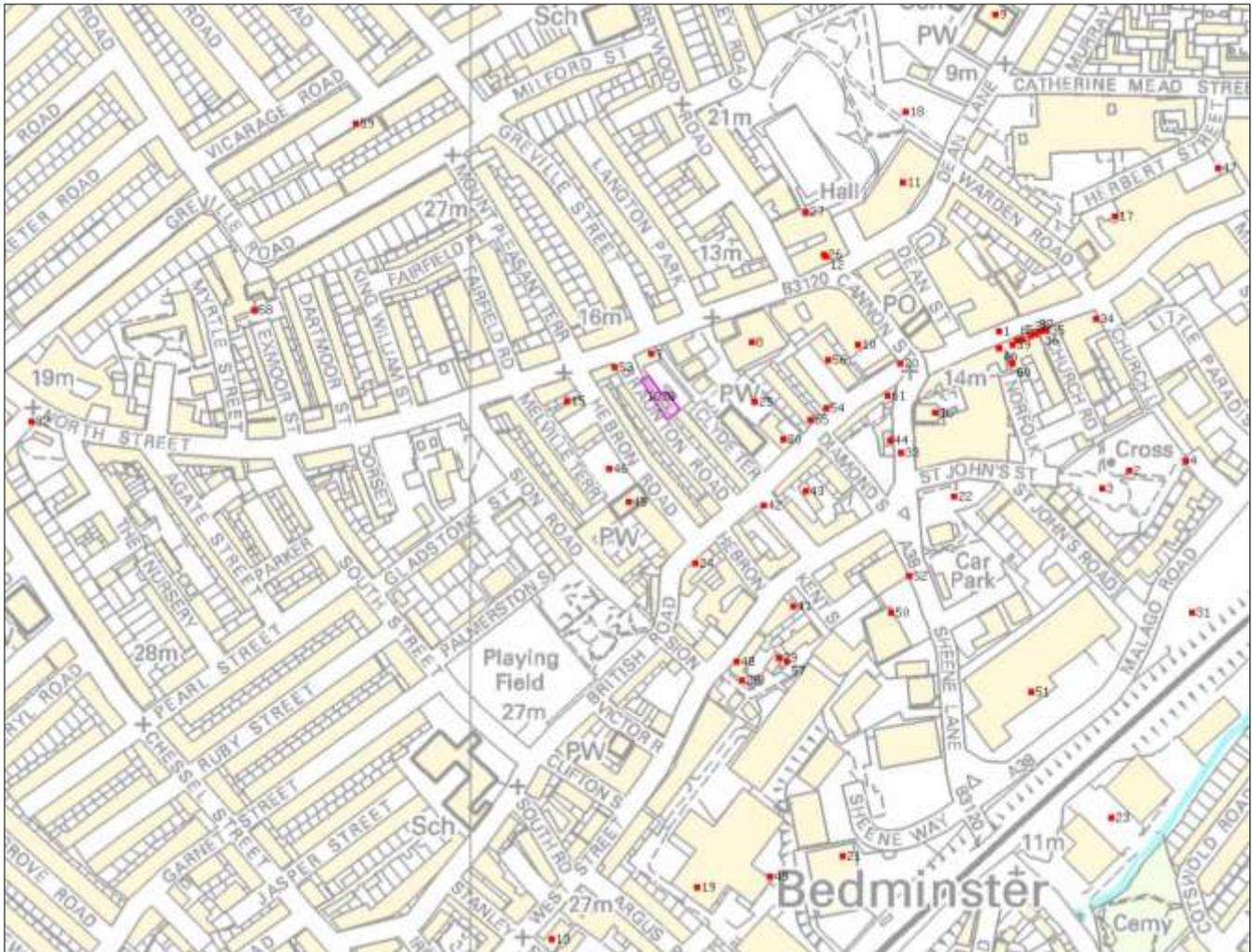


Figure 4: Non-designated assets in the Study Area (HPS MON ID)

Prehistoric

5.5. Prehistoric activity has been noted a number of times along West Street, notably at the Mail Marketing site, c270m south of the Project Site (HPS Event ID: 82), where unspecified Neolithic and Bronze Age activity was recorded, along with Iron Age occupation. However, further Prehistoric activity has not been demonstrated within the Study Area, nor on the Project Site.

5.6. As such, the potential for Prehistoric deposits to be preserved is considered low.

Romano-British (AD 44 AD 410)

5.7. No Romano-British activity is recorded on the Project Site, although a Romano-British settlement was located at the Mail Marketing Site on West Street, 275m south of the Project Site (HPS Event



ID: 35 & 82), whilst further Romano-British evidence has been found, nearly exclusively along West Street, 240m south (see HPS Event IDs: 23, 32) and possibly further away at Cannon Street where place name evidence indicative of Roman settlement has been recorded (HPS Event ID: 79).

- 5.8. There have been suggestions that Bedminster had its origins in the Roman period and that activity was centred around East Street and West Street (Jackson & Roper 2008). This is backed up by the archaeological evidence.
- 5.9. However, no similar evidence has been found near the Project Site. As such, the potential for Romano-British deposits to be preserved is considered low.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 5.10. The Early Medieval origins of Bedminster have been discussed and repeated in numerous Desk-Based Assessments (see DBA list in Gazetteer 1) and historical sources and does not need repeating here. A summary of the origins of Saxon Bedminster can be found in the appendices (HPS Mon ID: 1).
- 5.11. Apart from the town itself, there is no evidence directly on the Project Site or within the Study Area for Early Medieval/Saxon activity. Therefore, the Project Site is considered to have low potential for the survival of Early Medieval archaeology.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

- 5.12. The name Bedminster was recorded in the 12th century Domesday Survey as *Bedmmenistr(a)* (AD 1159) and in the Pipe Rolls² of AD 1194 as *Bedministr'*. The etymology refers to the location of *Bēda's* minister or church (Ekwall 1991).
- 5.13. The Medieval history of Bedminster has been set out in numerous other sources and does not need repeating here, other than to highlight that the original settlement, probably established around St John's Parish Church (300m south east of the Project Site), also included a number of sites along West Street (see HPS Mon IDs: 2,3 and 4).

² Pipe Rolls - Annual records of the British Exchequer from the 12th – 19th century.
Heritage Planning Services Ltd



- 5.14. Survival of Medieval cut features was recorded c200m East of the Project Site (HPS Event ID: 73) at 177 East Street, which were dated to the 12th century. As such, and despite the urban sprawl and development of Bedminster, archaeological deposits of early date can survive.
- 5.15. The closest evidence for Medieval activity in relation to the current development area is at 49 North Street, less than 30m north of the Project Site (HPS Mon ID: 7; HPS LB ID: 1). Here a 17th century building was identified during a walkover survey. Whilst map regression implies that the current Project Site did not form the land to the rear of this property, if North Street is Medieval in origin and contained a number of roadside tenements that had their own burgage plots, it is possible that the Project Site formed part of a rear plot to a property in the Medieval period.
- 5.16. Whilst there is no direct evidence for Medieval activity on the Project Site, the proposed development area is located immediately south of a late Medieval dwelling and a known Medieval thoroughfare, with a street frontage of Medieval date.
- 5.17. The potential for survival of Medieval archaeology on site is considered medium. However, truncation during the construction of the Victoria Works in the late 19th – early 20th century may have caused significant loss of stratified remains.

Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

- 5.18. There was a clear urban expansion and programme of development during the Post-Medieval and Modern periods in Bedminster and there are numerous buildings in the Study Area attesting to that.
- 5.19. The character of the site is discussed further in the following section (Section 6).

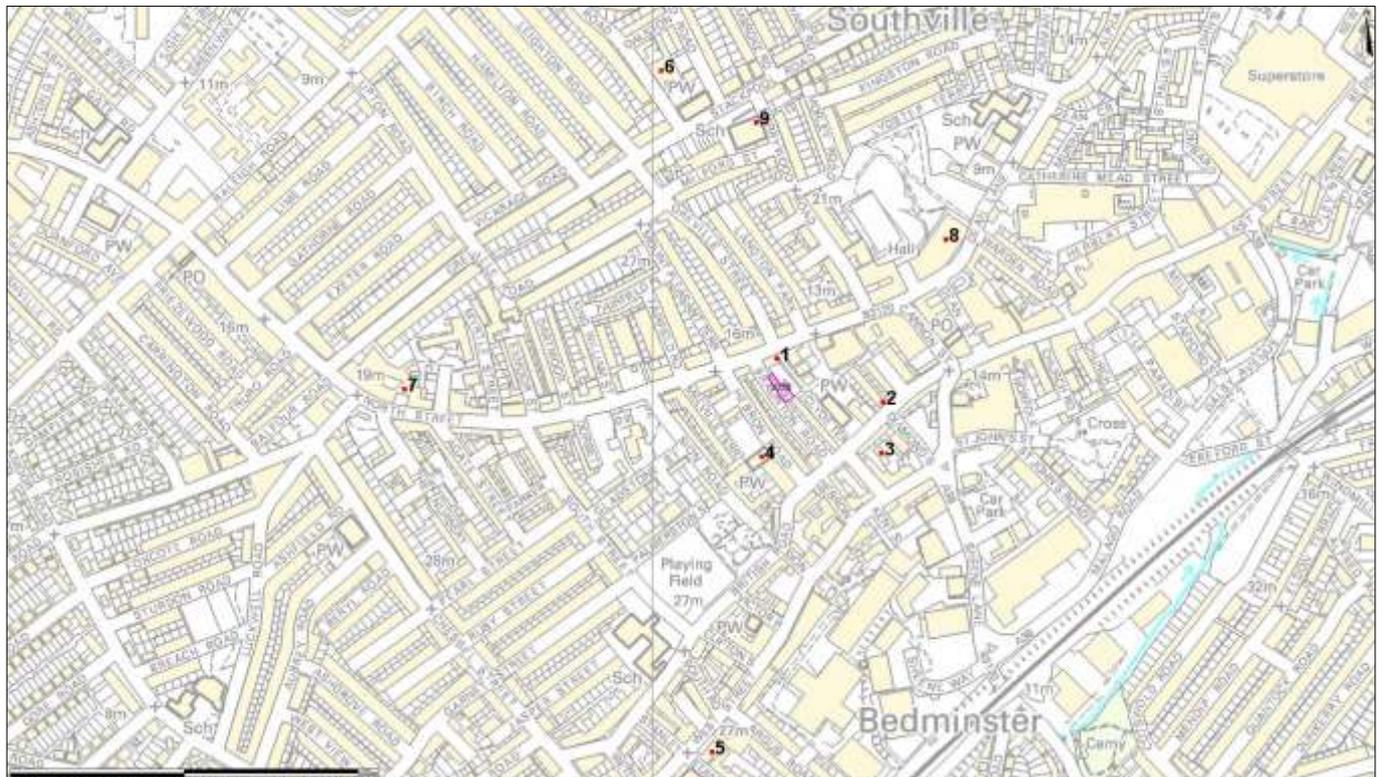


Figure 5: Listed Buildings in the Study Area

6. Historic Development of the Project Site

- 6.1. The Project Site remained a parcel of undeveloped land behind the frontages of North Street until the latter part of the 19th century.
- 6.2. The earliest map evidence for the site is the pre-1789 Smyth Estate Map (BRO AC/PL/92). On this map the Project Site is shown as undeveloped land to the south of a property flanking North Street. It is not entirely clear, but it is unlikely that the Project Site formed the rear garden to this property, as the building in question appears to have its own well-defined garden area to the east.

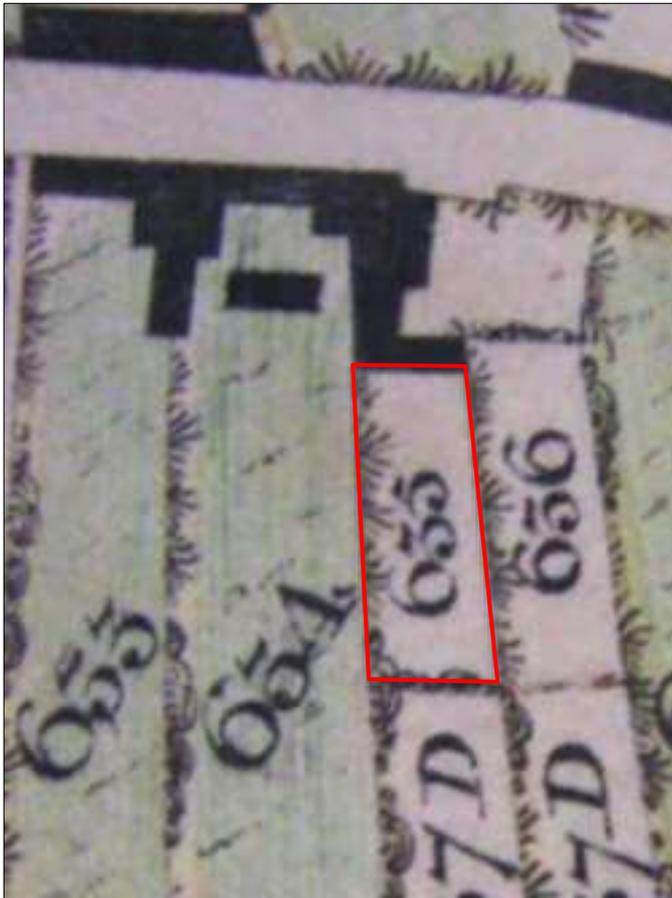


Figure 6: Extract of Smyth Estate Map (BRO AC/PL/92) without scale or orientation

6.3. Regrettably, the Ashmead Map of 1828 does not quite extend to cover the Project Site and instead tantalisingly depicts the properties along North Street.

6.4. The Tithe map of 1841 follows a similar pattern to the Ashmead map in that it shows the North Street frontage buildings. The Project Site is located in a parcel of land numbered 603 on the Tithe Map. The apportionment lists this as belonging to Sir John Smyth and defines the plot as Houses and Gardens. The names for the parcels of land either side are less than inspiring, being named orchard, garden or house and gardens.



Figure 7: 1841 Tithe Map. Colour distinctions represents different building types (orange = residential; grey = working buildings)

- 6.5. The notable aspect of this in regards to the Project Site is that the plot must have been a garden to a property fronting North Street.
- 6.6. By 1879, a row of three buildings, with formal gardens have been erected at the very southern end of the Project Site. This is part of the general development activity in Bedminster in the latter part of the 19th century, as shown by the growing urban sprawl and intensified building activity between the production of the Tithe Map and the 1st edition OS Map.
- 6.7. Between 1855 and 1879, the terraced housing fronting Haldon Terrace (now Hebron Road) was established to the west of the Project Site, however Braunton Road is not laid out at this time. The route that the road would eventually take is defined by a private entrance to a courtyard off North Street and the plot boundary between private residences and formal gardens, backed by Victoria Road (now British Road) to the southeast. A complex of one large building and two smaller annexes is located partially on the plot of the now Braunton Road.



Figure 8: 1879 Town Plan



Figure 9: 1st edition OS Map 1886 (copyright of Know Your Place)



- 6.8. The Victoria Works can be seen to have been established between 1886 and the production of the 2nd edition OS, in around 1918, when it first appears on the map. Records suggest that the building was constructed in the first decade of the 20th century, as Benjamin Henry Plucknett & Co Vinegar Factory are recorded as having moved to the site c. 1911, wherein it produced vinegar and gravy colouring.
- 6.9. The census information shows that Benjamin Henry Plucknett was born in Queen Camel (Somerset) around 1867 and by 1891 he had moved to Stretford in Lancashire, where he was employed as an Isinglass (glue) refiner. By 1901, however, he had returned to the West Country and established himself as a caramel manufacturer and an employer.
- 6.10. By 1911 he is recorded as being a Vinegar and Gravy Colouring Manufacturer and this was almost certainly at the current Project Site.
- 6.11. Henry Plucknett died in 1957 in Manor Park Hospital, Fishponds.
- 6.12. The building opposite, which is today called Collard's Mews and hosts the original Collard's advert also appears on the map at this time. As noted above (Section 1) the brick bond and material style are similar to that exhibited at the Victoria Works, suggesting a contemporary date. It is furthermore suggested that the experience of Henry Plucknett in Stretford may have influenced the design of the Victoria Works, which exhibits a northern style of brick bond. The occurrence of the similar style and apparent date of Collard's Mews raises the possibility that this building formed part of Plucknett's works. However, it should be noted that Aldred Collard died in 1905 and left no son. It is possible therefore that the Butcher continued to trade under the original name, or that the Collard's Mews and potentially the Victoria Works were constructed prior to 1905.



Figure 10: 2nd edition OS map (copyright Know Your Place)

7. Statement of Significance

- 7.1. The Project Site comprises the Victoria Works and annex to the northwest, established in the early 20th century and later extensions to the south-eastern end of the site, along with a modern garage and boundary wall, of which only a small portion was visible. A small yard is also located to the rear of the property.
- 7.2. The Victoria Works building is of local significance due to the preservation of structures pertaining to the industrial heritage of the North Street area of Bedminster in the early 20th century. Furthermore, the survival of a building of similar design opposite the proposed development area adds to the visual significance of street scene. Sympathetic conversion of the Victoria Works, which seeks to preserve the external appearance of the main building would work towards ensuring the preservation of the asset in the modern period and would not be considered to have a negative impact on the setting.



7.3. However, the link building and extension to the south east would appear to represent a later alteration to the layout of the works, in that they do not follow the plan of this portion of the building on the early maps. Therefore, they are not considered to contribute to any significant setting.

8. Impact Assessment (proposals and impact to significance)

8.1. It is proposed that the redevelopment of the Project Site comprise the renovation of the main Victoria Works and the two-storey building with the hipped roof to the southeast, through sympathetic renovation. Whilst the northwest annex will be demolished to allow for the regeneration of this area of the site.

8.2. Whilst it is considered that the construction of the works and associated buildings in the early 20th century will have had a detrimental impact on upper layers of stratigraphy, evidence from within the Study Area has shown the potential for archaeological deposits to survive, in the form of truncated cut features of Medieval date and foundations and surfaces from the Post Medieval period.

8.3. It is therefore considered that any ground reduction associated with the redevelopment of the Project Site and excavations to establish new services, landscaping etc be subject to a programme of monitoring in the form of a watching brief.

8.4. With regards to the area of demolition, it is considered that the annex to the northwest, whilst forming part of the main works, is not listed and therefore it is suggested that a programme of building recording be carried out in order to provide a visual and written record of the works prior to renovation.



9. Bibliography

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<http://www.information-britain.co.uk/county25/townguideClearwell/>



10. Appendices

Appendix 1 Event Gazetteer

HPS Event ID	Event Name	Event Type	Description	BCC Event No
1	In February 2007 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during the redevelopment at the Robinson Building, East Street, Bedminster by Avon Archaeological Unit.	WB	In February 2007 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during the redevelopment at the Robinson Building, East Street, Bedminster by Avon Archaeological Unit.	22575
		BS	<p>Avon Archaeological Unit carried out the standing building survey of Nos. 157-159 on the 23rd and 24th April 2007, prior to temporary conversion of No. 157 into a sales office for the proposed residential accommodation. The standing building survey of the former Robinsons' Building was carried out between the 30th May and 2nd June 2007.</p> <p>All below ground level excavations in relation to the redevelopment of the Study Area were monitored, commencing on 21st May 2007, when two test pits were excavated through the basement floor of the former Robinsons' Building and an area of waste ground between the building and the neighbouring East Street Baptist Church was partially reduced in level. Subsequently monitoring was undertaken on the 16th July 2007, during the excavation of a further six test pits, three within the basement of the former Robinsons' Building and three in the adjoining strip of waste ground to the west of the building. On the 17th July 2007 monitoring was undertaken during further reduced level machining of the adjoining waste ground. The demolition of a redundant building located on the south side of the waste ground was also monitored. Demolition of Nos. 157 to 159 East Street was monitored periodically, on the 26th March 2009 and subsequently on the 2nd April and the 14th April 2009. Post demolition monitoring was undertaken on the 18th June 2009, concluding the fieldwork element of this project.</p> <p>This exercise has created a permanent record of Nos. 157 to 159 East Street prior to and during demolition. While No. 157 was found to be a brick-built structure of late 19th or early 20th century date, No. 159 incorporated structural elements in lime mortared sandstone and limestone that probably date to the 18th century.</p> <p>A permanent record has also been made of the former Robinson Building and associated structures, prior to and during conversion of the building into residential flats.</p> <p>Monitoring of below ground works revealed nothing of archaeological significance.</p> <p>Archaeological monitoring was discontinued when it was determined further below ground works were likely to disturb only the natural bedrock.</p>	22574
3	In February 2007 an archaeological excavation was carried out at Nos.3-8 Cannon Street, Bedminster by Lynn Hume for Avon Archaeological Unit.	EX	In February 2007 an archaeological excavation was carried out at Nos.3-8 Cannon Street, Bedminster by Lynn Hume for Avon Archaeological Unit. Two trenches were excavated, a large L-shaped trench along the Cannon Street frontage and parallel with the northern boundary of the site and the second towards the rear of the site. The brick foundations of Late-Victorian houses were recorded on the Cannon Street frontage, overlying, in one location, the stone foundations of an eighteenth-century building and an associated pit. The remainder of the trenches exposed a shallow depth of twentieth-century overburden on the underlying Mercia Mudstone bedrock. No archaeological features were cut into the rock.	22573



4	A plan of the parish of Bedminster dating to 1827 (BRO AC/PL107/2) records the London Inn (Land Parcel 2156), located on the western side of East Street, Bedminster, at its junction with Cannon Street.	CD	A plan of the parish of Bedminster dating to 1827 (BRO AC/PL107/2) records the London Inn (Land Parcel 2156), located on the western side of East Street, Bedminster, at its junction with Cannon Street.	22505
5	The Ordnance Survey second edition 1:2500-scale plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.04) published in 1903 records the East Street Baptist Church (SMR 22502) on the east side of East Street, Bedminster.	CD	The Ordnance Survey second edition 1:2500-scale plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.04) published in 1903 records the East Street Baptist Church (SMR 22502) on the east side of East Street, Bedminster.	22501
6	In July 2006 an archaeological desk-based assessment of No.168 East Street, Bedminster was carried out by Amy Willis for Avon Archaeological Unit.	DA	<p>In July 2006 an archaeological desk-based assessment of No.168 East Street, Bedminster was carried out by Amy Willis for Avon Archaeological Unit. The study found that evidence for human activity from the Neolithic until the Late-Roman period had been excavated at West Street, 200 metres to the south-west of the study area, and this had developed a large rural settlement in the Roman period. The settlement of Bedminster itself was believed to have an origin in the Saxon period on the basis of place name evidence, and was also recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086AD. It was also noted that residual early-medieval material had been recorded during archaeological fieldwork in the area. The manor of Bedminster was granted by the Crown to Robert Fitz Hamon and remained in the hands of the Berkeley family for several centuries. It passed into the ownership of the Duke of Buckingham and was confiscated, along with Buckingham's other estates, by Henry VIII. In 1553 the manor was granted to Edward Nevil and the Nevil family sold it to Sir Hugh Smyth of Ashton Court in 1605. Bedminster was incorporated into Bristol's administrative area in 1835.</p> <p>The earliest direct evidence found for the site was a terrier of 1730 (BRO AC/M/11/32) which records the land parcel the study area covers as houses and a pound occupied by J. Stokes. A property known as Pound House was recorded as having been sold to Mr. Stokes in 1770 for ?100. A plan of Long Ashton of c.1786 (BRO AC/PL/92) records the building, possibly then known as Pound House, which became Devon House in the nineteenth century. A survey of Bedminster parish of 1827 (BRO AC/PL/107/2) also records the house and the accompanying terrier (BRO AC/E21/1) as well as the pound. No subsequent references to the pound were found. Pound House had apparently been extended at the rear by 1855. The building had been renamed Devon House by 1874 although the street directories for the period 1870 to 1886 record two separate occupiers, implying that the building had been subdivided. The name of the house is also recorded as Devon Cottage and latterly Devon Villa in later directories. In the late nineteenth century (between 1885 and 1904, but perhaps in 1895) Victoria Road was widened and the northern part of Devon House appears to have been demolished to enable this.</p> <p>The site was visited on 17 July 2006 but the fabric of the structures within the site were not assessed (Willis 2006). The study area was occupied by two buildings. That on the south is a three-storey structure with a square plan and some evidence of limestone ashlar detailing was interpreted as possibly being Georgian in date. There was a brick outbuilding to the rear. A narrow building on the north side was later in date. A plaque was noted, fixed to the north wall of the remaining building, which carried the legend "This Wall Through is the Property of S. Tovey, Feb 1895" (Willis 2006).</p>	22430
7	In May 2006 an archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with development at Warden Road, Bedminster by Stuart Whatley for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Whatley 2006).	WB	In May 2006 an archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with development at Warden Road, Bedminster by Stuart Whatley for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Whatley 2006).	22407
8	In March 2006 an archaeological evaluation at Nos.157-159 East Street, Bedminster and land to the rear was carried out by Rob Tutt for Avon Archaeological Unit (Tutt 2006).	EV	In March 2006 an archaeological evaluation at Nos.157-159 East Street, Bedminster and land to the rear was carried out by Rob Tutt for Avon Archaeological Unit (Tutt 2006).	22359
9	In March 2006 an archaeological watching brief was carried out at Cromwell Street, Bedminster by Avon Archaeological Unit.	WB	In March 2006 an archaeological watching brief was carried out at Cromwell Street, Bedminster by Avon Archaeological Unit.	22338
10	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Bristol town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.18) surveyed in 1883	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Bristol town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.18) surveyed in 1883 records a vicarage on the north side of Greville Road, Bedminster. The vicarage is set within a large rectangular garden enclosed by a stone wall and access is off Greville Road.	22314



	records a vicarage on the north side of Greville Road, Bedminster.			
11	In November 2005 an archaeological excavation was carried out at No.45 West Street, Bedminster by Avon Archaeological Unit.	EX	In November 2005 an archaeological excavation was carried out at No.45 West Street, Bedminster by Avon Archaeological Unit.	22276
12	The Ordnance Survey first edition County Series 1:2500-scale plan (Somerset Sheet VI.06) published in 1894 records the North Street Brick and Tile Works. The site is shown with a kiln building at the centre.	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition County Series 1:2500-scale plan (Somerset Sheet VI.06) published in 1894 records the North Street Brick and Tile Works. The site is shown with a kiln building at the centre.	22269
13	In October 2005 an archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Nos.31-43 Cromwell Street, Bedminster by Richard Payne for Avon Archaeological Unit (Payne 2005).	EV	In October 2005 an archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Nos.31-43 Cromwell Street, Bedminster by Richard Payne for Avon Archaeological Unit (Payne 2005).	22258
14	In August 2005 a survey of the former Albert Works (SMR 20439) and other buildings at No.45 West Street was carried out by Richard Payne for Avon Archaeological Unit (Young 2005).	BS	In August 2005 a survey of the former Albert Works (SMR 20439) and other buildings at No.45 West Street was carried out by Richard Payne for Avon Archaeological Unit (Young 2005).	22251
15	In September 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.140-146 West Street, Bedminster was carried out by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit. The site was visited on 26 October 2005. (Etheridge 2005).	DA	In September 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.140-146 West Street, Bedminster was carried out by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit. The site was visited on 26 October 2005. (Etheridge 2005).	22248
16	In August 2005 an archaeological excavation was carried out at No.45 West Street, Bedminster by Andrew Young for Avon Archaeological Unit (Young 2005).	EV	In August 2005 an archaeological excavation was carried out at No.45 West Street, Bedminster by Andrew Young for Avon Archaeological Unit (Young 2005).	22226
17	In August 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out on land at the rear of Nos.31-43 Cromwell Street, Bedminster by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit (Etheridge 2005).	DA	In August 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out on land at the rear of Nos.31-43 Cromwell Street, Bedminster by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit (Etheridge 2005).	22211
18	In June 2005 an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with development of Nos.126-132 West Street was carried out by Jeremy Mordue for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.	WB	In June 2005 an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with development of Nos.126-132 West Street was carried out by Jeremy Mordue for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.	22199
19	In May 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.157-159 East Street, Bedminster was carried out by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit (Etheridge 2005).	DA	In May 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.157-159 East Street, Bedminster was carried out by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit (Etheridge 2005).	22181
20	In September 2005 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the West Street frontage of the Mail Marketing site at West Street, Bedminster by Andrew Young for Avon Archaeological Unit (Young 2005).	EV	<p>In September 2005 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the West Street frontage of the Mail Marketing site at West Street, Bedminster by Andrew Young for Avon Archaeological Unit (Young 2005).</p> <p>Three archaeological trial trenches were opened in specific parts of the former Mail Marketing site to complement previous more extensive evaluation carried out on other parts of the site (BHER 21730). Two of the trenches were located adjacent to the frontage of West Street, while the third trench was located close to the footprint of the former Mail Marketing building.</p> <p>Each trench revealed significant archaeological features, but unlike elsewhere on the site no structural evidence of the Romano-British period was found. A significant number of medieval deposits and structural features, primarily consisting of ditches/gullies, pits and postholes was recorded, representing two broadly contiguous phases of settlement-related activity, dating from the 12th to the 14th centuries. Finds suggested that the activity related to domestic rural</p>	22159



			settlement. Post-medieval and modern features including masonry walls, service trenches and made ground was located in each of the trenches, consistent with the 18th and 19th century documentary sources for the area, as set out in the desk-based assessment for the site (BHER 21690).	
21	In February and March 2005 an archaeological evaluation of Nos.64-70 West Street, Bedminster was carried out by Jeremy Mordue of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.	EV	In February and March 2005 an archaeological evaluation of Nos.64-70 West Street, Bedminster was carried out by Jeremy Mordue of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Three trenches were excavated, none of which produced material of archaeological interest. Trenches 1 and 3 showed how the modern forecourt surface had been laid directly on to the natural red sandstone bedrock. A few intrusive features were all of modern date. Trench 2 produced evidence of a brick surface and other features that might have been associated with services to adjacent buildings. There were also slight traces of subsoil deposits which might have overlain the bedrock.	22149
22	In February 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Malago Road, Bedminster was carried out by Richard Young for Cotswold Archaeology (Young 2005).	DA	In February 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Malago Road, Bedminster was carried out by Richard Young for Cotswold Archaeology (Young 2005).	22137
23	In March 2005 an archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of development for a Very Sheltered Housing scheme, on the southern side of West Street, Bedminster by Avon Archaeological Unit.	EX	In March 2005 an archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of development for a Very Sheltered Housing scheme, on the southern side of West Street, Bedminster by Avon Archaeological Unit. Evidence for late Neolithic and early Bronze Age settlement on or near the footprint of the site was indicated by a relatively large number of flint tools recovered from later deposits. Iron Age activity was represented by a relict soil horizon and possible boundary feature. An enclosure ditch and associated pits and gullies represented subsequent Romano-British activity dated by pottery to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. A series of postholes was also located although no individual structures were evident. A significant number of medieval features, principally enclosure ditches, gullies and pits were also recorded on the site. The features represented a broadly contiguous phase of land division and settlement-related activity dating from the late 12th to the 15th centuries and were consistent with other similar features of medieval date recorded on the adjacent site (BHER 22159). Evidence of post-medieval and modern activity was extensive and included a number of masonry walls, service trenches, postholes and paved floors. These features reflected the documentary history of the area as set out in the desk-based assessment (BHER 21690).	22135
24	In December 2004 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Avon Archaeological Unit at the site of the Old Canteen on the Mail Marketing site, West Street, Bedminster.	WB	In December 2004 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Avon Archaeological Unit at the site of the Old Canteen on the Mail Marketing site, West Street, Bedminster	22094
25	A photograph of Bedminster Town Hall shows the arched façade on the Cannon Street frontage with large arched openings on ground and first floor levels (Winstone 1971, pl.178).	PH	A photograph of Bedminster Town Hall shows the arched façade on the Cannon Street frontage with large arched openings on ground and first floor levels (Winstone 1971, pl.178).	22058
26	In December 2004 an archaeological field evaluation at Nos.35-65 West Street, Bedminster was carried out by Jeremy Mordue for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.	EV	In December 2004 an archaeological field evaluation at Nos.35-65 West Street, Bedminster was carried out by Jeremy Mordue for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Three trenches were excavated, recording the remains of terraced houses dating to the nineteenth century on the West Street frontage (Mordue 2004; Williams 2005, 129).	22024



27	In August 2004 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at No.45 West Street, Bedminster was carried out by Jeremy Mordue for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Four trenches were excavated and part of the cellar of a seventeenth century build.	EV	In August 2004 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at No.45 West Street, Bedminster was carried out by Jeremy Mordue for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Four trenches were excavated and part of the cellar of a seventeenth century building, probably the Bedminster Poor House was recorded (Mordue 2004; Ponsford 2005, 340; Williams 2005, 129; Wills 2005, 157).	21996
28	In June 2004 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Nos.126-132 West Street, Bedminster by Jeremy Mordue for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Wills 2005, 157).	EV	In June 2004 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Nos.126-132 West Street, Bedminster by Jeremy Mordue for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Wills 2005, 157).	21971
29	In May 2004 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.126-132 West Street, Bedminster, was carried out by Richard young for Cotswold Archaeology.	DA	In May 2004 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.126-132 West Street, Bedminster, was carried out by Richard young for Cotswold Archaeology.	21965
30	In February 2004 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with redevelopment at Merrywood Mills, Merrywood Road by Liz Davis for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Davis 2004).	WB	In February 2004 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with redevelopment at Merrywood Mills, Merrywood Road by Liz Davis for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Davis 2004).	21854
31	In October 2003 the rear, south-west facing, and side, south-east facing, walls of Northview Cottage were recorded by Ray Ducker for Avon Archaeological Unit after render had been removed for limited remedial works.	BS	In October 2003 the rear, south-west facing, and side, south-east facing, walls of Northview Cottage were recorded by Ray Ducker for Avon Archaeological Unit after render had been removed for limited remedial works. The majority of the fabric of the wall was constructed of coursed irregular limestone blocks. The lower courses of the wall were bonded in a mid-grey lime mortar with charcoal and lime inclusions. This changed to a pale grey and white mortar, again with charcoal and lime inclusions, in the middle of the wall. The upper courses were bonded in a similar pale grey mortar to that in the lower courses, but included some sections of pale yellow mortar. In the middle of the wall there was a series of nine joist holes, latterly blocked with brick. At the north end of the wall there was an area of brick laid in a stretcher bond. This extended to the full height of the building and had apparently originally been rendered. Towards the southern end of the wall there was a further, narrower, section of brickwork (Ducker 2003).	21843
32	In January 2004 Andrew King of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Nos.64-70 West Street, Bedminster.	DA	In January 2004 Andrew King of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Nos.64-70 West Street, Bedminster. The study found that there was evidence from fieldwork from a site on the opposite side of West Street (SMR 21730) for Late Iron Age activity and settlement during the Roman period. Bedminster was thought to have an origin as a Saxon ecclesiastical settlement with a minster church, possibly on the site of the demolished St. John's parish church. Archaeological evaluation in 1988 at Sheene Road recorded features dating to the late-eleventh to early-twelfth century. The manor was in the ownership of the Crown at the time of the Domesday survey but was subsequently granted to the Berkeley family. In the fifteenth century the manor passed into the ownership of the Earl of Warwick and then to the Duke of Buckingham. It was confiscated by the Crown in 1521 and given to the Nevil family. The Nevils sold the estate to Sir Hugh Smyth in 1605. The earliest direct evidence found for the study area was a plan of the Manor of Bedminster from the late-eighteenth century (BRO AC/PL 92) which recorded the site as being under pasture. An 1827 plan of the parish of Bedminster (BRO AC/PL 107/2) recorded the study area as part of a land parcel (Parcel 2294) described in the accompanying terrier (BRO AC/E 21) as three houses, yard outbuildings and garden which had been leased to Henry Durbin in December 1789 and by 1827 was in the possession of his grand-daughter, Mary Durbin Horton. [There appear to have been no structures within the study area at this date, however]. The study area had been divided into two plots by 1841 (Parcels 655 and 656) described as houses and gardens occupied by John Stephens and others. The majority of the study area was in Parcel 655 with a small element from Parcel 656 at the south-east corner. Ashmead's plan of Bristol of 1854 indicates that the houses of the early nineteenth century immediately to the south-west of the study area had been demolished. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan of 1886 recorded no structures within the study area but by 1903 a number of buildings had been constructed along the north-western side of the site, probably associated with the works of Henry Rossiter who was listed in the street directory for 1900 as a "Contractor, Timber	21839



			<p>Merchant & Ironmonger" at No.72 West Street. A photograph of c1910 recorded part of the study area, at that time still occupied by Rossiter, including a tall pillar on the West Street frontage. By 1921 the study area had been taken over as the works of Gluyas & Harris Joinery Manufacturers and continued as such until 1944 when it became the premises of Henry Bennet, rag merchant. By 1947 it was the premises of Hiles & Son Ltd., building contractors. The site became the Coventry & Jeffs Ltd. Motor Spirit Station in 1958 and continued to be used as a service station and latterly as a car sales site until the 1990s.</p> <p>During a visit to the site it was noted that the lower courses of the north-western boundary wall to the site may have contained surviving fabric from the early-nineteenth century. This had been built off for a red-brick structure containing eight arched window openings which may have been part of Henry Rossiters workshops. The pillar shown in the c1910 photograph was also noted to be extant (King 2004 Williams 2005, 129).</p>	
33	On 11 and 12 November 2002 Rod Burchill of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief on development groundworks on the site of the British School, British Road, Bedminster. Ground-level was reduced by mechanical excavation.	WB	On 11 and 12 November 2002 Rod Burchill of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief on development groundworks on the site of the British School, British Road, Bedminster. Ground-level was reduced by mechanical excavator and foundation trenches excavated.	21837
34	In September 2003 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.36-56 West Street, Bedminster was carried out by Tim Longman for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.	DA	In September 2003 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.36-56 West Street, Bedminster was carried out by Tim Longman for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found that there was no evidence for human activity in the vicinity of the site in prehistory. Evidence for settlement in the Roman period had been found on the south-eastern side of West Street in August 2003 (SMR 21730) and it was postulated that West Street itself might have followed the line of the Roman road between Chew Valley and Almondsbury. Bedminster was of at least Late-Saxon origin and the church of St. John was likely to be a minster church at the centre of an estate. The manor of Bedminster had been held by King Edward the Confessor before 1066 and at the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 was still held by the Crown. The manor changed hands several times during the medieval period. Archaeological field evaluation on the south-east side of West Street in 1998 (SMR 20309) recorded material of eleventh- to twelfth-century date and West Street was referred to in documents dating to the fourteenth-century. The urban form of the area suggested that modern British Road (formerly known as Back Lane) may have defined the rear boundary of a group of medieval burgage plots on West Street. The archaeological field evaluation of August 2003 (SMR 21730) also found medieval features including walls and pits. The earliest direct evidence found for the site was a late eighteenth-century plan (BRO AC/PL 92) which indicated that part of the West Street frontage of the site was developed by that date while the remainder of the site comprised gardens or orchards. A survey of the parish of Bedminster and associated terrier (BRO AC/PL 107/2 and BRO AC/E 21/1) records four houses and gardens owned by Mary Brain and leased to tenants. The study area was owned by John Smyth and William Gore-Langton by the time of the Bedminster tithe survey of 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) and comprised houses and gardens, and also a stable. Between 1855 and 1874 more housing was developed on the site, including a group known as Slade's Buildings. At the end of the nineteenth century the housing on the site was demolished to allow the widening of West Street. New terraced housing had been constructed by c1900 and these buildings survived until the 1950s. Sparke's Garage had been established on the south-western half of the site by 1956 and a coal yard occupied the north-eastern half. The garage had been expanded by the 1960s and this included a group of underground fuel tanks beneath the forecourt at the centre of the site which were removed in 1992 (Longman 2003; Williams 2005, 129).	21779
35	In August and September 2003 an archaeological field evaluation was carried out at the Mail Marketing site, on the south-eastern side of West Street, Bedminster by Andrew Young for Avon Archaeological Unit (Young 2003; Williams 2005, 128; Wills 2005, 157).	EV	<p>In August and September 2003 an archaeological field evaluation was carried out at the Mail Marketing site, on the south-eastern side of West Street, Bedminster by Andrew Young for Avon Archaeological Unit (Young 2003; Williams 2005, 128; Wills 2005, 157).</p> <p>Ten trial trenches were excavated across the site and located significant deposits and features dating from the late Iron Age/early Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. In addition, a sherd of early to middle Iron Age pottery indicates unspecified activity during the mid-1st millennium BC. The evidence for late Iron Age and Roman activity was located in the area adjacent to the West Street frontage. The evidence for late Iron Age activity was restricted to a soil-cut feature, a small pit or ditch. Later Roman activity, during the 3rd to 4th</p>	21730



			<p>century AD, was represented by a substantial ditch with terminus containing good quality domestic and personal objects indicative of a settlement and habitation.</p> <p>Evidence of medieval settlement consisted of a series of isolated pits and lengths of stone wall foundations.</p> <p>There was extensive evidence for post-medieval activity, including large numbers of walls, service trenches, rubbish deposits and paved surfaces.</p>	
36	In June 2009, John Bryant of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological building survey of the Red Cow, West Street, Bedminster.	BS	<p>In June 2009, John Bryant of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological building survey of the Red Cow, West Street, Bedminster</p> <p>The former Red Cow public house, No. 113 West Street, Bedminster was recorded to English Heritage level 2 standard prior to proposed demolition. Photographic recording was accompanied by annotation of existing architects' drawings.</p> <p>This two-storey Lias limestone-built structure is probably of 18th century and later date, with single storey rear blocks added in the 19th century. Partial cellarage survived at basement level. Internal alterations were undertaken in 1932 with further works following later, including the installation of what was reputedly Bristol's shortest skittle alley in the former scullery. In the rear yard a brick-built stable and coach house were erected in the second half of the 19th century.</p>	24791
37	In July 2009, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief on the site of the Red Cow, West Street, Bedminster.	WB	<p>In July 2009, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief on the site of the Red Cow, West Street, Bedminster.</p> <p>The watching brief identified the footings and cellars of the Red Cow Public House. The colour of the mortar indicated an 18th century construction date. The sections revealed by the removal of the footings of the Red Cow also revealed a surface predating the public house, possibly relating to the building shown on the late 18th-century Bedminster map. A post medieval stone drain was also revealed in a section although the majority of this is probably situated beneath the forecourts of No. 119 West Street.</p> <p>No Romano-British features were uncovered on the site possibly indicating that the Roman settlement excavated to the north-east of the site did not extend as far as the excavated area, or possibly indicating that any evidence was destroyed by the construction of the Red Cow or previous buildings on the site.</p>	24792
38	In August 2003 an archaeological watching brief was carried out by Raymond Ducker for Avon Archaeological Unit during groundworks associated with development at Westbourne Grove, Bedminster (Ducker 2003; Williams 2005, 129).	WB	<p>In August 2003 an archaeological watching brief was carried out by Raymond Ducker for Avon Archaeological Unit during groundworks associated with development at Westbourne Grove, Bedminster (Ducker 2003; Williams 2005, 129).</p>	21718
39	In June 2003 an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Mail Marketing site, on the southern side of West Street, Bedminster was carried out by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit.	DA	<p>In June 2003 an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Mail Marketing site, on the southern side of West Street, Bedminster was carried out by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit. The study found that the site was close to the heart of the historic settlement of Bedminster which was founded in the Saxon period. The manor of Bedminster belonged to the Crown at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 and archaeological evaluation of an area in the centre of the study area in 1998 recorded a sequence of surviving archaeological deposits, the earliest containing pottery dating from the eleventh to the thirteenth century, towards the West Street frontage of the site. These were interpreted as a possible former garden soil inside the boundary of a medieval</p>	21690



			<p>tenement plot. The eastern section of the site revealed large made-up deposits.</p> <p>Documentary evidence from the late-sixteenth and seventeenth century records housing and associated gardens and orchards in West Street. The earliest direct evidence found for the site was a plan of the parish of Bedminster (BRO AC/PL/107/2) of 1827 with an associated terrier of 1826 (BRO AC/E/21/1). The plan indicated that the West Street frontage of the study area was developed, including the Lamb Inn, and that there were gardens, paddocks and orchards to the rear. A plan of the parish of 1832 (BRO P/St JBed/P1/1) indicates that two terraces of housing had been built at the centre of the study area by that date. By 1855 the Malago Vale Colliery had been established and its associated functions, including clay pits and a brickworks, encroached into the study area. The first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan indicates that the terraced housing had been demolished and at least part of its site dug away for the clay pit. The colliery closed down in 1898 but the brickworks continued to operate into the twentieth century. By 1946 a smelter had been constructed. Air photography of the site from the mid-twentieth century recorded a number of features not shown by maps which it was suggested may have been related to activity on the site during the Second World War.</p> <p>The site was visited on 20 June 2003 and it was clear that modern building, including the mail marketing building, had caused considerable disturbance to parts of the site. Eight stone rubble walls bonded in lime mortar were observed within the study area. It was concluded that the south-eastern half of the site was of low archaeological potential while the larger, north-western part was of high archaeological potential (Etheridge 2003).</p>	
40	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.04.24) surveyed in 1883 records a Tarpaulin Factory on the western side of Albert Road [modern Sheene Road].	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.04.24) surveyed in 1883 records a Tarpaulin Factory on the western side of Albert Road [modern Sheene Road].	21688
41	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.04.24) surveyed in 1883 records the Malago Vale Brick and Tile Works on the eastern side of Albert Road [modern Sheene Road].	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.04.24) surveyed in 1883 records the Malago Vale Brick and Tile Works on the eastern side of Albert Road [modern Sheene Road].	21686
42	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.04.24) surveyed in 1883 records a candle factory on the western side of Albert Road [modern Sheene Road].	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.04.24) surveyed in 1883 records a candle factory on the western side of Albert Road [modern Sheene Road].	21684
43	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.08.03) surveyed in 1883 records a clay pit at the Malago Vale Brickworks.	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.08.03) surveyed in 1883 records a clay pit at the Malago Vale Brickworks.	21682
44	On 9 June 2003 Jonathan Brett of the Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council visited No.145 East Street, Bedminster.	FO	On 9 June 2003 Jonathan Brett of the Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council visited No.145 East Street, Bedminster. The building was a two-storey structure constructed in the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century with an ashlar façade. The main entrance, with a pair of highly ornate wooden doors with lion's head knockers, was on the east side of the main elevation and led into the main banking hall which was of two-storey height. The interior of the hall was highly decorated, with substantial columns supporting the roof and a dentilled cornice. The hall was occupied by the positions for bank tellers. Elements of the boundary wall between No.145 and No.147 East Street survived at ground floor level within the building but this had been broken through in the mid-twentieth century when No.147 was acquired to provide office accommodation for the bank. At the same time a steel frame had been inserted through most of both buildings. A vault with a Chubb door dating to the later-twentieth century was observed at the southern end of the building, beyond the banking hall. A second vault was observed at first floor. The door was apparently of late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century date although the vault had been rebuilt in the later-twentieth century. Nothing predating the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century was observed within the building.	21681
45	The Bedminster tithe survey of 1841 (BRO EP/A/23/7) records the Bedminster Poor House on the south-eastern side of West Street. The building was a large L-shaped structure on the West Street and Cromwell Street frontages and lay within Parcel 789.	CD	The Bedminster tithe survey of 1841 (BRO EP/A/23/7) records the Bedminster Poor House on the south-eastern side of West Street. The building was a large L-shaped structure on the West Street and Cromwell Street frontages and lay within Parcel 789, described as a "Workhouse and Garden".	21623



46	In February 2003 an archaeological desk-based assessment of land on the south-western side of West Street, Bedminster, was carried out by Rod Burchill for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found that there was no evidence for Prehistoric activity.	DA	<p>In February 2003 an archaeological desk-based assessment of land on the south-western side of West Street, Bedminster, was carried out by Rod Burchill for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found that there was no evidence for Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the study area but that West Street may follow the line of a Roman road to the south-west.</p> <p>From place name evidence Bedminster was interpreted as a Saxon settlement and it was recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086. Archaeological evaluation at Sheene Road in 1988 (SMR 9637) recorded features dating to the late-eleventh century. During the medieval period the study area formed part of the manor of Bedminster and was held by Robert, Earl of Gloucester in the late-eleventh century and subsequently passed into the ownership of the Berkeley family. West Street was recorded in the fourteenth century and it was suggested that the names East Street, North Street and West Street may relate to three pre-enclosure open fields associated with the manor of Bedminster. By the beginning of the seventeenth century the manor of Bedminster was in the ownership of the Nevil family and in 1605 it was sold to Sir Hugh Smyth.</p> <p>The earliest direct evidence found for the study area was a plan of the parish of Bedminster dating to 1827 (BRO AC/PL107/2) which indicated that the study area formed part of three land parcels (2112, 1224 and 2115). The majority of the site lay within Parcel 2112, including a large building on the West Street frontage and extending along the Cromwell Street frontage. The associated terrier (BRO AC/E 21) indicates that this was the Bedminster Poor House and comprised the "Workhouse, yard, garden and outbuildings". The other two parcels were a garden (Parcel 2115) leased by the Greenway family since 1818 and an orchard (Parcel 2124) held by Francis Jones. The study area was apparently unchanged at the time of the Bedminster tithe survey of 1841 (BRO EP/A/23/7) but by 1854 the workhouse building had either been converted to housing or had been demolished and housing constructed. In 1878 the Albert Works was opened. This stood at the eastern corner of the former workhouse site and was operated by Saville, Ewens & Co to produce isinglass [gelatine produced from fish] and finings for the brewing industry. By 1908 a Manual Training Centre run by the Bristol Education Committee occupied part of the site although the Albert Works continued to operate. The training centre apparently closed in 1939 but Saville, Ewens & Co. continued to operate from the site until 1960. The study area had been partly cleared of buildings by 1965.</p> <p>When the site was visited, rendered buildings of between one- and two-storeys occupied the south-eastern part. The largest of these appeared to be the former Albert Works buildings and inspection of the interior indicated that it was constructed of stone rubble and the first-floor was supported on cast-iron columns. A second, adjacent, structure was noted to be a building recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan of the early 1880s.</p>	21580
47	Between mid-November and Early-December 2002 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of Nos.2a-2b Merrywood Road by Tim Longman for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.	WB	Between mid-November and Early-December 2002 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of Nos.2a-2b Merrywood Road by Tim Longman for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. A mechanical excavator was used for most ground-breaking, and at the centre of the site, to the north of the northern wall of No.2a Merrywood Road, removal of a concrete floor revealed a yard surface of granite setts (at ST 58244 71597). The bedding for the setts was a grey mortar with lime inclusions and this sealed a deposit of black ash overlying a redeposited red clay. Beneath this there was yellow mortar which was interpreted as the bedding for a probable earlier flagstone floor. A red clay sealed by this mortar was believed to represent the undisturbed subsoil. At the south end of the yard (at ST 58244 71596 approx.) the foundations of a wall measuring 0.55 metres wide was recorded. This was constructed of Pennant sandstone bonded in a light grey mortar. A trench was excavated against the north wall of No.2a Merrywood Road (at ST 58242 71596) exposing the foundations of a Pennant sandstone wall of nineteenth century date, together with a deposit of made ground one metre deep which overlay a grey-brown silty loam containing ceramics of nineteenth century date (Longman 2002).	21549
48	The 1828 survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead records a feature indicated to be the remains of the Base Fort.	CD	The 1828 survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead records a feature indicated to be the remains of the Base Fort. The plan records a circular mound, some 28 metres in diameter, which is annotated "Site of the fort erected for the amusement of Queen Elizabeth when on a visit to Bristol, 1574."	21527
49	The Bedminster tithe survey records No.119 West Street, Bedminster, located on the southern side of West Street (BRO EP/A/32/7).	CD	The Bedminster tithe survey records No.119 West Street, Bedminster, located on the southern side of West Street (BRO EP/A/32/7).	21502
50	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.19) surveyed in 1883 records	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.19) surveyed in 1883 records the Bethesda Chapel on the western side of Herbert Street. The plan indicates that the chapel was a Primitive Methodist	21366



	the Bethesda Chapel on the western side of Herbert Street.		chapel with accommodation for 300 people. A Sunday school stood on the south side of the chapel.	
51	The tithe survey of Bedminster made in 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) records a school, Parcel 619, located on the western side of East Street. The building is orientated north-south.	CD	The tithe survey of Bedminster made in 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) records a school, Parcel 619, located on the western side of East Street. The building is orientated north-south.	21227
52	The tithe survey of Bedminster made in 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) records Ebenezer Chapel, Parcel 605, located on the northern side of Back Lane (modern British Road).	CD	The tithe survey of Bedminster made in 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) records Ebenezer Chapel, Parcel 605, located on the northern side of Back Lane (modern British Road).	21226
53	The tithe survey of Bedminster made in 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) records North House, Parcel 617, located some 17 metres to the south of Back Lane (modern British Road). The building is orientated from north-west to south-east.	CD	The tithe survey of Bedminster made in 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) records North House, Parcel 617, located some 17 metres to the south of Back Lane (modern British Road). The building is orientated from north-west to south-east and lies at the north-west corner of an enclosed plot.	21224
54	The tithe survey of Bedminster made in 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) records Felix Cottage located on the southern side of Back Lane (modern British Road). The apportionment indicates that the property was a house and gardens.	CD	The tithe survey of Bedminster made in 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) records Felix Cottage located on the southern side of Back Lane (modern British Road). The apportionment indicates that the property was a house and gardens. Felix Cottage itself, Parcel 616, is orientated from north-west to south-east and its northern wall stands on the Back Lane frontage of the plot. A narrow garden extends to the east and west of the cottage. There is access from the smaller, western, part of the garden to another associated square plot, Parcel 624, on the south side of the cottage.	21222
55	The will of John Cradock of Bedminster, dated 25th May 1550 and proved on 25 November 1550, was transcribed and published by Rev. F.W. Weaver (Weaver 1905, 113-115). The text of the document is as follows:	DOC	<p>The will of John Cradock of Bedminster, dated 25th May 1550 and proved on 25 November 1550, was transcribed and published by Rev. F.W. Weaver (Weaver 1905, 113-115). The text of the document is as follows:</p> <p>"May 25th, 1550. John Cradocke of Bydmister, co. Somerset, gentelman. My body to be buried in the parish church of Seynt John Baptist in Bedminster within the quyere where my wife and my son Arthur were buried. To the poor men?s box in the said church, 10s. To the cathedral church of Wells, 12d. To the curate of Bedminster, 12d. To Edythe, my wife, ?100 in the hands of John Magot of Bristowe, inholder, and two woods, thone called Wythie wood and thother Seynt John?s? wood at Bishporte in the parish of Bedminster, during her life, provided she shall coppes sufficiently in the said St. John?s wood which contayneth xxxij acres iij styches from tyme to tyme as she fellithe yt and so to maintain it according to the statute of this realm. To my said wife eight collynge horses and all household stuff and lands as she brought with her which were Richard Daues, her late husband?s, also the use, while she live sole, of the a two pieces of ground which I hold of Fraunces Stradlinge and of two closes called the great nithe and the litle nithe and of a certain ground and a colver house which I hold of Johanne Dewporte, gentilwoman, and of the house which I nowe dwell in with the garden called the Parsonage and of the two garden grounds which I hold of John Ball after which the said two woods, closes and gardens shall remain to my executors. I will that my wife shall pay to one Anthony Marloo a certeyn dutie which her late husband did owe him. To my said wife all the corn in the barne provided she let John Flemynge of Bristowe and John Mayott of the same town have all such tymber as I have promised to them; provided also that my wife and John Daue, her son, perform all such grants as I have made. I will my wife shall find Mother Skyenner her life in all things as I am bound to do. To every of my wife's children, ?10. To my mother, 53s. 4d. yearly. I will that my son John Cradocke shall enter into his lands at the age of 21 years. To Mr. Mathew Herbert, esquier, my reversion, after the decease of Richard Broke, of a tenement and lands which is of the round called St. John?s ground in Bedminster. To Mr. John Bassette of Llandrythed in Walles my great featherbed, etc. To Fraunces Stradlinge, my best gown of caffa. To Mr. Arthur of the Wood my gown of sylke saye furred with foines. To my cousin, Sir Nicholas Harryes, priest, 20s. To Robert Harryson, my servant, ?6 13s. 4d., my gray gelding and a lease that I have upon a ground called Luckmore. To Christian, my servant, 40s. To Alice Walles, my servant, 10s. To Elizabeth, my servant, 5s. To Robert Grayle, my servant, 6s. 8d. All which bequests to my servants I will my executors shall perform before the feast of All Saynts next ensuing and I will they shall receive the issues of my farm of the parsonage of Bedminster to perform my will and to pay my debts and the legacies to my wifes? five children bequeathed by their father and by me. My executors to receive the issues of my farmes of Porbery, Ticknam and Clyvedon to pay the rents thereof and to recover all debts due to me or to Richard Daue, late of Bristowe, deceased. And I will they have all my corn</p>	21221



			<p>growing, six oxen with waynes, one stoned horse, a bay gelding, a great white mare with a colte, xvi elms to be sawed in tymbr leide at Bisshipworth.</p> <p>The residue to Sir George Herbert, knight, and Mathew Herbert, his son and heir (executors), to whom I bequeath my lease of my farm of the parsonage of Bedminster, which lease I will shall remain in the custody of the Right Worshipfull the Maier and Masters of Bristowe until my legacies and debts be paid. I will my executors discharge my servant Robert Harryson in of and for an obligation wherein he standeth bound to Richarde Haclett of London, skinner, in the sum of ?21 13s. 4d. for the delivery of one hundred dossen of welche mattes which I am paid for, and I will they pay to Robert Graill of Portbury, 20s. yearly of and for Hamgren and take the issues of the said Hamgren.</p> <p>Witnesses: George Herbert, Janken Franklyn, William Dawkyn.</p> <p>These be the debts that John Cradocke of Bedminster doth owe for himself and for Richard Daue.</p> <p>To Robert Graill of Porberye at Mighelmas xxx li.</p> <p>[To] the Bishop of Bristowe at Mighelmas xx li. iiijjs.</p> <p>[To] the Kinges Ma[jes]tie at Christmas lxxx li.</p> <p>To the Sadler of London at Mighelmas iij li.</p> <p>[To] Richard Hacklet, skynner of London xvj li xiijs. iiijd.</p> <p>[To] Mr. Sheparde at Mighelmas iiij li.</p> <p>[To] Mr. Dalle at Mighelmas x li.</p> <p>[To] the Kinges Ma[jes]tie of the arrerage of a releffe due at Mighelmas xj li.</p> <p>[To] Roger Jonnes of Bristowe at Barthilmewtide ix li. Xiijs. iiijd.</p> <p>[To] be paid furthe w[i]t[h] Master Pepwell ix li.</p> <p>[To] Mr. Croston vj li. viijs.</p> <p>[To] Mr Harrys of Bristow ix li. xs.</p> <p>[To] Mr. Grenesmyth of Hampton Courte xj li.</p> <p>[To] Mr. White of Bedminster xxv li. xvjs.</p> <p>[To] the churche of Bedminster iij li.</p> <p>Sm ccxliij li. iiijjs. viijd."</p>	
56	In 1974 members of the Action Group for Bristol Archaeology recorded the ledger slabs and tombs in the churchyard of St. John's Church. The war memorial for the First World War was recorded as well as 244 funerary monuments.	BS	In 1974 members of the Action Group for Bristol Archaeology recorded the ledger slabs and tombs in the churchyard of St. John's Church. The war memorial for the First World War was recorded as well as 244 funerary monuments, although it was thought possible that some monuments had been missed. The legible elements of the texts inscribed on the monuments were subsequently published (Dawson 1979).	21213
57	The 1828 survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead records a building on the east side of Allen Square, off the southern side of East Street, Bedminster.	CD	The 1828 survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead records a building on the east side of Allen Square, off the southern side of East Street, Bedminster.	21190
58	A photograph taken by an unknown photographer c.1870 and published by Reece Winstone (Winstone 1966, pl.77), records a group of three buildings (modern Nos.143-147) on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster.	PH	<p>A photograph taken by an unknown photographer c.1870 and published by Reece Winstone (Winstone 1966, pl.77), records a group of three buildings (modern Nos.143-147) on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster. The view looks south-west from a position on the northern side of East Street (at ST 58392 71504).</p> <p>No.143 East Street (SMR 21188), the eastern of the group, is a rendered two-storey building with a pitched pantile roof. The main, north-west facing, elevation is rendered and is of three bays. The main entrance door is at the centre of the elevation. The eastern bay has a bay window with canted sides at ground floor. This contains a central 4 by 4 pane sash and a 1 by 4 pane sash in its western side. The western bay has a larger bay at ground-floor level which</p>	21187



			<p>appears to have be a shop window. At the western end of the elevation there is the entrance to a passageway (leading to Allen Square) and the eastern wall of this appears to be of lime washed rubble stone. The first floor of the building over sails this, supported by a lintel rather than an arch. At first floor the fenestration comprises two single sashes, one above each of the bays. The parapet has an ashlar coping and projects above the eaves of the roof, obscuring the lower part. The ridge is aligned parallel to East Street and a tall, double-flue chimneystack projects from its eastern end.</p> <p>The central building of the group (SMR 21189) is a three-storey building with a pitched pantile roof. The main, north-west facing, elevation and the upper part of the side, south-west facing, elevation are visible. Both are rendered. The main elevation is of three bays. At ground-floor level the centre bay contains the main entrance doorway with a single stone step up from the footway of East Street with a foot scraper on its western side. There are bay windows on either side of the entrance and the eastern of these is square and appears to be shuttered. The western bay window contains a 4 by 4 pane sash and has canted sides, the western of these with a 2 by 4 pane sash. The ground floor is divided from the first floor by a flat canopy which rests on the top of the bay windows and extends across the full width of the elevation, also sheltering the main entrance. The fenestration at first-floor level consists of single 3 by 4 pane sash windows in each of the three bays. The three second-floor windows, again with in each bay, are smaller and appear to be casements. Above the tops of these windows, at the west end of the elevation, there is a gout (serving a gutter behind the parapet) which empties into a downpipe. The parapet itself has an ashlar coping and projects above the eaves of the roof, obscuring the lower part. The ridge is aligned parallel to East Street and a three-flue chimneystack projects from its eastern end. There is a narrower stack at the western end.</p> <p>The western of the three buildings is a two-storey rendered house with a pantile mansard roof. Only the main, north-west facing elevation and part of the roof are visible. The main elevation is of two bays. The main entrance doorway is at the eastern end of the ground floor and has an arched opening with a fanlight in the head of the arch. The door is reached by two steps up from the footway of East Street. On its west side, at the centre of the elevation, is a large 7 by 3 pane casement window with wooden shutters at either end. Below the western corner of this the upper part of an opening, possibly a cellar light, can be seen. Adjacent to the west side of the casement window there is a smaller opening for a sash window, but the lower part of the sash has been replaced, apparently with part of a door. The first-floor fenestration consists of two sash windows, the eastern having a larger opening and containing a 4 by 4 pane sash while the western has a 3 by 4 pane sash. The parapet itself has an ashlar coping and projects above the eaves of the roof, obscuring the lower part. Behind the parapet, on the northern side of the roof, there a small dormer has been inserted.</p> <p>The footway in front of the buildings appears to be paved with flagstones.</p>	
59	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.24) surveyed in 1883 records Church House, located on the southern side of East Street on the west side of its junction with Church Lane.	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.24) surveyed in 1883 records Church House, located on the southern side of East Street on the west side of its junction with Church Lane.	21179
60	The 1828 survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead records Bedminster Gate across East Street, Bedminster.	CD	The 1828 survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead records Bedminster Gate across East Street, Bedminster. It is depicted as a single gate across the highway and there is a group of buildings to its east, although it is not clear if one of these is a toll house.	21175
61	A photograph taken by an unknown photographer c.1870 and published by Reece Winstone (Winstone 1966, pl.78), records a row of gabled buildings on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster.	PH	<p>A photograph taken by an unknown photographer c.1870 and published by Reece Winstone (Winstone 1966, pl.78), records a row of gabled buildings on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster. The view looks south-west from a position on the northern side of East Street (at ST 58458 71530) and shows a row of gabled buildings of probable sixteenth- and seventeenth-century date on the southern side of East Street.</p> <p>Part of the main, north-west facing, elevation of No.129 East Street is visible. This is a two-storey single bay with a shopfront occupying the ground-floor. On the western side of this there is a lane (George's Barton) and on the western side of the lane a jettied, gabled single-bay house (the George Inn; SMR 21181) of two-storeys and attic. The main, north-west facing, and the northern element of the side, north-east facing, elevations of this building are visible. At the centre of the main elevation there is a canted bay containing a 6 by 4 pane central sash window and 3 by 4 pane sashes in the sides. On the western side there is a</p>	21174



			<p>doorway. A pantiled pentice roof divides first- from ground-floor and there is a single bay window containing sashes at the centre of the elevation. This in turn has a pentice above it and there is another central bay window in the gable. This contains casement windows with an Ipswich window in the middle. The eaves are supported by carved wooden brackets resting on the pentice. At the northern end of the side elevation there is a substantial chimney stack. The render has fallen away from the upper part of this indicating that the building is constructed of coursed stone rubble, possibly Pennant sandstone. The stack projects above the level of the eaves and appears to have an upper stage of brick. The roof is covered with clay pantiles and the rear part seems to be cross-gabled.</p> <p>To the west there is a row of three further single-bay, gabled buildings (SMR 21182, 21183 and 21184). The ground-floor of the eastern of this group of three has been rebuilt, creating a square shopfront with a central doorway and shuttered windows on either side. A pantiled pentice roof divides ground- and first-floor and there is a central bay which continues up to second-floor level. There is a single sash window at both first- and second-floor and the bay has a sloping roof. The roof of the building is pantiled. The other two buildings are very similar in form, although at ground-floor both have a bay window on the eastern side with a single doorway to its west. A projecting pantiled pentice roof divides first- and second-floor.</p> <p>To the west there are two rendered, jettied buildings of a single storey plus attic (the eastern being the Royal Oak public house; SMR 21185). The ground-floor level is not clearly visible but each appears to contain a shopfront. There is a single sash window at the centre of the upper storey. The roofs of both buildings are steeply pitched and are pantiled. The form of these buildings suggests a likely sixteenth-century or earlier date.</p> <p>Buildings further to the west along East Street can also be seen but are not clearly visible.</p>	
62	In February 2002 an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site on the eastern side of Westbourne Grove, Bedminster was carried out by Jonathan Erskine for Avon Archaeological Unit. The study noted that Bedminster was probably a Saxon settlement.	DA	<p>In February 2002 an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site on the eastern side of Westbourne Grove, Bedminster was carried out by Jonathan Erskine for Avon Archaeological Unit. The study noted that Bedminster was probably a Saxon settlement. The study area was apparently undeveloped agricultural land until the late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century. The earliest detailed cartographic depiction of the site to be found was the tithe survey of Bedminster of 1843 (BRO EP/A/32/7) which indicated that by that date two dwellings had been established adjacent to the site. North House was lay on its north-eastern and Felix Cottage was on its north-western side. The study area formed part of the garden of Felix Cottage. Felix Cottage had been demolished by the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan of 1886 and Westbourne Grove was created on the line of the western boundary of the gardens of the cottage. Buildings had also been constructed on the edges of the study area, enclosing a central yard. The local directories record that No.5 Westbourne Grove and the study area were occupied by Henry Wookey, haulier. The site was visited on 26 February 2002.</p> <p>It was concluded that the study area was formerly occupied by gardens and later probably became a Victorian haulier's yard. No evidence for surviving post-medieval archaeological stratification was identified but it was noted that the presence of prehistoric or later material could not ruled out (Erskine 2002).</p>	21124
63	An entry in the Quarter Sessions records for Somerset during the Commonwealth records a plea by the minister and parishioners of Bedminster to raise a subscription to rebuild the parish church after its burning by Royalist troops in 1645.	DOC	<p>An entry in the Quarter Sessions records for Somerset during the Commonwealth records a plea by the minister and parishioners of Bedminster to raise a subscription to rebuild the parish church after its burning by Royalist troops in 1645. The document was transcribed by E. Bates-Harbin (1912, 202)</p> <p>"Forasmuch as it is manifested unto us by the Minister and seuerall of the cheefest of the Inhabitants of the parish of Bedminster in the County that in the moneth of September which was in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred forty five their parish church was by souldiers under the command of Prince Rupert burned downe and thereby become unserviceable for the publique meeting of the s[ai]d parische consisting of Eight hundred soules att the least to wayte on God in his ordinances; and that the reedyfying of the said Church will not cost lesse then three thousand and fiue hundred pounds which the said Inhabitants are unable to beare and the rather for that att the same time a great number of their houses were by the same souldiers likewise burned to the ground, and this is thus exhibited with a desire to us to giue testimony hereof unto your Honours that according to your approued piety you may please impower the said Inhabitants to collect the charitable benevolence of all well disposed p[er]sons towards the rebuilding of the same church, We therefore haueing taken the premisses into consideration doe humbly testify unto your</p>	20351



			Honours that severall of us can of our owne knowledge speake to the trueth of the most part of these particulars and that we conceaue it fitt and necessary to haue the same church rebuilt; all which nevertheles we humbly submitt to the consideration of your Honours from the Generall Sessions of the publique peace held for the said County att Wells the Eleauenth Day of January in the yeare of our lord God one thousand sixe hundred fifty two."	
64	In 1986 while excavating a drain across the back garden of No.33 Greville Road, Bedminster, Oliver Kent exposed a rubble stone wall which was associated with sherds of pottery of sixteenth-century date.	SFU	In 1986 while excavating a drain across the back garden of No.33 Greville Road, Bedminster, Oliver Kent exposed a rubble stone wall which was associated with sherds of pottery of sixteenth-century date. The wall lay beneath the wall of an outhouse and had apparently been reused as part of the foundations of this building. The finds included a sherd from a sixteenth-century dish made at Nether Stowey (O. Kent pers. comm.).	20341
65	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Jonathan Erskine for the Avon Archaeological Unit at No.8 Sheene Road, Bedminster in 1999. No significant archaeological material was observed (Williams, 1999 98).	WB	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Jonathan Erskine for the Avon Archaeological Unit at No.8 Sheene Road, Bedminster in 1999. No significant archaeological material was observed (Williams, 1999 98).	20340
66	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of the British School, British Road, Bedminster by Peter Insole for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services on 2nd December 1998. A single "L-shaped" trench was excavated.	EV	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of the British School, British Road, Bedminster by Peter Insole for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services on 2nd December 1998. A single "L-shaped" trench was excavated. The trench contained a layer of rubble from the demolition of the school. Beneath this was a layer of crushed red sandstone which overlay the west wall of the school (0.25 metres wide) and a flagstone floor inside the building. The flagstone floor was lifted, exposing a sequence of sandy deposits of nineteenth century date. To the west of the British school an infilled cellar and the west wall of the adjoining property were also recorded. Under the rubble was a sandy silt cut by a rubbish pit which contained nineteenth century ceramics. The underlying rockhead was found at depths of between 0.95 and 1.42 metres below the modern ground surface. It was concluded that the eastern part of the school had been cellared. Pre-nineteenth century deposits were recovered from other parts of the trench and although these could not be dated, the potential for survival of archaeological stratification at depths of 1 metre or below was demonstrated. The archive for the work is held by Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number BRSMG CMAG 1998.0066.	20324
67	In 1998 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Sheene Road by the Avon Archaeological Unit.	EV	In 1998 an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Sheene Road by the Avon Archaeological Unit. The work recorded a soil horizon, containing pottery dating between the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, which was associated with tenements on West Street. Above this was a second soil horizon of nineteenth-century date. Two masonry walls were also found and these were thought to belong to the houses on West Street. It was therefore concluded that the site had been occupied during the early medieval period, then abandoned, and not resettled until the eighteenth or nineteenth century (Williams 1999, 98; Wills 2000, 215).	20309
68	In 1997 Rod Burchill carried out a desk-based assessment of land on the west side of Sheene Road, Bedminster, for Avon Archaeological Unit. No detailed historical data was recovered for the period before the early-nineteenth century.	DA	In 1997 Rod Burchill carried out a desk-based assessment of land on the west side of Sheene Road, Bedminster, for Avon Archaeological Unit. No detailed historical data was recovered for the period before the early-nineteenth century. The site lies on the west side of the presumed medieval settlement of Bedminster. A plan of the Parish of Bedminster and its accompanying Terrier of 1827 indicates that the area was entirely used for agriculture. The Bedminster Tithe Map of 1841 shows that the area was contained in one field. The area to the north of the site was occupied by cottages, houses and gardens. Matthew's directory for 1870 indicates that the west side of Sheene Lane was occupied by a tannery and Morgan's Brick and Tile Works. However, the locations of these properties are not clear from the text. By 1880 the west side of Sheene Lane was occupied by Henry Sampson Brick and Tile Works and J Cox Stoneyard. On the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500, the north end of Sheene Lane is shown occupied by buildings. The south end, including the area of assessment, is shown as open. In Wright's 1890 directory, four properties are listed on the west side of Sheene Lane: the Brick and Tile Works, J. Carwardine Candle and Oil Works, Parnall Oil Cloth Works and the Malago Vale Ochre and Colour Works. After 1900, Sheene Lane is renamed as Sheene Road. By 1905, only two properties are listed on the west side of the street: Carwardines Candle Works and the Malago Brick and Tile Works. From 1915 only Carwardines is listed on the west side of the street.	20300



			<p>Kelly's directory for 1964 suggests that all commercial activity had ceased on the west side of Sheene Road although the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 plan for 1965 shows the area partially occupied by warehouses and other industrial buildings.</p> <p>The 1986 Ordnance Survey plan shows a number of standing walls and derelict buildings on the site (Burchill 1997).</p>	
69	In 1996 an archaeological watching brief was carried out during development of land on the east side of Sheene Road, Bedminster, by Wessex Archaeology.	WB	<p>In 1996 an archaeological watching brief was carried out during development of land on the east side of Sheene Road, Bedminster, by Wessex Archaeology. The work recorded the cellars of a row of terraced houses (on Street), dating to c.1900, which crossed the site. Also recorded, on the Sheene Road frontage of the site, was a dry stone-lined pit measuring 2 metres north-south by 1.8 metres east-west which was 2.7 metres deep. This was interpreted as a soakaway of late-Victorian date.</p> <p>It was intended to deposit the archive for the work with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number BRSMG 79/1994.</p>	20083
70	In 1994 an archaeological evaluation of a site on the east side of Sheene Road, Bedminster, was carried out by Andrew Crockett for Wessex Archaeology. Three evaluation trenches were excavated.	EV	<p>In 1994 an archaeological evaluation of a site on the east side of Sheene Road, Bedminster, was carried out by Andrew Crockett for Wessex Archaeology. Three evaluation trenches were excavated. All of the trenches recorded features of modern date but earlier features were encountered in Trenches 1 and 3. In Trench 1 a brick cellar wall and associated floor and a drain, all of post-medieval date, were exposed. In Trench 2 a pit with a bell-shaped profile was excavated. Unlike the 1988 excavation of the site (SMR 9637) no medieval features were recorded (Crockett 1994).</p> <p>It was intended to deposit the archive for the work with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number BRSMG 79/1994.</p>	20082
71	In late 2000 an archaeological building survey of Hebron Chapel, Hebron Road, Bedminster, was carried out by Jayne Pilkington for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The archive for the work was deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.	BS	<p>In late 2000 an archaeological building survey of Hebron Chapel, Hebron Road, Bedminster, was carried out by Jayne Pilkington for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.</p> <p>The archive for the work was deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number BRSMG CMAG 0045.2000 (Pilkington 2001; Williams 2001, 112).</p>	20265
72	In May 2008, Avon Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological excavation at Airpoint Block C at the former Mail Marketing site, West Street, Bedminster.	EX	<p>In May 2008, Avon Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological excavation at Airpoint Block C at the former Mail Marketing site, West Street, Bedminster.</p>	24602
73	In March 2008, David Etheridge, Richard Payne and Lynn Hume of Avon Archaeological Unit, carried out a programme of archaeological building recording and a watching brief at East Street Baptist Church, 177 East Street, Bedminster.	BS	<p>In March 2008, David Etheridge, Richard Payne and Lynn Hume of Avon Archaeological Unit, carried out a programme of archaeological building recording and a watching brief at East Street Baptist Church, 177 East Street, Bedminster.</p> <p>The Standing Building Survey was undertaken prior to partial demolition and redevelopment of the Study Area. Notes and digital colour photographs were made of all accessible external areas of the buildings within the Study Area. Selected views of the interior were also recorded. The position of the photographer and the angle of view for each photograph were recorded on scale plans supplied by the developer. Detailed photographic recording was undertaken on the interior of the two 19th-century structures. Particular attention was paid to the original fabric and details of the church where visible.</p> <p>The Watching Brief was undertaken during operations to demolish the church hall and to reduce the ground level in that area. During the monitoring exercise several features of archaeological significance were recorded. A rock-cut rectangular pit, possibly a former cistern, measuring 2.45 m long, 2.35 m and up to 1.3 m deep, was exposed in plan. The surviving upper portion of the pit was lined with up to four courses of dry-stone walling. Pottery from the uniform fill of the pit was dated to the 12th to 15th centuries, indicating the feature was excavated and backfilled during the later medieval period.</p> <p>An east-west aligned north facing section, up to 20 m long, towards the southern</p>	24595



			<p>boundary of the site, revealed several post-medieval cut features, together with later 19th century walling associated with the demolished church hall, and a cut feature interpreted as a ditch and dated by ceramics to the 16th or early 17th centuries. This ditch may represent a former tenement boundary for a property originally fronting East Street. Archaeological monitoring continued as this section was machine excavated to the foot of the southern boundary wall and during the subsequent works to underpin it. During this exercise a sub-rectangular pit cut was revealed in sloping section, measuring c. 3.7 m by 2.2 m by 1 m deep. The primary fill of the pit produced an exceptional assemblage of pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe, together with other artefacts of the period, dated to the mid-18th century. This important collection of 18th century artefacts, many of which were complete on deposition, was probably disposed of in a single event, in what was most likely a freshly dug rubbish pit located in the rear yard of a tenement fronting East Street.</p> <p>Archaeological monitoring ceased after all remedial groundworks had reached the level of the underlying bedrock.</p>	
74	In January 2008, Kevin Potter of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief on the site of 130-140 North Street, Bedminster.	WB	<p>In January 2008, Kevin Potter of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief on the site of 130-140 North Street, Bedminster. The mechanical excavation of all intrusive groundworks were archaeological monitored. A stratigraphic sequence consisting of modern tarmac and sub-base overlying a 0.6m thick layer of mixed mid brown rubble and silt. This overlay a natural deposit of red brown sandy clay. A north east to south west aligned grey Pennant sandstone wall was recorded beneath the North Street frontage. A single sherd of yellow slipware was recovered from the fill of the construction trench for this wall that was cut through the natural sandy clay. The only other finds recorded were late nineteenth-early twentieth century pottery sherds in the rubble and silt layer.</p> <p>No other archaeological material was recorded.</p>	24587
75	In December 2007, Nick Corcos of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of no 49 North Street, Bedminster (HER 2670M).	DA	<p>In December 2007, Nick Corcos of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of no 49 North Street, Bedminster (HER 2670M).</p> <p>Inspection of the interior revealed beams showing what were considered to be characteristically 17th century stopped ends, and longitudinal scrolled mouldings on both ground and first floors.</p> <p>On the first floor there survives a fireplace (with the stonework finished with modern pointing), complete with a probably original, rather rustic and naive wooden overmantle. Immediately above, an armorial device, with central shield, and in what appears to be moulded plaster, is let into the wall. It was just possible at the time of the assessment to make out the form of a cross on the shield, but it was not clear whether its faintness was due simply to wear, or whether it had been covered over later on with dark brown varnish or paint.</p> <p>The roof timbers were more difficult to interpret without close inspection, but the purlins were crudely carpentered major timbers carrying in situ wooden pegs, and the steep pitch of the roof was therefore thought to be original.</p> <p>Partially blocked windows survived as now internal features at first floor level, in the northern (ie street frontage) side of the house, showing that this was originally an external wall. This confirmed that the extended frontage of the current house was a later addition which may have been carried out in the late 18th or early 19th century.</p> <p>The surviving internal stair head, although heavily painted, could be seen to be constructed of roughly worked timber planking and may well be original 17th-</p>	24585



			<p>century</p> <p style="text-align: right;">work.</p> <p>There survives also a detached ancillary building of two storeys, cut back into the sloping gradient immediately behind the main building. This structure looked to be of very similar, rough stone build to the main house, and may well be contemporary with it. Its function is unknown, and heavy undergrowth prevented detailed examination, but if the main house was originally a farm, this subsidiary building may be a barn or even a granary. The present chimney is clearly a later insertion, but if provided with some form of heating originally, it may also at some point have functioned as a bakery.</p>	
76	In November 2007, Kevin Potter of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out a desk-based assessment and building appraisal of 115-119 West Street, Bedminster. The study found that the listed building dated from the late 17th century.	DA	In November 2007, Kevin Potter of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out a desk-based assessment and building appraisal of 115-119 West Street, Bedminster. The study found that the listed building dated from the late 17th century. Substantial elements of this building remain. Buildings to the rear (south east) of the building are depicted on maps from the late 18th century. These had been demolished by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan (1883). None of the early plans of the area indicate any structures immediately adjacent to 115-119 West Street and show that it lay in its own grounds. However, the report does indicate the presence of Roman settlement in the vicinity, also mentioning the Saxon origins of Bedminster.	24580
77	In November 2006 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.3-7 Cannon Street, Bedminster was carried out by Amy Willis for Avon Archaeological Unit. The study noted the identification of a Roman settlement site at West Street in 2003.	DA	<p>In November 2006 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.3-7 Cannon Street, Bedminster was carried out by Amy Willis for Avon Archaeological Unit. The study noted the identification of a Roman settlement site at West Street in 2003 and its subsequent investigation. This settlement dated to between the Second and Fourth centuries A.D. [although evidence for Iron Age and earlier prehistoric activity was also found during the fieldwork]. Saxon pottery was also recovered. It was noted that the place name Bedminster implies the presence of a minster before the Norman conquest of England in 1066. The Domesday survey of 1086 indicated that the manor of Bedminster was within the county of Somerset and had belonged to the Crown before 1066. It was then in the possession of Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances. The report summarised John Collinson's account of the history of the manor published in 1791 which states that the manor was granted by William II to Robert Fitz Hamon. Fitz Hamon's daughter inherited the manor and on her marriage it passed into the hands of her husband Robert Fitz Harding, Earl of Gloucester. Fitz Harding subsequently became the Lord of Berkeley and the manor remained in the ownership of the Berkeley family until the early fifteenth century. It then passed by marriage to the Earl of Warwick, Richard Beauchamp and then to the Duke of Buckingham. Buckingham's estates were confiscated by Henry VIII (reigned 1509-1547) and sold to the Earl of Essex. The Crown regained the manor when Essex died and granted it to the Nevil family in 1553. The Nevils sold the manor to the Smyth family of Ashton Court in 1605 who retained it for several centuries.</p> <p>The first direct evidence found for the study area was a terrier of the parish of Bedminster (BRO AC/M11/32) dating to 1730 which indicated that the site was part of the land associated with the adjacent London Inn (SMR 22506). A plan of the parish of Bedminster of c.1786 (BRO AC/PL107/2) records three small buildings on the north-west side of the study area. A plan of the parish of 1827 (BRO AC/PL107/2) with an associated terrier (BRO AC/E21/1) records that several more non-residential structures had been constructed and records the study area as comprising parts of two land parcels (2157 and 2158). Parcel 2157 was listed in the terrier as a piggery owned by a John Morgan, while Parcel 2158 was recorded as a house and garden, although no owner was listed. The Bedminster tithe survey of 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) recorded no change to the arrangement of structures within the site and that the piggery was still present. An investigation into the public health of Bristol in the early 1850s records a complaint by Moses Reynolds against Henry Williams of Cannon Street concerning his burning of pigs and melting fat, implying that the piggery was then still operating. George Ashmead's plan of Bristol of 1855 indicated that several of the group of smaller buildings recorded by the tithe survey had, by then, been replaced by two attached larger structures on the Cannon Street frontage. These structures had been replaced by three terraced houses by the early 1880s [in fact, these terraced houses dated to the early 1980s and were first recorded by the 1892 street directories. The edition of the Ordnance Survey Bristol Town plan used in the report is, in fact from at least the 1980s; the 1880s edition of the plan records the large structures shown by Ashmead]. Cannon Street was also widened on its western side and the adjacent London Inn was also demolished at this time. No.5 Cannon Street was occupied by E. N. Miles & Co., drapers, from 1898 and by 1910 the company occupied all three properties. E. N. Miles & Co. was traded from the houses into the early 1970s and had extended them to cover the whole site by that date. The buildings were still</p>	24500



			standing in 1991 but were subsequently demolished. The site was visited on 28 November 2006. The it was cleared of buildings and the area on the south-west (rear) boundary was noted to have been raised by between 2 and 3 metres above the level of the surrounding ground to accommodate a culvert. Scars from the roofs of the buildings which historically stood within the site were noted in the boundary walls enclosing the site (Willis 2006).	
78	In 1994 an archaeological desk-based assessment of land on the east side of Sheene Road, Bedminster, was carried out by Andrew Crockett for Wessex Archaeology.	DA	In 1994 an archaeological desk-based assessment of land on the east side of Sheene Road, Bedminster, was carried out by Andrew Crockett for Wessex Archaeology. It was reported that a small archaeological excavation (SMR 9637) had been carried out on the site in 1988 which had produced evidence for features containing late eleventh- or early twelfth-century pottery. The study noted that the site was predominantly in agricultural use in 1841, but that industrial plants were built there in the latter part of the century, including glassworks, water mills, coal works and brick and tile works. A tramway depot was built at the end of the nineteenth-century and some inspection pits associated with this were visible on the site in 1994. A street (Walton Street) and a terrace of houses had also been built across the site by 1904 (Crockett 1994). An archaeological evaluation (SMR 20082) of the site was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology at the same time as the desk-based assessment. It was intended to deposit the archive for the work with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number BRSMG 79/1994.	20010
79	Possible Romano-British occupation in area ST577713. A deed of AD 1350 refers to a field name "Le Chastele" presumably near the present Chessel Street. Whole area is built up and no Roman finds known.	PNE	Possible Romano-British occupation in area ST577713. A deed of AD 1350 refers to a field name "Le Chastele" presumably near the present Chessel Street. Whole area is built up and no Roman finds known. A point about halfway along Chessel Street would be on a direct line between the site of Bedminster Down Roman villa and the Roman river crossing near the floating harbour and would also continue the line of the postulated Roman road across Bedminster Down.	10903
80	On 25 February 1849 Sir Stephen Glynné visited St. John's Church, Bedminster.	FO	On 25 February 1849 Sir Stephen Glynné visited St. John's Church, Bedminster. His description of the building was transcribed and published by McGarvie (1994, 34-35): "A plain church, comprising a nave with north aisle, chancel, west tower and north porch. The tower is massive and low, of First-Pointed character with plain lancet belfry window with later parapet of pointed panelling, such as is common in the neighbourhood, and 4 crocketed pinnacles. The arch to the nave has very good First-Pointed mouldings. The north doorway within the porch is First-Pointed having also good mouldings and shafts with capitals of foliage. The east window of the aisle is Middle-Pointed of 2 lights. All other windows are square-headed of debased character. The arches have been removed and the colonnade now existing, appears of very questionable kind, the columns heavy of a diagonal form. There is no chancel arch. The outer walls are covered with black rough cast. The interior is plain and ordinary in its fittings, has a west gallery, an organ and a poor modern font."	10882
81	On 22 April 1850 Sir Stephen Glynné visited St. John's Church, Bedminster. His description of the building was transcribed and published by McGarvie (1994, 49-50): "A Somersetshire church of a character frequent in the county. It consists of nave and chancel.	FO	On 22 April 1850 Sir Stephen Glynné visited St. John's Church, Bedminster. His description of the building was transcribed and published by McGarvie (1994, 49-50): "A Somersetshire church of a character frequent in the county. It consists of nave and chancel, with aisles to the former and south aisles only to the latter, a west tower and south porch. There is no clerestory and the whole is Third Pointed. The tower is the most remarkable feature and is really a fine one of the type prevalent near Bristol. It is of 3 stages, embattled, with an octagonal corner turret crowned by an octagonal pyramid, ribbed at the angles, surrounded by small pinnacles and enriched by a panelled band. The battlement is also panelled and there are 4 corner pinnacles of diagonal form, having small battlements. In the centrepiece of the battlement, on each side, is an ogee niche, containing [a] statue. The belfry window on each side, is of 2 lights. Below it, on the south side, is a small niche of flattened ogee form, containing figures of a man and a woman. In the 2d stage, is a single window, cinquefoiled, moulded and labelled. The buttresses are diagonal. The west window is of 3 lights with ogee canopy and damaged mouldings. The canopy upon angel corbels. The material is chiefly reddish stone with dressings of a finer quality of grey colour. The chancel extends one bay eastward of the aisle. The roofs are coved, with ribs, simply crossing and bosses. The windows are pretty, uniform of 3 lights. The arcades of the nave are each of 5 Third-Pointed arches with mouldings, the piers light, of clustered 8 shafts, alternately large and	5745



			<p>small, and moulded capitals, the bases stilted. The capitals have almost a Mid-Pointed character. The north aisle is wider than the southern. The chancel arch is plainer than the others, but springs from shafts somewhat similar. Between the chancel and south aisle is one moulded arch, springing from awkward shafts and one somewhat similar between the south aisle of the nave and that of the chancel.</p> <p>There is a stone reredos erected about 20 years ago and not very bad. The church is pueed [sic] and has a western gallery with an organ. The tower arch is continuous. The south porch is flanked by crocketed pinnacles set on angular buttresses. The outer door is ogee and crocketed. Over the inner door, is a niche.</p> <p>The north wall is rough cast. A vestry is added on the north of the chancel. The churchyard is pretty. In it, is the shaft of a cross raised upon lofty, octagonal steps.</p> <p>(The south chancel arch is made double and spandrelled as if for covering [?] a tomb.)"</p>	
82	<p>In 2005 and 2006 a series of archaeological excavations were carried out by Avon Archaeological Unit in advance of development of the former Mail Marketing site, West Street, Bedminster.</p> <p>The excavated evidence indicated four main periods of human activity.</p>	EX	<p>In 2005 and 2006 a series of archaeological excavations were carried out by Avon Archaeological Unit in advance of development of the former Mail Marketing site, West Street, Bedminster.</p> <p>The excavated evidence indicated four main periods of human activity across the site. Residual flint artefacts and a small number of pottery sherds denoted unspecified later Neolithic and Bronze Age activity, while a series of substantial enclosure/boundary ditches and associated pits or large postholes represented subsequent Iron Age occupation.</p> <p>The pattern of early rural Romano-British settlement, dating from the 2nd century AD, suggests continuity from the Iron Age with the principal remains represented by earth-cut pits and ditches. While a number of associated earth-fast Romano-British features were indicated by the presence of both postholes and timber slots, few individual structures were identified. A significant assemblage of Roman finds was recovered from contemporary and later features, the composition of which confirms a substantial phase of Roman activity in the wider West Street area.</p> <p>A large number of medieval features, principally pits, gullies and ditches was also recorded dating from the 12th to the 15th century. No individual medieval buildings were identified although structural features included postholes, ditches and pits.</p> <p>There was extensive evidence for post-medieval and modern activity, of the 17th to 20th century, including masonry tenement walls and foundations, a range of pits, postholes, a large pond or cistern, later wells and a network of service trenches. The evidence indicates the gradual urban reorganisation and redevelopment of the area. There was also a range of associated domestic waste that included evidence for fellmongering.</p>	24797
83	<p>A declaration of the rentals and possessions of the chapels and chantries in Somerset of 2 Edw.VI (1548-49) records the annual rent given to maintain a light probably located in the church of St. John, Bedminster.</p>	DOC	<p>A declaration of the rentals and possessions of the chapels and chantries in Somerset of 2 Edw.VI (1548-49) records the annual rent given to maintain a light probably located in the church of St. John, Bedminster. The document was transcribed and published by Emanuel Green (Green 1888, 273). The text of the entry for the light is as follows:</p> <p>"Annual rent given to the use and maintenance of a Lamp in the parish church there burning.</p> <p>John Kemys of Knolle renders annually from the issues and revenues of his land and tenements there - vjd."</p>	20696
84	<p>A declaration of the rentals and possessions of the chapels and chantries in Somerset of 2 Edw.VI (1548-49) records the rental income of the chapel probable located in the</p>	DOC	<p>A declaration of the rentals and possessions of the chapels and chantries in Somerset of 2 Edw.VI (1548-49) records the rental income of the chapel probable located in the churchyard of St. John's Church, Bedminster. The document was transcribed and published by Emanuel Green (Green 1888, 273). The text of the entry for the chapel is as follows:</p>	20694



	churchyard of St. John's Church, Bedminster.		"The Chapel situate in the churchyard of the parish church there. The parishioners of the same town hold the said Chapel and render per ann. - xijd."	
85	A survey of the chapels and chantries in Somerset of 2 Edw.VI (1548-49) records a light probably located in the church of St. John in Bedminster. The survey was transcribed and published by Emanuel Green (Green 1888, 92).	DOC	A survey of the chapels and chantries in Somerset of 2 Edw.VI (1548-49) records a light probably located in the church of St. John in Bedminster. The survey was transcribed and published by Emanuel Green (Green 1888, 92). The text of the entry for the hospital is as follows: "Lyghte foundyd w[i]t[h]in the paryshe Churche ther. One Annuall rent to be levied and receyued of the Issues and Revenues of the landes and tenemente[s] of John Kemys of Knolle - vjd."	20691
86	A survey of the chapels and chantries in Somerset of 2 Edw.VI (1548-49) contains a memorandum on the parsonage of the parish of Bedminster. The survey was transcribed and published by Emanuel Green (Green 1888, 92).	DOC	A survey of the chapels and chantries in Somerset of 2 Edw.VI (1548-49) contains a memorandum on the parsonage of the parish of Bedminster. The survey was transcribed and published by Emanuel Green (Green 1888, 92). The text of the entry for the parsonage is as follows: "Memord. The p[ar]sonage ther is of the yerely value of xxvijli.,. Wherof Henry Will[ia]ms, clerke is nowe incumbent. The vicarage ther is of the yerely value of xli., wherof Nicholas Sampforde clerke is nowe incu[m]bent, who findeth one priest to helpe to mynister ther. P[ar]takers of the lordes holy Soop[er] ther, cccxx p[er]sones."	20688
87	A survey of the chapels and chantries in Somerset of 2 Edw.VI (1548-49) records a chapel probably located in the eastern corner of the churchyard of St. John's Church in Bedminster. The survey was transcribed and published by Emanuel Green (Green 1888, 9).	DOC	A survey of the chapels and chantries in Somerset of 2 Edw.VI (1548-49) records a chapel probably located in the eastern corner of the churchyard of St. John's Church in Bedminster. The survey was transcribed and published by Emanuel Green (Green 1888, 92). The text of the entry for the chapel is as follows: "The Chapell scituate w[i]t[h]in the paryshe church yerde ther. (Es yerely worthe in) The rent of the same Chapell in thoccupying of the parysheno's ther - xijd."	20687
88	The Bedminster Tithe survey of 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) records a gate across the end of Luckwell Road at its junction with North Street. The gate is marked "TP [turnpike] Gate".	CD	The Bedminster Tithe survey of 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) records a gate across the end of Luckwell Road at its junction with North Street. The gate is marked "TP [turnpike] Gate".	20655
89	A survey of the parish of Bedminster of 1827 (BRO AC/PL 107/1) records a toll gate across the end of Luckwell Road at its junction with North Street.	CD	A survey of the parish of Bedminster of 1827 (BRO AC/PL 107/1) records a toll gate across the end of Luckwell Road at its junction with North Street.	20654
90	The 1828 survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead records a toll gate across the end of Luckwell Lane at its junction with North Street, Bedminster.	CD	The 1828 survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead records a toll gate across the end of Luckwell Lane at its junction with North Street, Bedminster. The gate is shown schematically and there is an irregularly-shaped building adjoining its east side.	20650
91	The cross in the churchyard of St. John, Bedminster, was observed by Charles Pooley, probably in the mid-1870s as part of the research for his work on Somerset crosses.	FO	The cross in the churchyard of St. John, Bedminster, was observed by Charles Pooley, probably in the mid-1870s as part of the research for his work on Somerset crosses. Pooley noted that the cross had been demolished and "when last I visited the spot, the fragments were lying in the grass about the churchyard. Pooley publishes with his description an engraving of the cross, presumably a copy of that in the Pigot collection to which he refers (Pooley 1877, 144).	20582
92	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan of Bristol (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.4.24) records the Malago Vale Engine Works, lying between the leat for the corn mill at Mill Lane and the railway.	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan of Bristol (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.4.24) records the Malago Vale Engine Works, lying between the leat for the corn mill at Mill Lane and the railway.	20500



93	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan surveyed in 1883 (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.4.23) records the Albert Works, a chemical works, on the south side of West Street.	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan surveyed in 1883 (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.4.23) records the Albert Works, a chemical works, on the south side of West Street.	20438
94	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan surveyed in 1883 (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.4.23) records a brewery on the north-western side of Cromwell Street.	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan surveyed in 1883 (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.4.23) records a brewery on the north-western side of Cromwell Street.	20436
95	John Ashmead's survey of Bristol of 1849 records a bowling green to the rear of The Star Inn.	CD	John Ashmead's survey of Bristol of 1849 records a bowling green to the rear of The Star Inn.	20434
96	Among the Smyth papers in Bristol Record Office are a ground floor plan and elevations of Bull House, North Street, Bedminster drawn in 1736 (BRO AC/JS/60(3)). The drawings relate to the rebuilding of the structure soon afterwards. Some were published by	DOC	Among the Smyth papers in Bristol Record Office are a ground floor plan and elevations of Bull House, North Street, Bedminster drawn in 1736 (BRO AC/JS/60(3)). The drawings relate to the rebuilding of the structure soon afterwards. Some were published by Bantock et al (1997).	20432
97	The Ordnance Survey 1st edition plan surveyed in 1883 (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.4.18) records The Star Inn and its associated outbuildings on the north side of North Street.	CD	The Ordnance Survey 1st edition plan surveyed in 1883 (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.4.18) records The Star Inn and its associated outbuildings on the north side of North Street.	20430
98	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan surveyed in 1883 (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.23) records the Ebenezer Chapel on the north side of Victoria Road (now British Road), Bedminster. Attached to the rear of the chapel is a Sunday School.	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan surveyed in 1883 (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.23) records the Ebenezer Chapel on the north side of Victoria Road (now British Road), Bedminster. Attached to the rear of the chapel is a Sunday School. There is a small burial ground at the southern end of the plot but the main burial ground was to the north of the Sunday School and was bounded on its eastern side by the back lane of Albert Place.	20428
99	An archaeological desk-based assessment of Merrywood Mills, Merrywood Road, Bedminster was carried out by Jonathan Erskine for Avon Archaeological Unit in March 2000.	DA	<p>An archaeological desk-based assessment of Merrywood Mills, Merrywood Road, Bedminster was carried out by Jonathan Erskine for Avon Archaeological Unit in March 2000. The earliest evidence found for the site, on the east side of Merrywood Road, was a list of rents of 1712 (BRO AC/JS 60(4)a-i) which indicated that it lay within two "paracks" or paddocks the eastern of which was known as Bull Close. This belonged to Bull House, a building facing on to North Street, which became The Star Inn during the eighteenth century.</p> <p>By 1818 Bull Close was part of the Smyth estate. The Bedminster tithe survey of 1841 records the site as falling across the northern end of the two paddocks and the apportionment indicates that both were owned by Sir John Smyth. Bull Close, the western paddock, and The Star Inn were rented by James Martin. Bull Close also contained a bowling green for the Star Inn. The Smyth estate sold the inn and its associated land in 1888. By the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition plan surveyed in 1883 the paddocks had been subdivided, Bull Close into two smaller closes of which the northern forms the eastern part of the study area. Buildings had been constructed on the Merrywood Road frontage of the western close and on its northern side. The eastern end of the study area was absorbed into Dean Lane Colliery. By 1902 the buildings at the western end of the study area recorded by the 1883 Ordnance Survey plan were demolished and a Gospel Hall constructed. The site was subsequently used as a timber yard (Erskine 2000; Williams 2000, 140; Wills 2001, 192).</p>	20418
100	In 1998 an archaeological desk-based assessment was made of the site of the British School, British Road Bedminster by Peter Insole for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.	DA	In 1998 an archaeological desk-based assessment was made of the site of the British School, British Road Bedminster by Peter Insole for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The earliest cartographic record of the site was found to be a survey of the parish of Bedminster made in 1827 (BRO AC/PL 107/2) which shows general development in the area of the site but only one structure which may stand on the site. Similarly, the Bedminster Tithe Map of 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) records only one building on the site which is described by the apportionment as houses and gardens. The British School was built in 1846 by the local Methodist congregation and was enlarged in 1855 by the addition of a first floor designed by Henry Crisp. In 1867 an infant school was added, occupying the site to the west. A new Board School was built in South Street in 1895 making the British School redundant. The building was sold to E. S. & A. Robinson in 1898 and passed through a number of commercial uses. It was listed Grade II but stood empty for several years before it was gutted by fire in 1997. The shell of the building was demolished in July 1998 as a dangerous structure without any record of the building being made (Insole 1998).	20386



			The archive for the work is held by Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number BRSMG CMAG 1998.0066.	
101	In 1988 two evaluation trenches were excavated on the site of the former tramway depot at Sheene Road, Bedminster by Bruce Williams and Eric Boore for the Field Archaeology Section, City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.	EV	In 1988 two evaluation trenches were excavated on the site of the former tramway depot at Sheene Road, Bedminster by Bruce Williams and Eric Boore for the Field Archaeology Section, City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. A cut in the bedrock, interpreted as a slot to accept a cill beam for a timber building, and other pits produced pottery of late eleventh- and early twelfth-century date (Anon 1988, 33). The archive for the work is held by Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number BRSMG 50/1988.	9637
102	Between December 2009 and February 2010, Avon Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological watching brief at 140-146 West Street, Bedminster.	WB	Between December 2009 and February 2010, Avon Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological watching brief at 140-146 West Street, Bedminster. The monitoring located minor archaeological deposits and features, including a wall foundation of possible late medieval and/or post medieval date, but failed to locate any deposits or structures of earlier, medieval or Romano-British, origin. This general absence of earlier material indicates that the footprint of the Roman and medieval settlement related activity identified on the nearby former Mail Marketing site (HER 22135, 24797) did not extend as far southwest as the study area. Moreover, no evidence was recovered to support the suggestion that the adjacent place name 'Chessel Street' reflects a further area or location of Romano-British settlement related activity.	24878
103	In May 2010, Nick Corcos of Avon Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the former Gala Bingo Hall, North Street, Bedminster. The study area currently comprises a mix of buildings Gala Bingo Hall.	DA	In May 2010, Nick Corcos of Avon Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the former Gala Bingo Hall, North Street, Bedminster. The study area currently comprises a mix of buildings? Gala Bingo Hall is a converted, early 1940s cinema, Barcan Woodward consists of offices converted from residential dwellings which may be of early 19th century date, or even earlier and Carr Power is a retail premises, the eastern half of which is a modern brick building, while the western half may also preserve elements of an earlier residential property. Open spaces used for car parking are associated with all three sites, and at Carr Power, large ancillary buildings occupy spaces behind the street frontage. The study area is first shown in any detail on a Smyth estate map of the late 18th century, with settlement concentrated around the junction of Cannon, North, West and East Streets. The eastern end of North Street, on the southern side, is already by this time depicted as partly developed, although not continuously, and it is clear that buildings, probably houses, occupied at least part of the study area by this date. A 17th century building surviving at 49 North Street (BHER 2670M), immediately adjacent to the west side of the study site, suggests that in fact, development was well in train at least by that date. The north side, by contrast, retains a very much more rural appearance. By the early 19th century, the study area had become integrated into a line of continuous development along the southern side of North Street. During the 19th century, the formerly open plots behind the frontages on this side of North Street, previously used for orchards and gardens, became sub-divided and developed. A non-conformist chapel (BHER 240M) was founded before 1841 at the SE end of a site carved out of one of the long plots stretching behind the study area, and it had a burial ground (BHER 29M) attached to it by 1881-82, which now abuts part of the sites southern boundary. By the early 20th century the study area block was fully built up, and in the late 1930s, houses in its north-eastern corner, on the street frontage, were demolished to make way for The Rex Cinema (BHER 3158M), now the Gala Bingo Hall.	24879
104	Between September and October 2010, Andy King of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at 142 North Street, Bedminster.	WB	Between September and October 2010, Andy King of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at 142 North Street, Bedminster. The fragmentary remains of a wall were recorded, probably associated with a building cartographically depicted on this site since the late 18th century. The building was known as North House in the 1880s and was replaced by terraced properties in the late 19th-century, the footings of which partially survived	24944



			adjacent to the street frontage. The terraced properties were in turn destroyed by enemy action in World War II. The site had remained undeveloped until 2010.	
105	In July 2011, Lee Roy Krakowicz of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at 64-70, West Street, Bedminster.	WB	In July 2011, Lee Roy Krakowicz of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at 64-70, West Street, Bedminster.	25023
106	In November 2011, Cai Mason of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Hebron Burial Ground, Hebron Road, Bedminster.	WB	In November 2011, Cai Mason of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Hebron Burial Ground, Hebron Road, Bedminster.	25067
107	In March 2013, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of Southville Primary School, Merrywood Road, Bedminster.	DA	In March 2013, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of Southville Primary School, Merrywood Road, Bedminster.	25212
108	In March 2013, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site of Hayleigh House, North Street, Bedminster.	DA	In March 2013, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site of Hayleigh House, North Street, Bedminster.	25215
109	In June 2013, Kevin Potter of Avon Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at 3-7 Canon Street, Bedminster.	WB	In June 2013, Kevin Potter of Avon Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at 3-7 Canon Street, Bedminster.	25228
110	In May 2013, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at the former Gala Bingo Hall, North Street, Bedminster.	WB	In May 2013, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at the former Gala Bingo Hall, North Street, Bedminster.	25229
111	In May 2013, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological building recording of the former Gala Bingo Hall, North Street.	BS	In May 2013, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological building survey of the former Gala Bingo Hall, North Street.	25230
112	In July 2012, David Etheridge of Bristol and West Archaeology carried out an archaeological building survey at 92 North Street, Bedminster.	BS	In October 2012, David Etheridge carried out an archaeological building survey at 92 North Street, Bedminster. The factory appears to be of early 20th century date, with later 20th century modifications. Encapsulated within the east, west and northern walls of the factory are what appear to be several earlier sandstone walls. It is surmised these walls represent 19th century boundary walls and possibly parts of earlier buildings known to have stood within the study area c. 1880 to 1900.	25135
113	In September 2012, David Etheridge of Bristol and West Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at 92 North Street, Bedminster.	WB	In September 2012, David Etheridge of Bristol and West Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at 92 North Street, Bedminster.	25136
114	In December 2012, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of Compass Primary School, South Street, Bedminster.	DA	In December 2012, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of Compass Primary School, South Street, Bedminster.	25183
115	In 2014, Bristol and West Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at 64-70 West Street, Bedminster.	WB	In 2014, Bristol and West Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at 64-70 West Street, Bedminster.	25356
116	In 2014, AC Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site of the former Granby House, St John's Road, Bedminster.	DA	In 2014, AC Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site of the former Granby House, St John's Road, Bedminster.	25363
117	In November 1996 Symonds Travers Morgan carried out a Geotechnical and Contamination Survey Report at Sheene Road, Bedminster. The project involved 6 trial pits and 2 boreholes.	BL	In November 1996 Symonds Travers Morgan carried out a Geotechnical and Contamination Survey Report at Sheene Road, Bedminster. The project involved 6 trial pits and 2 boreholes.	25289



118	In June 1998 Geo-Testing Services Limited carried out a ground investigation on land adjacent to the Mail Marketing premises at West Street, Bedminster.	BL	NULL	25316
119	In July 2014, AC Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at the site of the former Granby House, St John's Road, Bedminster.	EV	In July 2014, AC Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at the site of the former Granby House, St John's Road, Bedminster.	25397
120	In October 2014, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at the former Hayleigh Elderly Persons Home, Upper Sydney Street, Bedminster.	WB	In October 2014, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at the former Hayleigh Elderly Persons Home, Upper Sydney Street, Bedminster.	25426
121	In January 2014, Bristol and West Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at 8-12 Mill Lane, Bedminster.	WB	Between May and June 2014, Bristol and West Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at 8-12 Mill Lane, Bedminster.	25429
122	In 2015, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out a photographic recording of the Brigade Centre, Garnet Street.	BS	In 2015, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out a photographic recording of the Brigade Centre, Garnet Street.	25544



Appendix 2: Monument Gazetteer

HPS Mon ID	Site Name	Site Type	Period	Description	BCC HER No
1	Bedminster	Settlement	Emed	<p>Bedminster. Place-name evidence suggests that the settlement at Bedminster was founded in the Late-Saxon period. Archaeological evaluation trenches at Sheene Road in 1998 (SMR 9637) recorded a feature cut into the underlying rock which was interpreted as the trench for a cill beam. Pottery of eleventh- and twelfth-century date was also recovered (Anon. 1988, 33). Subsequent work at Sheene Road (SMR 20082) did not, however, record any further evidence for the early phases of the settlement and the form and extent of the pre-conquest settlement is therefore uncertain.</p> <p>In September 1645 when Parliamentary troops halted at Hanham as a preliminary to an assault on Bristol, the Royalists occupying the city under the command of Prince Rupert are reported to have fired Bedminster "and burnt it down to the ground" (Sprigg 1854, 99). The extent of the damage to the settlement is unknown but in 1652 the parish estimated the cost of the necessary repairs to St. John's Church at ?3500 (Bates Harbin 1912, 202).</p>	2576M
2	Cross in the churchyard of the Church of St. John, Bedminster	Cross	Med	<p>Cross in the churchyard of St. John's Church, Bedminster. Charles Pooley reports that "preserved in the Piggot Collection is a sketch... of a fine 15th century cross that formerly stood opposite the south porch of the church. It has been demolished and when I last visited the spot the fragments were lying in the grass about the churchyard" (Pooley 1877, 144). Shortly after the First World War the fragments of the cross base were reassembled to form a three-stepped octagonal base. A new shaft was added, with a war memorial carved into it.</p>	1775M
3	Church of St. John the Baptist, Bedminster	Church	Med	<p>The Church of St. John the Baptist at Bedminster. The church was probably founded before 1066, although the exact date is unknown, and it is commonly assumed, on the basis of the place name evidence, to have an origin as a minster church. It may perhaps also have been the centre of a large estate (Costen 1992, 71). The church lay at the northern boundary of the diocese of Salisbury (and later Bath and Wells) and consequently was the mother church to Abbots Leigh and to St. Mary Redcliffe and St. Thomas the Martyr in Redcliffe. St. John is reported, along with other buildings in Bedminster, to have been burnt by Prince Rupert's troops as they retreated from Bristol in 1645. In January 1651/2 the parish entered a plea at the Quarter Sessions for assistance in raising the estimated ?3500 pounds which repair of the church would cost (SMR 20351; Bates Harbin 1912, 202). The rebuilt church is recorded in watercolours in the Braikenridge Collection, Bristol Museum and Art Gallery and in a watercolour executed by John Chessell Buckler in 1827 in The Piggott Collection. It was also described in February 1849 by Sir Stephen Glynne (SMR 882) as a "plain church, comprising a nave with north aisle, chancel, west tower and north porch" which had Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular Gothic features (McGarvie 1994, 34-35).</p> <p>St. John was demolished again in 1853 to allow the building of a new church. This was designed by John Norton and was completed in 1855 (Dawson 1981, 21).</p> <p>The church was gutted as a result of bombing in 1941. The rebuilding was delayed and a decision not to rebuild the church was taken in 1954. The remains of the church were cleared in 1966 and Bristol City Council bought the churchyard in 1973 (Crossley-Evans 2000, 80). The churchyard was surveyed in 1980 by the Action Group for Bristol Archaeology in advance of clearance of the memorials for the creation of a public open space from the cemetery (Dawson in Thomas 1979), with additional information being recorded subsequently by Williams (1981). The state of the archaeological stratification on the site is unknown but deposits of high quality are very likely to survive. Dawson (1981) suggested that the site was worthy of designation as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.</p>	1789M
4	Chapel in the churchyard of the Church of St. John, Bedminster	Chapel	Med	<p>A chapel, apparently located in the churchyard of St. John's Church, Bedminster. The chapel is noted by a survey of chapels and chantries in Somerset made in 2 Ed.VI (1548-49) and was probably constructed in the medieval period. The exact location of the chapel is not known but it may have stood in the east corner of the churchyard - a kink in the churchyard wall recorded by the Ordnance Survey</p>	2472M



				1:500-scale Town plan surveyed in 1881 (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.24) may suggest this as a location. The chantry survey states that the chapel was held by the parishioners of Bedminster and produced xijd. per year (Green 1888, 273). The date of the demolition of the chapel is currently unknown.	
5	Royal Oak, East Street, Bedminster	House	Med	Royal Oak, a public house located on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster. The building was a rendered, jettied house of a single storey plus attic and was probably of late-medieval or sixteenth-century date. A photograph of the early 1870s (Winstone 1966, pl.78) indicates that the ground-floor level probably contained a shopfront at that date. There was a single sash window at the centre of the upper storey. The pantiled roof was steeply pitched. The building was occupied by Benjamin Bird in 1871 but it had been demolished and the site redeveloped by 1883. The site of the building now lies largely beneath No.139 East Street.	2665M
6	Jettied house on the western side of the Royal Oak, East Street, Bedminster	House	Med	Jettied house located on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster. The building was a rendered, jettied house of a single storey plus attic and was probably of late-medieval or sixteenth-century date. A photograph of the early 1870s (Winstone 1966, pl.78) indicates that the ground-floor level probably contained a shopfront at that date. There was a single sash window at the centre of the upper storey. The pantiled roof was steeply pitched. The building was occupied by William Guest, ironmonger in 1871 but it had been demolished and the site redeveloped by 1883. The site of the building now lies largely beneath No.141 East Street.	2666M
7	No.49 North Street, Bedminster	House	Med	No.49 North Street, located on the southern side of North Street, Bedminster. The building is a rendered stone rubble structure of two-storey and attic with a gabled pantile roof and dates to the seventeenth century.	2670M
8	Rex Cinema, North Street, Bedminster	Cinema	Mod	The Rex Cinema located on the southern side of North Street, Bedminster. It was designed in the late 1930s and opened in 1940. The building was gutted during an air raid in 1941, but was repaired and re-opened the same year. Original features of the cinema include decorative plasterwork and some lighting and ventilation equipment. Although there have been no significant structural alterations to the building since a circle level balcony was added c 1956, the cosmetic appearance of the building is largely a result of a refitting carried out in the early 1980s when it was converted for use as a bingo hall, and its subsequent occupation by squatters in 2011. The building was due for demolition in 2013.	3158M
9	Holy Cross Church, Dean Lane, Bedminster	Roman catholic church	Mod	Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church, located on the western side of Dean Lane, Bedminster. The church was built in 1930 to a design by J. Bevan (Harwood & Foster 1998, 106).	2088M
10	Bedminster Town Hall	Cinema	Mod	Bedminster Town Hall located on the west side of Cannon Street. The hall was built in 1891. It was converted to a cinema by Ralph Pringle in 1909 and continued in use as a cinema until 1954 (Anderson 1983, 16; Winstone 1971, pl.178). The facade was subsequently heavily altered. The building is still extant and is currently (08/12/2004) in use as a furniture store.	2993M
11	Bristol South Pool, Dean Lane, Bedminster	Swimming pool	Mod	Bristol South Pool, located on the north-western side of Dean Lane, Bedminster. The pool was built in 1929 to a design by the local architect C. F. W. Denning. The building is of brick with limestone ashlar detailing. Entrance is via a single-storey lobby at the north-east end of the building and above the door and the legend "BRISTOL SOUTH BATHS" is carved into the lintel with a relief of spread wings above. The building contains a 30-metre swimming pool. At the west end of the Pool there is a boiler house with a circular chimney with a coped top. The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/45/377).	3126M
12	Bull House, North Street, Bedminster	House	PM1	Bull House, located on the north side of North Street, Bedminster on the plot now occupied by The Star Inn. To the north of the building was an associated paddock known as Bull Close which probably later became the bowling green of The Star Inn (SMR 20435). The building is known to have been extant by 1712 (BRO AC/JS/60(4) a-i) and was rebuilt sometime after 1736 to become The Star Inn (SMR 20431). The extent of fabric surviving from the building within The Star Inn is unknown.	2400M



13	No.119 West Street, Bedminster	House	PM1	<p>No.119 West Street, Bedminster. The building was constructed in the seventeenth century. It was constructed of Lias limestone bonded in a white lime mortar and had limestone ashlar windows. The original plan of the building is currently unknown but it appears to have been a two-storey house with an attic and basement. It had a central entrance and hall with a stair tower at the rear of the building. Ovolo-moulded stone windows from this earliest phase of construction survive at basement level in the main, north-west facing, elevation and a similar, smaller window survives at first-floor level in the rear, south-east facing, elevation to the east of the stair tower.</p> <p>In the early eighteenth century the building was refronted. The majority of the fenestration was replaced with sashes and the internal fittings appear to have been comprehensively replaced. The stair dates to this phase.</p> <p>In the second half of the twentieth century the building was heavily altered. By the early 1950s the building was apparently in use as a pipe fabrication workshop and a lean-to extension, roofing over the area at the rear of the building, was added in the late-1960s. The southern wall of the original stair tower was probably removed as part of this work. In the mid-1970s a new two-storey building was constructed on the north-east side of the building and door openings were created into the new structure at several levels through the side wall of the existing building.</p> <p>The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/45/390).</p>	2782M
14	Base Fort, constructed for the entertainment of Elizabeth I, Bedminster	Fort	PM1	<p>Base Fort, located some 300 metres to the south of the river Avon. It was constructed in 1574 and was the smaller of two forts built for a three-day long mock assault by the Bristol militia, the centrepiece of the entertainments laid on for Elizabeth I during her visit to Bristol between 14 and 17 August that year (Fissel 2001, 62). The fort was sited on a mound of earth approximately 28 metres in diameter. Its form is not known, although the Great Audit records that it was covered with cloth. During the assaults was apparently attacked by pioneers and infantry and captured on the first night (J. Bettye (ed.) Two Tudor visits to Bristol. In McGrath 1985, 7). The earth mound was apparently still extant in 1828 but was subsequently levelled and most of its site had been developed for housing by the early 1880s.</p>	2793M
15	Imperial Brewery, North Street, Bedminster	Brewery	PM2	<p>Imperial Brewery. The brewery is recorded by the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map but had been replaced by housing by 1902.</p>	2223M
16	East Street Baptist Church, Bedminster	Baptist church	PM2	<p>East Street Baptist Church, located on the east side of East Street, Bedminster. The church was constructed in the late-nineteenth century and was first recorded by the Ordnance Survey second edition 1:2500-scale plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.04) published in 1903. The building is a two-storey brick structure with a pitched roof.</p> <p>The building is extant.</p>	3159M
17	Glassworks	Glass works	PM2	<p>Opened 1702 for flint glass. Owned by Little Family. Closed 1790. In the area of St Katherine's Hospital (pers comm Emily La Trobe Bateman 1996).</p>	1978M
18	Dean Lane Colliery, Bedminster	Colliery	PM2	<p>Dean Lane Colliery, Bedminster. The colliery was established in 1845 and had two shafts located towards the eastern part of the site (ST 58332 71686 and ST 58335 71678 approximately). These were sunk to 630 feet (193 metres) initially and the depth was later increased to 1290 feet (395 metres). The galleries extended into east Bristol (Southway 1976, 5-6). In 1886 eleven men were killed by an explosion in the mine (Ramsey 2003, 12).</p> <p>The mine was run by the Bedminster, Easton, Kingswood and Parkfield Collieries Ltd. from the early twentieth century until the pit was closed in 1906 (Ramsey 2003, 20-21). Dame Emily Smyth Park has been developed on the site of the colliery.</p>	2000M
19	Malago Vale Colliery	Colliery	PM2	<p>Malago Vale Colliery, located on the southern side of West Street, Bedminster. The colliery is believed to have been established c1840 and at that date was operating with a single mine shaft. The colliery was controlled by Stuckey's Bank in 1854 but was being operated by Steedes and Pilditch by 1862. The site was operated by the Malago Vale Coal Company which in 1875 deepened the</p>	2061M



				<p>original Malago shaft to a depth of 1566 feet [479 metres] and sank a new shaft known as the Argus 1740 feet [532 metres] deep (Southway 1976, 6). The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.08.03) surveyed in 1883 records the internal layout of the site, and indicates that tram lines led to a loading platform on the adjacent main rail line. In 1891 ten men were killed by an explosion in the mine and two more died in a similar incident in 1895 (Ramsey 2003, 12). The shaft at the colliery had reached a depth of roughly 3000 feet [918 metres] below ground by 1891 (Ramsey 2003, 13).</p> <p>The colliery closed in 1892 after a fifteen-month long strike over the introduction of safety lamps.</p>	
20	London Inn, East Street, Bedminster	Coaching inn	PM2	<p>The London Inn, located on the western side of East Street, Bedminster, at its junction with Cannon Street. The inn was in existence by 1730 and is recorded by a terrier of land forming part of the estate of the Smyth family of Ashton Court (BRO AC/M11/32) as the "London Inn and Barton." The earliest known cartographic depiction is apparently a plan of the parish of Bedminster made before c.1786 (BRO AC/PL92) and at that date the inn comprised two ranges of buildings, the main range orientated from north-west to south-east along the East Street frontage and a side range running roughly east-west from the south-eastern corner of the main building. The undeveloped land parcel to the north was ancillary to the inn, but had apparently been sold by the early-nineteenth century.</p> <p>The inn was extant in the 1880s and was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town Plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.24). However, it had been demolished by the beginning of the twentieth century to enable the widening of East Street and the creation of Victoria Street.</p>	3161M
21	Malago Vale Brickworks	Brickworks	PM2	<p>The Malago Vale Brickworks, located on the southern side of West Street, Bedminster. The works was in existence by the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.08.03) surveyed in 1883 which indicates that the site contained two large clay pits, a row of kilns, and other structures.</p>	2188M
22	Tramway Depot, Sheene Road, Bedminster	Tram depot	PM2	<p>Tramway Depot, located on the eastern side of Sheene Road The depot was constructed in the late-nineteenth century, and was used during the first half of the twentieth century. The building was subsequently demolished.</p>	2189M
23	Malago Vale Works	Colour mill	PM2	<p>Malago Vale Works. The factory was a colour works is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan as producing umber, barytes, ochre and oxides. It survived to the early 1950s.</p>	2227M
24	British School, British Road, Bedminster	School	PM2	<p>The British School, located on the southern side of British Road, Bedminster was built in 1846 by the local Methodist congregation and was enlarged in 1855 by the addition of a first floor designed by Henry Crisp. In 1867 an infant school was added, occupying the site to the west. A new Board School was built in South Street in 1895 making the British School redundant. The building was sold to E. S. & A. Robinson in 1898 and passed through a number of commercial uses. It was listed Grade II but stood empty for several years before it was gutted by fire in 1997. The shell of the building was demolished in July 1998 as a dangerous structure without any record of the building being made (Insole 1998).</p>	2387M
25	Burial ground of Ebenezer Chapel, Bedminster	Cemetery	PM2	<p>The burial ground of Ebenezer Chapel (SMR 20440), located on the north side of Victoria Road (now British Road). The burial ground comprised two parts, a small burial ground against British Road and the main burial ground to the north-west of the chapel. The site of the chapel has been redeveloped but the burial ground remains under grass.</p>	2398M
26	The Star Inn, North Street, Bedminster	Public house	PM2	<p>The Star Inn, located on the north side of North Street, Bedminster. The inn was constructed on the site of Bull House (SMR 20433) in the mid 1730s. By 1818 the building was owned by the Smyth estate, and surveys and terriers produced by the estate indicate that it was surrounded by outbuildings including stables, workshops and a bowling green.</p>	2399M
27	Bowling green of The Star Inn, North Street, Bedminster	Bowling green	PM2	<p>A bowling green of at least nineteenth-century date, at the rear of The Star Inn, North Street (SMR 20431). The bowling green lay to the north of the building and was recorded by John Ashmead's survey of 1849.</p>	2401M
28	Brewery, Cromwell	Brewery	PM2	<p>A brewery on the north-western side of Cromwell Street. The brewery is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan surveyed in 1883 (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.4.23).</p>	2402M



	Street, Bedminster				
29	Albert Works, West Street, Bedminster	Finings works	PM2	<p>The Albert Works, located on the south-western side of West Street. The works was established in 1878 by Saville, Ewens & Co. Ltd. in a move from established premises at St. John's Lane. The works comprised a number of discrete structures for manufacturing isinglass (gelatin made from the swim bladders of the sturgeon), finings and a patented preservative for beer and porter.</p> <p>The main building is a two-storey structure with a double pitched pantile roof and is of rendered stone rubble. The first floor is supported on cast-iron columns (Burchill 2003, 3).</p>	2403M
30	Ebenezer Chapel, British Road	Methodist chapel	PM2	<p>Ebenezer Chapel. The Wesleyan Methodist chapel was located on the north side of Back Lane (modern British Road), Bedminster. It was in existence by the time of the tithe survey of Bedminster of 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) and was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan surveyed in 1883 (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.23). This notes that the chapel had seating for 400. Attached to the rear of the chapel was a Sunday School. There was a small burial ground at the southern end of the plot but the main part of the burial ground (SMR 20429) was to the north of the Sunday School. It was bounded on its eastern side by the back lane of Albert Place. The chapel survived into the early twentieth century but was subsequently demolished. The site of the chapel has been redeveloped but the burial ground remains under grass.</p>	2404M
31	Malago Vale Engine Works, Bedminster	Engineering works	PM2	<p>Malago Vale Engine Works. The works was located on the south side of what is now Malago Road and was, in the late nineteenth century, the leat for the corn mill at Mill Lane and the railway. The works is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan of Bristol (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.4.24) and was still extant at the time of the second edition 1:2500-scale County Series plan in 1902. The site has since been redeveloped.</p>	2420M
32	Toll Gate at Luckwell Road, Bedminster	Toll gate	PM2	<p>A toll gate across the end of Luckwell Lane at its junction with North Street, Bedminster. The gate was in existence by 1827 (BRO AC/PL 107/1) and is also recorded by the 1828 survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead. This shows the gate schematically and there was an irregularly-shaped building, perhaps a toll house, adjoining its east side. The gate had been removed by the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition plan of 1883 (Sheet LXXV.4.22).</p>	2462M
33	Bedminster Gate, East Street, Bedminster	Toll gate	PM2	<p>Bedminster Gate, East Street. The gate was created in the early eighteenth century by the Bristol turnpike trustees and crossed East Street just to the north-west of St. John's Church. A renewal of the trustees powers by Parliament in February 1749 prompted local rioting, and in July 1749 Bedminster Gate was one of a number of turnpike gates destroyed by labourers with blackened faces who called themselves "Jack a Lents" (Latimer 1893, 274). The 1828 survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead depicts it as a single gate across the highway. A group of buildings stood to its east, although it is not clear if one of these was a toll house. The gate had apparently been removed by the early 1840s.</p>	2659M
34	Church House, East Street, Bedminster	House	PM2	<p>Church House, located on the southern side of East Street on the west side of its junction with Church Lane. The building was in existence by the time of John Plumley and George Ashmead's plan of Bristol of 1828. The frontage of the building measured 8.5 metres wide and it extended 13 metres back from the street according to the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.24) surveyed in 1883.</p> <p>The building was occupied by Mrs. R. Phippen in 1871 and was still extant at the beginning of the twentieth century. However, by the time that the Ordnance Survey third edition plan was published in 1918 Church House had been demolished and the site redeveloped.</p>	2660M
35	George Inn, East Street, Bedminster	House	PM2	<p>George Inn, a public house located on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster, on the west side of its junction with George's Barton. The building was a jettied, gabled single-bay house of two-storeys and attic of later seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century date. The building appears to have been constructed of coursed stone rubble, likely to have been Pennnant sandstone, and was rendered. By the early 1870s the main, north-west facing elevation of this building had a single bay and the ground floor consisted of a shopfront with a canted bay at the centre which contained a 6 by 4 pane central sash window and 3 by 4 pane sashes in the sides. On the western side of this</p>	2661M



				<p>bay was the main doorway. A pantiled pentice roof divided first- from ground-floor and there was a single bay window containing sashes at the centre of the elevation. This in turn had a pentice above it and there was another central bay window in the gable. This contained casement windows with an Ipswich window in the middle. The eaves were supported by carved wooden brackets resting on the pentice. At the northern end of the side, north-east facing, elevation there was a substantial chimney stack which projected above the level of the eaves and appears to have had an upper stage of brick. The roof was covered with clay pantiles and the rear element was probably cross-gabled (Winstone 1966, pl.78).</p> <p>The building was occupied by William Northcott in 1871 but had been demolished and the site redeveloped by 1883 to enable the creation of Church Road. The site of the building now lies entirely beneath the western side of Church Road.</p>	
36	Gabled house on the west side of the George Inn, East Street, Bedminster	House	PM2	<p>House of likely later seventeenth-century date, located on the west side of the George Inn, located on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster. The building was a single-bay, gabled structure with a pantile roof, which the similarities of form suggest was probably constructed as the eastern house of a terrace of three. By the early 1870s the ground-floor of the eastern of this group of three has been rebuilt, creating a square shopfront with a central doorway and shuttered windows on either side. A pantiled pentice roof divided ground- and first-floor and resting on this there was a central bay which continues up to second-floor level. There was a single sash window at both first- and second-floor and the bay had a sloping roof (Winstone 1966, pl.78).</p> <p>The building was occupied by William Hutchings, greengrocer in 1871 but it had been demolished and the site redeveloped by 1883. The site of the building now lies entirely beneath No.135 East Street.</p>	2662M
37	Gabled house on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster	House	PM2	<p>Gabled house of likely later seventeenth-century date, located on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster. The building was a single-bay, gabled structure with a pantile roof, which the similarities of form suggest was probably constructed as the central house of a terrace of three. A photograph of the early 1870s (Winstone 1966, pl.78) indicates that the ground-floor had a bay window on the eastern side with a single doorway to its west. A pantiled pentice roof divided ground- and first-floor and resting on this there was a central bay which continued up to second-floor level. There was a single sash window at both first- and second-floor and a pentice roof divided the two levels. The bay had a sloping pantile roof.</p> <p>The building was occupied by James Tutton, butcher in 1871 but it had been demolished and the site redeveloped by 1883. The site of the building now lies beneath Nos.135 and 137 East Street.</p>	2663M
38	Gabled house on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster	House	PM2	<p>Gabled house of likely later seventeenth-century date, located on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster. The building was a single-bay, gabled structure with a pantile roof, which the similarities of form suggest was probably constructed as the western house of a terrace of three. A photograph of the early 1870s (Winstone 1966, pl.78) indicates that the ground-floor had a bay window on the eastern side with a single doorway to its west. A pantiled pentice roof divided ground- and first-floor and resting on this there was a central bay which continued up to second-floor level. There was a single sash window at both first- and second-floor and a pentice roof divided the two levels. The bay had a sloping pantile roof.</p> <p>The building was occupied by Thomas Smith, pork butcher in 1871 but it had been demolished and the site redeveloped by 1883. The site of the building now lies beneath Nos.137 and 139 East Street.</p>	2664M
39	No.143 East Street, Bedminster	House	PM2	<p>No.143 East Street, located on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster. The building is a rendered two-storey building, probably of stone rubble, with a pitched pantile roof. The date of construction is unknown but the building was extant by the time of the survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead of 1828. In 1871 the building was occupied by Emma Palmer, grocer. It is currently still used for retail purposes.</p> <p>The original form of the building is currently unknown. By the early 1870s</p>	2667M



				<p>(Winstone 1966, pl.77) the main, north-west facing, elevation was rendered and was of three bays. The main entrance door was at the centre of the elevation. The eastern bay had a bay window with canted sides at ground floor. This contained a central 4 by 4 pane sash and a 1 by 4 pane sash in its western side. The western bay had a larger bay at ground-floor level which appears to have been a shop window. The bays were subsequently removed and a new shopfront, comprising three large plate glass windows above a stall riser with an entrance door close to the western end, was inserted. At the western end of the elevation is the entrance to a passageway (leading into Allen Square, to the south of the building). The first floor of the building oversails this, supported by a lintel rather than an arch. At first floor the fenestration comprises two single sashes, one above each of the bays. The parapet has an ashlar coping and projects above the eaves of the roof, obscuring the lower part. The ridge of the roof is aligned parallel to East Street and a tall, double-flue chimneystack projects from its eastern end.</p>	
40	House on the west side of Allen Court, East Street, Bedminster	House	PM2	<p>House on the west side of Allen Court, located on the southern side of East Street, Bedminster. The date at which the building was construction is unknown but its form at the end of the nineteenth century suggests that it may have been constructed in the seventeenth century. The building was extant by the time of the survey of Bristol by John Plumley and George Ashmead of 1828. In 1871 the building was occupied by E. Smale, stationer, and a photograph of roughly that date (Winstone 1966, pl.77) indicates that the building was probably refronted in the early nineteenth century. The building was then a rendered three-storey house with a pitched pantile roof. The main, north-west facing, elevation was of three bays. At ground-floor level the centre bay contained the main entrance doorway and this had a single stone step up from the footway of East Street with a footscraper on its western side. There were bay windows on either side of the entrance, and the eastern of these was square while the western was canted. The western bay window contained a central 4 by 4 pane sash and 2 by 4 pane sashes in the side. The ground floor was divided from the first floor by a flat canopy which rested on the top of the bay windows and extended across the full width of the elevation, also sheltering the main entrance. The fenestration at first-floor level consisted of single 3 by 4 pane sash windows in each of the three bays. The three second-floor windows, again with in each bay, were smaller and appear to be casements. Above the tops of these windows, at the west end of the elevation, there was a gout (serving a gutter behind the parapet) which emptied into a downpipe. The parapet itself has an ashlar coping and projected above the eaves of the roof, obscuring the lower part. The ridge was aligned parallel to East Street and a three-flue chimneystack projected from its eastern end. There was a narrower stack at the western end of the roof. Smaller structures to the rear of the main house may have included a detached kitchen.</p> <p>The building appears to have survived into the twentieth century but was subsequently demolished. The extent of demolition is not clear. The front component of No.145 East Street is now only two storeys in height but parts of the structure may have been retained inside the main building and the surviving structures at the rear of the building may be contemporary with the early-modern building.</p>	2668M
41	No.31 West Street, Bedminster	House	PM2	<p>No.31 West Street, located on the southern side of West Street, Bedminster. The building is a two-storey house with a double-pile plan. The date of construction is currently unknown but is of likely seventeenth- or eighteenth-century date. It is built of stone rubble and the main, north-west facing, and side, north-east facing, elevations are rendered with a sand-cement render. The main elevation is of three bays with a central doorway. On either side there are bay windows with canted sides. The rear, south-east facing, elevation is not rendered and is also of three bays although the fenestration was replaced during the twentieth century. The twin pitched roofs are pantiled and there are chimney stacks at either end of the ridge, with the exception of the south-eastern gable end. The garden to the rear of the house is enclosed by a high wall.</p>	2669M
42	Felix Cottage, British Road, Bedminster	House	PM2	<p>Felix Cottage located on the southern side of Back Lane (modern British Road). The building is recorded by the tithe survey of Bedminster made in 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) as a house and gardens. Felix Cottage itself, Parcel 616, was orientated from north-west to south-east and its northern wall stood on the</p>	2677M



				Back Lane frontage of the plot. A narrow garden extended to the east some 60 metres along Back Street towards Diamond Street with a further small area to the west of the cottage. At the far eastern end of the garden there was a small rectangular outbuilding. There was access from the smaller, western, part of the garden to another associated plot, Parcel 624, on the south side of the cottage which measured 49 metres from north-west to south-east by 44 metres. The cottage was still extant at the time of the Ashmead survey of Bristol in 1855 but had been demolished and its site redeveloped by 1883 when the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.23) were surveyed. The eastern garden had been subdivided by that date and the houses of Westbourne Grove constructed while the southern component had also been developed, probably as a haulier's yard. The site of Felix Cottage now lies beneath the northern end of Westbourne Grove, at its junction with British Road.	
43	Northview Cottage, British Road, Bedminster	House	PM2	Northview Cottage, located some 30 metres back from the south-west side of Diamond Street, behind Nos.1-5 Diamond Street. The building is a two storey house which measures 12.2 metres from north-west to south-east by 7.5 metres wide and is constructed of lias limestone in a random rubble construction. It was in existence by the time of the tithe survey of Bedminster made in 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7) and lay at the north-west corner of a garden enclosed by a rubble wall. Ashmead's 1855 survey of Bristol names the building as North House. By the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.23) surveyed in 1883, the eastern side of the garden had been set back a short distance to enable the widening of the southern leg of Back Lane (modern Diamond Street), although this had not yet occurred in the adjacent properties. By 1903, when the Ordnance Survey second edition 1:2500 County Series plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXV.04) was published Nos.1-5 Diamond Street had been developed in the eastern half of the garden.	2678M
44	School on the west side of East Street, Bedminster	School	PM2	School, located on the west side of East Street, Bedminster. The school was in existence by the time of the tithe survey of Bedminster made in 1841 (BRO EP/A/32/7). The rectangular building was orientated north-south. It was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.24) surveyed in 1883 when it measured 42.5 metres from north to south and was 13.5 metres wide. The building survived into the twentieth century but was subsequently demolished.	2679M
45	Hebron Chapel, Bedminster	Methodist chapel	PM2	Hebron Chapel, located on the western side of Hebron Road, Bedminster. The chapel was built in 1853 on land which had previously been used for agricultural purposes and was designed by the architect Henry Crisp. It is first recorded by George Ashmead's survey of Bristol made in 1855 and then comprised the chapel, an attached building to the rear and the plot for the burial ground on the north side of the chapel. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.23) surveyed in 1883 indicates that the chapel was a United Free Methodist chapel with seats for 640. The structure attached to the rear of the chapel was marked as a Sunday school. The building was the subject of archaeological survey in 2000 (SMR 20265; Pilkington 2001). The chapel has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/45/380).	2724M
46	Burial ground of Hebron Chapel, Bedminster	Cemetery	PM2	Burial ground of Hebron Chapel, located on the western side of Hebron Road, on the north side of the Hebron Chapel (SMR 21344). The burial ground appears to have been created in 1853, at the same time that the Hebron Chapel was built. It was established within a land parcel which had previously been in agricultural use. The cemetery is first recorded by Ashmead's survey of Bristol of 1855 and later by Ashmead's 1870 map, although neither records the burial ground as such. The cemetery plot measures approximately 42 metres from north-west to south-east by 33.5 metres wide. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.23) surveyed in 1883 indicated that the burial ground was by that date enclosed by a stone wall and many randomly positioned small trees or shrubs were established across the site. The entrance was at the south-east corner and there was a small structure at the north-west corner. The burial ground is extant.	2725M



47	Bethesda Chapel, Herbert Street, Bedminster	Methodist chapel	PM2	Bethesda Chapel, located on the western side of Herbert Street, Bedminster. The chapel is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.19) surveyed in 1883 which indicates that the chapel was a Primitive Methodist chapel with accommodation for 300 people. A Sunday school stood on the south side of the chapel. The building was extant in 1918 but it was subsequently demolished. The site of the chapel is now at the eastern edge of the car park to the rear of Nos.68-82 East Street.	2735M
48	Bedminster Poor House, West Street, Bedminster	Workhouse	PM2	Bedminster Poor House, located on the south-eastern side of West Street. The building was in existence by 1827 (BRO AC/PL 107/2; BRO AC/E 21) and was also recorded by the Bedminster tithe survey of 1841 (Parcel 789; BRO EP/A/23/7). It was a large L-shaped structure on the West Street and Cromwell Street frontages. Much of the structure was apparently still extant in 1854 but it had been largely demolished by 1874 (Burchill 2003).	2834M
49	Clay pit at the Malago Vale Brickworks	Clay pit	PM2	Clay pit at the Malago Vale Brickworks. The pit was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.08.03) surveyed in 1883. It had been partly infilled by the middle of the First World War.	2853M
50	Candle Factory, Albert Road	Candle factory	PM2	Candle factory located on the western side of Albert Road [modern Sheene Road]. The factory was in existence by the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.04.24) surveyed in 1883. It was still operating in the early twentieth century but was subsequently demolished.	2854M
51	Malago Vale Brick and Tile Works, Albert Road	Brickworks	PM2	Malago Vale Brick and Tile Works, located on the eastern side of Albert Road [modern Sheene Road]. The works was in existence at the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.04.24) surveyed in 1883 but the site had apparently been demolished by the beginning of the twentieth century.	2855M
52	Tarpaulin Factory, Albert Road	Canvas works	PM2	Tarpaulin Factory located on the western side of Albert Road [modern Sheene Road]. The factory was in existence at the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.04.24) surveyed in 1883. The building was still extant in the early twentieth century but was subsequently demolished.	2856M
53	Former A. D. Collard butcher's shop, No.57 North Street, Bedminster	Shop	PM2	Former A. D. Collard butcher's shop, No.57 North Street, located on the southern side of North Street on the western side of its junction with Braunton Road. The building was constructed in the late-nineteenth century and is a two-storey, two bay end of terrace brick house with a shop at ground floor. The shopfront has a low glazed plinth carrying the legend "A. D. COLLARD." There are stained glass panels in the upper lights of the shopfront. The interior of the shop is tiled with green tiles below a moulded dado and with white and green tiles forming a diamond pattern above. At the top there is a floral frieze. The interior of the shop was largely removed in 2005.	2889M
54	Victoria Cottage, No.2 British Road, Bedminster	House	PM2	Victoria Cottage, No.2 British Road, located on the south-western side of the junction of British Road and Victoria Place. The house is a two-storey, three-bay rendered house.	2891M
55	Albert Cottage, No.4 British Road, Bedminster	House	PM2	Albert Cottage, No.4 British Road, located on the northern side of British Road. The building is a three-bay rendered house of two-storeys and attic. The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/45/371).	2892M
56	12, Victoria Place, Bedminster	House	PM2	No.12 Victoria Place, located on the north-western side of Victoria Place. The building is a three-bay rendered house of three-storeys and appears to have been constructed between the early 1880s and the beginning of the twentieth century.	2893M
57	Limekiln at No.45 West Street, Bedminster	Lime kiln	PM2	Limekiln located at No.45 West Street. The limekiln seems to have been established in the mid-nineteenth century and was first recorded by Ashmead's 1855 survey of Bristol. It was a freestanding stone structure at the south-east corner of the site. The limekiln was archaeologically excavated in 2005 by Avon Archaeological Unit (SMR 22226).	3048M
58	North Street Brick and Tile Works, Bedminster	Brickworks	PM2	North Street Brick and Tile Works. The site was first recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition County Series 1:2500-scale plan (Somerset Sheet VI.06) published in 1894. The kiln building was at the centre and measured 6.9 metres wide by a maximum of 13.1 metres long. The kiln had been demolished by the	3062M



				early twentieth century and terraced housing developed on the surrounding streets.	
59	Vicarage at Stackpool Road, Bedminster	Vicarage	PM2	Vicarage located at Stackpool Road, Bedminster. The vicarage was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century and was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale Bristol town plan (Bristol Sheet LXXV.4.18) surveyed in 1883. The vicarage was set within a large rectangular garden enclosed by a stone wall with access off Greville Road. The building survived into the twentieth century but it had been demolished by 1918, Stackpool Road created and the site redeveloped with housing.	3077M
60	Offer's clay tobacco pipe factory, Norfolk Place, East Street Bedminster	Clay tobacco pipe factory	PM2	Offer's clay tobacco pipe factory, located on the east side of Norfolk Place, Bedminster. The pipe maker Richard Offer moved from Great George Street, St. Philips to George's Barton [modern Norfolk Place] in Bedminster in 1858. He was listed in the street directories there as a pipe maker from 1859 to 1866 and in the 1861 Census he was noted as employing 2 men and 5 women at his premises. Offer was still at George's Barton according to the 1871 census but had died by 1888. It seems likely that the business was then carried on by Charles Tovey who was listed in the street directories as a pipe maker at No.143 East Street and Nos.1-3 Norfolk Place, Bedminster from 1889 to 1891 (Price et al 1979).	3121M
61	Devon House, No.168 East Street, Bedminster	House	PM2	Devon House, also known as Pound House, Devon Cottage and Devon Villa, No.168 East Street, Bedminster. The building appears to have been constructed in the eighteenth century. A property known as Pound House was recorded as having been sold to Mr. Stokes in 1770 for ?100 and a plan of Long Ashton of c.1786 (BRO AC/PL/92) records the building.	3140M

Appendix 3: Listed Buildings

HPS LB ID	Name	Description (see NHLE ref for full description)	Grade	NHLE Ref
1	No 49 and Outbuilding to Rear	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1392643	II	1392643
2	Albert Cottage	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1202013	II	1202013
3	North View Cottage and the annexe and attached railings to steps	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1202195	II	1202195
4	Hebron Chapel and attached Railings, Gates and Piers	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1282251	II	1282251
5	119, West Street	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1291478	II	1291478
6	Southville Community Centre, Beaulley Road	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1281398	II	1281398
7	192, North Street	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1202385	II	1202385
8	Bristol south baths and attached railings and gates, dean street	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1202193	II	1202193
9	Southville primary school and attached railings and gates	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1025036	II	1025036

Appendix 4 Standards and Guidance

Methodology

The methodology employed in compiling this document is derived from a number of key sources.



This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014), which states that a DBA 'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area' and that in 'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact (CIfA 2014: 4).

Study Area

A 500m Study Area was established for the site in order to contextualise the known and potential archaeological resource. All Heritage Assets, designated and non-designated, were considered within this 500m area.

Data Collation

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Reading: CIfA.



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