



HPS

Professional Archaeological Services

59-61 Feeder Road & 64-68 Feeder Road, St Philips, Bristol, BS2 0SH

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Client: Mr E Porcaro & Mr P Newland

Project: Desk-Based Assessment



Applicant Name / Agent: Mr E Porcaro & Mr P Newland / Aspect 360 Ltd
Project Site: 59-61 Feeder Road & 64-68 Feeder Road, St Philips, Bristol, BS2
0SH
NGR: ST 60383 72396
Document Type: Desk-Based Assessment
Issue ID: V2
Date of Preparation: 15 August 2018
Local Planning Authority: Bristol City Council
Application Reference: NA
HPS Site Code: HPS284/18
Oasis ID: heritage10-323454
OS Licence: 100048201

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Non-Technical Summary

In July 2018 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr E Porcaro & Mr P Newland (the client) to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for land at 59-61 Feeder Road & 64-68 Feeder Road, St Philips, Bristol, BS2 0SH (the Project Site). Permission is being sought for the redevelopment of the site to comprise a mix of commercial, residential and leisure facilities incorporating landscaped open space and off-road parking.

The desk-based assessment has demonstrated that the potential for the preservation of archaeology dating from the prehistoric period to the Medieval period is considered low. However; records show that there was a significant expansion of activity in the region of St Philips following the establishment of the Feeder Canal in the first half of the 19th century and that the Project Site was rapidly developed throughout the 1900s. Both the east and west of the proposed development area was heavily developed with terraced housing, limekiln works and warehousing occupying the western portion of the site and early industrial units and the remains of both iterations of St Silas Parish Church located on the eastern part of the plot, along with the historic St Silas Street housing and buildings relating to the western portion of the Victoria Pottery Works and later timber yard.

Whilst it is concluded that the potential to encounter Post Medieval archaeology on the site is considered high, there are no records to suggest that the Project Site preserves archaeology of national significance. Therefore, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological investigation and recording be carried out in conjunction with plans to redevelop the Project Site. It is further recommended that a programme of historic building recording in line with Historic England guidelines be implemented in order to provide a record of 62 and 63 Feeder Road and any other features relating to the historic development of the site, which may be preserved.

Note

The potential to encounter unexploded ordnance should also be noted here due to a shower of incendiary bombs having fallen on the site in January 1941 (Weemyss, 1943).

1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1. In July 2018 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr E Porcaro & Mr P Newland (the client) to prepare an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for land at 59-61 Feeder Road & 64-68 Feeder Road, St Philips, Bristol, BS2 0SH (hereafter referred to as the Project Site).
- 1.2. A 500m radius of the Project Site was established as the Study Area in order to contextualise the known and potential archaeological resource.
- 1.3. Permission is being sought for the redevelopment of the site to comprise a mix of commercial, residential and leisure facilities incorporating landscaped open space and off-road parking.
- 1.4. The document has been compiled following a request from Aspect 360 Ltd (the Agent) for a Desk-Based Assessment, due to the possible historic environment implications of redeveloping the site.
- 1.5. This document has been compiled by Sam Driscoll, MA, MCIfA and is completed under HPS project reference HPS284/18.

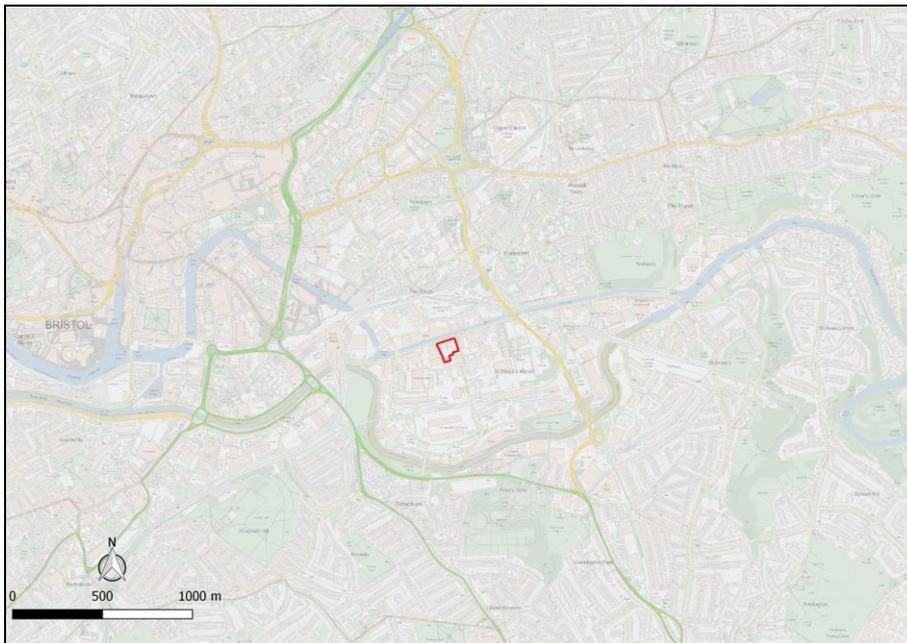


Figure 1. Location of the Project site in red.

The Study Area

- 1.6. The Project Site lies within St Philip's Marsh, an inner suburb of Bristol. The site comprises three plots, number 59-61 Feeder Road currently occupied by Manor Scrap Co Ltd and accessed via the corner of Small Street and Feeder Road, and 64-68 Feeder Road, currently occupied by Autochoice Bristol, accessed off Feeder Road. The site boundary includes numbers 62 and 63 Feeder Road,



which are located on the plot belonging to Manor Scrap Co Ltd. The site is bounded by Small Street to the west, Feeder Road to the north, Short Street to the east and Chapel Street to the south. Arthur Street is a small cul-de-sac which bisects the Project Site, separating number 63 from plot number 64 - 68 (Autochoice Bristol). The area surrounding the Project Site is defined by industrial units, retail and leisure facilities.

- 1.7. The early 19th century Harbour Feeder Canal runs the length of Feeder Road, bordering the site to the north, whilst the course of the River Avon defines the southern border of the St Philip's Marsh area to the south, c. 600m south of the Project Site. The suburb is also truncated by the Great Western Railway line and service depot, located c. 500m southeast of the development.
- 1.8. The Project Site comprises a c. 9899 sq m industrial plot and is located on Holocene tidal flat deposits of clay and silt overlaying Triassic Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone And Halite-stone to the west and Triassic Redcliffe Sandstone Member – Sandstone to the east.



Figure 2: Detailed Site Location. Project Site outlined in red.



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.

Aims

- 2.2. The aim of this study is to:

- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
- Identify the potential of the study area 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.

3. Methodology

- 3.1. This document has been prepared 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).



3.2. 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 184*. Communities and Local Government 2018.

3.3. 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.

3.4. The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

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



4. Baseline Survey: The Site Visit

- 4.1. A site visit was carried out on 25th July 2018. Both 59-61 Feeder Road and 64-68 Feeder Road were accessed and photographed. For the purpose of this section of the report the plots have been discussed separately.

59-61 Feeder Road (including 62 & 63 Feeder Road)

- 4.2. Plot 59-61 Feeder Road is currently occupied by scrap merchants and metal recycling centre, Manor Scrap Company Ltd. The company took over the site c. 1996. Existing development is focussed to the northeast of the plot. A large modern rectangular two storey building fronts Feeder Road and butts onto 62 Feeder Road to the northeast.



Photo 1 Manor Scrap Southeast facing view from Feeder Road

- 4.3. Number 62 Feeder Road is a converted warehouse which is attached to 63 Feeder Road to the northeast. The latter bears a date stone of 1895. Whilst the two buildings may not have been built as a pair, the warehouse was also likely to have been constructed in the late 19th century. These buildings are currently in use by D J Auto Repair Ltd and form part of the proposed development area.



Photo 2 Southwest facing view of 62-63 Feeder Road, from Feeder Road.



Photo 3 Back plot belonging to Manor Scrap Ltd with roof and rear of number 62 Feeder Road visible to the right of the shot. Northeast facing view from rear of 59-61 Feeder Road.

- 4.4. A modern single storey brick building is attached to the rear of the warehouse, with smaller modern shed to the rear of number 63 Feeder Road. A small rectangular steel framed structure forms a covered store / workplace to the rear of the sheds. The total area of development covers c. 460 sq m.
- 4.5. The Small Street entrance to the site is cobbled and would preserve an earlier surface, probably 19th century in date. The small street boundary comprises a stone wall with five to six courses of brick repair to the upper section in the region of the large iron gate and along the extent of the masonry. Due to extensive overgrowth of ivy and self-seeding shrubbery the full extent of the wall could not be ascertained, however it is estimated that a 20m plus section is preserved along the western site boundary.



Photo 4 Cobbled surface exposed beneath concrete and tarmac. Entrance to Manor Scrap Ltd. ESE facing view from Small Street.

64-68 Feeder Road

- 4.6. Plot 64-68 Feeder Road is currently occupied by used car dealership Autochoice Bristol. A roughly square building occupies a large portion of the site to the west, covering approximately 830 sq m. The building comprises a double bay construction with pitched roof concealed from Feeder Road by ground floor glass shopfront topped by a high screen bearing the company name and logo. The screen wraps around the original sheds also concealing the architecture from view on Shorth Street to the east.
- 4.7. A smaller showroom and office space with a footprint of approximately 230 sq m is located to the south of the site. The former garage was refurbished c. 2010/ 2011 to create a car showroom. The structure is situated on an elevated platform reached via six brick steps to the north. Again, the original structure comprises a single bay with pitched roof concealed with glass shopfront and high metal screen bearing the company information. Both structures are modern. The remainder of the plot comprises a level parking area and forecourt with tarmacadam surface. A small portable unit is situated within the customer parking area to the rear.



Photo 5 Southwest facing view of Autochoice carpark to the rear of the site.

- 4.8. The Feeder Road and Short Street boundaries are defined by a black metal palisade fence with brick piers marking the entrance. To the rear (south of the site) a taller steel palisade is evident. The larger two bay building borders Arthur Street to the east.



Photo 6 Southwest facing elevation of 64 – 68 Feeder Road. SSE facing view from Arthur Street.

- 4.9. Access is gained via Feeder Road. The driveway leading to the customer carpark to the rear represents the route of the former St Silas Street, which was closed circa 2002/2003 when permission was granted to change the use of the site from a petrol station number (64 Feeder Road) and car sales lot (68 Feeder Road) to its current use (Bristol City Council Planning Ref 02/01788/F).



Photo 7 View of Autochoice Bristol frontage with entrance in the location of the former St Silas' Street. Southwest facing view from Feeder Road.

5. Baseline Survey: Archaeological and Historical

Introduction

- 5.1. This section provides a summary of the known heritage assets within the Study Area and is primarily derived from the Bristol Historic Environment Record.

Events

- 5.2. There are few intrusive archaeological investigations near the Project Site. Although a number of events occurred around Cattle Market Road, c500m to the west of the Project Site, these have different landscape and historic backgrounds making comparisons to the Project Site difficult. Drawing an understanding of the type of archaeology that may be encountered from these events is not practicable, particularly in light of the considerable evidence derived from the map and documentary material detailed below.
- 5.3. Where archaeology has been found (e.g. BCCHER 4086, c310m NNW) it relates to localised activity, in this case cellars associated with former buildings.
- 5.4. Two intrusive events have taken place in the vicinity of the Project Site. A watching brief was carried out at Atlas Street, St Philip's Marsh (BCCHER 20347) c.230m west, revealing localised archaeology that could be matched to existed map records showing previously extant buildings. BCCHER 25690, a watching brief at Silverthorne Lane, c200m NNE of the Project Site revealed no archaeology.



Monument

Prehistory

There are no known prehistoric assets on the Project Site or within the Study Area. Although the presence of Prehistoric archaeology cannot be ruled out, there is no indication that it exists on the Project Site. However, if activity dating to this period was to occur it may well be sealed beneath alluvial deposits potentially protecting it from truncation during the intensive development of the post medieval period.

Romano-British

- 5.5. There are no known Romano-British assets on the Project Site or within the Study Area. Although the presence of Romano-British archaeology cannot be ruled out, there is no indication that it exists on the Project Site. Any surviving Romano-British archaeology would likely be of low significance.

Saxon and Medieval

- 5.6. There are no known Saxon or Medieval assets on the Project Site or within the Study Area. It is likely that during the Saxon and Medieval periods the Project Site was marshland and exploited for agricultural purposes. Although the presence of more substantive Saxon or Medieval archaeology cannot be ruled out, there is no indication that it would exist on the Project Site. Any surviving Saxon or Medieval archaeology would likely be of low significance.

Post-Medieval

- 5.7. Feeder Road formed part of the burgeoning industrial activity of Bristol in the 19th century. There are numerous industrial works recorded around the Project Site including a Rolling Mill (BCCHER 2707M) c.80m to the northeast, a timber yard (BCCHER 2303M), c.83m to the west, and a Saw Mill c.105m to the east. There is similar activity on the north side of the Feeder Canal with an Iron Works (BCCHER 2703M), a Malt House (BCCHER 2704M) and Soap Factory (BCCHER 2302M).
- 5.8. Residential development recorded on the historic maps mainly represents housing for workers and managers associated with the industrial sites.
- 5.9. The eastern part of the Project Site was the location of a Post-Medieval Church of St Silas (BBCHER 2297M). Construction began on the church in 1867 and the building was consecrated in 1868. However, due to unstable footings the building began to show signs of subsidence and was



demolished and replaced by a later church built c. 1873 (National Archives). Although bombed in 1941 the site was not formerly deconsecrated until 1959.

5.10. A group of three limekilns located to the west of the Project Site are noted in the HER (BCCHER 2294M). The site is referred in the Tithe Apportionment of 1841 as having at least one limekiln. They appear to still be in use in the late 19th – early 20th century and are detailed on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map (1898 – 1939).



6. Historic Development of the Project Site

- 6.1. For the purpose of this section 59-61 Feeder Road and 62 / 63 Feeder Road will be referred to as land to the west of the Project Site and 64-68 will be referred to as land to the east.
- 6.2. The Study Area currently lies within North Bristol but was historically part of Gloucestershire. The region would have most likely been drained for agriculture in the Medieval period. The site falls within the historic Parish of St Philip and Jacob, one of Bristol's oldest city Parishes (Plaster) and was formerly named Kings Marsh.
- 6.3. In 1804 construction began on the Netham Lock (c. 1.2 km east of the Project Site) which marks the point at which the River Avon was diverted along the New Cut allowing safe access to Bristol Harbour along the non-tidal Feeder Canal, which borders the Project Site to the north. This left the area of St Philips Marsh bound between the New Cut to the south and Feeder Canal to the north.
- 6.4. By 1828 the construction of the Feeder Canal was complete and piecemeal development of the surrounding farmland is evident. The lane that would become Small Street appears to have been an established road / track through the farmland by this time. Land west of the Project Site is undeveloped and comprises enclosed agricultural land. The border between the east and west of the site runs roughly in the location of Arthur Street, which is yet to be established. Land to the east is already developed, with a large complex of buildings spanning the width of the plot to the north.

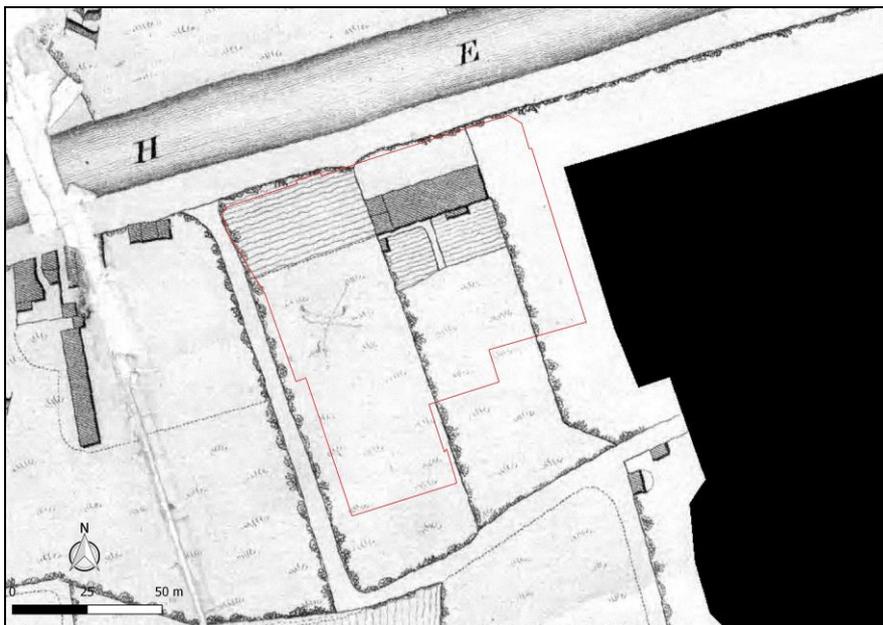


Figure 3 1828 Ashmead Map (Source Know Your Place) Project Site Outlined In Red



6.5. By the 1840's further buildings had been added to the eastern plot and are named on the Tithe Apportionment as belonging to William Bush. The records describe the area as comprising land and buildings, giving no indication of their use. However, by 1851 William Bush is recorded as the owner of William Bush and Company, trading as a late chemist with a shop selling medicines and toiletries which may relate to some of the activity on this site. Adjacent land to the east has been divided between two plots, north and south. Land to the north is owned by G Ashmead and occupied by William Hamley. Plot 1125 is described as a house with buildings, the remainder of the plot (1126) is described as a yard with limekiln. Land to the south is developed along the line of the modern day Small Street. Development here is likely to represent more industrial activity with housing to the south.

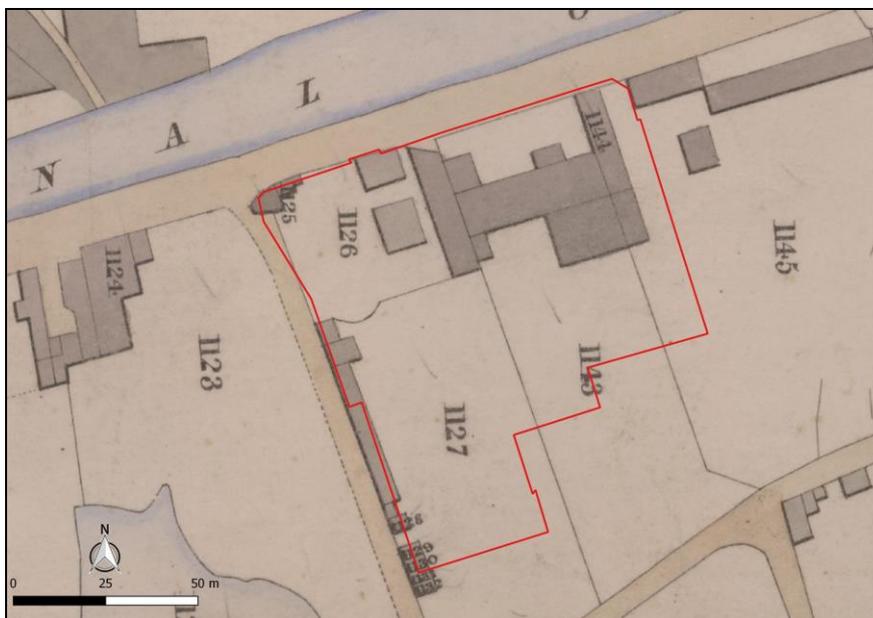


Figure 4 Tithe Map 1840s (Source Know Your Place) Project Site Outlined In Red

6.6. By 1888 the Study Area had attracted significant industrial activity along with a major expansion of housing. York Street, St Silas's Place and Small Street (registered 18th January 1877), had been established and terraced housing had been developed along St Silas's Place. Records show that the strip to the east of the new road was designed by a Mr F Thomas, with plans submitted for 18 houses in 1869.

6.7. Limekilns are recorded on the western part of the Project Site, along with auxiliary buildings. St Silias Parish Church has been established to the east (founded 1867), replacing the buildings formerly attributed to William Bush. The church was designed by Bristol Architects Popes and Bindon, with plans submitted in 1866.

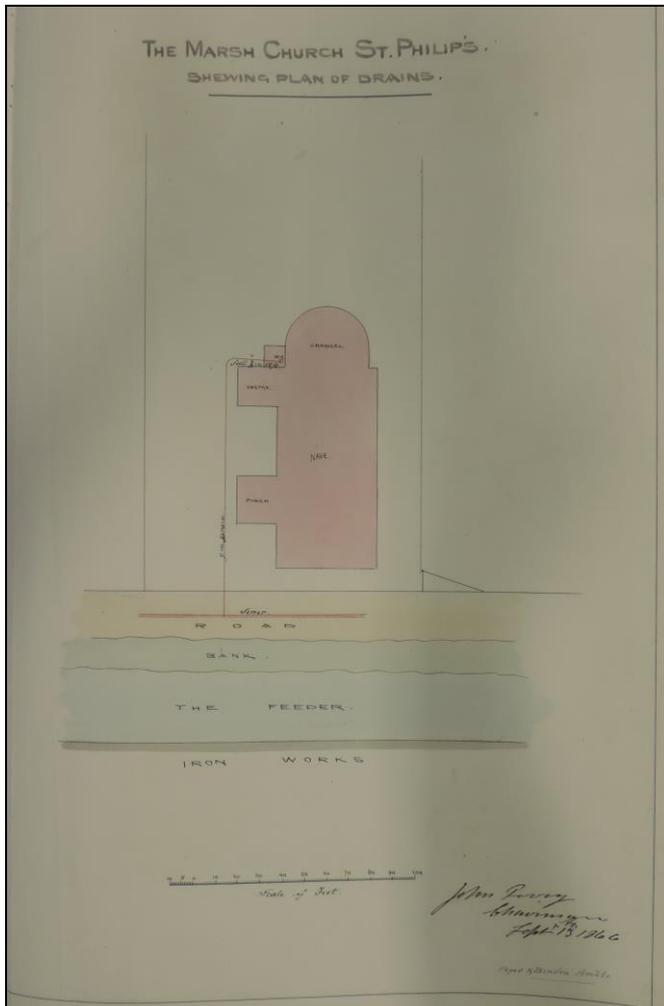


Figure 5 Architects Plan of the first St Silas' Parish Church dated 1866 by Popes and Bindon Architects. Bristol Record Office Ref Building Plan/Volume7/89a

- 6.8. Terraced Suburbs dominate to the south of the Study Area, with Victoria Pottery Works (c. 1867 – 1872) to the east and a Timber Yard and Manure Works to the west of the site. Auxiliary buildings to the west of the Victoria Pottery plot just fall within the boundary of the Project Site. St Silas' Boys and Girls School is recorded to the south of the Project Site. The central plot appears to have been cleared sometime after the publication of the 1874 Ashmead Survey as the area is shown as undeveloped by the time the First Edition Ordnance Survey is published in 1888.

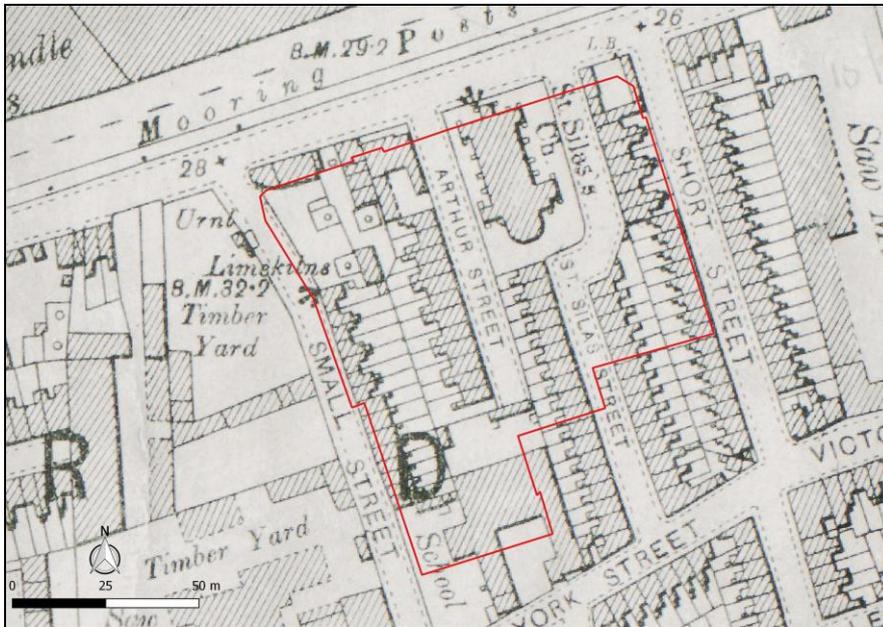


Figure 8 2nd Edition OS (Source Know Your Place) Project Site Outlined In Red

6.10. On January 3rd, 1941 a shower of incendiary bombs is reported to have landed in the area, many hitting St Silas' Church and setting the roof alight, causing the eventual collapse of the building. Three replacement structures were subsequently built to meet the need for worship, however the location of the structures is not known. A 1946 aerial photograph of the site shows the ruined church, which remained standing into the 1950's. A builder's yard is later recorded on the northeast corner of the Project Site.



Figure 9 1946 Aerial Photograph (Source Know Your Place) Project Site Outlined In Red

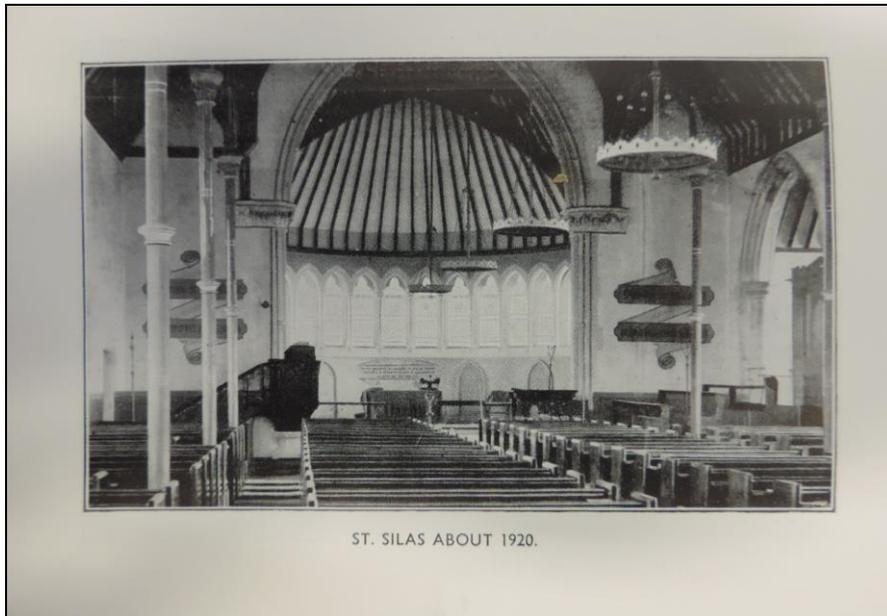


Figure 10 St Silas Interior c 1920 (Source Weemyss 1943).



Figure 11 Bombed out remains of St Silas' Parish Church. Bristol Record Office Ref 43784/45 ST Silas

6.11. The Project Site has continued in use for industrial purposes, however apart from the cobbled surface, stone wall and numbers 62 – 63 Feeder Road, it would appear that all structures relating to the historic activity on the site were demolished in the latter half of the 20th century.



7. Summary & Conclusion

- 7.1. The desk-based assessment has demonstrated that the potential for the preservation of archaeology dating from the prehistoric period to the Medieval period is considered low. However; records show that there was a significant expansion of activity in the region of St Philip's Marsh following the establishment of the Feeder Canal in the first half of the 19th century and that the Project Site was rapidly developed throughout the 1900s.
- 7.2. Both the east and west of the proposed development area was heavily developed with terraced housing, limekiln works and warehousing occupying the western portion of the site and early industrial units and the remains both iterations of St Silas Parish Church located on the eastern part of the plot, along with the historic St Silas Street housing and buildings relating to the western portion of the Victoria Pottery Works and later timber yard.
- 7.3. It is concluded that the Project Site has a high potential to preserve multiphase archaeology dating to the Post Medieval period. Remains relating to industrial activity, residential development and St Silas' Parish Church are likely to be encountered.
- 7.4. The Burial Act of 1853 made a general rule against establishing new urban cemeteries. As St Silas was constructed in 1867, burials are not expected on site. However, whilst the potential to encounter human remains is considered low, it should not be ruled out.
- 7.5. There is also potential for large areas of contamination relating to the limekilns to the northwest of the site and the petrol station known to have been on the eastern plot prior to the change of use to Autochoice in 2003. The potential to encounter unexploded ordnance should also be noted here due to a shower of incendiary bombs falling on the site in January 1941. Eyewitness accounts make reference to bombs that were seen to fall around St Silas Church, some of which may potentially have lodged in the ground which was known to be prone to waterlogging (Weemyss, 1943).
- 7.6. Whilst it concluded that there is unlikely to be any archaeology of National Significance preserved on the Project Site, the extent of known activity will require that a plan of archaeological investigation and recording be carried out in conjunction with the proposed development plans. It is recommended that this be carried out by condition due to the limited space available for evaluation trenching under the current usage.
- 7.7. Furthermore, due to the preservation of 62 – 63 Feeder Road located on the central portion of the plot, it is recommended that a programme of historic building recording be carried out. This should



be extended to include all features relating to the historic development of the Project Site. Recording should be carried out to an appropriate level and in accordance with relevant Historic England Guidance.



8. Bibliography

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(<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/124ed5ab-4ef5-4a9f-bb35-a08860d316be>).

<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/subscription/>

<http://www.kypwest.org.uk/>



Appendix 1: Event Gazetteer

BCCHER No	EV Type	Title	Date Occurred	Description
1964	PIC	A watercolour drawing executed by Hugh O'Neill in 1821 in the Braikenridge Collection of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (BRSMG M3383). The view looks south-west and records Totterdown Lock, showing the bridge over the lock and a toll house or lock keeper	1821	A watercolour drawing executed by Hugh O'Neill in 1821 in the Braikenridge Collection of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (BRSMG M3383). The view looks south-west and records Totterdown Lock, showing the bridge over the lock and a toll house or lock keeper's cottage on the south side of the lock.
3700	CD	The survey of Bristol made in 1828 by John Plumley and George Ashmead records a tollgate on the bridge across Totterdown Lock.	1828	The survey of Bristol made in 1828 by John Plumley and George Ashmead records a tollgate on the bridge across Totterdown Lock.
3865	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883, records the Panther Works, a leadworks on the western side of Avon Street.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883, records the Panther Works, a leadworks on the western side of Avon Street.
4086	WB	In March 2004 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to Nos.157-159 Kingsland Road by Andrew Townsend for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. All ground works associated	2004	In March 2004 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to Nos.157-159 Kingsland Road by Andrew Townsend for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. All ground works associated with the construction of an extension to an existing factory were archaeologically monitored. The remains of three brick built structures were recorded all of which were interpreted as being the remains of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century artisan housing originally recorded on an early nineteenth century parish map.
4111	DA	An archaeological desk-based assessment of the former Post Office Sorting Office, Cattle Market Road was carried out by Sally Randell for CPM between November 2003 and January 2004.	2003	An archaeological desk-based assessment of the former Post Office Sorting Office, Cattle Market Road was carried out by Sally Randell for CPM between November 2003 and January 2004.
5779	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records the Marsh Foundry on the east side of Victoria Road, St. Philip's Marsh.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records the Marsh Foundry on the east side of Victoria Road, St. Philip's Marsh.
5941	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records a stone yard to the south of Totterdown Lock, St. Philip's Marsh.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records a stone yard to the south of Totterdown Lock, St. Philip's Marsh.
8390	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records the Avonside Refinery to the south of Totterdown Lock, St. Philip's Marsh.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records the Avonside Refinery to the south of Totterdown Lock, St. Philip's Marsh.
9227	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records a Smallpox Hospital on the east bank of the River Avon, St.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records a Smallpox Hospital on the east bank of the River Avon, St. Philip's Marsh. The hospital is on the east side of a



		Philip's Marsh. The hospital is on the east side of a roughly triangular walled enclosure also con		roughly triangular walled enclosure also containing a Fever Hospital. The entrance to the enclosure appears to be via a gate leading into the stone yard (SMR 21084) immediately to the north.
9952	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records a Fever Hospital on the east bank of the River Avon, St. Philip's Marsh. The hospital is on the north side of a roughly triangular walled enclosure also conta	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records a Fever Hospital on the east bank of the River Avon, St. Philip's Marsh. The hospital is on the north side of a roughly triangular walled enclosure also containing a Smallpox Hospital. The entrance to the enclosure appears to be via a gate leading into the stone yard (SMR 21084) immediately to the north.
20347	WB	Between 6th and 23rd October 1997 an archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with redevelopment at Atlas Street, St. Philips by Simon Cox for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The work identified the foundati	1997	Between 6th and 23rd October 1997 an archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with redevelopment at Atlas Street, St. Philips by Simon Cox for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The work identified the foundations of three walls identifiable on the 1904 second edition Ordnance Survey map. The first, probably the boundary wall of the site across Atlas Street, was orientated north-east to south-west and was of large Pennant sandstone blocks bonded in a grey-white mortar, while the second, apparently the south-west facing wall of the Avonside Glue Works, was also of coursed Pennant rubble bonded in an off-white lime mortar. The third wall was a brick wall which survived to a height of nearly 3 metres and was likely to have been part of one of a terrace of houses on the east side of Atlas Street. Adjoining the west side of this wall were the remains of a tiled floor. Samples of pottery from landfill material failed to identify any wares being produced by the Victoria and Albert pottery which was located nearby (Cox, 1997).
20476	CD	The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:500 plan (Sheet LXXVI.1.9) surveyed in 1883 records the Avonbank Brick and Tile Works at St. Philip's Marsh. The works comprises a kiln, with large sheds to its east. A clay pit roughly 100 metres across is marked some 9	1883	The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:500 plan (Sheet LXXVI.1.9) surveyed in 1883 records the Avonbank Brick and Tile Works at St. Philip's Marsh. The works comprises a kiln, with large sheds to its east. A clay pit roughly 100 metres across is marked some 90 metres to the north-west of the kiln. The site has been completely redeveloped.
20477	CD	The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:500 plan (Sheet LXXVI.1.9) surveyed in 1883 records a sulphur works at St. Philip's Marsh.	1883	The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:500 plan (Sheet LXXVI.1.9) surveyed in 1883 records a sulphur works at St. Philip's Marsh.
21080	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records Marsh Mill, an oil mill, on the south side of Feeder Road, St. Philip's Marsh. The mill is recorded as a large building against Feeder Road with smaller build	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records Marsh Mill, an oil mill, on the south side of Feeder Road, St. Philip's Marsh. The mill is recorded as a large building against Feeder Road with smaller buildings to the south and west forming an enclosed yard. The entrance to the site is off Feeder Road.
21089	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.12) surveyed in 1883 records the Vulcan Iron Foundry on the west side of Albert Road, St. Philip's Marsh.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.12) surveyed in 1883 records the Vulcan Iron Foundry on the west side of Albert Road, St. Philip's Marsh.
21091	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.12) surveyed in 1883 records the Victoria	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.12) surveyed in 1883 records the Victoria Iron Foundry on the east side of Victoria



		Iron Foundry on the east side of Victoria Road, St. Philip's Marsh.		Road, St. Philip's Marsh.
21093	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records an asphalt works on the north side of Chapel Street, St. Philip's Marsh. The plan indicates that the works buildings were located on the south, Chapel Street,	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records an asphalt works on the north side of Chapel Street, St. Philip's Marsh. The plan indicates that the works buildings were located on the south, Chapel Street, and west sides of the site, forming a central yard. The site entrance was off Chapel Street.
21095	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records a Salvation Army chapel east side of Victoria Road, St. Philip's Marsh. The chapel and another building were located on the north side of a large walled encl	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records a Salvation Army chapel east side of Victoria Road, St. Philip's Marsh. The chapel and another building were located on the north side of an large walled enclosure.
21096	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records the Marsh Bridge carrying Avon Street over the western end of the Feeder Canal to join Victoria Road.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records the Marsh Bridge carrying Avon Street over the western end of the Feeder Canal to join Victoria Road.
21097	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on the east side of Victoria Road. The plan indicates that the chapel could accommodate 300 people.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 records a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on the east side of Victoria Road. The plan indicates that the chapel could accommodate 300 people.
21278	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a Whitelead Works on the eastern of Avon Street.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a Whitelead Works on the eastern of Avon Street.
21280	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a Vitriol Works on the eastern side of Avon Street.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a Vitriol Works on the eastern side of Avon Street.
21282	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a Methodist Chapel on the northern side of Gas Lane. The plan indicates that the structure was a United Free Methodist Chapel with seating for 500 people.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a Methodist Chapel on the northern side of Gas Lane. The plan indicates that the structure was a United Free Methodist Chapel with seating for 500 people.
21284	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a signal box on the south side of the main railway line to the east of Temple Meads station.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a signal box on the south side of the main railway line to the east of Temple Meads station.
21286	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a school on the southern side of Freestone Road.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883 records a school on the southern side of Freestone Road.
21288	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records St. Vincent's Iron Works	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records St. Vincent's Iron Works on the south side of Silverthorne



		on the south side of Silverthorne Road.		Road.
21290	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records a malthouse on the south side of Silverthorne Road.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records a malthouse on the south side of Silverthorne Road.
21292	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records a railway engine shed to the north of Silverthorne Lane.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records a railway engine shed to the north of Silverthorne Lane.
21294	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records Cattle Pens.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records Cattle Pens.
21296	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records Bristol Rolling Works on the south side of Silverthorne Road.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records Bristol Rolling Works on the south side of Silverthorne Road.
21298	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records a Vitriol Works on the western side of Avon Street.	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 records a Vitriol Works on the western side of Avon Street.
21302	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.4) surveyed in 1883 records Barton Hill pottery on the southern side of Barton Hill [modern Queen Ann Road].	1883	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.4) surveyed in 1883 records Barton Hill pottery on the southern side of Barton Hill [modern Queen Ann Road].
21304	DA	In May 2002 an archaeological desk-based assessment of the area of land in St. Philip's Marsh between the Floating Harbour, the Feeder Canal and the main railway line from Temple Meads was carried out by Reg Jackson for Bristol and Region Archaeological	2002	In May 2002 an archaeological desk-based assessment of the area of land in St. Philip's Marsh between the Floating Harbour, the Feeder Canal and the main railway line from Temple Meads was carried out by Reg Jackson for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Williams, 2004 109).
21384	FO	On 19 July 2002 Jonathan Brett of the City Centre Projects and Urban Design Team, Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council observed the former United Free Methodist chapel on the north-eastern side of Gas Lane, St. Philips.	2002	On 19 July 2002 Jonathan Brett of the City Centre Projects and Urban Design Team, Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council observed the former United Free Methodist chapel on the north-eastern side of Gas Lane, St. Philips. The chapel formed the core of a structure used for metal-working and the main walls of the chapel were apparently extant. The building was noted to be constructed of coursed Pennant sandstone rubble and the front and rear elevation had large segmental-headed windows. The elevation fronting on to Gas Lane had been rendered with pebble dash and the original window openings blocked and smaller windows inserted. It appeared that the original openings survived on the internal face, however.
22173	WB	Between 15 and 29 November 2004 the groundworks associated with the construction of a new sewer shaft 6 metres in diameter at the Sluice Control compound on the southern side of the junction of Cattle Market Road and Feeder Road were monitored by Derek E	2004	Between 15 and 29 November 2004 the groundworks associated with the construction of a new sewer shaft 6 metres in diameter at the Sluice Control compound on the southern side of the junction of Cattle Market Road and Feeder Road were monitored by Derek Evans for Cotswold Archaeology. The construction method restricted access to the stratification and the sewer shaft was excavated to a total depth of 12 metres below the then ground surface, which meant



				that only the excavation of the upper 7 metres could be monitored. The upper 1.3 metres of the section consisted of coal dust with brick and sandstone fragments and some slag. This covered a brown alluvial clay 2 metres deep and beneath was a grey-blue alluvial clay 1.5 metres thick. The remainder of the section consisted of a grey-brown alluvial clay. No archaeological features were observed during the excavation (Evans 2005).
24523	BS	In January 2007 a survey of a warehouse connected with the St. Vincent's Works, Silverthorne Lane, was carried out by Chris Clarke and Alan Hunter Blair of AOC Archaeology Group following a fire in 2005. The external eastern and northern elevations of th	2007	<p>In January 2007 a survey of a warehouse connected with the St. Vincent's Works, Silverthorne Lane, was carried out by Chris Clarke and Alan Hunter Blair of AOC Archaeology Group following a fire in 2005. The external eastern and northern elevations of the warehouse were recorded to Level 3 as defined by English Heritage guidelines. Recording was hampered by the presence of debris from the fire and scaffolding supporting the northern and eastern elevations of the warehouse. The St Vincent's Works warehouse is a rectangular, single-storey, building with a two-bay frontage and five-bay sides, it covers an area oof approximately 1440 square metres. The stone used in its construction comes from a variety of sources. The roof of the warehouse was destroyed in the fire of 2005 but would have been double-pitched and supported on an iron frame with twin gable-ends. Several phases of external alterations to entrance portals were observed on the eastern elevation, no clear external modifications were observed on the northern elevation.</p> <p>The southern and western elevations were not recorded.</p>
24672	DA	In November 2008, Andy King of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at 34-40 Queen Ann Road, Barton Hill. The study identified that the area was first depicted in detail on a plan of St Ph	2008	<p>In November 2008, Andy King of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at 34-40 Queen Ann Road, Barton Hill. The study identified that the area was first depicted in detail on a plan of St Philip & Jacob outparish dated 1827. This plan indicates that the majority of the site was undeveloped agricultural land with a single small workshop or agricultural building on the Barton Hill Lane (later Queen Ann Road) frontage. This plan shows a large building on the adjoining site to the west (2145M) and a pottery, Mr Duffet's Pottery, on the site of Tilley's Court (2293M) to the north. Duffet's Pottery was apparently utilising the barns, yards and adjoining land from 1810 until 1840 (King 2008, 4). In the late 1850s or early 1860s it appears that the pottery was relocated to the area of the study (2709M) and listed in Matthew's and Slater's Street Directories as Thomas Church crucible maker and earthenware manufacturer from 1852 until 1874, although the 1866 Kelly's Directory lists Alfred Niblett manufacturer of brown ware at Barton Hill continuing as a potter then stoneware manufacturer and dealer until 1886. The pottery is depicted on the 1884 1:500 Ordnance Survey Plan as the Barton Hill Pottery and the terraced houses along Beaconsfield Road and Canterbury Street have been constructed. The street directories for the same year also list a beer retailer and a store for hay and straw at the same address as the pottery.</p>



				<p>In 1887 Stephen Hollister was listed as a potter at the Barton Hill Pottery after which the property passed to the Noakes & Co paint keg and oil drum manufacturer.</p> <p>In 1896 the street name changed from Barton Hill Lane to Queen Ann Road and Bryant & Sons Sheet Metal and Tinplate works occupied the site.</p> <p>In 1919 the Magnoid Company Ltd established an engineering and welding factory on the site and in the 1920s Pybus Bros Candle Manufacturers took over the pottery workshop buildings until closing in the early 1940s.</p> <p>Bryant Bros and a motor engineering company (Sloggets) remained on the site until the later twentieth century.</p> <p>In the early 1980s the site was cleared and remains (09/12/08) open ground.</p>
24780	DA	In April 2009, Melissa Conway of Wessex Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site at Cattle Market Road.	2009	In April 2009, Melissa Conway of Wessex Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site at Cattle Market Road.
24814	WB	In September 2009, Museum of London Archaeology Service carried out an archaeological watching brief on the site of the Former Sorting Office, Cattle Market Road.	2009	<p>In October 2009, Museum of London Archaeology Service carried out an archaeological watching brief on the site of the Former Sorting Office, Cattle Market Road.</p> <p>Groundworks associated with the mechanical removal of five fuel tanks were archaeologically monitored. These works created a trench measuring 20.4m by 20.1m.</p> <p>No archaeological material was identified.</p> <p>The surface of alluvial deposits was recorded at 7.28m above Ordnance datum.</p>
25058	PIC		?	A drawing by Samuel Loxton made in the early decades of the twentieth century depicts Gas Lane, St Philips. The illustration shows the narrow cobbled street looking towards the St Vincent's Iron Works with the tall rubble walls of the Gas Works to the right (Bristol Reference Library X1541).
25059	PIC		?	A drawing by Samuel Loxton made in the early decades of the twentieth century depicts the local gates at Totterdown Lock looking towards Temple Meads Station. Also visible on the right hand side of the illustration is the Cattle Market Tavern on Cattle Market Road (Bristol Reference Library U1146).
25188	EV		2013	In January 2013, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological evaluation at 34-40 Queen Ann Road, Barton Hill.
25286	EX		2013	In January 2013, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological excavation at 34, Queen Ann Road, Barton Hill.



25337	WB		2014	In March 2014, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at 34 Queen Ann Road, Barton Hill.
25409	WB		2014	In July 2014, Bristol and West Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief on the site of the former Post Office Sorting Office, Cattle Market Road.
25456	WB		2015	In February 2015, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Totterdown Lock, Cattlemarket Road.
25481	WB		2015	In March 2015, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief on the site of the former Post Office Sorting Office, Cattlemarket Road.
25520	DA		2015	In 2015, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment at Silverthorne Lane, St Philips.
25685	WB		2017	In 2017, Bristol and West Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at Cattle Market Road.
25690	WB		2017	In 2017, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at land at Silverthorne Lane.
25702	DA		2017	In 2017, Museum of London Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Cattle Market Road.
25715	DA		2018	In 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Cattle Market Road.

Appendix 2: Monument Gazetteer

BCCHER No	Name	Type	Period	Description
768M	Totterdown Lock Bridge	Bridge	PM2	Totterdown Lock Bridge. Crossing Totterdown Lock, connecting the roads now known as Feeder Road and Cattle Market Road. Replaced by a wider example at a more convenient angle. The piers may survive. Single span arch. Stone. Ramped parapets, possibly ashl
1131M	Cholera burial ground, Cattle Market Road	Cemetery	PM2	Cholera burial ground, Cattle Market Road. The burial ground for cholera victims was established in the late 1840s on the north side of Cattle Market Road.
1429M	Panther Works, Avon Street	Lead works	PM2	Panther Works, a leadworks located on the western side of Avon Street. The works was constructed after 1828 and was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883. By the beginning of the twentie
767M	Totterdown Lock	Canal lock	PM2	Totterdown Lock. A canal lock linking the junction of the Floating Harbour and the Feeder Canal with the River Avon. Stone. The lock had two pairs of gates at harbour (i.e. eastern) end. The lock was infilled during the Second World War as a precautionar
1391M	Totterdown Lock Tollgate	Toll gate	PM2	Totterdown Lock Tollgate. The gate stood across the bridge over Totterdown Lock bridge. It is recorded by the survey of the city in 1828 by John Plumley and George Ashmead.



1841M	Avonbank Power Station, Feeder Road	Power station	PM2	Avonbank Power Station. The power station was located on the south side of Feeder Road and is shown by the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1904 as Avonbank Electric Light Works in the ownership of the Bristol Corporation. Part of the site has been cle
1992M	Brickyard	Brickworks	PM2	1792: Brickyard. 3 rectangular buildings running north-south along the north bank of the Avon. {1}
1993M	Limekilns on the east bank of the River Avon, St. Philip's Marsh	Lime kiln	PM2	Limekilns, located on the east bank of the River Avon to the south of the Feeder Canal. The limekilns were extant by 1792 and are recorded by Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 plan of Bristol. By the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol
2050M	Totterdown Basin and Lock	Canal basin	PM2	Totterdown Lock gave direct entrance to the Feeder canal from the New Cut, at the basin outside the Floating Harbour, it was firmly sealed in WWII to prevent the drainage of the Harbour by a direct hit on the lock. It had a lock-keeper's cottage which al
2051M	Feeder Canal	Canal	PM2	The Feeder Canal. A vital element in the scheme for the Floating Harbour was a supply of fresh water. Some of this came from the River Frome, but this became seriously polluted by sewage so that the Corporation was compelled to divert the Frome in the 18
2114M	Retaining wall of road	Wall	Mod	The western side of Bath Road at this point below the junction with Wells Road was for many years retained by a wall c.20 metres high. The removal of this wall in 1992 revealed that despite appearance, it was largely of early-mid 20th-century date, with
2119M	Salvation Army Chapel, Victoria Road, St. Philip's Marsh	Chapel	PM2	Salvation Army Chapel, located on the east side of Victoria Road, St. Philip's Marsh. The chapel is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 as a Salvation Army chapel with seats for 100. The bea
2138M	The George public house	Public house	PM2	The George, a corner public house, constructed around the core of an 1829 house. It is a central 2.5 storey building, with replaced 20th-century fenestration, rendered rubble and brick with coped small parapet, hipped gable pantile roof with modern dorme
2139M	Road bridge under the railway	Railway bridge	PM2	A road bridge running under the railway at Kingland Road.
2145M	Rhubarb Tavern, Queen Ann Road	Public house	PM2	A freestanding 19th-century public house with Victorian detail, and a fireplace reputedly from the demolished Tillys Court (Dr Day's Mansion) nearby {1}. While the facade and most of the section fronting the street are certainly 19th-century the core of
2147M	Terrace at Tyler Street	Terrace	PM2	Terrace of late C19 housing in original condition. (1)
2294M	Limekilns at Small Street, St. Philip's Marsh	Lime kiln	PM2	A group of three limekilns located in a plot on the east side of Small Street, St. Philip's Marsh. The limekilns were recorded by the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1902. The site has since been redeveloped.
2295M	Avonside Glue Works, Feeder Road, St. Philip's Marsh	Glue factory	PM2	Avonside Glue Factory, St. Philip's Marsh (ST 60629 72450 approx.). The site is recorded on the Second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904 and is shown as a ranges of buildings around the fringes of the site.
2296M	Saw mills, Feeder Road, St. Philip's Marsh	Saw mill	PM2	Saw Mills, Feeder Road, St. Philip's Marsh (ST 60491 72410).
2297M	Church of St. Silas, St. Philip's	Church	PM2	The church of St. Silas, located between St. Silas Street and Arthur Street, off Feeder Road. The church was destroyed by bombing in



	<i>Marsh</i>			<i>1940.</i>
<i>2298M</i>	<i>Albert Pottery, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Pottery works</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Albert Pottery, at the east end of Victoria Road (ST 60584 72354 approx.).</i>
<i>2299M</i>	<i>Manure works, Victoria Road, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Fertiliser works</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Manure works, Victoria Road, St. Philip's. The fertiliser factory is recorded on the Second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904 as a single block of buildings between Victoria Road and Albert Road (ST 60584 72354).</i>
<i>2301M</i>	<i>Gas works, Avon Street, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Gas holder</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Avon Street gas works, located on the south side of Gas Lane, St. Philip's. The works was created by the Bristol Gas Light Company, formed in 1815, which had opened its gas works at Temple Back.in 1818. The company's offices were at Castle Street. The Te</i>
<i>2302M</i>	<i>Marsh Works, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Soap factory</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Marsh Works, a soap and candle Works located on the southern side of Silverthorne Lane, St. Philip's Marsh. The works was located on the south side of Silverthorne Lane and had a frontage on the Feeder Canal.</i>
<i>2303M</i>	<i>Woodman, Charles & Son Timber Yard, Feeder Road, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Timber yard</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Timber yard, located at the west side of the junction of Feeder Road and Small Street, St. Philip's Marsh. The yard was owned by Woodman Charles & Son.</i>
<i>2304M</i>	<i>Timber Yard, Silverthorne Lane, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Timber yard</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Timber yard, located at the east end of Silverthorne Lane, St. Philip's Marsh.</i>
<i>2305M</i>	<i>Redcliffe Crown Oil Mills, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Oil distillery</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>The Redcliffe Crown Oil Mills, located on the south side of Chapel Lane, St. Philip's Marsh.</i>
<i>2306M</i>	<i>Avonside charcoal mills, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Charcoal production site</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Avonside Mills, St. Philip's Marsh. The factory appears to have been a charcoal producing site.</i>
<i>2307M</i>	<i>Acid works, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Acid works</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>An acid works shown by the Second edition Ordnance Survey 15" plan of 1904 to lie on the west side of Albert Road, St. Philips Marsh.</i>
<i>2408M</i>	<i>Avonbank Brick and Tile Works, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Brick kiln</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Avonbank Brick and Tile Works, located to the south of Feeder Road. The works is recorded by the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:500 plan (Sheet LXXVI.1.9) surveyed in 1883 which records the kiln, with large sheds to its east. A clay pit roughly 100 metres</i>
<i>2409M</i>	<i>Sulphur Works, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Sulphur works</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Sulphur Works, St. Philip's Marsh, located to the south of Feeder Road. The works is recorded by the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:500 plan (Sheet LXXVI.1.9) surveyed in 1883. It had, however, been completely demolished by the time of the 2nd edition map</i>
<i>2615M</i>	<i>Marsh Foundry, Victoria Road, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Iron works</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Marsh Foundry, an iron foundry located on the eastern side of Victoria Road, St. Philip's Marsh. The foundry is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 which shows the foundry as a complex of bu</i>
<i>2616M</i>	<i>Stone Yard, Feeder Road</i>	<i>Stonemasons Yard</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Stone Yard, located on the south side of Feeder Road, St. Philip's Marsh. The stone yard is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 as a walled enclosure with small buildings on the north and we</i>
<i>2617M</i>	<i>Avonside Refinery, Feeder Road</i>	<i>Refinery</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Avonside Refinery, located on the south side of Feeder Road, St. Philip's Marsh. The works is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 as a</i>



				<i>long rectangular building orientated north-south. The e</i>
2618M	<i>Smallpox Hospital on the east bank of the River Avon, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Specialist hospital</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Smallpox Hospital, located on the east bank of the River Avon in St. Philip's Marsh. The hospital is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7)</i>
2619M	<i>Fever Hospital on the east side of the River Avon, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Specialist hospital</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Fever Hospital, located on the east bank of the River Avon in St. Philip's Marsh. The hospital is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 which shows it on the north side of a roughly triangular</i>
2620M	<i>Marsh Mill, Feeder Road</i>	<i>Oil mill</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Marsh Mill, an oil mill located on the south side of Feeder Road, St. Philip's Marsh. The mill is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 as a large building against Feeder Road with smaller bui</i>
2621M	<i>Vulcan Iron Works, Albert Road, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Iron works</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Vulcan Iron Works, located on the west side of Albert Road, St. Philip's Marsh. The foundry is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.12) surveyed in 1883.</i>
2622M	<i>Victoria Iron Works, Victoria Road, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Iron works</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Victoria Iron Works, located on the east side of Victoria Road, St. Philip's Marsh. The foundry is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883.</i>
2623M	<i>Asphalt works, Chapel Street, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Asphalt works</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Asphalt works, located on the north side of Chapel Street, St. Philip's Marsh. The works is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883. The works buildings were located on the south, Chapel Street,</i>
2624M	<i>Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Victoria Road, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Chapel</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, located on the east side of Victoria Road. The chapel is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883 which indicates that the chapel could accommodate 300 people.</i>
2625M	<i>Marsh Bridge, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Bridge</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Marsh Bridge, located at the south end of Avon Street, carrying Avon Street over the western end of the Feeder Canal to join Victoria Road. The bridge is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.7) surveyed in 1883.</i>
2698M	<i>Whitelead Works, Avon Street</i>	<i>Lead works</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Whitelead Works, located on the eastern side of Avon Street. The factory was in existence by the time of Plumley and Ashmead's plan of Bristol in 1828 and was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in</i>
2699M	<i>Vitriol Works on the eastern side of Avon Street</i>	<i>Acid works</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Vitriol Works, located on the eastern side of Avon Street. The building appears to have been in existence at the time of Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 survey of Bristol. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883</i>
2700M	<i>United Free Methodist Chapel, Gas Lane, St Philips</i>	<i>Methodist chapel</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>United Free Methodist Chapel, located on the northern side of Gas Lane. The chapel appears to have been built some time after 1828 but was in existence by the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883</i>
2701M	<i>Signal Box, St. Philips</i>	<i>Signal box</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Signal Box on the south side of the main railway line to the east of Temple Meads station. The signal box was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883. The structure was extant in the early-twent</i>
2702M	<i>School at Freestone Road,</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>School, located on the southern side of Freestone Road, St. Philip's Marsh. The school was constructed after 1828 but was in existence by</i>



	<i>St Philips</i>			<i>the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.2) surveyed in 1883. This plan recor</i>
<i>2703M</i>	<i>St. Vincent's Iron Works, Silverthorne Lane</i>	<i>Iron works</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>St. Vincent's Iron Works, located on the south side of Silverthorne Lane. The Bristol Iron Works was founded by Acraman, Morgan and Co. in the early years of the nineteenth century and the extent of the original factory is recorded by the Plumley and Ash</i>
<i>2704M</i>	<i>Malthouse on the south side of Silverthorne Lane</i>	<i>Malt house</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Malthouse, located on the southern side of Silverthorne Lane. The malthouse was in existence by the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883. The building appears to have been extant at the beginning</i>
<i>2705M</i>	<i>Engine Shed, St. Philip's Marsh</i>	<i>Engine shed</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Railway engine shed located some 190 metres to the north of Silverthorne Lane. The engine shed was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 but it had been removed by 1903.</i>
<i>2706M</i>	<i>Cattle Pens, St. Philips</i>	<i>Cattle docks</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Cattle pens located some 120 metres to the north of Silverthorne Lane. The pens were recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883 and were still extant at the beginning of the twentieth century. The</i>
<i>2707M</i>	<i>Bristol Rolling Works, St. Philips</i>	<i>Rolling mill</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Bristol Rolling Works, located on the south side of Silverthorne Road. The works was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXVI.1.3) surveyed in 1883. The site included a railway timber yard to the west. The site appear</i>
<i>2708M</i>	<i>Bristol Vitriol Works, Avon Street</i>	<i>Acid works</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Bristol Vitriol Works, located on the western side of Avon Street. The works was in existence by the time of Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 plan of Bristol. The works was still extant at the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet</i>
<i>2709M</i>	<i>Barton Hill Pottery, Queen Ann Road</i>	<i>Pottery works</i>	<i>PM2</i>	<i>Barton Hill Pottery, located on the southern side of Barton Hill [modern Queen Ann Road]. The pottery was established on the site in the late 1850s or early 1860s, apparently having originated on the site of Tilly's Court (2293M) to the north in c.1810 (</i>



Methodology

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 radius of the Project Site was established as the Study Area in order to contextualise the known and potential archaeological resource.

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 study area, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.



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