

Site at the corner of Midland Road and
Horton Street, St Philips, Bristol.

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

BHER 24767



on behalf of
Steeple plc

Amy Willis BSc (Hons)
Avon Archaeological Unit Limited

Bristol: March 2009

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ABSTRACT

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of approximately 605 square metres of land at the corner of Midland Road and Horton Street (centred NGR ST 5989 7301) has produced the following results:-

The study area currently comprises an open area used for car parking and a boarded up building that previously formed part of the Midland Road Service Station.

The St Philip's area is thought to have been part of the historic Manor of Barton (Regis) in Swinehead Hundred. The site lay in the civil parish of St Philip and Jacob Without in the County of Gloucestershire until 1899 when it was transferred to the City and County of Bristol. During the early eighteenth century the area consisted largely of fields, many of which had become market gardens by the end of the eighteenth century. The district also had a number of large industrial works including iron foundries, glass-houses, lead works and soap boilers. The area became further industrialised with the arrival of the railway in 1835. The study area lay in the ecclesiastical parish of Emmanuel, St Philips, which was consecrated in 1862. The parish was united with St Philip and Jacob in 1936 and Emmanuel church was demolished in 1938.

The earliest cartographic source identified for the study area dates to 1742 and shows the site within an area of market gardens on the outskirts of residential streets and industrial areas. The earliest deeds for the study area date to 1840 and indicate that the properties on the site, of which there were 7, had been erected by the late 1830s. These are also depicted on the 1847 tithe map and are listed in the apportionment as houses and yards. However the deeds for one property, plot 676, which predate the tithe survey, indicate that the building was in use as a public house named the Albert Tavern (later Western House). The 1885 Ordnance Survey map shows a further building had been constructed to the rear of the properties fronting Midland Road and Horton Street by that time. Little change occurs within the study area until the mid-twentieth century when the properties within the study area are levelled and the Midland Road Service Station is constructed. At the time of the site visit the study area comprised a parking area and a building formerly used as the garage shop.

Fifty-eight Bristol HER monument records and one hundred and thirty-nine event records were retrieved from a standard trawl. No records were located within the study area and the large majority of records relate to buildings in the wider area and along the line of Old Market Street and West Street. Little modern archaeological investigation has been conducted in the area although an archaeological evaluation and watching brief carried out in the grounds of the Hannah More School, approximately 100m to the southwest of the study area, identified the survival of a boundary wall dating to at least 1847 and the remains of cellars of c.1830s houses fronting New Kingsley Road and Jubilee Street.

It is concluded that the site consisted of open agricultural or horticultural land until the early 19th century, after which it is successively developed for a public house and residential properties. Modern development as a service station is likely to have further impacted on any buried remains present on the site. Accordingly, on the basis of the documentary sources consulted for the project, the study area is considered to have low potential for the survival of significant buried archaeological deposits.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Avon Archaeological Unit Limited wishes to acknowledge the assistance given by the following in the production of this report: Mr. W. Harbinson, ESHA Architects LLP; Mr. P. Insole, Archaeological Officer, Bristol City Council; the staff of the Bristol Record Office; and the staff of the Bristol Central Library.

NOTES

Whereas Avon Archaeological Unit Limited have taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

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ABBREVIATIONS

aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BRO	Bristol Record Office
NGR	National Grid Reference
BHER	Bristol Heritage Environment Record
OS	Ordnance Survey
BCL	Bristol Central Library

1 INTRODUCTION

(See **Figures 1-3**)

Avon Archaeological Unit Limited were commissioned to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of a site located at the corner of Midland Road and Horton Street, St Philips, Bristol, by ESHA Architects LLP on behalf of Steeple plc. This research was requested as a preliminary to the proposed redevelopment of the site, in order to elucidate the historic development of the study area and evaluate the potential for the preservation of significant archaeological structures and deposits on the site.

All information gathered during the project was collated, summarised and presented in the report below, under the Bristol Heritage Environment Record No 24767. All photocopies, manuscript copies and notes, including photographs, are preserved in the project archive to be stored at Avon Archaeological Unit Limited. A full list of documents and sources consulted can be found in the **Bibliography and References** section below.

2 METHODOLOGY

Searches were made of the indices of the collections of the Bristol Record Office (BRO) and appropriate material consulted. A standard trawl was made of the Bristol Heritage Environment Record (BHER). Bibliographic searches were made of material held in the Bristol Central Library.

The study area was visited on 16th March 2009, during which digital photographs were taken (see front cover and plates).

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND CURRENT LAND USE

The study area is located on the corner of Midland Road and Horton Street, St. Philips, Bristol (centred at NGR ST 5989 7301). The site comprises an area of approximately 605 square metres of land and a modern building formerly associated with the Midland Road Service Station. On Midland Road the local topography falls from 14m aOD at the Horton Street Junction to 12.5m aOD at the Junction with St Phillip's Road.

The study area is located at St Philips, Bristol. The underlying geology of the study area is comprised mainly of Butcombe Sandstone of the Triassic Period (OS 1962).

At the time of the site visit the study area consisted of an open area, currently used for car parking and a disused building that previously formed part of the service station.

4 SITE VISIT

The author visited the study area on 16th March 2009. Access to the part of the site currently used as parking was gained from Horton Street. However, it was not possible to gain access to the modern building (**Figures 2, 3 and Plates**).

The study area is located on the southern corner of Horton Street and Midland Road and occupies a roughly level site at around 13.5m aOD. Broadly the site is located on a south-easterly slope, the level of which falls c.10m between the Old Market Street and the Kingsland Road Bridge along the line of Midland Road. The study area has been terraced slightly into the hillside to provide a level platform for the former garage forecourt.

The site is bounded to the northwest by Horton Street, to the northeast by Midland Road and to the southwest by land to the rear of the study area and properties fronting Horton Street. To the southeast of the study area lies the former Ebenezer Chapel now a reclamation store.

A single rectangular, brick building is located at the south western end of the study area. Access could not be gained to the building as it is boarded up. The location of the old fuel pumps could be seen on the surface of the forecourt and drain covers indicate the presence of below ground fuel storage tanks, although the location and extent of these could not be ascertained.

No features or finds of archaeological or architectural interest were identified during the site visit.

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following sections are principally based on information taken from Aytkins 1712, Rudder 1779, Stephenson & Willmott 2005 and the collections of the Bristol Record Office and Bristol Central Library. Please see Section 8 below for a full bibliography and list of references.

A Brief History of St Philips

The study area is located in 'The Dings' area of St Philips, Bristol. The name 'Dings' is suggested to be derived from an old Anglo-Saxon word meaning 'the meadow where withies grow'. Historically the study area lay outside Bristol in the County of Gloucestershire.

The historic manor is thought to have been part of the Domesday manor of Barton (Regis) in Swinehead Hundred. This manor also included the City of Bristol. The full translation (Morris 1982) is as follows:

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

[Chapter 1]

LAND OF THE KING

[In SWINEHEAD Hundred]

Item 21

In BERTUNE [Barton Regis] at BRISTOV [Bristol] there were 6 hides. In lordship 3 ploughs;

22 villagers and 25 smallholders with 25 ploughs. 9 slaves and 18 freedmen who have 14 ploughs.

2 mills at 27 s.

When Roger acquired this manor from the King he found there 2 hides and 2 ploughs in lordship;

17 villagers and 24 smallholders with 21 ploughs. 4 slaves and 13 freedmen with 3 ploughs.

In Manegodesfelle [Mangotsfield], a member of this manor, 6 oxen in lordship.

Bristol Church holds 3 hides of the same land; 1 plough is recorded there.

1 riding man holds 1 hide and has 1 plough. 4 smallholders with 1 plough.

This manor and BRISTOV pay 110 marks of silver to the King; the burgesses state that Bishop G[eoffrey] has 33 marks of silver and 1 mark of gold besides the King's revenue.

In the accompanying notes to the above translation it is explained that Roger (of Berkeley) only acquired the rights to collect the manorial revenues, not the manor itself. Bristol Church probably refers to St. Peter's, which was given to Tewkesbury Abbey before A.D. 1107 (ibid.).

During the Middle Ages the manor and hundred of Barton passed in and out of royal and noble hands on many occasions. On at least three occasions it formed part of a royal dowry (ibid.). The most notable lord of the manor was Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick 'the King Maker'. Such overlords, rarely, if ever, resided in the manor, and there may never have been a manor house as such.

Walter Dennis held the manor and hundred in 1562, selling it soon after to Thomas Chester of Knowle. At the time of Rudder, the manor was still in the hands of Thomas Chester's descendants.

The study area lay in the civil parish of St Philip and Jacob Without (outside of Bristol), which was created in 1720 and was abolished in 1896. In 1899 it was transferred to the City and County of Bristol. It lay in the ecclesiastical parish of Emmanuel, St Philips; alias 'The Unity' which was consecrated on December 9th 1862 and became a consolidated

chapelry out of St Luke, Barton Hill by order in council on February 4th 1865. The parish was united with St Philip and Jacob in October 1936 and Emmanuel was subsequently demolished in 1938. Reference to the original church of St Philip exists in records dating from 1174.

When John Wesley came to Bristol to preach in 1739, one of the first places he visited was St Philips. As there were no buildings large enough to hold a congregation in this area, Wesley preached in the open air near the local brickyards.

During the early part of the eighteenth century, the area consisted largely of barley fields, orchards and pastureland. By the end of the eighteenth century many of these fields had become market gardens.

Writing in 1779, Rudder describes the district as having several large works, such as iron foundries, glass-houses for the production of crown glass (window glass) and glass bottles, a white lead works, a lead ore smelting works and at Baptist Mills a very large brass works. Glass and pottery cones are known to have existed in Avon Street and the district also had a soap boilers and hoopers. In 1789, The Phoenix Glassworks, the largest flint-glass works in the city, founded by Benjamin Lund was taken over by Messrs Wadham, Ricketts & Co. It later became Powell, Ricketts and Co. and was converted into a glass bottle manufactory. The factory eventually closed in July 1923.

Later came the iron works and paint works and in 1819 the coal and gas works was opened.

Between 1804 and 1809, the Feeder Canal was cut, dividing the area in two and separating it from the marsh.

In 1835, the railway came to St Philips. At first this was horse drawn and ran from the district to the Coalpit Heath coalmines. It was later amalgamated into the Midland line. During the 1840s, Stothert's were manufacturing locomotives in the district. They later became known as the Avonside Works and moved to Fishponds in 1905.

In 1865 Derham's built a seven-storey boot and shoe factory in Barton Street which was subsequently destroyed by fire in 1905.

Lysaght's steelworks and Butler's ironworks had premises in Silverthorne Lane and the famous Bristol company 'Gardiner' who are still in evidence today, started in Nelson Street. By 1897, Gardiner had opened the Midland Road Ironworks and in 1953 they took over the old soap factory premises to expand the business. The soap factory later became a warehouse for the Dunlop Tyre Company. In the 1970s Gardiner Sons & Co. joined forces with the Shepton Mallet based furniture store, 'Haskins', to create one of Bristol's largest department stores in New Thomas Street.

The area had a bad reputation which may have been largely attributable to the presence of a pub on almost every corner. Fighting was common and the police only walked the streets in pairs. Many of the most enthusiastic rioters involved in the 1831 Bristol riots are thought to have hailed from the Dings area. It was religion which sought to amend the situation and by the latter part of the nineteenth century there were numerous churches, chapels and mission halls of various denominations co-existing with the local pubs. The Salvation Army attempted to lure the drunken from the pubs by preaching outside and later had premises in Unity Street.

In the late nineteenth century, The Shaftsbury Crusade Christian Mission was founded which became the heart of the community. The Mission encouraged sporting activities and in 1897, H W Rudge founded and established the Dings Crusaders RFC. The club still plays today.

The tightly packed tenements constructed in the area during the early 19th century were replaced by modern dwellings in the early 1930s. Following a period of neglect, the area is currently the subject of a major redevelopment plan.

A History of the study area

The earliest cartographic source identified for the study area is the 1742 Plan of the City of Bristol by John Rocques (See **Figure 4**, BRO 07770/1). This map shows the study area within an area of market gardens or allotments. The site appears to be in a suburban area, on the outskirts of residential streets and industrial premises; to the southwest lie the Brick Fields and the Brick Yard Pool; to the southeast an area of enclosed fields marked as Marsh Grounds and to the north properties fronting West Street. To the west and far southwest lie the Brick Yard and Glasshouses fronting Cheese Street and Avon Street. The 1780 Plan of the City of Bristol by R. Benning (Reproduced in Barrett 1982) appears to be heavily based on Rocques 1742 plan. It shows very little change had occurred in the area, although the field within which the study area lies has a new network of paths running through it.

By the time of the 1828 Plan of the City of Bristol and its Suburbs by G. Ashmead and J. Plumley (see **Figure 5**, BRO/04481/2b/2 (South Sheet)) the study area is shown within the out-parish of St Philip and St Jacob. The earlier field boundaries surrounding the study area have been removed to form one large orchard. On the southern boundary of the orchard a small brook is shown running northeast/southwest, though no direction is indicated. In the wider area, further, apparently residential, development has taken place to the south, west and northwest.

The earliest deeds for the study area (BRO 39981/1-10) date to 1840, suggesting a rough date for the construction of the properties around the late 1830s. Plans accompanying the various legal documents show how the plots were divided for sale; one plan dated 1840 (see **Figure 6a**, BRO 39981/3) shows five plots of land numbered 1-4, with the corner plot, fronting both Midland Road (previously Orchard Street) and Horton Street (previously Smarts Lane), shown as a double plot. On a subsequent plan of the same date (see **Figure 6b**, BRO 39981/9) the double plot is shown as the Albert Tavern (north arrow on the plan is incorrect). It would appear that the property was in use as a public house by at least 1842 when the landlord is listed as John Rouch, who was landlord at the Albert Tavern for two years

By the time of the 1847 Tithe Plan of the Parish of St Philip and Jacob in the City and County of Bristol and County of Gloucestershire (see **Figure 7**, BRO EP/A/32/10), the study area and much of the surrounding area has been developed. At this time the study area comprised seven separate plots numbered 672 to 678. Plot 672 was owned by a Mrs Radford and was occupied by Jane Maggs and is described as a house and yard. Plots 674 and 675 were owned by Josiah Ball and are both described as a house and yard. Plot 674 was occupied by a John Parsons and 675 by John Ball. The four remaining plots within the study area were owned by Charles Coleman. These included the Albert Tavern (plot 676) although this is not listed in the apportionment as a public house but as a house and yard, which was occupied at the time by William Flook, who is recorded as the landlord between 1847 and 1853. Coleman also owned plot 673, a house and yard occupied by William Hill; plot 677, a house and yard occupied by William Mapgrove; and plot 678 a house and yard occupied by John Acraman.

By 1855 the study area remains largely unchanged. Ashmead's map (see **Figure 8**, BRO 40860/Map69) shows the same seven properties within the study area and clearly shows the passage way between the Albert Tavern and the properties fronting Orchard Street (now Midland Road). To the south of the study area, the vacant plot of land seen on the tithe map has been developed and a chapel and what would appear to be church rooms have been attached to the rear of the property. No change has occurred to the study area by the time of Ashmead's 1874 map (BRO BristolPlans/Arranged/Map69), however to the

south of the study area, the possible church rooms to the rear of the chapel have been extended.

The Ordnance Survey 1:500 scale map (1885, see **Figure 9**) shows the study area accurately and in great detail. By this time a further building had been erected within the study area to the rear of the properties fronting Horton Street and Orchard Street (now Midland Road). The outline of this building is shown on both of Ashmead's maps however this is the first time it is depicted as a building. Also shown on this map are the outbuildings and passageways within the study area. Mathew's Bristol Directories dating to this time list Orchard Street until 1875 when the road is listed as The Batch and by 1889 as Midland Road (Batch). The properties within the study area are a mixture of domestic dwellings and shops, including a tobacconist and a boot makers.

The study area remains largely unchanged until at the least 1938. In the intervening years it would appear that the properties were gradually vacated and left derelict. By 1939 the Albert Tavern is no longer listed in the Kelly's Directories and by 1960 only Numbers 2 and 5 Horton Street and Numbers 24 and 26 Midland Road were occupied, the latter by Western Services Ltd, Carburettor Specialists and a hairdressers respectively.

In 1963, deeds for the study area state that Western House, formerly the Albert Tavern (No. 1 Horton Street), Numbers 24 and 26 Midland Road, and the plots formerly occupied by Numbers 2-5 Horton Street, which had since been demolished, were sold to Petrofina (UK) Ltd (BRO 39981/10). The 1963 OS map supports this information, showing No. 1 Horton Street and Numbers 24 and 26 Midland Road as extant buildings with the remaining land within the study area lying vacant. Despite the mention of Western House in the deeds, no mention could be located in Kelly's Directories and the property continues to be listed as the Albert Tavern until 1940, from which date it is no longer listed in the directories.

By the time of the 1971 OS map the study area is shown as a vacant plot of land and in the next three years it would appear that the site was developed as a petrol station. In 1974 the site, then known as the Midland Road Service Station, was sold to John James Archibald. The 1994 OS map shows the study area as it is today.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Recorded Archaeology (See Appendix 1)

A 500 m radius trawl of the Bristol Heritage Environment Record (HER) produced the following results:

The trawl identified fifty-eight monument records and one hundred and thirty-nine event records. No records were located within the study area.

Closest to the study area three records relate to the Ebenezer Chapel (Monument Number 1183) on the site immediately to the southeast of the study area. The chapel appears on the first edition OS map surveyed in 1883. Built in a Norman-revival style, the building is constructed of pennant sandstone rubble with ashlar windows and was photographed by Jonathan Brett in 1998 (Event Record 3303). Also, in 1973, large quantities of early 19th century pottery were found in material that had been used to raise the ground level of the railway yards in Midland Road (Event Record 6).

Investigations at the Hannah More School (Monument 1278M), which was built c. 1900 on the site of the Barleyfield Iron Works, include a depiction of the school on the 1902 OS map (Event 3394), an archaeological desk-based assessment (Event 4161), an archaeological evaluation (Event 4166), a survey of the Girls Play Shed (Event 4248) and a watching brief (Event 4249). The evaluation carried out in 2004 by BaRAS identified the remains of a boundary wall seen on the 1847 tithe map and possibly on Rocques map of 1742. Remains of a cellar belonging to number 14 New Kingsley Road were identified in trench 1, which consisted of an intact floor and pennant sandstone and brick rubble walls which were later refaced with brick. In the third trench remains of a house fronting Jubilee Street were located, the walls of which were of pennant sandstone and brick rubble showing later repair in places. The presence of earlier archaeological remains was not ascertained given the unstable nature of the ground.

A large number of the records identified in the trawl relate to monuments and events located along the frontage and to the rear of Old Market Street and West Street, including a number of properties identified on James Millerd's 1673 map, Jean Rocques 1742 map and the 1883 and 1904 Ordnance Survey Maps.

A number of records in the trawl relate to industrial activity in the area including the Broad Plain Soap and Candle Works; the Avonside Ironworks (Monument 1027M and Event 457); the Bristol Sugar Refinery on Old Market Street (Monument 1138M); a Brass Foundry on West Street (Monument 1267M); St Phillip's Mills (Monument 1277M) a hemp and flax mill located on Stephen Street; and closest to the study area, the Horton Street Iron Works (1279M).

To the northeast of the study area lies the site of St Philips Station (Monument 1273M and event 306), an associated goods depot (Monument 1275M) and a railway terminal (Monument 1274M).

Other notable entries in the trawl are Baber's Tower (Monument 687M and Events 297, 2885, 2886 and 2983), Lawfords Gate (Monument 292M and Events 2761, 2888 and 3152), The Great Ditch of the Town of Bristol (Monument 936M) and Barnstaple's Almshouses or Trinity Hospital (Monument 477M and Events 1663, 1859, 1862, 1863, 2167, 2884 4170, 4171, 4172). Also possibly associated with the Trinity Hospital are the human remains found in 2003 in the centre of Old Market Street.

7 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The study area is located in The Dings area of St Philips, Bristol. The historic manor is thought to have been part of the Manor of Barton (Regis) in Swinehead Hundred. The site lay in the civil parish of St Philip and Jacob Without in the County of Gloucestershire until 1899 when it was transferred to the City and County of Bristol. The study area lay in the ecclesiastical parish of Emmanuel, St Philips, which was consecrated in 1862. The parish was united with St Philip and Jacob in 1936 and the Emmanuel Church was demolished in 1938.

During the early part of the eighteenth century the area consisted largely of fields, orchards and pasture. By the end of the eighteenth century many of these fields had become market gardens and the district also had a number of large industrial works including iron foundries, glass-houses, lead works and soap boilers. The area became further industrialised with the arrival of the railway in 1835.

The earliest cartographic source identified for the study area is the 1742 Plan of the City of Bristol by John Rocques, which shows the study area within an area of market gardens/allotments on the outskirts of residential streets and industrial areas. The earliest deeds for the study area date to 1840, suggesting the properties had been erected by the late 1830s. The properties, of which there are 7, are depicted on an 1847 tithe map of the St Philips Parish and the apportionment lists each as a house and yard. However the deeds for one property, plot 676, which predate the tithe survey, indicate that the building was in use as a public house named the Albert Tavern (later Western House). The 1885 Ordnance Survey map shows a further building had been constructed to the rear of the properties fronting Midland Road and Horton Street by that time. Little change occurs within the study area until the mid-twentieth century when the properties within the study area are levelled and the Midland Road Service Station is constructed. At the time of the site visit the study area comprised a parking area and a building formerly used as the garage shop.

Fifty-eight monument records and one hundred and thirty-nine event records were retrieved from a standard trawl of the Heritage Environment Record. No records were located within the study area and the large majority of records relate to buildings in the wider area and along the line of Old Market Street. These included religious buildings and burial grounds, industrial buildings, dwellings and public houses. Approximately 100m to the southwest an archaeological evaluation and watching brief were carried out in the grounds of the Hannah More School, on the site of the former Barleyfield Iron Works, the results of which identified the survival of a boundary wall dating to at least 1847 and the remains of cellars of c.1830s houses fronting New Kingsley Road and Jubilee Street. In the wider area further records relate to Lawford's Gate, The Great Ditch of the City of Bristol, Trinity Hospital and Baber's Tower although none of the latter are considered to have any direct bearing on the potential of the study area.

At the time of the site visit the study area was in use as a car park and the brick building that stands on the site, formerly the garage shop, was boarded up. The site is terraced slightly into the hillside and the presence of manholes for fuel storage tanks suggest a significant degree of disturbance to underlying deposits, although the exact extent of the disturbance is not known.

In conclusion, on the basis of the documentary sources consulted for this project, the study area is considered to have at best low potential for the survival of significant buried archaeological deposits and/or structures.

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BRO/40860/Sheet69. 1855. Ashmead, G. *Map of Bristol*

BRO/Bristol Plans/Arranged/Map69. 1874. Ashmead, G. *Map of Bristol*

APPENDIX 1

Details of sites recorded in Bristol Heritage Environment Record.

(Electronic copy (CD-ROM) on inside back cover)

Figure 1

Location of the Study Area

The Study Area 

Plans and maps based on the Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

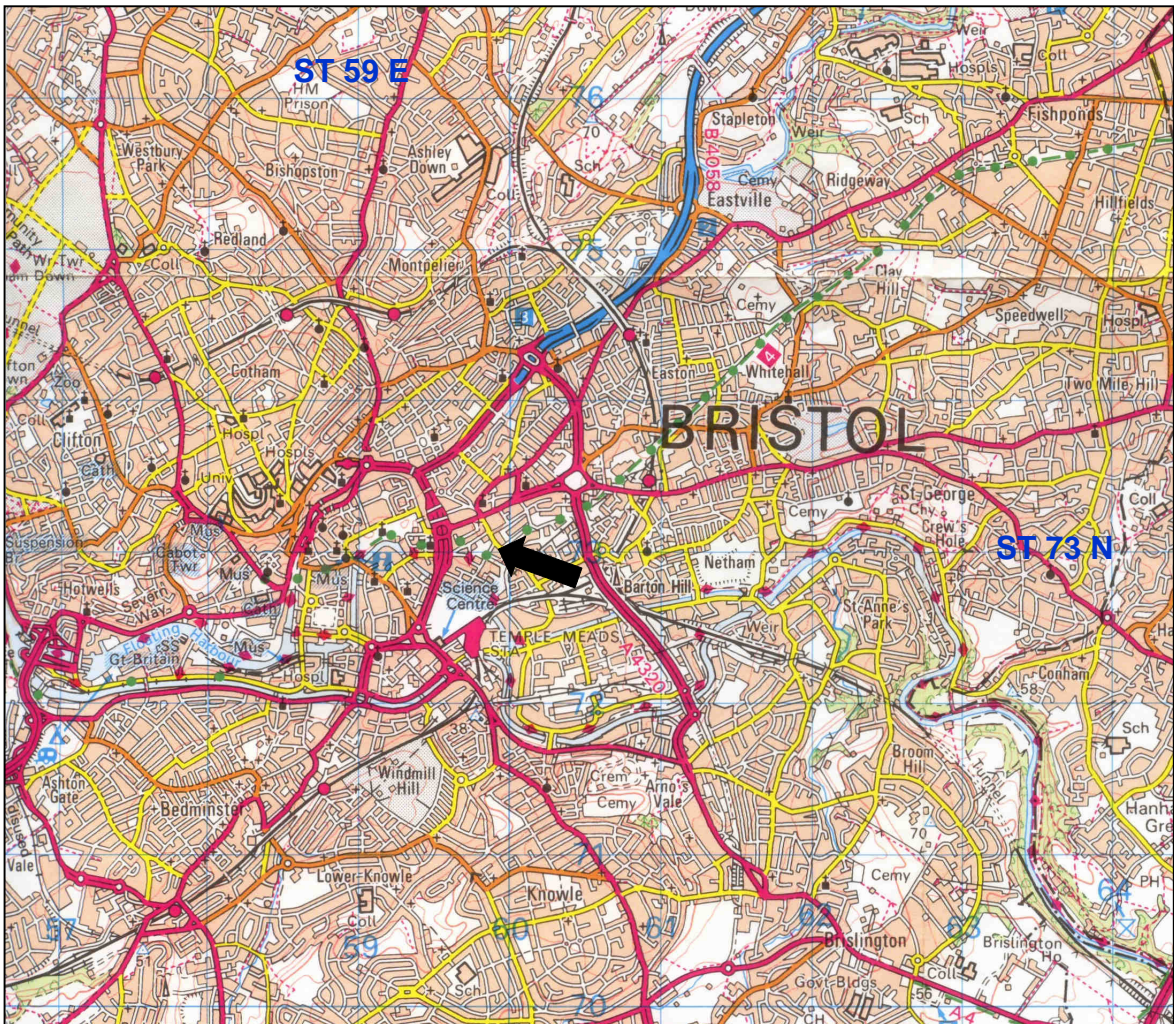
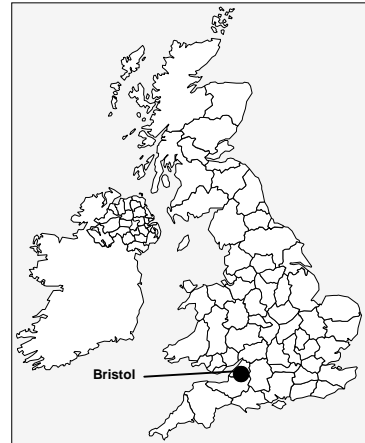


Figure 2

Location of the Study Area

The Study Area 

Plans and maps based on the Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.



Figure 3

Approximate Boundary of the Study Area (outlined in red)

Plans and maps based on the Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

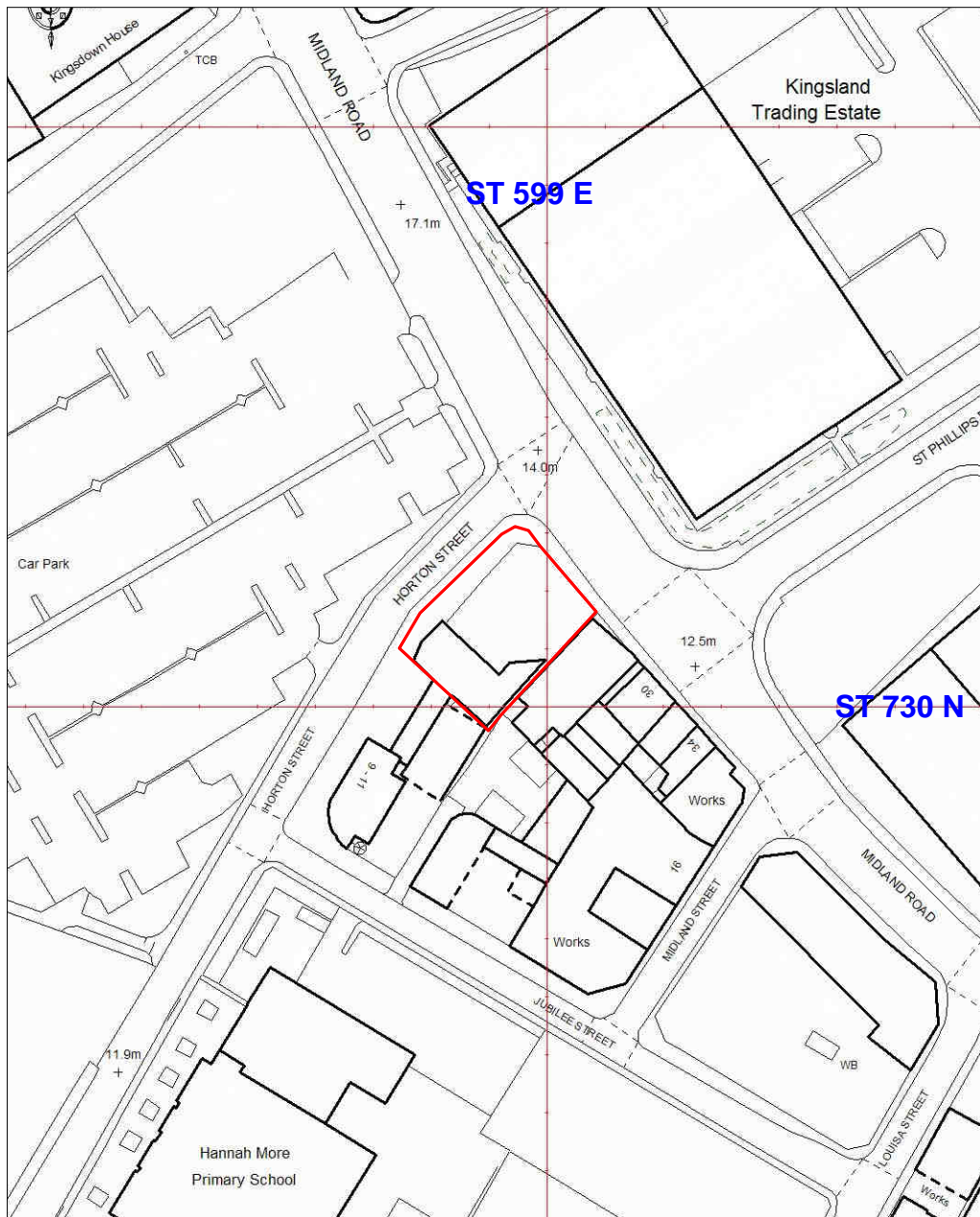
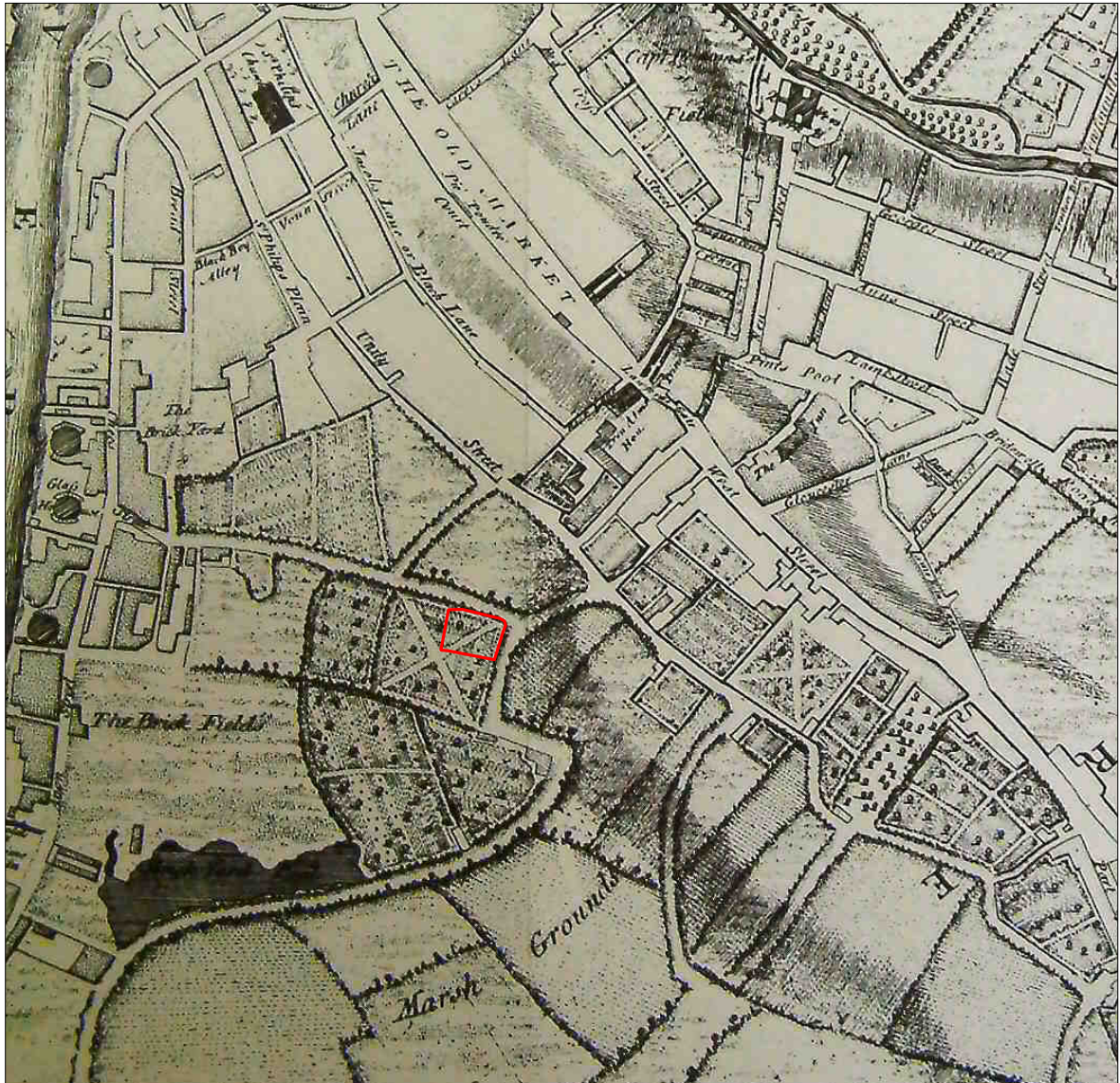


Figure 4

An extract from John Rocques 1742 Plan of the City of Bristol

BRO/07770/1

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red



Not to Scale

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Figure 5

An extract from the 1828 Plan of the City of Bristol and its Suburbs
by G. Ashmead and J. Plumley

BRO/04481/2b/2 (South Sheet)

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red



Not to Scale

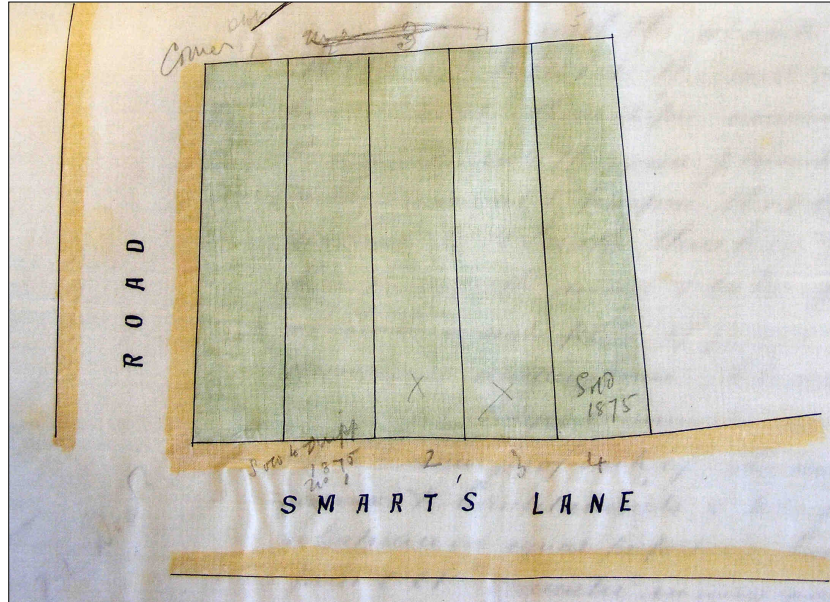
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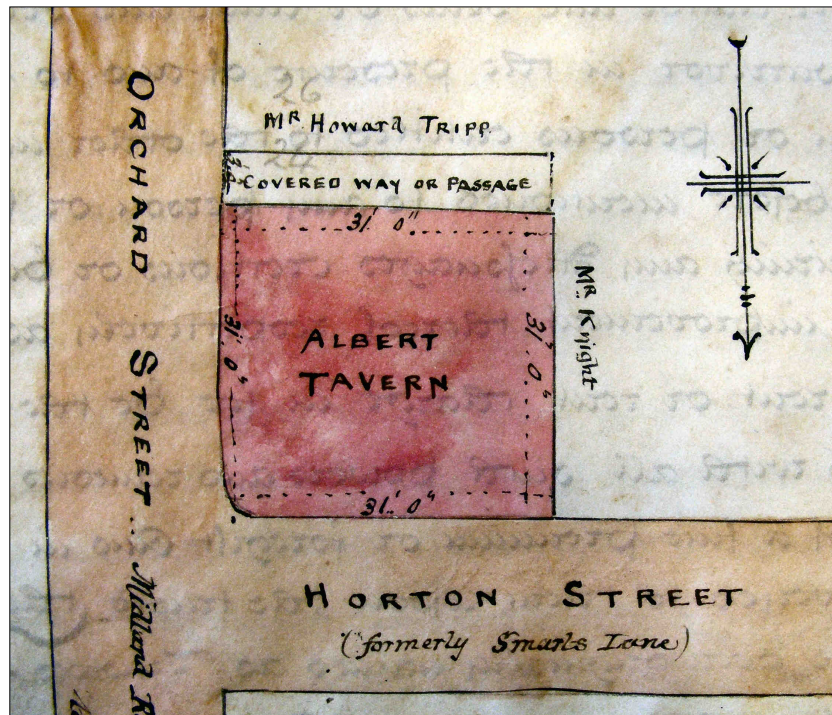
Figure 6

Extracts from two plans attached to early deeds for the study area, dated 1840, for Numbers 1 - 4 Horton Street and the Albert Tavern

a) Plots for sale at Numbers 1 – 4 Horton Street (BRO 39981/3).



b) Plan of property associated with the Albert Tavern (BRO 39981/9).



Not to Scale

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Figure 7

An extract from the 1847 Plan of the Parish of St Philip and Jacob in the City and County of Bristol, and County of Gloucester

BRO EP/A/32/10

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red



Not to Scale

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Figure 8

An extract from the 1855 Map of Bristol surveyed by G. Ashmead

BRO/40860/Sheet 69

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red



Not to Scale

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Figure 9

An extract from the 1885 1:500 Ordnance Survey Map

Sheet 72.13.22.Bristol

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red



Not to Scale

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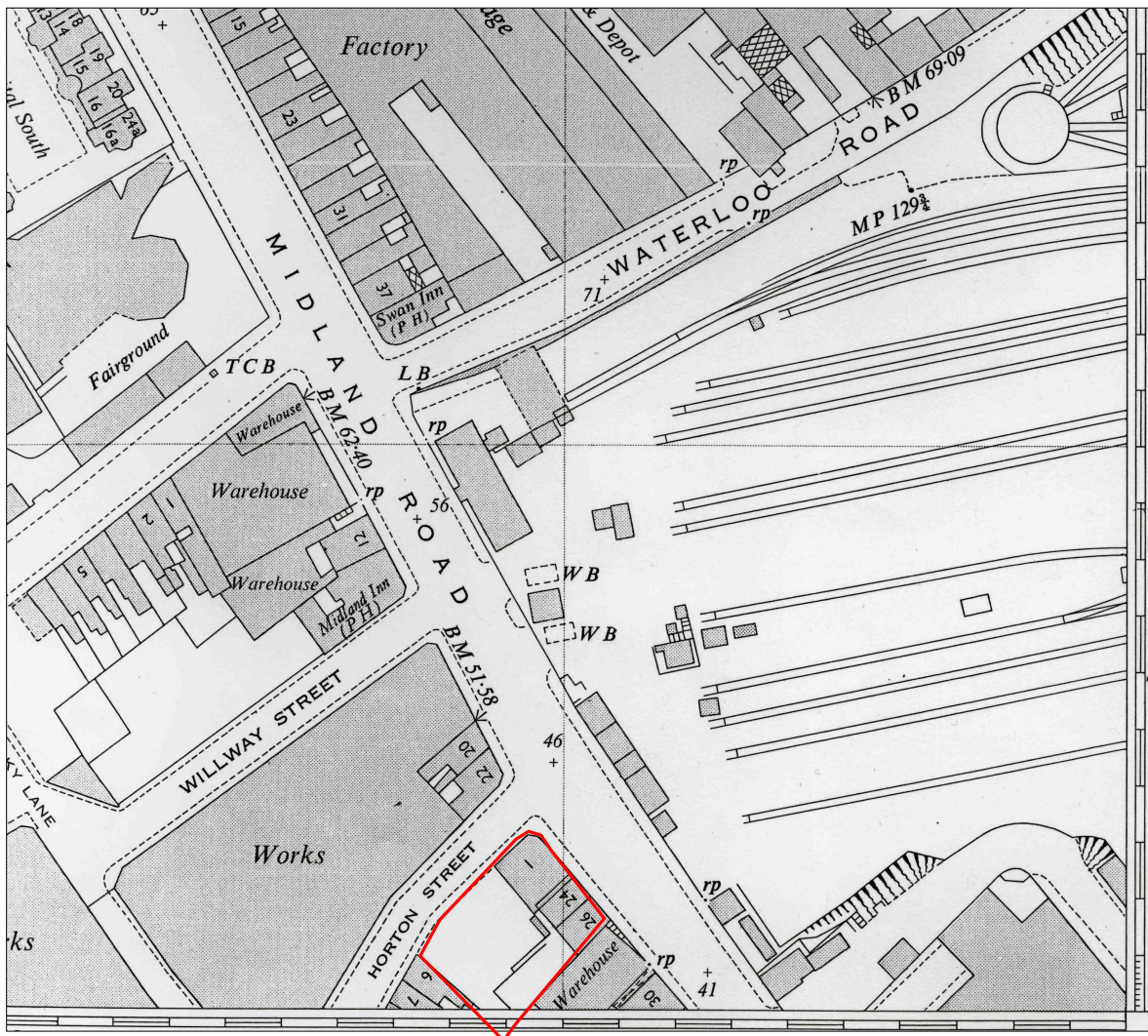
BHER 24767

Figure 10

An extract from the 1963 1:1250 Ordnance Survey Map

Plan ST 5973 SE

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red



Not to Scale

Plates



a) The study area, looking south.

b) The study area, looking north.



c) The study area, looking west.

c) The study area, looking west.

