

A site on Crews Hole Road, St. George, Bristol

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Bristol HER 24805



on behalf of
Crews Hole Project Limited

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Avon Archaeological Unit Limited
Bristol: August 2009

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NGR ST626731

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Frontispiece: oblique aerial view to the northwest over St. Anne's and St. George showing the study area under snow on January 14th, 1966 (RAF 30170/PSFO-0140/4), reproduced courtesy of English Heritage National Monuments Record, Swindon

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

NOTE

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ABBREVIATIONS

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 METHODOLOGY
- 3 GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND CURRENT LAND USE
- 4 SITE VISIT
- 5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
- 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND
- 7 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY
- 8 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
- 9 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

APPENDIX 1 Extract from the Bristol Historic Environment Record

APPENDIX 2 Aerial photographs viewed at the English Heritage National Monuments Record, Swindon

FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site Location, scale 1: 25,000
- Figure 2 Boundary of the Study Area, scale 1: 1250
- Figure 3 Two 17th century plans of the Royal Forest of Kingswood, BRO/04480, not to scale
- Figure 4 Annotated extract from William Maule's 1803 plan of the Parish of St. George and that part of the Parish of Stapleton called Kingswood in the County of Gloucestershire, BRO/AC/PL/60a, scale 1: 5000
- Figure 5 Extract from the 1845 Tithe Map of the parish of St. George surveyed by D. Horwood, BRO/EP/A/32/32, scale 1: 2500
- Figure 6 Extract from the 1888 1st Edition Ordnance Survey plan – Gloucestershire sheet LXXII.14 and Somerset sheet VI.4 (part of), scale 1: 4000
- Figure 7 Two Apertures of Works on Crews Hole Road, St. George, BRO/42054.C Drawer 6/8183 and BRO/42054.C Drawer 6/6191, not to scale
- Figure 8 Extract from the 1918 Ordnance Survey plan – Gloucester sheet LXXII.14, scale 1: 2500
- Figure 9 Extracts from the plans of the City of Bristol Bomb Plots: Unexploded bombs BRO 33779/9, Bomb sites and services disrupted BRO 33779/8(b) and Air Raid April 11-12 1941 - Good Friday BRO 33779/7(a), not to scale
- Figure 10 Extract from the 1949 Ordnance Survey plan – Gloucestershire sheet LXXII.14, not to scale
- Figure 11 Extracts from July 1963 and May 1970 Aerial Photographs RAF/543/2332 Frame 157 and OS/70118 Frame 135, not to scale
- Figure 12 Annotated Extract from October 1980 Aerial Photograph OS/80155 Frame 260 not to scale

PLATES

Cover	General view of the study area frontage on Crews Hole Road showing the engineering works and adjacent derelict former Lamb Inn, viewed from the southwest
Frontispiece	Oblique aerial view to the northwest over St. Anne's and St. George showing the study area under snow on January 14 th , 1966 (RAF 30170/PSFO-0140/4), reproduced courtesy of English Heritage National Monuments Record, Swindon
Plate 1	Crews Hole Road frontage of the modern breezeblock and brick engineering works, viewed from the south
Plate 2	Modern rendered breezeblock garages and workshops constructed against the terrace revetment, viewed from the northeast
Plate 3	Electricity substation adjoining the garages and workshops to east of the engineering works, viewed from the southwest
Plate 4	Former route of Lamb Hill, now blocked, at the junction with Crews Hole Road on the western site boundary, viewed from the south
Plate 5	Crews Hole Road frontage of the now derelict former 19 th century public house, the Lamb Inn, viewed from the southwest
Plate 6	Rear view of the derelict former inn, viewed from the north
Plate 7	Detail of the overgrown eastern part of the derelict former inn, viewed from the north
Plate 8	Recently cleared walled enclosure at the rear of the former public house in the east of the study area, viewed from the northeast

ABSTRACT

This report details the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment for approximately 2775 square metres of land adjacent to the River Avon on Crews Hole Road in St. George, Bristol (NGR ST626731, **figures 1 and 2**). Currently, the terraced western half of the study area is occupied by an engineering works, whilst the land to the east remains gently sloping ground enclosed with sandstone walls in some disrepair and recently cleared of structures and vegetation. The enclosure is located to the rear of a now derelict building (no. 173), formerly a 19th century public house, the Lamb Inn, and latterly part of the works, constructed on a slight terrace on the Crews Hole Road frontage.

Historically, the study area lay within the parish of St. Philip and St. Jacob Without in the Hundred of Barton Regis, in close proximity to, but just outside the Royal Forest of Kingswood, a royal hunting chase with an early tradition of free coalmining established since the 13th century. By the 16th century, a large proportion of the male population of the area were coalminers, however two 17th century plans of the Forest show there were no coalmines in the vicinity of the study area (**figure 3**).

Industrial development in the 18th century, in tandem with the free mining, led to an increase in population in the area resulting in the creation of the modern civil and religious parish of St. George in the county of Gloucestershire, subsequently incorporated as part of the city and Diocese of Bristol in the later 19th century.

Maule's 1803 parish survey (**figure 4**) reveals the study area was part of a larger plot of undeveloped land owned by the (Bristol) Brass Company at that date with one or more poorly defined buildings sited on the Crews Hole Road frontage. The 1845 tithe survey revealed the Brass Company land had been enclosed and sold off and the study area encompassed all or part of several plots or fields (**figure 5**). Several buildings on the Crews Hole Road frontage were identified as the Lamb Inn, with associated land holdings to the rear, and an adjoining terraced rank of smaller houses, probably those represented on Maule's 1803 plan.

By 1888 (**figure 6**), the surrounding area had becoming increasingly industrialised with quarrying to the north and east and a variety of works located on both sides of the river exploiting locally available resources. Despite this intensive development, the study area itself remained relatively unchanged. Amongst these industries, a tar works sited on the bend of the river to the immediate southeast of the study area, is of particular interest as it was founded by Isambard Kingdom Brunel in 1843 for the production of creosote to preserve the many thousands of timber railway sleepers (**figure 7**) laid during the construction of the nation's railways. The tar works operated under various owners for more than 140 years producing a variety of substances and chemicals including bitumen for road surfacing, Bristol being the first city in the country to have macadamised roads.

The rank of small houses adjoining the Lamb Inn had been demolished by 1918 (**figure 8**), thereafter few changes were made to the study area over the next forty years (**figures 9 and 10**) until the construction of the industrial unit in the terraced western half of the study area some time between 1955 and 1963. By 1970, the building had been variously extended and ancillary buildings constructed, effectively blocking the southern end of the adjacent Lamb Hill routeway on the western boundary of the site (**figure 11**). The Lamb Inn was incorporated into the works until some time after 1989 (**figure 12**) and was certainly derelict by 2007, the land to the rear being thickly overgrown with trees and shrubs.

A trawl of the Bristol HER database revealed only a single entry (BHER 3029M for no. 173, the Lamb Inn) within the study area, whilst a second record (BHER 2124M) refers to a possible precursor to the north on Lamb Hill. Several records are listed for the environs, most of which refer to the several 18th and 19th century industrial sites formerly located alongside the river. Non-industrial sites in the vicinity include the remains of an 18th century garden and bathhouse to the northwest of the study area, the identification of a possible part of the Roman road between Bath and Seamills to the north near Summerhill Road and the retrieval of Palaeolithic flint tools from intermittent gravel exposures in St. Anne's to the south of the study area and river.

On the basis of the evidence gathered during the assessment, it is concluded that whilst the study area is located within part of a historically important area in the industrial development of Bristol, the site itself remained largely undeveloped over this time and is therefore of only limited archaeological potential. That said, the potential for the preservation of pre-medieval archaeological remains cannot be elucidated from documentary sources and remains untested. The results of recent archaeological works in the vicinity of the study area would, however, suggest that the overall archaeological potential is low.

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NOTE

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

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

1 INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeological Unit Limited was commissioned by BBA Architects and Planners, agents acting on behalf of their client, Crews Hole Project Limited, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment on an area of land of some 2775 square metres centred at NGR ST626731 in St. George, Bristol (**figures 1 and 2**). The study area consists of an irregular plot of land partly occupied by an engineering works, KPG Engineering, and associated ancillary structures fronting onto the northern side of Crews Hole Road, which extends alongside the River Avon at this location. This research was requested in order to elucidate the historic development of the study area, so far as documentary sources will allow and to assess 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. 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 and appropriate material consulted. A trawl was made of the Bristol Historic Environment Record and searches were made of material held in the Bristol Central Library. A trawl of the aerial photographic archive held at the English Heritage National Monuments Record in Swindon was also undertaken.

The study area was visited on Wednesday, 29th July, 2009, during which time digital photographs were taken (**plates and cover**).

3 GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND CURRENT LAND USE

The underlying solid geology of the study area consists of Upper Coal Measures of the Downend Formation comprising Upper Millgrit and Lower Millgrit Rag, with adjacent tidal flat deposits, organic-rich clay and silt, defining the rivercourse. These deposits are overlain locally by artificially modified ground, including zones of raised ground and infilled ground, and disturbed by areas of worked ground excavated for quarrying, docks etc.

The study area has been terraced in part and is divided in two northeast to southwest. The terraced western portion is essentially level, whilst the eastern portion, not terraced, declines at a relatively shallow gradient from the north. No levels were available for the study area, but a nearby spot height of 8.2m aOD was recorded for the Avon Walkway at the edge of the tow path immediately opposite the site (**figure 2**).

The terraced western half of the study area is currently occupied by modern brick and breezeblock structures used as an engineering works and associated parking and yard areas surfaced with tarmac and concrete, as well as a small electricity substation. A number of garages or workshops accessed with up and over doors have been constructed against the central revetment created during the terracing of this portion of the site. A now derelict building, originally a 19th century public house and most recently used as part of the works, is located on a small terrace on the Crews Hole Road frontage in the eastern portion of the study area. The building stands on the northern edge of a rectangular enclosure bounded on three sides (east, south and west) with sandstone rubble walls, some masonry remnants observed at ground level in the black humic garden soil largely cleared of vegetation that covers the area. A mature hedge and trees remain in-situ alongside a recently erected timber fence on the southern boundary adjacent to the building.

4 SITE VISIT

The author visited the study area on Wednesday, 29th July, 2009, at which time digital photographs were taken.

The study area (**figures 1 and 2**) consists of an irregular area of land of some 2275 square metres located on the northern side of Crews Hole Road in St. George. The area has been partly terraced during its recent history, subdividing it into two discrete plots orientated northeast to southwest.

The terraced western plot lies between c. 1.5m and 2m below the level of the eastern plot and is occupied by a modern breezeblock and brick-built industrial unit currently in use as an engineering works, KPG Engineering. The building is set back from the Crews Hole Road frontage surfaced with tarmac for parking (**cover, frontispiece and plate 1**). A small electricity substation is sited to the immediate east, adjoining a rank of rendered breezeblock garages and workshops accessed via up and over doors that have been constructed against the terrace revetment separating the two plots (**plates 2 and 3**). The construction of the industrial unit resulted in the blocking of the southern end of Lamb Hill, the historic routeway that led northwards from Crews Hole Road and defined the western edge of the study area (**figure 5 and plate 4**).

A now derelict building (no. 173) formerly incorporated as part of the works is sited on the Crews Hole Road frontage in the eastern plot (**plates 5-7**). The probable 19th century building, originally the Lamb Inn public house, was constructed on a narrow terrace adjacent to the road and forms the northern side of a rectangular enclosure bounded with sandstone walls that enclose the sloping ground to the rear of the building. The boundary walls are also in derelict condition and the enclosed land consist of bare, dark humic garden soil recently cleared of vegetation (**plate 8**). Areas of masonry exposed at ground level indicate demolished structures within the enclosure, whilst a dump of locally produced (Bristol) bottles of 19th and 20th century date confirm the former use of the building as a public house.

At the time of the site visit access to the buildings was not possible, as the industrial unit and ancillary buildings were in use and the derelict condition of the adjacent former public house meant that it was unsafe. The latter building is largely boarded up, although a small area of the ash and lime mortar bonded sandstone rubble fabric of the structure was viewed through a vandalised open doorway at the rear.

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A History of St George

Historically, the study area was located within the parish of St. Philip and St. Jacob Without (ie. outside the City of Bristol), in the hundred of Barton Regis or King's Barton. The parish lay within the large manor of Barton or King's Barton (eg. Barton Hill), but in later years the area was more commonly known as St. George. The study area lay in close proximity to the historic bounds of Kingswood Forest, a royal forest and hunting chase, with an early tradition of free coalmining (**figure 3**).

The medieval parish church of St. Philip and St. Jacob is still standing and is located at the junction of Jacob Street and Temple Way. This church initially served the whole of modern Easton and St. George, as well as part of the City of Bristol. With the enclosures of Kingswood Forest in the 18th century, and the rise of population in the out parish resulting from increased coal mining and associated industries, both the civil and religious authorities took action. This resulted in an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of George II allowing the parish of St Philip and St Jacob to be split in two, creating the new parish of St. George. The new church and living were well endowed and supported both locally and nationally. Building formally commenced on the 3rd May 1752 with a civil ceremony lead by the Mayor of Bristol (Rudder 1779, 461).

Samuel Rudder, writing in 1779, gave the following humorous account of the completion of the work.

The church was consecrated Sept. 6, 1756, and was called St. George's. A revel is constantly kept on the anniversary of the church's consecration, in pious commemoration of the divine goodness, in causing this fabrick, at a great expense, to be founded and endowed, for the accommodation of the inhabitants in their weekly attendance on divine worship: Which revel is most devoutly celebrated by great numbers of the parishioners, and others, in the adjacent ale-houses, with all the solemnities of an old pagan festival; that is drunkenness, gluttony, riot, debauchery, cursing and swearing, scolding and fighting, fiddling and dancing, Bacchanalian songs, and midnight impurities.

What induced the truly worthy persons concerned in this good work to give the church the name of St. George's is to me unaccountable, as that saint is not to be found in the calendar of the church of England, since the reformation (Rudder 1779, 461).

It is not clear when this local annual holiday died out, but the church building appears to have suffered seriously from fire on two separate occasions before it was finally closed in 1975 and subsequently demolished (BRO, parish notes).

The civil parish of St. George was until the later 19th century part of the Hundred of Barton Regis in the County of Gloucestershire. In 1897 the parish was incorporated into the City of Bristol and remains so today.

The religious parish of St. George was formerly in the diocese of Gloucester, later the diocese of Bristol and Gloucester, which was split in the later 19th century, St. George being retained within the diocese of Bristol.

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

[1] LAND OF THE KING

[In SWINEHEAD Hundred]

21 In BARTON (Regis) at 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 27s

when Roger acquired this manor from the King he found there 2 hides and 2 ploughs in lordship;
17 villages and 24 smallholders with 21 ploughs. 4 slaves and 13 freedmen with 3 ploughs.

In MANGOTESFIELD, 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 BRISTOL 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 notes that accompany the translation, Morris (1982) explains that Roger (of Berkeley) only acquired the rights to collect the manorial revenues, and did not acquire the manor itself. Bristol Church probably refers to St. Peter's, which was given to Tewkesbury Abbey before AD. 1107. St. James' Priory was founded in Bristol as a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey. The 1 hide held by 1 riding man is thought to be Ridgeway manor, which was half in Stapleton and half in Mangotsfield parish (Rudder 1779, 693).

Part of the parish of St George lay within the former royal forest of Kingswood. In the 13th century, one Petronilla de Vivonia established her ancestral right to dig coal within the forest (Page 1907, 235) and by the 15th century many more people were recorded digging or selling coal within the forest (*ibid*). There also appear to have been several encroachments on the forest according to the various litigations in the 15th and 16th century (*ibid*).

A map of Kingswood Forest dated 1610 (BRO/FCPL/WIL/2, **figure 3**) does not show any coal mines, however the Gloucestershire Men-at-Arms survey of 1522 (Hoyle 1993) records that a large proportion of the male population of the area were coalminers. The forest is again shown on a map of 1672 (BRO/FCPL/WIL/3, **figure 3**). This map is less graphical in detail, but does show the location of several coal mines and their owners. This probably reflects the rise of the first Kingswood coal masters and the increased encroachment into the forest after the Crown effectively relinquished its claim to the chase.

During the Middle Ages, the manor and hundred of Barton passed in and out of royal and noble hands on many occasions (Atkyns 1712, 421; Rudder 1779, 460) and on at least three occasions it formed part of a royal dowry. The most notable lord of the manor was Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, 'the King Maker', however such overlords, rarely, if ever, resided in the manor and there may never have been a manor house as such.

Walter Dennis, the brother of one Maurice Dennis, held the manor and hundred in 1562, selling it soon after to Thomas Chester of Knowle (Rudder 1779, 460), in whose family it remained at the time of Rudder's compilation of his history.

Rudder (1779, 459) recorded two antiquities in the parish of St. George. The first was the remains of the medieval chapel of St. Anthony, located at the junction of the London road with the road to Crews Hole. The second was Don Jon's Cross, a columnar stone cross on an octagonal base, located at the junction of the former Bath and London roads. While neither of these antiquities has survived, the proposed location for both the chapel and cross lie to the north of the study area.

It has been suggested that the Roman road between Bath and Sea Mills follows the line of Summerhill Road to the north of the study area, passing through St. Georges Park, as indicated on several OS plans for the area (eg. 1918 and 1949).

A History of the Study Area

The earliest cartographic sources that depict the study area are two 17th century plans of the Royal Forest of Kingswood (BRO/04480, **figure 3**). The earlier plan dates to 1610 and shows the study area as open ground that lies just outside the boundary of the forest, to the south of the 'Bathe Waye' and west of 'Harris Hill', now Troopers Hill. On the later plan, the study area again lies close to the forest edge on land belonging to the Dean and Chapter of the parish of St. Philip and St. Jacob. No coalmines are noted in the vicinity.

The study area is next represented on William Maule's plan of the parish of St. George surveyed in the early years of the 19th century (BRO/AC/PL/60a, **figure 4**), where it occupies a small part of an extensive plot numbered 116 and is described in the accompanying terrier as Brass Company land, possibly part of the Bristol Brass Company known to have operated at Crews Hole between c.1710 and 1781 (BHER 1848M, **appendix 1**). This plot is not yet subdivided into smaller field parcels and the Lamb Hill route that borders the western side of the study area has not been established. Unfortunately, the accompanying terrier provides only minimal information, as it does not list landuse or plot name, nor does it identify the structure or structures located in the extreme southeast of the site, fronting onto Crews Hole Road. Of note is a probable limekiln (BHER 3123M, *ibid*) depicted as an irregular structure of distinctive form located on the Crews Hole Road frontage to the west of the study area.

The Brass Company land has been divided into a number of plots and the Lamb Hill routeway is in use by the time of the 1845 tithe survey (BRO/EP/A/32/32, **figure 5**). The Lamb Inn Public House (plot no. 522) has been constructed on the Crews Hole Road frontage alongside a terraced rank of smaller buildings, listed as houses in the accompanying apportionment (plot nos. 523-527) and probably those structures represented on Maule's earlier plan. A rectangular walled enclosure adjoins the rear of the public house and the northeastern edge of the study area extends into the adjacent plot (no. 557), also part of the Lamb Inn holdings. To the

west, the study area encompasses plot no. 495, listed in association with plot no. 494 on the opposite side of Crews Hole Road as a house and garden, and incorporates part of the adjoining plot (no. 521) to the north, also listed as a house and garden.

Details from the 1845 Tithe Apportionment

Tithe plot number	Occupier	Plot name
493	Void	Pottery
494	George Taylor	House and Garden
495	George Taylor	House and Garden
521	Charlotte Heath	House and Garden
522	William Blanchard	The Lamb Inn premises
523	Tabitha Gingell	House
524	John Drake	House
525	Thomas Jenkins	House
526	Hester Sperring	House
527	William Fry	House
557	William Blanchard	Land attached to the Lamb Inn

The tithe survey (BRO/EP/A/32/32, **figure 5**) also confirms that the irregular structure previously identified on Maule's plan a short distance to the west of the study area is indeed a limekiln (plot no. 479) and also records a pottery (plot no. 493, BHER 1843M, **appendix 1**) sited on the Crews Hole Road frontage immediately opposite the study area. The Crews Hole Pottery was operated by one Anthony Ammatt between 1815 and 1819 for the production of mocha ware and was excavated in 1960 (BHER 20298, *ibid*).

The study area has not significantly altered by 1888 when the 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan was compiled (**figure 6**). The few changes noted are represented by an unidentified small building standing close to the Crews Hole Road frontage in the west and by structures erected against the rear wall of the enclosure behind the Lamb Inn to the east. This is in contrast to the general area, which has become increasingly industrialised with the siting of several works alongside the river exploiting the locally available coal, stone and clay resources. Extensive quarrying is recorded to the west (BHERs 2326M, 2327M and 2328M, **appendix 1**) and to the east (BHERs 2606M, 2607M and 2608M, *ibid*) of the study area and an engine house for the Crews Hole Colliery to the southeast at Troopers Hill Road (BHERs 1817M and 3192M, *ibid*). Other industries include the Bristol Fireclay Company brickworks to the west of the study area and the Crown Brick and Tile Works to the southeast (BHERs 2325M and 2610M, *ibid*), the latter neighbouring chemical works including the premises of the Phoenix Works (BHERs 2609 and 2611, *ibid*). It is not clear whether the chemical works indicated are the premises of a former tar works owned and operated by William Butler and Company (Bristol) Limited since 1863 and planned in 1918 at this location (**figure 7**). The former tar works are of national interest as they were originally founded by Isambard Kingdom Brunel in 1843 in order to produce creosote preservative, patented by John Bethell in 1838, and used to impregnate the timber sleepers laid during the construction of the nation's railways. Brunel appointed William Butler, one of his employees, to run the works, which the latter thereafter acquired (Holland 2002). The works produced a range of products derived from coal tar, such as coal gas for lighting and bitumen for tarmacadam, Bristol having the first macadamised roads in the country, as well as chemicals such as phenol for disinfectant and toluene for TNT and the first artificial sweetener, saccharin. After the nationalisation of the gas industry in 1947, the company, renamed as Bristol and West Tar Distillers Limited, was partially sold in 1952, and completely sold in 1962, to the South West Gas Board, before being acquired as part of the British Steel Corporation Chemicals Division. The plant was closed in 1981 and the site largely cleared by the following year, occupied today by an exclusive riverside housing complex, Quayside Village.

The copy of the 1904 2nd edition Ordnance Survey plan held in the Bristol Record Office was in too poor condition to view, so the next available plan of the study area was that published by Ordnance Survey in 1918 (**figure 8**). The plan reveals that the rank of terraced housing adjoining the Lamb Inn has been demolished in the intervening period and that further structures have been erected inside the enclosure to the rear. The western half of the study area remains unoccupied, save for a small structure on the frontage.

The Bristol Bomb Plots (BRO/33779, **figure 9**) show that no bombs fell within the study area throughout the war years, despite a number recorded in the vicinity in all directions. Somewhat surprisingly, this part of St. George appears to have escaped entirely unscathed during the devastating 1941 Good Friday air raid that destroyed many buildings throughout the city.

The later history of the study area is largely derived from aerial photographs and is discussed in detail in Section 7 below. Briefly, the study area is unchanged on the 1949 Ordnance Survey plan (**figure 10**), whilst an aperture dating to 1966 clearly indicates the site is occupied by an engineering works, Kingswood Productions Limited, by that date (**figure 7**). Aerial photographic coverage confirms that the works were established between 1955 and 1963 and that the former public house was incorporated as part of the works until some time after 1989; the building was certainly derelict and the enclosure to the rear thickly overgrown by 2007 (**figures 11 and 12**).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Appendix 1)

A 500 m radius trawl of the Bristol Historic Environment Record database centred on the study area (**appendix 1**) revealed one record located within its bounds, an entry for no. 173 Crews Hole Road (BHER 3029M). The entry describes the building and suggests it is probably of 18th century origin, but makes no mention of its former use as the Lamb Inn Public House, as recorded in the apportionment accompanying the 1845 tithe plan (BRO/EP/A/32/32, plot no. 522, **figure 5**). There is, however, a separate entry for the Old Lamb Inn (BHER 2124), which suggests the public house was sited some distance to the north of the study area on Lamb Hill. The evidence from the tithe survey suggests no. 173 as the site of the public house, but it is possible that it may have replaced an earlier inn, relocated alongside the River Avon.

Several entries on the BHER database record activity in the environs of the study area. A number of these refer to the growth of industry in the area during the 19th century and have been discussed in the preceding sections of the report. A selection of the remaining records is discussed below.

Recorded Archaeology in the Vicinity of the Study Area

Crews Hole appears to have been a favoured location for industry as early as the 18th century, perhaps due to its location in the east, the prevailing southwesterly wind would carry the smoke and odours generated away from the city. The Crews Hole Copper Works was established on the southern bank of the river around 1710 and when sketched and described by a Swedish visitor in 1754 was a substantial enterprise employing 49 smelting furnaces (BHERs 1848M and 20822), with a further 17 furnaces operated by an unnamed company on a second site some half mile distant. A freestanding chimney constructed in the 18th century on the highest point of Troopers Hill (BHER 1897M) and now a Grade II listed building (901-1/56/1236), appears to have been a relic from an unknown earlier enterprise subsequently incorporated as part of William Butler's tar works in the 19th century, connected by a long flue now largely collapsed. The origins of the brick and tile industry at Crews Hole are represented by an 18th century tilehouse (BHER 1983M) and brick kiln (BHER 1985M) sited on the riverbank, whilst the King Glasshouse (BHER 1984M) points to an early glassmaking industry. An excavation in 1937 in St. Anne's on the south side of the river recovered pottery waste dating to the later 17th century (BHER 20216) indicating that the 19th century Crews Hole Pottery sited on the northern bank (BHER 1843M) was not the first such industry in the area. Further Delft Ware wasters were recovered in association with kiln furniture during redevelopment works in 1995 close to the 1937 excavation site and similar finds were made at a second location a few streets away to the south (BHER 20217).

Non-industrial activity in the environs of the study area recorded in the BHER database includes the construction in the mid 19th century of two Methodist chapels (BHERs 2122M and 2125M), the latter adopted as the technigraphic works of Kingswood Productions Limited, which also partly occupied the study area as shown on an aperture dating to 1966 (**figure 7**). The location on Summerhill Road of the parish church of St. George, demolished in 1976 (BHER 2912M) is noted to the west of 'a cobbled way' observed in 1935/36 (BHER 11391) and believed to be part of the Roman road that ran between Bath and Seamills, along which Summerhill Road was later laid out. The industrialist William Butler chose to be laid to rest in the nearby late 19th century Avon View Cemetery (BHER 2946M), it is said so that he could continue to watch over his works. A war memorial (BHER 2947M) is located just inside the gated entrance off Beaufort Road, the gates and adjoining boundary walls are Grade II listed (901-1/56/1834). The cemetery is located to the immediate north of a derelict 18th century octagonal bathhouse (BHER 2324M) set within the remains of a formal garden (BHER 2126M) recorded in 1990 (BHER 20238). Finally, five Late Palaeolithic flint tools, including two handaxes (BHER 11399), were recovered from exposures of the Pleistocene Avon Gravel Terrace over the course of development during the 1920s of the St. Anne's Park housing scheme opposite the study area on the south side of the river.

7 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY (Appendix 2)

The author consulted the aerial photographic archives of the English Heritage National Monuments Record in Swindon, on the 23rd July 2009. A trawl of the archives provided a listing of sixty-five vertical aerial photographs from 23 sorties (**appendix 2**) taken over or adjacent to the study area, of which fifty-nine (22 sorties) were available for consultation, as well as five oblique aerial views taken in 1966 (**frontispiece**).

A series of vertical aerial photographs of the study area were taken by the RAF between 1941 and 1966 (**appendix 2**). On the majority of these photographs, the study area remains as represented on the 1949 Ordnance Survey plan (**figure 10**) and are not reproduced in this report. The first changes to the study area are evident in 1963 (RAF/453/2332, **figure 11**), by which time an industrial unit has been erected in the west of the area. The study area is unchanged in 1966, but by 1970 (OS/70118 Frame 135, **figure 11**) the industrial unit has been extended at the rear and structures erected against the north and east walls of the enclosure behind the adjacent former public house. The neighbouring industrial unit to the west has also been constructed, although the Lamb Hill route between the two remains open at this time. This routeway appears

to have been blocked by 1980 (OS/80155 Frame 260, **figure 12**) and the surrounding land is becoming increasingly overgrown with trees and scrub. The breezeblock buildings erected against the central revetment wall have been constructed by this time and to the east, the structures behind the former public house are still extant. The study area remains unchanged in the final sorties undertaken in 1988 and 1989 (not illustrated), which also show the now cleared site of the former tar works prior to its redevelopment for housing.

Satellite imagery of the study area available via Google Earth was also consulted as part of the project. The 2007 image suggests that the former public house had been abandoned for some time and the structures to the rear demolished, the enclosure being entirely overgrown with mature trees. To the west, the industrial unit and ancillary buildings appear much as they do today.

8 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Historically, the study area lay within the parish of St. Philip and St. Jacob Without in the Hundred of Barton Regis, in close proximity to the Royal Forest of Kingswood, a royal hunting chase with an early tradition of free coalmining. The free mining rights were first established in the 13th century and by the 16th century, a large proportion of the male population of the area were coalminers. No coalmines were noted in the vicinity of the study area, which lay just outside the bounds of the Forest as depicted on two 17th century plans (**figure 3**).

The modern civil and religious parish of St. George was created in the 18th century to administer the rise in population engendered by mining and industrial development in the area. The civil parish of St. George remained part of the county of Gloucestershire until 1897, when it was incorporated into the City of Bristol, where it remains today. The religious parish passed into the Diocese of Bristol from that of Bristol and Gloucestershire in the later 19th century.

The earliest documentary evidence for the study area is Maule's 1803 parish survey (**figure 4**), which reveals it as part of a larger plot of undeveloped land owned by the (Bristol) Brass Company with one or more poorly defined buildings sited on the Crews Hole Road frontage. By 1845, this land had been enclosed and the tithe survey for the parish shows the study area encompassed all or part of several plots or fields (**figure 5**). Several buildings were shown on the Crews Hole Road frontage in the east of the study area, which the accompanying apportionment lists as the Lamb Inn, with an associated walled enclosure at the rear, adjoining a terraced rank of smaller houses, probably those represented on Maule's 1803 plan.

The study area had changed little by 1888 (**figure 6**) in contrast to its surroundings, which were becoming increasingly industrialised, several works being sited alongside the river, including copper smelting, brick and tile kilns, as well as pottery kilns and chemical works. Of particular note is a tar works sited on the bend of the river to the immediate southeast of the study area founded by Isambard Kingdom Brunel in 1843 for the production of creosote to preserve railway sleepers (**figure 7**). The tar works operated under various ownership for more than 140 years producing a variety of substances and chemicals including bitumen for road surfacing, Bristol being the first city in the country to have macadamised roads.

By 1918, the rank of small houses adjoining the Lamb Inn had been demolished (**figure 8**), but otherwise the study area remained largely unchanged for the next forty years or so, emerging unscathed from the war years (**figures 9 and 10**). Aerial photographs indicate the industrial unit occupying the west of the study area was constructed some time between 1955 and 1963 and the various extensions and ancillary buildings constructed by 1970 (**figure 11**), blocking the southern end of the adjacent Lamb Hill routeway on the western boundary of the site. The Lamb Inn was in use as works until at least 1989 (**figure 12**) and was certainly derelict by 2007, the enclosure at the rear being thickly overgrown with trees and shrubs.

A trawl of the Bristol HER database revealed only a single entry (BHER 3029M for no. 173, the Lamb Inn) within the study area, although several records are listed for the environs. The great majority of the records refer to the several 18th and 19th century industrial sites formerly located alongside the river exploiting the varied local resources. Non-industrial sites in the vicinity include the remains of an 18th century garden and bathhouse to the northwest of the study area, the identification of a possible part of the Roman road between Bath and Seamills to the north near Summerhill Road and the retrieval of Palaeolithic flint tools from gravel exposures in St. Anne's to the south of the study area and river.

On the basis of the evidence gathered during the assessment, it is concluded that whilst the study area is located within part of a historically important area in the industrial development of Bristol, the site itself remained largely undeveloped over this time and is therefore of only limited archaeological potential. That said, the potential for the preservation of pre-medieval archaeological remains cannot be elucidated from documentary sources and remains untested. The results of recent archaeological works in the vicinity of the study area would, however, suggest that the overall archaeological potential is low.

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Ordnance Survey

- Ordnance Survey (1888) 1: 2500 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan – Gloucester sheet LXXII.14 and Somerset sheet VI.4 (part of)
- Ordnance Survey (1918) 1: 2500 Ordnance Survey plan – Gloucester sheet LXXII.14
- Ordnance Survey (1949) 1: 2500 Ordnance Survey plan – Gloucester sheet LXXII.14
- Ordnance Survey (2005) 1:25000 Ordnance Survey plan – Bristol and Bath
- Ordnance Survey (Promap 2009) 1: 1250 site-centred plan for Crews Hole Road, St. George

Bristol Record Office

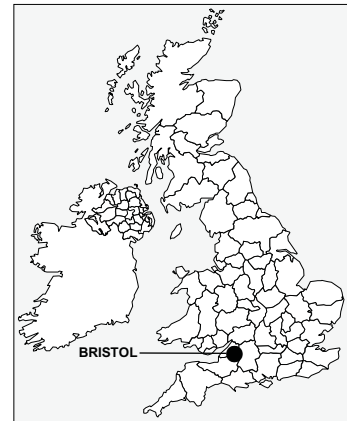
- BRO/FCPL/WIL/2 Anon 1672 (undated facsimile) A Mapp of Kingswood Chace
- BRO/FCPL/WIL/3 Anon. 1610 (undated facsimile) Map of Kingswood Forest
- BRO/EP/A/32/32 Tithe map and apportionment of the parish of St. George, surveyed by D. Horwood 1845
- BRO/AC/PL/60a Plan of the parish of St. George and that part of the parish of Stapleton called Kingswood, surveyed by W. Maule 1803
- BRO 33779/9 Bristol WWII bomb plots: unexploded bombs
- BRO 33779/8(b) Bristol WWII bomb plots: bomb sites and services disrupted
- BRO 33779/7(a) Bristol WWII bomb plots: bombs dropped during the Good Friday Air Raid April 11-12 1941
- BRO/42054.C Drawer 6/8183 – schematic plan of the Crews Hole works of Kingswood Productions Limited dated 27th June 1966
- BRO/42054.C Drawer 6/8191 – plan of the Crews Hole works of William Butler and Company (Bristol) Limited dated 1918
- BRO/AC/PL/153 Map of the Country 11 miles around Bristol, surveyed by B. Donn 1769

Figure 1

Site Location

Plans and maps based on the Ordnance Survey sheets are reproduced with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office

The site ←



Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 2

Boundary of the Study Area

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red

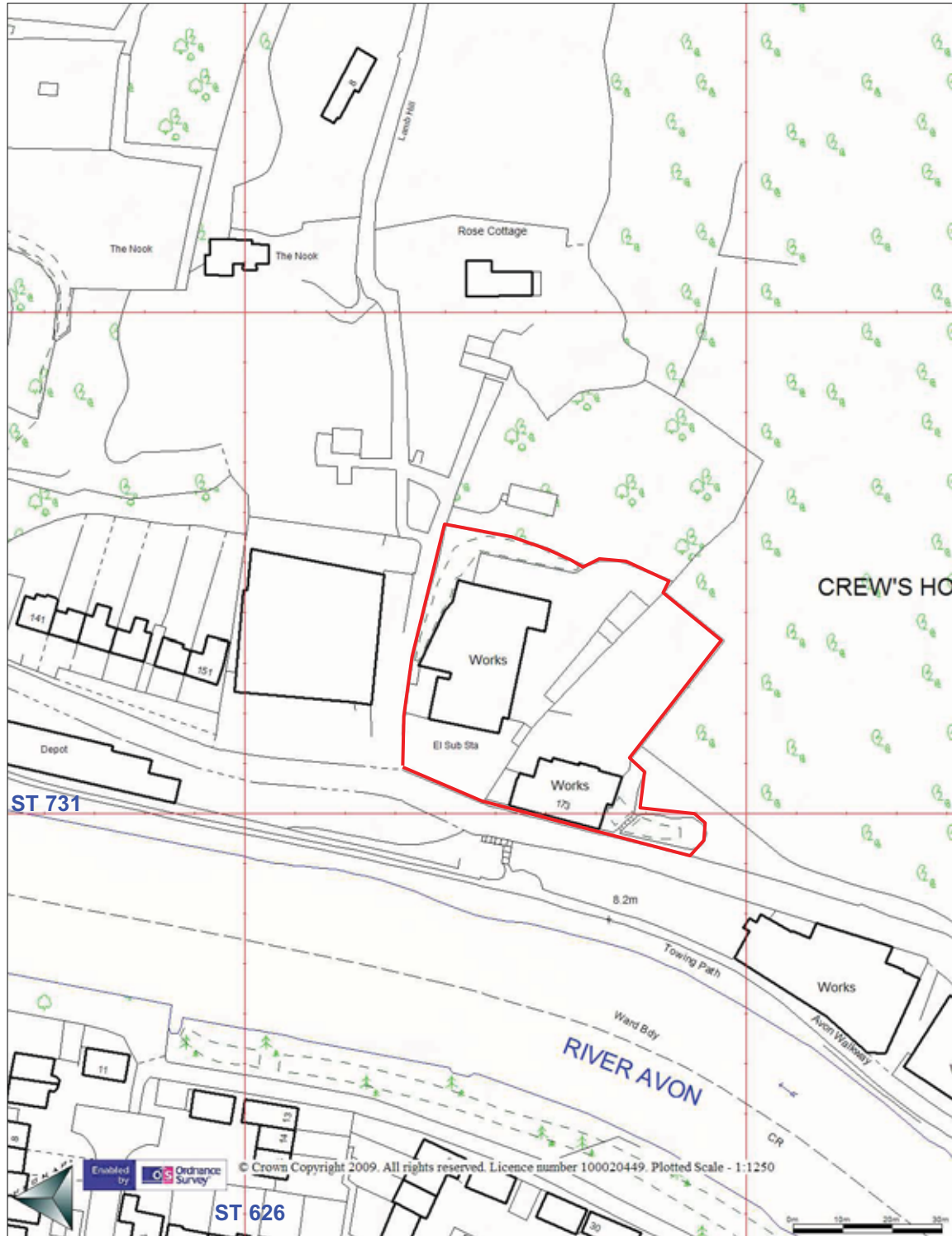


Figure 3

Two 17th century plans of the Royal Forest of Kingswood

BRO/04480

(Very) approximate location of the study area indicated in red



Facsimile of the
1610 Map of
Kingswood Forest



Facsimile of the
1672 Mapp of
Kingswood Chace

Not to scale

Reproduced with the permission of the Bristol Record Office

Figure 4

Annotated extract from William Maule's 1803 plan of the Parish of St. George and that part of the Parish of Stapleton called Kingswood in the County of Gloucestershire

BRO/AC/PL/60a

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red



Approximate scale 1: 5000

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Figure 5

Extract from the 1845 Tithe Map of the parish of St. George surveyed by D. Horwood

BRO/EP/A/32/32

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red



Approximate scale 1: 2500

Reproduced with the permission of the Bristol Record Office

Figure 6

Extract from the 1888 1st Edition Ordnance Survey plan –
Gloucestershire sheet LXXII.14 and Somerset sheet VI.4
(part of)

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red



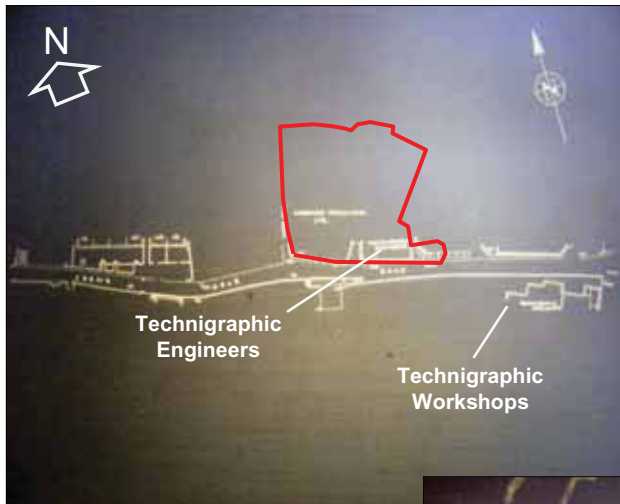
Scale 1: 4000

Reproduced with the permission of the Bristol Record Office

Figure 7

Two Apertures of Works on Crews Hole Road, St. George

BRO/42054.C Drawer 6/8183 and BRO/42054.C Drawer 6/6191
Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red



BRO/42054.C Drawer 6/8183 –
schematic plan of the Crews Hole
works of Kingswood Productions
Limited dated 27th June 1966

BRO/42054.C Drawer 6/8191 –
plan of the Crews Hole works
of William Butler and Company
(Bristol) Limited dated 1918,
the works having been founded
by Isambard Kingdom Brunel in
1843, processing coal tar for
creosote preservative



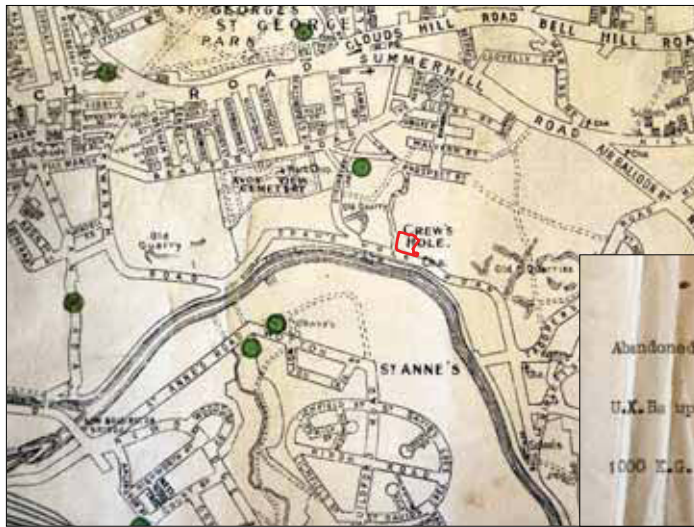
Not to scale

Reproduced with the permission of the Bristol Record Office

Figure 9

Extracts from the plans of the City of Bristol Bomb Plots

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red



Unexploded bombs BRO 33779/9

REFERENCE	
Abandoned	Red Circle
U.X.Bs upto to 1000 K.G.	Green Circle
1000 K.G. and over	Blue Circle.



Bomb sites and services disrupted
BRO 33779/8(b)

LEGEND	
RED dots and circles	50 Kilo
BLACK hollow	500 Kilo
BLUE dots	250 Kilo
SQUARES	1,000 Kilo
Yellow circles	Gas main fractured
Red "	Elec ditto
Brown "	Water ditto
Green "	Sewer ditto



Air Raid April 11-12 1941 - Good Friday
BRO 33779/7(a)

H.E. BOMBS	Blue circle
INCENDIARY BOMBS	Red circle
ROADS BLOCKED	Red Y-shape
CONFIRMED U.X.Bs	Green circle
UNEXPLODED A.A. SHELL	Blue circle with cross

Not to scale

Reproduced with the permission of the Bristol Record Office

Figure 10

Extract from the 1949 Ordnance Survey plan – Gloucestershire sheet LXXII.14

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red



Not to scale

Reproduced with the permission of the Bristol Record Office

Figure 11

Extracts from July 1963 and May 1970 Aerial Photographs RAF/543/2332 Frame 157 and OS/70118 Frame 135

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in **red**



26th July 1963 RAF/543/2332 Frame 157



18th May 1970 OS/70118 Frame 135

Not to scale

Reproduced with the permission of the English Heritage National Monuments Record

Figure 12

Annotated Extract from October 1980 Aerial Photograph OS/80155 Frame 260

Approximate boundary of the study area outlined in red



Not to scale

Reproduced with the permission of the English Heritage National Monuments Record

Plates

Site Visit



Plate 1: Crews Hole Road frontage of the modern breezeblock and brick engineering works, viewed from the south



Plate 2: modern rendered breezeblock garages and workshops constructed against the terrace revetment, viewed from the northeast



Plate 3: electricity substation adjoining the garages and workshops to east of the engineering works, viewed from the southwest



Plate 4: former route of Lamb Hill, now blocked, at the junction with Crews Hole Road on the western site boundary, viewed from the south



Plate 5: Crews Hole Road frontage of the now derelict former 19th century public house, the Lamb Inn, viewed from the southwest



Plate 6: rear view of the derelict former inn, viewed from the north



Plate 7: detail of the overgrown eastern part of the derelict former inn, viewed from the south



Plate 8: recently cleared walled enclosure at the rear of the former public house in the east of the study area, viewed from the northeast



Bristol Historic Environment Record

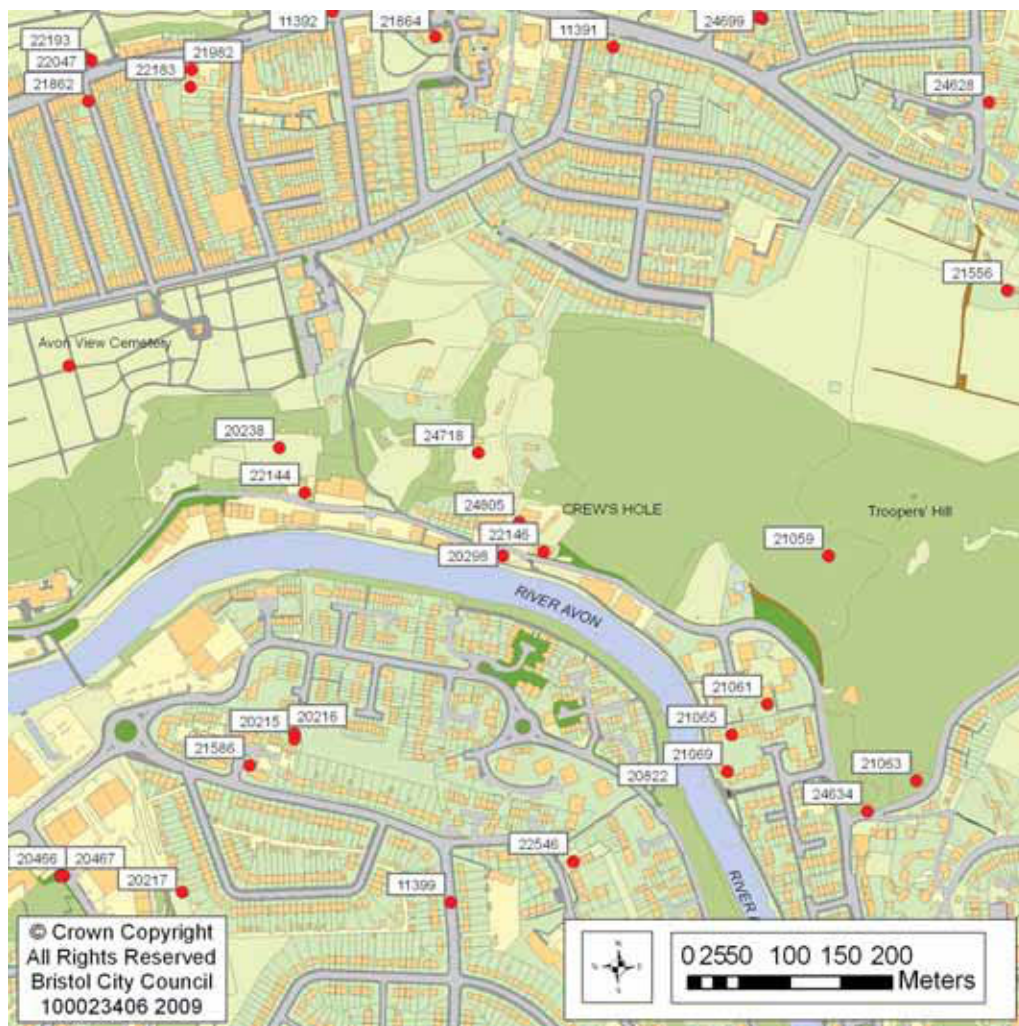
Results of data trawl

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

Summary

Extract Date

15/07/2009 15:08:18



Event.S_REC_NO	20298
Event.SITE_DESC	In 1960 an archaeological excavation was carried out on the site of the Crew's Hole Pottery, Crew's Hole Road by Keith Marochan. The methodology adopted during the excavation is not clear from the published report (Marochan 1962, 189-193) but the site of the two kilns was examined. The investigation confirmed the size of the works, consisting of a main single storey building measuring at least 100 feet by 40 feet, and several ancillary structures. These were covered by rubble and were not, therefore, excavated (Marochan 1962, 189). The work also confirmed that the pottery was producing mocha ware, recovering several examples of pottery types and kiln furniture.
Event.DATE	1960
Event.NGRE	362524
Event.NGRN	173099

AUTHOR	Marochan, Keith
TITLE	Crew's Hole Pottery, St. George, Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society Vol.81 pp189-193
PART	
DATE	1962
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	20238
Event.SITE_DESC	In c.1990 James Russell of Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society carried out a survey of an eighteenth-century garden [SMR 8447] and an associated structure, possibly a bath house [SMR 20237]. Surviving elements of the garden layout were identified and the surviving structures surveyed. Russell suggested that the garden and buildings may be attributable to William Reeve, builder of Arno's Court (Russell 1990/91 53).
Event.DATE	?
Event.NGRE	362305
Event.NGRN	173205

AUTHOR	Russell, J. R.
TITLE	An 18th century bath house and garden layout at Crew's Hole, Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.9 pp51-53
PART	
DATE	1990/91
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	20217
Event.SITE_DESC	In 1995 Oliver Kent of the University of the West of England observed disturbance on the southern slope of the valley of St. Anne's Brook. A quantity of delFTWARE pottery waste dating to the second half of the seventeenth-century was recovered, together with kiln furniture (Ponsford & Jackson 1996, 309). The finds were similar in character to finds made nearby at the junction of Wootton Road and St. Anne's Road by Kent in the same year (SMR 20215).
Event.DATE	1995
Event.NGRE	362210
Event.NGRN	172770

AUTHOR	Ponsford, M. W. & Jackson, R. G.
TITLE	Post-medieval Britain and Ireland in 1995
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Post-medieval Archaeology Vol.30 1996 p309
PART	
DATE	1996
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	20216
Event.SITE_DESC	In 1937 H. W. Maxwell carried out an archaeological excavation at a site approximately at the junction of Wootton Road and St. Anne's Road, St. Anne's. The excavation recovered pottery waste dating to the second half of the seventeenth-century (Maxwell 1939).
Event.DATE	1937
Event.NGRE	362320
Event.NGRN	172925

AUTHOR	Maxwell, H. W.
TITLE	Recent excavations in Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Transactions of the English Ceramic Circle Vol.2 1939 pp115-119
PART	
DATE	1939
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	20215
Event.SITE_DESC	In 1995 Oliver Kent (University of the West of England) and John Bryant (Bristol and Region Archaeological Services) recovered quantities of delftware waste pottery during redevelopment at a site at the junction of Wootton Road and St. Anne's Road in St. Anne's. The site is apparently close to that excavated by H. W. Maxwell in 1937. The waste dated to the second half of the seventeenth-century and included biscuit ware, saggars and kiln furniture. A 1791 estate map amongst the Langton papers (Somerset Record Office SRO DD/GLd 4) indicates that two water meadows to the north of the site were known as "Hither Pothouse" and "Farther Pothouse" respectively. The finds were deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (Ponsford & Jackson 1996, 309).
Event.DATE	1995
Event.NGRE	362320
Event.NGRN	172920

AUTHOR	Ponsford, M. W. & Jackson, R. G.
TITLE	Post-medieval Britain and Ireland in 1995
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Post-medieval Archaeology Vol.30 1996 p309
PART	
DATE	1996
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	24634
Event.SITE_DESC	<p>In September 2008, John Bryant of Bristol and Region Archaeologica Services carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Troopers Hill Road Chimney. The study identified that Trooper's Hill was first recorded as Harris Hill on a map of the Forest of Kingswood dated 1610. By 1704 the Hill had become known as 'Harris's alias Truebody's Hill' as recorded in sales documents of land purchased by Abraham Elton from one lancetot Dobson, yeoman of Patterdaile, Westmoreland (BRO 13423/53). In 1758 the land was sold to the Bristol Brass Company who were operating several copper furnaces in the vicinity from at least 1710. Benjamin Donne's map of 1769 labelled the area of the site as 'The Cupolas', Cupola being a term for a reverberatory furnace. In the early nineteenth century mining shafts for the extraction of coal were sunk at the site presumably for fuel for the nearby industries (Bryant 2008, 4). The pit was known as Crews Hole or Troopers Hill Pit and an engine house was erected on the site with a second engine house approximately 200m to the north-east, this latter being depicted in a drawing by Samuel Loxton, c.1914, although no longer extant. The pit worked the Millgrit Seam at a depth of 122 feet and the Rag vein at a depth of 180 feet. William Maule's survey of St George in 1803 shows a small oval enclosure on the site of the present remain of the engine house and a small rectangular structure, although the accuracy and feintness of the plan do not allow a definite comparison with the existing site structures. A sale document of 1813 names the hill as 'Truebody's Hill'. The earliest cartographic depiction of the coal pit and engine house is on the 1842 tithe map for St George which shows a square building and adjoining rounded end enclosure to the north-west that may have been the location of a horse gin for hoisting within the shaft (Bryant 2008, 5). The accompanying apportionment lists the parcel (536) containing the site as 'Troopers Hill' in use as pasture owned and occupied by Dr Benjamin Somers. The mine appears to have ceased works by 1845. The structures are depicted on later nineteenth and twentieth century plans. An aerial view of the site taken in c.1930 (BRO PicBox/1/Avu/142) shows the engine house ruined and roofless with surviving gables to north-west and south-east and several window openings. By the time of the 1948 survey only the chimney and short sections of the abutting walls survived. The structure is now Listed Grade II and has been repointed and stabilised.</p>
Event.DATE	2008
Event.NGRE	362881
Event.NGRN	172849

AUTHOR	Bryant, John
TITLE	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the Former Colliery Chimney, Troppers Hill Road, St George, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report 1959/2008
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2008
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	20822
Event.SITE_DESC	<p>In late June 1754 a Swedish visitor to Bristol, R. R. Angerstein, visited the Crews Hole Copper Works and sketched a view of the buildings from the north, as well as the interior of a spelter furnace. Angerstein also wrote a brief description of the works: "The copper-works at Crew's Hole lies two miles south of Bristol, besides the river that comes from Bath. It is shown in drawing no.148. There are no fewer than 49 copper-smelting furnaces in operation here, and at the new copper-works half a mile further up, 135 there are another 17 furnaces, or a total of 66, all belonging to a large partnership called 'The Brass Wire Company'. The smelting process has already been described in connection with the Warmley copper-works. I only observed here that when two or three smeltings have been made and the matte starts to appear, they do not let it run out and form one large mass, but make small box-like moulds in front of the tap-hole. These are assembled from iron plates, as shown in drawing no. 143b, in the same way as for cast iron. The refining is here done in the same way as at Vauxhall in London, in reverberatory furnaces, constructed like the other smelting furnaces, but so that the depth of molten copper in the hearth is more uniform. The man who tends the furnace is paid 10 shillings per week, but there are also others, getting 15 to 18 shillings. Lead-smelting furnaces At the new copper-works there are also two recently-built lead furnaces that were not in operation owing to shortage of ore.... Spelter- or zinc-smelting furnace Here there is also a spelter furnace made to the design invented by Mr Champion and put into operation at the Warmley works as long as 15 to 18 years ago. The furnace, shown by drawing no. 149, is built just like a glass furnace and is fired in the same way with pit coal, as is commonly done in this locality. The zinc ore is first calcined or roasted slightly, then as much of it as possible is picked out by hand and the rest sieved to remove the galena. The ore is finally dried and placed in crucibles together with coal. The crucibles are made of Stourbridge clay, with holes in the bottom. The crucibles are sealed at the top so that the metal must go down through the holes at the bottom, to which 6-foot-long pipes are attached leading down to another room below the furnace. The spelter metal drips down through pipes into buckets of water placed under them. However, since the buckets are placed 10 feet lower down and the metal is of such a nature that it evaporates as soon as it is molten, a considerable quantity of it disappears into the air, which makes the smelting less profitable and also makes the work difficult and unhealthy for the smelters. The pipes leading from the crucibles should go down into a room with water and water vapour. This would not only make the noxious smoke disappear, but also recover a substantial quantity of spelter that now flies away into the air" (Berg & Berg 2001, 142-144).</p>
Event.DATE	1754
Event.NGRE	362700

Event.NGRN	172900
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AUTHOR	Berg, T. & Berg, P. (trans.)
TITLE	R. R. Angerstein's illustrated travel diary 1753-1755: industry in England and Wales from a Swedish perspective
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	London: Science Museum
PART	
DATE	2001
PAGES	

Event.S_REC_NO	22546
Event.SITE_DESC	In January 2007 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with redevelopment at Nos.53-55 Wootton Road, St. Anne's by Avon Archaeological Unit.
Event.DATE	2007
Event.NGRE	362593
Event.NGRN	172800

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	22146
Event.SITE_DESC	The St. George tithe survey of 1842 (BRO EP/A/32/32) records No.173 Crew's Hole Road on the north side of Crew's Hole Road.
Event.DATE	1842
Event.NGRE	362564
Event.NGRN	173103

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	22144
Event.SITE_DESC	The St. George tithe survey of 1842 (BRO EP/A/32/32) records a circular structure, probably a kiln, associated with an industrial complex on the north side of Crew's Hole Road.
Event.DATE	1842
Event.NGRE	362330
Event.NGRN	173161

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	21928
Event.SITE_DESC	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXI.12) published in 1903 records Avon View Cemetery on the south side of Beaufort Road. The cemetery has a mortuary chapel to the south of the main entrance off Beaufort Road.
Event.DATE	1904
Event.NGRE	362099
Event.NGRN	173285

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	21864
Event.SITE_DESC	The St. George tithe survey of 1842 (BRO EP/A/32/32) records St. George's Church on the south side of Summerhill Road, St. George.
Event.DATE	1842
Event.NGRE	362458
Event.NGRN	173607

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	21586
Event.SITE_DESC	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500-scale plan (Gloucestershire Sheet Sheet LXXI.14) surveyed in 1880-1881 records St. Anne's Farm.
Event.DATE	1880
Event.NGRE	362276
Event.NGRN	172894

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	21069
Event.SITE_DESC	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.14) surveyed in 1880-81 records the Phoenix Works, a chemical works, on the west side of Crew's Hole Road. The buildings of the works are shown grouped together on the bank of the River Avon on the west side of the site but no detailed indication of their functions is given.
Event.DATE	1880
Event.NGRE	362744
Event.NGRN	172888

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	21067
Event.SITE_DESC	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.14) surveyed in 1880-81 records the Crown Works, a brick and tile factory, on the west side of Crew's Hole Road. Two buildings are shown on the Crew's Hole Road frontage but most of the structures of the works occupied the western half of the site.
Event.DATE	1880
Event.NGRE	362761
Event.NGRN	172972

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	21065
Event.SITE_DESC	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.14) surveyed in 1880-81 records a chemical works on the west side of Crew's Hole Road. The buildings of the works are shown grouped together on the bank of the River Avon on the west side of the site but no detailed indication of their functions is given.
Event.DATE	1880
Event.NGRE	362748
Event.NGRN	172924

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	21063
Event.SITE_DESC	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.14) surveyed in 1880-81 records an "Old Quarry" on the north side of Troopers Hill Road. The quarry measures approximately 30 metres from east to west.
Event.DATE	1880
Event.NGRE	362929
Event.NGRN	172879

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	21061
Event.SITE_DESC	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.14) surveyed in 1880-81 records a quarry on the west side of Crew's Hole Road. The quarry measures approximately 30 metres from north to south and the entrance is off Crew's Hole Road.
Event.DATE	1880
Event.NGRE	362783
Event.NGRN	172954

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	21059
Event.SITE_DESC	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.14) surveyed in 1880-81 records a quarry some 75 metres to the north of Crew's Hole Road. The quarry measures 120 metres from south-east to north-west and is approximately 55 metres wide.
Event.DATE	1880
Event.NGRE	362843
Event.NGRN	173099

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	11399
Event.SITE_DESC	<p>During long-term monitoring of the development of the housing estate St. Anne's Park at Brislington in the 1920s by T. R. Fry recorded evidence for a gravel terrace of the River Avon on the site. It was noted that "Remains of the dispersed terrace occur at an elevation of 60-140-f[ee]t (18.4 to 42.8 metres) above the Avon. Surface gravel only has been found, scattered very thinly; the pebbles are mostly of Greensand chert with a little limonite [nodules of hydrated iron oxides] and flint" (Davies and Fry 1928, 167). In 1926 Fry recovered five artefacts of Lower Palaeolithic date from deposits of Greensand between the Avon valley and St. Anne's Park. These included two handaxes and three flakes. One of the handaxes was described as "a splendid example of a small chopper or handaxe. The section is rather fat, the edge is fairly even, the surface is patinated grey and the ridges between the flake scars are iron-stained." It was discovered at "the lower (North) end of Guildford Road, about 60-f[ee]t (18.4 metres) above the Avon" (Davies & Fry 1928, 167-168). The second handaxe was a found on "the slope overlooking the ravine of St. Anne's Wood, at an elevation of about 100-f[ee]t. above the Avon." The handaxe retained the cortex of the flint nodule at the butt end of one face while the other face was noted to be patinated. It was plano-convex in section (Davies & Fry 1928, 168). The flakes were found "near the upper end of Guildford Road, about 120-f[ee]t (36.7 metres) above the Avon" (Davies and Fry 1928, 169) and were "a triangular point with ochreous patina, a small worked flake, and a point with untrimmed butt" (Davies & Fry 1928, 167-168). Fry dated all of the artefacts to the Acheulian (Fry 1955-56, 129).</p>
Event.DATE	1926
Event.NGRE	362473
Event.NGRN	172760

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	11391
Event.SITE_DESC	<p>Frederick Jones reports that Mr. H. Cuthbert Shilstone observed "a cobbled way below the present soil level near King Dick's Lane, St. George" in "circa 1935/6" (Jones 1935, 12). Jones suggested that the material observed could represent the possible surface of the Roman road between Bath and Sea Mills (Jones 1935, 12; Russell & Williams 1984, 26).</p>
Event.DATE	?
Event.NGRE	362632
Event.NGRN	173597

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	24805
Event.SITE_DESC	In July 2009, Kevin Potter of Avon Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Crews Hole Road.
Event.DATE	2009
Event.NGRE	362540
Event.NGRN	173132

No bibliography records

Event.S_REC_NO	24718
Event.SITE_DESC	In January 2009, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological building recording and watching brief at The Nook, St George.
Event.DATE	2009
Event.NGRE	362500
Event.NGRN	173200

No bibliography records



Bristol Historic Environment Record

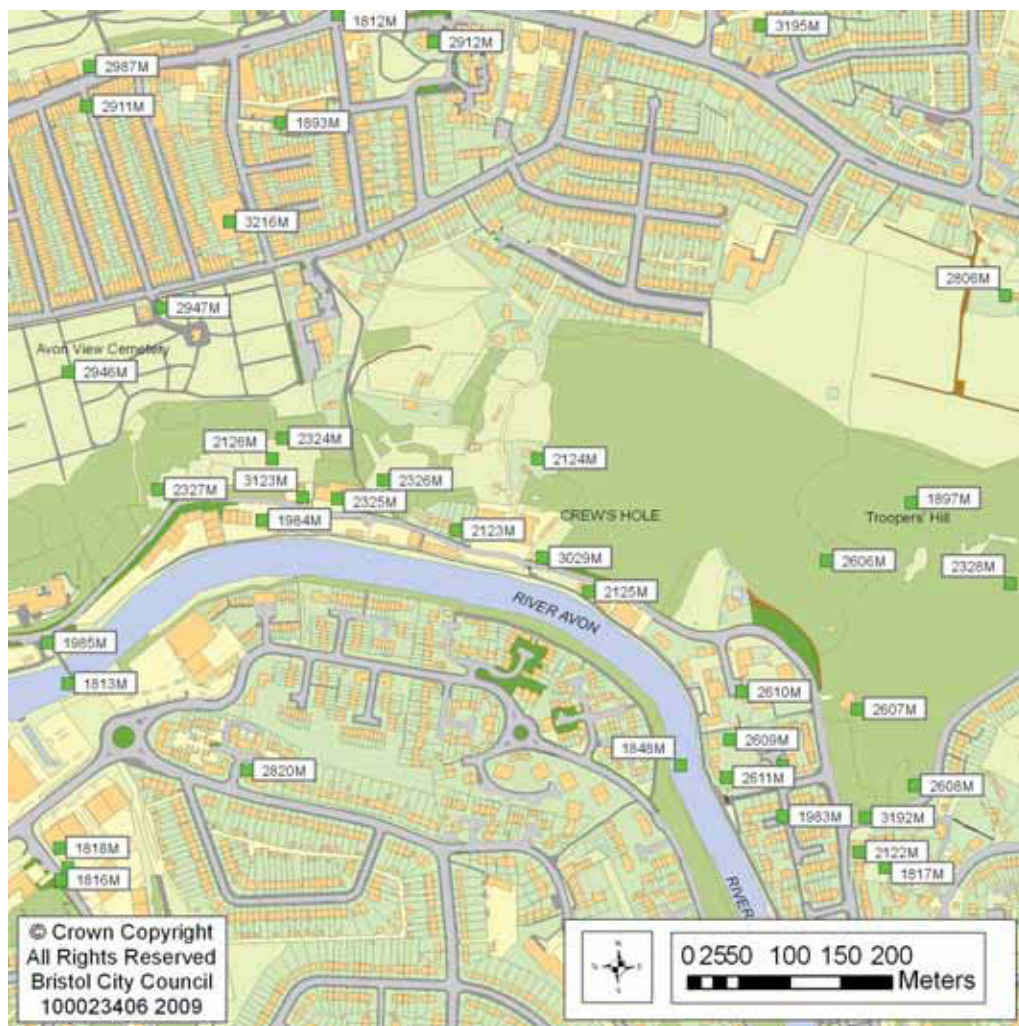
Results of data trawl

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

Summary

Extract Date

15/07/2009 15:09:34



Monument.M_REC_NO	1813M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	St. Anne's Ferry
Monument.NGRE	362100
Monument.NGRN	172980
Monument.M_DESC	St. Anne's Ferry. The ferry, mentioned by Leland, formerly carried pilgrims across the river Avon to the chapel (SMR 1396) and well of St Anne. St. Anne's ferry formed part of the manor of Blackswarth and, like the manor was owned by the monastery of St Augustine, Bristol. At the dissolution the ferry passed to the Crown and was let at a rent of 1/- per annum. Before 1809 the ferry was worked as a tidal ferry; at low tide the boat was turned into a kind of floating bridge with planks to the banks on either side.

AUTHOR	Spear, H. J. & Arrowsmith, J. W. (eds.)
TITLE	Arrowsmith's dictionary of Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith p30
PART	
DATE	1906
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Pountney, W. J.
TITLE	Old Bristol Potteries
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith p273
PART	
DATE	1920
PAGES	

AUTHOR	
TITLE	The Bristol & Dist
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	
PART	
DATE	
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1817M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Crew's Hole Colliery
Monument.NGRE	362900
Monument.NGRN	172800
Monument.M_DESC	ST629728 - remains of colliery, opposite the junction of Trooper's Hill Road and Parfitt's Hill. The chimney and engine - house walls incorporate copper slag blocks in their construction.

AUTHOR	Cornwell, J.
TITLE	Collieries of Kingswood and South Gloucestershire
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Cowbridge: D. Brown
PART	
DATE	1983
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1843M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Amatt's Crew's Hole Pottery
Monument.NGRE	362625
Monument.NGRN	173100
Monument.M_DESC	Crew's Hole Pottery, located on the south side of Crew's Hole Road. The pottery was owned by Anthony Amatt and was in operation by c.1815 (Buchanan & Cossons, 1969 150). The pottery consisted of a single storey building containing a glazing kiln and main kiln and several ancillary structures. The yard lay on the west side of the kiln buildings. The pottery produced mocha ware items, examples of which are frequently recovered during excavation in and around Bristol. The pottery closed in 1819 and Amatt began to work at Powell's Temple Gate pottery (Marochan, 1962 189). Much of the structure remained, though largely demolished, until 1960 when the site was excavated by Keith Marochan (SMR 20298; Marochan, 1962). The bases of the two kilns were subsequently removed for road widening.

AUTHOR	Buchanan, R. A. & Cossons, N.
TITLE	The industrial archaeology of the Bristol region
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Newton Abbot: David & Charles p150
PART	
DATE	1969
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Marochan, Keith
TITLE	Crew's Hole Pottery, St. George, Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society Vol.81 pp189-193
PART	
DATE	1962
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1848M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Crew's Hole Copper Works
Monument.NGRE	362700
Monument.NGRN	172900
Monument.M_DESC	Crews Hole Copper Works. The copper works was established c.1710 by the Bristol Brass Company. The works is reported to have had 24 furnaces in operation by 1724, and 49 were counted by Angerstein in late June 1754 (Berg & Berg 2001, 142). Bristol Brass Company abandoned the premises about 1781, and it was then leased to a copper company. Later the site was used as a tar distillery.

AUTHOR	Day, Joan
TITLE	Bristol brass : a history of the industry
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Newton Abbot: David & Charles
PART	
DATE	1973
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Berg, T. & Berg, P. (trans.)
TITLE	R. R. Angerstein's illustrated travel diary 1753-1755: industry in England and Wales from a Swedish perspective
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	London: Science Museum
PART	
DATE	2001
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1893M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Tram Depot, Beaconsfield Road, St. George
Monument.NGRE	362308
Monument.NGRN	173529
Monument.M_DESC	Tram depot, located on the eastern side of Beaconsfield Road, St. George. The depot was constructed in 1876 for the Bristol Tramway Co. and served the Old Market to St. George line (Harvey & Press 1988, 142). Originally the depot accommodated horse-drawn trams but in 1895 it was adapted for use by electric trams and had capacity for nineteen cars. The depot remained in use until the end of tramway operation in Bristol in 1941.

AUTHOR	Harvey, Charles & Press, Jon (eds.)
TITLE	Studies in the business history of Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Bristol: Bristol Academic Press pp137-163
PART	
DATE	1988
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Winstone, R.
TITLE	Bristol in the 1880s
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Bristol: Reece Winstone
PART	
DATE	1962
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Winstone, R.
TITLE	Bristol Trams
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Bristol: Reece Winstone
PART	
DATE	1974
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1897M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Chimney on Trooper's Hill
Monument.NGRE	362926
Monument.NGRN	173157
Monument.M_DESC	A freestanding chimney situated on the highest point of Trooper's Hill, St. George. The date of construction of the chimney is unknown but it has been argued to date from the eighteenth century. It is constructed of coursed Pennant sandstone with later brick dressings around the main arch. It measures 3.5 metres in diameter at the base and stands approximately 15 metres high, on a plinth which contains a semi-circular brick arch. The chimney was incorporated into William Butler's Tar Distillery founded in 1843 (Buchanan & Cossons 1969, 154-155), and was connected to the works by a long flue (now largely collapsed). The chimney has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/56/1236).

AUTHOR	Buchanan, R. A. & Cossons, N.
TITLE	Industrial Archaeology of the Bristol Region
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Newton Abbot: David & Charles
PART	
DATE	1969
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Day, Joan
TITLE	Bristol Brass: a history of the industry
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Newton Abbot: David & Charles
PART	
DATE	1973
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1977M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Glassworks
Monument.NGRE	362800
Monument.NGRN	172900
Monument.M_DESC	A glassworks here was opened for production of bottles in 1745, closed in 1787. {1}

AUTHOR	Weedon, C.
TITLE	The Bristol Glass Industry
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Glass Technology Vol.25
PART	
DATE	1983
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1983M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Tilehouse
Monument.NGRE	362800
Monument.NGRN	172850
Monument.M_DESC	Map of 1792 shows Tile House on N bank of Avon. {1}

AUTHOR	White, W.
TITLE	Port of Bristol: River Avon Hanham-Rownham
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	SMR Micro
PART	
DATE	1792
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1984M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	King Glasshouse
Monument.NGRE	362290
Monument.NGRN	173140
Monument.M_DESC	Lies on the north bank of the Avon, between the bank and the road in 1792. {1}

AUTHOR	White, W.
TITLE	Port of Bristol: River Avon Hanham-Rownham
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	SMR Microfiche
PART	
DATE	1792
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	1985M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Brick Kiln, Pile Marsh
Monument.NGRE	362080
Monument.NGRN	173020
Monument.M_DESC	1792 Evan's Brick kiln named on map - no building shown. {1}

AUTHOR	White, W.
TITLE	Port of Bristol: River Avon Hanham-Rownham
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	SMR Microfiche
PART	
DATE	1792
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	2122M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	United Methodist Chapel, Crew's Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	362875
Monument.NGRN	172815
Monument.M_DESC	United Methodist Chapel, located on the eastern side of Crew's Hole Road. The chapel was built in 1853 and is a single-storey structure of rubble stone with a pitched pantile roof. An associated Sunday school stands on the north side of the building.

AUTHOR	Falconer, Keith
TITLE	An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas: Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England
PART	
DATE	1991
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	2123M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	141-151 (terrace), Crew's Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	362480
Monument.NGRN	173130
Monument.M_DESC	A group of short terraces of typical two-storey cottages of late 19th-century date.(1)

AUTHOR	Falconer, Keith
TITLE	An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas:Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England
PART	
DATE	1991
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	2124M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Old Lamb Inn
Monument.NGRE	362560
Monument.NGRN	173200
Monument.M_DESC	An early 19th-century inn, surviving in this form until the 1930s, but now converted to business premises. (1)

AUTHOR	Falconer, Keith
TITLE	An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas:Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England
PART	
DATE	1991
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	2125M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Old Methodist Chapel
Monument.NGRE	362610
Monument.NGRN	173070
Monument.M_DESC	This building was constructed as a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in 1860. It now forms part of Technigraphic Ltd (1991) and is part of an industrial complex (1). The shell of the building only survives, in reasonable condition.

AUTHOR	Falconer, Keith
TITLE	An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas:Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England
PART	
DATE	1991
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	2126M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Eighteenth-century garden, Crew's Hole
Monument.NGRE	362300
Monument.NGRN	173200
Monument.M_DESC	<p>The remains of an eighteenth-century garden at Crew's Hole, recorded in c.1990 by James Russell of Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society. The garden measured 65 metres north-south by 75-85 metres east-west and had three terraces orientated east-west, each approximately 4 metres wide and descending in height southwards. Paths or ramps surviving from the original plan can be identified and the remains of an octagonal structure, interpreted as a bath house [SMR 20237] were identified on the north side of the of the garden. The remains of a small stone building and "a number of irregularly laid out terraced scarps with some stone revetting" lie at the west side of the site. These were extant by 1883 but probably post-date the original laying out of the garden (Russell 1990/91 51). Russell suggests that the garden may be attributable to William Reeves, builder of Arno's Court (ibid. 53). The eastern and western boundaries of the garden could not be traced on the ground by the 1990s survey, and it was also noted that a nineteenth-century brickworks had encroached on its eastern end. The bath house is semi-derelict, and most of the rest of the garden has been allowed to become overgrown since the 1950s.</p>

AUTHOR	Falconer, Keith
TITLE	An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas:Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England
PART	
DATE	1991
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Furbank,
TITLE	An Architectural Survey of Urban Development Corporation Areas:Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	London: Royal Commission in the Historical Monuments of England
PART	
DATE	1991
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Russell, J. R.
TITLE	An 18th century bath house and garden layout at Crews Hole, Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.9 1990/91 p51-53
PART	
DATE	1991
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Russell, J. R.
TITLE	
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	
PART	
DATE	1992
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	2324M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Possible eighteenth-century bath house, Crew's Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	362310
Monument.NGRN	173220
Monument.M_DESC	<p>The extant remains of an octagonal structure, possibly a bath house, of eighteenth-century date located on the north side of an eighteenth-century garden [SMR 8447] at Crew's Hole. The structure, recorded c.1990 by James Russell of Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society, and was terraced into the slope of the hill running south to Crew's Hole Road. It measures approximately 5 metres across and stands approximately 5 metres high. The building has a tall single-storey facade with a lancet doorway flanked by pilasters and rusticated with slag blocks. Above the doorway is a round panel and a ramped parapet. Inside, a small porch with niches to the sides leads to an octagonal chamber with a domed roof. There are shallow niches in the sides and a deeper niche with a blocked roof at the back. The ceiling is pierced by 4 brick-lined round openings. The structure is built of Pennant sandstone in a rubble construction. The remains of an "oval stone-revetted tank measuring 4.3 m[etres] from east to west and 2.8m from north to south" were recorded on the hillside to the north-west of the bath house, and this was interpreted as a cistern to feed the bath (Russell 1990/91, 52). Russell suggests that the structure and its associated garden may be attributable to William Reeve, the builder of Arno's Court (ibid., 53). The structure was overgrown at the time of Russell's survey; the structure has a Grade II listing and was identified as at risk in the 1991 English Heritage Survey. Its current condition is not known.</p>

AUTHOR	Russell, J. R.
TITLE	An 18th century bath house and garden layout at Crew's Hole, Bristol
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.9 pp51-53
PART	
DATE	1990/11
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	2912M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	St. George's Church, Summerhill Road, St. George
Monument.NGRE	362458
Monument.NGRN	173608
Monument.M_DESC	<p>St. George's Church, located on the south side of Summerhill Road, St. George. The church was designed by Samuel Glascodine in 1751, with modifications to the original design of the roof made by Isaac Ware. Construction started in 1752, with a ceremony attended by the Mayor of Bristol on 3 May, and was completed in 1756 (Gomme et al 1979, 149; Rudder 1779, 461). It was consecrated by Bishop Hume on 6 September 1756. It was a stone building with freestone ashlar facings. The church was rebuilt in 1846 to a design in a Gothic style by J. Hicks. The new building was of Pennant sandstone rubble with ashlar facings. It had a nave with clerestorey and aisles on the north and south sides. At the west end there was a buttressed, square three-stage tower. Internally the nave was of five bays with pointed arches supported by clustered columns. It is not clear how much, if any, of the fabric earlier church was retained within the new church. St. George's was badly damaged by fire on 22 December 1878 and while the shell of the church appears to have survived, the building was gutted. P. E. Masey was appointed as the architect for the rebuilding works and in 1879 he produced plans including the construction of a new vestry and organ chamber, rebuilding of the nave arcades and the construction of new roofs, reseating and general repairs. The building became structurally unsound and was demolished in 1976. The site was subsequently redeveloped for housing.</p>

AUTHOR	Gomme, A., Jenner, M. & Little, B.
TITLE	Bristol: an architectural history
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	London: Lund Humphries
PART	
DATE	1979
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Rudder, Samuel
TITLE	A new history of Gloucestershire
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Cirencester: Samuel Rudder
PART	
DATE	1779
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	2820M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	St. Anne's Farm
Monument.NGRE	362275
Monument.NGRN	172895
Monument.M_DESC	St. Anne's Farm. The farm was in existence by the time of the tithe survey of Brislington of the 1840s. The farmhouse was a three-storey rendered house with a hipped pantile roof (Winstone 1977, pl.107). The farm survived into the twentieth century but was demolished in 1937 and the site redeveloped for housing.

AUTHOR	Winstone, Reece
TITLE	Bristol's suburbs in the 1920's & 1930's
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Bristol: Reece Winstone
PART	
DATE	1977
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	3123M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Kiln at Crew's Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	362330
Monument.NGRN	173162
Monument.M_DESC	<p>Kiln on the north side of Crew's Hole Road. The structure is first recorded by the St. George tithe survey of 1842 (BRO EP/A/32/32) and was a circular structure associated with an industrial complex on the north side of Crew's Hole Road.</p> <p>The kiln had a rectangular base measuring 13 metres from north to south and 9 metres wide. The cone was 8 metres in diameter. The site was recorded as a fireclay works by the Ordnance Survey second edition County series 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.14) published in 1904. The kiln was extant in 1918 but was subsequently demolished.</p>

AUTHOR	Pontin, Lawrence
TITLE	Land adjacent to Broadwalk Shopping Centre, Redcatch Road, Knowle, Bristol, BS4
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Wessex Archaeology report 63470
PART	
DATE	2006
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	3192M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Chimney at Troopers Hill Road
Monument.NGRE	362881
Monument.NGRN	172849
Monument.M_DESC	<p>A square 2-stage chimney of early nineteenth century date constructed of Pennant rubble with copper-slag block dressings. The chimney is the only structural remains of an engine house for the Crews Hole or Troopers Hill coal mine that was first recorded on the 1842 St George's Tithe Map. This shows a square building and adjoining rounded end enclosure to the north-west that may have been the location of a horse gin for hoisting within the shaft (Bryant 2008, 5). The accompanying apportionment lists the parcel (536) containing the site as 'Troopers Hill' in use as pasture owned and occupied by Dr Benjamin Somers. The closure date of the mine is unknown, but it has been suggested that it was in disuse by 1845 (Cornwell, 2003, 40). The structures are depicted on later nineteenth and twentieth century plans and an aerial view of the site taken in c.1930 (BRO PicBox/1/Avu/142) shows the engine house ruined and roofless with surviving gables to north-west and south-east and several window openings. By the time of the 1948 survey only the chimney and short sections of the abutting walls survived. The structure is Listed Grade II (Listed Building number 901-1/56/1237) and has been repointed and stabilised (Bryant 2008, 5).</p>

AUTHOR	Bryant, John
TITLE	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of the Former Colliery Chimney, Troopers Hill Road, St George, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report 1959/2008
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE	2008
PAGES	

AUTHOR	Cornwell, John
TITLE	The Bristol Coalfield
SERIES	
PL_OF_PUB	
PUBLISHER	Ashbourne: Landmark Publishing
PART	
DATE	2003
PAGES	

Monument.M_REC_NO	3216M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Boot Factory, Beaconsfield Road
Monument.NGRE	362258
Monument.NGRN	173432
Monument.M_DESC	Boot Factory on the west side of Beaconsfield Road, St George. A two-storey brick building with pitched roof single depth plan along street frontage and attached single storey structure to the rear. The factory was first depicted on the 1904 Ordnance Survey plan and is extant.

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	2325M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Bristol Fireclay Company works, Crew's Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	362364
Monument.NGRN	173161
Monument.M_DESC	Brickworks on the north side of Crew's Hole Road, Crew's Hole. The brickworks was in existence by the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1883, and was operated by the Bristol Fireclay Company until 1912. The brickworks still shown by the 1949 1:2500 map.

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	2326M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Quarry at Crew's Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	362409
Monument.NGRN	173179
Monument.M_DESC	A quarry on the north side of Crew's Hole Road, Crew's Hole. The 1949 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of the area marks the site as an "Old Quarry". The function of the quarry is not known but may have been for clay for the nearby Bristol Fireclay Company brickworks [SMR 20239].

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	2327M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Quarry at Crew's Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	362188
Monument.NGRN	173170
Monument.M_DESC	A quarry on the northern side of Crew's Hole Road, Crew's Hole. The 1949 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of the area marks the site as an "Old Quarry". The function of the quarry is not known but may have been for clay for the nearby Bristol Fireclay Company brickworks [SMR 20239].

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	2328M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Quarry at Crew's Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	363023
Monument.NGRN	173078
Monument.M_DESC	A quarry on the north side of Crew's Hole Road, Crew's Hole. The 1949 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of the area marks the site as an "Old Quarry". The function of the quarry is not known but may have been for clay for the nearby Bristol Fireclay Company brickworks (SMR 20239).

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	2606M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Quarry to the north of Crew's Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	362843
Monument.NGRN	173100
Monument.M_DESC	Quarry located some 75 metres to the north of Crew's Hole Road. The quarry was recorded Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.14) surveyed in 1880-81 and at that time it measured 120 metres from south-east to north-west and is approximately 55 metres wide.

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	2607M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Quarry on the west side of Crew's Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	362873
Monument.NGRN	172955
Monument.M_DESC	Quarry located on the west side of Crew's Hole Road. The quarry was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.14) surveyed in 1880-81 and then measured approximately 30 metres from north to south. The entrance was off Crew's Hole Road. The quarry site is extant and the dwelling called Little Haven now stands within it.

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	2608M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Quarry on the north side of Troopers Hill Road
Monument.NGRE	362929
Monument.NGRN	172880
Monument.M_DESC	Quarry located on the north side of Troopers Hill Road. The quarry is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.14) surveyed in 1880-81 where it is named "Old Quarry", suggesting that it was by then out of use. At that date the quarry measured approximately 30 metres from east to west.

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	2609M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Chemical works on the west side of Crews Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	362748
Monument.NGRN	172925
Monument.M_DESC	Chemical works, located on the west side of Crew's Hole Road. The works was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.14) surveyed in 1880-81. This indicates that the buildings of the works were grouped together on the bank of the River Avon on the west side of the site but gives no detailed indication of their functions. The site of the works now lies largely beneath the Butlers Walk development.

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	2610M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Crown Works on the west side of Crews Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	362760
Monument.NGRN	172972
Monument.M_DESC	Crown Works, a brick and tile works located on the west side of Crew's Hole Road. The works is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.14) surveyed in 1880-81. At that date two buildings stood on the Crew's Hole Road frontage but most of the structures of the works occupied the western half of the site. There is no indication that brickearth was dug on the site itself. Most of the site of the brickworks now lies beneath the Butler's Close.

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	2611M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Phoenix Chemical Works on the west side of Crews Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	362745
Monument.NGRN	172888
Monument.M_DESC	Phoenix Works, a chemical works located on the west side of Crew's Hole Road. The works is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXII.14) surveyed in 1880-81 which shows the buildings of the works grouped together on the west side of the site, on the bank of the River Avon, but no detailed indication of their functions is given. The site of the works now lies beneath the Butler's Walk development.

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	2946M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	Avon View Cemetery, Beaufort Road, Crews Hole
Monument.NGRE	362100
Monument.NGRN	173285
Monument.M_DESC	Avon View Cemetery, located on the south side of Beaufort Road. The cemetery was established in the late-nineteenth century and was first recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXI.12) published in 1903. The cemetery has a war memorial close on the east side of the main entrance off Beaufort Road and a chapel, constructed at the same time as the cemetery was established. The cemetery walls along Beaufort Road and the entrance gates have a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/56/1834).

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	2947M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	War memorial, Avon View Cemetery, Beaufort Road
Monument.NGRE	362191
Monument.NGRN	173348
Monument.M_DESC	War memorial, located in Avon View Cemetery, on the east side of the road leading the chapel.

No bibliography records

Monument.M_REC_NO	3029M
Monument.KNOWN_AS	No.173 Crew's Hole Road
Monument.NGRE	362565
Monument.NGRN	173103
Monument.M_DESC	No.173 Crew's Hole Road, located on the north side of Crew's Hole Road. The building is a rendered two-storey, four bay house with a pitched pantile roof. A two-storey rear range runs north from the east-west block on the Crew's Hole Road frontage. The building is of probable eighteenth-century date but was refronted in the early-nineteenth century. It was first recorded by the St. George tithe survey of 1842 (BRO EP/A/32/32).

No bibliography records

ENGLISH HERITAGE : NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air Photographs

Oblique listing - Military obliques, Standard order

Customer enquiry reference: 41291

Library and frame number	Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Original number	Date	Film type	Map Reference (6 figure grid ref)	What can you order?			
						Photocopy	Laser copy	Photographic copy	Digital copy
RAF 30170 / PSFO-0139	ST 6273 / 3	58/7190	14 JAN 1966	Black& white 8"X7"	ST 620732	Y	Y	Y	Y
RAF 30170 / PSFO-0140	ST 6273 / 4	58/7190	14 JAN 1966	Black& white 8"X7"	ST 622734	Y	Y	Y	Y
RAF 30170 / PSFO-0141	ST 6273 / 5	58/7190	14 JAN 1966	Black& white 8"X7"	ST 624734	Y	Y	Y	Y
RAF 30170 / PSFO-0142	ST 6273 / 6	58/7190	14 JAN 1966	Black& white 8"X7"	ST 627733	Y	Y	Y	Y
RAF 30170 / PSFO-0143	ST 6273 / 7	58/7190	14 JAN 1966	Black& white 8"X7"	ST 629733	Y	Y	Y	Y

Total 5 records



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Air Photographs

Full single listing - Verticals, Standard order

Customer enquiry reference: 41291

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/106G/UK/1297	235	V	5023	P	ST 626 729	1	26 MAR 1946	AB	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1297	235	V	5024	P	ST 623 729	1	26 MAR 1946	AB	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1297	235	V	5082	P	ST 623 737	2	26 MAR 1946	AB	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1297	235	V	5083	P	ST 626 738	2	26 MAR 1946	AB	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1415	282	RS	4215	P	ST 629 729	7	14 APR 1946	A	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1415	282	RS	4216	P	ST 622 728	7	14 APR 1946	A	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1401	289	Vp3	5312	P	ST 632 736	17	11 APR 1946	A	4800	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1401	289	Vp3	5336	P	ST 616 737	18	11 APR 1946	A	4800	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1401	289	Vp3	5337	P	ST 619 737	18	11 APR 1946	A	4800	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1522	329	RVp2	6156	P	ST 622 726	8	17 MAY 1946	AC	4800	12	Black and White	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1522	329	RVp2	6157	P	ST 625 727	8	17 MAY 1946	AC	4800	12	Black and White	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1522	329	RVp2	6158	P	ST 627 727	8	17 MAY 1946	AC	4800	12	Black and White	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1744	470	V	5030	P	ST 623 733	13	19 SEP 1946	AC	5000	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1744	470	V	5031	P	ST 625 733	13	19 SEP 1946	AC	5000	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1744	470	V	5032	P	ST 628 734	13	19 SEP 1946	AC	5000	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1819	497	Vp2	5124	P	ST 622 724	4	04 NOV 1946	AC	5200	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/1819	497	Vp2	5125	P	ST 623 724	4	04 NOV 1946	AC	5200	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/1819	497	Vp2	5126	P	ST 625 724	4	04 NOV 1946	AC	5200	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2157	679	V	5237	P	ST 623 731	8	13 JUN 1947	A	5000	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2157	679	V	5238	P	ST 625 731	8	13 JUN 1947	A	5000	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2157	679	V	5239	P	ST 628 731	8	13 JUN 1947	A	5000	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2157	679	V	5281	P	ST 621 731	9	13 JUN 1947	A	5000	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2433	762	RS	4011	P	ST 628 729	8	22 JAN 1948	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NAW
RAF/CPE/UK/2433	762	RS	4012	P	ST 623 728	8	22 JAN 1948	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NAW
RAF/CPE/UK/2472	788	RS	4013	P	ST 626 728	9	09 MAR 1948	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NAW
RAF/CPE/UK/2472	788	RS	4014	P	ST 620 730	9	09 MAR 1948	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NAW

21 July 2009

Rep. 2.4a Ver. 2.0

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RAF/82/1148	1634	F21	32	P	ST 623 730	1	14 APR 1955	AB	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1148	1634	F21	33	P	ST 626 730	1	14 APR 1955	AB	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1723	1647	F21	430	N	ST 621 733	5	18 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1723	1647	F21	431	N	ST 623 733	5	18 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1723	1647	F21	432	N	ST 625 734	5	18 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1723	1647	F22	434	N	ST 621 723	11	18 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1723	1647	F22	435	N	ST 623 723	11	18 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1723	1647	F22	436	N	ST 625 724	11	18 APR 1955	A	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/2332	2166	1F21	157	P	ST 623 725	40	26 JUL 1963	AB	10100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/543/2332	2166	1F22	157	P	ST 624 745	51	26 JUL 1963	AB	10100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/58/7190	2335	F22	25	P	ST 624 736	4	14 JAN 1966	A	10100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/7190	2335	F22	26	P	ST 629 735	4	14 JAN 1966	A	10100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/7185	2339	F21	19	P	ST 620 722	1	13 JAN 1966	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/7185	2339	F21	20	P	ST 626 722	1	13 JAN 1966	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1700	3826	F21	32	P	ST 622 739	1	30 MAR 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1700	3826	F21	33	P	ST 625 739	1	30 MAR 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1700	3826	F21	34	P	ST 627 739	1	30 MAR 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1700	3826	F22	32	P	ST 622 729	3	30 MAR 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1700	3826	F22	33	P	ST 625 729	3	30 MAR 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1700	3826	F22	34	P	ST 627 729	3	30 MAR 1955	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1127	3937	F21	198	P	ST 621 730	5	24 MAR 1955	AC	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/82/1127	3937	F21	199	P	ST 625 730	5	24 MAR 1955	AC	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/HLA/313	8394	RV	610	P	ST 632 718	8	29 SEP 1941	A	13000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
RAF/HLA/313	8394	RV	611	P	ST 623 723	8	29 SEP 1941	A	13000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
RAF/HLA/313	8394	RV	612	P	ST 614 728	8	29 SEP 1941	A	13000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
RAF/HLA/313	8394	RV	613	P	ST 608 735	8	29 SEP 1941	A	13000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
OS/70118	10521	V	135	P	ST 625 736	5	18 MAY 1970	A	5000	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/70118	10521	V	136	P	ST 620 736	5	18 MAY 1970	A	5000	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/70118	10521	V	168	P	ST 620 725	6	18 MAY 1970	A	5000	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/70118	10521	V	169	P	ST 625 725	6	18 MAY 1970	A	5000	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/80155	12470	V	259	P	ST 621 728	2	12 OCT 1980	A	5300	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/80155	12470	V	260	P	ST 626 728	2	12 OCT 1980	A	5300	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/80156	12471	V	290	P	ST 629 737	1	12 OCT 1980	A	5300	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR



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OS/80156	12471	V	291	P	ST 625 737	1	12 OCT 1980	A	5300	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/89298	13555	V	47	P	ST 627 733	2	18 JUN 1989	A	5300	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/89298	13555	V	48	P	ST 623 733	2	18 JUN 1989	A	5300	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/88029	14105	V	18	P	ST 627 728	1	10 APR 1988	A	5400	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/88029	14105	V	19	P	ST 623 728	1	10 APR 1988	A	5400	12	Black and White 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
OS/65126	20424	V	10	N	ST 613 725	1	30 JUN 1965	A	10000	6	Infra Red 9.0 x 9.0	NMR
									Total sorties			23
									Total images			65