

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment  
of land to the front of the  
**QUEEN'S BUILDING OF THE BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY,  
UPPER MAUDLIN STREET, BRISTOL.**

for  
University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust



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By Simon Roper



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Centred on  
N.G.R. ST 5866, 7345

Client: University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust  
Agent: Capita Symonds

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### Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	c.	Circa
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	Km	Kilometre
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	m	Metre
BC	Before Christ	MoB	Museum of Bristol
BCC	Bristol City Council	NGR	National Grid Reference
BCL	Bristol Central Library	NMR	National Monuments Record
BCMAG	Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery	OS	Ordnance Survey
BHER	Bristol Historic Environment Record	PRO	Public Record Office
BML	BaRAS Map Library		
BRO	Bristol Record Office		
BSMR	Bristol Sites & Monuments Record		

### NOTE

Notwithstanding that Bristol and Region Archaeological Services have taken reasonable 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.

November, 2011.

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## **SUMMARY**

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services were commissioned by Capita Symonds, agents for the University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment for land at the front of the Queen's Building of the Bristol Royal Infirmary, Upper Maudlin Street (NGR ST 5866, 7345).

The evidence examined suggests that the study area has been subject to considerable human activity in the Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, with settlement located either close to or on the site. The study area is considered to be an area of limited archaeological potential however due to the construction of the Queen's Building of the Bristol Royal Infirmary in the 1970s, which is likely to have left few if any archaeological deposits intact.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION & CURRENT USE

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services were commissioned by Capita Symonds, agents for the University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust, to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment for land at the front of the Queen's Building of the Bristol Royal Infirmary (NGR ST 5866 7345) (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.2 The study area is situated on Upper Maudlin Street, which lies on the southern slopes of Kingsdown, and is located to the north of Bristol city centre. Although the study area does not fall within a conservation area it is located in close proximity to three, Kingsdown, St. James Parade and particularly St Michael's Hill and Christmas Steps.
- 1.3 On plan, the study area is an irregular shape located between the Queen's Building of the Bristol Royal Infirmary to the north-west and the edge of Upper Maudlin Street to the south-east (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.4 The study area presently comprises an access area to the basement level of the Bristol Royal Infirmary from Upper Maudlin Street (**Plates 1 to 5**). The area is located below street level with the street level increasing from approximately 2m above the north-east end of the study area to almost 4m above the south-west end of the study area. Access to the study area is gained from the north-east end (**Plate 5**). The south-east and south-west sides of the study area are formed from concrete with the basements of the Queen's Building forming the north-west side (**Plates 1, 3 & 4**).
- 1.5 The proposed development entails the construction of a new welcome centre for the Bristol Royal Infirmary, and will include renovated areas of the existing building, to provide a more user-friendly main entrance to the hospital.
- 1.6 Kingsdown is an area where Triassic strata overlie strata of the Quartzitic Sandstone Group of the Carboniferous system, the latter being a succession of rocks dipping towards the south-east at an angle of between 30 and 35 degrees. The Triassic deposits are an irregular mixture of variable materials believed to have formed on a land surface from the weathering and disintegration of the rocks exposed at the time. These include the fine-grained Keuper Marl (now commonly referred to as Mercia Mudstone), the coarse grained Sandstone in Keuper and the very coarse grained Dolomitic Conglomerate. The natural immediately below the study area is believed to be Mercia Mudstone which is described as a 'steep slope of red sandy marl' by the 1:10560 geological map. The study area lies at *c* 20m aOD.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The study was undertaken in accordance with criteria set out the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008).
- 2.2 Selected material from the holdings of the Bristol Record Office, Brunel House (BCC) and Bristol Central Library were consulted. All information considered appropriate to the study was collated, summarised and presented in the following report. All photocopies, Mss copies and notes, including photographs, are preserved in the Project Archive to be retained at BaRAS's premises at St Nicholas Church, Bristol. A copy of the report is to be made available to the National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon.
- 2.3 A visit to the study area was made by Simon Roper of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services on 16 November 2011. Photographs (**Plates 1-5 & Cover**) and rough notes were taken during the visit.
- 2.4 The project has been entered into the Bristol Historic Environment Record as: BHER 25071 and in the OASIS Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations as: bristola1-113746.

### **3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services were commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on the whole of the Bristol Royal Infirmary site in 2002. This was carried out by Reg Jackson (BaRAS 2002) and provides much of the historical background outlined below.

#### **Prehistoric**

- 3.1 No prehistoric finds have been recorded within the study area.
- 3.2 During archaeological excavations to the south of Upper Maudlin Street a number of prehistoric stone implements were discovered. The presence of numerous worked flints and chert dating to the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, although occurring as residual finds in later contexts, suggest at the very least a series of visits by people over a fairly long period of time who were engaged in activities including the use and maintenance of flint tools. The lower slope of Kingsdown, ending at the sandstone cliff bordering the tidal flood plain of the River Frome, was obviously an attractive stopping point in the semi-nomadic lives of people of these periods (BaRAS 2002, 3).
- 3.3 To the north of the study area three prehistoric flints were found during an excavation carried out in 1994 on land behind nos. 78-100 St. Michael's Hill (BaRAS 1994).

#### **Roman**

- 3.4 There are no records of Roman finds being made in the study area. However, finds of Roman artefacts and structures occurred during excavations in 1973, 1976 and 1999 to the south of Upper Maudlin Street beneath what are now the Dental School and the new Education Centre. These uncovered considerable evidence of intensive Roman occupation from the late 2nd through to the 5th centuries. The evidence for late 2nd- to mid 3rd-century occupation was very limited: comprising slots and gullies that may have been field boundaries. The main period of activity, during the late 3rd and 4th centuries, was of three phases: a series of gullies, postholes and occupation layers were followed by a number of pits cut into the natural bedrock culminating in the erection of a building or buildings with stone foundations associated with a furnace, a gully and occupation deposits.
- 3.5 There was clear evidence of iron working during the Roman period, probably the result of the open-cast working of a seam or outcrop of iron ore in the Triassic strata. The excavation in 1973 uncovered the remains of what was almost certainly a bowl-furnace used either for smelting the ore or for smithing the blooms produced during the smelting process. A number of similar iron-working sites have been recorded elsewhere in the Bristol region.
- 3.6 It is not clear when the settlement was abandoned. The presence of 5th-century pottery suggests that the settlement continued to be occupied, at least in part, after the abandonment of other major sites in the area, and that it survived the general collapse of Romano-British culture, society and economy following the official political and military withdrawal in AD 410.
- 3.7 The extent of the Roman settlement has still to be resolved. It seems likely that the Roman occupation extended to the north on to the lower slopes of Kingsdown beyond Upper Maudlin Street, including the study area. A few sherds of Roman pottery were found during the excavation at Nos 78-100 St Michael's Hill in 1994. These were residual in medieval contexts and not associated with any features or structures of Roman date but are indicative of Roman occupation in the vicinity (BaRAS 1994).

## Medieval

- 3.8 A few sherds of early 11th-century pottery occurring as residual finds in later medieval contexts on the archaeological excavations south of Upper Maudlin Street imply the presence of pre-Conquest activity in the area (BaRAS 2002, 4). They may have derived from one of the small farms that certainly existed in the area during the later medieval period. The nearest known late Saxon occupation was around the castle and Bristol Bridge and in the area of Broad Street and Tower Lane, all to the south of the River Frome, and in the area of St Augustine's Abbey to the west.
- 3.9 The 1373 charter defining the county boundaries provides an indication of what was visible on the slopes of Kingsdown at that time, a landscape of fields and closes bounded by hedges and ditches, and the occasional lane or road leading out of the city. The study area lies in St James' parish, the parish boundary probably reflecting the extent of the land available to the monks of St James' priory for the cultivation of arable crops, grazing cattle and orchards. This is confirmed by the 1373 charter which names fields called 'Priourescroft', 'Priouresclos', 'Priouresorchard' and 'the close of the Prior of St James' to the north of the study area (Harding 1930, 159).
- 3.10 Evidence of medieval land use was revealed in the 1973 excavations to the south of Upper Maudlin Street where a ditch was found running down the hill slope. Only a small portion of the fill of this ditch was excavated but it contained late 12th-century pottery and it had apparently gone out of use by the 1230s. The ditch seemed to have been replaced by a roughly built wall that followed the same alignment and had been constructed over the backfill of the ditch. Although there was no direct dating evidence for the construction of the wall, it is likely that the ditch and wall represent two succeeding phases of an early medieval property division or field boundary. To the west of the wall and ditch were two spreads of compacted stone both containing late 12<sup>th</sup>-/early 13<sup>th</sup>-century pottery, possibly the remains of working or yard surfaces perhaps associated with a building or buildings lying outside the area of the excavation.
- 3.11 A number of religious houses were sited to the north of the River Frome during the 12th and 13th centuries and their landholdings eventually formed a continuous chain stretching for almost a mile from St Augustine's Abbey in the west to the Dominican Friary in the east. In proximity to the study were the Benedictine priory of St James, the Franciscan friary and the Augustinian nunnery of St Mary Magdalen.
- 3.12 The priory of St James was founded *c* 1128 by Robert, earl of Gloucester, as a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey. Considerable archaeological work to the west, north and east of the present St James' church has shown the extensive survival of structures, deposits and burials associated with the priory, despite the intensive later occupation of the area (BaRAS 2002, 5).
- 3.13 The nunnery of St Mary Magdalene was founded *c*.1170 by Eva, the wife of Robert FitzHarding. The exact location of the church and conventual buildings is not known but they are assumed to lie close to the bottom of St Michael's Hill. The extent of the monastic precinct is probably defined by Upper Maudlin Street, St Michael's Hill, Horfield Road and Terrell Street. Archaeological work in the vicinity of the King David Hotel and the site of the new Children's Hospital has uncovered medieval burials, structures and deposits associated with the nunnery complex (BaRAS 1996; BaRAS 1997; BaRAS 2000).
- 3.14 The religious order of mendicant friars, also known as Franciscans or Grey Friars, established a friary on the north bank of the Frome between 1240 and 1254. The precinct of the friary lay to the south of Upper Maudlin Street, however the pipe or conduit supplying water to the friary was fed by a spring just to the west of Terrell Street and the conduit then crossed Upper Maudlin Street close to the north-east end of the study area.

- 3.15 In a petition by the friars to Edward III is a recital that the land on which the spring lay ('... *a rood of land and the spring and conduit on it*') had been given to them during the reign of Edward I by Joan, the widow of John de Lediard (PRO CPR 1370-74; Weare 1893, 47). This grant would have been made after 1277 in which year John de Lediard was the Mayor of Bristol and the petition to Edward III in 1375 seems to have been to confirm the friars' claim to the title.
- 3.16 Weare (1893, 32) states that the spring water came to the surface after passing '*through beds of ironstone under the gardens of houses in Bedford Place*'. A document dated 1765 refers to a 'Conduit House' over the spring and implies that the spring was in or near land known as 'Priory Orchard' (BRO P/AS/V/9/1). A copy of a survey of the conduit carried out in 1865 for All Saints parish confirms that the spring rose to the west of Terrell Street (BRO 21744). An entry in a 17th-century City Rent Book almost certainly refers to the Greyfriar's spring and conduit: '*Richard Davies baker holds one peece of ground and a spring of water and a conduite*' (BRO 04041, folio 84).
- 3.17 The 1865 survey shows that from the spring the pipe ran east and then south. There were two cisterns on the course of the conduit below what is now the site of the Bristol Royal Infirmary, a cistern and trap under the north side of Upper Maudlin Street and a further large cistern just to the south of the street, the latter now presumably lying beneath the widened street. Part of the conduit, standing to head height, is apparently preserved under Upper Maudlin Street. Weare records that '*the main reservoir is constructed about 93 feet from the pavement on the north side of the street, and there are three filter beds between it and the street. There is a branch subway, about 330 feet in length, with a reservoir and two filter beds*'. The 'branch subway' may have been part of the conduit constructed in the 14th century to supplement the water supply to St James' priory which had previously been served by a well in St James' Barton (Bond 1993, 58).

### Post-Medieval

- 3.18 From the 15th-century onwards, but particularly in the 17th century, many of Bristol's most prosperous citizens owned or occupied houses or lodges on the periphery of the built-up area of the city. Lodges generally supplemented a principal residence in the centre of the city and served as a retreat, as a venue in which to impress or entertain, its garden a source of both pleasure and fresh produce. By the 17th-century the term 'garden house' was more commonly used to describe such properties, houses that stood most often within one corner or at one side of a high walled garden. Several garden houses are depicted on Millerd's 1673 map of the city, especially in the area previously occupied by the precincts of the former religious houses (**Fig. 2**).
- 3.19 A comparison between Millerd's maps of 1673 and c 1715 shows a gradual encroachment of houses on the lower slopes of Kingsdown (**Figs. 2 & 3**). Two properties are shown on the north side of Upper Maudlin Street, and between Alfred Hill and Marlborough Hill houses had been built fronting the newly laid Marlborough Street and extending north to Eugene Street and beyond to Alfred Parade.
- 3.20 Latimer (1893, 205) wrote that Giles Greville had purchased the estate known as the Montagues, on Kingsdown, and that in February 1737 he laid out the land for building, and commenced by erecting the Montague Tavern. However, Latimer commented that the intended new suburb made slow progress for many years and this is verified by map and documentary evidence which show little building had taken place within the study area until the latter part of the 18th century.
- 3.21 To the south of Marlborough Street and north of Whitson Court, in an area formerly occupied by a brewery and other properties, the Infirmary was built and opened in 1737. A decision to extend and rebuild the Infirmary was made in the early 1780s and the Bristol architect Thomas

Paty was chosen to design the scheme in partnership with Daniel Hague. The east wing was the first to be replaced and this was completed in 1786, the centre range was completed in 1792 and the west wing was completed in 1811 but not opened until 1814.

- 3.22 During the 19th century terraced housing appeared, particularly in the area bounded by Alfred Parade, Alfred Hill, Cottage Place and Marlborough Hill with the encroachment of new roads, such as Cleveland Road, into former areas of gardens.

### **Modern**

- 3.23 The post-medieval and early modern buildings on the southern slopes of Kingsdown have been all but obliterated by the development of the hospital complex during the 20th century, most notably the construction of the King Edward VII Memorial Infirmary, opened in 1912, and the Queen's Building, opened in 1972. The block plan for the development (**Fig. 11**) of the Queen's Building shows that the south-west end of the study area would have partially fronted on to and sits above the original line of Terrell Street. The south-east elevation drawing of the proposed building (**Fig. 12**) shows the basement level of the study area to be 13 feet below street level at its deepest point.



## 4. CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

### General

- 4.1 Historic and Ordnance Survey maps held by the Bristol Record Office were examined.

### Cartographic Observations

- 4.2 The observations made on the maps examined are summarised in **Table 1**.

Map	General Observations	Fig. No.
Millerd, 1673	1) Study area shown as part of open fields. 2) Urban development beginning on Kingsdown in area to the west of the study area.	2
Millerd, 1673	1) A house occupies the south-west end of the study area.	3
Roque's map 1742	1) The form of the house at the south-west end of the study area is more clearly defined. 2) The road that will become the southern end of Terrell Street is now depicted.	4
Sturge's 1794 plan of the Parishes of St. Michael and St. James	1) Another four properties have been built as a terrace onto the north-east side of the first house. They are numbered 19 to 23. 2) Terrell Street now in existence. 3) The location of the Conduit is marked at the north-east end of the study area.	5
Plan incorporating Beaufort House & Camden House in 'Bedford Street', 1822.	1) Study area labelled as 'late Mr P Fry's Premises'	6
Ashmead's 1824 survey of Mills's Garden	1) Houses within study area shown fronting on to Maudlin Street with outbuildings within their backyards.	7
Plumley & Ashmead's 1828 survey	1) Terrell Street now labelled Bedford Road	8
Ashmead's 1854 survey of Bristol (sheets 52)	1) A sixth property has been built on to the north-east end of the terrace of properties.	9
First edition Ordnance Survey of 1884 (1: 500)	1) Two of the original terrace buildings have been amalgamated into one property at the north-east end of the study area.	10
OS 1952 (1:2500)	1) A third building has merged with the north-east properties. 2) No substantial changes to the study area.	-

**Table 1: Summary of Cartographic Observations**

### Discussion

- 4.3 The earliest map examined depicting the study area is Millerd's map of 1673 (**Fig. 2**). The study area is shown as part of open fields, but with development beginning on the area to the west. Millerd's map of 1715 (**Fig. 3**) depicts a house to the east of the junction with what was to become Terrell Street. This was occupied by Edward Terrell, a landowner and leading Baptist, who undoubtedly lent his name to the street that was constructed north from Upper Maudlin Street to Horfield Road.
- 4.4 By the late 18th century, as depicted on Sturge's survey of 1794 (**Fig. 5**), a terrace of houses has been built within the study area fronting on to Upper Maudlin Street. A sixth property is added by 1854, and two of the houses have been amalgamated into one property by the end of the 19th century. Very few changes have occurred to the study area by the middle of the 20th century, and this remains the case until the construction of the Queen's building in the 1970s.



## 5. AIR-PHOTOGRAPH EVIDENCE

- 5.1 A single oblique air-photograph from the collection held by the Bristol Record Office was found to show the study area (**Fig. 13**). Dating to about 1930 the image is taken from the south-west, with the terrace of houses fronting on to Upper Maudlin Street and their back yards visible. Unfortunately it is not possible to make out much detail from this angle.

## 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### Introduction

- 6.1 The documentary and known archaeology indicate that the study area lies within an area of limited archaeological potential.
- 6.2 A trawl of the Bristol Historic Environment Record was provided by Mr P. Insole, Archaeology Officer for Bristol City Council, with a radius of 100m around the study area for archaeological events and monuments. Four listed buildings were identified in the area, all Grade II, two forming part of the nurses home of the Bristol Royal Infirmary, one the Sunday school of the Unitarian Chapel and Tower House, and one the retaining wall extending approx 80m to NW of Greyfriars House. Those results within 50m of the study area are summarised in **Table 2** below (**Fig. 14 & 15** for location of entries).

No.	Site	Description	Year/ Period
21	Upper Maudlin Street	The remains of a medieval conduit (traditionally attributed to the Franciscans who had a friary in Lewins Mead) were recorded by D. Miles in Upper Maudlin Street in 1970. The conduit was almost 2 metres high and in three branches with slightly pointed vaults. The conduit was reported to have been retained below the new carriageway.	Medieval
316	Moravian church	1973 two areas were excavated on the site of the Moravian Church, between Upper Maudlin Street and Blackfriars. This was within the upper part of the Franciscan Friary precinct. The larger area was in and around the eastern corner of the Church (NGR ST 58710 73430). In addition to medieval and later finds, evidence of 2nd-4th-century Romano-British activity was recorded, including traces of a building and evidence of a fenced yard, under which was a field boundary. Part of a large millstone, approximately 2 metres in diameter, was recorded. A second, smaller area was investigated on the north side of Blackfriars, beneath the former school (NGR ST 58731 73410).	Roman/ Medieval/Post -medieval
432	Moravian church	1976 a training excavation for the Department of Classics, University of Bristol was undertaken within the walls of the disused Moravian Church, Upper Maudlin Street. A small area edged with Pennant stones was interpreted as a small garden beneath which were several post medieval features including a large eighteenth-century cess pit, and outside the excavation area on the south side of the southern wall of the church, Roman occupation levels, a short length of Roman wall was found interpreted as the outside (north) wall of a Romano-British barn,	Roman
959	Moravian church	A survey of Nonconformist meeting houses in the 1980s, Christopher Stell of RCHME published a history and description of The Moravian Chapel, which stood on the south-east side of Upper Maudlin Street.	Post-medieval
3586	Medical Education Centre, Upper Maudlin Street	15 December 1999 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the construction of the Medical Education Centre, Upper Maudlin Street. No archaeological features were recorded but disarticulated human remains from the Moravian burial ground (BUAD 511M) were found at the NE end of the site.	Post-medieval

No.	Site	Description	Year/ Period
3845	Bristol Royal Infirmary	March and April 2002 an archaeological desk-based assessment of the precinct of the Bristol Royal Infirmary was carried out by Reg Jackson for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Jackson 2002).	
78	Bristol Royal Infirmary	Scattered clay tobacco pipe fragments and domestic pottery sherds were noted by Paul Harper in the grounds of the B.R.I. Radiotherapy Unit, Horfield Road in 1981.	Post-medieval
1617	Moravian church	A drawing by Samuel Loxton, probably made during the first two decades of the twentieth-century, shows the rear of the Moravian Church in Upper Maudlin Street and its associated burial ground.	Post-medieval
3144 - 3147	Bristol Royal Infirmary	Four of seven boreholes sunk to the south-west of the Bristol Royal Infirmary in February 1996 as part of the geotechnical investigation of the site for a proposed new Hospital for Sick Children.	
3470	Terrell Street	The Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1883 (Sheet LXXI.16.14) records the Swedenborgian Church on the northern side of Terrell Street, off Upper Maudlin Street.	Post-medieval
1097 M	Upper Maudlin Street	A structure dating to the 2nd to 4th-century AD that was excavated in 1973 as part of the archaeological work associated with the development of the Greyfriars office block in Lewin's Mead. The structure was located beneath the remains of the Moravian Church, Upper Maudlin Street. The building was fragmentary but had stone foundations. Part of a large millstone was excavated, possibly indicating that the structure was a mill. It is possible that the structure excavated to the west in 1976 may be part of the same building. The construction of the Bristol Dental Hospital probably destroyed all remains of the structure.	Roman
259M	Moravian church	Moravian Church, located on the south-east side of Upper Maudlin Street. The Moravian Society in Bristol was formed in 1748, the original chapel being located in Avon Street, St. Philips. It was relocated to Maudlin Lane, the land being bought in 1756; the chapel opened the next year. Various alterations were made, with substantial rebuilding in 1896 to provide a street-level chapel with hall beneath.	Post-medieval
1228 M	St. James-the-Less, Upper Maudlin Street.	St. James-the-Less, Upper Maudlin Street. The church was built in 1867 by a committee of the Bristol Female Penitentiary to serve the penitentiary (Ralph & Cobb 1991, 27). Arrowsmith's Dictionary of Bristol states that the church was consecrated by the Bishop of Bristol on 30th December 1867 (Spear & Arrowsmith 1884 56). It was designed by Pope and Bindon and built of Pennant Sandstone with freestone dressings.	Post-medieval
511M	Moravian Burial Ground	The Moravian Burial Ground at the rear of the Moravian Church in Upper Maudlin Street. The cemetery was located on the south side of the Moravian Church and was enclosed by buildings belonging to the brethren. On the north side was the chapel and on the west, stabling. On Lower Maudlin Street were the Old Sisters houses, Minister's house and the school, while on Blackfriars was the Old Brethren's house.	Post-medieval
1107 M	Welsh Particular Baptist Chapel	Welsh Particular Baptist Chapel, located on the southern side of Upper Maudlin Street. The plot was sold to the trustees of the chapel in 1839 and the chapel was built, of Pennant sandstone rubble in 1840-1841. It was recorded by the 1880s 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan. The chapel continued in use until its closure in c.1970. It was demolished in 1978 to allow construction of an underpass to the Bristol Royal Infirmary beneath Upper Maudlin Street (Dawson, 1982 43). The entire plan of the building was recorded during an archaeological excavation in 1999 directed by R. Jackson (BUAD 3399).	Post-medieval
95M	Upper Maudlin Street	A Romano-British structure, interpreted as a barn, which was recorded during an archaeological excavation on the site of the Moravian Church in Upper Maudlin Street in 1976. The structure recorded was an earth-bonded stone wall with evidence of post pads for structural timbers, typical of other Romano-British rural buildings in the area. Thus it was likely to have had stone foundations with the upper part and roof of timber. The building is likely to have been one element of a small farmstead. It is	Roman

		possible that this structure is part of the same building excavated immediately to the north-east in 1973, and part of a large millstone found then may suggest that it is a mill. The construction of the Bristol Dental Hospital probably destroyed all remains of the sites excavated in 1973 and 1976 at the eastern end of the site. There is likely to be much better preservation to the west.	
1344 M	Terrell Street	New Jerusalem Church, located on the northern side of Terrell Street. The Bristol Society of the Swedenborgian or New Church was founded in 1792. The Terrell Street church opened on 7th April 1878. It was built of iron, with small gothic windows. After some years a stone façade was added. The building was recorded by the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town plan surveyed in 1883 which notes that it had seating for 120 worshippers. The Bristol Royal Infirmary purchased the building in 1898 but allowed services to continue there for a time until a new church was built elsewhere in the city.	Post-medieval
1574 M	Moravian Minister's House, Upper Maudlin Street	Moravian Minister's House, Upper Maudlin Street. The house was located on the south-eastern side of Upper Maudlin Street, four metres to the north east of the Moravian Chapel. Part of the house was archaeologically excavated in 1976 (BUAD 316).	Post-medieval
942M	Baptist Stable, Upper Maudlin Street	The Baptist Stable, located on the south-eastern side of Maudlin Lane (now Upper Maudlin Street), opposite to the mark that indicated the point from which both sides were in the parish of St.James. Recorded in 1751 as "a Stable calle'd Baptist Stable" during the perambulation of St. James parish (BRO P/StJ/ChW/6). It may date from the seventeenth- or the eighteenth-century. No other details are known.	Post-medieval
1284 M	James Stewart's House, Upper Maudlin Street	James Stewart's House, Upper Maudlin Street. The house, probably built as a lodge or merchant's second residence, was located on the southern side of Upper Maudlin Street, just to the north of the junction with Johnny Ball Lane. The cross-gabled house was of three storeys and attic, was two rooms wide and one deep, with two gables to the front, and a two-window range. The artist James Stewart lived in the building and drew it as part of a view towards Lower Maudlin Street. Its site now lies beneath the southern part of the carriageway in Upper Maudlin Street. Elements of the house may survive below ground but the monument is likely to have been seriously disturbed by the insertion of services in the highway.	Post-medieval

**Table 5: Summary of HER Trawl (BCC) (see Figs. 14 & 15 for location of entries)**

## Discussion

- 6.3 Other than a desk top study carried out in 2002 (BaRAS 2002) of which the study area formed a part, no previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the study area.
- 6.4 None of the SMR entries listed in **Table 5** fall within the study area.
- 6.5 Notwithstanding the lack of evidence for features of archaeological interest on the study area itself, important finds, notably a settlement site from the Roman period on the opposite side of Upper Maudlin Street has been found (see also Part 3.4). This included the remains of a possible barn and a millstone. It is likely the settlement extended to the north into the study area.
- 6.6 In the medieval period the study area was located just outside three focuses of activity, the precincts of the Benedictine priory of St James, the Franciscan friary and the Augustinian nunnery of St Mary Magdalen. A conduit carrying spring water to the Franciscan friary ran close to the north-east end of the study area.

- 6.7 The majority of the entries on the HER for the area surrounding the study area date to the post-medieval period, reflecting the development that took place in the area during this period.

## **7. DISCUSSION**

- 7.1 There is no specific evidence to indicate Prehistoric activity on the site, although Flint tools have been found in the local area. Prehistoric activity within the study area is therefore a possibility.
- 7.2 In the Roman period a significant settlement site was located to the immediate south of the study area and it is quite likely to have extended northwards to include the study area. The settlement may have been a farmstead but industrial activity such as iron smelting was also taking place on it. During the medieval period the proximity of the study area to three religious foundations may also have resulted in significant activity on the site. A conduit carrying water to one of these religious houses ran close to the north-east end of the study area. In the post-medieval period the study area is part of the development that takes place on the Kingsdown area, beginning as open fields and with a terrace of houses constructed on the study area by the end of the 18th century. The study area itself remains largely unchanged, while the surrounding area becomes steadily more built up during the 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 7.3 The above would indicate substantial archaeological potential, however in the 1970s the new hospital building for the Bristol Royal Infirmary, the Queen's building, was constructed, resulting in massive disturbance to the archaeological record. Examination of the original plans for the building and on site observation indicates approximately 4m of material was removed at the south-west end of the study area, and still 2m at the north-east end. As a result it is very unlikely that much of the archaeological record will have survived in this area. Truncated remnants of deep stratified remains, such as wells, may be encountered, but there is no specific indication of the presence of any with the study area. At the south-west end of the study area immediately in front of the existing entrance to the hospital the original road surface of Terrell Street may be present, and at the opposite end of the study area it is possible the truncated remnant of the friary conduit may be present, although this is thought to lie just outside the study area.

## 8. REFERENCES & WORKS CONSULTED

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### Maps

1673 Jacobus Millerd's map of Bristol (BML)

1715 Jacobus Millerd's map of Bristol (BML)

1742 John Rocque's map of Bristol (BCL)

1828 *This Plan of the City of Bristol and Its Suburbs*. J. Plumley and G.C. Ashmead. Commenced in 1813 and completed in 1828 (BRO)

1854 Ashmead's plan of Bristol (BRO 40860/Map/51 & 52)

1870s Ashmead's plan of Bristol (BRO Ashmead 1870s/Maps 51 & 52)

1884 *First Edition* (1: 500) OS map. Surveyed 1883. (BML)

1952 (1: 2500) OS map. Surveyed 1949

### **Architectural/Engineering Drawings**

1961 Proposed First Phase Development, Bristol Royal Infirmary, drg. No. 842A/10, by W.H. Watkins, Gray and Partners [Brunel House]

1966 Elevation to Upper Maudlin Street Extensions Phase 1, Bristol Royal Infirmary, by W.H. Watkins, Gray and Partners [Brunel House]

### **Photographs**

c. 1930 Oblique air-photograph incorporating the study area, taken from the south-west (BRO PicBox/1/AVu/54c)

### **Other Documents**

1822 Indenture of release (BRO 41045/TF/E/24/1)

1794 Plan of property belonging to the Feoffees of Broadmead Baptist Meeting House (BRO 41045/J/PL/1)

1824 Plan of property belonging to the Feoffees of Broadmead Baptist Meeting House (BRO 41045/J/PL/1)

### **Websites**

Old-maps.co.uk

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>

accessed on 17/11/11

## **9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services wish to thank the following for their help and advice: Staff of the Bristol Record Office and Bristol Central Library; Mr Pete Insole, Archaeology Officer for Bristol City Council; and Darren Sumeghy and Malcolm Ormond of Capita Symonds.

The above report was compiled by Simon Roper and produced by Ann Linge of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The project was managed by John Bryant (MIFA).



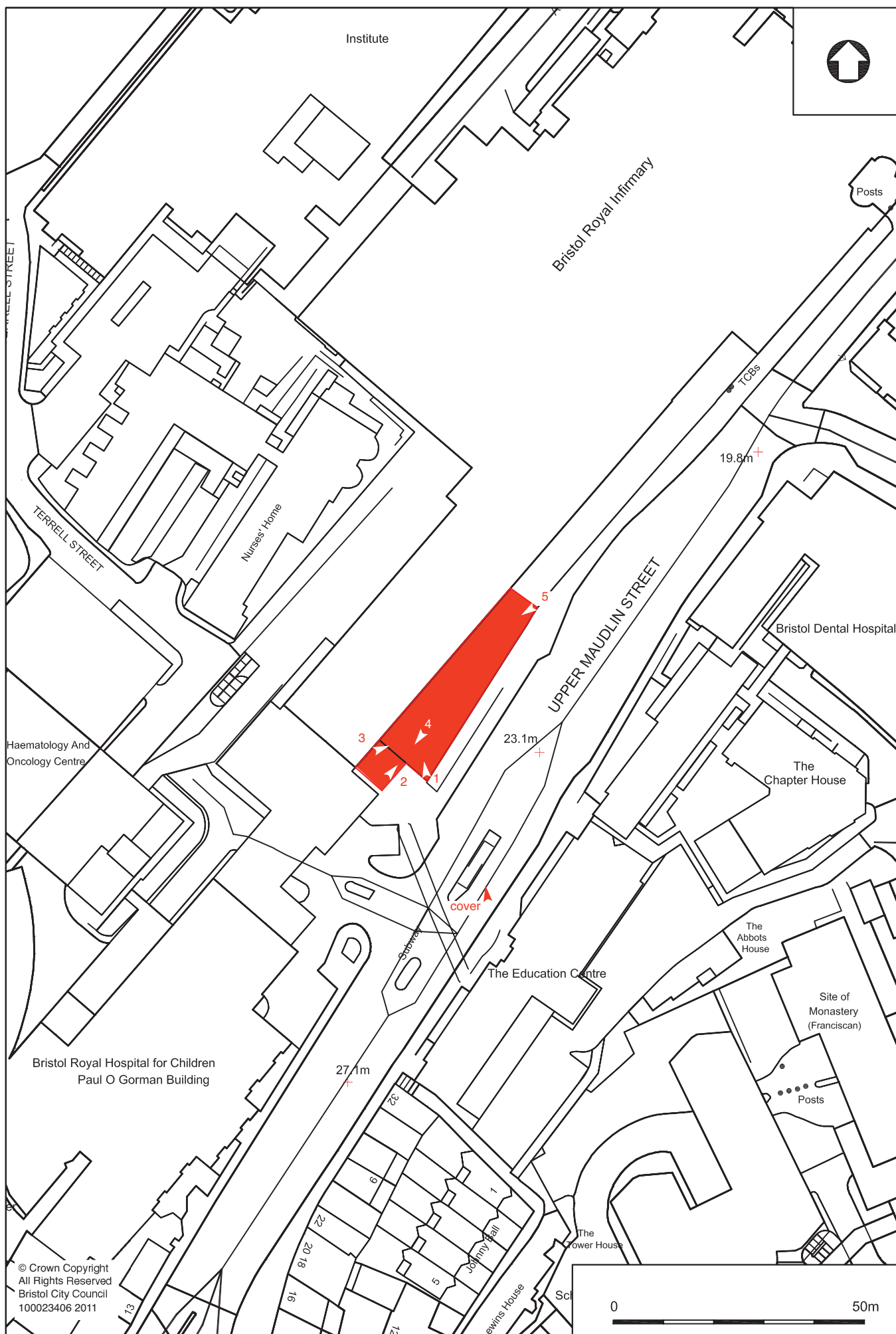


Fig.1 Location and extent of study area (with plate orientations)



## **APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement**

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national and local authority policies.

### **NATIONAL POLICIES**

Statutory protection for archaeology is enshrined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), amended by the National Heritage Act, 1983. Nationally important sites are listed in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (SAM). Scheduled Monument consent is required for any work that would affect a SAM.

### **GOVERNMENT POLICY GUIDANCE**

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990) have been replaced (23 March 2010) by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010) which sets out the Government's national policies on conservation of the historic environment. Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets.

Of particular relevance within the Planning Policy Statement are:

#### **Policy HE6: Information Requirements for Applications for Consent Affecting Heritage Assets**

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

#### **Policy HE9: Additional Policy Principles Guiding the Consideration of Applications for Consent Relating to Designated Heritage Assets**

HE9.1 There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I or II\* listed buildings and grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

#### **Policy HE12: Policy Principles Guiding the Recording of Information Related to Heritage Assets**

HE12.3 Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance. Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record. Local planning authorities should require any archive generated to be deposited with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it. Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure such work is carried out in a timely manner and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

### **DISTRICT POLICY**

Bristol City Council Supplementary Planning Document (2006) states (policy SPD No.7, p4):

- (i) There will be a presumption in favour of preserving any archaeological features or sites of national importance, whether scheduled or not.
- (ii) Development which could adversely affect sites, structures, landscapes or buildings of archaeological interest and their settings will require an assessment of the archaeological resource through a desktop study, and where appropriate a field evaluation. Where there is evidence of archaeological remains, development will not be permitted except where it can be demonstrated that the archaeological features of the site will be satisfactorily preserved in situ, or a suitable strategy has been put forward to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon important archaeological remains and their settings; or, if this is not possible and the sites are not scheduled or of national importance, provision for adequately recording the site prior to destruction is made, preferably by negotiating a planning agreement to ensure that access, time and financial resources are available to allow essential recording and publication to take place.

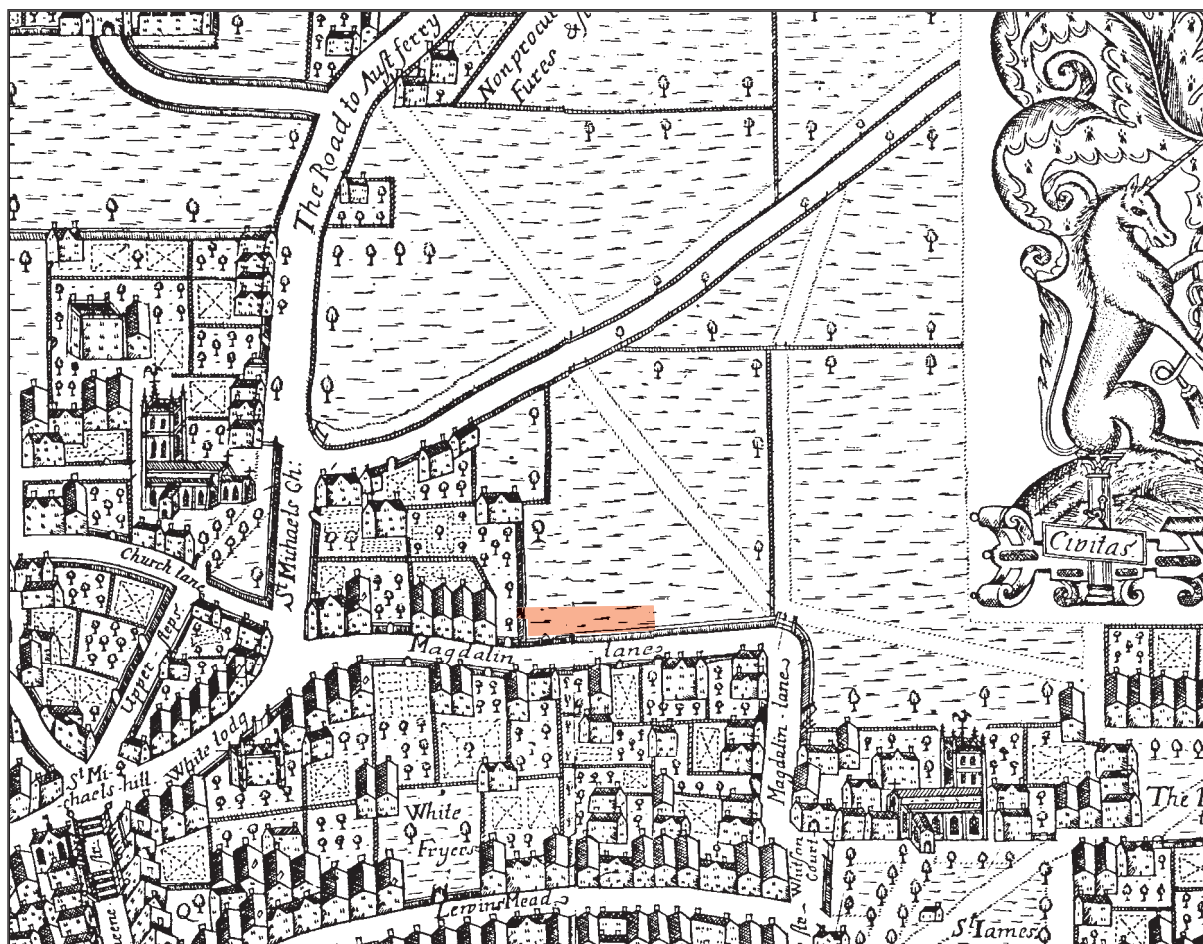


Fig.2 Extract from Miller's 1673 map of Bristol (BML)



Fig.3 Extract from Miller's 1715 map of Bristol (BML)





Fig.5 Extract from Sturge's 1794 plan of land in the parishes of St Michael and St James belonging to the Feoffees of Broadmead Baptist Meeting House (BRO)

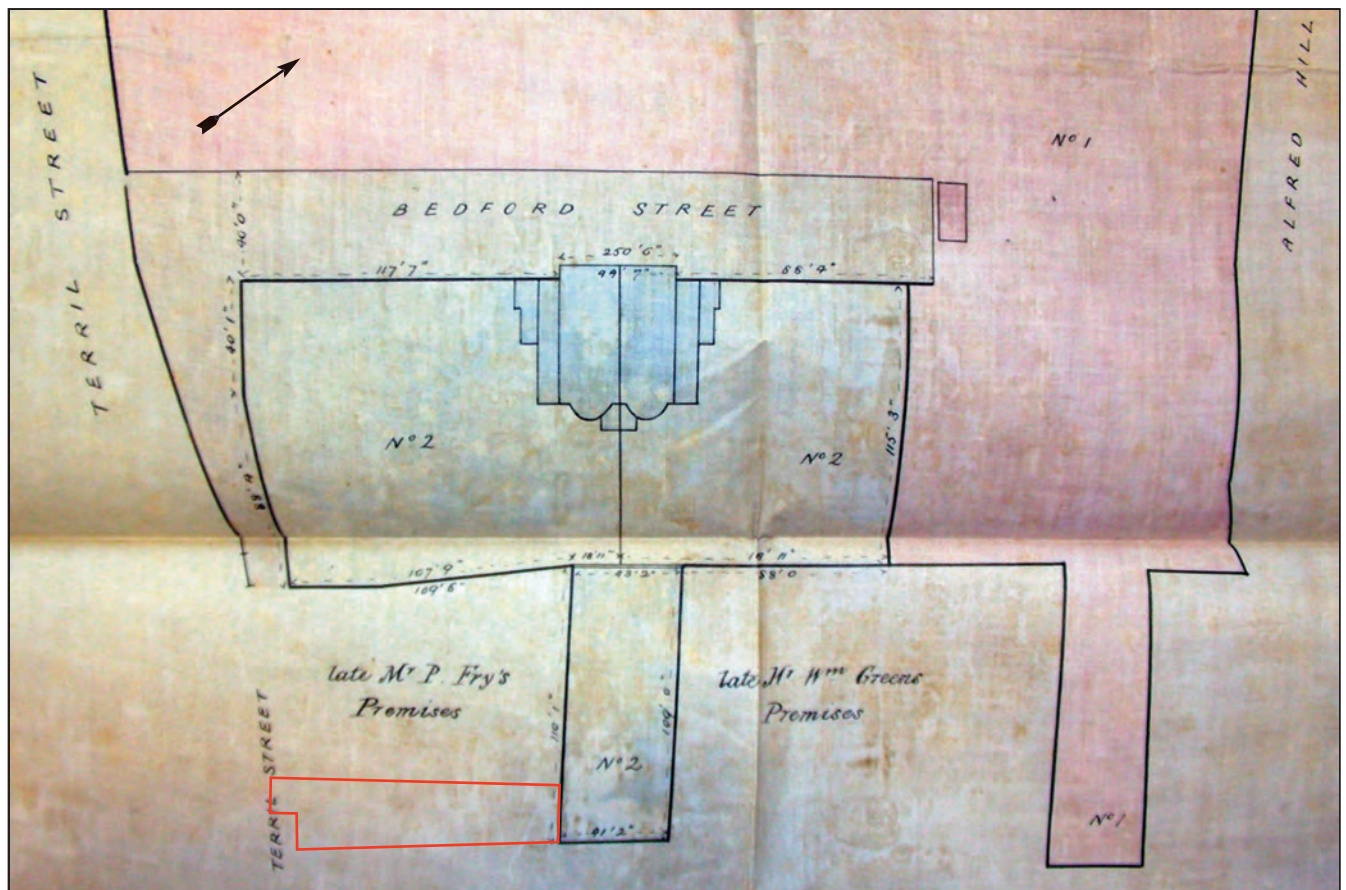


Fig.6 Extract from plan incorporating Beaufort House & Camden House in 'Bedford Street', 1822 (BRO)



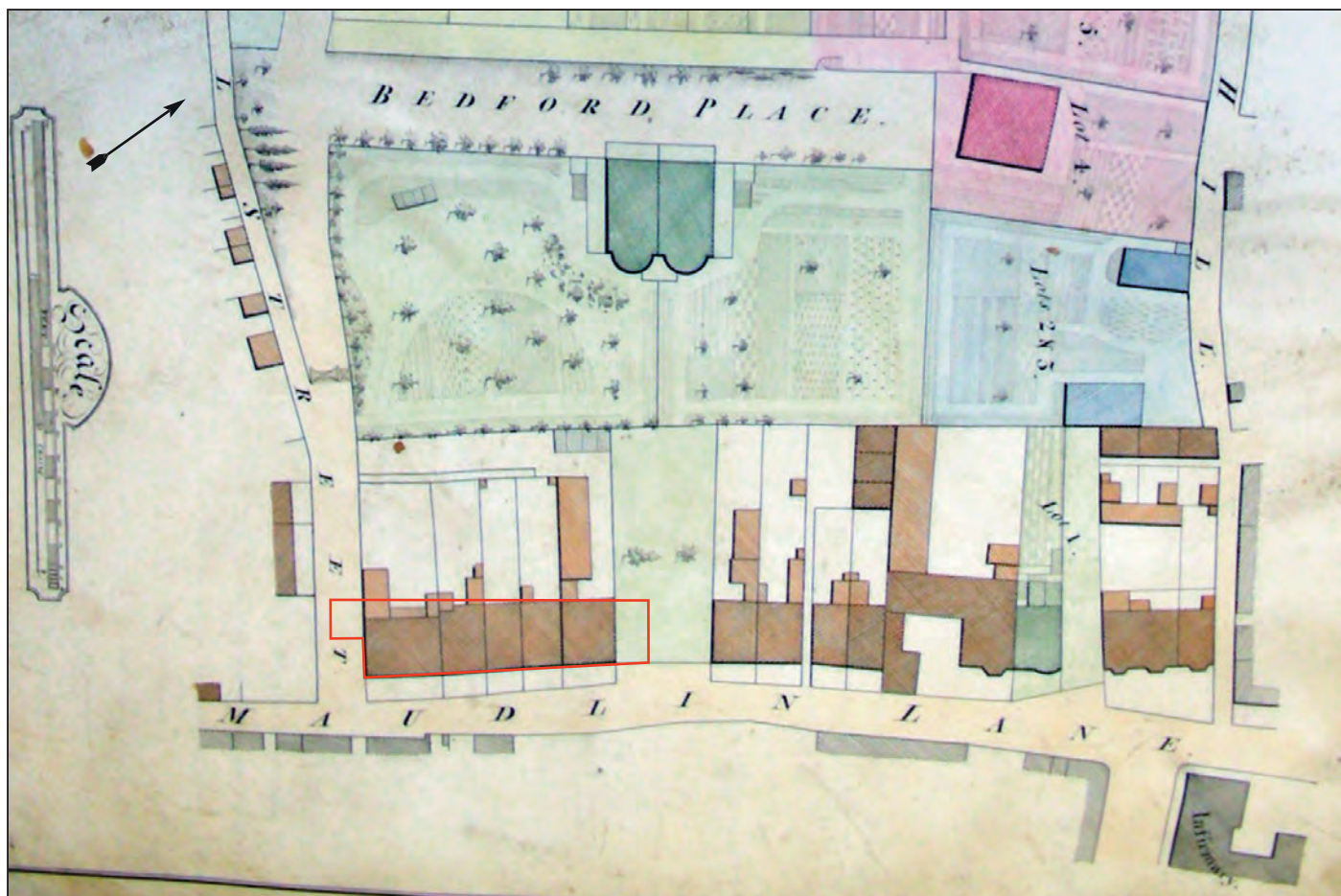


Fig.7 Extract from Ashmead's 1824 survey of Mills's Garden in the parish of St James belonging to the Feoffees of Broadmead Baptist Meeting House (BRO)



Fig.8 Extract from Plumley & Ashmead's 1828 survey of Bristol (BRO)





Fig.9 Extract from Ashmead's 1854 survey of Bristol (sheets 51 & 52) (BRO)





Fig.10 Extract from First Edition (1: 500) OS sheet, surveyed 1883 (BML)



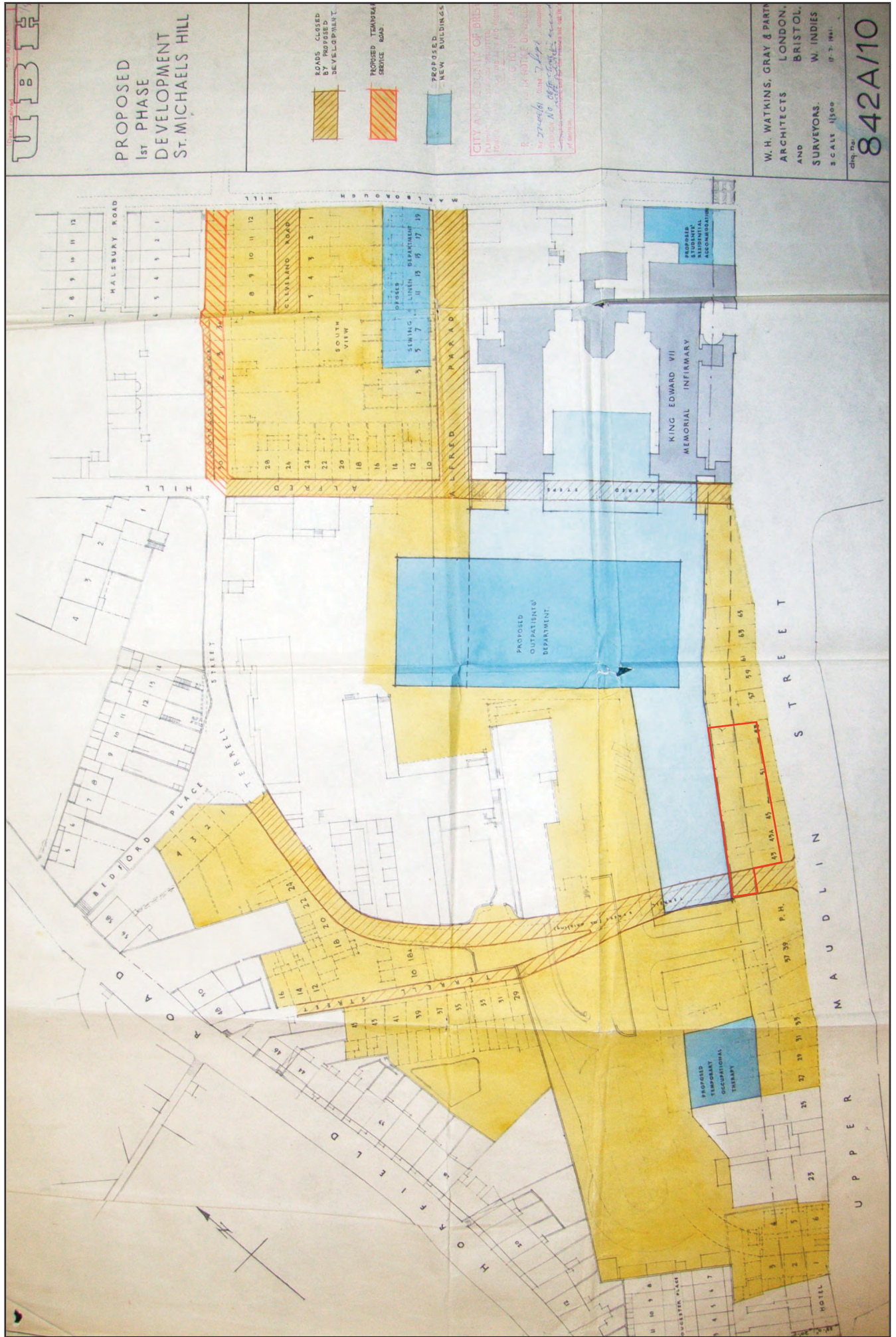


Fig.11 Architectural drawing, Block Plan of the proposed development of the Bristol Royal Infirmary site, 1961



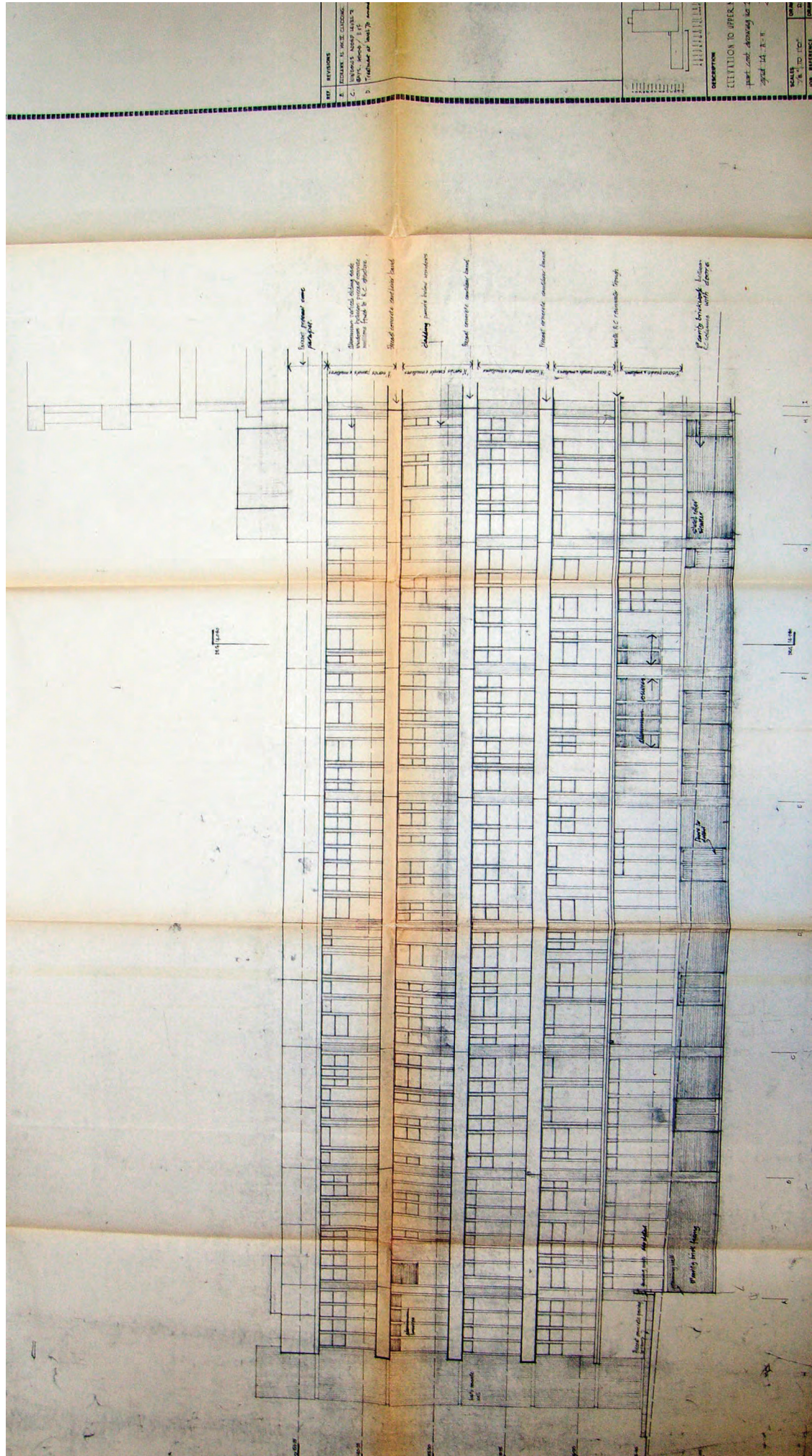


Fig.12 Architectural drawing, Elevation of the proposed development of the Bristol Royal Infirmary site, Upper Maudlin Street, 1966



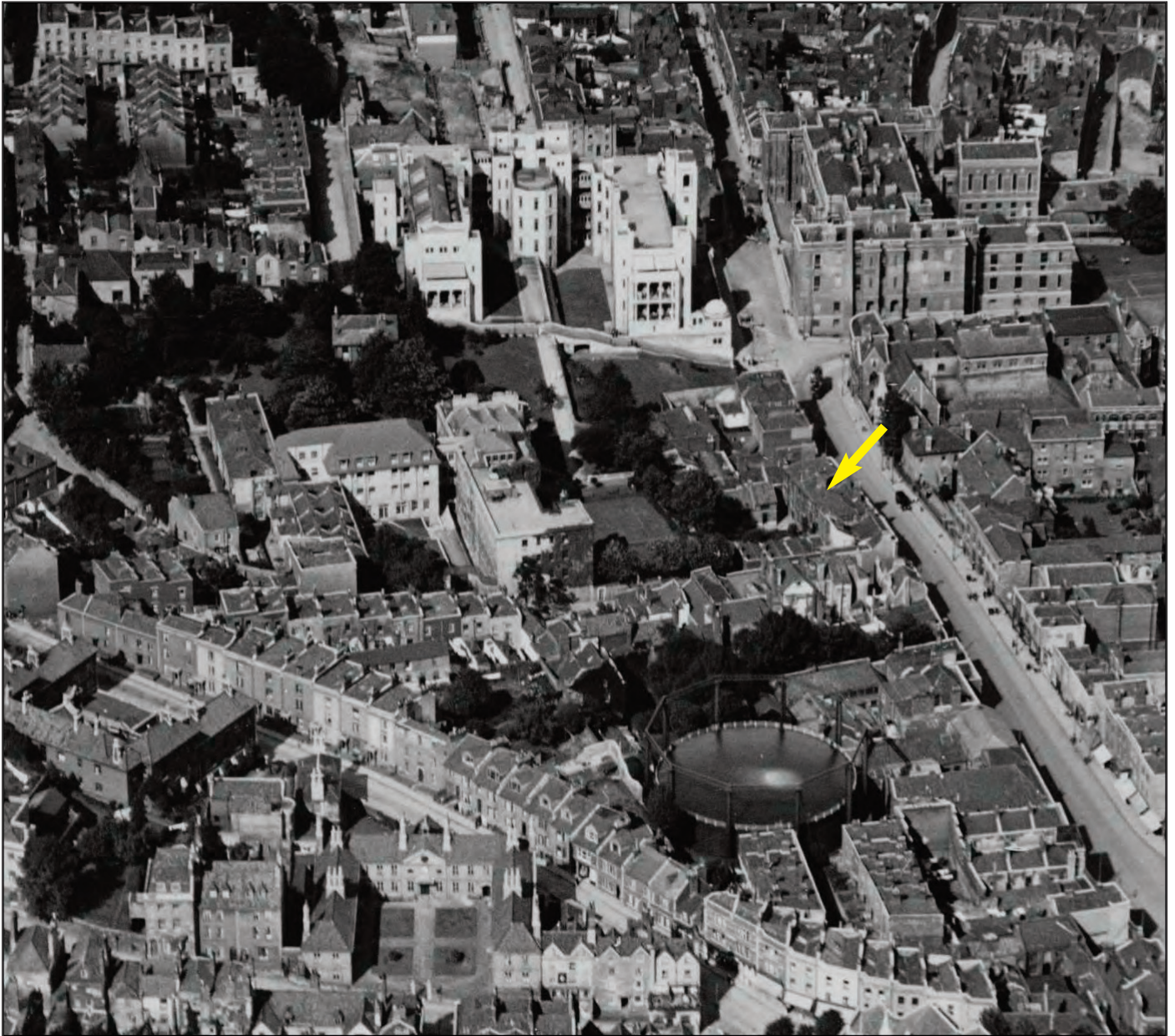


Fig.13 Oblique air-photograph incorporating Upper Maudlin Street, taken in c. 1930, from the south-west (BRO)



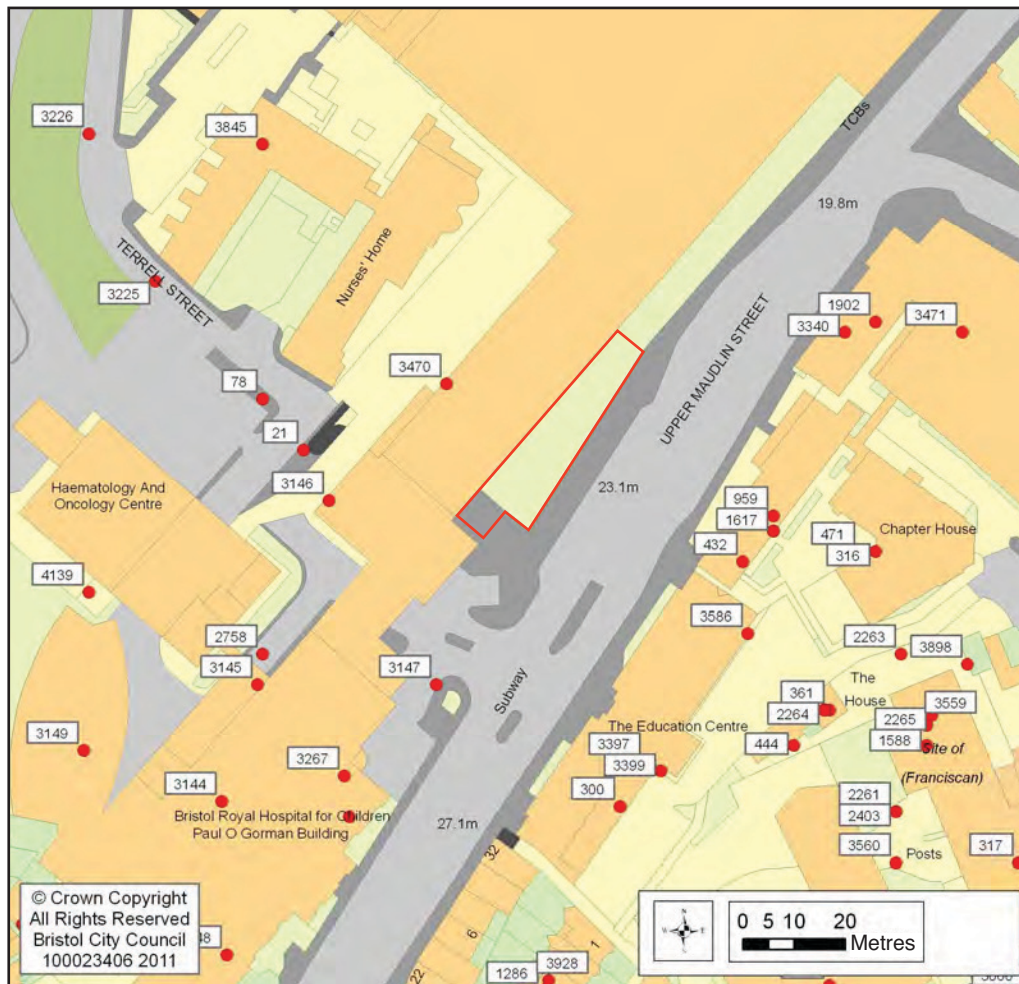


Fig.14  
Location plan of  
Bristol HER  
events entries

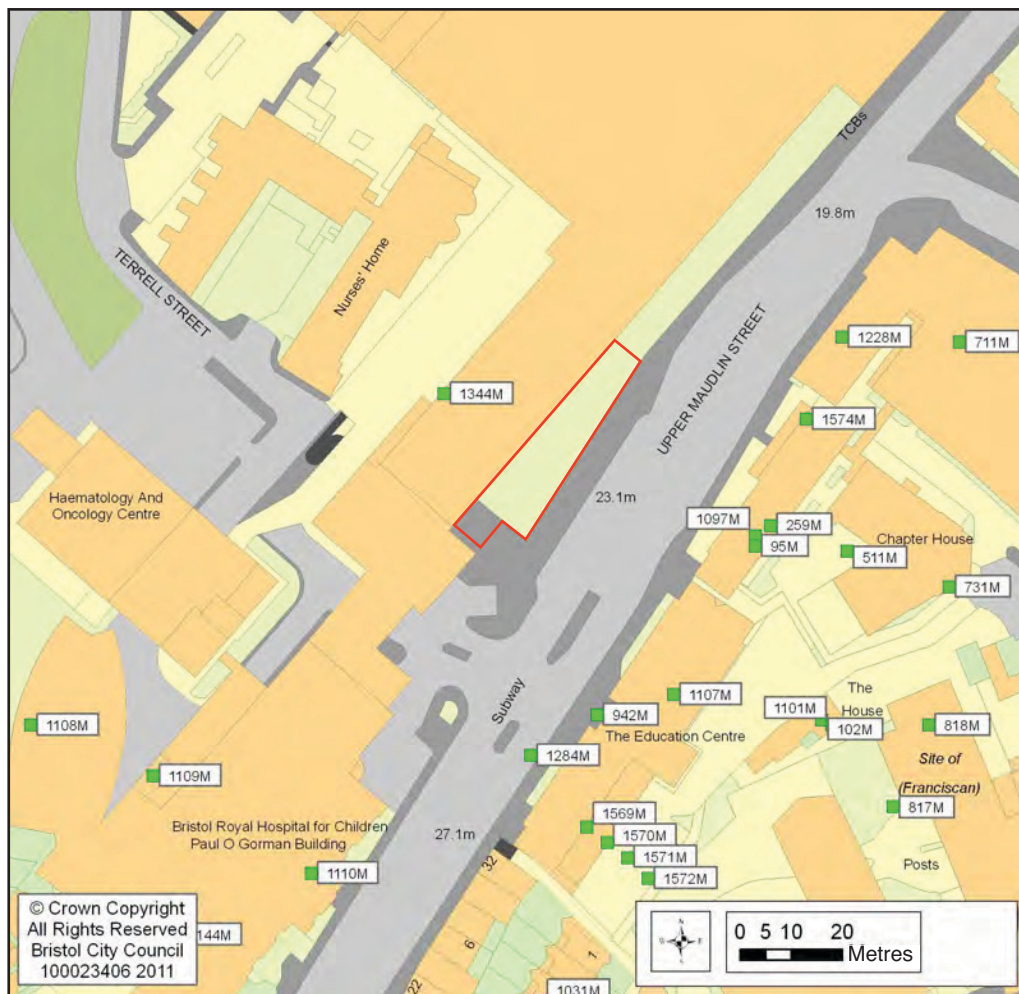


Fig.15  
Location plan of  
Bristol HER  
monuments entries





Plate 1  
North-west side of the  
study area, looking north



Plate 2  
Overall view of the study  
area, looking north-east



Plate 3  
South-east side of the  
study area, looking east





Plate 4 South-west end of the study area, looking south-west



Plate 5 Overall view of the study area from the north-east end, looking south-west