

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
of
**NOS. 59-62 WEST STREET,
OLD MARKET, BRISTOL.**
for
Harding Holding Ltd.



Report No. 2238 / 2010
BHER No. 24828



Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

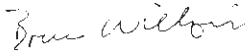

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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
of
**NOS. 59-62 WEST STREET,
OLD MARKET, BRISTOL.**

Centred on
N.G.R. ST 59959 73317

Client: Harding Holding Ltd.
Agent: RLT Architects

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<i>Date Issued:</i>	26 January 2010 

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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		
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.

January, 2010.

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SUMMARY

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services were commissioned by RLT Architects on behalf of Harding Holding Ltd. to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment for land at 59-62 West Street, Old Market, Bristol (NGR ST 59959 73317). The study area is situated within the Old Market Conservation Area, 1 kilometre from the centre of Bristol. It comprises a building fronting on to West Street with a rear yard accessed via Braggs Lane.

The study area is located within the area of medieval settlement that grew up just outside the city boundary. Relatively little is known about the medieval origins of this area due to much of the settlement being levelled and cleared in the 17th century, during the Civil War. However some medieval deposits and fragments of medieval structures have been found during archaeological excavations close to the study area. During the 18th and 19th centuries development built up in the garden and yard areas behind the houses fronting on to West Street. This included a small chapel, a terrace of dwellings and associated outbuildings. The whole site was cleared and vacant by the middle of the 20th century, possibly as a result of bomb damage suffered during the Second World War. The archaeological potential of the study area as a whole is significant, with medieval and early post-medieval archaeological deposits having been found on other sites in the locality it is possible they may be present within the study area.

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1. INTRODUCTION & CURRENT USE

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services were commissioned by RLT Architects on behalf of Harding Holding Ltd. to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment for land at 59-62 West Street, Old Market, Bristol (NGR ST 59959 73317) (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.2 The study area is situated within the Old Market Conservation Area, 1 kilometre from the centre of Bristol. It comprises a building fronting on to West Street with a rear yard accessed via Braggs Lane.
- 1.3 On plan, the study area is oblong in shape (**Fig. 1**). The study area is bounded by West Street to the south, and Braggs Lane to the north. Buildings fronting on West Street bound the east flank of the study area. The west flank of the study area is bounded by No. 57 West Street and its rear yard.
- 1.4 The buildings on the site comprise a late 20th-century building (**Cover**) with a yard area to the rear, originally built as a post office. The front elevation (**Plate 1**) is constructed from bricks in monk bond, the rear elevation (**Plate 2 & 3**) from bricks in Flemish bond. Internally the front part of the building has two floors (**Plate 4**) and a basement. The rear of the building comprises an open shelving area and a mezzanine floor (**Plate 5 & 6**). The majority of the building is of modern construction, with the basement possibly dating to 19th century but substantially altered since then. The basement (**Plate 7 & 8**) measures approximately 10m north to south and 5m east to west, is 2.5m high with a quarry tile floor and Flemish bond brick walls. A number of modern machine bases are also present as is a hoist (**Plate 9**) for moving objects between the basement and the first floor.
- 1.5 The proposed development entails the demolition of the existing building on the site and the construction of a mixed-use scheme of commercial and residential units. The new construction would extend over the whole of the study area.
- 1.6 The geology in the immediate environs of the study area comprises Triassic Keuper, known locally as Redcliffe Sandstone (Geological Survey Map of England and Wales 1956). The study area lies at c. 19m aOD.

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The study was undertaken in accordance with criteria set out in the Institute of field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2001).
- 2.2 Selected material from the holdings of the Bristol Record Office 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 lodged at 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 20 January 2010. Photographs (see **Plates 1-9 & Cover**) and rough notes were taken during the visit.
- 2.4 A search of the Local Authority's HER was carried out by Peter Insole of Bristol City Council on behalf of BaRAS, with the results incorporated into this report. The project has been referenced under the Bristol Historic Environment Record as: BHER 24828 and Oasis no. bristola1-68682.

3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

General

- 3.1 The study area lies within the suburb of Old market and historic parish of St Philip and St Jacob. Historically this was part of the county of Gloucestershire, lying outside the boundary of the medieval town, until 1835 when it was absorbed into the expanding city and county of Bristol.

Historical Background

- 3.2 There is no evidence of prehistoric or Roman finds or activity within the vicinity of the study area.
- 3.3 Prior to the Norman Conquest the study area lay within the administrative Hundred of Swinehead (Morris 1982). The Saxon origins of the town of Bristol are likely to have been situated in the area now covered by Castle Park and it may be that Old Market Street had some importance from the late Saxon period onwards. West Street was later part of the Royal manor associated with Bristol Castle known as the King's Barton or Barton Regis (Moore 1982, 21). The Hundred was also renamed Barton Regis.
- 3.4 In the 12th century the land to the east of the castle was known as the 'Feria' (a fair/market place) and it is likely that after the conquest it had been designated as an open market with space for stalls and booths (Lobel & Carus-Wilson 1975). By 1285 development in the area was referred to as being '*in Mercato*' (in the Market) and was called 'Old Market' by the 15th century (Lobell & Carus-Wilson 1975).
- 3.5 The town boundary enclosing the Old Market was formed by a "Great Ditch" (BUAD 936M), running parallel with the present-day Midland Road and Lawford Street. The eastern gate, known as Lawford's Gate was situated close to the present junction of Old Market and West Street. The study area lies outside the boundary of the medieval town and was part of Gloucestershire until 1835.
- 3.6 The study area lies on the north side of West Street that formed the main route to London from the east side of the town and was described as the London Road until the mid 18th century. Similarly Gloucester Lane was the start of the eastern road to Gloucester. It would not be unreasonable to expect some development to have spread out along the route of these main highways, especially so close to the gate of the town. The medieval documentary evidence for the area beyond Lawford's gate indicates that in addition to the Crown, the Abbey of St Augustine and St Mark's Hospital owned property and land outside the town boundary but the exact locations are unknown. For example, deeds relating to the Kemys family dated 2 April 1467-1470 (BRO P/St.P & J/D/7a-d) refer to a "*Messuage with cottage and garden extending from the highway in the south (London Road) to the highway leading to Gloucester in the north*". This is the case with almost all evidence concerning property deeds and titles until at least the later 17th century.
- 3.7 During the Civil War the City of Bristol was stormed in 1643 and again in 1645. The eastern boundary was greatly strengthened during the Royalist occupation by a series of bastions and gun emplacements outside Lawford's Gate (BaRAS 2007, 4). It is likely that to enable the most effective use of the defences constructed outside Lawford's Gate many, if not all, of the buildings in West Street would have been levelled to prevent their use by an attacking force. This theory is supported by the recorded preponderance of mid to late 17th-century buildings and structures along West Street and the absence of standing medieval walls in this area.

- 3.8 The 18th-century Gloucestershire historians Atkyns (1712, 220) and Rudder (1779, 601) noted that the area outside Lawford's Gate consisted of many streets with high buildings, which had mainly been built in the late 17th century by Protestant Huguenot refugees from France. They had not been allowed to settle within Bristol but had established their community as close as possible to the city and were generally weavers who were involved in the manufacture of woollens (BaRAS 2007, 4).
- 3.9 The West Street area became progressively industrialized during the second half of the 19th century especially with the construction of the railway, located to the south, providing a distribution point. Factories and warehouses were built on land along both sides of West Street, many of them accessed via Braggs Lane and Waterloo Road (BaRAS 2006, 3).

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** below.

Map	General Observations	Fig. No
Map of Kingswood, 1610	1) Map names 'Lawfords Gate' and 'Gloucester Lane'. 2) London Road (West Street) is not marked by name but is likely to be the road extending directly east of the gate.	2
Jacobus Millerd, 1673	1) Shows both sides of the London Road built up as far as the study area, with the gable-ends of the majority of properties fronting the street, but not the property within the study area. 2) Gardens to the rear of the West Street properties bounded to the north by a wall, with pasture beyond.	3
Jacobus Millerd, 1715	1) Study area depicted as above; 2) Shows buildings constructed parallel with the wall along the north side of what would become Braggs Lane	4
J. Rocque, 1742	1) Majority of the study area shown as being under gardens or cultivation with continuous development along the street frontage of the rear lane; 2) Lane at rear of study area is named Lime Kiln Lane	5
J. Plumley and G. Ashmead 1828	1) A small chapel is shown behind the main properties on West Street. 2) Terrace of dwellings depicted to the north of the chapel with passageway linking West Street and Braggs Lane	6
G. Ashmead 1854	1) Chapel incorporated into outbuildings of main properties on West Street; 2) Terrace of dwellings depicted along the east side of the study area, with associated outbuildings to the west of them. 3) Passageway between West Street and Braggs Lane still in use.	7
G. Ashmead 1874	1) Study area as above.	8
<i>First Edition</i> OS map (1:500) published 1883	1) Some of the dwellings on the east side of the study area have been removed; 2) Passageway between West Street and Braggs Lane appears blocked off at the north end.	9
Goad's Fire Insurance Plan, 1896	1) The three properties fronting on to West Street are identified as shops; 2) Outbuildings behind the properties on West Street marked as 'Oil and Dilapidated'; 3) Passageway formerly between West Street and Braggs Lane appears blocked off at both ends.	10
<i>Second Edition</i> OS map (1:2500) 1903	1) The north end of the terrace of dwellings on the east side of the study area have been demolished. 2) Passageway still partially in use.	11
OS map (1: 2500) 1918	1) Study area as above, with area to the rear opened out.	-
OS map (1: 2500) 1952	1) Study area largely cleared of buildings.	12
OS map (1: 2500) 1963	1) Existing building shown and labelled as a Post Office.	14

Table 1: Summary of Cartographic Observations

Discussion

- 4.3 The earliest cartographic evidence comes from a map of Kingswood Chase dating to 1610 (**Fig. 2**). The map clearly names 'Lawfords Gate' and 'Gloucester Lane'. London Road (West Street) is not marked by name, but it is likely to be the road that extends directly east from the gate. It shows a number of structures built along the roadways with the surrounding land divided into fields.
- 4.4 Jacobus Millerd's map of 1673 shows both sides of the London Road to have been substantially built up as far as the study area (**Fig. 3**), with the gable-ends of the majority of properties fronting the street, but not that of the property within the study area. The gardens to the rear of the West Street properties are bounded to the north by a wall, approximately on the line of Braggs Lane, with pasture beyond. Millerd's later map of c.1715 showed buildings constructed parallel with this wall along the north side of what would become Lime Kiln Lane and later Braggs Lane (**Fig. 4**).
- 4.5 The majority of the study area is shown as being under gardens or cultivation on J. Rocque's map of 1742 (**Fig. 5**) with continuous development along the street frontage of what is named as Limekiln Lane. The date of the name change from Lime Kiln Lane to Braggs Lane is uncertain, however an Abstract of Title dating from 27th June 1808 (BRO 25016 /22-23) refers to properties in Gloucester Lane and also a "...messuage and garden in Braggs Lane, St. Philip and Jacob".
- 4.6 From the late 18th through to the 19th century, building development began to encroach on the garden areas between West Street and Braggs Lane. Plumley and Ashmead's map of 1828 (**Fig. 6**) shows a small chapel building of unknown denomination, apparently without an associated burial ground, to the rear of the main properties on West Street. No other record of the chapel has been found. A terrace of dwellings lies to the north of this chapel with gardens and outbuildings to the west, with a passageway linking West Street and Braggs Lane.
- 4.7 Ashmead's map of 1854 shows more construction in the area between Braggs Lane and West Street most of the buildings coloured pink for dwellings. The small chapel building appears to have been incorporated within the building to the rear of Nos. 32 and 33 West Street, (the present No.59-62). The Census return of 1851 indicates that the area between Braggs Lane and West Street was known as Niblets Court, with 4 dwellings listed with one void house and a bake house. Those living there included Charles Haycourt a pig butcher at no. 2 and Stephen Collins a general labourer at no. 4. Fronting on to West Street were nos. 32, 33 and 34, the first of which was inhabited by Andrew Brown, his family and one house servant, who owned a match manufacturers employing 10 men, 27 boys and 20 girls. This is likely to be the building located to the rear of the property discussed above. Charles Loveridge a saddler and Jonah Rogers a confectioner inhabited nos. 33 and 34 respectively. Ashmead's map of 1874 depicts little change within the study area.
- 4.8 The 1883 edition Ordnance Survey plan shows a number of the dwellings on the east side of the study area to have been removed (**Fig. 9**). In addition the passageway linking West Street to Braggs Lane appears to be blocked off at the north end. There are no industrial premises shown in the area of the site on Goad's Fire Insurance plan of 1896, the three main buildings fronting on to West Street all indicated to be shops, although the buildings to the rear are labelled as 'Oil & Dilapidated' that may indicate some storage of flammable liquids.
- 4.9 By the time of the 1903 edition O.S. plan many of the properties to the rear of the plot had been cleared (**Fig. 11**). Some of the dwellings survived until 1918 but apart from a single outbuilding in the rear yard, the study area was vacant from 1945 to at least 1952, possibly as a result of bomb damage during the blitz. A plan held in Bristol Record Office of cumulative bomb plots clearly shows damage to have occurred in the area of the study area (**Fig. 13**). The 1963 edition O.S. plan shows a post office to have been constructed over the three plots (**Fig. 14**); this building is the present one on the site.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Introduction

- 5.1 The documentary and known archaeology indicate that the study area lies within an area of significant archaeological potential.
- 5.2 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, the results of which are summarised in **Appendix 2** below (**Figs. 15 & 16** for location of entries).

Discussion

- 5.3 An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out on a neighbouring property (BaRAS 2003c), the study area of which included the rear yard of 59-62. No other archaeological work has been undertaken on the study area, only one HER entry falls within the study area, 1531M, the chapel depicted on the 1828 Plumley and Ashmead map.
- 5.4 An archaeological evaluation carried out on the neighbouring property to the west of the study area encountered surviving 17th-century occupational layers and structures (HER 4177; BaRAS 2004). The material recovered included domestic and light industrial refuse.
- 5.5 To the west of the study area an archaeological excavation was carried out at 30 Gloucester Lane (HER 3923), which encountered some medieval material and a large 17th century ditch believed to be part of the Civil War fortifications guarding the eastern approaches to Bristol (BaRAS 2003b). Part of a bastion-shaped ditch feature, up to 6m wide and 2m deep, it extended to the south and east of NGR ST 59892 73304. The earliest dated deposit contained 12th-century pottery sherds and the earliest structural remains found on site was a section of medieval Pennant sandstone wall.
- 5.6 A watching brief at the site of Nos. 48-54 West Street (BaRAS Report 696/2000) also recorded a part-section of a large linear ditch running parallel with West Street that may be connected with the Civil War or earlier defences. There is always the possibility that similar or continuations of these features may be present in the vicinity of the site.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 There is no specific evidence to indicate Prehistoric or Roman period activity on the site, although the possibility of their presence cannot be ruled out.
- 6.2 The study area is located within the area of medieval settlement that grew up just outside the city boundary. Relatively little is known about the medieval origins of this area due to much of the settlement being levelled and cleared in the 17th century, during the Civil War. However some medieval deposits and fragments of medieval structures have been found during archaeological excavations close to the study area.
- 6.3 The cartographic evidence indicates that the area had been considerably rebuilt by the later 17th century, and historical accounts from the 18th century (Atkyns 1712 and Rudder 1779) indicate the area consisted of many streets with high buildings largely built in the late 17th century.
- 6.4 During the 18th and 19th centuries development built up in the garden and yard areas behind the houses fronting on to West Street. This included a small chapel, a possible match manufactures a terrace of dwellings and associated outbuildings. The remains of these developments to the rear of the property may still be present on site, although many of the structures had been cleared by the early 20th century. The whole site was cleared and vacant by the middle of the century, possibly as a result of bomb damage suffered during the Second World War.
- 6.5 Archaeological deposits within the study area are unlikely to have escaped disturbance completely, however large areas of undisturbed deposits are possible. The basement beneath much of the existing building will have removed any archaeological deposits from this area. Deposits located within the gardens of the terrace of dwellings to the rear of the main property are likely to have experienced the least disturbance. In these areas sealed medieval and early post-medieval deposits may still be found which could provide an insight into the use of the study area during these periods.
- 6.6 The archaeological potential of the study area as a whole is significant and if undisturbed archaeological deposits are present on the site the project is likely to have a serious impact upon them. With medieval and early post-medieval archaeological deposits having been found on other sites in the locality it is possible they may be present within the study area.

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Maps

- 1610 Copy of map of Kingswood. BRO
- 1673 An Exact Delineation of the Famous City of Bristoll and its Suburbs. Millerd, J. (BRO)
- 1715 An Exact Delineation of the Famous City of Bristoll and its Suburbs. Millerd, J. (BRO)
- 1742 A Plan of the City of Bristol. Rocque, J. (BRO)
- 1828 Plan of the City of Bristol and its Suburbs. Plumley, J & Ashmead, G. (BRO)
- 1854 Survey of the City of Bristol. Ashmead, G. (BRO)
- 1874 Survey of the City of Bristol. Ashmead, G. (BRO)
- 1896 Fire Insurance Plan, Sheet 49. Goad, C.E. (BRO)
- 1883 Ordnance Survey 1:500 plan
- 1903 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan
- 1918 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan
- 1952 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan
- 1963 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 plan

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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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 which would affect a SAM.

ODPM PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE

The Planning Policy Guidance of Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) consolidates advice to planning authorities. The Guidance stresses the non-renewable nature of the archaeological resource, details the role of the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), encourages early consultation with county and district archaeological officers and sets out the requirement for developers to provide sufficient information on the archaeological impact of development to enable a reasonable planning decision to be made.

PPG 16 also indicates the circumstances where further work would be necessary and outlines the use of agreements and conditions to protect the archaeological resource.

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.

APPENDIX 2: Bristol Historic Environment Record entries within 100 m of the study area.

No.	Site	Description	Year/ Period
1237M	No.28 West Street.	The building was a three-storey house of probable late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century date located on the south side of West Street, Old Market.	Post-Medieval
1537M	Platform or fort at Lawford's Gate.	The fort formed part of the defences of the eastern side of Bristol during the English Civil War of 1642-1646. The date of its construction is not currently clear but it may be the "platforme at Stapleton way" referred to in the survey of ordnance captured by the Royalist armies in 1643 (Roy 1975, 261), implying a construction date of 1642. The size and form of the fort is not currently clear but it was surrounded by a ditch around 5.25 metres wide and 2 metres deep. On 10 September 1645, during the Parliamentary attack on the city, the fort was assaulted and captured (Sprigge 1854, 116). The location of the monument was established by archaeological evaluation (BUAD 3723; Insole 2001) and the ditch at the north-west corner was subject to archaeological excavation in 2002 (BUAD 3923; King 2002).	Post-Medieval
1264M	Williams Ground, located on the southern side of West Street, Old Market.	The site was bought by William Dingley Williams, a Wesleyan Methodist minister, in 1793 and he subsequently opened a private burial ground there. Williams' son, William Rogers Williams, inherited the cemetery at his death (James Morgan pers. comm.). It was recorded by Plumley and Ashmead's map of 1828. In 1850 the cemetery was reported to as full (Clark 1850, 159) and interment there was ended by an Order in Council of 18 February 1854 made under the Burial Act of 1852. The plot appears to have been rented out and was reported to have had pigs kept on it in 1858. By 1883 two narrow buildings (BUAD 1434M) had been erected the east side of its site. In 1932 the burial ground was rented by the Garden Guild apparently as allotments "for the benefit of tenement dwellers nearby" (Anon. 1932). Archaeological evaluation of the site in 2005 (BUAD 4235) established that the graves within the burial ground were apparently undisturbed.	18th century
655M	No.34 West Street, St. Philips, located on the south side of West Street.	The building was a three-storey, two-bay house with a pantiled cross-gabled roof. The ground floor of the main, north-west facing, elevation comprised a shop front, with two centrally-placed doorways (giving the impression that the ground floor was originally two shops which had been made into one). There were bay windows in each of the first floor bays and smaller bays in the gable end. A chimney stack projected from either end of the ridge of the roof. In the early twentieth century the ground floor was the Star Dining Rooms. The building had been demolished by the 1960s.	19th century
1473M	Mission Chapel, No.51a West Street, Old Market.	The building is located to the north of Nos.49-53 West Street. The origin of the building is not currently known but it appears to have been in existence by 1828. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan surveyed in 1883 records the building as a mission chapel with accommodation for 70 people. The building was still in use as a mission chapel in August 1896. It is a rectangular single-storey building, measuring 10.5 metres from south-west to north-east by 6 metres wide and has a pitched pantile roof. It is constructed of Pennant sandstone rubble bonded in a white lime mortar and the main, north-west facing, and the side, north-east facing, elevations are rendered. There are brick chimney stacks of eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century date projecting from the gables at either end of the roof. The interior was refurbished in the later twentieth century and no evidence of the earlier uses of the building are visible.	19th century
1432M	Formal garden located on the northern side of Waterloo Road.	The garden is of seventeenth century date and was recorded by James Millard's 1673 map. This shows a large square plot, with diagonal divisions, possibly paths, crossing it and beds around the edges. Jean Rocque's 1742 map indicates that the garden had diagonal cross-paths by that date and probably also paths around the edges. Rocque indicates that a small rectangular building (BUAD 1431M) had been constructed in the south-eastern corner of the plot. By 1828 the plot had been subdivided, the formal garden removed and part of the area of the garden occupied by Williams burial ground (BUAD 1264M). Buildings had been constructed across the site by 1880s.	Post medieval
1433M	J. W. Bobbett & Sons Corn & Flour Warehouses, located north side of Waterloo Road	A storehouse was recorded on the site by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXII.13.17) and the Goad fire insurance plan of 1896 indicates that the works was by then occupied by J. W. Bobbett and Sons and additional infill buildings had been constructed to provide extra accommodation. The use also extended into the rear parts of Nos.72-74 West Street.	19th century
1434M	Henry Naish & Sons Ltd.	A building later occupied by the firm was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan (Bristol Sheet LXXII.13.17) but this does not give any indication	19th century

	Bacon Curers, located on the northern side of Waterloo Road, Old Market	of its use at that time. The Goad Fire Insurance plan of August 1896 indicates that Henry Naish & Sons Bacon Curers then occupied the building and an extension had been added to the southern end. The buildings of the bacon curers have been demolished and a new structure at the centre of the site.	
1447M	No.43 West Street, Old Market.	The building was a single bay house apparently constructed of Pennant sandstone rubble in the seventeenth-century. The building was subsequently remodeled, possibly in the eighteenth-century or early nineteenth-century, when the walls above basement level were reconstructed. A hipped roof may also have been added at this time. The building was substantially rebuilt in the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century. In March and April 2003 a further programme of alterations was carried out. Photographs of the interior of the building taken during the repair and alteration works in 2003 are held in the Sites and Monuments Record Collection of Ground-based Photographs.	17th century
1318M	Naish and Sons Slaughterhouse, located south side Braggs Lane	The abattoir was located on the southern side of Braggs Lane. The building is recorded by the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1883 but the eastern part had been demolished by 1896.	19th century
1272M	School, Trinity Road.	The school is recorded by an Ordnance Survey plan of 1902.	20th century
1531M	Chapel, located on the northern side of West Street, Old Market.	The chapel was in existence by 1828 and was recorded by the Plumley and Ashmead plan of Bristol of that year and the building was apparently still extant in the mid-1850s. Ashmead's 1874 plan of Bristol, however, suggests that it had been substantially altered or demolished and the site redeveloped by that date.	19th century
485M	No.36 West Street, Old Market.	An attached house, with two ground-floor shops located on the south side of West Street. 2 storeys and double attic storey; 2-window range; gabled front. Ground-floor shops set forward, with shared pentice roof; adjacent entrances in the centre; in 1828 a currier, west, and a butcher, east. Pair of bays to first-floor, 6 lights to front of each; a 6 or 8-light window linking the bays. Pair of 2-light oriels to lower attic; single 1-light window (casement?) to upper attic in apex of roof. Stone lateral stack on east wall. Immediately east was a building whose ridge roof ran parallel to the street, and which also had a ground floor similarly set forward and used as a shop.	19th century
486M	Nos.40-42 West Street, Old Market.	An attached house, or possibly a pair of houses, located on the south side of West Street. 2 storeys and attic; twin gables to front, the gables stopping short of the full frontage; 2-window range; gabled west end constructed of coursed rubble, stone stack on gable. As with the adjacent buildings, the ground-floor was set forward with a pentice roof, a central entrance and shop windows either side. Sash window to left at first-floor, 6-light window to right. 2-light window to each front gable.	
487M	No.44 West Street, Old Market.	A pair of attached houses located on the south side of West Street. 2 storeys and attics; each a 1-window range; gabled front. Ground-floors set forward with pentice roofs; pair of adjacent entrances, one window to each side. 6-light window to first-floors. Attic windows not clearly recorded.	
488M	The Black Horse, located on the south side of West Street	The Black Horse is recorded by Jean Rocque's 1742 map of Bristol. The building was attached. 2 storeys and attics; double-gabled front; 2-window range. Ground-floor raised above what is probably a high cellar but could be a sunken ground-floor. Twin sashes to the raised storey. Full-width pentice roof over. First-floor segmental headed sash windows. Cross-windows to attic, with some timber-framing visible to the front. Lateral stack on west wall, with twin pots. The building was rebuilt on the same site to form the present building.	18th century
1266M	West Street Gate.	A turnpike gate and associated toll house at the eastern end of West Street, Old Market which is recorded by Plumley and Ashmead's survey of the city in 1828. The gate lay to the south of the house. The site of both now lies under the island at the east end of Clarence Road.	19th century
1327M	Hide Market, south side of West Street.	The market was recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan surveyed in 1883.	19th century
1702M	No.90, West Street, Old Market.	A building stood on the site in the seventeenth century and elements of seventeenth century fabric survives in the basement, which occupies the front part of the building's footprint. Subsequently the building was extensively rebuilt and the majority of the fabric now dates to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The building is a three-storey rendered structure with a pitched roof.	17th century
4421	Land to the rear of Nos. 58-62	In September 2007, Kim Watkins of Bath Archaeological Trust carried out a desk-based assessment of land to the rear of nos.58-62 West Street, Old Market. The study	Medieval – 19th

	West Street, Old Market	indicated that the area to the rear of the current West Street frontage was probably under cultivation during the medieval period. Evidence from previous archaeological work in the vicinity suggests that the West Street frontage started to become developed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Cartographic evidence shows that by the seventeenth century West Street had been developed and that part of one of these buildings might have occupied the north-west corner of the study area. The majority of the study area is depicted as occupied by a formal garden on Rocque's plan of 1742. The study area remained open land until the development of Waterloo Place in the nineteenth century when two houses and a single storey structure adjoining no.60 West Street were built on the site. These structures were demolished by the mid twentieth century and the site occupied by garages and workshops. The author of the report concludes that the potential for significant archaeological material surviving in the area of the site is relatively low, although the foundations of nineteenth century buildings are likely to survive.	century
24787	26-28 Gloucester Lane, Old Market	An archaeological strip, map and sample exercise was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September and October 2009 at 26-28 Gloucester Lane, Old Market, Bristol. An area covering approximately 98m ² was excavated. A series of north/south and east/west-aligned sandstone and brick-built walls were partially revealed. Although undated artefactually their style of construction, locations and alignments together suggest that they represent structural elements of the buildings depicted fronting onto Gloucester Lane on the 18th-century mapping. The structural remains were subsequently sealed by 19th-century or later demolition/make-up deposits.	18th – 19th century
4350	No.90 West Street, Old Market	In October 2006 an archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to No.90 West Street, Old Market by Andy King for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (King 2006).	-
4321	No.90 West Street, Old Market	In August 2006 an archaeological desk-based assessment of No.90 West Street, on the southern side of the West Street was carried out by Rachel Heaton for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study found no evidence for human activity in the immediate vicinity during Prehistory and the Roman period. The study area lay outside the area of the medieval town, within the county of Gloucestershire, during the Middle Ages. Development was occurring along Old Market Street by the thirteenth century. Twelfth century and later-medieval features had been excavated along West Street from 2000 onwards, suggesting that some form of settlement-related activity was taking place before 1500. Documentary evidence also implied that much of the land in the area had belonged to St. Augustine's Abbey (BUAD 58M) or St. Mark's Hospital (BUAD 509M). During the first English Civil War (1642-1646) a new series of defences were built around north Bristol. Lawford's Gate, at the junction of Old Market Street with West Street, was fortified and a possible strongpoint was excavated between West Street and Gloucester Lane in 2003. The earliest direct evidence found for the study area was James Miller's 1673 plan of Bristol which indicates that a group of houses then stood on the site. The study area was shown in more detail by Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 plan, and this records two properties on the west side of the study area, a central alley running south from West Street and one property on the east side of this. The arrangement of the study area seems to have remained similar throughout the nineteenth century. However, by 1854 a small trapezoidal shop, later No.96 West Street, had been constructed on the east side of the alleyway. By the end of the century the buildings occupying the study area were numbered from 92 to 98 West Street, although Nos.96 and 98 were also known as Nos.1 and 2 Clarence Road. The ground floors of all of the properties were occupied by shops. In 1883 No.98 West Street was rebuilt and a number of outbuildings had also been constructed to the rear of each property. Photographs of Nos.92 and 94 West Street from the early twentieth century indicate that the buildings were three-storey structures, each with a one-window range. [The form of the buildings suggests that they were probably earlier structures which had been refronted in the early nineteenth century]. Both buildings were then occupied by the offices of the Greyhound coach company. By 1956 No.92 and No.98 West Street were jewellery shops, while No.94 was a radio shop. The buildings were extant in 1971 but appear to have been demolished later in the 1970s to enable the widening of the junction of West Street with Clarence Road. The study area subsequently remained open ground. The study area was visited on 10 August 2006 (Heaton 2006).	Medieval -modern
4246	No.29 West Street and No.46 Gloucester Lane	On 19 September 2005 an archaeological evaluation of land of the eastern side of Gloucester Lane, Old Market, between No.29 West Street and No.46 Gloucester Lane was carried out by Laurence Coleman for Cotswold Archaeology.	-
4177	No.57 West Street, Old Market	In November 2004 an archaeological field evaluation of land at No.57 West Street, Old Market was carried out by Liz Davis for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Ponsford 2005, 342; Wills 2005, 154). Two trenches were excavated at the rear of properties on Braggs Lane. Part of a substantial post-medieval wall was found	17th century

		in one trench. This wall may be of 17th-century date, forming the back wall of properties fronting on to West Street. Both trenches revealed remains of rubbish deposits relating to occupation on the site and included some slag and other materials associated with industrial processes. Residual medieval pottery kiln waste was also found.	
378	West Street, Old Market	At a location recorded only as "West Street" in Old Market a pump was found embedded in a wall. There was a well associated, with its water at a depth of about 60 feet. Photographs were published in the Bristol Evening Post for 23rd February 1984.	-
430	West Street, Old Market	John Latimer (1887, 96) reports that a pipe of elm (probably a water pipe) with a large bore was found in West Street in March 1866.	-
2571	No.34 West Street	A photograph published by Reece Winstone, taken by an unknown photographer, probably in the 1890s (Winstone 1960, pl.105), shows No.34 West Street, St. Philips. The view looks from the north side of the street toward the frontage of the building, which is a three-storey, two-bay house with a pantiled cross-gable roof. The ground floor has a shopfront, with two centrally-placed doorways (giving the impression that the ground floor comprises two shops which had been made into one) and forms the dining area of the Star Dining Rooms. There are bays windows in each of the first floor bays and smaller bays in the gable end. There is a chimney stack projecting from either end of the ridge of the roof.	19th century
3577	Nos.48-54 West Street, Old Market	Between 22nd February and 9th March 2000 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of Nos.48-54 West Street, Old Market. This followed an earlier desk-based assessment of the site (Burchill 1998). The watching brief was undertaken by Pete Insole for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The bulk of the groundworks involved the excavation of a grid of ten pits, each 3 metres square, for the foundations of the new building. Excavation of a lift pit was also observed. It was apparent very quickly that most archaeological stratification had been removed during the redevelopment of the site in the 1950s and the features which would survive were those cut into the underlying rock. The majority of the evidence recorded related to surviving elements of the buildings occupying the site at the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition plan of the early 1880s. Excavation of Pit 2 (ST 59952 73268), against the West Street frontage of the site, found a large linear feature [2088A] which was 1.7 metres deep. Large stones in the base of the feature were partly overlaid by a deposit of brown sandy silt 70 millimetres deep which contained flecks of charcoal. A sherd of possible late-Saxon pottery and a Bristol/Redcliffe ware handle fragment of late thirteenth-century date were also recovered from this deposit. The ditch fill above this consisted of layers of red-brown silt and Mercia Mudstone. To the east the feature had been truncated by a cellar. In Pit 7 (ST 59959 73258) the corner of a sandstone structure [2089A] was observed. This was bonded in a red-brown sandy mortar with lime inclusions and was roughly 2.5 metres wide. The structure was dated on the basis of the construction style to the late-seventeenth or early-eighteenth century. It was filled with black ash and rubble which overlay a layer of sand and rubble. Beneath this was a circular, stone-lined well [2090A] 0.7 metres wide and 3.5 metres. Excavation of Pit 10 (ST 59962 73275), against the West Street frontage north-east corner of the site, revealed a cellar of nineteenth-century date. Removal of part of its northern wall exposed the stratification beneath the footway outside the site and a layer of ash and cinders was observed beneath the sub-base for the paving. This contained ceramics of late sixteenth- or early seventeenth-century date and was interpreted as a possible foundation trench for a seventeenth century building. This deposit overlay a layer of red-brown silt which produced a sherd of Ham Green pottery dating to the late twelfth- or early- thirteenth-century. In the lift pit (ST 59964 73265) a well [2091A] cut into the mudstone, 1.5 metres square and without any lining, was found (Bradley & Gaimster 2001, 260; Insole 2000; Ponsford 2001, 129; Wills 2001, 188).	Medieval
3679	No.30 Gloucester Lane	In February 2001 an archaeological desk-based assessment of No.30 Gloucester Lane was carried out by Rod Burchill for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The study notes that the site lay close to the route into Bristol from the east in an area which was developed in the later-medieval period. The earliest documentary reference to the existence of Gloucester Lane found was an indenture of 1570 (BRO P/St P & J/D/3(b)). James Millerd's 1673 plan of Bristol indicates a dwelling and gardens or yard areas which probably stood on the development site. Street directories indicate that by 1880 site was occupied by Hudd & Sons Leather Merchants. In 1893 the site was apparently cleared and approval obtained for construction of a three-storey factory or warehouse building (BRO Building Plan Book Vol.30 fo.19). This building did not have a basement and the floors were supported by cast iron columns. In 1912 plans were submitted for the insertion of drainage to the ground floor. The factory was taken over c.1915 by the toy makers Ridingerberry but was demolished c.1921, and the directories make clear that between then and 1946 the site was vacant. During a visit to the site a number of drainage runs	Medieval -modern

		were noted in the yard but it was noted that apart from these and other services and the foundations of the warehouse, there was likely to have been little disturbance to any archaeological material on the site (Burchill 2001).	
3723	No.30 Gloucester Lane	In April 2001 Peter Insole carried out an archaeological evaluation at No.30 Gloucester Lane, Old Market for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Insole 2001).	-
3846	Braggs Lane	In late-April and early-May 2001 an archaeological building survey of a former malthouse on the northern side of Braggs Lane, St. Jude's was carried out by Susan Fielding for Wessex Archaeology.	-
3847	Braggs Lane	In late-April and early-May 2001 an archaeological desk-based assessment of a former malthouse on the northern side of Braggs Lane, St. Jude's was carried out by Susan Fielding for Wessex Archaeology. The study found that there was no evidence for settlement in the area before the middle ages. West Street appeared to have been first developed in the late-medieval period and lay to the north-west of the centre of the medieval town. There was relatively little evidence for the nature of settlement until the post-medieval period. Cartographic evidence indicated that several smaller industrial sites were present in the area in the later nineteenth century, many related to animal-processing. On Braggs Lane there were several small trades including coopers, maltsters and brass finishers. It was noted that there was some potential for archaeological stratification associated with pre-medieval activity on the site but that the survival of late-medieval evidence was more probable. There were three extant buildings on the site. The first, on the eastern side of the site, was a mid to late twentieth-century structure. The second was a former malthouse on the Braggs Lane frontage of the site. The third structure, on Back Street, was entirely of brick and was built before 1945. It was noted that some of the buildings of the site, including the malthouse, were cellared to a depth of between 1.0 and 1.5 metres, thereby reducing to some extent the archaeological potential of the site.	Late medieval - modern
3923	No.30 Gloucester Lane	Between 4 and 22 November 2002 an archaeological excavation was carried out at No.30 Gloucester Lane by Andrew King for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The excavation recorded part of a seventeenth-century ditch, identified in an earlier evaluation (BUAD 3723), which was interpreted as part of the Civil War defences protecting Bristol (King 2003; Wills 2003, 271).	17th century
3967	No.30 Gloucester Lane	Between 3rd and 22nd March 2003 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with redevelopment of No.30 Gloucester Lane, Old Market by Andrew King for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Wills 2004, 176). A possible medieval wall was found beneath the pavement in Gloucester Lane and a further 4-8m of the Civil War ditch was found, previously identified in excavation (HER 3923).	Medieval – post medieval
3972	Nos.51a-65 West Street, Old Market	In April 2003 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Nos.51a-65 West Street, Old Market was carried out by Andrew King for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Old Market was found to be an area of Bristol which was in existence by the fifteenth century. The study area itself was in the county of Gloucestershire, outside the boundary of Bristol, and West Street historically formed the main route into and out of the city to the east. Archaeological fieldwork in the area of West Street had indicated the presence of development along the street frontage in the medieval period and this was supported by documentary evidence. It was suggested that during the English Civil Wars of the mid-seventeenth century the buildings along the western end of West Street may have been levelled to allow the better defence of Lawford's Gate. The earliest direct evidence found for the site was James Millerd's 1673 map of Bristol which indicates that a building stood on the West Street frontage of the site and there were gardens and open space to the rear. By the early nineteenth century more development had occurred within the study area. On the eastern side of the study area Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 plan of Bristol recorded terraces of small dwellings on either side of a lane, later known as Mayne's Court, while to the south of this - at the rear of modern No.57 West Street - was a small chapel. A building was also recorded on the site of No.51A West Street which was noted to survive within the existing standing buildings. It was of Pennant sandstone rubble bonded in a white lime mortar and was interpreted as originally having been constructed as an outbuilding rather than a dwelling. By 1854 this structure had become incorporated within the premises of Nos.31-32 West Street (modern No.65 West Street). The 1883 Ordnance Survey plan records No.51A West Street as a Mission chapel with seating for 70 people. Nos.57 and 59 West Street were demolished at the beginning of the 1890s and the site redeveloped as the Westminster bank. A bomb apparently fell in front of the study area in West Street during the Second World War and the sites of Nos.61-65 West Street were vacant between 1945 and 1954, suggesting the buildings were severely damaged. The site was visited on 9 April 2003. The occupier of No.51A stated that machinery from a fairground in Gloucester Lane had been buried	Medieval -modern

		within the site and up to 1.5 metres of hardcore had been deposited there to raise the level of the ground surface (King 2003).	
4277	No.51A West Street and Braggs Lane	In September 2005 an archaeological excavation was carried out at land between No.51A West Street and Braggs Lane by Andy King for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. A second phase of excavation was carried out by Stuart Whatley in September 2006.	-
4302	No.8 Braggs Lane	In June 2006 an archaeological excavation was carried out at No.8 Braggs Lane by Andrew Young for Avon Archaeological Unit.	-
4298	Nos.26-28 Gloucester Lane	In June 2006 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during the groundworks associated with development at the rear of Nos.26-28 Gloucester Lane, Old Market by Cotswold Archaeology.	-
380	Nos. 32, 34 & 36, West Street	During a visit by John Bryant of the Field Archaeology Section, City of Bristol Museums and Art Gallery to a then (April 26th 1988) vacant site, formerly the locations of Nos. 32, 34 & 36, West Street [modern numbering], two party walls were identified. These were the walls between Nos.32-34 and 34-36 West Street. Both walls were probably of fifteenth-century date and were bonded in similar mortars. That between Nos.34 and 36 West Street ran back from the modern street frontage for more than 3.30 metres and was 0.6 metres thick.. It was of Pennant Sandstone rubble in an orange pink mortar and survived to a height of 1.70 metres or more against the street frontage. The archive for the work consists of a sketch plan and a photograph. No report on the work was produced (John Bryant pers. comm.).	-
2981	The Black Horse	Jean Rocque's 1742 'A Plan of the City of Bristol' records "The Black Horse" about halfway along the south side of West Street, Old Market, including a yard with a block at its rear.	18th century
4078	The Black Horse	On 23 February 2004 Jonathan Brett of the Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council observed The Black Horse public house on the southern side of West Street, Old Market. The building was a three-storey, three-bay building with a complex roof structure. The main, north-west facing, elevation on West Street had been refronted in the mid-nineteenth century. The fenestration consisted of a single sash at the centre of the bay on each floor. The western and centre bays were of brick with ashlar moulded voussoirs above the window openings. The eastern bay was rendered, although the detailing above the window was the same, suggesting that the building consisted of three single-bay structures which had been amalgamated. At the western end of the site was a setted haulingway with large wooden gates. The western and centre bays were of two-storeys and attic with a hip at the front of the roof. The western bay had a gable at the rear and the fenestration consisted of a single sash at each floor. The centre bay had a hipped pantile roof but set back from the street there was a taller element with a steeply pitched gabled pantile roof. The eastern bay appeared to be a storey lower in height than the remainder of the frontage, although the roof was not visible. The rear element of the building appeared to be an extension dating to the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century. The interior of the building was not inspected.	18th century
3379	West Street, Old Market	The survey of the Bristol in 1828 by John Plumley and George Ashmead records a building, probably a toll house, at the western end of West Street, Old Market. The building is shown standing on the north side of a gate across the road.	19th century
3380	West Street, Old Market	The survey of the Bristol in 1828 by John Plumley and George Ashmead records a gate, probably a toll gate marking the start of a turnpike road, at the western end of West Street, Old Market. A building, likely to be a toll house, is shown standing on the north side of the gate.	19th century
3446	Braggs Lane.	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 plan of 1883 (Bristol Sheet LXXII.13.17) records a slaughterhouse on the south side of Braggs Lane.	19th century
3868	Nos.29-31 West Street, Old Market	On 28 May 2002 Jonathan Brett of the Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council observed a wall at the rear of Nos.29-31 West Street, Old Market. The wall was rendered with a sand cement render but where this had broken away at the base of the wall its fabric was exposed. This part of the wall was constructed of Pennant sandstone in a random rubble construction. The core of the wall was bonded in an orange-red mortar of likely seventeenth-century date. To the east part was either bonded in, or had been repointed using, a white lime mortar. A small area of later brick patching was also noted at the west end of the wall. There was also evidence of a probable blocked doorway adjacent to this patching. There are photographs of the building taken during the visit in the SMR Collection of Ground based photographs [Nos 1730-1732].	17th century

3895	Nos.77-83 West Street, Old Market	<p>On 13 August 2002 Jonathan Brett and Michael Rogers of the Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council visited Nos.77-83 West Street, Old Market. Nos.79-83 West Street consisted of a terrace of three four-storey late-Victorian or Edwardian, which appeared originally to have comprised shops at ground floor level and residential accommodation above. Nos.83 and 85 West Street were single shops but Nos.77-81 had been converted to a single shop by the removal of the party walls. The main, south-east facing, elevation formed a continuous façade which fronted on to West Street and was constructed of buff brick with red brick detailing. No.85 West Street, which was not visited, was a bull-nosed building which terminated the eastern end of the terrace and had ashlar detailing around the windows. The rear, north-facing, elevation of No.85 West Street which fronted on to Braggs Lane was also of buff brick with red brick string courses but was much more plain. The rear elevation of Nos.79-83 was of red brick and the ground floor had been rebuilt with a render finish. No.77 West Street was a three-storey, three bay structure with an ashlar façade of Victorian date. Internally the upper floors of the buildings were in a poor state, having been stripped and the floorboards lifted. The fabric of the buildings was primarily of brick and appeared to date to the redevelopment of the site at the end of the nineteenth century. However, the party wall of Nos.81 and 83 at first floor level (at ST 60008 73340) was of Pennant sandstone in a random rubble construction and bonded in a soft greyish light-brown lime mortar with common inclusions of ash and white lime. It was thought likely to be of eighteenth-century date. No.77 was a former slaughterhouse (BUAD 1318M) of L-shaped plan. The rear, north facing, elevation was of coursed, squared Pennant sandstone rubble with arched window openings with red brick surrounds. Internally elements of the slaughterhouse, notably the substantial timber roof structure and its supporting cast iron columns, survived in good condition. The cellar of No.77 retained much of the original ribbed Pennant flagstone floor, including a wide gutter. Elements of Pennant sandstone rubble were noted in the cellar walls and these appeared to be bonded in an orange-red mortar with white lime inclusions, suggesting a seventeenth century date. Photographs taken during the visit are held in the SMR Collection of Ground based photographs.</p>	19th century
3910	No.43 West Street, Old Market	<p>On 18 September 2002 Jonathan Brett and Robin Smyth of the Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council visited No.43 West Street, Old Market (BUAD 1447M). The building was noted a three-storey structure with a basement and was constructed of brick in Flemish bond. It had a valley roof. The western half of the ground-floor was occupied by a shop. Beneath the shop there was a basement which was entered by a flight of stone steps in a yard immediately to the rear of the shop which had been inserted through the northern wall of the cellar. All four cellar walls were of Pennant sandstone in a random rubble construction and bonded in a red sandy mortar with inclusions of white lime, which was thought to be of likely late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century date. They had been rendered with a white line render which had largely fallen away. There was evidence of brick patching at the northern end of the east wall. The floor was paved with Pennant sandstone flags. The cellar was thought to be of probable seventeenth-century date. Photographs of the interior of the building taken during the site visit are held in the Sites and Monuments Record Collection of Ground-based Photographs.</p>	17th – 18th century
3970	Nos.49-53 West Street	<p>The Goad fire insurance plan of August 1896 records a Mission Chapel to the rear of Nos.49-53 West Street, Old Market.</p>	19th century
3971	No.43 West Street, Old Market	<p>On 31 March 2003 Jonathan Brett and Robin Smyth of the Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council visited No.43 West Street, Old Market during renovation works. Render had been removed from the interior of the building at various levels within the building, exposing areas of historic fabric within the shell walls of the property which had previously been hidden. Most of the west wall of the cellar was of brick and had been built in a single phase of construction, during the late nineteenth or early-twentieth century. At the northern end there was an area of surviving Pennant sandstone. Most of the east cellar wall was of Pennant sandstone rubble bonded in a red sandy mortar with white lime inclusions, which was of likely seventeenth century date. There was former opening near the north end of the wall containing a small area of brick blocking which probably dated to the early nineteenth century. The south wall of the cellar on the West Street frontage was of coursed stone rubble and was bonded in a buff-brown mortar with white lime and charcoal inclusions. At ground and first floor the party wall with No.45 was also of Pennant sandstone rubble which was bonded in an buff orange mortar with white lime inclusions. The other walls at both levels were of brick and were thought to be of likely eighteenth- or nineteenth-century date. On the internal face of the east wall of the second-floor front room overlooking West Street a scar, possibly from a former hipped, was observed. Photographs taken during the visit are held in the Sites and Monuments Record Collection of Ground-based Photographs.</p>	17th – 19th century

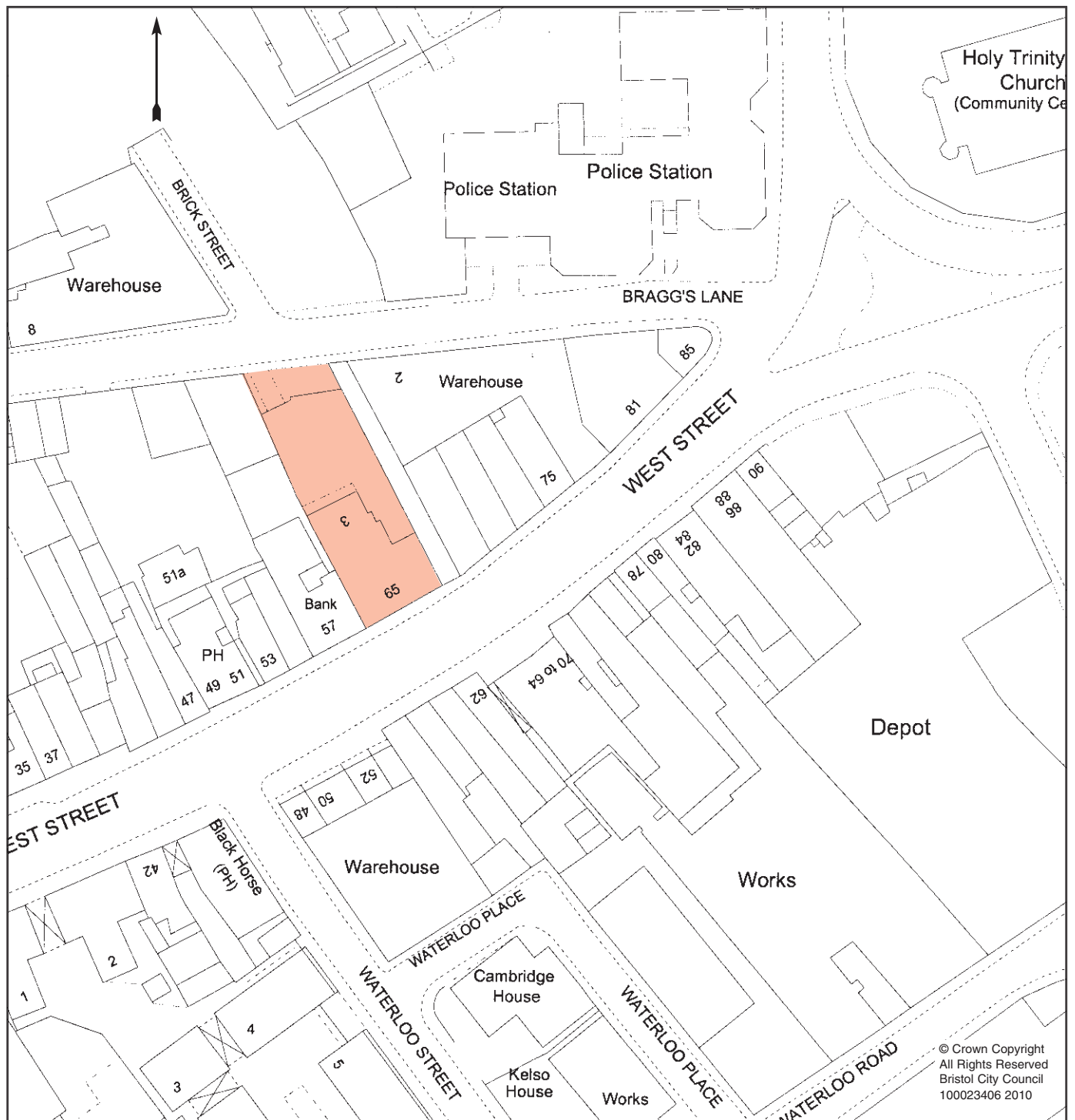


Fig.1 Location plan and extent of study area, scale 1:1000

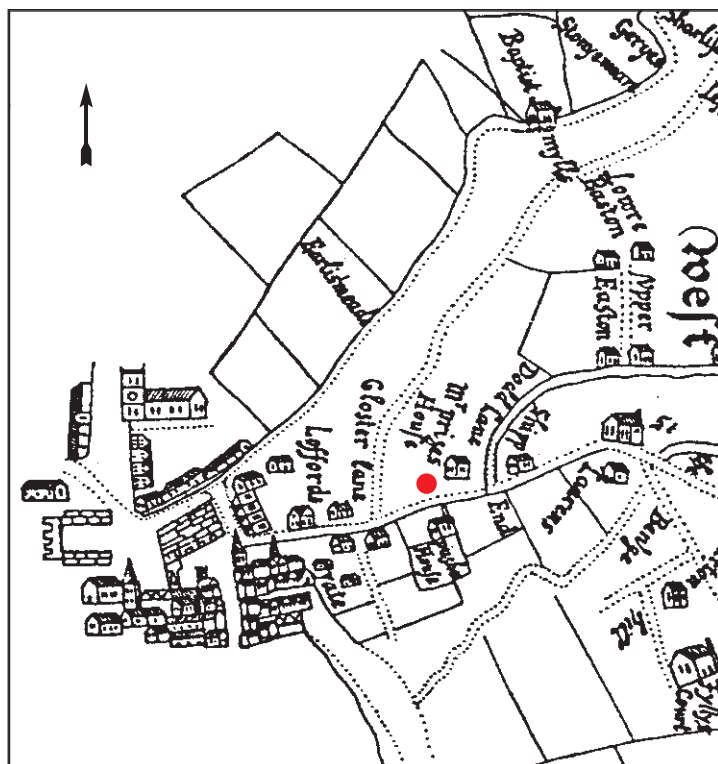


Fig.2 Extract from Map of Kingswood, 1610 (BRO)

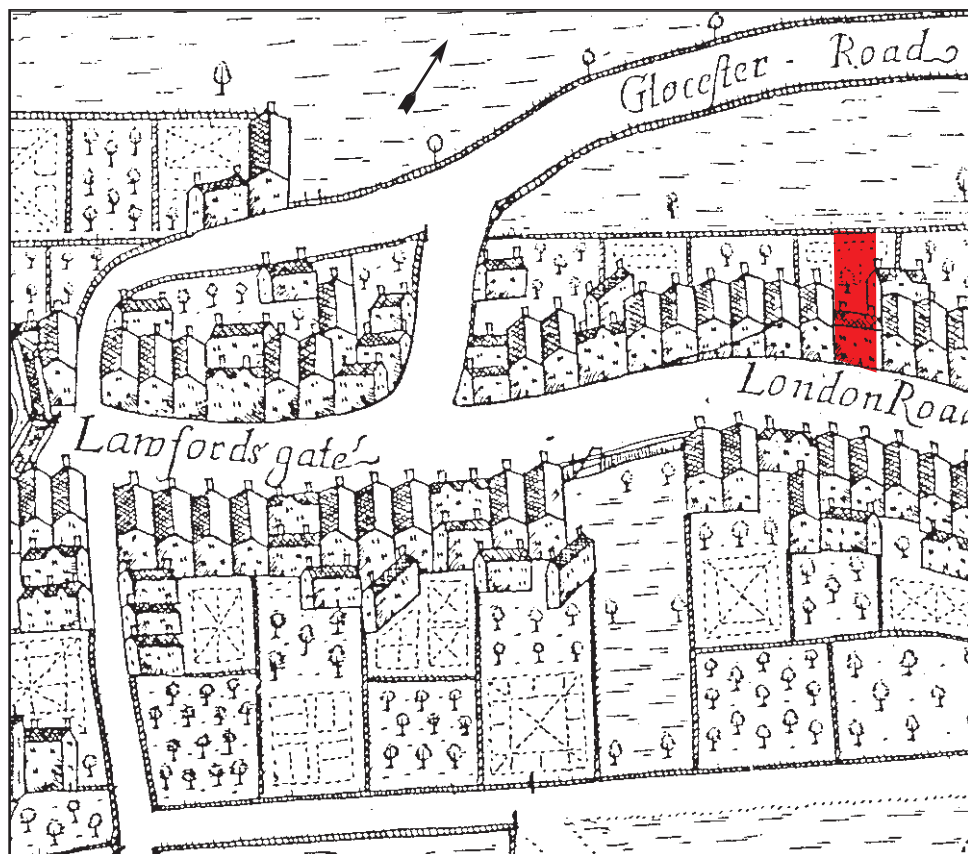


Fig.3 Detail from J. Miller's map of Bristol c.1673 (BRO)

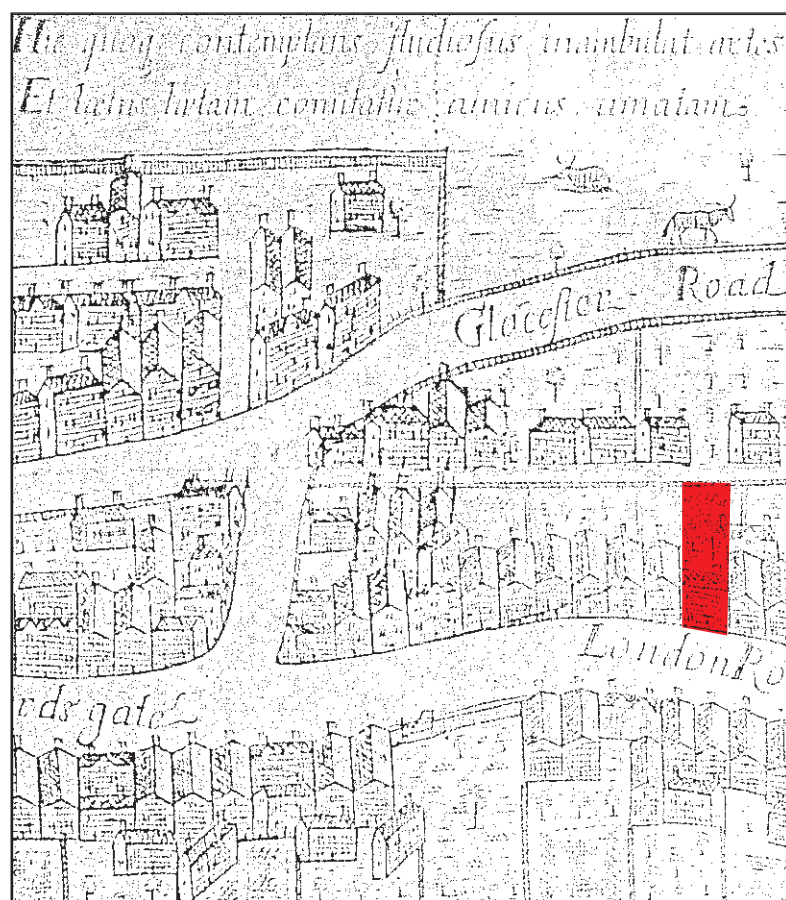


Fig.4 Detail from J. Miller's map of Bristol c.1715 (BRO)

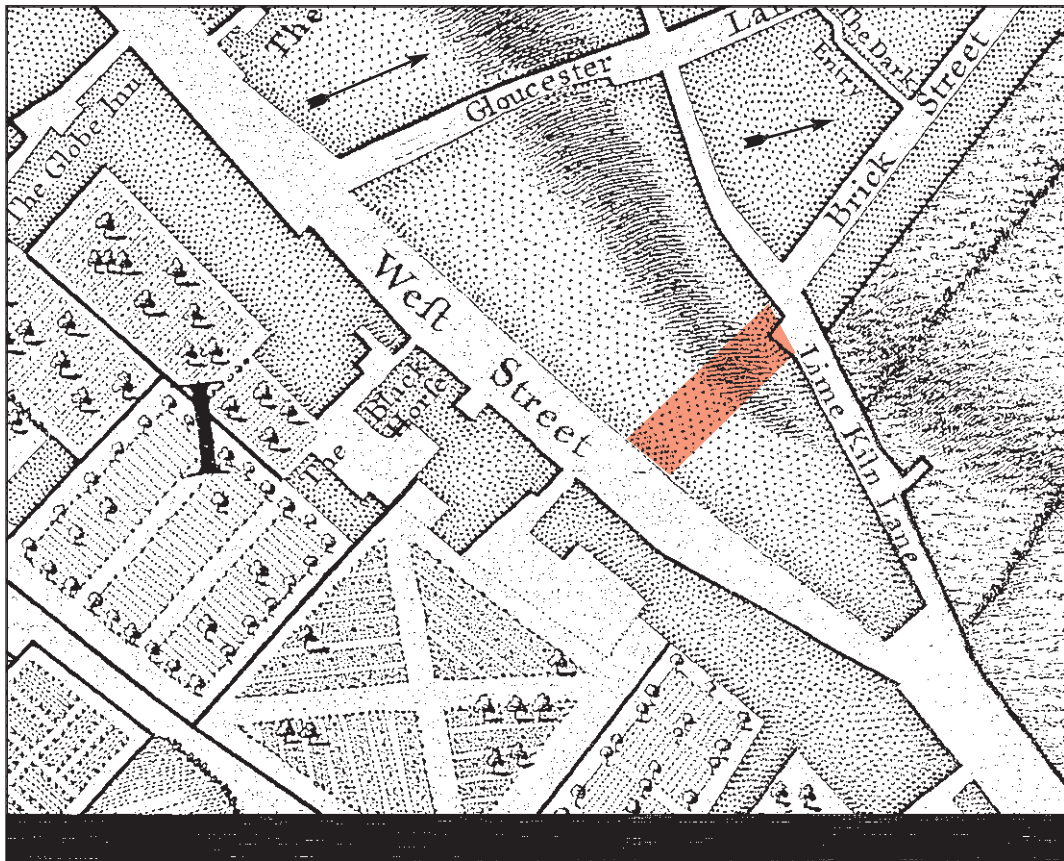


Fig.5 Detail from J.Rocque's map of Bristol in 1742

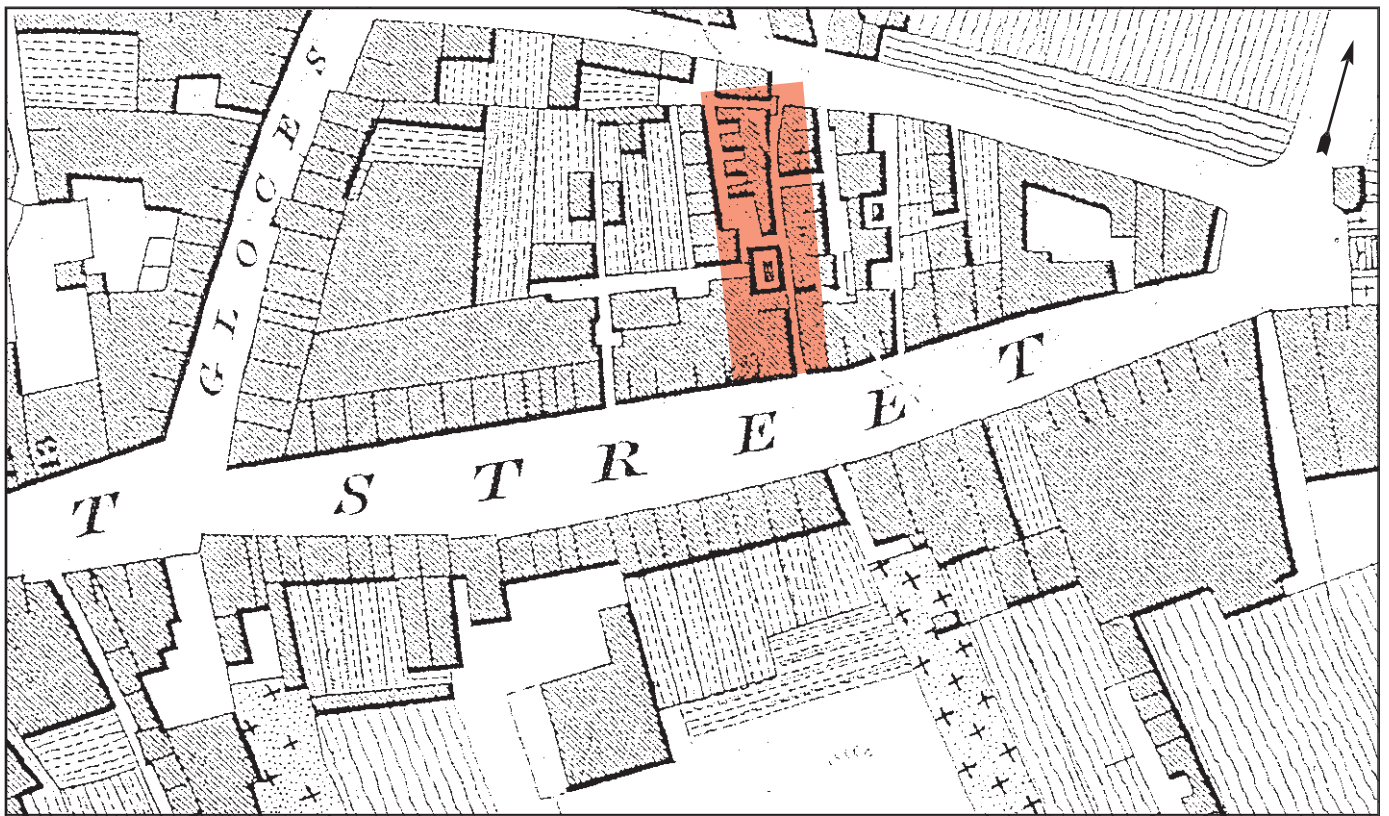


Fig.6 Detail from Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 map of Bristol (original scale 1:2400)



Fig.7 Detail from Ashmead's 1854 map of Bristol (original scale 1:600) (BRO)

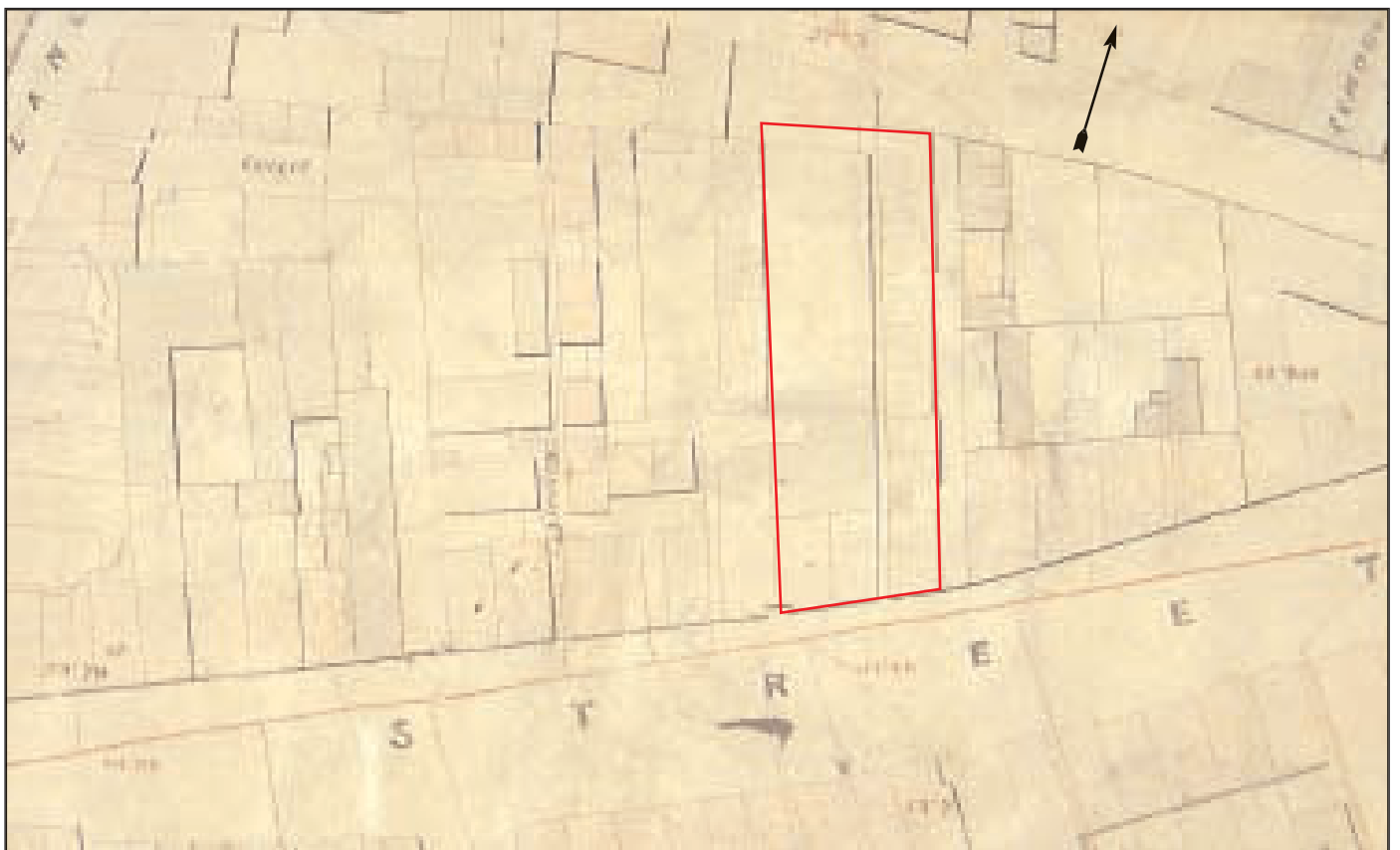


Fig.8 Detail from Ashmead's 1874 map of Bristol (BRO)



Fig.9 Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1:500) published 1883 (BRO)

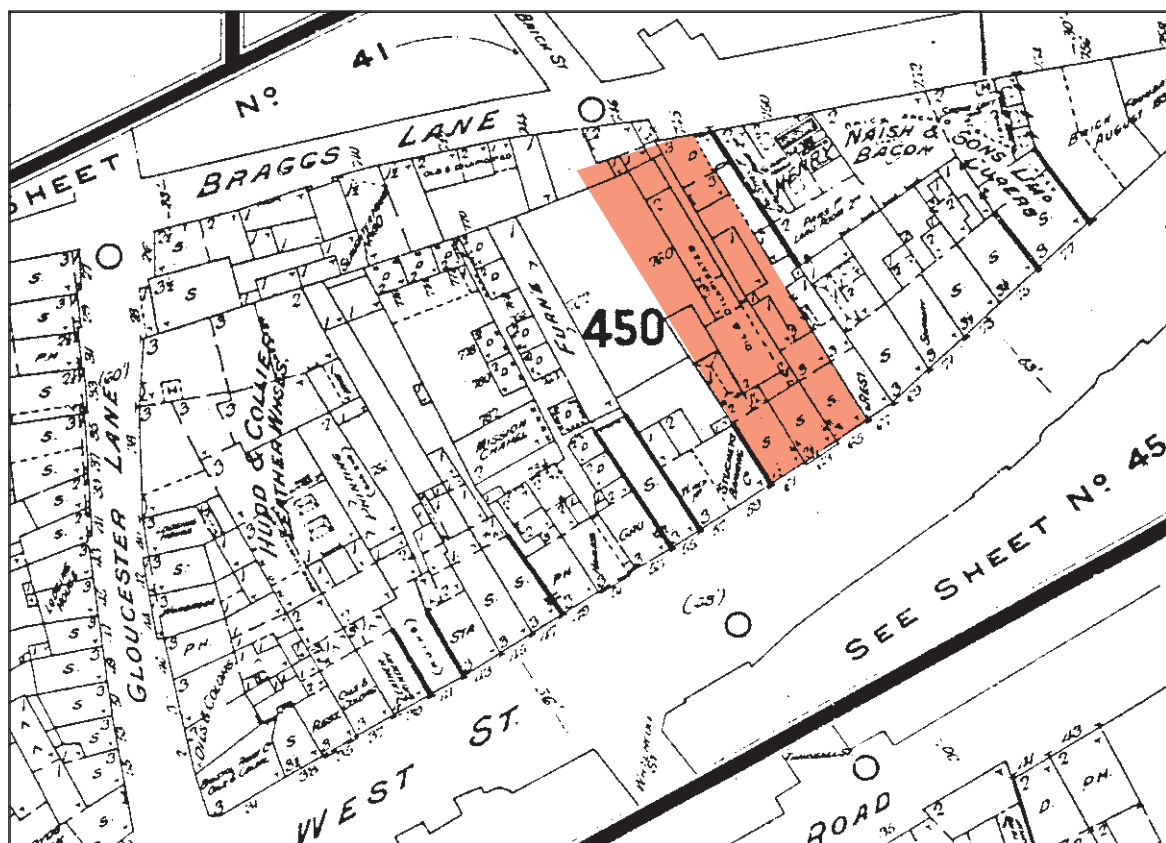


Fig.10 Detail from Goad's Fire Insurance Plan, 1896 (BRO)

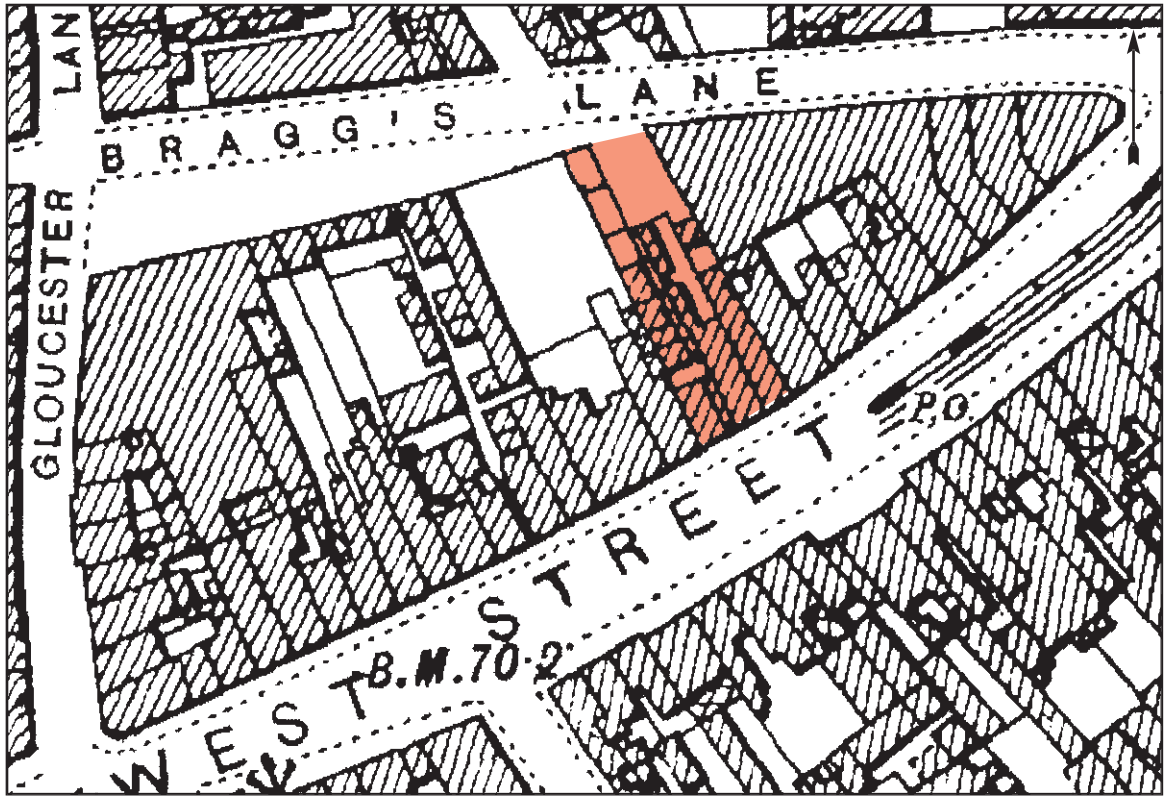


Fig.11 Extract from Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (1: 2500) 1902 (BRO)



Fig.12 Detail from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan, 1950s (BRO)

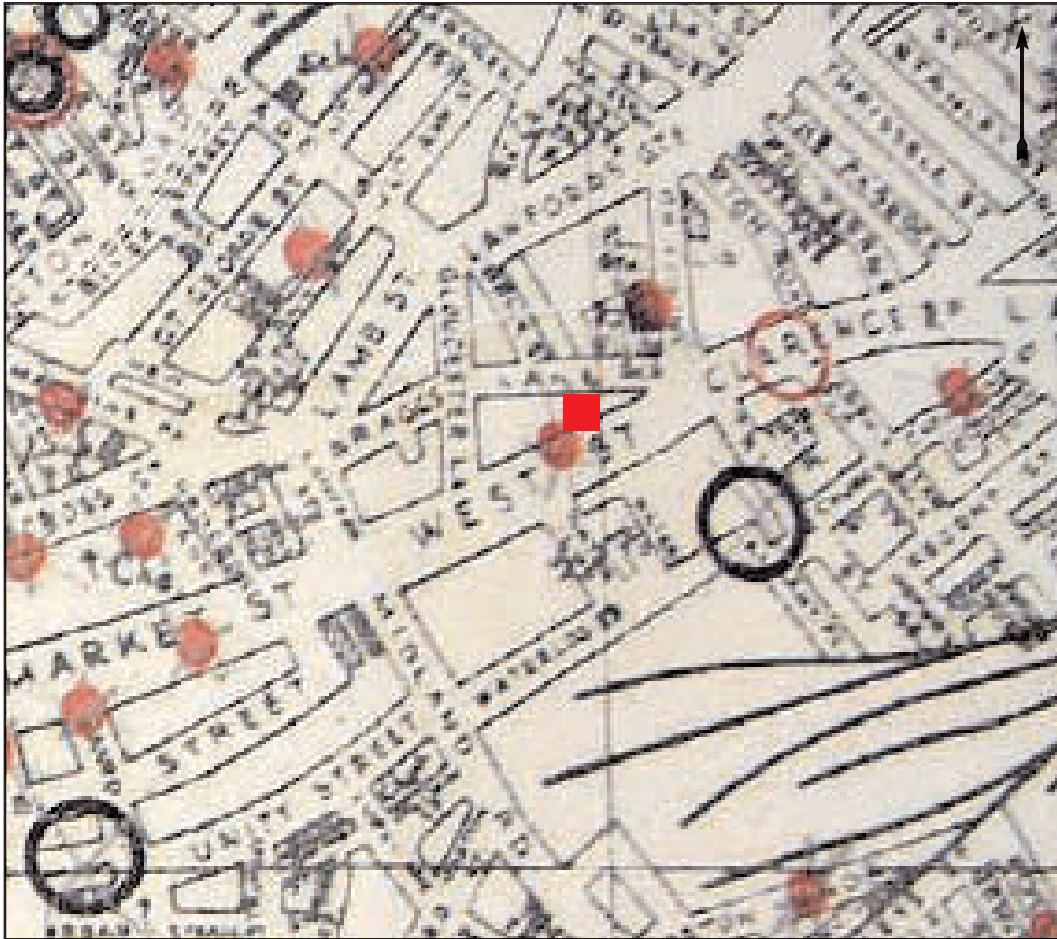


Fig.13 Location of WW2 bomb plots (BRO)

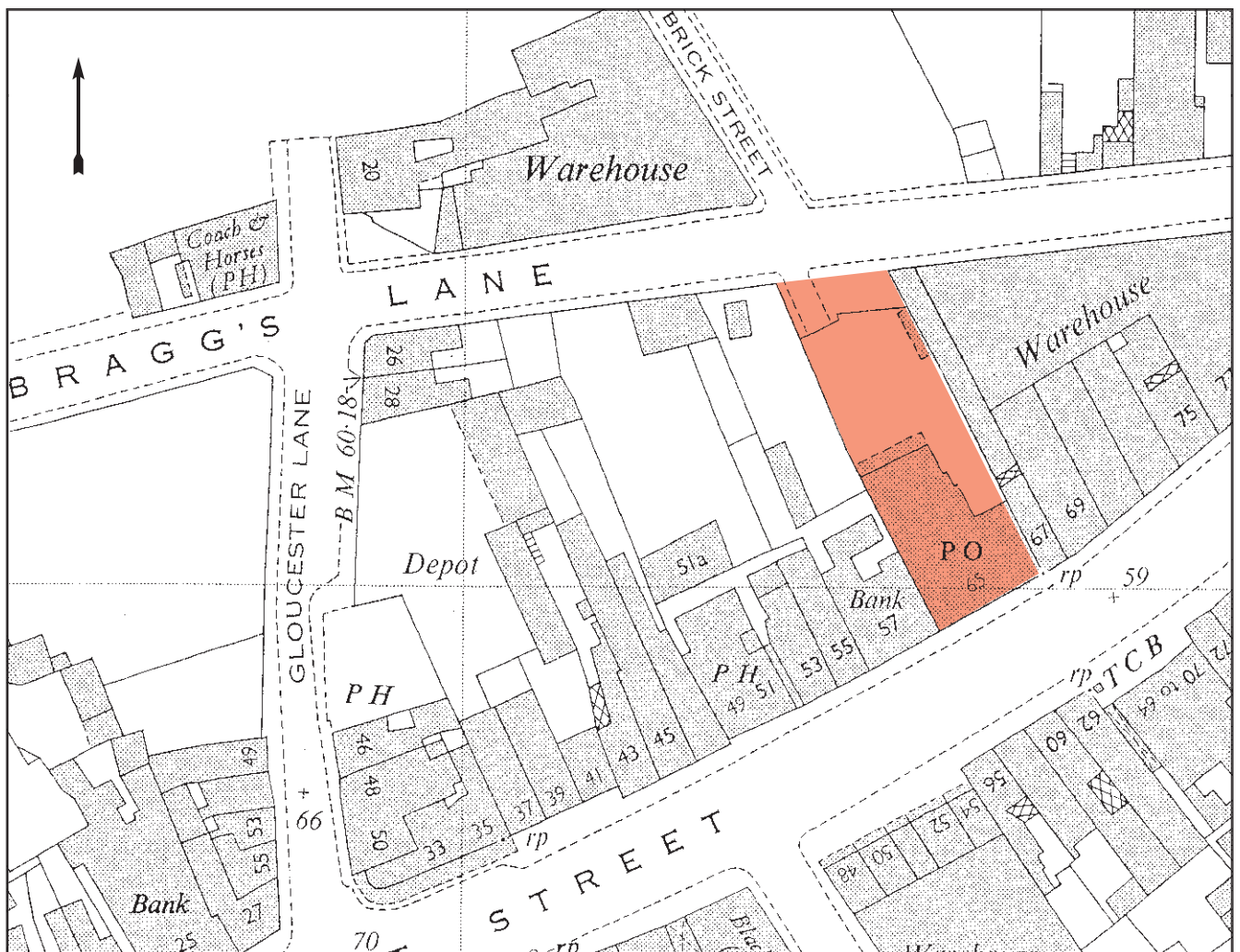


Fig.14 Detail from Ordnance Survey 1:1250 plan, 1963 (BRO)



Fig.15 Location plans of Bristol HER monuments entries

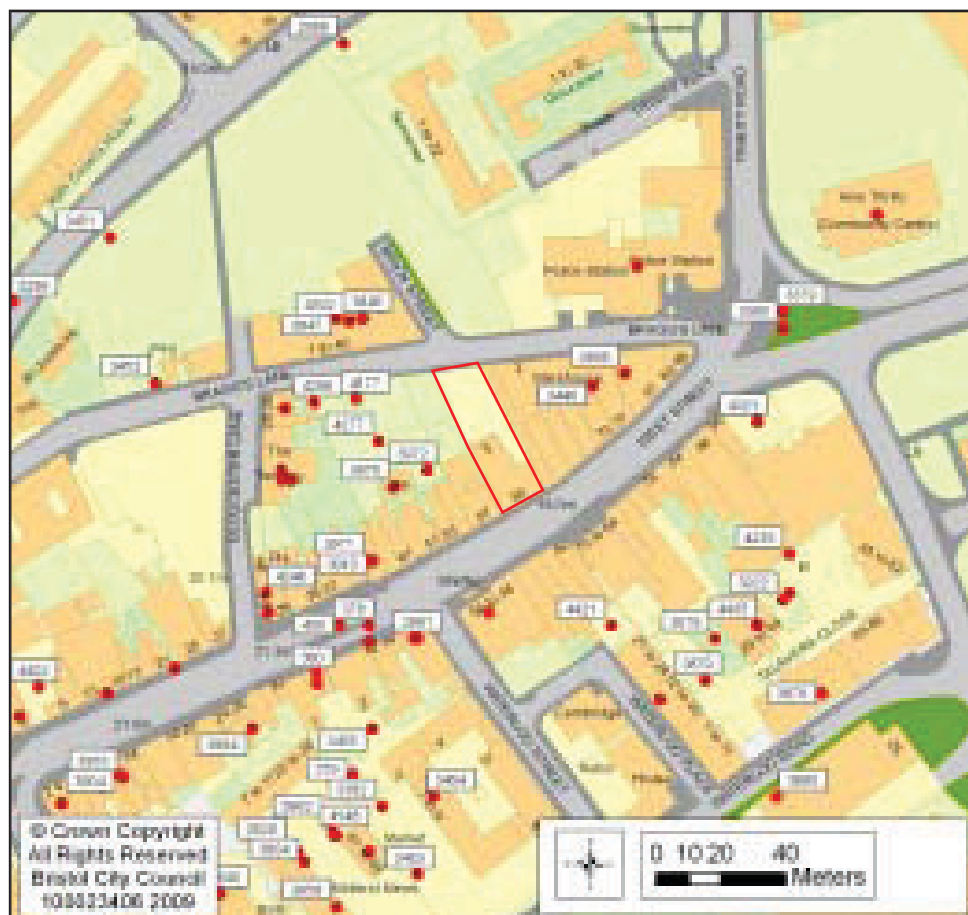


Fig.16 Location plans of Bristol HER events entries



Plate 1
South-facing front
elevation of 59-62 West
Street, from the south



Plate 2
North-facing rear
elevation of 59-62 West
Street, from the north



Plate 3
Rear of the site and the
yard area, from the north



Plate 4
First floor of the front of
the building, from the
south-west



Plate 5
Open shelving area of
the rear of the building
ground floor, from the
north-west



Plate 6
Mezzanine floor at the
rear of the building, from
the east



Plate 7
Basement, from the
south



Plate 8
Basement, from the north



Plate 9
Hoist in the basement,
from the west