

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
of
**THE MASONS ARMS,
LAWRENCE WESTON ROAD,
LAWRENCE WESTON, BRISTOL.**
for
Land Promotions Ltd.



Report No. 2359/2010
BHER No. 24953

By Andrew Townsend



Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

St. Nicholas Church, St. Nicholas Street, Bristol, BS1 1UE. Tel: (0117) 903 9010 Fax: (0117) 903 9011



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Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	DCMS	Dept. for Culture, Media & Sport
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	EH	English Heritage
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	HHWI	Hallen & Henbury Women’s Institute
BC	Before Christ	Km	Kilometre
BCC	Bristol City Council	m	Metre
BCL	Bristol Central Library	NGR	National Grid Reference
BCMAG	Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery	NMR	National Monuments Record
BHER	Bristol Historic Environment Record	OS	Ordnance Survey
BML	BaRAS Map Library	PRC	Pre-cast Reinforced Concrete
BRO	Bristol Record Office	S-o-C	State of Cultivation
BSMR	Bristol Sites & Monuments Record		
c	Circa		
DCLG	Department for Communities & Local Government		

Adopted Chronology

Prehistoric Before AD43	Palaeolithic 1,000,000 – 10,000 BC
	Mesolithic c. 10,000 – 3500 BC
	Neolithic c. 3500 – 2000 BC
	Bronze Age c. 2000 – 600 BC
	Iron Age c. 600 BC – AD43
Roman	AD43-410
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval	AD410-1066
Medieval	AD1066-1540
Post-medieval	AD1540-present

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.
December, 2010.

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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
of
**THE MASONS ARMS,
LAWRENCE WESTON ROAD,
LAWRENCE WESTON, BRISTOL.**

Centred on
N.G.R. ST 54939 78514

Client: Land Promotions Ltd.

<i>Author:</i>	Andrew Townsend
<i>email:</i>	Andrew-Townsend @bristol.gov.uk
<i>Approved by:</i>	John Bryant
<i>Signature:</i>	 
<i>Date Issued:</i>	6 December 2010

SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment of the Masons Arms, Lawrence Weston Road, Lawrence Weston, Bristol (NGR ST 54939 78514) was commissioned from Bristol & Region Archaeological Services by Land Promotions Ltd of Rooksbridge, Somerset.

The study area and its environs comprises land deemed to have good archaeological potential, borne-out in part by local evidence for significant prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activities.

The earliest evidence for a building on the study area comprises a map dated 1838, although the structure could be considerably earlier. Isaac Taylor's map of Lawrence Weston, however, suggests that buildings were not present in 1772, with the study area depicted then as a field/orchard.

The Masons Arms originally comprised two separate houses within a row of six. The two houses were knocked together, possibly in the 1860s, to form a beer house. The first reference to the Masons Arms is in the *Bristol Directories* of 1888. The attached four houses were demolished in the early 1950s and a Public Bar extension constructed, followed by a Skittle Alley & Bar in the mid-1950s. Alterations and extensions to the original building also took place from the 1950s. The external Lavatory block (rear garden) appears to date to the earlier part of the 20th century.

The existing burial environment of the study area is unknown. While the construction of buildings on the study area since the 18th/19th centuries would have caused a degree of disturbance to the pre-existing burial environment, other parts of the study area possibly remain undisturbed, some possibly incorporating made-up ground. It is, therefore, possible that the burial environment of the study area incorporates archaeologically significant features and/or deposits and/or finds of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date.

The extant built environment comprises the Masons Arms public house (18th/19th century and later), external Lavatory block (20th century) and masonry boundary-walling. While the 18th/19th-century core of the building (originally two houses) has been extensively modernised and extended, a number of original features were recorded internally (e.g. structural roof-timbers). The 18th/19th-century core also retains some of its original character externally. The 'Upper Terrace' (BHER 2875M) immediately to the south-east of the study area is relatively intact, retaining much of its original character externally.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the Masons Arms, Lawrence Weston Road, Lawrence Weston, Bristol (NGR ST 54939 78514) was commissioned from Bristol & Region Archaeological Services by Land Promotions Ltd of Rooksbridge, Somerset.
- 1.2 The study area comprises the premises of the Masons Arms Public House which is no longer in use, situated in the Bristol post-war suburb of Lawrence Weston, approximately 6 km to the north-west of the City Centre (see **Fig. 1**). Lawrence Weston comprised one in a series of council-owned estates to emerge on the periphery of Bristol following World War II, others of which include Withywood and Hartcliffe, Stockwood, Brislington, Horfield and Henbury. Work began on the Lawrence Weston Estate in 1947 (Malpass and Walmsley 2005). Lawrence Weston presently lies outside the Trym Valley and Kings Weston and Sea Mills conservation areas.
- 1.3 On plan, the study area is roughly square in shape, maximum dimensions approximately 45 m (north-east/south-west) x 42 m (north-west/south-east). The north-east and north-west flanks of the study area are bounded by Lawrence Weston Road, south-east flank by premises off Lawrence Weston Road, and south-west flanks by premises of Lawrence Weston Road and a municipal area (**Fig. 1**). Features noted during the rapid walkover survey of the study area include: hard surfacing (tarmac, concrete, paving slabs, brick), grassed areas (some heavily overgrown), fencing (timber panel, chain-link), timber gate, bushes, trees, tree stumps, heavily overgrown vegetation, cut-down vegetation, masonry boundary-walling, masonry retaining walls, sign staff, steps & ramps, metal railings, rubbish/building-debris/discarded items, brick-built barbeque, possible areas of made-up ground (rear garden area), overhead cables, signs, subterranean services.
- 1.4 The proposed development entails the demolition of the Masons Arms in its entirety and the construction of residential units, to include landscaping, roads and installation of subterranean services.
- 1.5 The British Geological Survey (1:63,360) map (revised 1952), *Bristol District*, depicts the solid geology of the study area as comprising Keuper Marl (Mercia Mudstone) (f⁶) of the Triassic System. The study area lies at approximately 21 m aOD.

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The study was undertaken in accordance with criteria set out in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2008), and English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2006).
- 2.2 Selected material from the holdings of the Bristol Record Office, University of Bristol Library, Bristol Central Library, City Museum & Art Gallery and Brunel House (BCC) were consulted. Air-photographs from the collection of the National Monuments Record (Swindon) were examined. 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, and included on the English Heritage *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) website.
- 2.3 The following legislation and guidelines have informed this assessment:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* (1979);
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act* (1990);
- Town and Country Planning Act* (1990);
- Hedgerows Regulations (1997);
- Bristol Local Plan* (Adopted 1997; altered 2003);
- Archaeology and Development: Bristol Local Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document Number 7, Adopted March 2006* (Bristol City Council: City Centre Projects and Urban Design Team);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. IfA (revised 2008);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. IfA (revised 2008);
- Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. Her Majesty's Stationery Office. DCLG (2010);
- PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*. EH, DCLG & DCMS (2010);
- Scheduled Monuments: Identifying, Protecting, Conserving and Investigating Nationally Important Sites Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. DCMS (2010).
- 2.4 Information provided in this report is given for general guidance purposes only and is not intended to constitute a statement of the law.

- 2.5 The building was examined and photographed (monochrome and digital colour) with scales internally and externally by Andrew Townsend and Ann Linge of Bristol & Region Archaeological Services on 9th November 2010 (**Plates 1-11, 18-54 & Cover Plate**). The roof-spaces (**Plates 53 & 54**) of the building were not inspected and it was also difficult to gain access to the modern store/garage on the south-west side of the building due to the presence of stockpiled rubbish and stores (**Plates 35 & 36**). A walkover of the rear garden of the premises was also undertaken although the presence of dense vegetation and cut-down foliage prevented access to some areas (**Plates 1-5, 7-14, 17 & Cover Plate**).
- 2.6 The project has been referenced under the Bristol Historic Environment Record as: BHER 24953 and English Heritage Oasis Project reference bristola1-84628.
- 2.7 A brief summary of the present work will be published in a local journal.

3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

General

- 3.1 Historically the study area is situated in Henbury, an areally extensive parish bordering the southern littoral of the Severn Estuary. Before land improvements took place (from the 17th century), a large portion of the Henbury comprised low-lying salt marsh that was prone to episodic flooding. A characteristic of the low-lying areas are the numerous rhines and streams that serve to drain the land. The construction of the Avonmouth Docks in the late 19th century also helped to alleviate flooding in the area.
- 3.2 Henbury is not yet covered by the *Victoria History of the Counties of England*. Early descriptions of the parish and hundred include those by Atkyns (1712) and Rudder (1779), with more recent accounts by HHWI (1958), Kerslake (1883), Layzell (1984) and Tonkin (1999).
- 3.3 Outline histories of Henbury parish, Lawrence Weston and Kings Weston have also been provided by previous archaeological studies concerning the study area (see BaRAS Report 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, 2002, 2005 & 2008). A recently published historical account of Lawrence Weston is that by Helme (2003).

Hundred and Parish of Henbury

- 3.4 The Henbury Hundred incorporates land occupying the southern littoral of the Severn Estuary. At Domesday, the hundred comprised part of the Brentry (*Bernitrev*) hundred and the Letberg (*Letberg[e]*) hundred (Anderson 1939; Atkyns 1712; Rudder 1779; Smith 1964; Taylor 1889; Taylor 1957). Brentry Hundred then included Aust, Henbury, Redwick, Westbury-on-Trym, Yate, Compton Greenfield and Itchington, while the Letberg Hundred included Stoke Giffard and the unidentified manor of 'Lega' (Smith 1964). In the 13th century the name 'Brentry' (*Bernitrev*) was dropped in favour of the chief manor in the Hundred — Henbury (Anderson 1939; Smith 1964). For centuries the hundred and manor of Henbury was the property of the Bishops of Worcester and remained in church ownership until the 16th century (Tonkin 1999).
- 3.5 A significant portion of Henbury once comprised low-lying salt marsh (Smith 1964). The latter is borne out by a map dated 1577 which refers to nearby Avonmouth as 'The Salt Marshes' (Thomas 1981). A later map published by Kerslake in 1883 also depicts the area of Henbury as the 'Salt Marsh'. The numerous rhines and ditches that were constructed in the area reflect the need to systematically drain the land to facilitate agricultural use. Sea defences were also required to prevent flooding of the low-lying terrain within the parish.
- 3.6 There is ample evidence for prehistoric activities in the Henbury area (Gardiner *et al.* 2002; Helme 2003; Rippon 1997; Sylvester 2004).
- 3.7 Occupation of the Henbury area continued in the Roman period (Allen and Fulford 1987; Helme 2003). Evidence for this on the study area includes the Kings Weston Roman Villa (BSMR 744/SAM BS87) and other locations where traces of occupation have been found (Boore 1999; Parker 1984). Some 2 km to the south of the study area was the Roman port, town and fortress of Sea Mills (*Abonae*) (Bennett 1985). Road links connected the latter with both Gloucester (*Glevum*) and Bath (*Aquae Sulis*) (McWhirr 1981). It has been suggested that the area comprised a strategic position from which to enter Wales via the Severn from Aust.
- 3.8 In Saxon times Henbury became part of the Kingdom of Mercia. In 691, Offor, Bishop of Worcester, was granted land (30 *cassati*) in Henbury by King Ethelred of Mercia. It is said that

the Bishops of Worcester kept a palace near the site of Blaise Castle. By the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 Henbury was, therefore, a well-established Saxon community.

- 3.9 Following the Conquest (1066), Henbury remained under the control of the Bishops of Worcester, a situation that continued until the 16th century whereupon the estate was granted to Ralph Sadlier (see also §3.1.2).
- 3.10 A church had been established at Henbury by 1093 and a vicarage constructed there by the 13th century (on the site of the present Vestry Hall).
- 3.11 The rights to areas of land at Lawrence Weston were surrendered to the Crown in 1544 (the Dissolution [1536-40]). Later, during the reign of Edward VI (reigned 1547-53), the surrendered lands were re-distributed.
- 3.12 The Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536-40) during the reign of Henry VIII resulted in the redistribution of Church lands with those in Henbury further granted to Sir Ralph Sadleir (a relative of the earlier Ralph Sadlier) in 1547. Those lands included the Manor of Henbury, its Manor House, Westbury and other lands (Leyzell 1984; Tonkin 1999). Sadleir, however, remained at his Hertfordshire home, leasing out the Manor of Henbury, including the Manor House.
- 3.13 Edward Capel acquired Henbury in 1653 who was succeeded as owner by Samuel Astry in 1680.
- 3.14 From the late 17th century the Henbury lands became disbursed among wealthy landowners, including the Smyths of Ashton Court (Tonkin 1999). In 1779 one moiety was owned by Sir Jarret Smith, the other by the Hon. Thomas Willoughby and Alex Colston. During the 18th century the parish comprised land mainly used for pasturage and meadow, although part was under arable cultivation and some remained as Severnside marshland. As Atkyns (1712) notes:

The Parish is 25 Miles in compass:
It consists most in Pasture Grounds, and
has several Woods, and much Marsh
Ground lying by the Severn side.

- 3.15 Also writing in the 18th century, Samuel Rudder (1779) stated that the tithings and hamlets of the parish at the time comprised Kings Weston, Lawrence Weston, Redwick, Northwick and Aust.
- 3.16 During the late 17th and 18th centuries the salubrious environs of Henbury appealed to the more wealthier residents of Bristol who built a number of large houses as country retreats in the area.
- 3.17 By the 19th century the area of Henbury incorporating the study area had acquired a semi-rural character comprising parkland (landscape park), agricultural land and the hamlets of Kings Weston and Lawrence Weston. The four principal farms were Home Farm, Lawrence Weston Farm, Campbell's Farm and Aust Farm. The area thence remained essentially unchanged until construction works commenced for the Lawrence Weston housing estate in the late-1940s.

Lawrence Weston

- 3.18 The tithing of Lawrence Weston had strong links with the Hospital of St Lawrence at Bristol. Following a charter of 1208, King John (reigned 1199-1216) received lepers under his protection and granted dues from lands at *Weston Sancti Laurencii* (Lawrence Weston) to the leper hospital at Lawrence Hill and the Church of St Lawrence.

- 3.19 In the reign of Edward II (reigned 1307-1327) the Manor of Lawrence Weston was granted to Nicholas Caldicot. He levied an entry fine on John and Isabel Bradley entitling them to a copyhold or leasehold of the Manor. They in turn levied fines on lands at Lawrence Weston, and other manors, to John de Westbury and his bothers.
- 3.20 The Manor was eventually acquired by Sir William Berkeley upon whose death it passed to his son John. By the reign of James I (1603-1625) Henry Lewis was Lord of the Manor, followed by his son George and then his son William.

Nomenclature

- 3.21 The standard place-names literature (Ekwall 1960; Mills 1991; Smith 1964; Watts 2004) gives the origins of Henbury, Kings Weston and Lawrence Weston as follows:

Henbury ‘(At the) high or chief fortification’

Lawrence Weston From the dedication of the Church of St Lawrence (*Sancti Laurentii*) and Bristol’s Hospital of St Lawrence (see §3.18)

Bristol Directories

- 3.22 The Masons Arms is first mentioned in the *Bristol Directories* in 1888 ‘*Powell George, Masons’ Arms*’. Prior to this a William Hill is recorded at Lawrence Weston from 1868 to 1887, listed as a ‘beer retailer’ from 1868 until 1884. The 1881 census lists a William Hill at the ‘Lawrence Weston Inn’. It is possible that, from 1868, Hill was retailing beer at the premises that would later become the Masons Arms (i.e. in 1888). From this, it is possible that it was William Hill who, in the 1860s, was responsible for knocking the two former houses into a single unit. It was also likely to have been Hill who was responsible for the construction of the Smoking Room on the north-east side of the building (**Plate 2**).

4. CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

General

- 4.1 Historic maps and plans and Ordnance Survey sheets held at the Bristol Record Office were examined.
- 4.2 Note that caution needs to be exercised when considering the information depicted on historic maps. It can be misleading to accept all of the information at face value. The ‘white spaces’ also need to be taken into account; early maps were often produced for a specific purpose and the information depicted may not include features that did not relate to that purpose, or the interests of the surveyor. When considering cartographic material, a useful caveat is that ‘absence of evidence should not necessarily be construed as evidence of absence’.

Cartographic Observations

- 4.3 The cartographic observations made are summarised in **Table 1** below. Note that due to the extensive nature of the study area only general observations have been included.

Table 1: Summary of Observations of Maps and Plans

Map	General Observations	Fig. No.
B. Donne, 1769	1) Only general location of study area with no detail depicted; 2) A number of buildings are depicted in general vicinity of study area.	—
Isaac Taylor map of Lawrence Weston, 1772	1) Study area depicted comprising orchard (areal unit 146), with no buildings present; 2) Houses and orchard depicted immediately to the north-east of study area (areal unit 136) on the northern side of Lawrence Weston Road.	2
Isaac Taylor map of tithings in the parishes of Henbury and Westbury-on-Trym, 1773	1) Generally as 1772 map (Fig. 2), although smaller scale and less detail depicted.	—
Y. & J.P. Sturge map of Westbury-on-Trym, 1825	1) Land comprising study area depicted on map, but does not appear to comprise part of area surveyed (i.e. depicted as a blank area).	—
Map of part of the parish of Henbury, possibly draft for tithe-commutation map, 1838	1) Study area comprises part of areal unit numbered 363 (later annotation); 2) Row of houses depicted within study area; 3) Further row of houses (The Upper Terrace [BHER 2875M]) depicted to the south-east of study area (also within areal unit 363).	3
Henbury tithe-commutation map, 1840 (see also Table 2)	1) Map badly damaged with study area not visible.	—
Survey of the Kings Weston Estate (post 1842): Map 10, Lawrence Weston	1) Generally as 1838 map (Fig. 3), although areal unit 363 is annotated 'B. Ford'.	4
P.W.S. Miles Estate plan (n.d.) (?mid. to late-19 th cent.)	1) Generally as post-1842 map (Fig. 4); 2) Row of houses appears to have been extended to the south-west, although this might represent cartographic inaccuracy.	5

<i>First Edition</i> (1: 2500) OS sheet, surveyed 1880s	1) Study area depicted comprising five premises with front and rear gardens; 2) Possible outbuilding depicted at the rear of the Masons Arms; 3) Outbuildings depicted along south-east flank of study area; 4) Letter Box (<i>L.B</i>) indicated in adjacent to north/north-east flank of study area.	6
<i>Second Edition</i> (1: 2500) OS sheet, revised early 1900s	1) Generally as <i>First Edition</i> OS sheet (Fig. 6); 2) Small outbuilding depicted at rear of Masons Arms on <i>First Edition</i> OS (Fig. 6) no longer present; 3) Pump (<i>P</i>) indicated on north flank of study area.	7
<i>Third Edition</i> (1: 2500) OS sheet, revised early 1910s	1) Generally as <i>Second Edition</i> OS sheet (Fig. 7); 2) Some outbuildings on south-east flank of study area appear to have been removed; 3) Masons Arms annotated <i>B.H.</i> (for Beer House).	8
<i>Fourth Edition</i> (1: 2500) OS sheet, revised 1930s	1) Generally as <i>Third Edition</i> OS (Fig. 8); 2) Some outbuildings on south-east flank of study area appear to have been removed; 3) Lavatory block appears to have been constructed at the rear of the Masons Arms (?); 4) Outbuilding constructed adjacent to south-east flank of study area.	9
OS (1: 2500) OS National Grid Sheet 5, 1953	1) Generally as <i>Fourth Edition</i> OS sheet (Fig. 9); 2) Annotated 'Masons Arms (PH)'; 3) Outbuildings on south-east flank of study area appear to have been removed; 4) Building at south-west end of terrace annotated ' <i>Ruin</i> '; 5) Outbuilding constructed adjacent to south-east flank of study area; 6) Telephone call box (<i>TCB</i>) depicted adjacent to north flank of study area.	10

Discussion

- 4.4 The earliest cartographic evidence examined depicting the study area in reasonable detail was the Edward Southwell Estate plan of 1772 by Isaac Taylor (**Fig. 2**). The study area is depicted on the map as a field incorporating trees, although the attached schedule describes the areal unit (No. 146) in which it is situated as 'Orchard, & House & c.'. The words '& House & c.' appear, however, to be a later addition to the schedule suggesting that there was no house on the study area at the time the original survey was undertaken.
- 4.5 The Henbury tithe-commutation map of 1840 is badly damaged in the location of the study area. What appears to be a draft copy of the tithe map made in 1838 depicts a terrace of houses on the study area, with the 'Upper Terrace' (BHER 2875M) depicted immediately to the south-east (**Fig. 3**). The areal unit in which the study area is situated is numbers 363 although this is a later annotation. Details of land-ownership, occupancy, etc. of the study area and immediate environs are given in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Extract from Henbury Tithe Apportionment (BRO)
(see **Fig. 3** for map)

Landowner	Occupier	No.	Description	S-o-C	Quantity			Tithing
					<i>a</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>	
Philip John Miles Esquire	Walter Gray	358	House and Garden	—	—	—	39	Lawrence Weston
Henry Myers Esq.	Henry Myers Esq.	359	House Garden and Paddock	—	2	1	6	Lawrence Weston

Philip John Miles Esquire	Elizabeth Davies	360	House and Orchard	—	—	3	20	Lawrence Weston
Edward Hoskins	Edward Hoskins	361	House and Orchard	—	—	3	5	Lawrence Weston
Philip John Miles Esquire	Elijah Williams	362	Sims Paddock	Pasture Orchard	3	1	15	Lawrence Weston
Benjamin Ford	William Gray	363	Cottage and Garden	—	—	3	16	Lawrence Weston
	James Parsons		Cottage and Garden					
	Widow Orchard		Cottage and Garden					
	Abraham Ridler		Cottage and Garden					
	James England		Cottage and Garden					
	Joseph Bliss		Cottage and Garden					
Thomas Ford	Richard Hembrow		Cottage and Garden					
	William Watts		Cottage and Garden					
	Ernest Prewhilt		Cottage and Garden					
	Sarah Griffiths		Cottage and Garden					
Abel Jayne	James Gray							
	Mark Robins							
Philip John Miles Esquire	William Jenkins	364	House and Orchard	—	—	2	15	Lawrence Weston
Philip John Miles Esquire	Robert Reed	365	House and Orchard	—	—	3	8	Lawrence Weston

4.6 The OS sheets indicate that study area had not undergone any major changes between the time of the 1838 map (**Fig. 3**) and mid-20th century (**Fig. 10**). The terrace of buildings depicted on the 1838 map (**Fig. 3**) appears to have originally comprised six dwellings but, by the 1880s, appears to have comprised only five, two of the formerly separate dwellings having been converted to form a single premises (**Fig. 6**). By the 1880s, an extension had been constructed on the south-west end of the terrace (**Fig. 6**) but was depicted as a 'Ruin' on the 1950s OS (**Fig. 10**). The OS sheets also indicate that a number of outbuildings were constructed on the study area although their number varied through time. The external lavatory block (**Plate 11**) appears to have been extant by the early 1930s (**Fig. 9**).

5. AIR-PHOTOGRAPH EVIDENCE

General

- 5.1 A vertical air-photograph taken in April 1946 incorporating the study area (RAF/106G/1401) clearly depicts the Masons Arms and adjoining four terrace houses (**Fig. 22**). The gardens and outbuildings are also clearly visible. What appeared to be possible vestiges of medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation are also visible in some of the surrounding fields. The 'Upper Terrace' (BHER 2875M) is clearly visible immediately to the south-east of the study area (**Plate 17**).

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

General

6.1 The study area is situated in an area known to have good archaeological potential.

Bristol Historic Environment Record

6.2 A trawl of the Bristol Historic Environment Record (BHER) was provided by Mr Pete Insole, Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council. The results of the trawl are summarised in **Table 3** below (see Figs 11 & 12) for location of entries).

Table 3: Summary of Bristol Historic Environment Record (BHER) Trawl (see Figs 11 & 12) for location of entries)

BHER No.	Description	Comments
Monuments		
1749M	Old bank	Earthwork described as 'bank'
1752M	Medieval field system south-west of Moorgrove Wood	Medieval strip lynchets
1871M	Group of stones	(?)Possibly the vestiges of a megalithic monument
1880M	Earthwork at Southside Wood	Visible on air-photograph of 1948
1926M	Earthworks at the west end of Deering Close	Medieval earthworks; finds of medieval and post-medieval date also discovered
2079M	Quarry to the south of Lawrence Weston Road	Depicted cartographically as 'Old Quarry' on First Edition OS sheet, published in 1881
2103M	Possible enclosures in the playing fields of St Bede's School	With possible junctions of trackways; no dates stated
2142M	Quarry at Quarry Lane	On First Edition OS sheet, published in 1881
2143M	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Chapel Lane	Late-19 th /early-20 th cent.
2155M	Lawrence Weston Farm, Lawrence Weston Road	Depicted on First Edition OS sheet, published in 1881
2278M	Aust Farmhouse	Probably 17 th cent. in date
2875M	Upper Terrace, Lawrence Weston Road	Included in the Henbury tithe survey (19th century)
2876M	Pound at Chapel Lane	On First Edition OS sheet, published in 1881; removed by early-20 th cent.
2877M	Infant school, Chapel Lane	Building included in the Henbury tithe survey (19th century); removed early-20 th cent.
Events		
5487	Cartographic depiction of a quarry at Lawrence Weston Road	On First Edition OS sheet, published in 1881; depicted as 'Old Quarry'
7076	Cartographic depiction of a quarry at the junction of Quarry Lane and Lawrence Weston Road	On First Edition OS sheet, published in 1881
8485	Cartographic depiction of a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on the northern side of Chapel Lane	On Second Edition OS sheet, published in 1903
8490	Cartographic depiction of Lawrence Weston Farm on the east side of Lawrence Weston Road	On First Edition OS sheet, published in 1881
13962	Discovery of medieval coins at Quarry Lane	Discovered in 1984
20055	Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Lawrence Weston Road	Undertaken in 1995
21211	Discovery of Roman coins at No. 28 Musgrove Close	Discovered in 1986

21637	Archaeological watching brief at St Bede's School	Undertaken in 2002; Negative
21757	The Upper Terrace on the south-western side of Lawrence Weston Road	On 1841 Henbury tithe survey
21759	Cartographic depiction of a pound on the south-eastern side of Chapel Lane	On First Edition OS sheet, published in 1881
21761	Cartographic depiction of a school for infants on the south-eastern side of the junction of Chapel Lane and Lawrence Weston Road	On First Edition OS sheet, published in 1881
23766	Discovery of Roman pottery at ST 5461 7843	
23769	Discovery of Roman pottery, including possible wasters, during the creation of Long Cross, possibly a kiln site	Discovered by George Boon in 1948-49
23775	ST 5520 7877 & ST 553 786; Discovery of Roman pottery; Remains of masonry buildings and stone-lined pit containing Samian-ware pottery	
22154	Archaeological watching brief at St Bede's Catholic School, Long Cross	Undertaken in 2005
24620	Archaeological watching brief at St Bede's Catholic School, Long Cross	Undertaken in 2008; No significant archaeology
24770	Archaeological Evaluation at The Rose	Undertaken in 2009; Negative (modern only)

Discussion

- 6.3 The results of the trawl confirm the good archaeological potential of the study area and its environs. Beyond the coverage of the trawl, the Lawrence Weston area and its environs is known to be an area of exceptionally good archaeological potential, with good evidence for significant prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeology (see BaRAS Report 2008).
- 6.4 No archaeological work has previously been undertaken on the study area. An archaeological desk-based assessment (BHER 20055) was, however, undertaken for land immediately to the south-west of the study area in 1995 (BaRAS Report 1995).
- 6.5 No BHER entries fall within the study area. Entries in close proximity to the study area comprise:

BHER Events (see **Fig. 11**)

- BHER 8485 Cartographic depiction of a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Chapel Lane
 BHER 20055 Archaeological desk-based assessment for land adjacent to Lawrence Weston Road (1995)
 BHER 21757 Record of the Upper Terrace, Lawrence Weston Road
 BHER 21759 Cartographic depiction of a pound, Chapel Lane
 BHER 21761 Cartographic depiction of an infant school, Chapel Lane/Lawrence Weston Road

BHER Monuments (see **Fig. 12**)

- BHER 1926M Medieval earthworks at the west end of Deering Close
 BHER 2143M Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Chapel Lane
 BHER 2875M Upper Terrace, Lawrence Weston Road
 BHER 2876M Pound, Chapel Lane
 BHER 2877M Infant School, Chapel Lane

Burial Environment of the Study Area

- 6.6 The nature of the burial environment of the study area is presently unknown. While the construction of the terrace of houses on the study area in the 18th/19th century, and subsequent construction work (i.e. 1950s), will have caused a degree of disturbance to the pre-existing burial environment, there are areas which possibly remain relatively undisturbed. No evidence has been found for any basements/cellarage under the extant buildings. It is possible that the area immediately to the south-east of the building (i.e. the rear garden) incorporates made-up ground.
- 6.7 It is, therefore, possible that the burial environment of the study area includes archaeologically significant features and/or deposits and/or finds of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date.

Built Environment of the Study Area

- 6.8 The extant built environment of the study area comprises:
- a) The Masons Arms (18th/19th century and later) (**Plates 1-10 & Cover Plate**);
 - b) External lavatory block (probably 20th century) (**Plate 11**);
 - c) Masonry boundary-walling (18th/19th century and later) (**Plates 1, 2, 4, 12, 16, 17 & Cover Plate**).
- 6.9 A photographic survey of the extant buildings was undertaken and a general phasing of the premises established as detailed in **Table 4** below. The general phasing of the premises is illustrated in **Fig. 20** (see **Fig. 21** for plate orientations and the names of rooms).

Table 4: General Observations of the Interior and Exterior of Buildings

Original Building (formerly two terraced houses), 18th/19th Century (with 20th-century Lobby)		
Room/Element	General Observations	Plate Nos
Ground Floor: Lounge	1) Generally modern finishes concealing earlier work; 2) Blocked-up window opening in north-west wall; 3) Timber sliding-sash windows in north-west wall; 4) 1950s fireplace on north-west wall (Plate 20); 5) Door to Ladies Lavatory removed.	18-20
Ground Floor: Lavatory	1) Generally modern finishes concealing earlier work; 2) Incorporates former Porch; 3) Door to Lounge removed; 4) Blocked-up door opening in south-east wall; 5) Two blocked-up openings in north-east wall; 6) External door to former Porch blocked-up and window inserted.	21
Ground Floor: Smoking Room	1) Generally modern finishes; 2) Later ceiling with timber-lined ceiling above (incorporating access hatch); 3) Fireplace removed from north-east wall (Plate 24); 4) Timber panelled door leading to lobby; 5) Two blocked-up openings in south-west wall; 6) Timber arched fixed-light window in north-west wall; 7) Door to Kitchen removed; 8) Earlier wallpaper observed (Plate 25).	22-25
Ground Floor: Lobby (20th century)	1) Generally modern finishes; 2) Metal casement window with fixed lights in south-east wall; 3) Flush external door.	26

Ground Floor: Kitchen	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Generally modern finishes; 2) Quarry-tile floor; 3) Modern kitchen units and fittings; 4) Timber casement/flush-light windows in south-east wall; 5) Blocked-up doorway in north-west wall; 6) Door to Smoking Room removed; 7) Flush door leading to Stair Lobby. 	27
Ground Floor: Stair Lobby & Store	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Generally modern finishes; 2) Quarry-tile floor; 3) External door removed; 4) Panel door leading to stairway; 5) Flush door leading to Kitchen. 	28
Ground Floor: Store	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Generally modern finishes; 2) Quarry-tile floor; 3) Modern shelving. 	43
First Floor: Bathroom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Generally modern finishes; 2) Modern sanitary fittings (some removed); 3) Timber casement window in south-east wall; 4) Possible original structural mono-pitch roof-timbers visible; 5) Blocked-up doorway to Living Room/Bedroom; 6) Door to Stair Hall removed. 	45
First Floor: Stair Hall	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Generally modern finishes; 2) Doors to Bathroom, Kitchen & Living Room/Bedroom removed; 3) Modern flush-door to Bedroom; 4) Possible original structural mono-pitch roof-timbers visible (Plate 49); 5) Floorboards removed in areas exposing structural timbers; 6) Roof timbers also visible through loft-access hatch, which appeared to be covered with modern sarking felt (Plates 53 & 54); 7) Brick-built chimney breast visible through loft-access hatch (Plate 53); 8) Timber casement window in south-east wall. 	46-49
First Floor: Kitchen	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Generally modern finishes; 2) Possible original structural mono-pitch roof-timbers visible; 3) Blocked-up doorway to bedroom; 4) Timber casement window in south-east wall; 5) Door to Stair Hall removed. 	50
First Floor: Living Room/Bedroom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Generally modern finishes; 2) Blocked-up doorway to Bathroom; 3) Possible original structural floor-timbers and floorboards visible; 4) Fireplace (south-west wall) blocked-up, but hearth visible; 5) Timber sliding-sash window in north-west wall; 6) Door to Stair Hall removed. 	51
First Floor: Bedroom	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Generally modern finishes; 2) Blocked-up doorway to Kitchen; 3) Timber sliding-sash window in north-west wall; 4) Floorboards removed in areas exposing structural timbers; 5) Fireplace (north-east wall) removed and blocked up; 6) Modern flush-door to Stair Hall. 	52
Externally	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Pebbledash-render masonry to north-east, north-west and south-west elevations; 2) Painted stone and brickwork to south-east elevation; 3) Painted brickwork window-surrounds on north-east and north-west elevations; 4) Painted brickwork quoins on corners of building; 5) Clay-pantile roof to main building; 6) Clay double-Roman tiles to former front Porch, Smoking Room; and rear extension (south-east side of building); 	Cover Plate & Plates 1-4, 10

	7) Flat roof to Smoking Room external Lobby; 8) Profiled metal sheeting to rear lean-to roof (south-east side of building); 9) Corbelled brickwork chimney-stack with single clay chimney-pot to Smoking Room; 10) Rendered masonry-chimney to main building (some of the chimney-pots appeared to comprise replacements).	
Ground Floor: 1950s Public-Bar Extension		
Public Bar	1) Portal-frame construction; 2) Bar fittings still in place.	29-32
Lavatory	—	33
Store	—	44
Corridor	—	38
Externally	1) Un-rendered brickwork walls; 2) Profiled metal sheeting (?later replacement) to roof; 3) Masonry tablet with sign of the Masons Arms (Plate 6).	5-7
Ground Floor: Mid-1950s Skittle Alley & Bar Extension		
Skittle Alley & Bar	1) Some elements of bowling facility removed.	39-42
Beer Cellar	—	34
Office	—	37
Corridor	—	38
Externally	1) Un-rendered brickwork walls; 2) Profiled metal sheeting (?later replacement) to roof.	8 & 9
Ground Floor: 1970s Store		
Store	—	35
Ground Floor: 1979-80 Garage		
Garage	1) Up-and-over metal garage door; 2) Rendered concrete-block walls; 3) Flat felt-system roof.	7 & 36
Other		
External Lavatory Block (20th century)	1) Concrete-block walls (rendered and painted externally, painted internally); 2) Clay-pantile covered pitched roof; 3) Metal casement windows.	11
Masonry Boundary-Walling (north, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west flanks of study area)	1) Random stone walling with brickwork quoins at entrances to study area (except on south-west flank which is constructed from modern brickwork); 2) Rough stone-coping; 3) Wall along south-east flank of study area in a bad state-of-repair.	1-4, 12, 16, 17 & Cover Plate

6.10 The Masons Arms appeared to have originally comprised two houses within a terrace of six, the earliest evidence for which was found on a map dated 1838 (**Fig. 3**). The two houses appeared to have been knocked into a single unit, possibly by a William Hill (beer retailer) in the 1860s (see §3.22). The main public-house building has a double-pitch tiled roof, with a longer slope at the rear, although this is not thought to indicate extension work. A small single-storey extension on the south-east (rear) elevation of the main building is likely to be roughly coeval with the main

structure, but possibly later (**Fig. 20**). The external flat-roofed Lobby to the Smoking Room, also on the south-east elevation, appears to be of 20th-century date. In general, the original building has been heavily modernised throughout.

- 6.11 An external Lavatory block was constructed to in the rear garden of the Masons Arms during the 20th century (?1930s or earlier) (**Plate 11**).
- 6.12 The original adjoining four houses appeared to have been demolished in the early 1950s and a new Public Bar extension erected (**Fig. 16 & Plates 5-7**). The main building also appears to have undergone major alterations when this took place. Survey drawings of the Masons Arms dated 1951 depict the building before these alterations took place (**Fig. 13**). Architectural drawings dated 1952 for proposed alterations (which eventually were never undertaken) also give some idea of the appearance of the Masons Arms and adjoining four houses before the alterations took place (**Figs 14 & 15**).
- 6.13 A new Skittle Alley/Bar extension was constructed alongside the Public Bar in *c.* 1955/56 (**Figs 17-18 & Plates 8-9**).
- 6.14 The premises appears to have undergone a number of alterations since the 1960s, including the construction of a store and garage on the south-west side of the building (**Fig. 19**).

Rapid Walkover Survey

- 6.15 A rapid walkover survey of the study area was undertaken (see §2.5).
- 6.16 In addition to the extant buildings (see §6.8-6.14), the following features were observed:
 - a) Possible original masonry boundary-walling along north, north-west, north-east and south-east flanks of study area (**Plates 1-4, 12, 16, 17 & Cover Plate**);
 - b) Partly buried stone-trough immediately outside north-flank of study area (**Plate 15**). This feature is roughly in the location of a pump (*P*) indicated on some of the OS sheets (**Figs 7-9**);
 - c) Partly buried stone (?boundary marker) immediately outside north flank of study area (**Plate 16**).
- 6.17 No evidence was found for the letter box (*L.B.*) depicted immediately outside the north/north-east flank of the study area on the OS sheets (**Figs 6-10**). It is assumed that this was a 'standard' pillar-box (Robinson 1987). If a 'wall box' however, it could still be present in the wall and concealed by vegetation.
- 6.18 No evidence has been found for any of the following on the study area:
 - a. Scheduled monuments;
 - b. Statutory or locally listed buildings;
 - c. Important hedgerows;
 - d. Historic battlefields;
 - e. Registered parks or gardens;
 - f. Ecclesiastical establishments or places-of-worship;
 - g. Burial grounds (in use or disused).

7. DISCUSSION

General

- 7.1 The study area and its environs comprises land deemed to have good archaeological potential borne-out by local evidence for significant prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval activities. The proximity of the study area to Lawrence Weston Road may also be a significant factor.
- 7.2 The earliest evidence for a building on the study area comprises a map dated 1838 (**Fig. 3**), although the structure could be considerably earlier. Isaac Taylor's map, however, suggests that buildings were not present in 1772 with the study area depicted as an field/orchard (**Fig. 2**).
- 7.3 The Masons Arms originally comprised two separate houses within a row of six. The two houses were possibly knocked together to form a single unit in the 1860s to form a beer house. The first reference to the Masons Arms is in the *Bristol Directories* of 1888 (see §3.22). The attached four houses were demolished in the early 1950s and a Public Bar extension constructed, followed by a Skittle Alley & Bar in the mid-1950s. Alterations and extensions to the original building also took place from the 1950s. The external Lavatory block (rear garden) appears to date to the earlier part of the 20th century.
- 7.4 The existing burial environment of the study area is unknown. While the construction of buildings on the study area since the 18th/19th centuries would have caused a degree of disturbance to the pre-existing burial environment (no evidence for any basements/cellarage has been found), other parts of the study area remain possibly undisturbed, some possibly comprising made-up ground. It is, therefore, possible that the burial environment of the study area incorporates archaeologically significant features and/or deposits and/or finds of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date.
- 7.5 The extant built environment comprises the Masons Arms public house (18th/19th century and later), external Lavatory block (20th century) and masonry boundary-walling. While the 18th/19th-century core of the building (originally two houses) has been extensively modernised and extended, a number of original features were recorded internally (e.g. structural roof-timbers). The 18th/19th-century core also retains some of its original character externally. The 'Upper Terrace' (BHER 2875M) immediately to the south-east is relatively intact and retains much of its original character externally (**Plate 17**).

8. CONSULTANT'S ADVICE

- 8.1 In view of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest they hold for the historic environment, Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) (DCLG 2010) recognises the significance of heritage assets. Heritage assets are considered to comprise a non-renewable resource.
- 8.2 In order to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of the past, PPS5 emphasises the Government's objective of ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and make this publicly available, particularly in the case where heritage assets will be lost.
- 8.3 The present desk-based assessment has highlighted the archaeological potential of the study area, which incorporates extant buildings (heritage assets) considered to be of some historic/archaeological interest, and that will be harmed or lost if the proposed development is permitted to proceed (see §1.4).
- 8.4 Elements of the study area, notably the burial environment in general (see §6.6-6.7), are presently unknown and may incorporate features and/or deposits and/or finds of historic/archaeological interest. PPS5 (HE6.1) requires that land which is deemed to have archaeological potential that cannot be fully assessed by desk-based methods should be subjected to a field evaluation in the first instance (which might include geophysical survey or other methods).
- 8.5 PPS5 (HE12.3) states that where the loss of the whole or a material part of a given heritage asset's significance is justified (in the present case, this would be in order to permit the development to proceed), the local planning authority should use planning conditions, or obligations, to ensure appropriate mitigation for the loss. This includes ensuring that developer is required to record and advance understanding of the heritage asset before it is harmed or lost.
- 8.6 *Supplementary Planning Document 7* (BCC 2006) and Bristol City Council Local Plan Policy B22 also stipulate that the conservation of the archaeological resource should be the primary goal of archaeological resource management and a material consideration in the planning process.
- 8.7 In the case of the present study area, the built environment is comprised of heritage assets that warrant recording and understanding before they are disturbed or removed. Similarly, it is also a requirement that any heritage assets within the burial environment of the development area that may come to light during evaluation (including geophysical survey), or possibly subsequent excavations, are understood and recorded before they are removed.
- 8.8 With regard to §8.1-8.7 above, it is advised that an archaeological recording programme be carried out at the study area in accordance with a brief provided by the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council.

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- 1773 Map of Tithings in the Parishes of Henbury and Westbury-on-Trym by Isaac Taylor (BRO 29351 [230])
- 1825 Plan of the Parish of Westbury-on-Trym by Y. & J.P. Sturge (BRO P/HTW/P/1 [a]), with terriers P/HTW/V2 (a), 1825 & P/HTW/V2 (b), 1838
- 1838 Map of part of the parish of Henbury (Kingsweston House etc.). Possibly a draft for the Henbury tithe-commutation map (BRO [Sturge] 31965/38[d])
- 1840 Henbury tithe-commutation map (with apportionment) (BRO EP/A/32/22)
- 19th cent. Survey of the Kings Weston Estate (post 1842) (BRO 40597, Maps, 10, 11, 15, 16)
- 19th cent. Plan of P.W.S. Miles's Kings Weston Estate (BRO 31965 [53])
- 1880s *First Edition* (1: 2500) OS sheet (BCC)
- Early 1900s *Second Edition* (1: 2500) OS sheet (BCC)
- Early 1910s *Third Edition* (1: 2500) OS sheet (BCC)
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Photographs

- 1946 Vertical air-photograph incorporating the study area, taken in 1946 (NMR)

Architectural Drawings

- 1951 Proposed Additions & Alterations. H. & G. Simonds Ltd (BCC File 9325)
- 1952 Proposed Improvements (to incorporate adjoining cottages). R.E. Southall (BCC File 9325)

- 1952 Proposed Improvements (Amended). R.E. Southall (BCC File 9325)
- 1954 Proposed Extension to Beer Cellar & New Skittle Alley. R.E. Southall (BCC File 9325)
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- 1971 Proposed Alterations. Courage (Western) Limited. (BCC File 9325)
- 1973 Proposed Additional Storage. Courage (Western) Limited (BCC File 9325)
- 1979 Alterations. Bass Wales & West Ltd (BCC File 9325)
- 1986 Proposed Refurbishment. S. Roberts (BCC File 9325)

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services wish to thank the following for their help and advice: Pete Insole, Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council; Staff of the Bristol Central Library; Staff of the Bristol Record Office; Staff of Brunel House (BCC); Stephen Hamey, Chartered Land Surveyor; Vince Nguyen, Land Promotions Limited.

This report was compiled by Andrew Townsend and produced by Ann Linge.

The project was managed by John Bryant, MifA.

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.

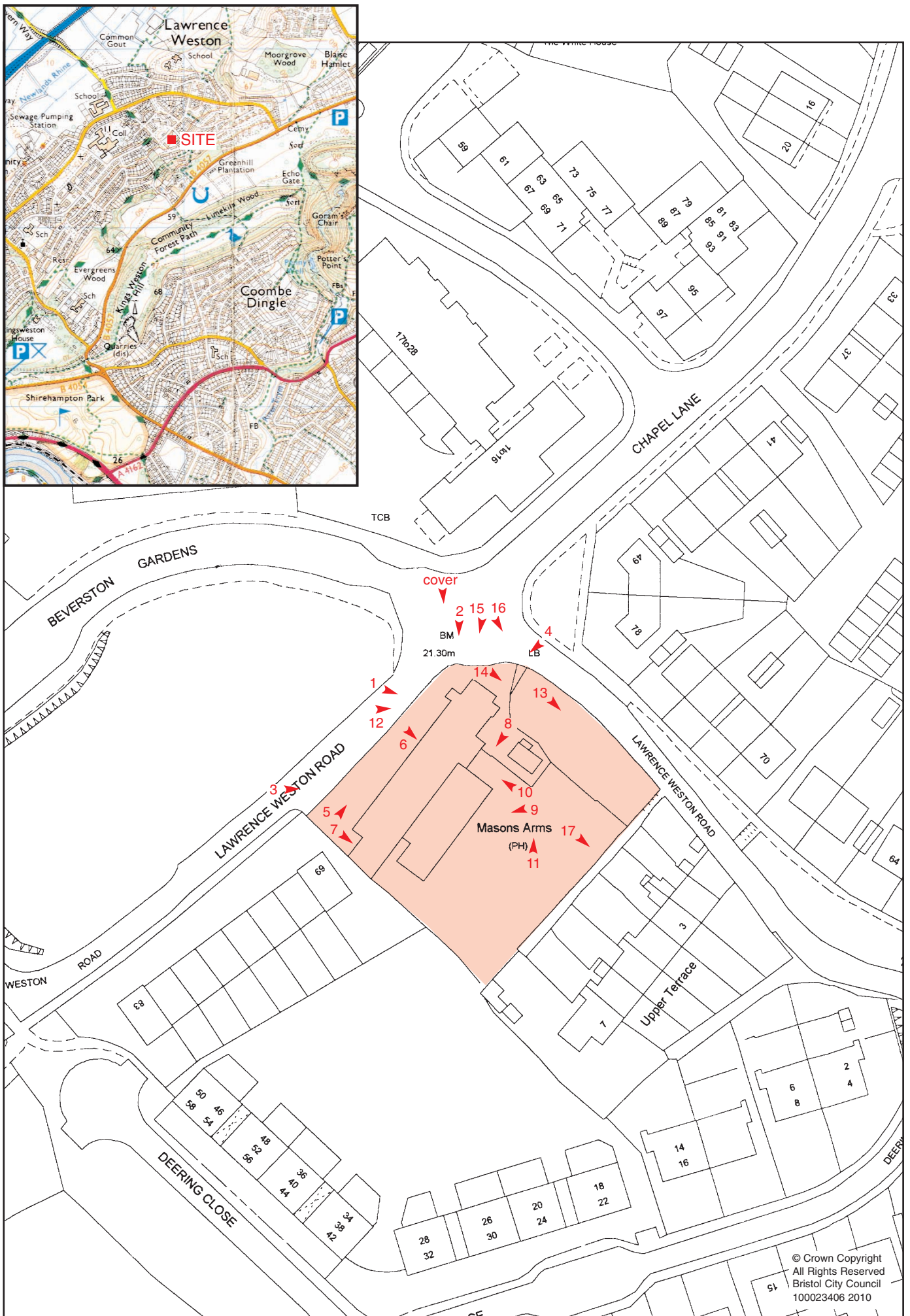


Fig.1 Location and extent of study area, with external plate orientations



Fig.2 Plan of the village of Lawrence Weston and adjoining lands (parish of Henbury) by Isaac Taylor, 1772 (BRO)

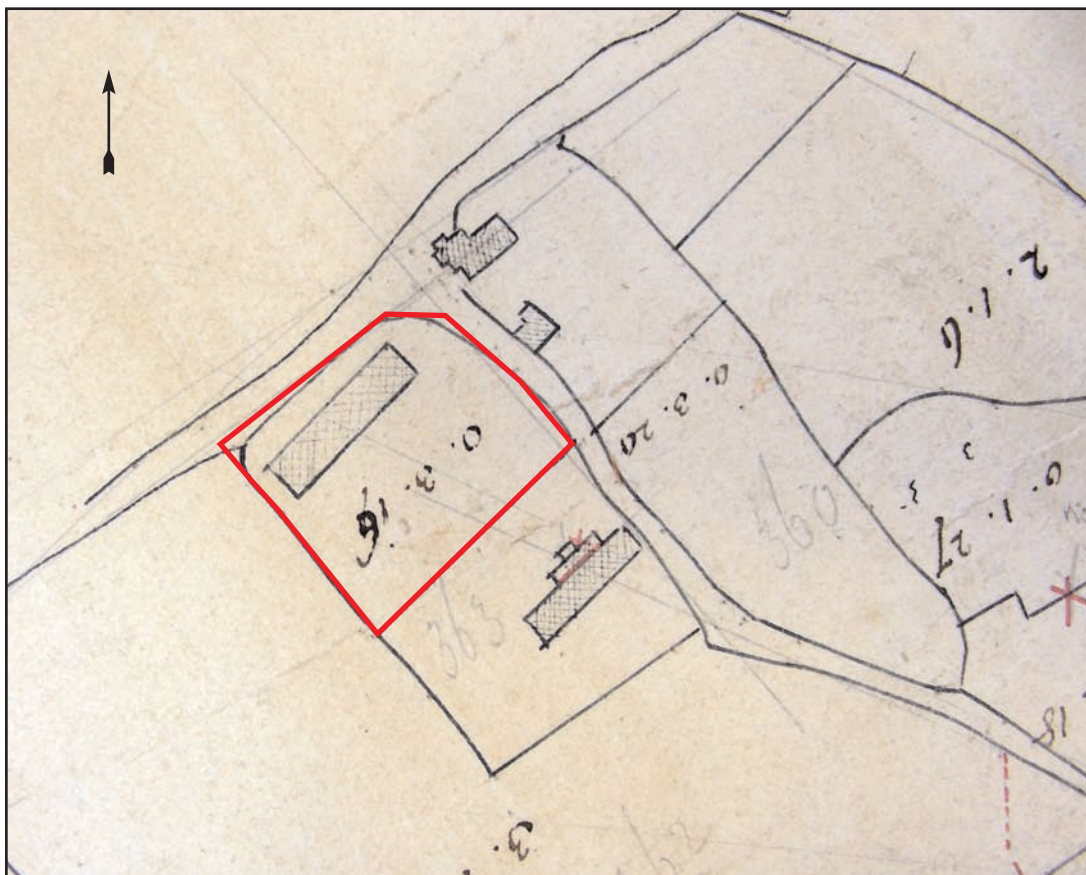


Fig.3 Extract from plan depicting part of the parish of Henbury, probably draft for tithe-commutation map, 1838 (BRO)

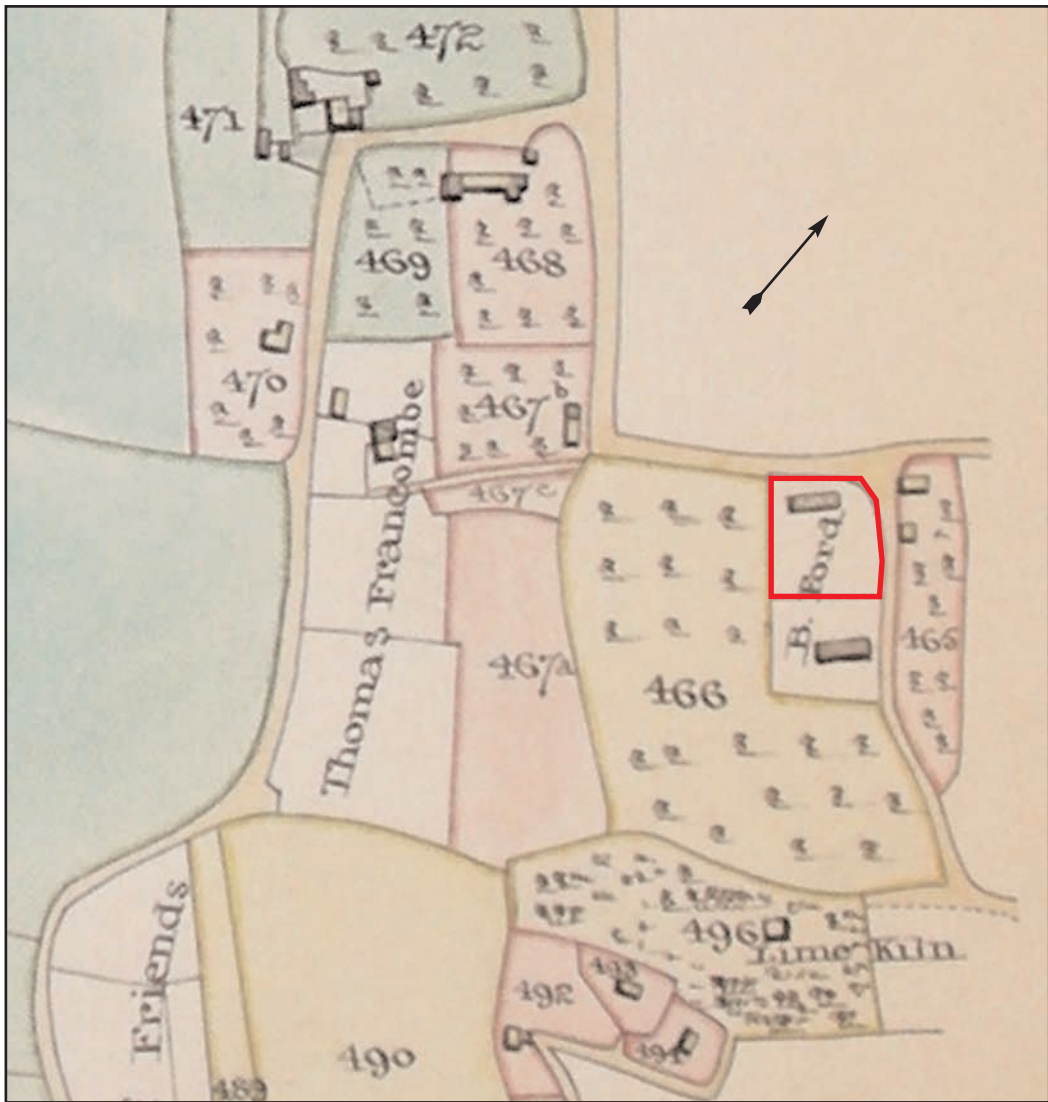


Fig.4 Extract from survey of the Kings Weston Estate (Map 10, Lawrence Weston) (post 1842) (BRO)



Fig.5 Extract from P.W.S. Miles' Kings Weston Estate in the parish of Henbury map, c. mid-late 19th cent.(?) (BRO)

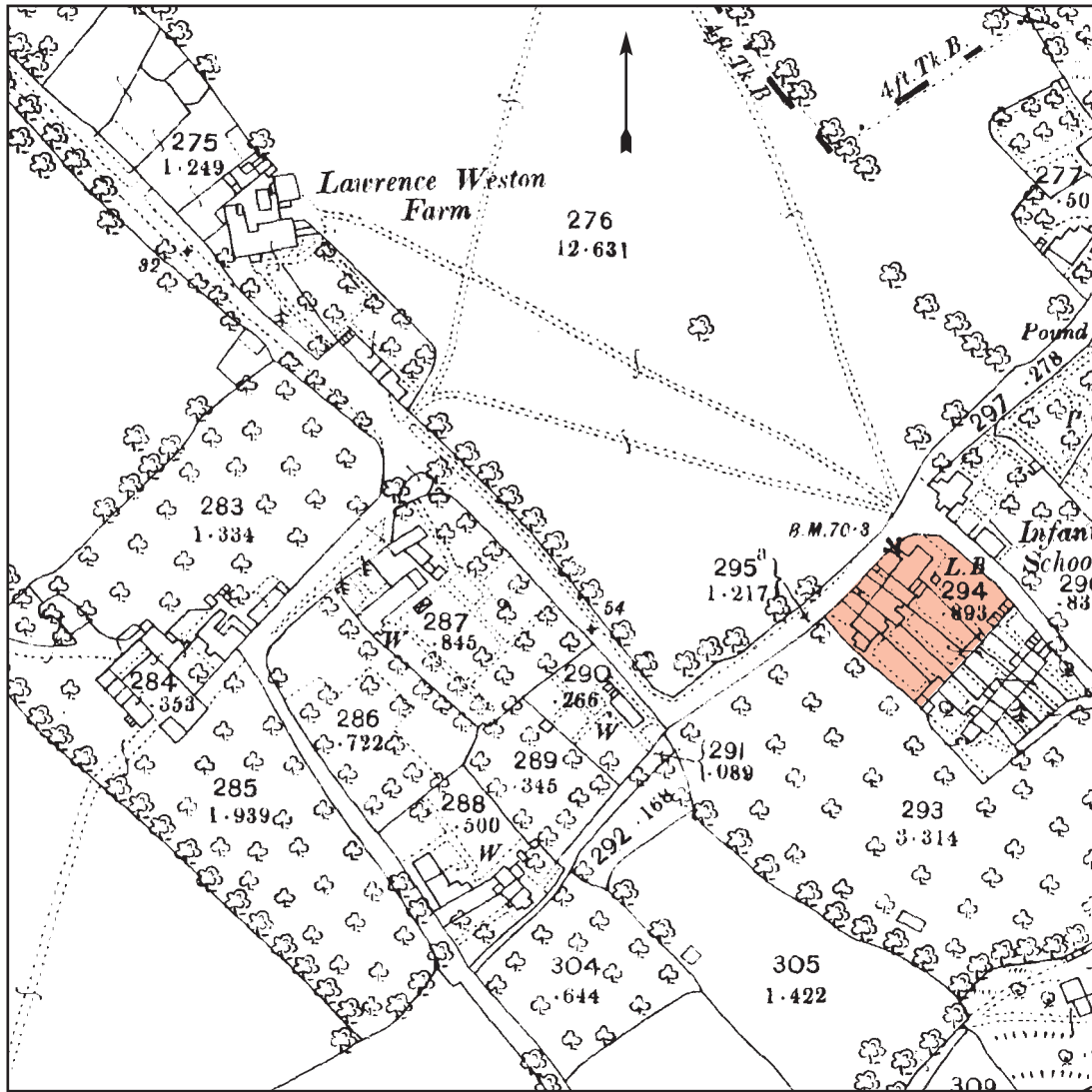


Fig.6 Extract from First Edition (1: 2500) OS sheet (1880s) (BCC)

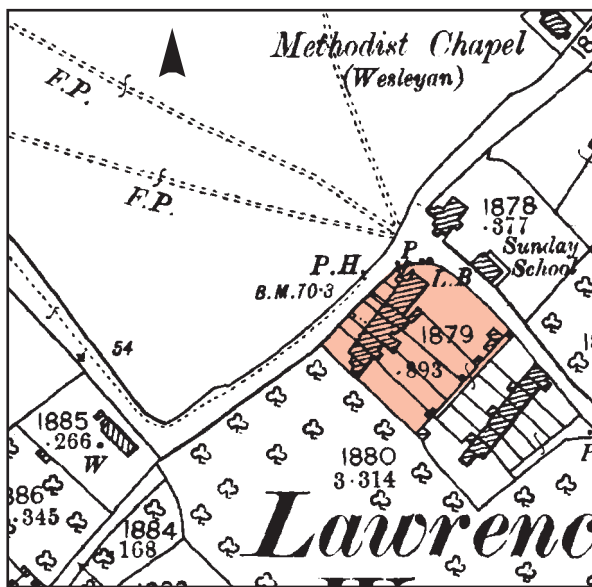


Fig.7 Extract from Second Edition (1: 2500) OS sheet (early 1900s) (BCC)

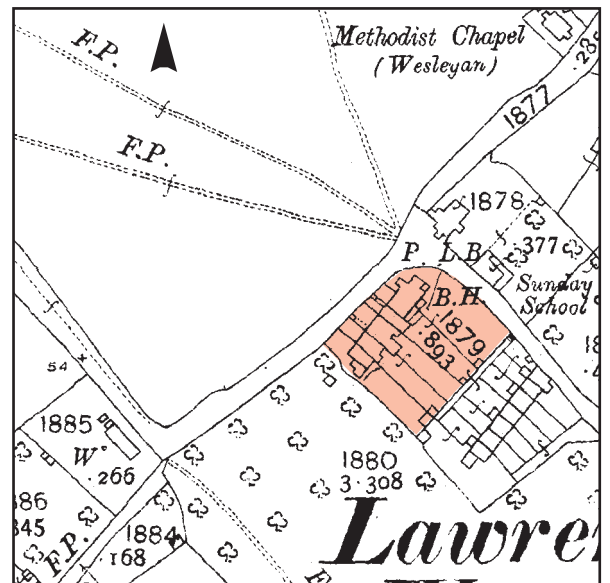


Fig.8 Extract from Third Edition (1: 2500) OS sheet (1910s) (BCC)

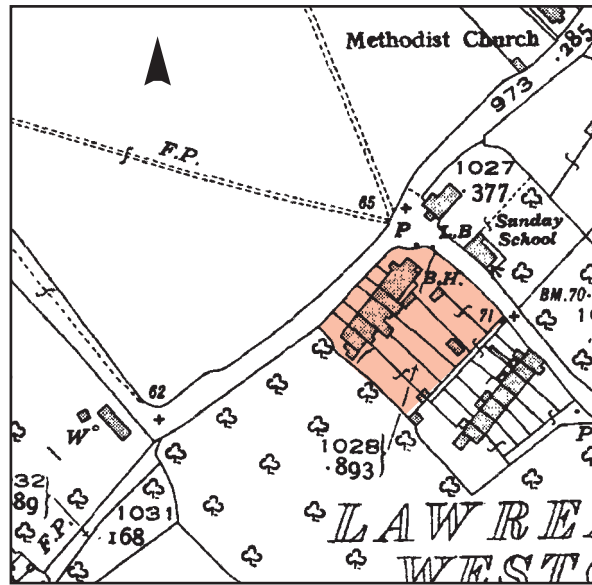


Fig.9 Extract from Fourth Edition (1: 2500) OS sheet (1930s) (BCC)

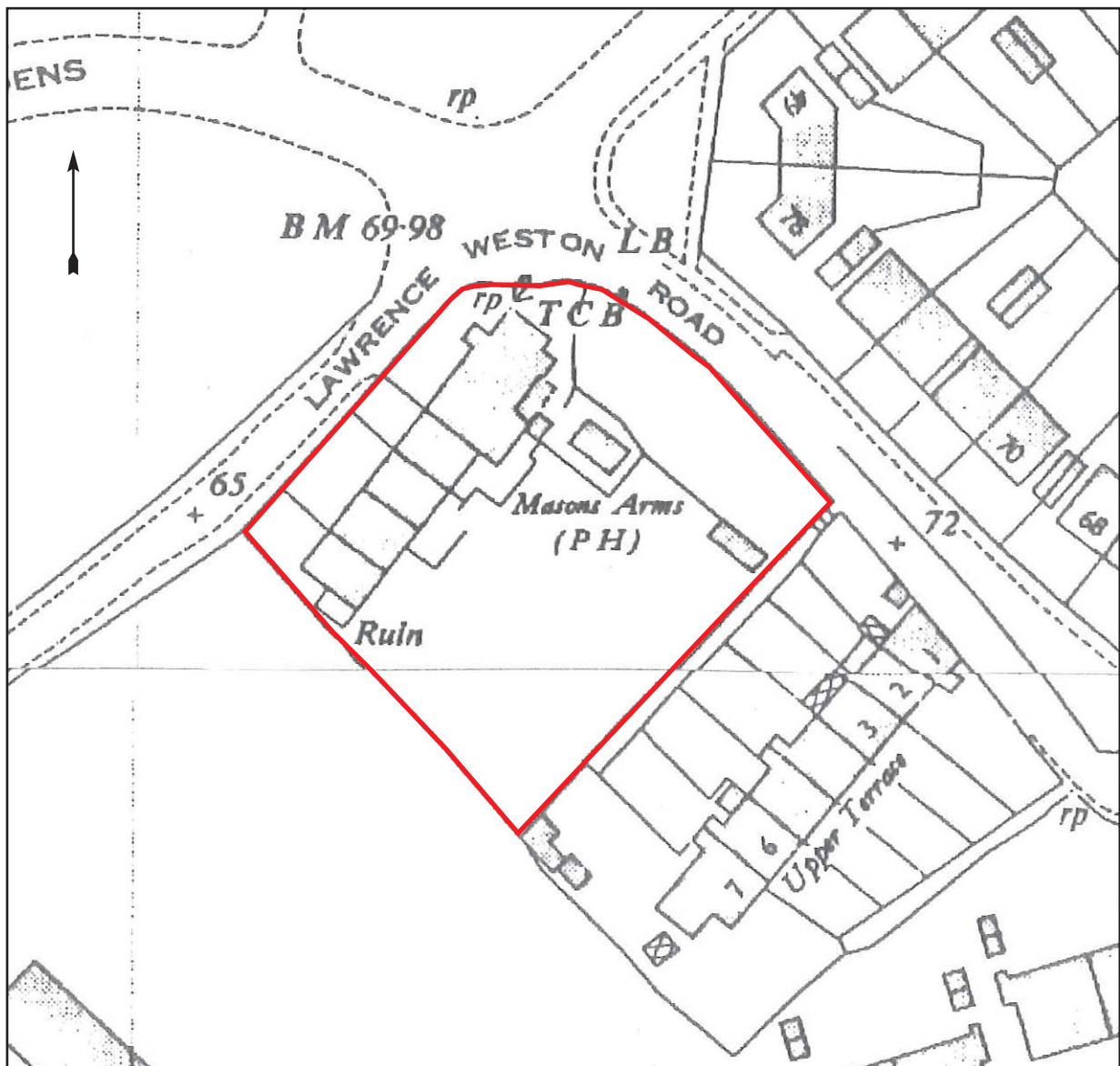


Fig.10 Extract from (1: 2500) OS sheets (early 1950s) (BCC)

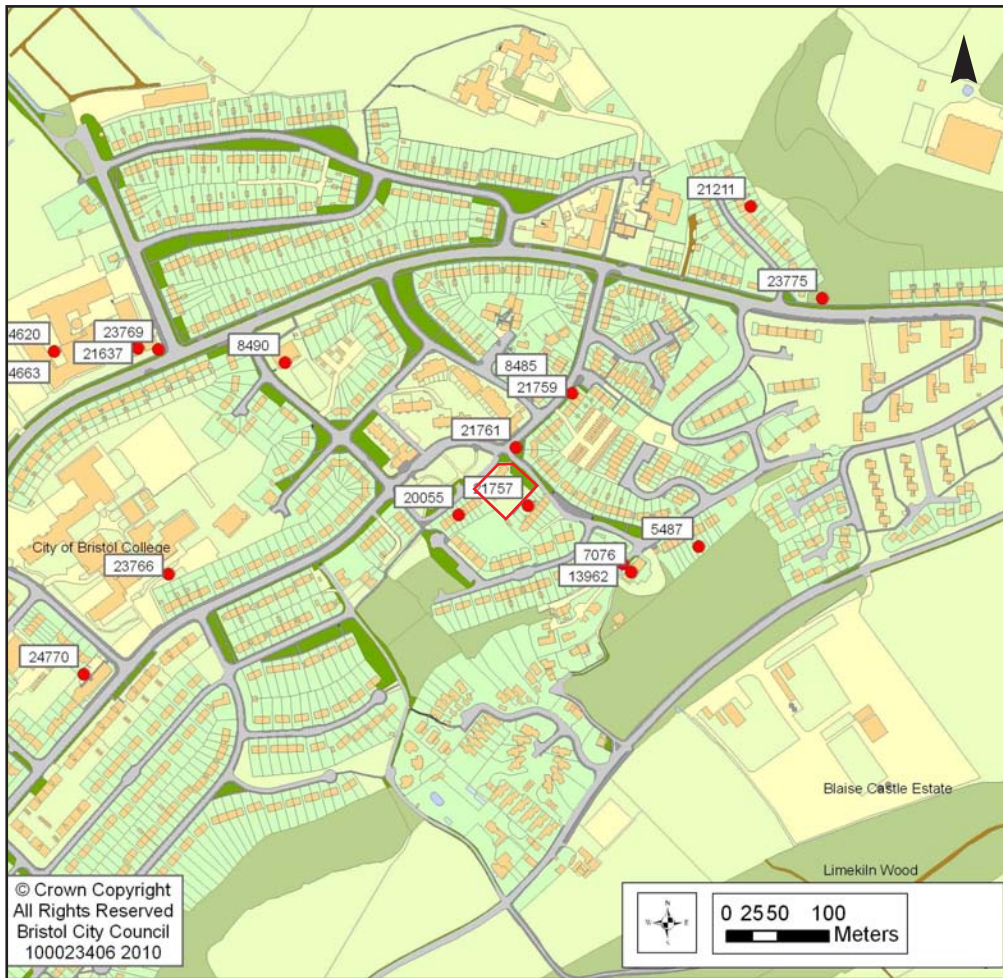


Fig.11 Locations of Bristol Historic Environment Record (BHER) events (BCC)

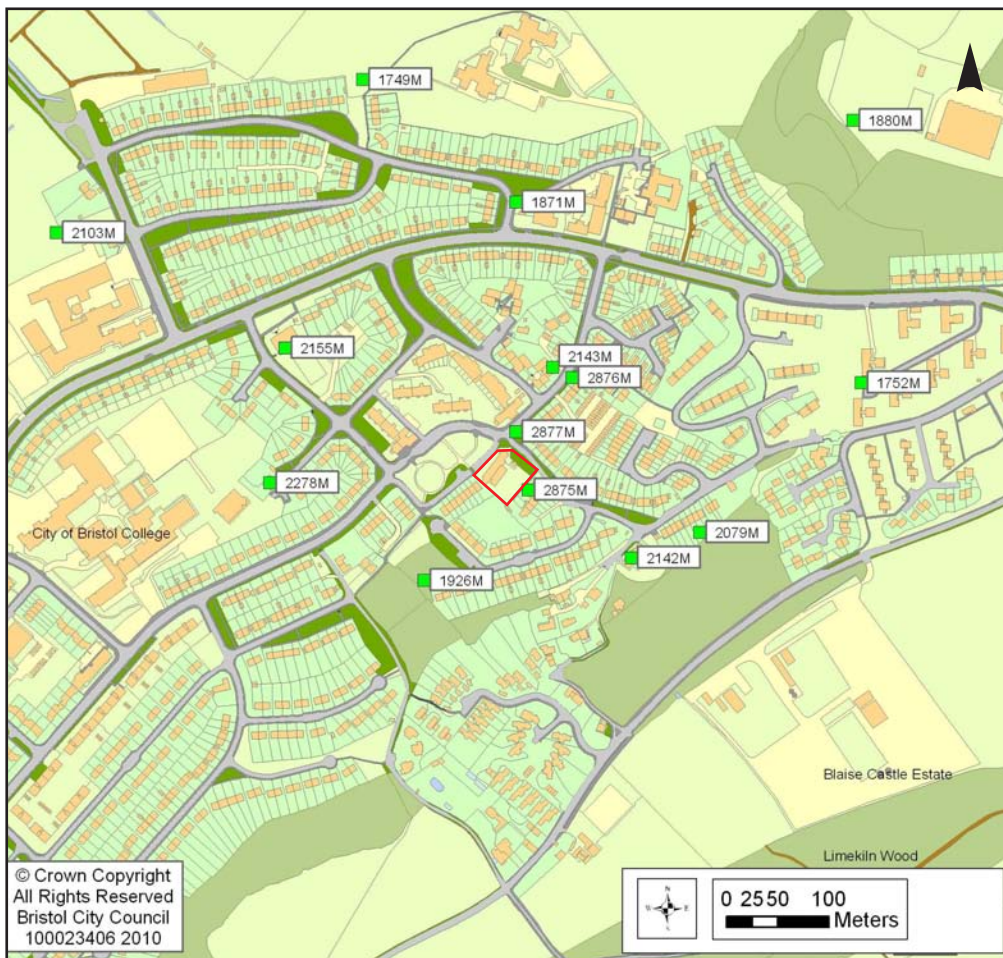


Fig.12 Locations of Bristol Historic Environment Record (BHER) monuments (BCC)

Messrs. H. G. SIMMONDS LTD.

THE MASONS ARMS ADMJ. P. H. LAWRENCE WESTON.

Scale: Eight Feet to One Inch

REGISTERED ARCHITECTS
11, LUDGATE CHURCH
LONDON, E.C. 4

1
2

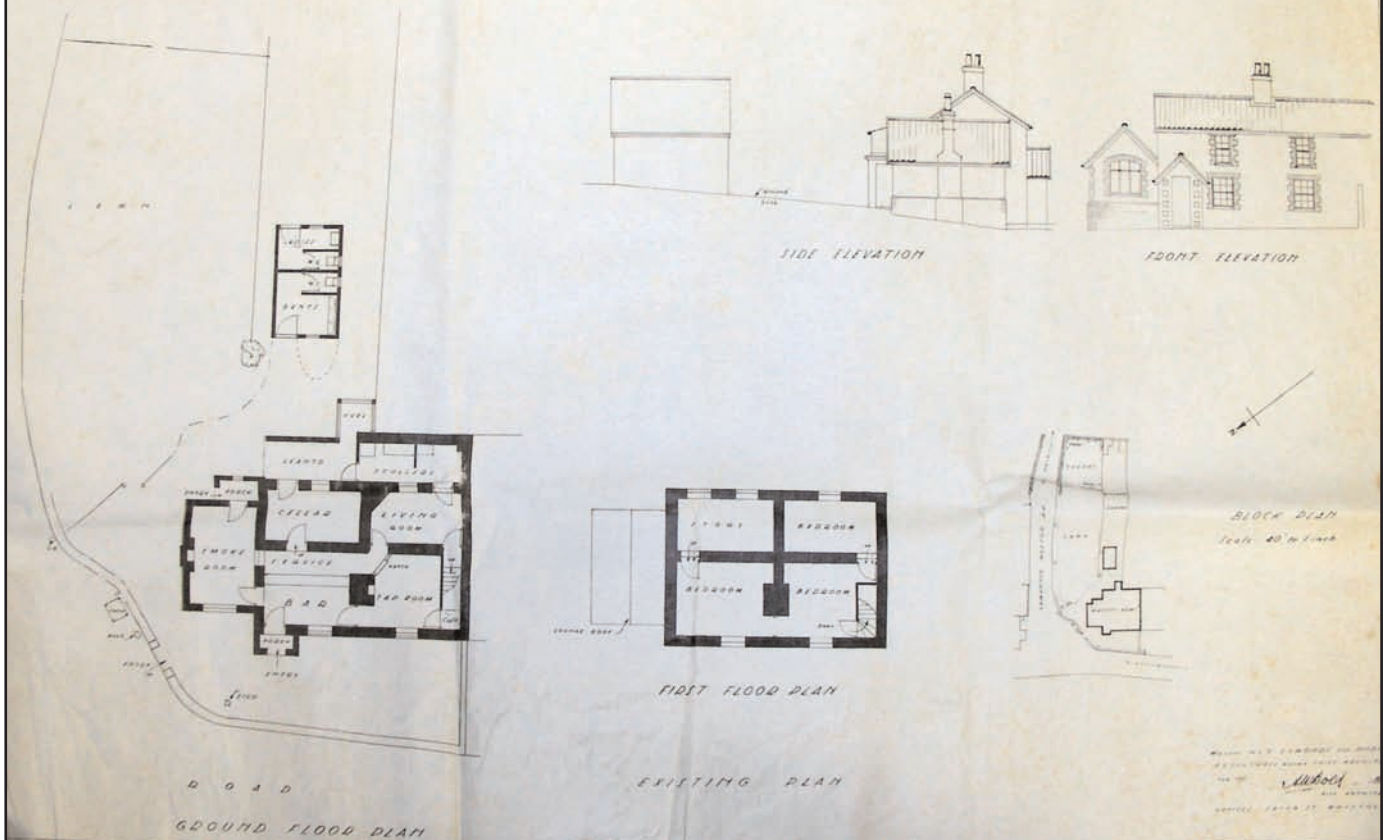


Fig.13 Architectural drawing depicting existing plans and elevations of the Masons Arms prior to alteration, dated 1951 (BCC)

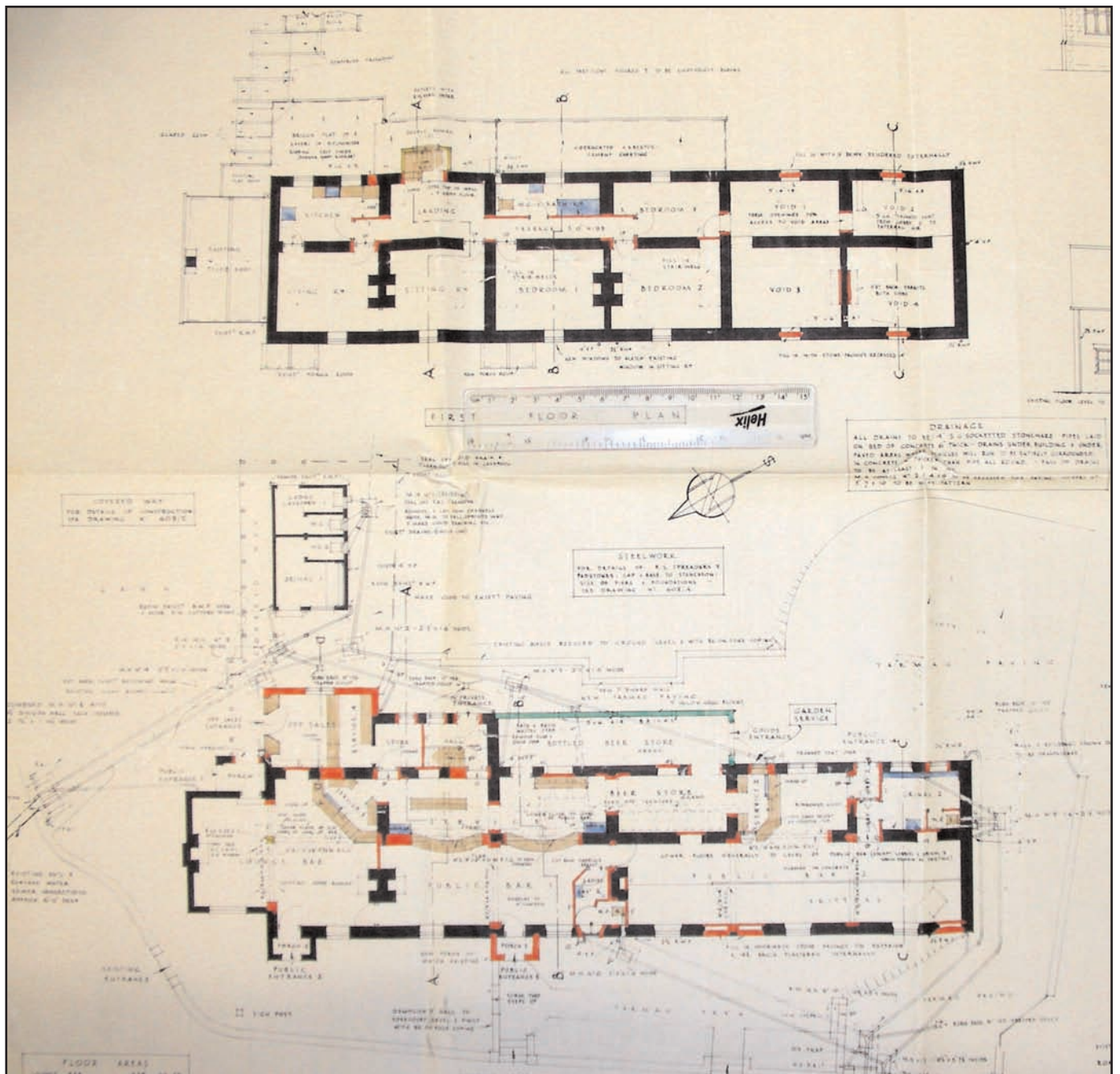


Fig.14 Extract from architectural drawing (ground- & first-floor plans) for proposed alterations (not undertaken) to the Masons Arms and four houses on the study area, dated 1952 (BCC)

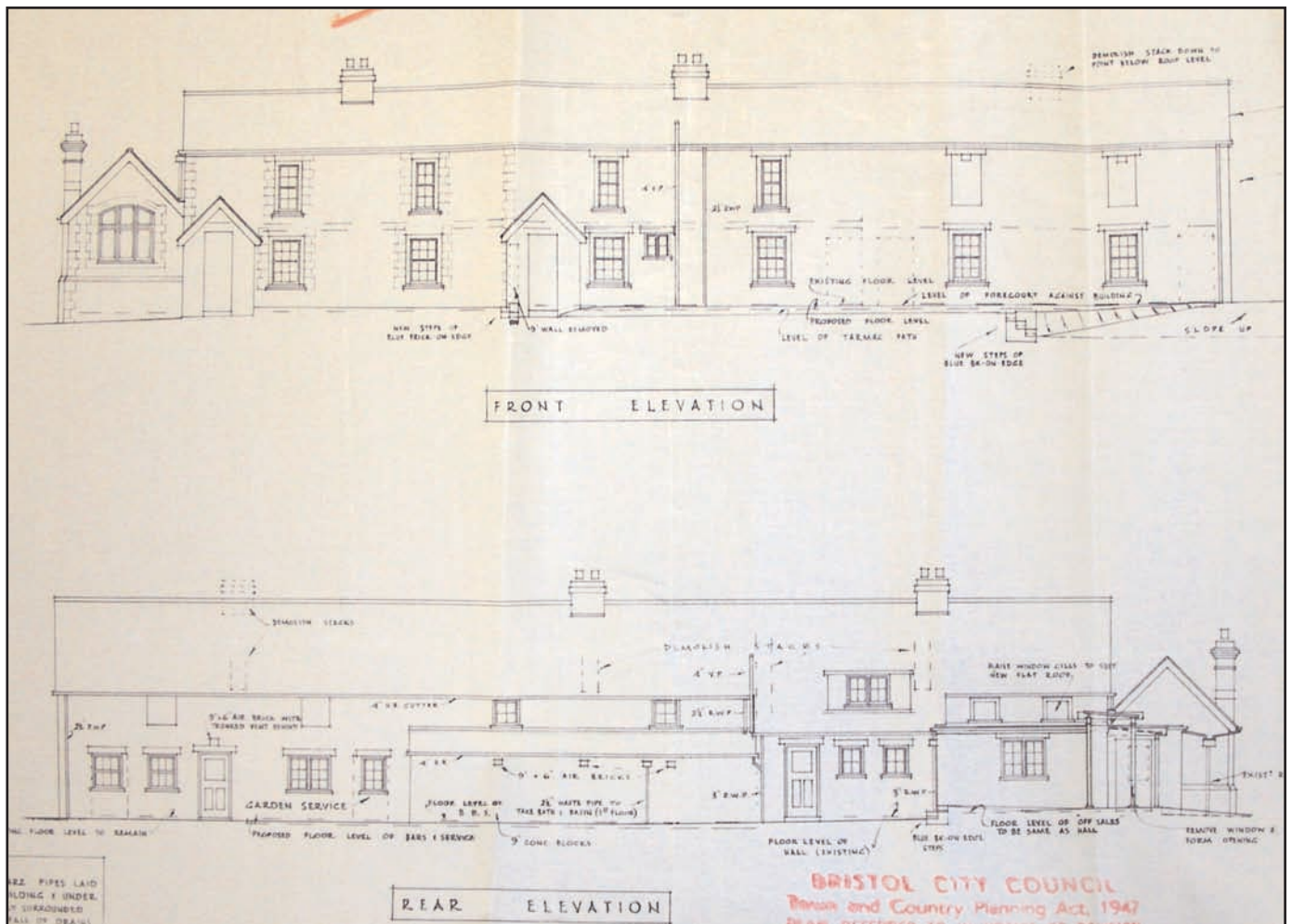


Fig.15 Extract from architectural drawing (north-west and south-east elevations) for proposed alterations (not undertaken) to the Masons Arms and four houses on the study area, dated 1952 (BCC)

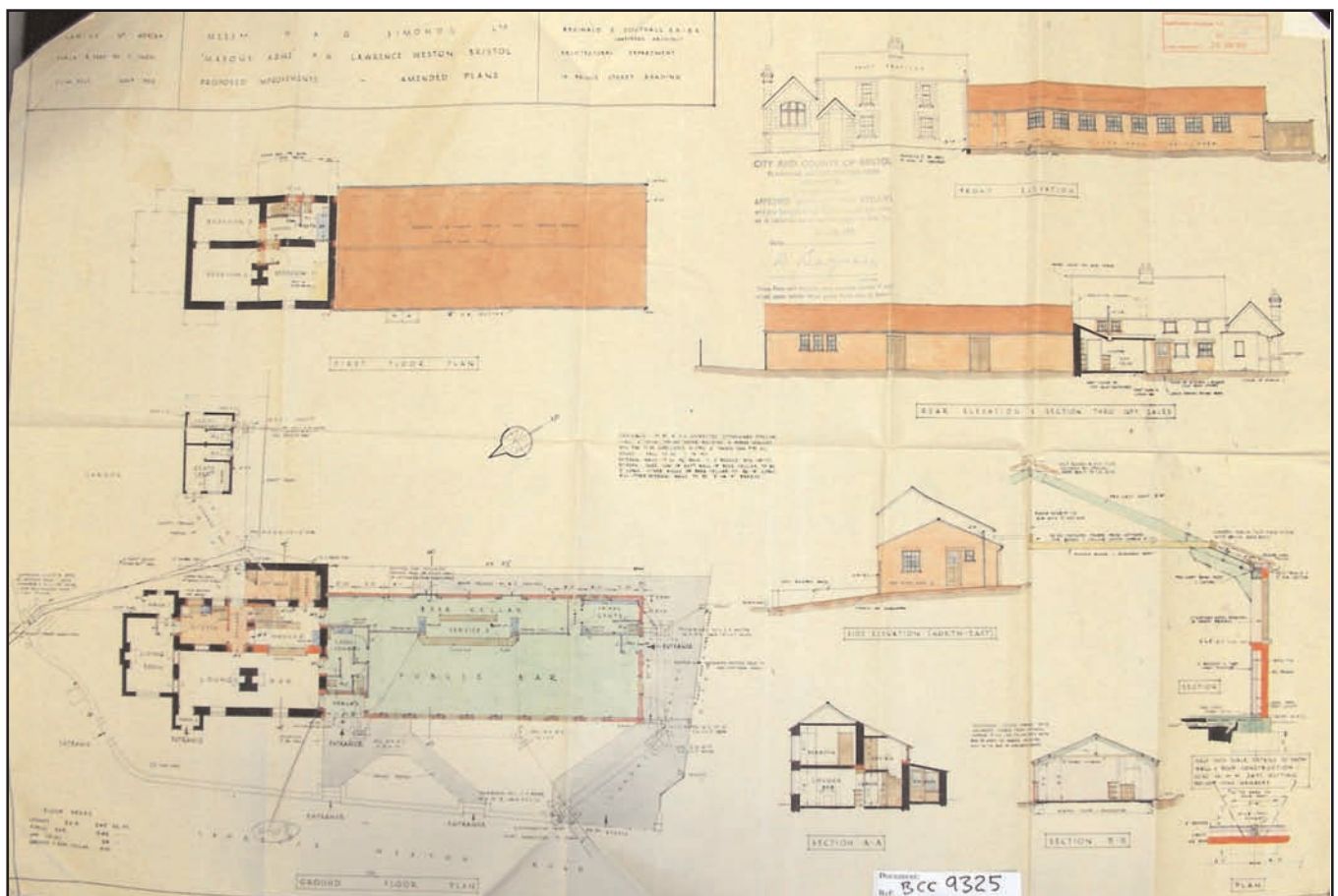


Fig.16 Architectural drawing (ground- & first-floor plans) for proposed alterations and extension to the Masons Arms, dated 1952 (BCC)

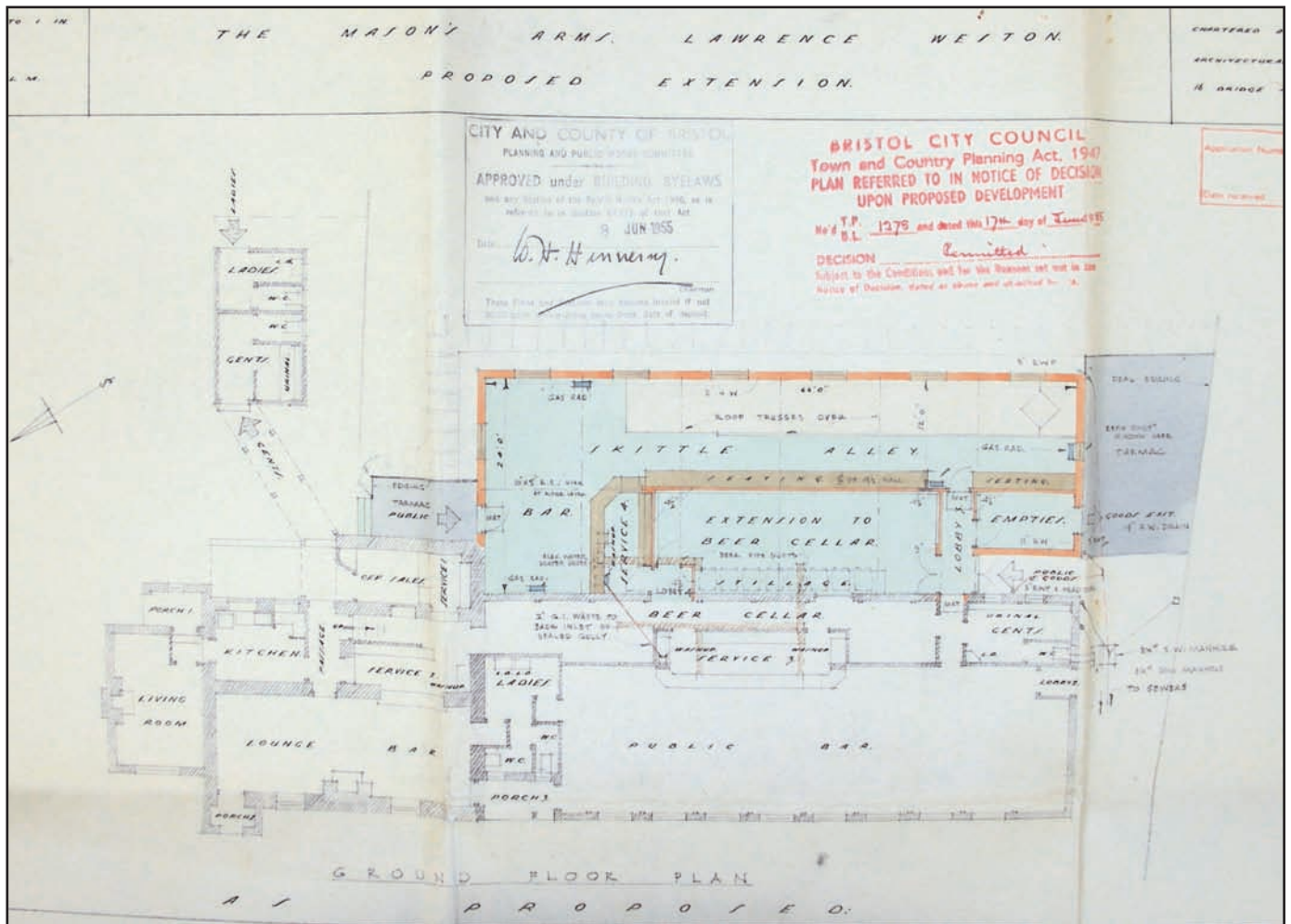


Fig.17 Architectural drawing (ground-floor plan) for proposed alterations and extension to the Masons Arms, dated 1954 (BCC)

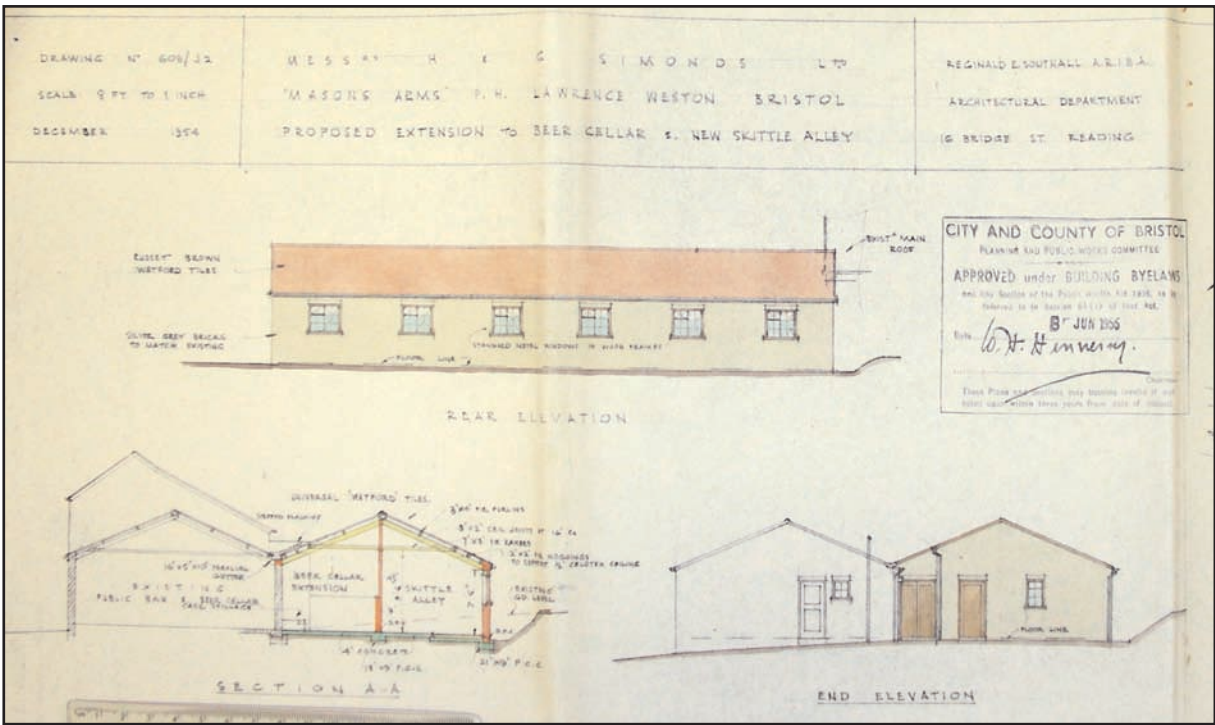


Fig.18 Architectural drawing (elevations) for proposed alterations and extension to the Masons Arms, dated 1954 (BCC)

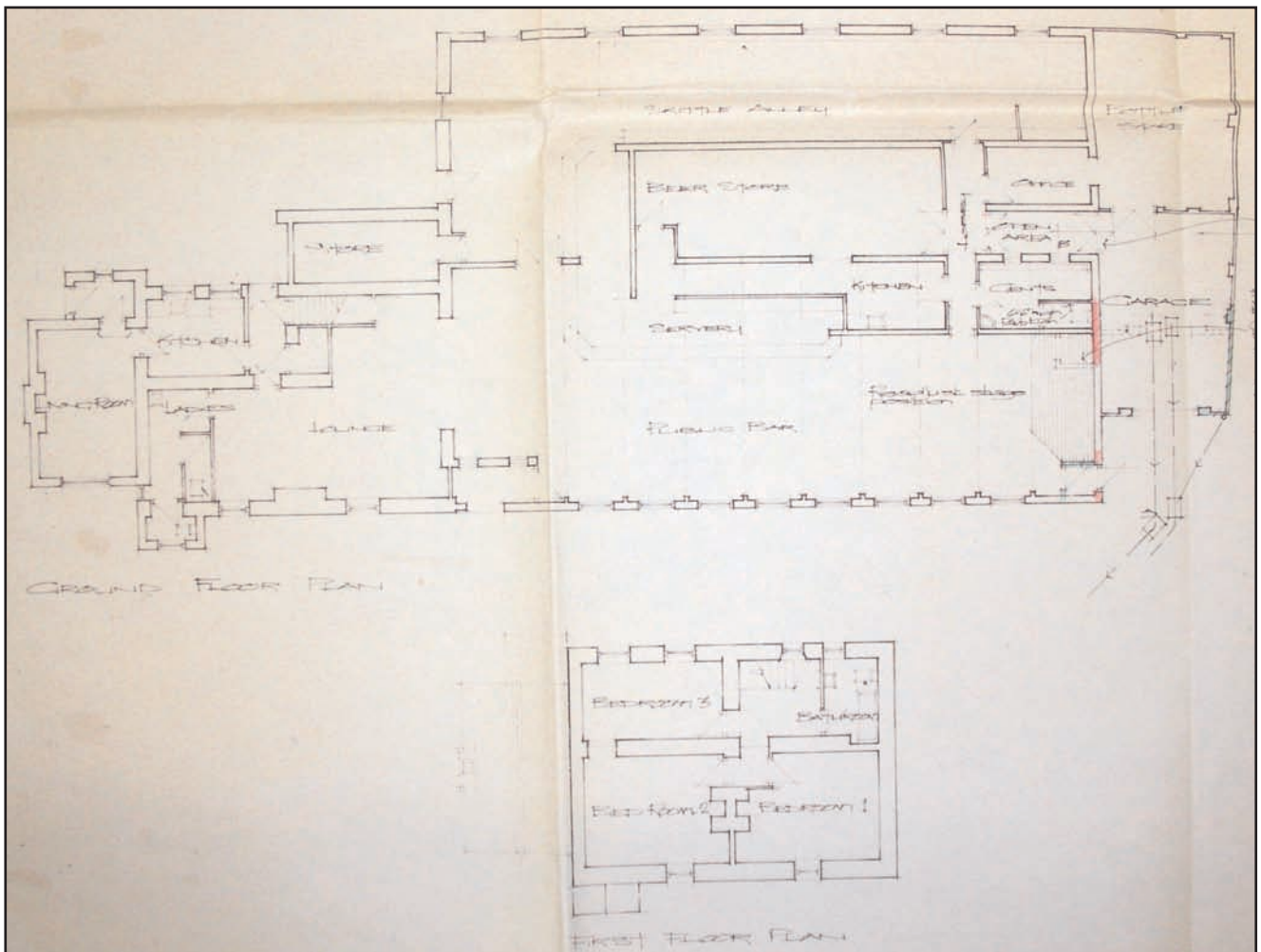
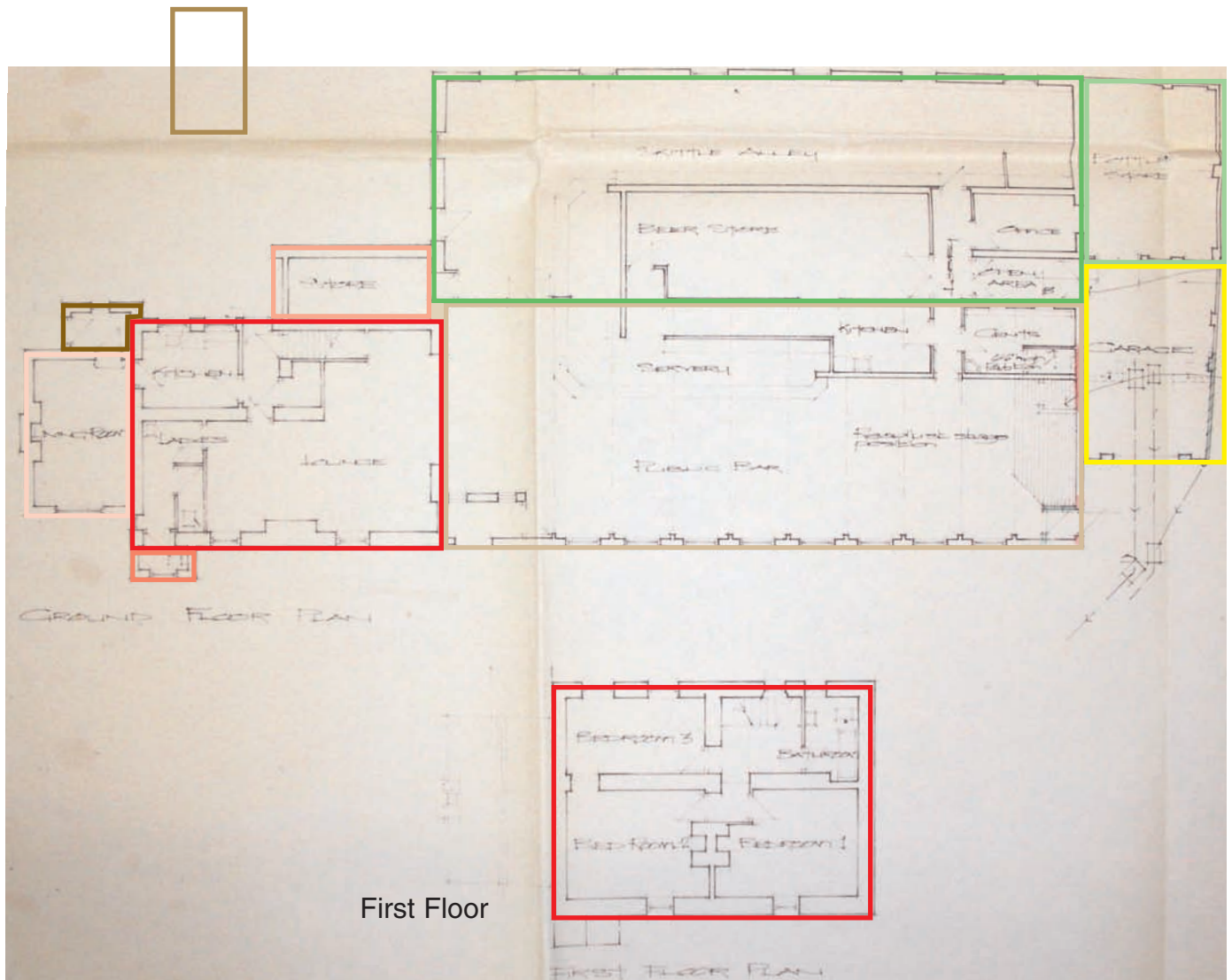


Fig.19 Extract from architectural drawing for proposed alterations and garage extension to the Masons Arms, dated 1979 (BCC)



First Floor

- original cottages, probably early C19
- porch, probably C19
- lean-to, probably C19
- smoking room, probably mid-late C19
- porch, probably C20
- w.c. block C20 (1930s or earlier)
- public bar, w.c.'s & beer cellar (1953-54)
- bar, skittles, beer cellar & store (1955-56)
- store (after 1970)
- garage (1979-80)

Fig.20 Plan of the Masons Arms with general chronological phasing indicated

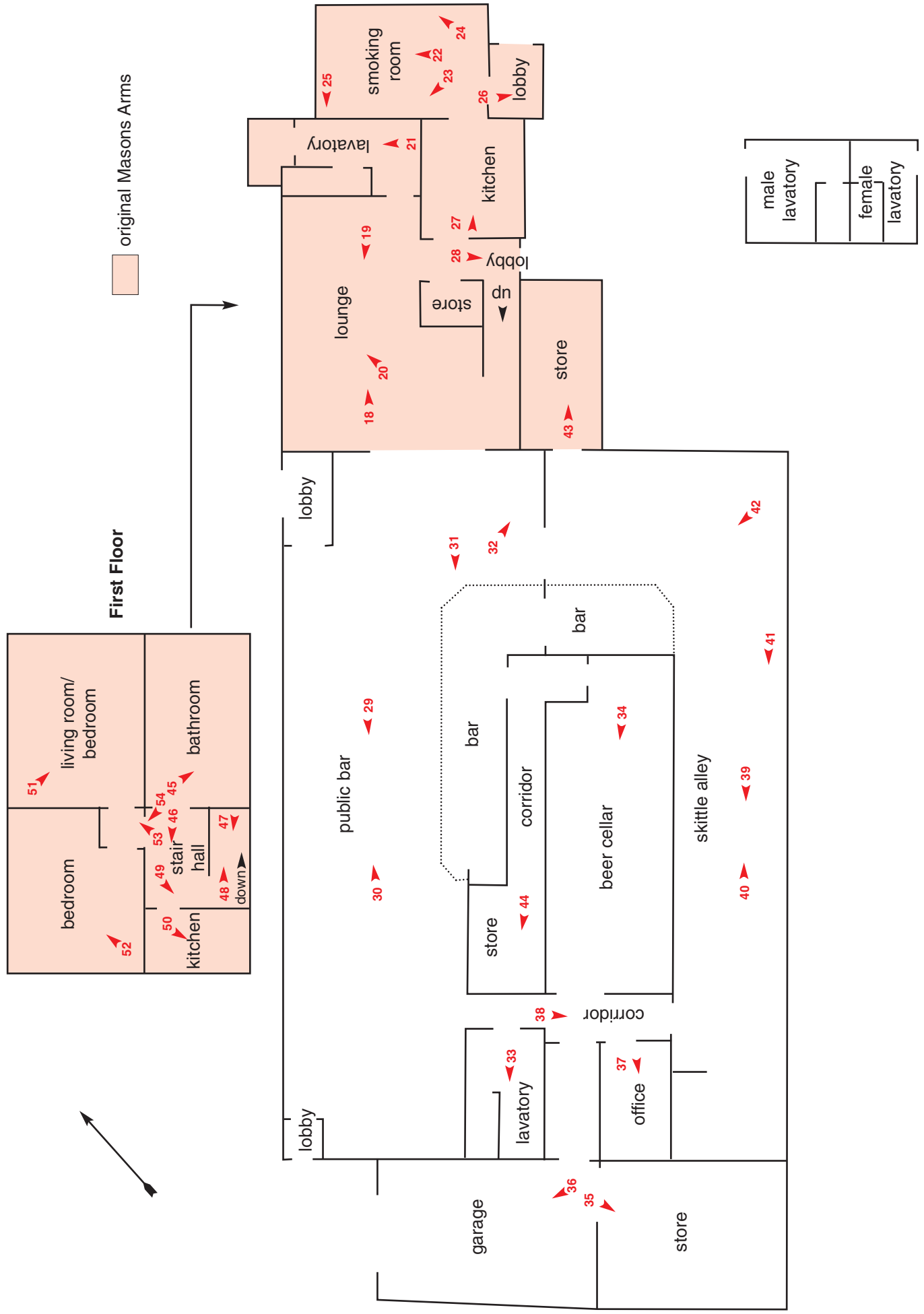


Fig.21 General layout plan of the Masons Arms, with internal plate orientations indicated

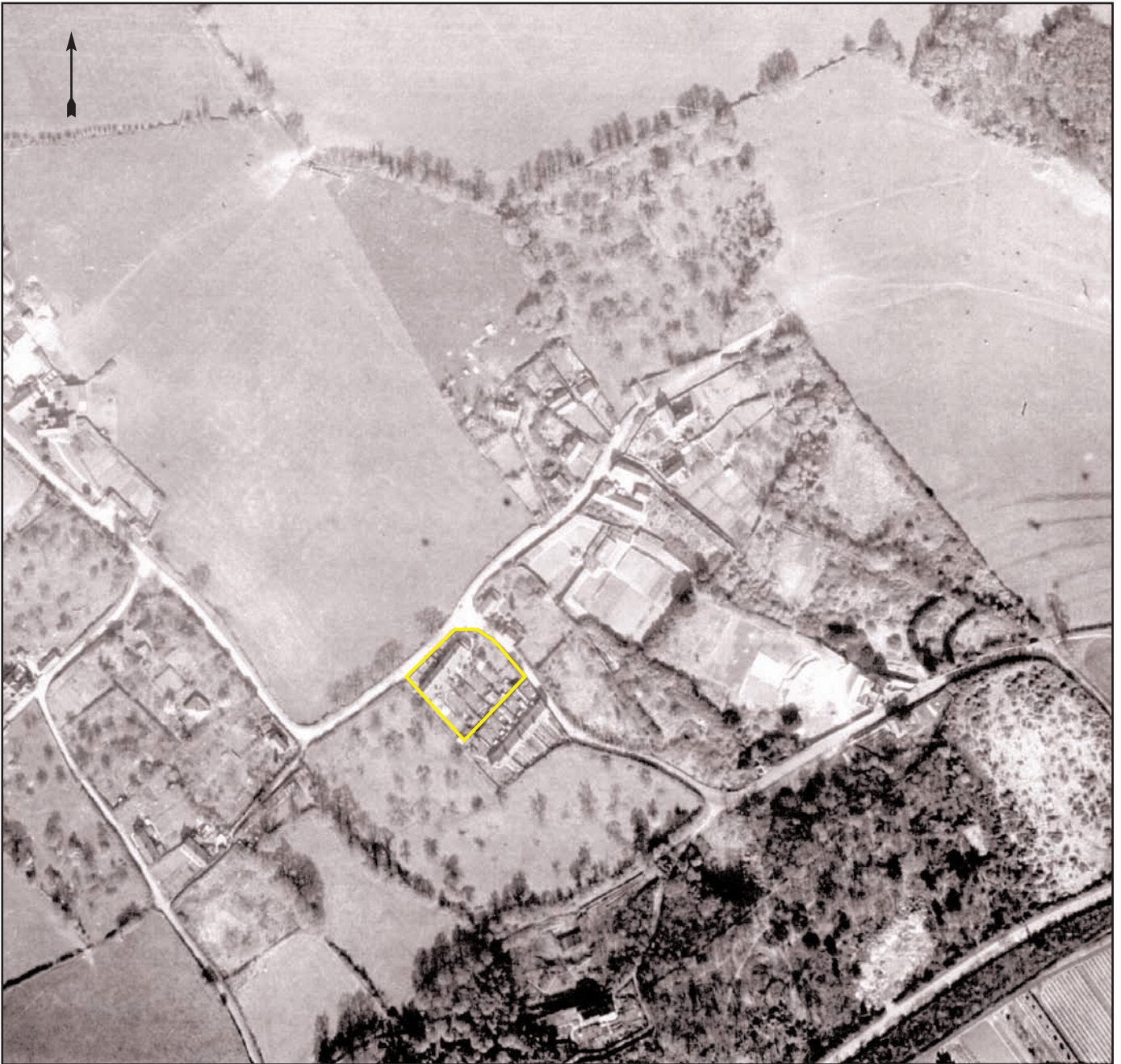


Fig.22 Extract from vertical air-photograph incorporating the study area, taken in 1946 (NMR)

EXTERNAL VIEWS



Plate 1 General view of part north-west elevation (the original Masons Arms), from the west



Plate 2 General view of part north-west and north-east elevations (the original Masons Arms), from the north



Plate 3 General view along north-west flank of study area, from the west



Plate 4 General view of part north-east elevation (the original Masons Arms), from the north-east



Plate 5 General view of part north-west elevation (1950s), from the south-west



Plate 6 General view of masonry tablet with the sign of the Masons Arms on the north-west elevation, 1950s, from the north-west



Plate 7 General view of part north-west elevation (1979/80 garage extension) and part south-west elevation (1950s), from the north-west



Plate 8 General view of part north-east elevation (1950s), from the north-east



Plate 9 General view of part north-east and south-east elevations (1950s), from the east



Plate 10 General view of part south-east elevation (original Masons Arms), from the south-east



Plate 11 General view of external WC block (20th century), from the south



Plate 12 General view of masonry boundary walling along north-west flank of study area, from the west



Plate 13 General view along north-east flank of study area, from the north-west



Plate 14 General view across northern corner of study area, from the north-west



Plate 15 Detailed view of buried stone-trough immediately outside north flank of study area, from the north



Plate 16 Detailed view of stone (?boundary marker) immediately outside north flank of study area, from the north



Plate 17 General view across south-east portion of study area, including the 'Upper Terrace' in the background, from the north-west

INTERNAL VIEWS



Plate 18 General view across Lounge on ground floor (original Masons Arms), from the south-west



Plate 19 General view across Lounge on ground floor (original Masons Arms), from the north-east



Plate 20 General view of fireplace on ground floor (early 1950s) on north-west wall of Lounge, from the south

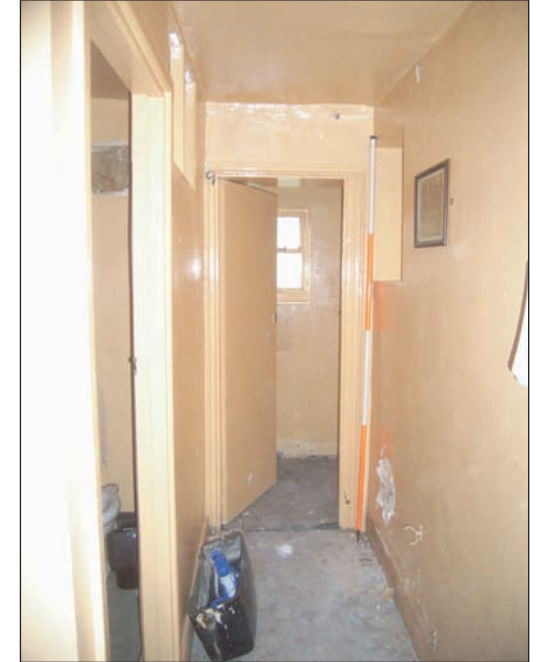


Plate 21 General view of Lavatory on ground floor (original Masons Arms), from the south-east



Plate 22 General view across Smoking Room on ground floor, from the south-east



Plate 23 View of blocked-up door opening on south-west wall of Smoking Room on ground floor, from the east



Plate 24 View of fireplace on north-east wall of Smoking Room on ground floor, from the south



Plate 25
Detailed view of
exposed wallpaper
on south-west wall
of Smoking Room
on ground floor,
from the north-east



Plate 26 General view of external Lobby to
Smoking Room on ground floor, from the
west



Plate 27 General view across Kitchen on ground
floor (original Masons Arms), from the
south-west



Plate 28 General view across Stair Lobby on
ground floor (original Masons Arms), from
the north-west



Plate 29 General view across Public Bar area on ground floor (1950s),
from the north-east



Plate 30 General view across Public Bar area on ground floor (1950s),
from the south-west



Plate 31 General view across Public Bar on ground floor (1950s), from the north-east



Plate 32 View of portal frame in Public Bar on ground floor (1950s), from the south-west



Plate 33 General view across Lavatory off Public Bar area on ground floor (1950s), from the north-east



Plate 34 General view across Beer Cellar on ground floor (1950s), from the north-east



Plate 35 General view across Store on ground floor (early 1970s), from the north-west



Plate 36 General view across Garage on ground floor (1979/80), from the south-east



Plate 37 General view across Office on ground floor (1950s), from the north-east



Plate 38 General view along Corridor on ground floor (1950s), from the north-west



Plate 39 General view across Skittle Alley on ground floor (1950s), from the north-east



Plate 40 General view across Skittle Alley on ground floor (1950s), from the south-west



Plate 41 View of ball-return on south-east wall of Skittle Alley (1950s), from the north-east



Plate 42 General view across Skittle Alley Bar on ground floor (1950s), from the east



Plate 43 General view across Store on ground floor (?original Masons Arms), from the south-west



Plate 46 General view of Stair Hall on first floor (original Masons Arms), from the north-east



Plate 44 General view across Public Bar store on ground floor (1950s), from the north-east



Plate 47 General view of Stairs leading from the ground to the first floor (original Masons Arms), from the north-east



Plate 45 General view across Bathroom on first floor (original Masons Arms), from the south-west



Plate 48 General view of Stairs leading from the first to the ground floor (original Masons Arms), from the south-west



Plate 49 General view of structural roof-timber in Stair Hall on first floor (original Masons Arms), from the north



Plate 50 General view across Kitchen on first floor (original Masons Arms), from the north

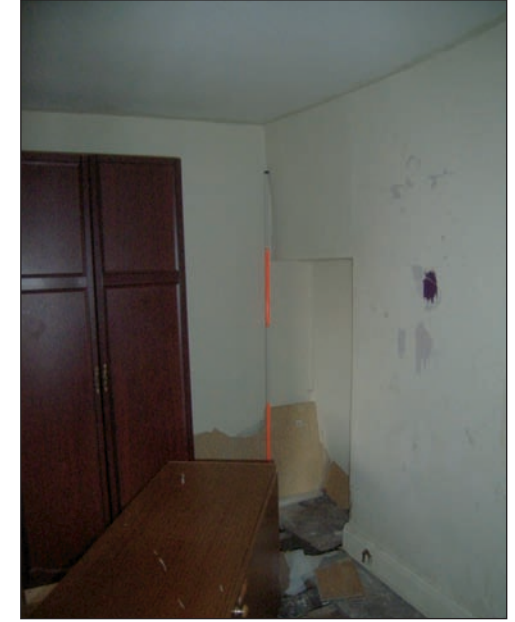


Plate 51 General view across Bedroom/Living Room on first floor (original Masons Arms), from the west



Plate 52 General view across Bedroom on first floor (original Masons Arms), from the south



Plate 53 View through loft hatch on first floor (original Masons Arms)



Plate 54 View through loft hatch on first floor (original Masons Arms)