

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
of
**THE LORD RODNEY PUBLIC HOUSE,
NO. 47 TWO MILE HILL ROAD,
ST. GEORGE, BRISTOL.**
for
LSP Developments Ltd.



Report No. 2424/2010
BHER No. 24969

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Centred on
N.G.R. ST 63495 73792

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Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	HER	Historic Environment Record
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		
c.	Circa		
C	Century		

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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SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment of The Lord Rodney Public House, 47 Two Mile Hill, St George, Bristol (centred on NGR ST 63495 73792) was commissioned from Bristol and Region Archaeological Services by CSJ Planning Consultants Ltd in December 2010.

The study area lay within the historic area of Kingswood Chase, adjacent to an ancient route to London and was probably under pasture from the medieval period. A building is cartographically depicted on part of the site from the later 18th-century and an Inn called the Lord Rodney was in existence by the time of the St George tithe apportionment of 1842. Numerous alterations have been carried out to the building, which is predominantly 19th-century but may have a late 18th-century core. No evidence was found in this study to indicate the presence of significant below-ground archaeological remains.

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1. INTRODUCTION & CURRENT USE

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services were commissioned by CSJ Planning Consultants Ltd., on behalf of LSP Developments Ltd., to undertake a desk-based assessment for the Lord Rodney public house, 47 Two Mile Hill, St George, Bristol in December 2010. An application is to be submitted for redevelopment of the site as a supermarket with associated parking. The results of the assessment are produced in this report.
- 1.2 The study area is situated at the eastern extent of Bristol's administrative ward of St George West at the junction of Two Mile Hill Road and Brockhurst Road. It is not in a Conservation Area and there are no Listed Buildings in the vicinity. The site is bounded to the north by the residential properties of No. 28 Brockhurst Road and No.3 Rodney Road, to the east by the properties of Nos. 51-55 Two Mile Hill Road and No.1 Rodney Road.
- 1.3 The study area presently comprises the double-depth plan, two-storey and cellar, building of the former Lord Rodney public house and its surrounding land, covering an area of approximately 1777 square metres. To the north is an enclosed beer garden with paved areas, a concrete block shed and access routes for the pub cellars. To the east is a tarmac hardstanding formerly the pub car park and to the south is a paved area, much of which has been removed. Spoil has recently been mounded across the former car-park and paved area. The building is securely locked and shuttered, one of the outbuildings could not be entered. Features noted during the visit to the study area (see § 2.2) include: extensive hard surfacing, subterranean services, signs, fencing (timber, steel), masonry walls of Pennant Sandstone and one small tree (see **Plates 1 - 11 & Cover**).
- 1.4 The interior of the building has been stripped of most fixtures and fittings. Floor levels vary in height on both storeys as the northern and eastern parts of the building are higher than the southern half. The ceiling height of the cellar area similarly differs with standing room only possible in the northern half of the cellar. (**Plates 12 – 15**).
- 1.5 The British Geological Survey map (1:50 000; Sheet 265) depicts the solid geology of the study area and its environs as comprising a ridge of Pennant Sandstone within the Carboniferous Middle & Lower coal measures (Green 1992, 48-64).

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 Selected material from the holdings of the Bristol Record Office, Gloucester Record Office and Bristol Central Library were consulted. A trawl of information held by Bristol Historic Environment Record (BHER) was requested from Peter Insole, Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council. 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 digital copy of the report is to be made available to the National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon.
- 2.2 A visit to the study area was made by Andy King of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services on 16th December 2010. Photographs and rough notes were taken during the visit (see **Plates 1 – 15 & Cover Plate**).
- 2.3 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).
- 2.4 The project has been assigned the BHER number 24969 and has been entered in the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) as: bristola1-89060.

3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 3.1 There is no *Victoria County History* covering this part of Gloucestershire as yet, but an early account of St George can be found in Rudder (1779, 458-462). The study area would have been far outside the Anglo-Saxon burgh of *Bricgstow*, established by the later 10th-century and no archaeological remains from this period have been found in this vicinity. The burgh was part of the Anglo-Saxon administrative Hundred of Swinehead and at the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 the study area lay within the bounds of the former Royal forest of Kingswood, a part of the extensive Royal manor of Barton (Barton Regis). Although forests in the legal sense bore no direct or deliberate relationship with woodland nonetheless most did contain at least some woodland cover.
- 3.2 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records that Roger de Berkeley had at that time been granted the manor of Barton Regis, referred to as '*Bertune*' (Moore 1982, 163b, Williams & Martin 1992, 448). By 1260 the new Hundred of Barton Regis had been carved out of the old Swinehead Hundred incorporating various members of the manor of Barton such as Bitton, Hanham, and Hambrook, (Smith, 1964, 83). The Barton produced timber and farmed produce for the upkeep of Bristol Castle. The western boundary of Kingswood Forest probably lay at or near the modern junction of Church Road, Summerhill Road and Clouds Hill Road. The out-parish of the medieval church of St Philip and James (later Jacob), founded c.1137 included the study area. The church of SS. Philip and Jacob, was a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey and may also have owned land in the demesne pastures of the 'Kings Barton'. Medieval ecclesiastical records and deeds tend to give names of houses, curtilages, land and crofts but rarely specific locations (Walker 1998, 345-48).
- 3.3 The Kingswood Forest passed from the Crown in 1228 and came to be known as Kingswood Chase, part of it lying in St George. Kingswood Chase continued as a legal entity into the 18th century, however its nominal owners - successive Earls of Gloucester - gradually lost their autonomy over the land. The study area lay outside the boundary of the medieval County of Bristol established in 1373. The very dispersed settlement pattern which characterised the Barton and the Chase was a product of piecemeal, progressive encroachment and small-scale colonisation of the area of the former Royal Forest, a process which accelerated following the formal disafforestation; the long series of medieval state records known as the Pipe Rolls make it clear that so-called 'preprestures' (illegal clearances and enclosures within the bounds of the legal forest) were being established as early as the 12th century (Moore 1982).
- 3.4 In the reign of Elizabeth I there were serious problems with control in the Chase and the Crown struggled to maintain order. A number of local manorial lords had begun to divide up the Chase into parcels of land that were known as 'Liberties'. Merestones were erected in 1599 to mark some of these liberties. By the early 17th century, the former woodland was already suffering the depredations of conflicting claims on the extensive resources including coal (Southway 1971, 15).
- 3.5 In the period to 1700 the exploitation of the Kingswood coalfield began to have major effects in terms of both landscape and buildings. In common with many former areas of legal forest, chase or common and indeed other areas with a high degree of woodland cover, Kingswood became a focus of early industry and its society notorious for a spirit of robust and unruly independence (Malcolmson 1982). Settlement began to spread along main routes between what had previously been isolated hamlets and villages.
- 3.6 The parish of St George was created from the out-parish of St Philip and St Jacob by an Act of Parliament of 1751, and was provided with a new parish church, consecrated in 1756. By the later 18th-century this part of St George was already attracting development and the presence of coal mines in the vicinity, the lead works and cupolas at Crew's Hole, and at least one fire engine to the east of the study area were indicative of St George's burgeoning industrial base at this time.
- 3.7 Through the 19th-century urban development spread along the main routes east of Bristol and what had once been isolated dwellings amidst fields became clusters of terraced housing and

enclosed gardens, with chapels, industrial buildings and public houses. Beer retailers were not necessarily proprietors of public houses, often beer would be sold from small farms or dwellings. The location of the Lord Rodney, at a break in the slope of the hill, would make it a convenient spot for horse drawn carts to rest before the climb to Kingswood. The pub is named after Admiral George Bridges Rodney, a relatively successful late 18th-century naval commander who died in 1792. This may give a clue as to the date of the establishment of the Inn; following the battle of Trafalgar in 1805 it would be have been more usual to use the name Lord Nelson. Certainly by the time of the 1842 tithe survey of St George the Lord Rodney Inn was in existence.

- 3.8 Historically, the study area was a part of Gloucestershire until 1897, consequently it lay beyond the detailed scope of the Bristol street directories until 1869 when the Lord Rodney began to be routinely listed. Brockhurst Road was constructed immediately west of the study area in the 1930s. The Lord Rodney remained in use as a public house until its recent closure.

4. CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

4.1 Historic and Ordnance Survey maps held at the Bristol Record Office, Bristol Central Library and Gloucester Record Office were examined. It is important to note that caution should be exercised when considering information gained from maps, particularly early examples (Hindle 1998). Consideration should always be given to the ‘white spaces on the map’ in addition to information possibly added later. The geodetic accuracy of the maps examined was poor in cases.

4.2 The observations made on the maps reproduced are summarised in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: Summary of Cartographic Observations

Map	General Observations	Fig. No.
Benjamin Donn 1769	1) Study area shown as part of Barton Hundred. 2) Buildings depicted in general location of study area .	2
Maule Survey 1803	1) Study area incorporates a rectilinear building and part of an adjoining parcel of land annotated 300; 2) Areal unit 300 listed as occupied by George Jones.	3
St George Tithe Map 1842	1) Study area bestrides areal units 1451 & 1452 comprising a dwelling, an outbuilding and three adjoining parcels of land annotated ‘The Rodney’; 2) Tithe apportionment lists ‘The Lord Rodney Inn & premises’ under areal unit 1452 – occupied by ‘Jonas Smith’.	4
Edition of 1888 1:2500 OS plan	1) Layout of buildings on study area has changed - now divided into four units, only one parcel of land associated with the Lord Rodney; 2) Street directories list Daniel Poole as proprietor of Lord Rodney Inn.	5
Architects Plans dated 1891	1) Alterations shown to existing ground & first floor plans of the Lord Rodney; 2) Existing layout shown as bar & accommodation, stable block and detached coach house; 3) Scullery and w.c. extensions shown to northern frontage of Lord Rodney; 4) First floor northern wall shown as being rebuilt; 5) Porch and urinal added to southern frontage of Lord Rodney, main drainage runs depicted.	6
Architects Plans dated 1911	1) Enclosed ‘private yard’ shown to north of Lord Rodney; 2) Bay window extension shown to southern frontage of Lord Rodney; 3) Cart shed replaced with indoor urinals, alterations to door & window locations; 4) Main internal staircase relocated, public urinal depicted against eastern boundary of site.	7
Architects Plans dated 1971	1) Detailed plans of cellar, ground & first floors with sections of proposed alterations to existing walls; 2) Former coach house buildings demolished to increase car parking area	8

4.3 The study area lay beyond the extent of the earliest cartographic depictions of Bristol such as those by Smith and Hoefnagle that date from the later 16th-century. The earliest map to give any impression of the general area was prepared for Thomas Chester of Knolle Park and is dated 1610. The map was reproduced by Braine in his book of 1891 on the history of the forest. This document is not really a map in the accepted, modern sense, but rather an impressionistic sketch with little detail, but nonetheless useful in that it shows the (approximate) positions of landmarks and features which are known from later evidence but many of which have now gone. The relative positions of features also appear for the most part to be fairly accurately portrayed. The map also gives a very striking impression of the general extent of the woodland cover, increasing somewhat from west to east within the Forest; although some caution needs to be exercised in deciding what

element of this should be attributed merely to the artistic conventions of the time in depicting forest landscapes. There is no key attached to Braine's reproduction of the map so it is impossible to know whether or not the original carried one, but the study area is located at the western end of open, scrubby land rather than woods, no settlement was represented in that location.

- 4.4 A map of the Kingswood Chase dated 1672 gives no further detail of the study area apart from it being within the *Liberty of St Philip & Jacob* and part of *Mr Chesters Acres*, the map describes 71 cottages erected on his land. The study area was beyond the eastern extent of Jacobus Millerd's maps of the later 17th and early 18th centuries.
- 4.5 Benjamin's Donn's *Map of the Country 11 Miles Round the City of Bristol*, 1769, shows no great detail precisely because of its small scale, but it does indicate a building in the approximate location of the study area (**Fig. 2**). At least some of the dwellings that Donn depicted, although by definition impressionistic, may well have been cottages belonging to miners or quarrymen engaged locally in those industries.
- 4.6 The first cartographic source that shows the study area in any useful detail is a map and accompanying terrier dated 1803 of the parish of St George, with parts of Stapleton, surveyed by William Maule (BRO AC/PL/60a-b; **Fig. 3**). On this map the study area occupies part of an areal unit labelled '500' which was a fairly large rectilinear building with two adjoining fields. The terrier describes the possessor of 500 as George Jones.
- 4.7 The next usable plan is the St George Tithe map of 1842, together with its apportionment (**Fig. 4**). The quality of the surveying is generally rather better than some forty odd years previously. On the tithe map the study area bestrides part of a large field, annotated as areal unit '1451' and also '1452' which was a dwelling shown with an adjoining outbuilding or workshop and three small parcels of land, all of which were annotated 'The Rodney'. Plots 1451 described in the apportionment as being under pasture and plot 1452, as *The Lord Rodney Inn and Premises*, owned by *Charles Penny Martin & Bevan William* and occupied by one *Jonas Smith*.
- 4.8 There is no useful cartographic evidence between the Tithe map of 1842, and the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan of 1888, surveyed in 1880-81 (**Fig.5**). In the intervening forty-four years the layout of the buildings shown on the study area had changed dramatically, the single dwelling and workshop had been replaced by four adjoining buildings, with an attached outbuilding on the westernmost end. The layout of the surrounding parcels of land had also changed as by this date only one of these, to the west, was associated with the buildings on the study area. A trough for horses in the roadway and a pump, usually indicative of a well, to the south-west were depicted on this plan.
- 4.9 Architect's plans dated November 28th 1891 for proposed alterations give a detailed internal layout for the ground and first floors of the Lord Rodney as well as north-south section through the building. From this plan it is possible to identify the bar and living accommodation formed the western part of the building with an adjoining stable block, open-ended cart shed and a coach house. The scullery and w.c. extensions to the north side of the building were erected at this time, together with a porch on the southern side and a urinal that blocked off the southern end of the cart shed. The northern wall of the first floor was apparently restored in its entirety. The routes of principal drainage runs are also shown (**Fig.6**).
- 4.10 By the time of the 1904 edition O.S. plan the general building layout remained the same, however, part of the field to the north had been enclosed to form a yard and tramlines ran along the main road. Architect's plans dated 28th March 1911 show further alterations to the Lord Rodney. The projecting bay windows and main entrance on the southern side of the building were constructed, the main w.c. and urinal facilities were moved inside the former cart shed and the main staircase to the first floor was moved into the centre of the building. Other minor alterations were carried out including the insertion of a second staircase to the cellar at the western end of the main building. The coach house had been rearranged for stables, a shed and poultry coop, and this plan also shows a public urinal against the eastern boundary wall of site, the ceramic tiles of this urinal

survive today (see **Plate 4**). No changes were shown on the 1918 edition OS plan, the horse-trough and pump were still in place at that date.

- 4.11 Brockhurst Road was constructed in the 1930s, the pavement now covers the site of the pump and modern street planning has necessitated removal of the horse trough on Two Mile Hill Road. The 1949 edition OS plan (1:1250) showed a greenhouse structure in the north-east corner of the present beer garden and a detached shed or outbuilding to the north of the former stable block.
- 4.12 In the following decades further structural alterations took place, a porch was added to the south-west entrance, the northern w.c. was extended and the cellar area was effectively doubled in size with the construction of a flat-roofed extension and cask-slide for deliveries. Architects plans dated 26th November 1971 show the last major proposed alterations. The former coach house was demolished to increase the car-parking area and the bar area extended by removal of a supporting internal wall. Minor modifications continued to be carried out to doorways, windows and the internal layout, ironically the upper storey of the former stables was never fully incorporated into either the pub or the living accommodation.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1 No previous archaeological work has been undertaken on the study area.
- 5.2 There is no evidence for prehistoric or Romano-British use of the study area. However the possibility of early activity around this prominent hill cannot be precluded. The Bristol HER notes an antiquarian account from the late 18th-century of a hoard of Roman coins, in a pottery vessel found where Church Road bifurcates into Clouds Hill Road and Summerhill Road although the actual findspot is unknown. Occasional coin finds have turned up in other parts of St George and these were reported by Russell and Williams (1984). Reported 'discoveries' in the mid 1930s of Roman Roads in St Georges Park and King Dicks Lane to the south-west are probably erroneous.
- 5.3 The study area would have been far outside the Anglo-Saxon burgh of *Brigstow*, established by the later 10th-century and no archaeological remains from this period have been found in this vicinity. Two Mile Hill follows an ancient route to London and in the medieval period the study area is likely to have been open woodland or pasture.
- 5.4 Buildings are cartographically depicted in the location of the study area from the second half of the 18th century. Observations made during the site visit suggest a gradual evolution of the building from a small dwelling – possibly a miner's or farmworker's cottage – enlarged in the early 19th-century with purpose-built cellars, stables and outbuildings to form a wayside Inn.
- 5.5 A location map and trawl of the Bristol Historic Environment Record was provided by Mr Peter Insole, Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council, however, the nearest designated heritage asset is the Kingswood Cinema, 140m to the west of the study area.

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1 There is no conclusive evidence for the study area having significant below-ground archaeological potential. The earliest cartographic evidence (see § 4) suggests the beer garden, car park and paved forecourt were respectively open land or part of the highway from 1803.
- 6.2 There has been a standing building on the study area from at least the later 18th-century. It is evident that there have been many alterations over time to the layout and fabric of the building structures.
- 6.3 Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, identifies heritage assets as meriting consideration in planning decisions, in this case Policy HE7 is particularly relevant. Supplementary Planning Document 7, (SPD7 [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 and outlines the process to be followed in order that the archaeological importance of a site may be determined and mitigation strategies put in place if necessary (see **Appendix 1**).
- 6.4 Any work undertaken on the study area that will cause disturbance to the burial environment or built environment should be mitigated against in the form of a programme of archaeological recording. Any further archaeological investigation deemed necessary would be in accordance with a brief provided by the Archaeological Officer Bristol City Council.

7. REFERENCES & WORKS CONSULTED

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Maps & Plans

- 1610 Chester & Master's *Map of Kingswood*
- 1672 *A Mapp of Kingswood Chace*. (BRO City Treasurers Plans 47)
- 1769 *This Map of the Country 11 Miles Round the City of Bristol*. B. Donn the Elder. (BRO AC/PL 153)
- 1803 Map of St George Parish and Part of Stapleton, by William Maule, BRO AC/PL/60a; with book of reference, BRO AC/PL/60b.
- 1842 Tithe map for parish of St George, BRO (un-numbered); with apportionment, BRO EP/A/32/32.
- 1888 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition, Gloucestershire sheet LXX.14, surveyed 1880-81
- 1904 Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Gloucestershire sheet LXX.14
- 1918 Ordnance Survey 1:2500, Gloucestershire sheet LXX.14
- 1949 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 ST6373 NW & 6373 NE
- 1962 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 ST6373 NW & 6373 NE

Architectural Drawings

- Building Plan Book – St George I folio 22, Lord Rodney public house alterations, dated Nov. 28th 1891 (BRO)
- Building Plan Book – Vol. 59 folio 31, Lord Rodney public house alterations, dated Mar. 28th 1911 (BRO)
- Planning Application No. 4520/71 – alterations to Lord Rodney public House, dated 26th November 1971 (BCC)
- Bristol Historic Environment Record
- The Collections of Bristol Reference Library
- The Collections of Bristol Record Office
- The Collections of Gloucester Record Office

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The above report was compiled by Andy King and produced by Ann Linge of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.

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.



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Fig.1 Location and extent of study area, scale 1:1500 (inset map with plate orientations)

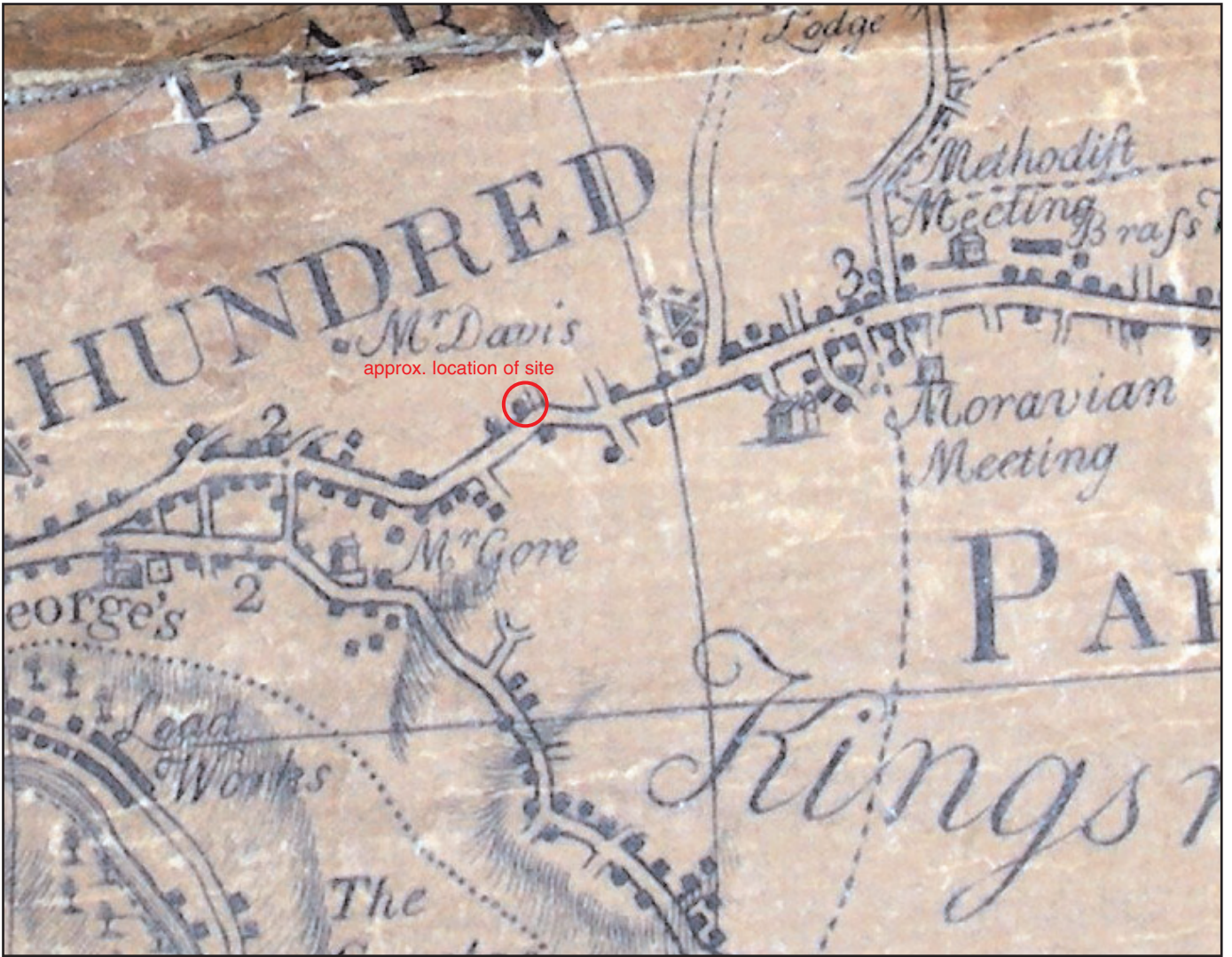


Fig.2 Detail from B. Donn, 1769, *Map of the Country 11 Miles Round the City of Bristol*



Fig.3 William Maule 1803 map of St George (BRO AC/PL/60a)



Fig.4 Tithe map for parish of St George, 1842, (BRO unnumbered)

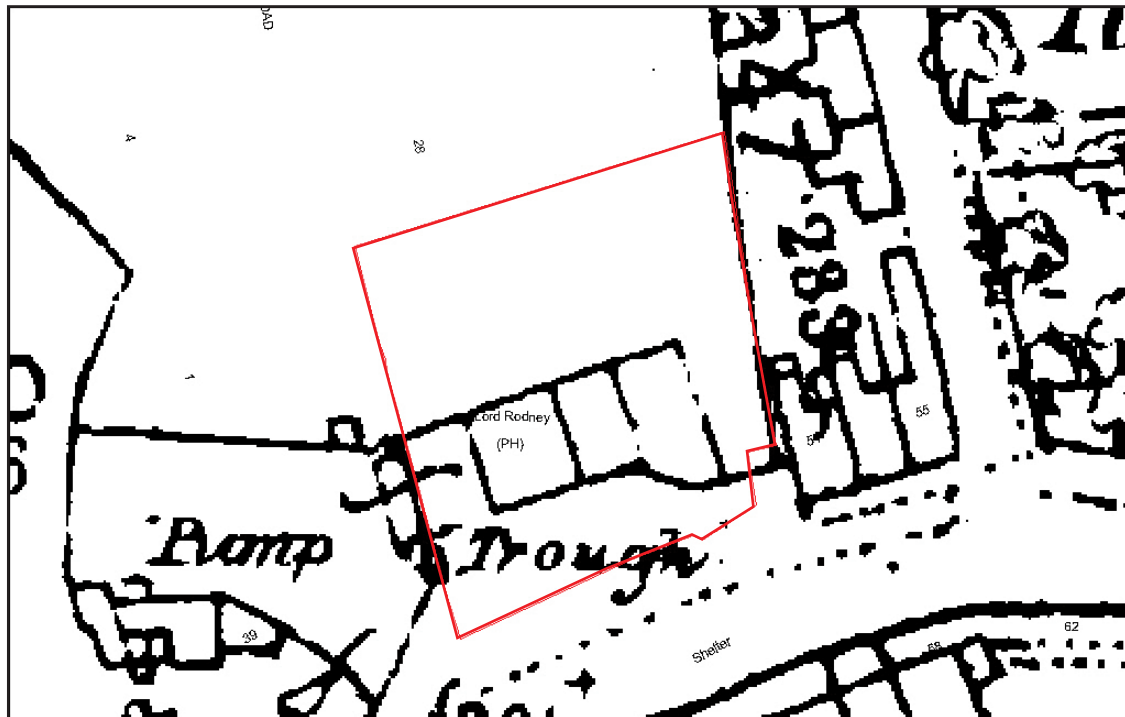


Fig.5 Ordnance Survey 1880-1 surveyed plan, original scale 1:2500

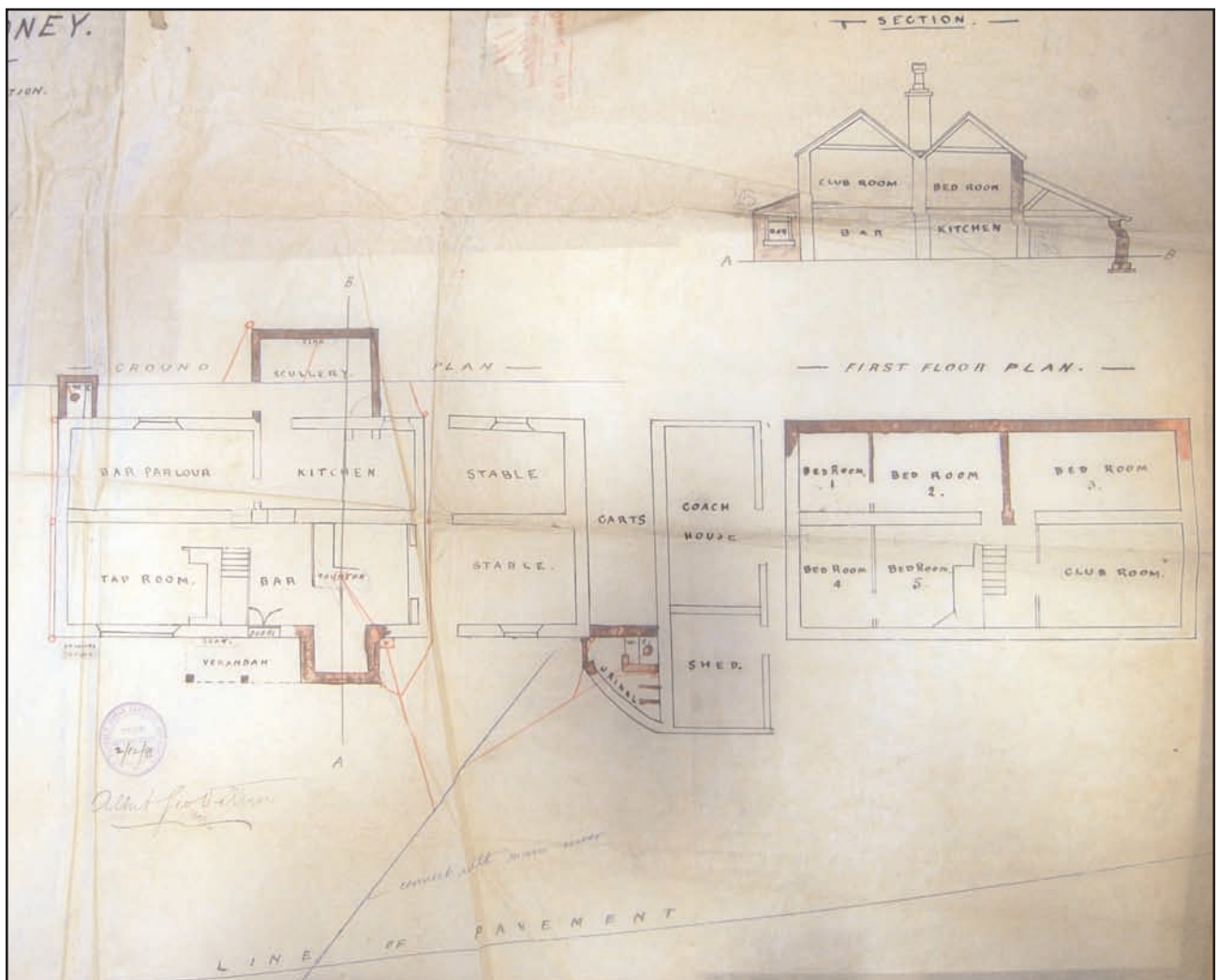


Fig.6 Architects plan of The Lord Rodney dated 1891 showing alterations to the existing buildings (BRO)

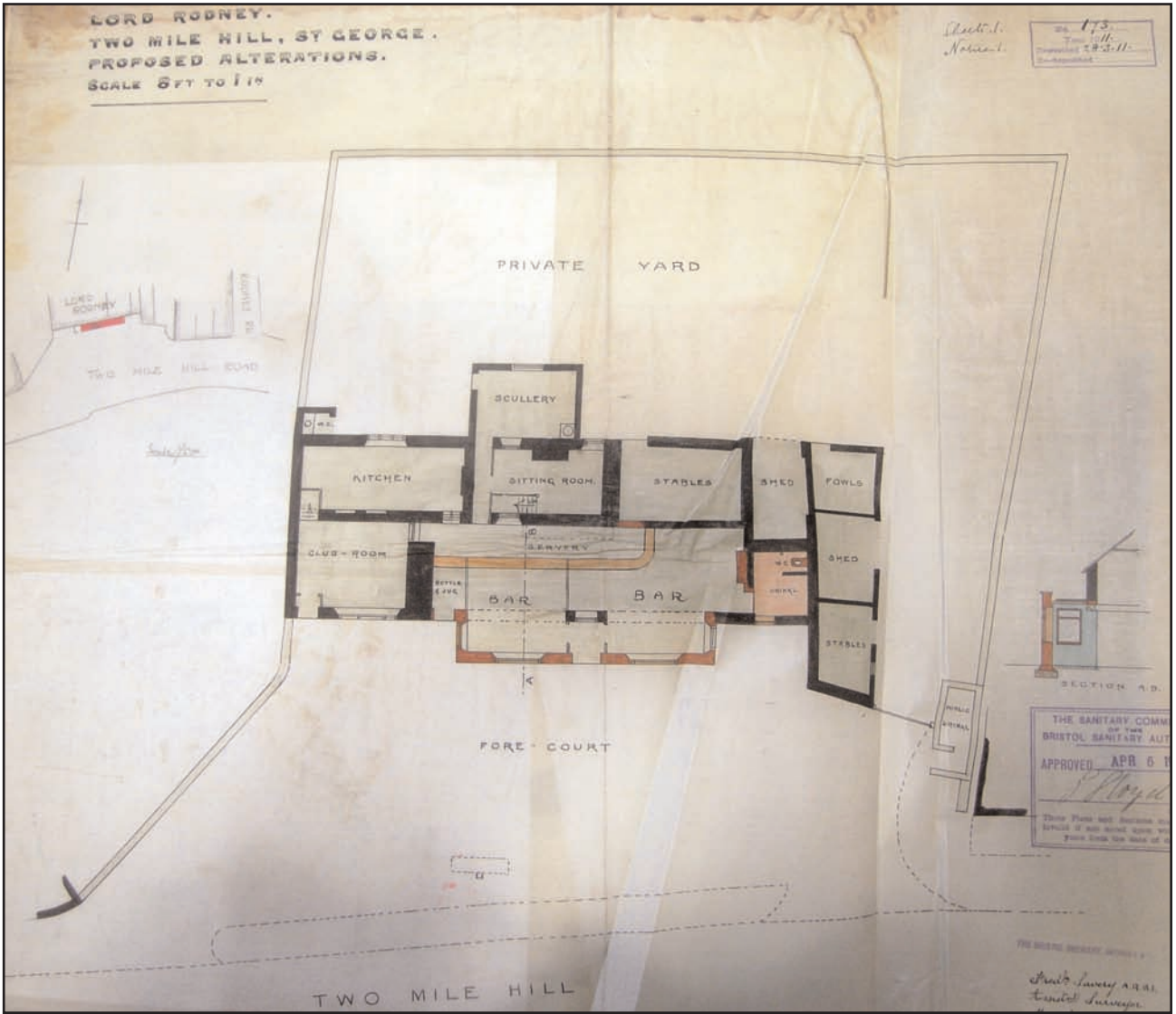


Fig.7 Architects plan of The Lord Rodney dated 1911 showing proposed alterations (BRO)

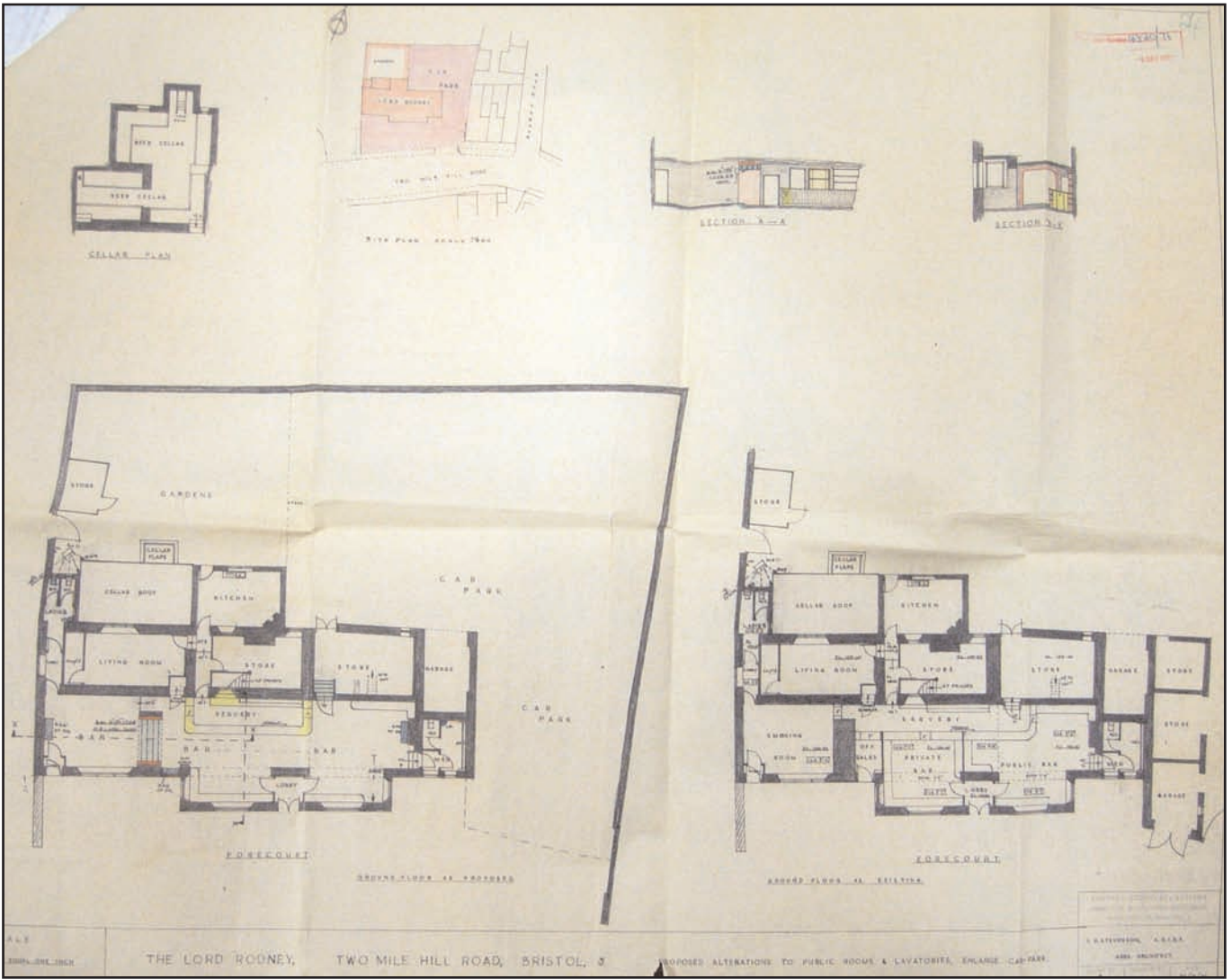


Fig.8 Architects plan of The Lord Rodney dated 1971 showing proposed alterations (BCC)



Plate 1
Western end of study
area, looking south-east
from Brockhurst Road



Plate 2
Southern frontage of Lord
Rodney showing 1911
extension, looking north-
east



Plate 3
View of study area, look-
ing south-west from for-
mer car park



Plate 4
View south-east across
car park area, showing
former field boundary
wall and tiles of early
20th-century public urinal



Plate 5
Looking south towards
former stable block and
former cart shed



Plate 6
Looking south at former
entrance to stable block



Plate 7
Northern frontage of
Lord Rodney showing
1891 scullery extension,
looking south-west



Plate 8
Looking west at mains
service channel and
access route to cellar
entrance



Plate 9
Northern frontage of Lord
Rodney showing cellar
hatch and 1911
restorations looking
south-west from beer
garden



Plate 10
Detail of 1911 scullery
extension and cellar
hatch, looking south-
west



Plate 11
Detail of north-west
corner of Lord Rodney
showing inspection
chamber and 1911 W.C.
Extension, looking south-
west



Plate 12
Former public bar area,
looking west



Plate 13
Southern face of central
wall, showing blocked
window, looking north



Plate 14
Former stable block
showing doorway at first
floor level, looking south-
west



Plate 15
Southern wall of former
stables showing blocked
window at first floor level,
looking south