

STANTON DREW HERITAGE ASSETS



2017



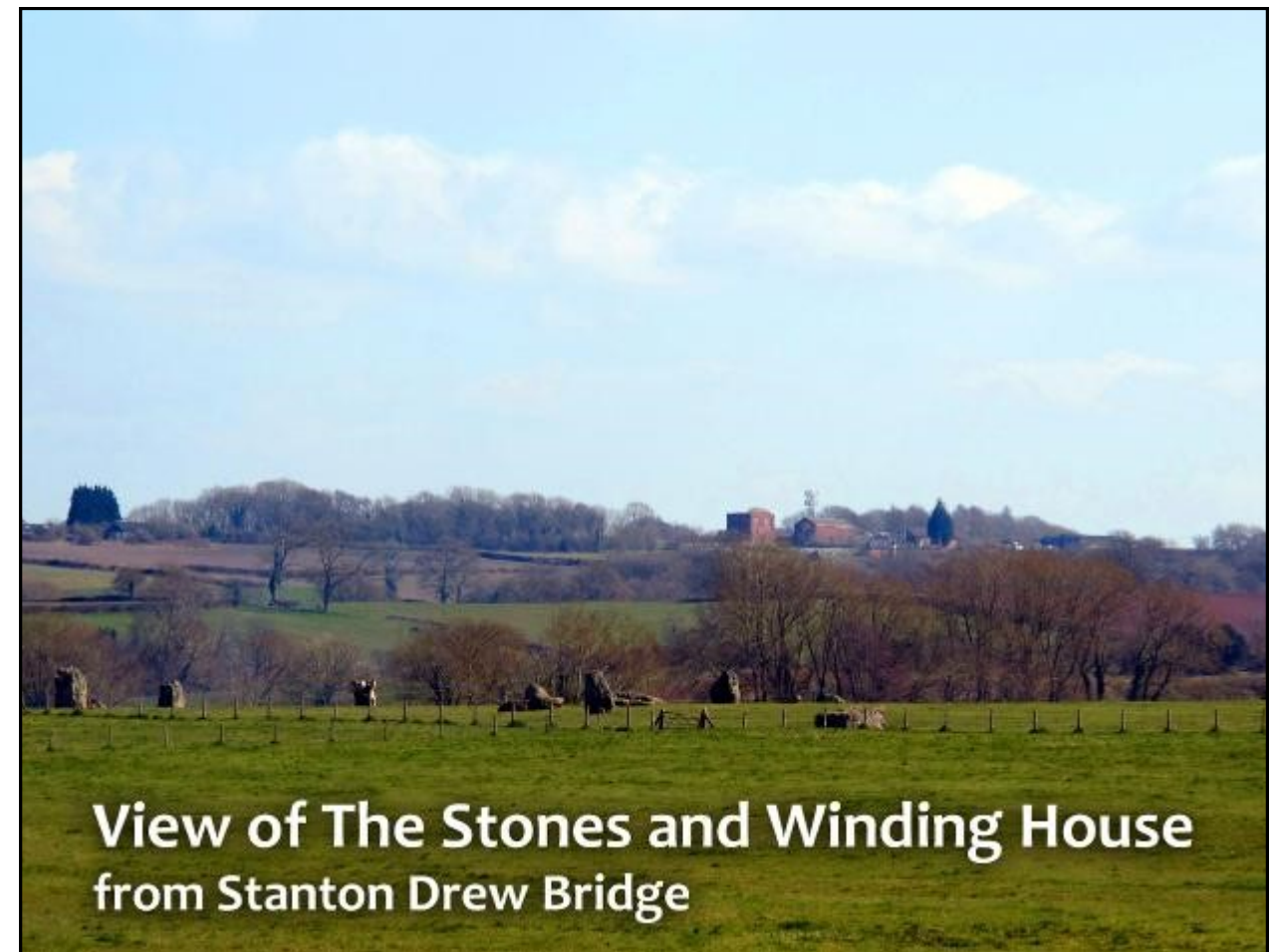
BANES PLACEMAKING PLAN

Introduction

The landscape of Stanton Drew Parish is predominantly rural agricultural, with ancient artefacts. This landscape was modified dramatically during the 19th and 20th centuries due to industrialisation first from glass manufacture and subsequently from coal mining—along with associated transport infrastructure.

Ancient and Medieval Heritage

Until recently the Stanton Drew Stone Circles & The Cove were thought to date from late Neolithic/early Bronze Age but with the recent discovery of the long barrow now dates the site to 4000—3000 BC. It is a Scheduled Monument of national importance, this is the third largest collection of pre-historic standing stones in England yet the three circles and the three-stone 'cove' of Stanton Drew are surprisingly little-known. Recent surveys have revealed that they were only part of a much more elaborate ritual site. There is also evidence of associated earlier earth bank and timber enclosure sited by the River Chew in a nearby field. The stones are clearly visible from the hills around. There is strong evidence to suggest that this visibility was apparent at the time and that landscape features themselves may have had special significance to these prehistoric human groups.



**View of The Stones and Winding House
from Stanton Drew Bridge**



The Church of St. Mary' the Virgin, Stanton Drew .

LIST OF HERITAGE & LISTED ASSETS

The following paper highlights only non-listed properties of heritage value to the community. English heritage Listed properties are documented by English Heritage and not included here.

STANTON DREW

Alice's gate & post box
Bridge [Ancient monument 162]
Church Farmhouse [Listed]
Codrington Cottage [Listed]
The Cottage [Listed]
The Cove [Listed]
Dovecote, Tithe Barn [Listed]
Druid's Arms
Fern Cottage [Listed]
Little Cottage [Listed]
The Mill [Listed]
Mill Place [Listed]
St. Mary's Church & monuments
[Listed SMR 721]
Stanton Court [Listed]
Rectory Farm [Listed]
Rosedale [Listed]
The Stone Circle [Listed]
The Tithe Barn & Dovecote
[Listed]
The Toll / Round House [Listed]
The Triangle [Listed as part of the
Cottage]
Village Hall

UPPER STANTON DREW

Glebe House
School House
The school
Bridge, nr. Brook Cottage
Old Methodist Chapel
Yew Trees

TARNWELL

Health Cottages

BROMLEY & HIGHFIELDS

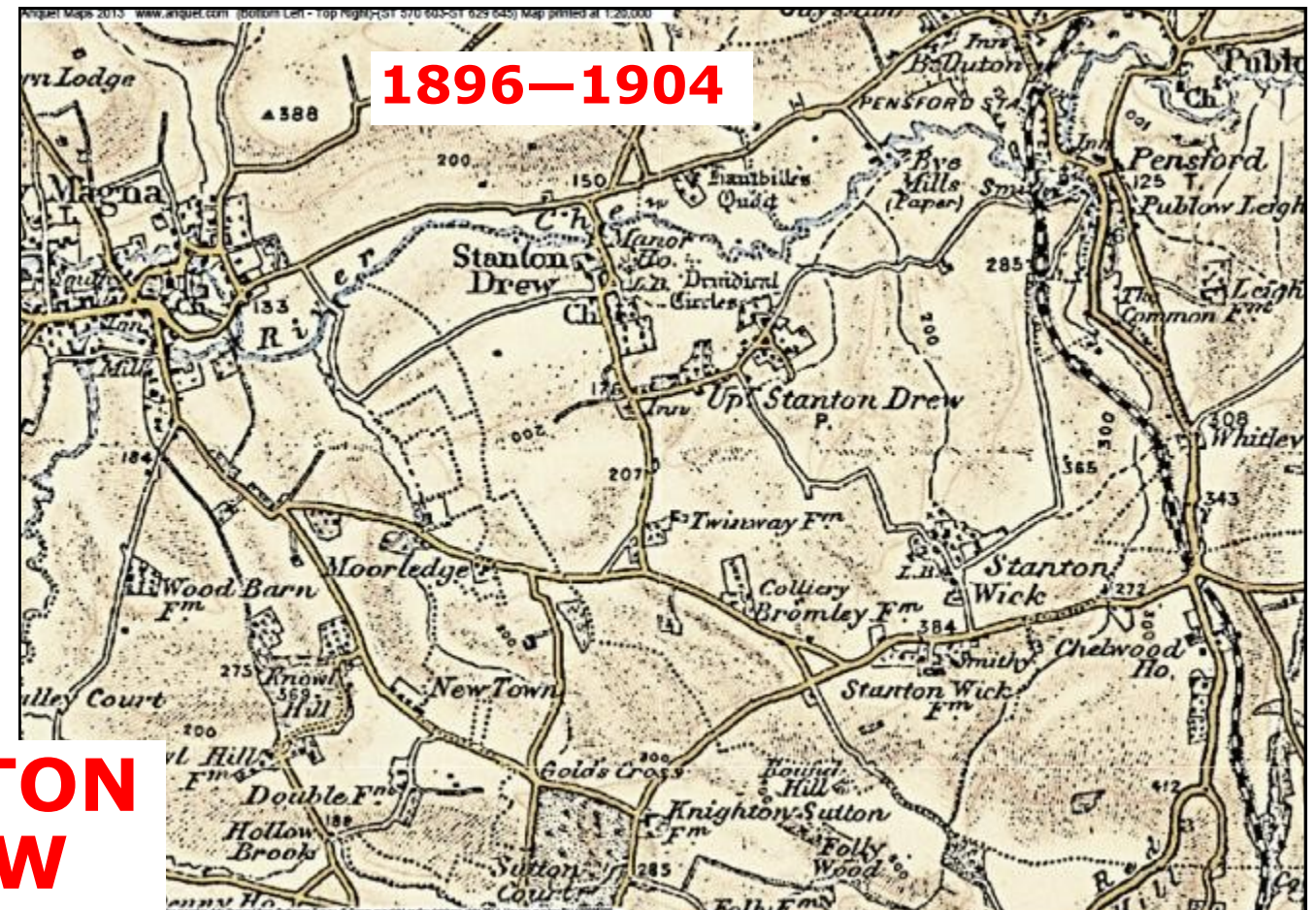
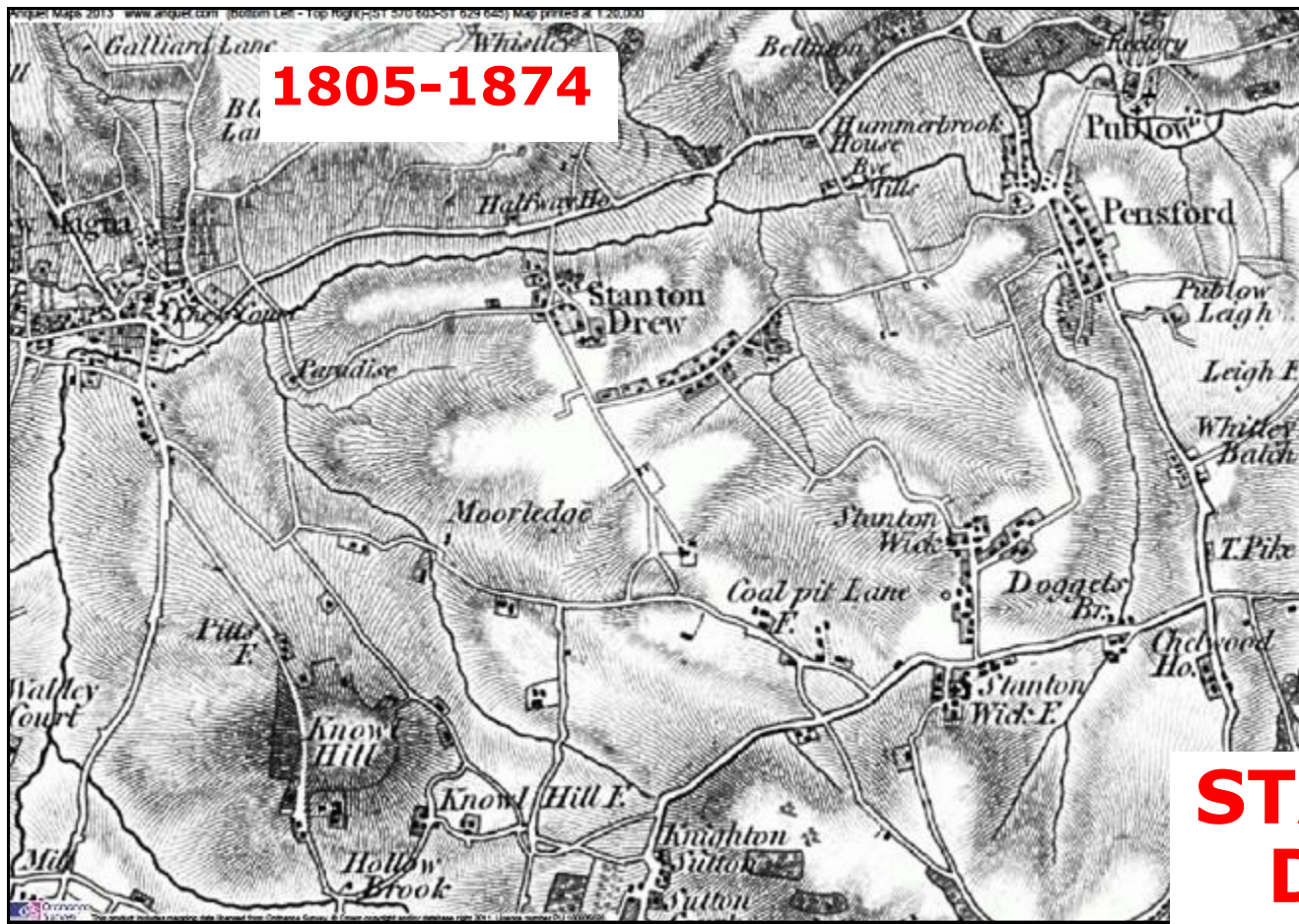
Bromley Villas
Bromley post box
Field Cottage
Utcombe Farmhouse

STANTON WICK

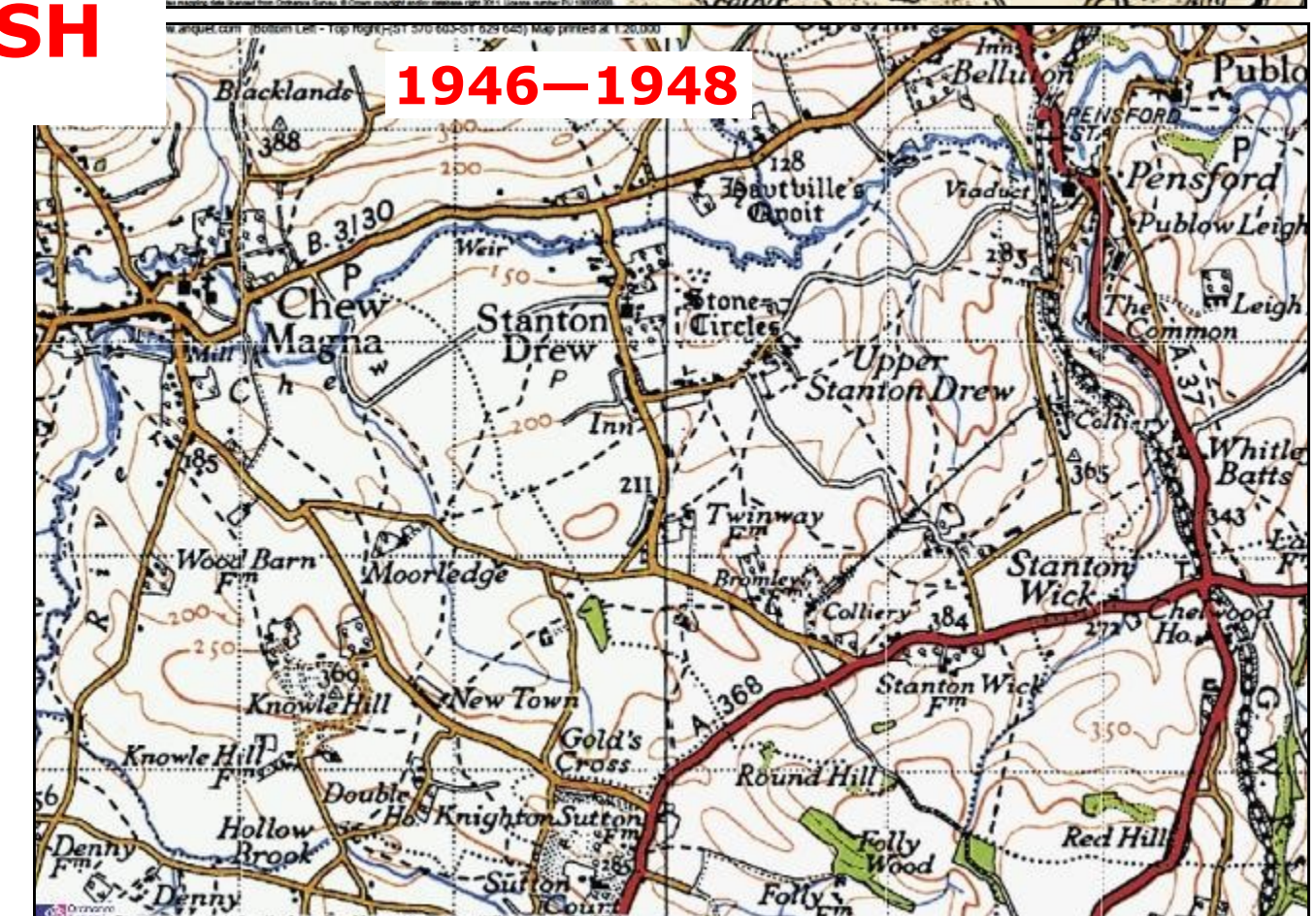
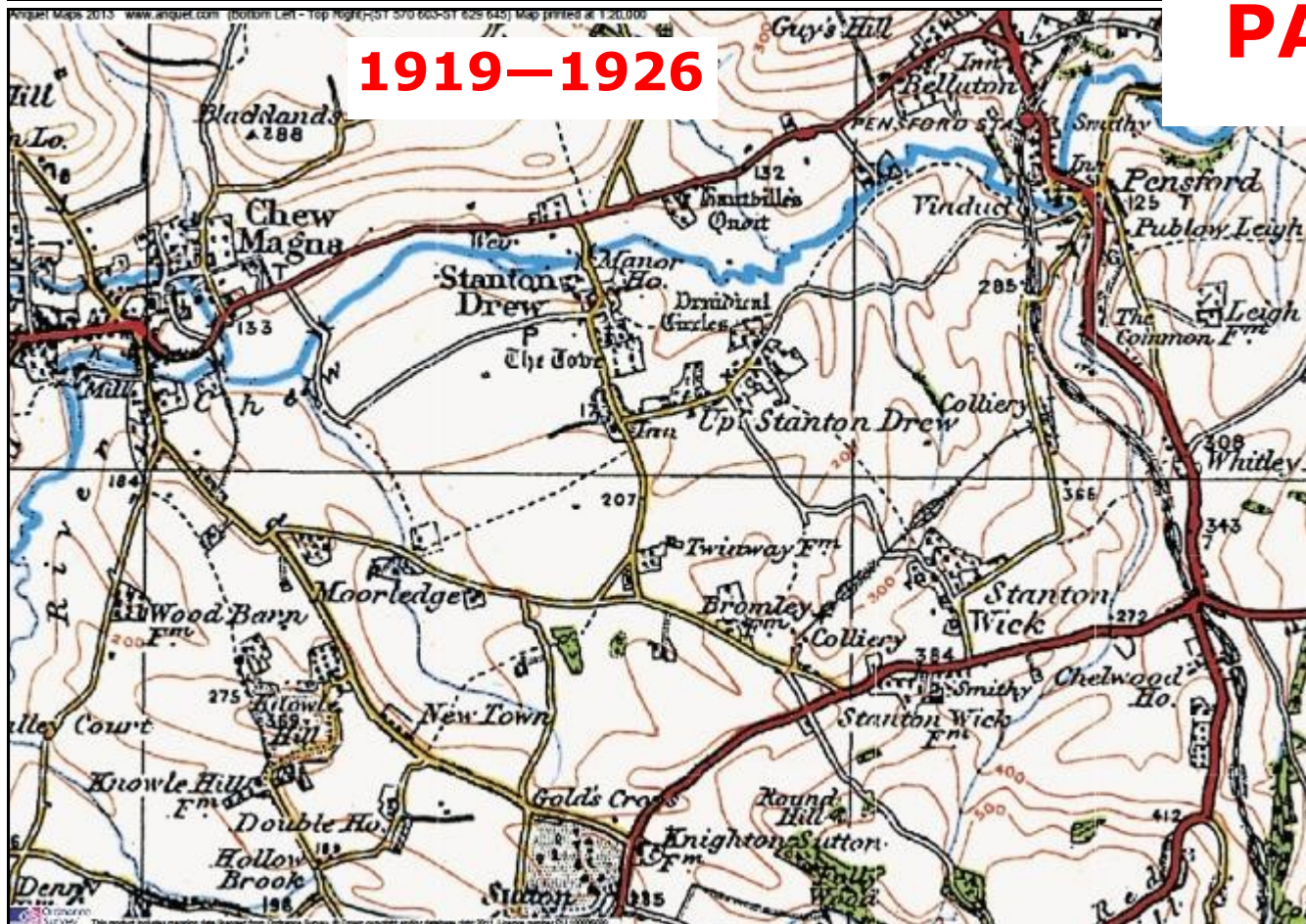
The Bath House
Cable railway remnants
The Carpenter's Arms
The Sandfield Villas
Eastwick Farm
Glasshouse Farm [Listed]
Keppelgate
Old Colliery site
Orange Tree Cottage
Parson's Farm [Listed]
Phone box library
Well stone nr Chalfont Lodge
Stanton Wick House
Stanton Wick Farmhouse [Listed]
Winding House
Windmill

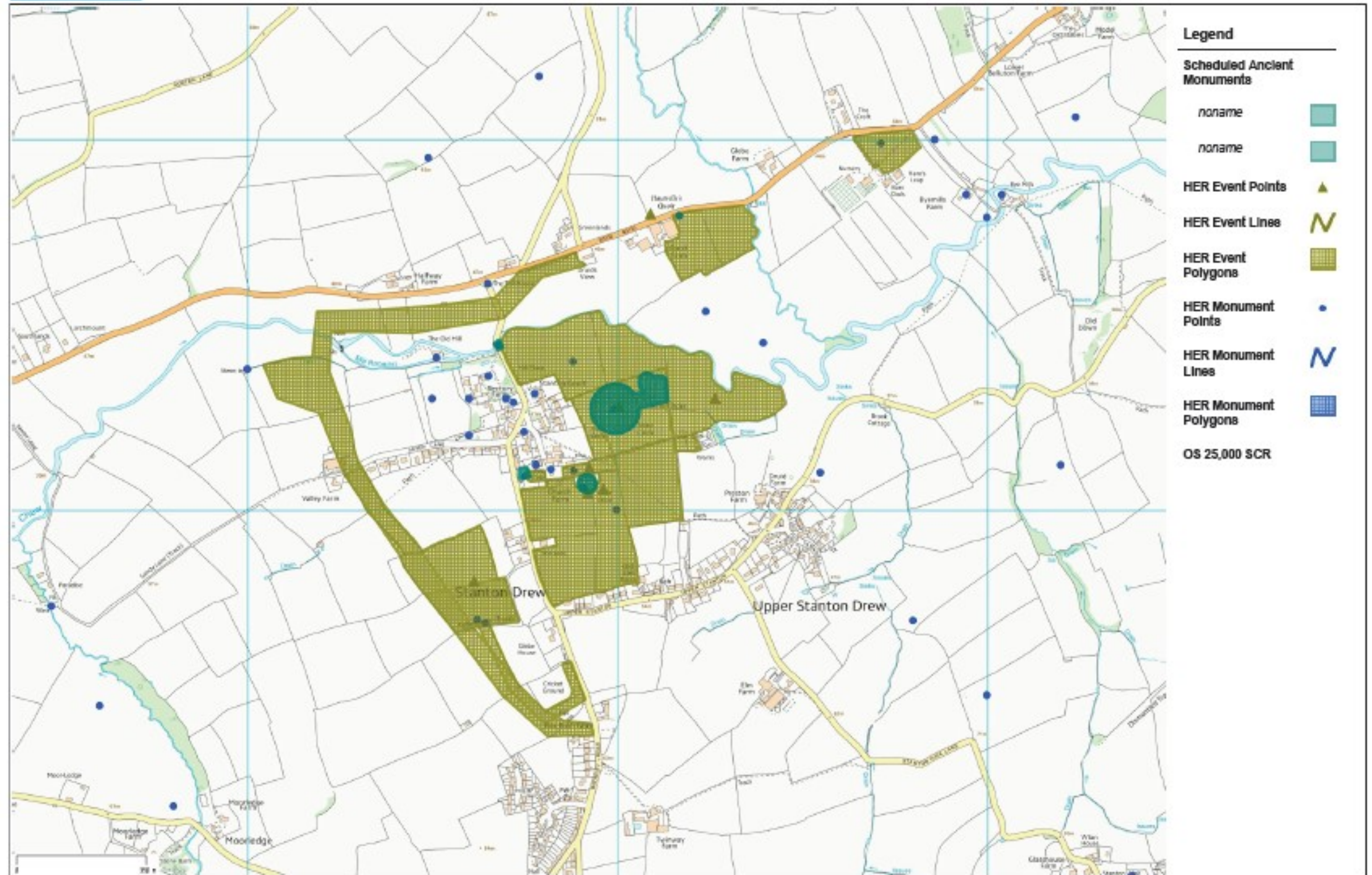
BYEMILLS

Bridge with flood gate
Byemills Farmhouse [Listed]



**STANTON
DREW
PARISH**



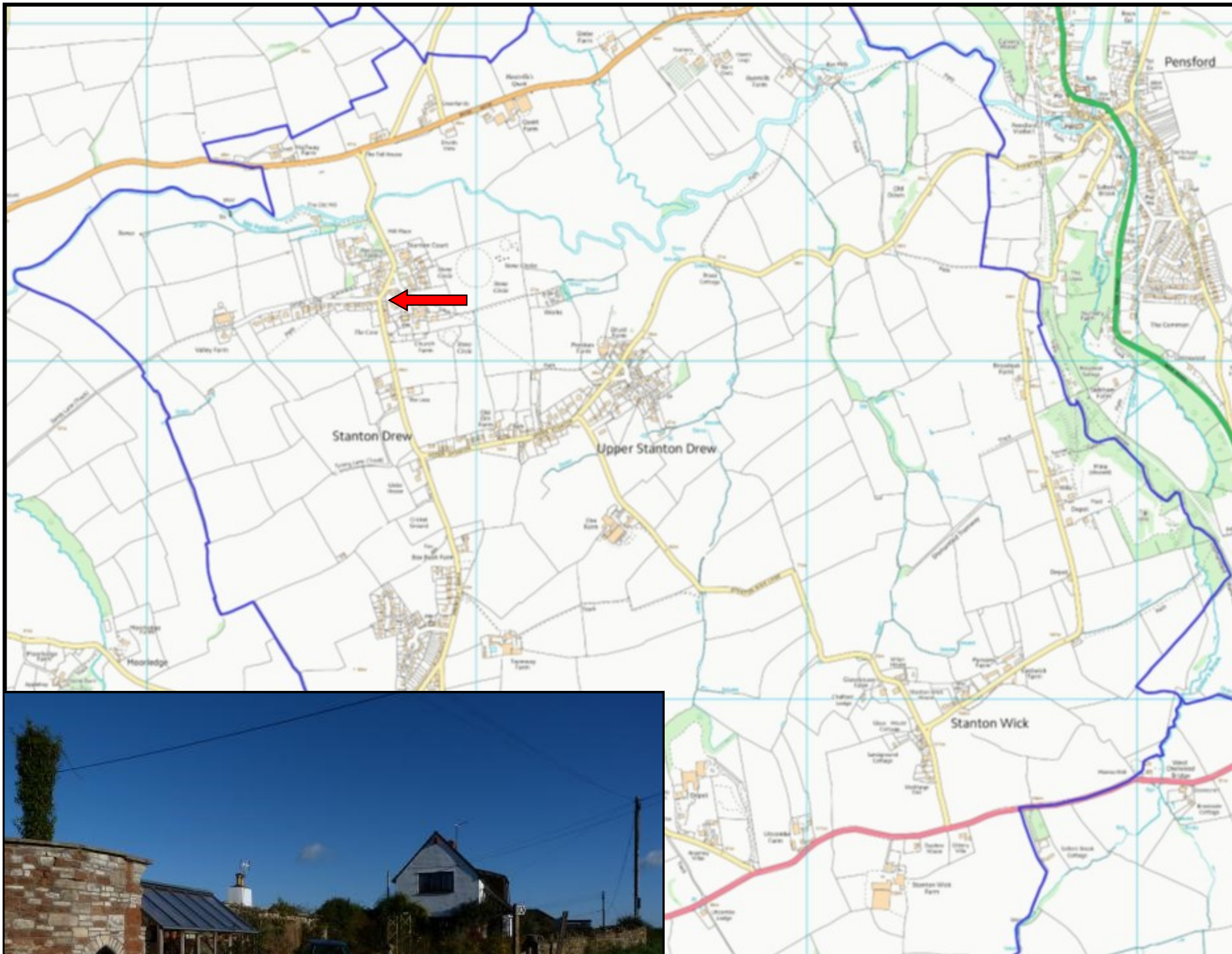


- Legend**
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - noname
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 - HER Event Points
 - HER Event Lines
 - HER Event Polygons
 - HER Monument Points
 - HER Monument Lines
 - HER Monument Polygons
- OS 25,000 SCR

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Alice's Gate opposite Codrington Cottage



Alice's gate is part of the original Stanton Court garden wall[circa 1753]. It is locally known as Alice's gate as it is suggestive of the Alice in Wonderland story.

The Druid's Arms



Above: The Druids Arms, below pub car park & The Cove [Ancient Monument] with St. Mary's Church [Listed] in background.



The Druids Arms public house is a valued Heritage & Community asset, acting as part of the social heart of the village alongside the Village Hall and St. Mary's Church.

Within the grounds of The Druids Arms stand The Cove stones, circa 1200BC-2000BC. The stones are named 'The Parson, The Bride & Groom / Cooke's Stone'. They are part of the larger Standing stone circle thought to have religious significance in celebrating fertility & Spring rites of the rising star of Arcturus in May.

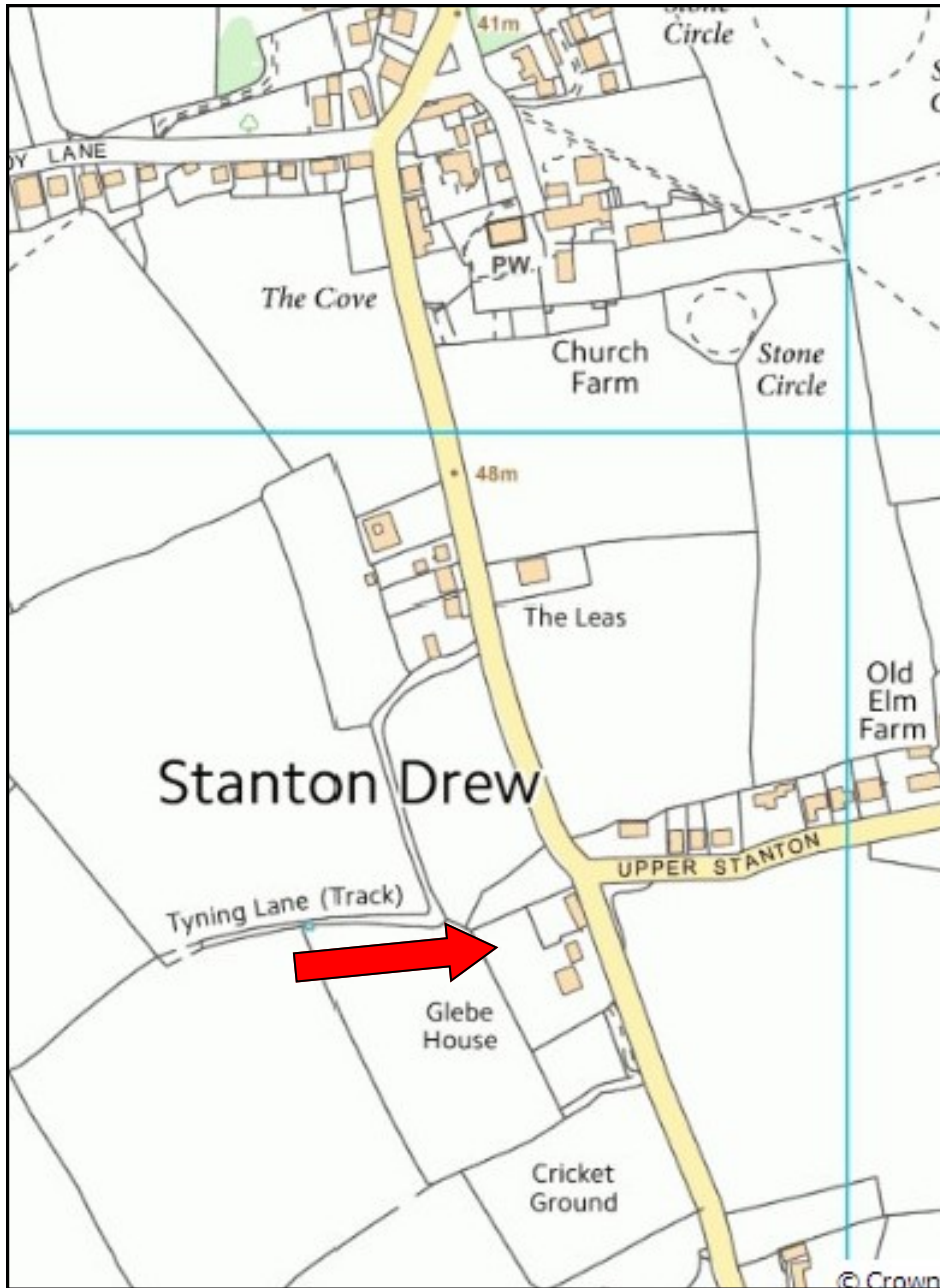


The Village Hall

Stanton Drew's village hall is correctly known as The Stanton Drew Lecture Hall. Built in 1877, it was donated by the Coates family in trust to the village for educational purposes.

There are currently three trustees. The Village Hall is a socially significant heritage asset regularly used by several groups in the village e.g. the Pre-school, WI, a local fishing club and is the regular meeting place for the Parish Council. It is used for numerous social events throughout the year.





The Glebe House



The Glebe House was formerly known as the Vicarage and used as the vicarage until 1960s. It is an imposing example of Victorian Gothic architecture, the only example in the village. From historic maps it was built around 1830s.

School House , Upper Stanton Drew

The Old School House is the likely location of the village school from 1790 until approximately 1875, The schoolmaster being paid by a charity at that point.



The School



The vibrant village school of 56 pupils has been OFSTED accredited Outstanding for several years. There is a strong sense of ownership and community in the school as several generations of 'school children' still remain in the village.

The present school building was built in the late 19 century, thought to be 1875 as a 'mixed Board' school. However, some references state that a mortgage was raised for building in 1896-1899. It has some attractive stonework features, as shown.

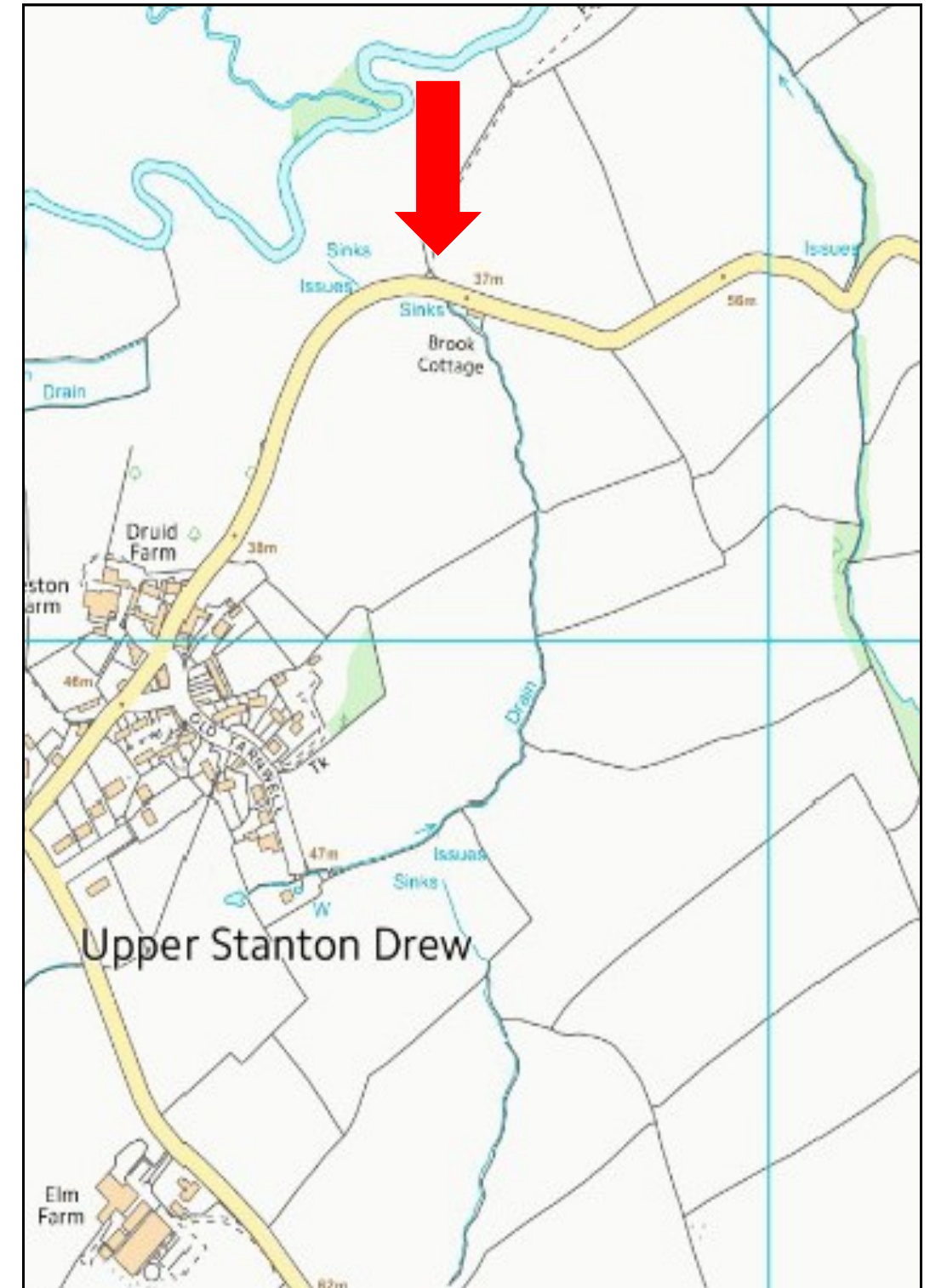
Stanton Drew Primary School is now part the Federated Schools of Bishop Sutton and Stanton Drew.

The Bridge, near Brook Cottage.



This beautiful bridge constructed from local stone was built in 19th Century to allow the children safe passage to school [then in Pensford] without getting their feet wet when the road flooded.

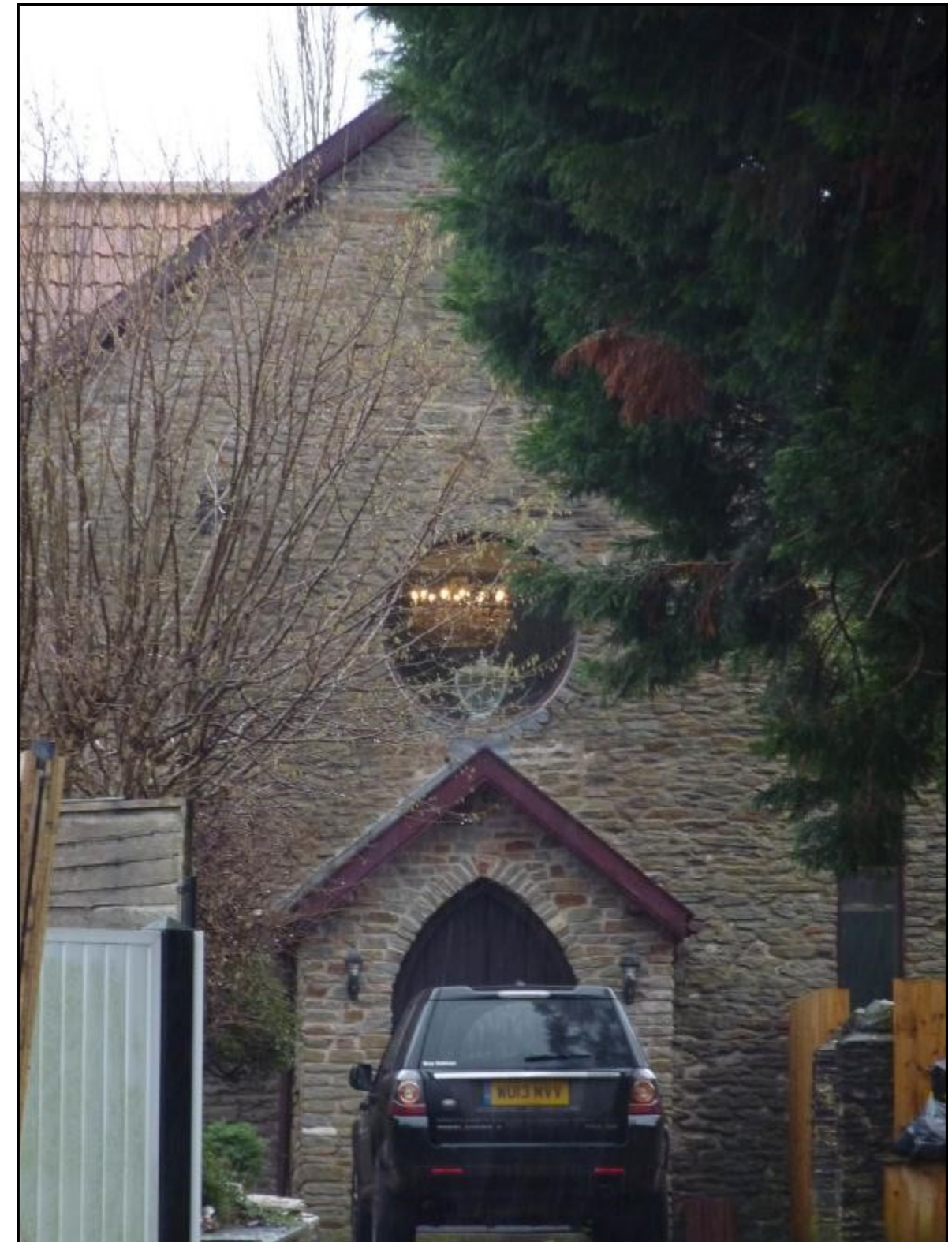
It has been used as a watering hole for livestock but latterly more likely for dogs out on a walk.



Old Methodist Chapel

Built 1873 but closed in 1965 when the congregation moved to Methodist chapel located at The Drive, the latter being demolished and redeveloped for housing in 2010.

Elsewhere in the village there was a Quakers /Friends burial ground established 1869. The parish thence had several denominational and dissenting places of worship around this time.



Originally the farmhouse for Old Elm Farm, neither the elm tree survives nor is the surrounding farmland any longer attached to the renamed Yew Trees. However, the yew trees and the house behind are locally significant heritage features. The stone mullions are distinctive architecturally.

The farmhouse was built in three stages. A date stone of 1720 can be seen by the front door but this might not signify build date of the first stage, which was the middle section. The two ends being built later. The dairy was the east section as it would be cooler.

Once part of the substantial Daubney Estate, Old Elm Farm was farmed by tenant farmers until 1979, when the then tenant farmer JB Hudson purchased the farm courtesy of the Rent [Agriculture] Act 1976.

Yew Trees, Upper Stanton Drew



Health Cottages, Tarnwell



Health Cottages are built in the early 20th Century. Originally ten tiny cottages now amalgamated into four.

The name 'Health' is intriguing, were these cottages built for poorer members of the community as a healthy place to live following the 'Torrens' Act 1868 & 1875 Public Health Act? Each cottage has a large front garden for the production of fresh produce, keeping of poultry or even a pig. They may have been agricultural / horticultural workers' cottages for the Daubney estate.



Bromley Villas & post box



Bromley Villas consists of a row of four cottages built in 1902 for Bromley Pit workers. Originally there were to be seven cottages planned but the well, situated in the garden of the now number 1 Bromley Villas, was not capacious enough to service seven cottages, so building ceased after four cottages were finished.

Number 4 [pictured on the left of the photo] was a shop in the early years of the colliery and later a hairdressers.

The Bromley Colliery is situated on the site of the Bromley stone quarry, Bromley being the name of the stone that faces the cottages.

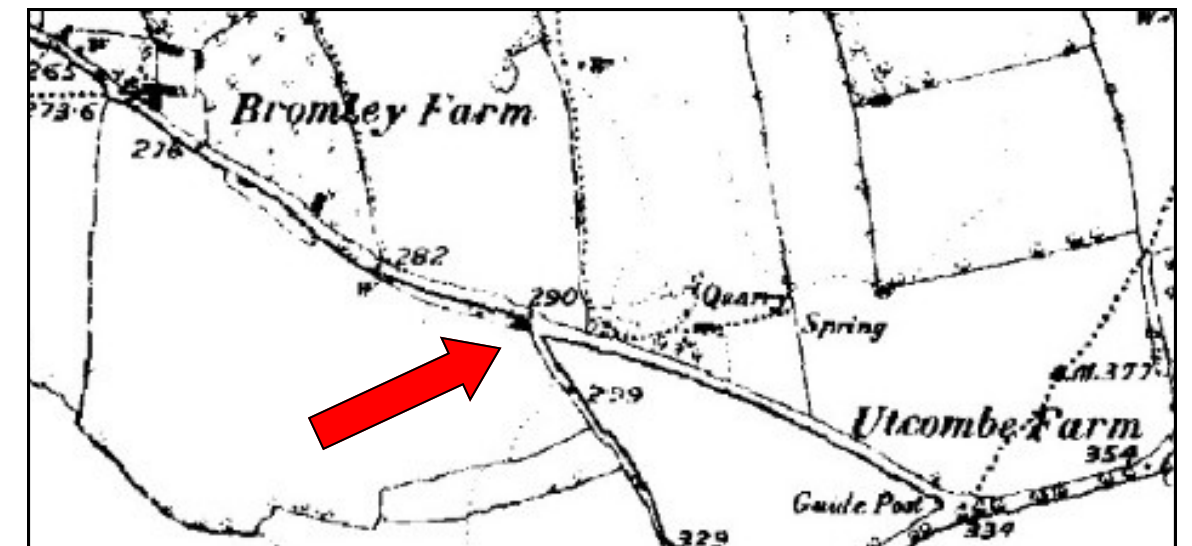
Inside, all the cottages still have the original Irish marble & art nouveau fireplace surrounds. Cottages 2 & 3 are set out in the original internal layout.

The post box is circa King George VI.





Field Cottage



Field Cottage, originally called Bellfield Cottage, pre-dates many of the buildings on the Bromley Road [opposite in 1887 map] built at a similar time to Bromley and Utcombe Farms, early modern era 1500-1800s. Field Cottage was likely to be the quarry worker/manager's dwelling. At the west end of the property is one of the Bromley wells, another located in the garden of 1 Bromley Villas.

Utcombe Farmhouse



Utcombe Farm is a small family owned mixed farm. The old farmhouse [pictured] is located on the now A368, an important route from the Mendips through the Chew Valley to Bristol & Bath and therein lies Utcombe Farmhouse's past as an old a coaching inn, certainly in 1700s but possibly before.

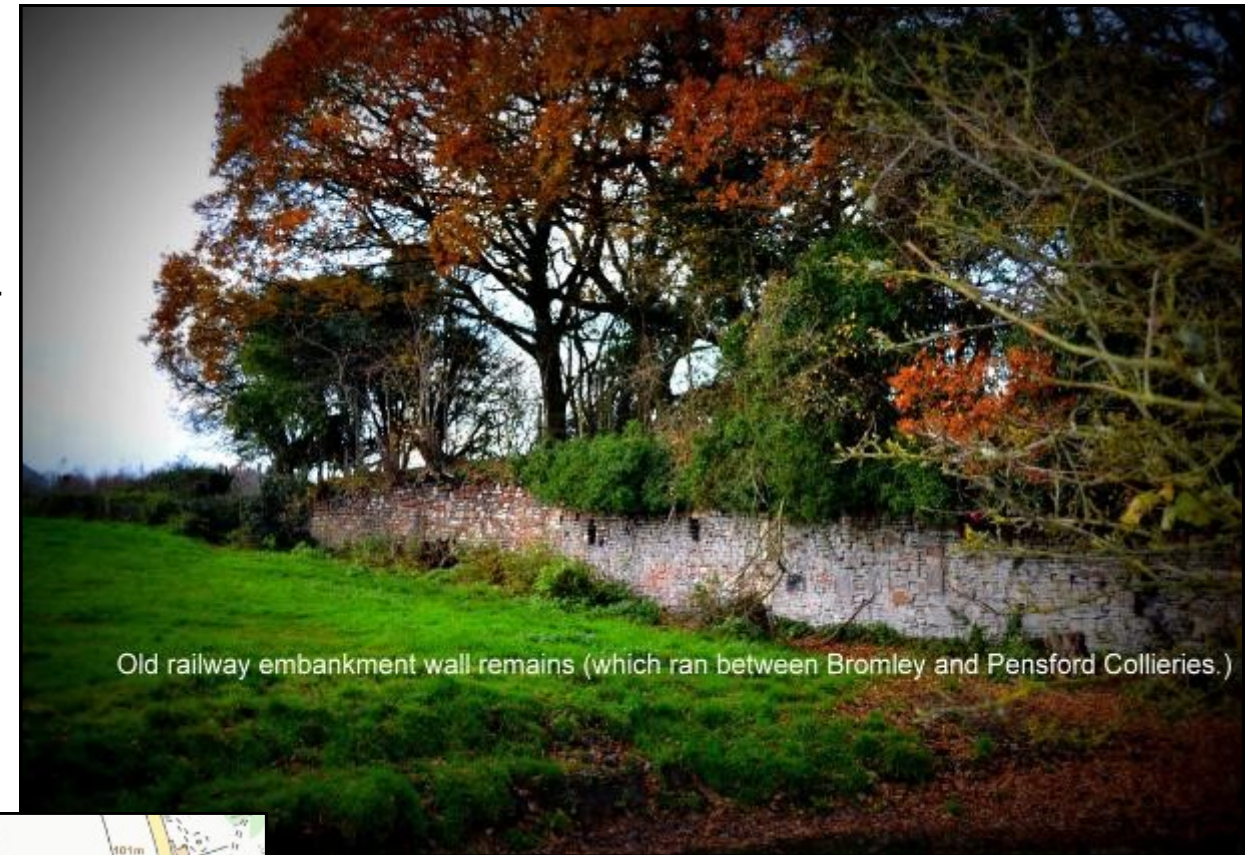


Cable railway remnants, Stanton Wick

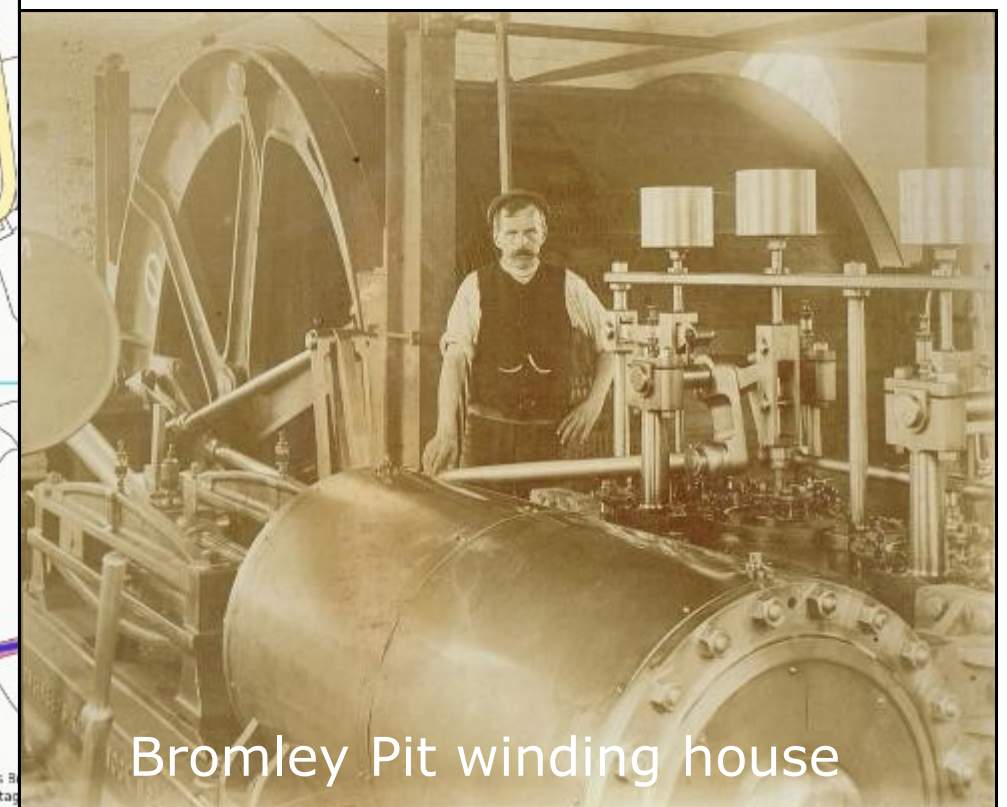
A two foot gauge railway largely built after WW1 ran on a raised embankment from Bromley Colliery to Broadoak colliery and Pensford. Originally it was powered by a small steam locomotive but later by cable haulage. The cable haulage system was operated at Pensford [Broadoak] Colliery transporting coal via the tram road along the raised embankment, entering at tunnel near the now residential Winding House and emerging to descend to Pensford where the coal was loaded onto the mainline railway.

A now demolished bridge crossed Stanton Wick Lane, the top photograph shows the raised embankment before the bridge. Lengths of steel track can still be seen near Pensford. After ploughing it is not uncommon to find steel rollers.

The Bromley Pit was opened in 1893 and closed in 1957, Pensford / Broadoak Colliery from 1910—1958. After installation of pit-head baths in 1931 at Pensford, miners from Bromley were transported to & from Bromley in specially designed railway carriages to bathe.



Old railway embankment wall remains (which ran between Bromley and Pensford Collieries.)



Bromley Pit winding house

The Carpenters Arms

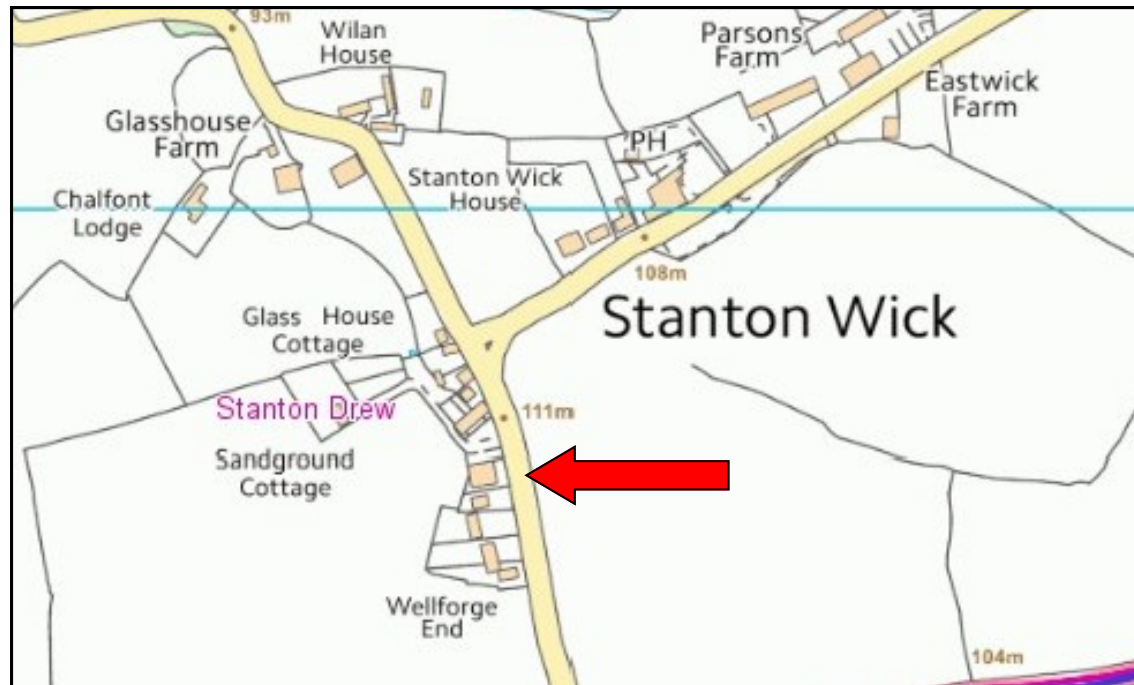
Originally a row of mineworkers' cottages, probably built in 1800s, the building became a public house in the early 20th Century when the cottages were knocked through to become the pub. In the 1960s, it was owned by a Russian gentleman. The menu featured several Russian dishes.

Now it is a very popular hostelry and social centre for the hamlet of Stanton Wick in particular but attracts many diners from Bristol & beyond.



The Carpenters Arms at night

The Sandfield Villas



Sited opposite the ruins of Hollywood House, the east cottage was built for glassworkers and latterly the two west cottages were added for mine workers when the Bromley Colliery opened 1893.

Glass working was established in Stanton Wick as early as mid 18th Century, prior to establishing the Nailsea Glassworks in 1788 by John Robert Lucas. Stanton Wick's close proximity to raw materials of sand, lime, stone, clay and especially coal made it ideal. Coal was mined from surface bell mines.

Scraps of blue glass can still be found in fields & alongside brooks.



Eastwick Farm



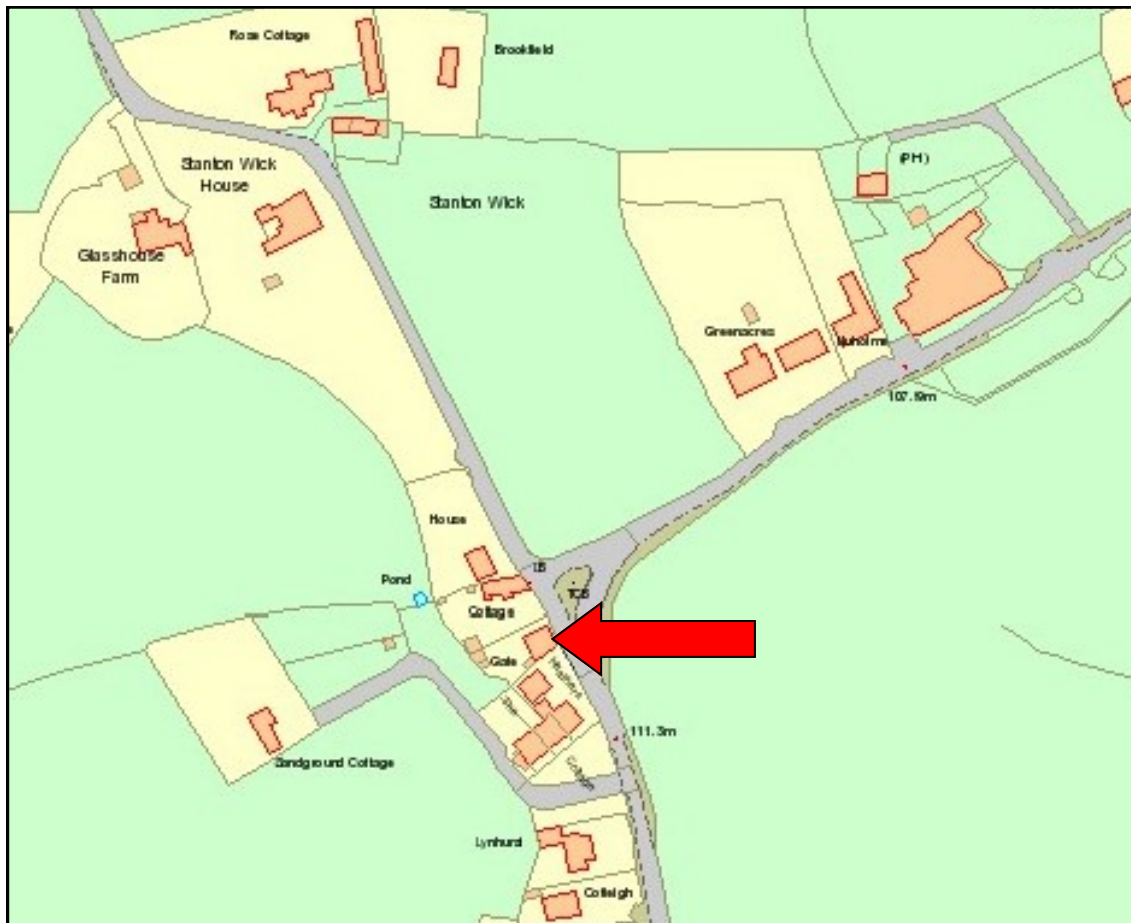
Until 25 years ago Eastwick Farm acted as the stables, calf shed, grainmill and storage for Parson's Farm.

It is now a private house.



Keppelgate

Keppelgate was a 19th Non-conformist chapel of some description. Benjamin Williamson applied for the licence request dated 12th November 1797 to the Bishop of Bath & Wells to allow worship at Keppelgate, a dwelling. Hollywood House [ruins] to south of Keppelgate, was built for the dissenting minister of Chelwood, it subsequently burnt down.



Orange Tree Cottage is one of two residences in the parish with a curved house wall, Codrington Cottage in Stanton Drew being the other. Originally Orange Tree Cottage was thought to be a toll house at the height of glass production for the then Bristol road running down to Stanton Drew & beyond. Some roads being privately owned at that time. In Victorian times it was a cobbler's shop owned by Mr & Mrs Ian & Jessy Hillman. There is a Royal Mail VR post-box [Victoria Regina] in the wall of the cottage.

Orange Tree Cottage



The Phone Box library



The old phone box, bought by the Parish Council in 2011 for a diminutive fee from BT, is a fine example of a pre-1953 K6 phone box. Pre-1953 phone boxes were manufactured from 1936 until 1953.

A post-1953 phone box at The Crescent, Stanton Drew was also bought for £1 from BT and sold for the princely sum of £800 a few months later to swell the parish's coffers.

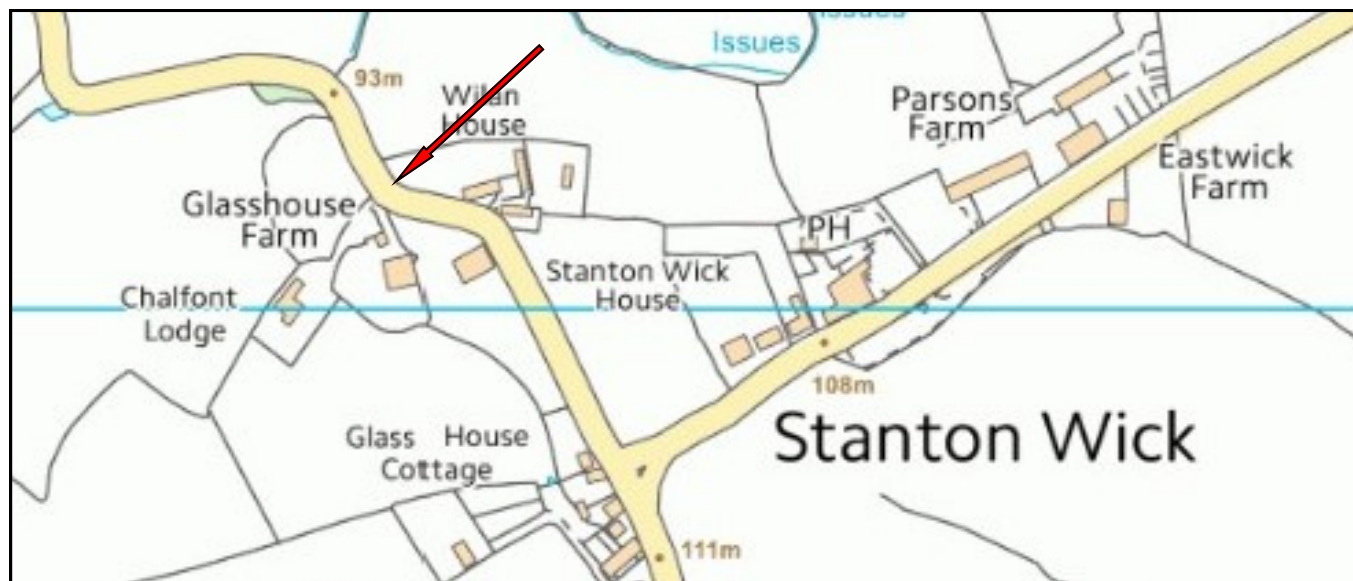
The residents of Stanton Wick are very proud of their library, the phone box, where readers can bring a book & take one away for their enjoyment, free of charge.

The daffodils should also be considered as a botanic heritage asset, planted throughout the parish by members of the then Parish Council in the 1990s.

The Well stone near Chalfont Lodge

The Chalfont Lodge / Glasshouse Farm well head is one of five wells in Stanton Wick the others being located in the properties of;

- Ottery Villas
- Keppel Gate
- Well Forge End
- Stanton Wick Farm.



The Wind pump



The well and pump supplied water to Parson's farm header tank until 1958 when the pump was converted to electricity and continued to feed the farm. It was thought to be constructed in 1930's. It is now planned for restoration.



**Old wind pump
at Stanton Wick**

The Old Colliery Site & Winding House



Synopsis

The Old Colliery (Formally Pensford Colliery) is situated in Stanton Wick, a hamlet of the Stanton Drew Parish.

The adjoining village of Pensford is in a conservation area and was noted in the B&NES Pensford Character Appraisal March 2008 as "the evidence of the former mining industry, including.....the abandoned mineworks in the surrounding area"

The Old Colliery is now the only large scale remains of the 20th century mining industry in North Somerset. All the original buildings are constructed of red brick and are similar to other structures erected throughout colliery districts of Britain at the turn of the century.

There are some significant views of the red brick buildings from many points all across the Chew Valley area as they are located high on the sky line in an exposed position.

The Old Colliery buildings are important heritage assets both to the local villages and to the North Somerset coalfields. The site is now under planning for residential use. The Winding House was converted for residential use prior to 2010.

Background

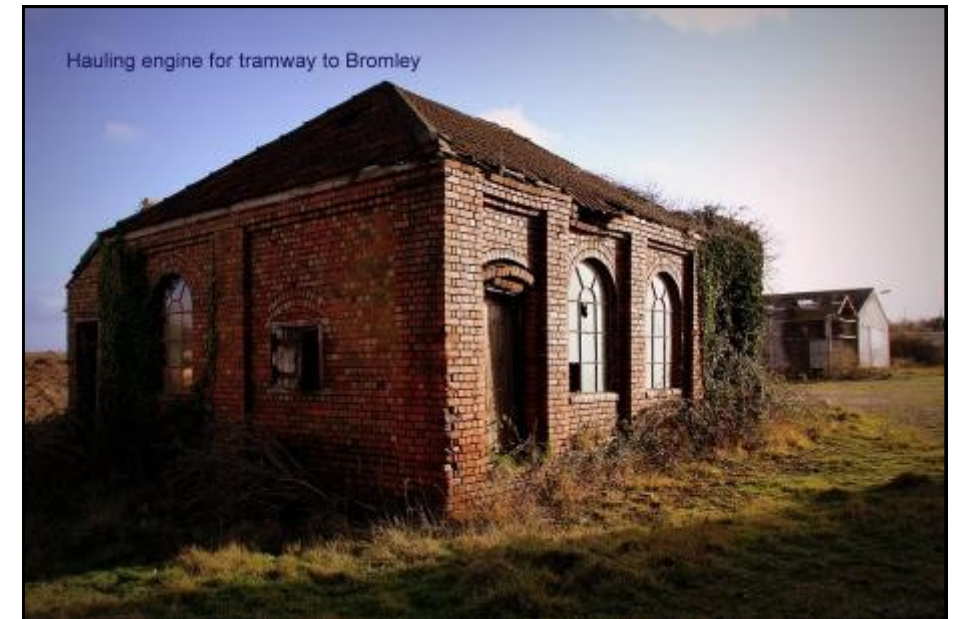
The Colliery employed over 400, comprising miners, carpenters, electrician, blacksmiths, general labourers and canteen workers. All travelled to work by foot, bike or bus.

The mine extended towards Stanton Drew and Byemills, through to the Station Approach area of Pensford, to Publow Church, out to Lords Wood and included a drift mine at Common Wood, Hunstrete.

The Colliery workings were closed 1959.

Many current residents of Pensford and Stanton Drew have personal memories of the Colliery, and some had relatives who worked there.

A number of residents are involved in a living history research project with Norton Hill, Somervale and Writhlington Schools, who have received a £10K grant to capture and record their memories.





Old Colliery Buildings

The Old Colliery now comprises an extensive range of unusual redbrick buildings, including the former Winding Engine House (known as The Winding House), that has been converted as a private residence.

The remaining red brick buildings are standing redundant and comprise:

Larger road fronted building - known as The Power House (where electricity was generated prior to SWEB installing a substation)

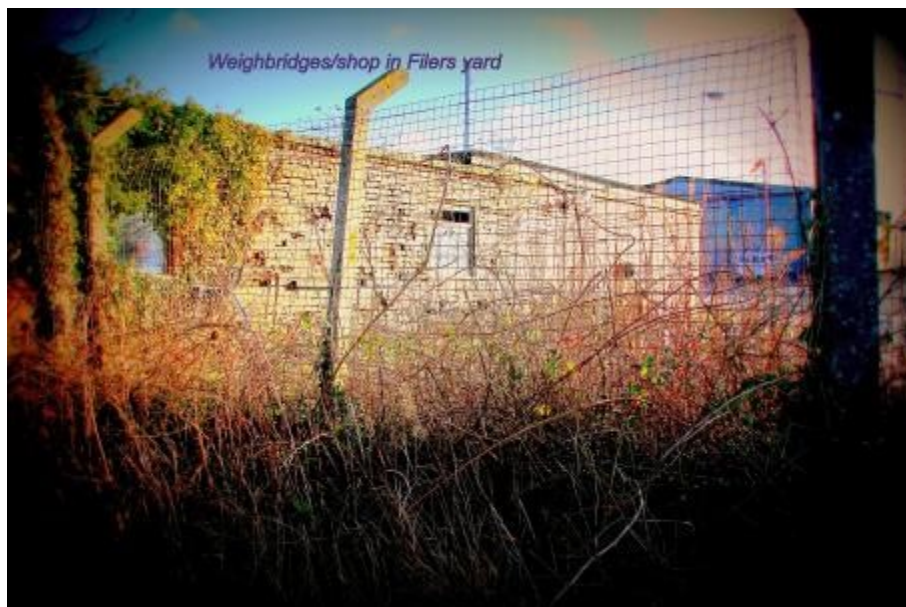
Smaller road fronted building was the blacksmith workshops and stores for miners tools and other necessities.

Small building to rear of The Power House is the hauling engine house from which 2.5 miles of wire rope hauled the 500wt tubs between Pensford Colliery and Bromley Colliery along the tramway. Part of the tramway embankment wall and embankment have also survived.

The small single storey building (located in Filer's Coaches yard) was the weighbridge, electricians' workshop and small store.

On the opposite side of the road, the bathhouse has been rebuilt, only a section of the rear wall remains as original, and was incorporated into the design.

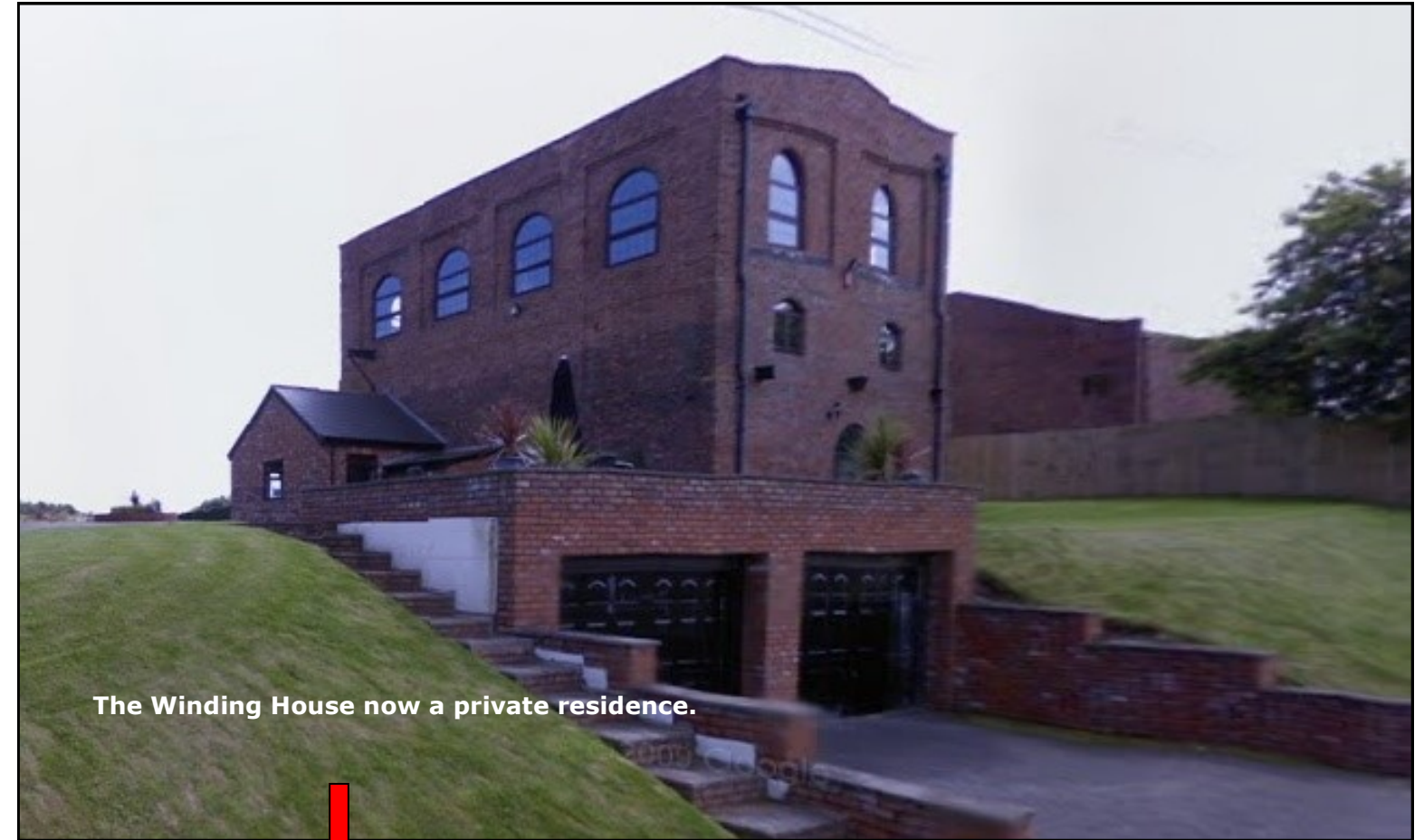
The brick lined tunnel also remains, which miners walked to give them easy access to and from Pensford village.



Summary

The Old Colliery is relevant to the recent history of these villages. It is important that their heritage is noted and that future development of the Old Colliery site should be sympathetic to the history and include conversion and restoration of the buildings.

It is highly appropriate that the Placemaking Plan recognises this heritage asset, as will the Neighbourhood Plan as it progresses.



Byemills bridge & floodgate

Byemills Bridge was strengthened considerably including the installation of flood defences after the 1968 floods which swept away Pensford Bridge.

Byemills Bridge spans the River Chew that flows downstream to Pensford.

Bye Mills has had a varied history including being an iron and cooper battery mill from 1600s until 1860s and then a paper Mill until it was bought by Bristol Water in 1880's. Byemills [in the background of the photograph below] & Byemills farmhouse are Grade II listed buildings.



Just for interest...the Parish's botanical heritage

Teasels may pop up like weeds in the parish but they were grown as a commercial crop at & around Stanton Wick Farm to be harvested & sent to the woollen mills in Lancashire for carding yarn in 19th Century.



White violets were all the rage in Victorian times and were cultivated and harvested to be sent to London and other cities. They can still be found in hedgerows.

A magnificent ring of horse chestnut [*Aesculus hippocastanum*] trees could be seen at the Stone Circles until the turn of the Millennium [2000 AD] but sadly these have all died.

Acknowledgements

Contributors from the community for photographs and for suggesting heritage assets, Robert Bailey,
Lottie Stevens
Gould, S.
Collier, P. *The Collier's Way*

Parish Online & GIS Mapping

Google Maps