Henleaze Heritage Trails

WELCOME TO HENLEAZE!
Historically Henleaze is a relatively new part of Bristol compared to some of its neighbours, but there are many unique features that make it special.
The aim of the Trails is to encourage walkers and cyclists to see what the area offers at present and also to discover its fascinating past.
THREE TRAILS to try - RED BLUE PINK

HISTORY - The Romans were here!

A figurine of the god Mercury dating from around **150AD** and a Roman coin **383-388AD** have been found! Around the **1300s** the original Manor House on Southmead Road, was built. Pictured here are the remains of the landlocked listed gazebo in its original garden.
There was almost a building frenzy in Henleaze from the **1600s - 1800s** thanks to the two limestone quarries in the area.

From the **1900s** the shops, particularly along Henleaze Road, have offered a wide range of goods and services to meet ever-changing needs.

(T1) HORFIELD COMMON

Here is a handsome reminder of the days of trace horses who needed a drink after pulling vehicles up Gloucester Road. Originally located by Egerton Road it is a memorial to Councillor W.D.Watts and a splendid example of the work of the McFarlane Iron Foundry. Restored as an architectural feature by Bristol City. Across the road is the original Henleaze School – now Manor Boys' Club, next to Horfield Parish Church with its circular walled churchyard.

(T2) GOLDEN HILL

This figurine of Mercury dating before the 5th century was found on Golden Hill. The extensive playing fields owned by Bristol Grammar and Cathedral Schools were sold in 1993 for housing and a Tesco Supermarket.

(T3) KELLAWAY AVENUE

Golden Hill terraced properties were built in the mid 1800s. The deeds of no.28 forbid the residents to keep swine or make tallow! The thoughtful beast here can be seen opposite at 120 Kellaway Avenue.

(T4) PHOENIX HEDGE

In **2011** The Phoenix Hedge Preservation Group was formed to protect this living relic. A hedge has existed on the site since medieval times and must be one of the oldest in Great Britain.

The Group welcomes volunteers.

(T5) HENLEAZE JUNIOR SCHOOL

This tumulus in the Junior School grounds **-** very similar in size to the one in Badock's Wood is a likely Moot point**.** It was researched by Julian Lea-Jones who added it was a nice thought that school children listening to stories at this spot might have done so for a thousand generations! A stone bench has been built within the circle of trees as a quiet place for reading. It can be linked with **Phoenix Hedge uphill across the field from this vantage point.** These mounds in prominent positions were often used as the 'new' Parish boundary markers delineating the Shire system introduced by Edward the Elder **899AD – 925AD**. The old parish boundary stones are still in the courtyard of the former stable block, now Claremont Court.

(T6) CLAREMONT

Built **1850s.** Home of entrepreneur Caleb Bruce-Cole who used to wear a long coat and plus fours cycling to his chocolate factory, Packer's/Carson's in Greenbank that was the 4th largest in England. It is said Winston Churchill, who was in Bristol during the Blitz, came to view the terrible fires burning from this vantage point.
In the **Early 1950s** it became a School for Special Needs and the first location for Henleaze Infant School.

(T7) HENLEAZE FARM/KENTON MEWS

The architecture of this former farmhouse now known as The Briars is very similar to nearby Claremont House, which suggests that it could have been built in the **1850s**.There is still a stone horse mounting block outside the entrance. Many of the boundary walls which used to surround the former large country estate survive and can be recognised by the ashlar capstones, **How many can you spot when walking the Trails?**

(T1) ST PETERS CHURCH AND (T2)HENLEAZE PARK LODGE

Opposite the Church is **Grade 2 listed Greystones/12 The Drive -** formerly the second lodge for Henleaze Park which was demolished in 1960s and replaced with chalet bungalows.

Shown are residents Rosa and Winfred George in **1912** outside their home from a field - now St Peter's car park. **St Peter's Church** was designed by A R Gough FRIBA and built by William Cowlin & Sons. It was consecrated in **1927.** Its hall was used as a military convalescent hospital in the **1940s**.

HENLEAZE ROAD LODGE HOUSES (T3,4,8 &10)

(T3) 166 The Grade 2 listed building pictured was the main lodge for **Henleaze Park**. It is similar in architecture and age to the ones designed by Nash for Blaise Hamlet. **Henley Grove** also had two lodges – the main one **(T11) 84** and the second one **(T4) 132** located on The Drive junction. Jackie Brookman who lived here married Tom Graveney, the cricketer in **1952.** The oldest lodge in Henleaze **(T9) 18** was the one for **Springfield House** dating from 1727.

From the 1700s to the early 1900s the only major industrial work in Henleaze was limestone quarrying.

(T5) TRINITY -UNITED REFORMED CHURCH

The church was designed by Frank Wills (later knighted and a Lord Mayor of Bristol). It opened in **1907** as Henleaze Congregational Church. It was extensively renovated in 1910. A century later it was modernised to include a state of the art hall much used by the local community.

(T6) SACRED HEART CHURCH & NEWMAN HALL

Roman Catholics used the Convent Chapel in Brecon Road until 1939 when their church was built in Grange Court Road. Adjacent Newman Hall was opened in 1962.

(T7) ST URSULA'S E-ACT ACADEMY

In the **1800s** the Sisters of Mercy Order bought this merchant's private residence set in extensive grounds to use as a convent. It became an orphanage with boarders and later a day school under the patronage of St Ursula. During World War II much of the school was bombed and then rebuilt. From **September 2011** the site became a primary academy.

(T8)THE ONLY CONSERVATION AREA IN HENLEAZE

This includes Henleaze Gardens (pictured in **1920**), Cavendish Road, Henleaze Avenue, etc. In **1896** Henry St V Ames, a major landowner, sold this land to developers. Sheep were still grazing here and on the Downs! A map showing the whole of the conservation area may be seen on Know your Place.

(T10) ORPHEUS CINEMA

This is a photo of the original cinema built by Stone & Co in **1937** and demolished in **1972.** Due to public outcry Waitrose decided it was too costly to convert the existing building for their needs so the supermarket consortium incorporated a 3 screen mini complex in the plans for the new building. A rare and much-cherished amenity these days.

(T1) GRANGE PARK

The attractive properties in this road are amongst the most expensive in the area. Spot the fox on a rooftop here! "Beastly Bristol" by Julian Lea-Jones - a complete A – Z of this and other creatures

(T2)BURFIELD PRIORY (or THE PRIORY)

Gothic design, built in **1800s** and set in 17 acres of land, next to the grounds of Burfield House, part of Red Maids' School. In the **1920s** Dame Clara Butt, the famous contralto sang at a summer garden party here. The boarders in next door Burfield House (part of Red Maids' School) were thrilled to hear her rich voice. When the estate was sold in **1938**, the house was demolished and replaced by two new roads Priory Avenue & Priory Court Road.

(T3) EASTFIELD

The first six properties were built in the 1820s on land known as Eastfield Six Acres owned by Sir Henry Protheroe (Sherriff of Bristol 1802 and 1807). Listed pump outside No 14 Eastfield.

This area has the highest number of Grade 2 listed buildings - Nos10, 20, 40, 46 and 48.

In **2008** a blue plaque to mark the many achievements of international scientist JOHN ZIMAN was laid on the wall outside his former home, Eastfield Lodge (20 Eastfield).

Heading towards Eastfield Road note the stone plaque that depicts an ankh on the wall outside the former home of AMELIA EDWARDS. This famous Victorian Egyptologist and writer collaborated with Charles Dickens in writing ghost stories. In the lane leading off Eastfield by the RAFA club is BYLANES (above) thought to be the house featured in Dickens' Pickwick Papers.

(T4) DORSET VILLAS

This rank of larger terraced homes were built during the 1860s for artisans e.g. cooper, carpenter, blacksmith etc. to assist with the local industrial work.

(T5) EASTFIELD INN – HENLEAZE ROAD

This is a photo of the original Eastfield Inn demolished in the early **1930s**, rebuilt in **1935** and subsequently refurbished.
In the **1940s** the ARP (Air Raid Precaution) had their headquarters in the skittle alley of the new Eastfield Inn which now stands here.

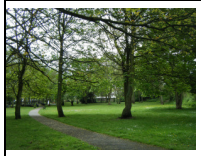
(T6) EASTFIELD TERRACE

Many of the quarrymen and their families were housed in cottages in terraces some of which still survive such as Eastfield Terrace (pictured) built in the **1860s**. They would have worked in Southmead Quarry (now Henleaze Lake) or Eastfield Quarry (part of which is now Old Quarry Park).

(T7) ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

The purpose-built school was here **1911 – 1971**. It was replaced by 90 neo-Georgian houses. **2011** a blue plaque was laid to mark the school site on the wall opposite T8 below.

(T8) OLD QUARRY PARK & CLARK'S CORNER



Part of Henleaze's unique industrial archaeological heritage covering 10 hectares. Originally a limestone quarry from the **1700**s but filled in with building rubble from WW11. Until demolished in June **2012** Clark's Corner, at the end of the Park, contained a pair of limekilns, a weighbridge and a cottage bordering Eastfield Road, dating from the **1700s.**

ACTIVITY

Look at old maps of the area. and /or try **Google Earth** to spot the remaining footpaths. Arguably, the most well-known one in the area still in regular daily use lies between Henleaze Park and Phoenix Grove.

Many of the footpaths that ran from the large houses and farms were replaced with roads during the1900s.

(T9) BADOCK'S WOOD

Named after Stanley Badock, a local resident and industrialist, the wood is on the left of Lakewood Road. It covers approximately 10 hectares and is situated in a limestone valley with the River Trym flowing along the floor. It provides a wildlife haven and is probably at least 400 years old in parts, as indicated by the presence of the ancient woodland and flora. Friends of Badock's Wood -**FOBW really manage it well.** There is a Bronze Age Burial Mound Mil Tut shown here.

(T10) HENLEAZE LAKE

This haven of solitude has swimming and fishing facilities. **1800s** the quarry was split in two by Eastfield Road to form Southmead & Eastfield Quarries. **1900s** quarrying ceased and existing springs filled it with water. **2006** the members now own the club which is held in trust by their Trustees. The Gazebo below is partly visible from the pavement outside **22 & 24 Lake Road.**

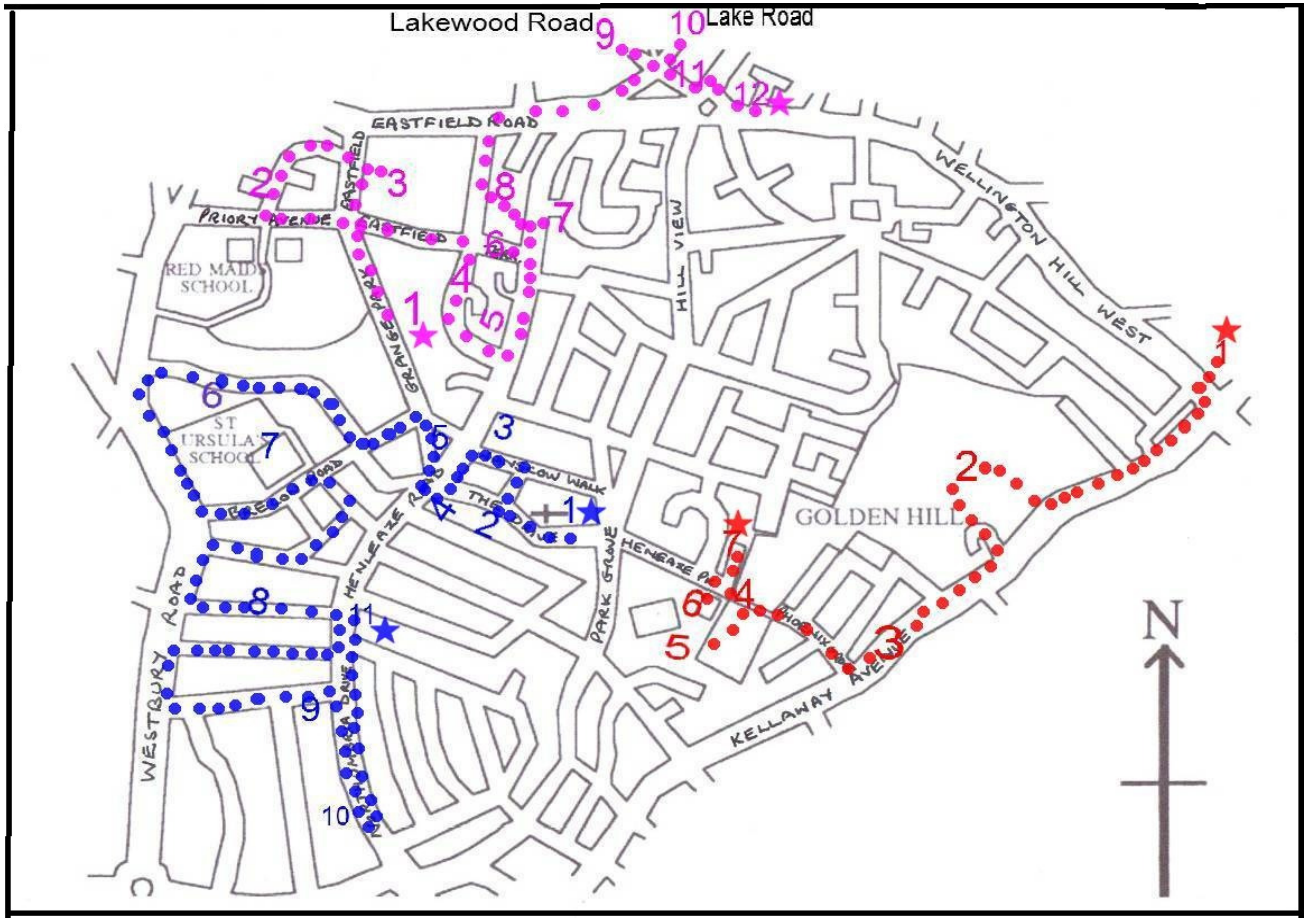
(T11) THE MANOR HOUSE AND THE GAZEBO

1700s Manor House pictured, **RIGHT** off Southmead Road, replaced the original dating from **1300s. 1800s** Home of the Badock family. **1900s** Home of Dr & Mrs Robert Courtney **2012** A children's nursery.

Left Remains of the two storey Gazebo **1700s.** Was in the original Manor Gardens, now landlocked, so only partly visible.

(T12) WATERDALE HOUSE

Before Waterdale Gardens & Close were built there was a large boating lake on this site used by the Griffey family. Their home, Waterdale House, was demolished in the **1960s** and replaced by the Fire Station.

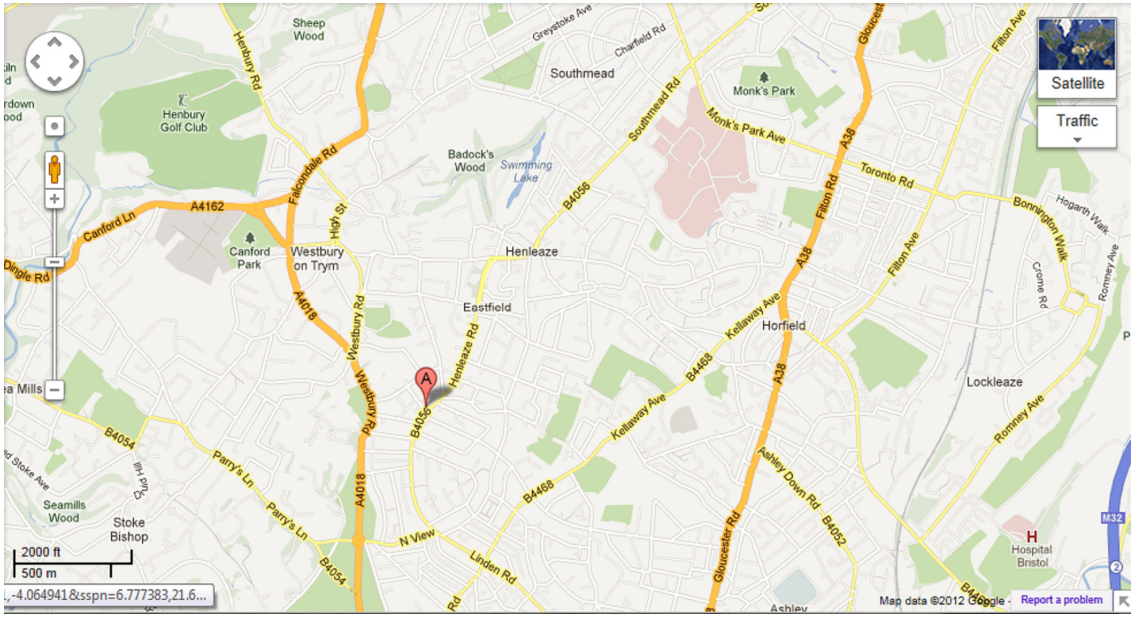


HENLEAZE HERITAGE TRAILS - Red, Blue, Pink

FURTHER PHOTO OPPORTUNITIES?

EASTFIELD TERRACE – Some built-in foot scrapers still remain here. They were used by the workers to clean their boots after a day in the local Quarry.
HENLEAZE ROAD (249-251) These historical properties have stones set into their exterior walls. Their purpose was to stop cart wheels causing damage when the road was only a narrow lane and had no pavements.
HOLMES GROVE – Can you find a canary on a roof there?
OWEN GROVE – Edward VIII pillar box – one of the few remaining in the UK.
TELEPHONE MANHOLE COVERS When cables went underground the rectangular cast iron pavement manholes were marked 'Post Office Telegraphs'. In due course the telegraph system gave way to speech – telephony, and gradually the manholes were replaced by those marked 'Post Office Telephones' or 'BT Telephones'. However survivors of the telegraph era were reused and many anachronisms still exist in Henleaze.

LOCATION OF HENLEAZE IN NORTH WEST BRISTOL



LOCAL AMENITY SOCIETY	The Henleaze Society www.henleazesociety.co.uk **Many thanks for the help and support, including obtaining funding for this leaflet from the Well Being Fund.**
LOCAL HISTORY	https://sites.google.com/site/henleazebook/ **http://www.history4u.info/publications.htm**
LOCAL SHOPS	http://www.henleazelive.org.uk/
ENVIRONMENT	Friends of Badock's Wood http://www.fobw.org.uk/ Phoenix Hedge https://sites.google.com/site/phoenixhedge/
SPORTING FACILITIES	Golden Hill Sports http://www.goldenhillsports.com/ Cricket http://henleazeoldboys.co.uk/ Henleaze Swimming Club http://www.henleazeswimmingclub.org/ Henleaze Tennis Club http://henleazeltc.com/
PUBLIC TRANSPORT Bus Services have stops along parts of the trail. For the latest information and respective websites check out http://www.henleazesociety.co.uk/transport.htm	
TOILET FACILITIES http://www.bristol.gov.uk/explore-bristol-city shows these companies with public toilets en-route: Waitrose, 51 Northumbria Drive, Tesco, Lime Trees Road, Golden Hill.	
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Many thanks to: Sylvia Kelly, Stan Hazell, Derek Klemperer and Julian Lea-Jones for their ideas, input and supportive suggestions. Further information on the area can be seen in The Henleaze Book and website https://sites.google.com/site/henleazebook/	
FEEDBACK ON THE TRAILS can be submitted by e-mail to: henleazeheritage@gmail.com or by letter to: Veronica Bowerman, 24 Bluebell Rd, Wick St Lawrence, North Somerset. BS22 9QJ.	

Henleaze Heritage Trails

This collage of locally sourced materials was designed and produced by local resident, Sylvia Kelly.
It was used at the Public Enquiry before Tesco was built on Golden Hill in 1993 and was subsequently on show at the Natural History Museum in London.

SUGGESTED TRAILS marked with dotted lines.
Each trail takes approximately 1hr – 1.5hrs to walk.
Please feel free to start and end any of the trails from a different point or in a different order.

WARNING Any heritage walk here means crossing roads. Always use the crossings and wait for the lights. Don't read this leaflet when you are crossing the road, read about history – don't become it!

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