

## Section 1 ~ Desk Based Assessments

### FORMER COUNTY OF AVON

#### BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET

1/1 (B.08.2035)

ST56805930

#### **COLEY TO STOWEY TRUNK MAIN**

*Coley to Stowey Trunk Main, Bath and North East Somerset: Desk-Based Assessment: Archaeology (Report: 44744.1)*

Wessex Archaeology Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology, 1998, 20pp, figs, refs  
 Work undertaken by: Wessex Archaeology

The desktop study of an area of land proposed for the construction of a new primary school concluded that the area, now mainly wooded, was once the site of a small late Victorian villa, with associated outbuildings and gardens, constructed in c. 1867 and demolished c.1950. Although the foundations of the building were likely to have survived below ground level and would be destroyed by the proposed development, the assessment of the archaeological significance of the remains and the known archaeological sites recorded in the immediate vicinity was very low and there appeared to be no archaeological reason why any further archaeological work would be required on the site. [Au]

1/2 (B.08.2036)

ST75786505

#### **CLEVELAND BUILDINGS, SYDNEY WHARF, BATHWICK, BATH**

*Cleveland Buildings, Sydney Wharf, Bathwick, Bath: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Report: 45106a)*

Wessex Archaeology Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology, 1998, 23pp, figs, refs  
 Work undertaken by: Wessex Archaeology

The area proposed for development was, in the 18th century, part of Bristleton Common. It lay over readily accessible coal seams and was worked from the 16th century. The common was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1780. By 1804 the area had become a partially landscaped garden for Brislington House, a purpose-built lunatic asylum. The arrangement of the grounds was designed for psychotherapeutic reasons, permitting walking, games and greyhound coursing. A school was built on the southern area of the site in the 1960s. [AIP]

1/3 (B.08.2037)

ST69205440

#### **RAILWAY LANE, RADSTOCK**

*Railway Lane, Radstock, Somerset. Archaeological Assessment Report*

Hedley, I & Newman, R Lancaster: Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, 1998, 29pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Lancaster University Archaeological Unit

Based on the available evidence, remains relating to medieval settlement activity in the area around the site may have been anticipated as may evidence of structures associated with a 19th century brick works. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

**CITY OF BRISTOL**

1/4 (B.08.2000)

ST54397828

**UPPER / LOWER CHURCH LANE, BRISTOL**

*Archaeological Desktop Study of Upper/Lower Church Lane, Bristol*

Insole, P & Leech, R Bristol: Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 1998, 19pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The area covered by the desk-based assessment lay about 60 metres to the south of the church of St. Michael on the Mount Without. The area also lay immediately to the west of Llan House and Rupert House, which were 17th century lodges. The assessment identified that the church of St. Michael was 12th century in date and was likely to have been surrounded by a small community during the medieval period. Other areas of the site were also identified as 17th and 18th century settlement activity areas, utilised by the wealthier citizens of Bristol. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM

1/5 (B.08.2001)

ST57837253

**SITE A1 (GRAHAM'S TIMBER YARD), HARBOURSIDE, BRISTOL**

*Archaeological Desktop Study of Site A1 (Graham's Timber Yard), Harbourside/Gas Ferry Lane, Bristol for Beaufort Western Ltd.*

Insole, P Bristol: Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 1998, 19pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The assessment formed part of a broad scheme of archaeological documentary research and fieldwork prior to the redevelopment of the area. The assessment showed that two major industrial sites had existed on the site within approximately the last 350 years, a glass kiln and Limekiln Dock. Both were likely to have been in existence by the end of the 17th century. Documentary evidence showed that the remains of several dockside buildings associated with the dry dock and glasshouse were likely to have survived to some extent beneath the surface. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1/6 (B.08.2002)

ST57107324

**RODNEY LODGE, GRANGE ROAD, CLIFTON, BRISTOL**

*Archaeological Desktop Study of Rodney Lodge, Grange Road, Clifton, Bristol for Bristol University*

Leech, R Bristol: Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 1998, 35pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The site lay within the ancient parish of Clifton, historically distinct from Bristol. Until 1835 Clifton formed part of Gloucestershire, while Bristol itself had been a separate county in its own right since 1373. In various documentary sources the existence of Roman remains in Clifton was noted, especially in the approximate area of Clifton Down Camp. The local SMR was used to identify any Roman remains in the area, findspots of coins were revealed within the vicinity of the site. Other archaeological remains were noted, these being 18th century houses within the site. There was no evidence as to whether the putative Roman settlement features close to the Rodney Lodge extended into the site. An archaeological evaluation was recommended to ascertain whether Roman archaeological remains were present. [AIP]

1/7 (B.08.2003)

ST58367347

**THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL SITE, ST MICHAEL'S HILL, BRISTOL*****Archaeological Desktop Study of The Children's Hospital Site, St. Michael's Hill, Bristol***

Leech, R Bristol: Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services, 1998, 22pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The site lay within the ancient parish of St. Michael, from 1373 within the city and county of Bristol. The greater part of the site occupied by the Children's Hospital lay within the curilage of what was formally Joachim's Close. This close was shown on plans of the late 18th century, surveyed in order to show the lands leased by Thomas Tyndall from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral. The records of the Dean and Chapter enabled the history of Joachim's Close to be traced back to the 16th century. The site also lay within an area of defensive activity dating to the Civil War, when both Royalists and Parliamentarians held Bristol. The assessment concluded that pre-17th century activity would probably have been destroyed by the construction of the defences during the Civil War, with further developments adding to this. [AIP]

1/8 (B.08.2004)

ST35801726

**LEX PEUGEOT GARAGE, ANCHOR ROAD / ST GEORGES ROAD, BRISTOL*****Archaeological Desktop Study of the former Lex Peugeot Garage, Anchor Road/St Georges Road, Bristol***

Burchill, R Bristol: Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services, 1998, 23pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The assessment area lay in an archaeologically sensitive area on the northern edge of Canons Marsh and to the west of Bristol's Cathedral, an Augustinian abbey dating to the 12th century. No reference specific to the site was found earlier than the mid-18th century when cartographic and lease evidence placed it within an area of formal gardens known as Browns Gardens. The site remained an open space throughout most of the 18th century, however by 1798 part of the site was occupied by a mixture of domestic and small commercial properties. Further development continued, the site eventually becoming a commercial centre by 1940. [AIP]

1/9 (B.08.2006)

ST54817661

**25-35 WOODLEAZE, SEA MILLS, BRISTOL*****Archaeological Desktop Study at 25-35 Woodleaze, Sea Mills, Bristol***

Burchill, R Bristol: Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services, 1998, 17pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The desktop assessment found no evidence for the presence of archaeological features within the site. However, the north bank of the lower reaches of the River Avon, which was in close proximity to the site, had clearly been occupied since the Neolithic period, the gravel terraces having produced evidence for Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity. Moreover, the area came under Roman influence from an early date with occupation, probably initially military, dating from the mid-1st century. The surrounding areas had also been utilised during the medieval period for settlement and agricultural purposes. [Au(adp)]

1/10 (B.08.2007)

ST58377299

**THE FORMER MECCA ENTERTAINMENTS CENTRE, FROGMORE STREET, BRISTOL**

*Archaeological Desktop Study of The Former Mecca Entertainments Centre, Frogmore Street, Bristol*

Burchill, R Bristol: Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 1998, 19pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
Work undertaken by: Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The assessment provided evidence that demonstrated that this area of Bristol had been occupied since at least the 13th century AD. Development took place from quite early on along Frogmore Street, however, the area that included the site was used as pasture and was known as Culver Close. By the mid-17th century Culver Close was being used as gardens and orchards for houses fronting Frog Lane (Frogmore Street). Photographs taken in the 1950s showed a number of 17th century buildings occupying the eastern end of the site. It was concluded that an archaeological evaluation would be necessary. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM

1/11 (B.08.2008)

ST57006995

**BRIDGWATER ROAD RESIDENTIAL GYPSY SITE, BEDMINSTER DOWN, BRISTOL**

*Archaeological Desktop Study at Bridgwater Road Residential Gypsy Site, Bedminster Down, Bristol*

Burchill, R Bristol: Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 1998, 16pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
Work undertaken by: Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

Whilst the desktop assessment failed to identify any archaeological remains within the Bridgwater Road site it was noted that the potential did exist for the survival of remains. Bedminster Down appeared to have been occupied since at least the Romano-British period. The presence of Romano-British artefacts and buildings in close proximity to the site prompted the supposition that remains may have extended into the study area. The need for evaluation work to be undertaken was noted when development started. [AIP]

1/12 (B.08.2009)

ST59967325

**48-54 WEST STREET, ST. PHILIPS, BRISTOL**

*Archaeological Desktop Study of 48-54 West Street, St. Philips, Bristol*

Burchill, R Bristol: Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 1998, 22pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
Work undertaken by: Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The assessment identified that the study area was developed by the third-quarter of the 17th century and contained domestic buildings with large gardens to the rear. An evaluation was recommended to fully understand the extent of medieval and post-medieval settlement within the site. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM

1/13 (B.08.2016)

ST54707750

**CTI/BBC RELAY STATION, KINGSWESTON HILL, BRISTOL**

*Archaeological Desktop Assessment: CTI/BBC Station, Kingsweston Hill, Bristol*

Mills Whipp Partnership London: Mills Whipp Partnership, 1998, 26pp, figs, refs  
Work undertaken by: Mills Whipp Partnership

The desktop assessment concluded that it was unlikely that any significant archaeological remains would be present on the site. [AIP]

1/14 (B.08.2017)

ST58177132

**THE SITE OF THE OLD SCHOOL, BRITISH ROAD, BEDMINSTER**

*Archaeological Desktop Study of The Site of the Old School, Bedminster, Bristol (531/1998)*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol: Bristol & Region Archaeological Services,

1998, 13pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The assessment concluded that the potential existed for the presence of remains dating to the Saxon and medieval periods, due to the fact that the site lay close to the medieval market square of the town and that Bedminster had known Saxon origins. [AIP]

1/15 (B.08.2020)

ST58587370

**NO. 6 KINGSDOWN PARADE, BRISTOL**

*An Archaeological Desktop Evaluation of No. 6 Kingsdown Parade, Bristol and Adjacent Properties*

Leech, R H Romsey: Dr Roger H Leech, 1998

*Work undertaken by:* Dr Roger H Leech

The assessment identified the potential presence of the northern Civil War defences for Bristol and the 18th century pleasure gardens which previously occupied the site. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1/16 (B.08.2021)

ST58887354

**MARLBOROUGH STREET BUS STATION, BRISTOL**

*Archaeological Desktop Study of Marlborough Street Bus Station, Bristol (442/1998)*

Burchill, R Bristol: Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 1998

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The study area was deemed to have been of high archaeological potential. It was evident that the cloister and conventual buildings associated with the 12th century Benedictine Priory of St. James were present within the site. Later features related to the medieval and post-medieval occupation of the site were also considered to have been present. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM

1/17 (B.08.2023)

ST59157253

**60 REDCLIFF STREET, BRISTOL**

*Archaeological Desktop Study of 60 Redcliff Street, Bristol (486/1998)*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol: Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 1998,

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

It was deemed possible that substantial archaeological deposits survived beneath the study area, particularly in un-cellaried areas. The likely deposits would have been of medieval and post-medieval date. [AIP]