

CITY OF BRISTOL

1 /502 (B.54.6524)

ST 59547365

11-12 PORTLAND SQUARE, BRISTOL***11-12 Portland Square, Bristol: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Architectural Survey***

Cotswold Archaeological Trust Kemble : Cotswold Archaeological Trust, 2000, 42pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Cotswold Archaeological Trust

Research revealed no recorded evidence of past activity, other than agricultural in the area prior to the construction of the buildings currently occupying the site. Portland Square was laid out and planned in the late 1780's, but due to war with France was not available for purchase until 1811. The Portland Square frontings of both properties have retained their original appearance, but number 12 is merely a facade following abortive redevelopment work in the 1990's.[Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /503 (B.54.6520)

ST 59607320

118-122 JACOB STREET, ST PHILLIP & ST JACOB, BRISTOL***118-122 Jacob Street, St Phillip and St Jacob, Bristol: An Archaeological Desktop Survey***

Erskine, J G P Bristol : Avon Archaeological Unit, 2000, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Avon Archaeological Unit

The line of Jacob Street almost certainly dates from very soon after the construction of Bristol Castle and was almost certainly in existence in the 12th century. It was not known when the earliest structure was built in the study area but it had to be before 1671 for Millerd's original survey to include it. Subsequently structures and deposits of buildings and gardens from the 17th and earlier centuries may survive beneath the present concrete floor.[Au]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /504 (B.54.6000)

ST 57637145

201A NORTH STREET, BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL***Archaeological Desktop Study of 210A North Street, Bedminster, Bristol (795/2000)***

Burchill, R Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 27pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in response to the proposed alteration of the existing building and its extension into the garden area. The report concluded that this part of Bedminster had retained its rural character until the end of the 19th century. The study area had formed part of the gardens of a house since at least the end of the 18th century and probably from much earlier. By 1875 the cottage occupying the site had been replaced by Luckwell House, the area of the garden apparently remaining the same. Luckwell House was itself replaced by two smaller houses. Apart from some minor changes, the garden again remained on similar boundaries to those of 1875. The conjectured line of the Roman road from Bedminster Down may have passed south of the site however, no artefactual evidence for Romano-British occupation had been found in the area was just conjectural. Luckwell Road, was a route of some antiquity and was certainly in existence by the mid-17th century. A well, the Luckwell, lay to the south of the application site at the junction of modern Smyth Road with Luckwell Road. The origin of the name Luckwell was uncertain but was most probably a corruption of Luke's Well. The name Luckwell had certainly been in use for some time in 1669 and possibly dated from the medieval period. Prior to 1827, a turnpike gate was installed at the junction of Luckwell Lane and North Street. Cartographic evidence appeared to show a small structure against the eastern corner of the garden wall with a larger building or structure on the east corner of Luckwell Lane. There was now no evidence for

the survival of any such feature on the boundary wall of the site and Luckwell road had been considerably widened on its east side. [Au(adp)]

1 /505 (B.54.6010)

ST 59217271

55-61 VICTORIA STREET, BRISTOL

Archaeological Desktop Study of 55-61 Victoria Street, Bristol

Bryant, J Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 28pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in relation to proposals to redevelop the site. The site originally comprised a number of properties fronting Saint Thomas Street, also the backs of some that faced east onto Temple Street. Both Streets were major medieval thoroughfares. Between the two sets of properties lay the Law Ditch, a substantial feature. All frontages were built up before the end of the 17th century. A Quaker Meeting House was established to the rear of Temple Street. Industrial activities were pursued in Saint Thomas Street, with pottery production at No.131 Temple Street. Substantial reconstruction followed the cutting of Victoria Street at the end of the 1860's. The whole area was levelled during the Blitz. In the 1950's a new road was laid to the north of the site and the present garage/showroom erected. [Au]

1 /506 (B.54.6503)

ST 56607540

AVONLEIGH NURSING HOME, STOKE BISHOP

Avonleigh Nursing Home, Stoke Park Road South, Stoke Bishop, Bristol: An Archaeological Desktop Study

Erskine, J G P Bristol : Avon Archaeological Unit, 2000, 20pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Avon Archaeological Unit

The assessment noted that the site lay on the conjectured line of the Roman road between Sea Mills and Bath, the surviving above-ground section of which was the subject of a small excavation in 1999. The site was visited in late 2000, where it was noted that the original garden of Avonleigh had been reduced in size on the north-east and south-east sides to allow for the construction of housing. It was concluded that Victorian and modern car parking and the creation of bitmac drives and parking was likely to have removed at least the upper part of any archaeological material surviving on the site.[Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: RO

1 /507 (B.54.6516)

ST 57607290

BELLEVUE/GORSE LANE SITE, BRISTOL

A Desktop Evaluation of the Bellevue/Gorse Lane Site, Bristol

Leech, R H Romsey : Dr Roger H Leech, 2000, 23pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Dr Roger H Leech

Rapid field inspection indicated that any archaeological deposits were likely to be well preserved, except where they were close to the foundations of Bellevue, which were likely to be deep and substantial.[Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /508 (B.54.6513)

ST 60007500

BRISTOL BRIDGE

An Archaeological and Documentary Study of Bristol Bridge, Bristol

Leech, R H Romsey : Dr Roger H Leech, 2000, 54pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Dr Roger H Leech

The first Bristol Bridge was constructed in c.1000 AD, giving its name to the city, Bricgstown. This was a timber bridge, probably immediately to the west of the present bridge. The second bridge was constructed c.1250, built in stone and of four arches, the roadway soon lined with houses and with a chapel in the centre. It was demolished in c.1761. The third bridge was constructed in c.1764-68, built in stone and of three arches. Modifications were undertaken in the 1860's and 1870's to the third bridge, with it being widened on the north side and the former toll houses being demolished. Due to the quality of documentation for the present bridge, it would be possible to restore it to its appearance in either 1768 or 1871.[Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: EM, MD, PM

1 /509 (B.54.6519)

ST 58167263

BRYAN BROTHERS SITE, DEANERY ROAD, BRISTOL

Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at the Bryan Brothers Site, Deanery Road, Bristol

Burchill, R Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 29pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

The assessment established that the site lay within a valley that had been used for pasture until at least 1770. It appeared that around this time or soon after the road structure was laid out, Samuel Worrall of Clifton intended to develop the area with houses. The area remained relatively unaltered until 1869 when a viaduct was constructed. The study area continued to be residential until well into the 20th century.[Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /510 (B.54.6506)

ST 61277040

CALLINGTON ROAD, BRISLINGTON

Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at Callington Road, Brislington, Bristol

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 21pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

The study area lay within a landscape of high archaeological potential dating from at least the Roman period. A coin of Romano-British date was found immediately north of the site and some 500 metres northeast lay the site of a late 3rd/early 4th century villa. Prior to the use as allotment gardens, however, the site had been used for agricultural purposes. No reference was found for the site itself earlier than 1846, the location of the manor house of the la Warrs in the West Town, to the southeast of the study area, pointed to a continued use of land since at least the 12th century.[Au(abr)]

1 /511 (B.54.6509)

ST 62167077

CHURCH HILL, BRISLINGTON

Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at Church Hill, Brislington, Bristol

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 17pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

The assessment established that there was no specific documentary evidence for the site earlier than the mid-19th century when the Tithe Map and appointment described the area as 'house and garden'. Cartographic evidence continued to show that the study area was occupied by a cottage and garden throughout the 19th and 20th century until the 1940's when the area was cleared and the existing warehouse and garages were built.[Au]

1 /512 (B.54.6522)

ST 58267263

COLLEGE SQUARE, BRISTOL***Archaeological and Historical Study of College Square, Bristol***

Bryant, J & Root, J Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 63pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

It was known that the main abbey conduit ran through the outer court (now College Square) and that there was a conduit house there, but the exact route of the former and location of the latter was uncertain. Millerd's 1673 map appeared to show the conduit house in the south-eastern quarter of the square.[Au(abr)]

1 /513 (B.54.6523)

ST 52107290

COUNTERSLIP BREWERY SITE, BRISTOL***A Desktop Evaluation of the Counterslip Brewery Site, Bristol***

Leech, R H Romsey : Dr Roger H Leech, 2000, 45pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Dr Roger H Leech

The Counterslip study area overlay extensive archaeological remains which related to the early history of Bristol. The archaeological remains were important as evidence for life in the medieval and the early modern city, particularly in relation to the waterfront and adjacent streets.[Au(abr)]

1 /514 (B.54.6003)

ST 52297700

LAND ADJACENT TO WEST TOWN ROAD AND THE PORTWAY, AVONMOUTH, BRISTOL***Archaeological Desktop Study of Land Adjacent to West Town Road and the Portway, Avonmouth, Bristol (770/2000)***

Insole, P Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 16pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

A desk-based assessment undertaken concluded that there was a high potential for Palaeolithic archaeology on the site. A number of palaeoliths had been recovered in the Shirehampton area and there was the potential for underlying gravel terrace and Head deposits that this material was often associated with. The potential of surviving archaeological remains was assessed to be relatively high due to the lack of development on the site, which was likely to have been pasture land until the 20th century and had more recently been used for allotments. The northern end of the site was occupied by prefabs after World War II, although the site was now a largely overgrown open field. [Au(abr)]

1 /515 (B.54.6016)

ST 58907364

LAND ADJOINING DIGHTON STREET, MONTAGUE STREET, BRISTOL***Land Adjoining Dighton Street, Montague Street and Charles Street, Bristol. Archaeological Assessment (001163)***

Barber, A Kemble : Cotswold Archaeological Trust, 2000, 28pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Cotswold Archaeological Trust

The assessment was undertaken prior to the proposed redevelopment of the site. Consultation of documentary and map-based archives identified the presence of known archaeological deposits within the study area. The site, located beyond the urban core of the Anglo-Saxon and later town, was known to have formed part of an estate attached to St. James Priory during the medieval and early post-medieval period. It was uncertain however whether any ancillary priory buildings extended into the study area itself, which historic map coverage recorded as undeveloped fields during the early post-medieval period. During the 18th century and 19th centuries the urbanisation of the Kingsdown area led to the construction of terraced housing within the study area alongside the Montague Street

frontage. These individual residences were later demolished and the southern part of the site occupied by the premises of the Bristol Wire Rope Company. Potential medieval and early post-medieval agricultural and/or garden activity within the study area, together with the impact of post-medieval housing, the later factory complex and modern landscaping of the site were all likely to have damaged the surviving archaeological resource to some extent. Previous archaeological investigations within the site had, however, identified the presence of medieval pottery as well as surviving post-medieval structural remains associated with the early urbanisation of the site. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM

1 /516 (B.54.6009)

ST 56207080

LAND AT ASHTON VALE, BRISTOL

Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at Ashton Vale, Bristol (660/2000)

Burchill, R Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 21pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

A desk-based assessment was carried out due to proposals to develop parts of the site for housing. The study showed the site to have been used for agriculture, possibly since the medieval period. No certain archaeological features were recorded within the study area; however, an amorphous crop mark may have indicated the presence of a shaft associated with nearby coal-workings. [Au(abr)]

1 /517 (B.54.6005)

ST 61277040

LAND AT CALLINGTON ROAD, BRISLINGTON, BRISTOL

Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at Callington Road, Brislington, Bristol (704/2000)

Burchill, R Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

A desk-based assessment revealed that a number of sites of archaeological interest lay just outside the study site. A number of geotechnical trial pits excavated across the site were monitored and no archaeological features were observed. [Au(adp)]

1 /518 (B.54.6007)

ST 58627325

LAND AT JOHNNY BALL LANE, LEWINS MEAD, BRISTOL

Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at Johnny Ball Lane, Lewins Mead, Bristol (698/2000)

Burchill, R Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 22pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

A desk-based assessment was undertaken as part of a planning application to develop the land. The study found that the land had originally been part of the endowment of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, passing into secular hands after the hospital went out of use around 1530. Sometime prior to 1673 a house was built on part of the land, which was replaced by the end of the 18th century by a tenement at the southwestern end of the site with the remainder being used as gardens. This arrangement prevailed until sometime in the second half of the 19th century when the site became vacant, a situation that had persisted until the present day. [Au(abr)]

1 /519 (B.54.6008)

ST 58167264

LAND AT THE BRYAN BROTHERS SITE, DEANERY ROAD, BRISTOL

Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at the Bryan Brothers Site, Deanery Road, Bristol (694/2000)

South West Region

Burchill, R Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 30pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

The desk-based assessment revealed that historically the site had been pastureland, known as Bishop's Park. Prior to this, it had probably belonged to St. Augustine's Abbey until c.1542, when the bishopric was created. Three large ponds were identified in the western part. Although a road infrastructure park. In c.1770 by Samuel Worrall leased the land and intended to develop the area with houses, but the area remained relatively unaltered until 1869 when a viaduct was constructed. The site continued to be residential until the mid-20th century when some of the properties in Lower Lamb Street began to be used for commercial purposes. Probably as part of the slum clearances of the early 1960's the study area was redeveloped with the construction of the buildings currently occupying the site. The study indicated a medium to high potential for the survival of archaeological features within the site. [Au(abr)]

1 /520 (B.54.6006)

ST 57827230

LAND AT THE McCARTHUR WAREHOUSE, GAS FERRY LANE, BRISTOL
Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at the McArthur Warehouse, Gas Ferry Lane, Bristol (699/2000)

Bryant, J Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 23pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

A desk-based assessment was carried out prior to the proposed developments. Prior to the 19th century the area was meadow. From c. 1820 it was part of Hilhouse's shipyard. A large malthouse was erected for Bristol United Brewery in the late 1890's but was seriously damaged by fire in 1938. The renovated building was used by a steel stockholder, later by Artspace, and was now occupied by small businesses. Additional buildings were erected to the rear of the malthouse during the 20th century. A railway branch formerly led across part of the site to Albion Dockyard. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /521 (B.54.6015)

ST 59307290

LAND NORTH OF FORMER CENTRAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY, TEMPLE BACK

Land North of Former Central Electric Lighting Company, Temple Back, Bristol. Archaeological Impact Assessment

Harper, A Twickenham : AOC Archaeology Group, 2000, 5pp, refs

Work undertaken by: AOC Archaeology Group

A desk-based assessment was carried out on the site, which was within the historic core of Bristol. The study indicated possible land reclamation on the site from the 16th century onwards. More recent cartographic evidence implied industrial activity and the assessment confirmed the presence of 19th century structures. Archaeological deposits were indicative of landfill and general ground make-up during the 16th to 19th centuries. The evaluation trenches were located in the area deemed to have the highest archaeological potential, to the south with the highest ground level. The northern part of the site was monitored by geotechnical investigation and recorded dump deposits with artefacts and building material that matched that of the lighting station. It was concluded that the majority of the site had little or no significant surviving archaeology, except the area to the south-east, which required a suitable archaeological response. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /522 (B.54.6510)

ST 58307160

MERRYWOOD MILLS, MERRYWOOD ROAD, BEDMINSTER***Merrywood Mills, Merrywood Road, Bedminster, Bristol: An Archaeological Desktop Study***

Erskine, J G P Bristol : Avon Archaeological Unit, 2000, 24pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Avon Archaeological Unit

The assessment established that information from the early 18th century indicated that the study area was a paddock at the rear of Bull House, which was later reconstructed and renamed the Star Inn. The Star Inn complex included many buildings, including workshops, stables, a brewery and a large bowling green. In 1905, the study area became an open yard when the Star Inn was redeveloped.[Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /523 (B.54.6515)

ST 57427249

PILLINGER'S PLACE, 160-162 HOTWELL ROAD, BRISTOL***An Archaeological Desktop Evaluation of Pillinger's Place, 160-162 Hotwell Road, Bristol***

Leech, R H Romsey : Dr Roger H Leech, 2000, 26pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Dr Roger H Leech

The assessment established that the former front of the property (developed from 1760 onwards) was probably formed part of the remains of the greater part of the eastern-most house, together with the back yards of all four houses as when first built. In the former rear part of the property, any archaeological remains would have been removed through the lowering of the former ground surface by in excess of 2 metres.[Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /524 (B.54.6012)

ST 58367396

SITE OF THE PROPOSED PERFORMING ARTS BLOCK, COTHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BRISTOL***Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at the Site of The Proposed Performing Arts Block, Cotham Grammar School, Bristol (774//2000)***

Bryant, J Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 27pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

A desk-based assessment was undertaken following proposals to construct a new performing arts block for the school. The site had been part of a field named Windmill Close until incorporation into the garden of a house built in about 1840. Nearby had been a four-sailed windmill from at least 1673, either a post or a tower mill. In the 18th century this had been converted into a snuff manufactory, but in 1779 it was rebuilt as an observatory or prospect tower, Cotham Tower. The tower was removed in 1953. [Au]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /525 (B.54.6014)

ST 61597316

SITE OFF AVON PARK, NETHAM ROAD, ST. GEORGE, BRISTOL***Site off Avon Park, Netham Road, St. George, Bristol. Archaeological Desktop Study***

Townsend, A P J Bristol : Avon Archaeological Unit, 2000, 26pp, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Avon Archaeological Unit

A desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to redevelopment. Avon Park, at the time of writing, comprised a street with 35 late-Victorian/early-Edwardian period houses. The cartographic evidence suggested that, prior to the late 19th century, the land comprised open fields with houses and gardens located at its southern extremity on the northern side of what was now Cooperage Road. The SMR revealed, amongst others, three sites of archaeological significance in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area: the medieval site of St Anthony's Chapel in Blackswarth Lane, a possible Romano-British cemetery in Roseberry Road and a possibly medieval-period settlement on the area to the east of Netham Road. No archaeology had been recorded on the Study Area itself. [Au(abr)]
SMR primary record number: 20645

1 /526 (B.54.6508)

ST 58107510

ST JOHN READE HOSTEL SITE, REDLAND

Proposed Redevelopment of St John Reade Hostel, Redland, Bristol: Archaeological Desktop Survey

Ferguson Mann Architects Bristol : Ferguson Mann Architects, 2000, 45pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Ferguson Mann Architects

Groundworks for the new proposal may expose the foundations of the Bishop's Palace as established by the desktop survey. Much of the remaining site was built either in the last hundred years or had been relatively undisturbed agricultural or pastoral land which was subject to low level landscaping and tree planting in the late 19th century.[Au(abr)]

1 /527 (B.54.6001)

ST 58516935

ST. PHILIPS METHODIST CHURCH AND HALL, NOVERS LANE, BRISTOL

Archaeological Desktop Study of St. Phillips Methodist Church and Hall, Novers Lane, Bristol (786/2000)

Burchill, R Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

The desk-based assessment showed that the application area had been agricultural land until 1949. The field containing the site, described as pasture, had been on the same boundaries since at least 1827 and probably from its original enclosure. Prior to the building of the original Methodist Mission Hall in 1949, the site had seen little disturbance since at least 1827, but further ground disturbance took place with the building of the new church in 1958. The remainder of the application area had remained undeveloped, although there was some visual evidence to suggest that it might have been cultivated as a garden. To the Southeast, the Roman occupation extended at least as far as Hengrove Way, but no evidence had been found to define its northern limit. Novers Lane could be shown to date from at least 1827 and probably represented a much older route. The OS plans showed a quarry on the east side of Novers Lane opposite the site. The existence of the fieldname 'Quar Ground' as early as 1827 suggested that the quarrying activities probably dated from the 18th century or earlier. [Au(adp)]

1 /528 (B.54.6013)

ST 59637288

TEMPLE WAY/AVON STREET, BRISTOL

Archaeological Desktop Study on Land at Temple Way/Avon Street, Bristol (792/2000)

Burchill, R Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 53pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

The study area was developed from the late 17th or early 18th century. It then underwent considerable development during the early years of the late 18th and early 19th century with the construction of both commercial and residential buildings. The area gradually came to be dominated by just two companies, Spear Bros. Bacon Factors and The Bristol Distillery Company. During the middle years of the 20th century most of these earlier buildings were cleared, to be replaced by more industrial buildings. A

large office development took place at the western end of the study area in the early 1970s with much of the rest being cleared of its buildings and used as car parks. [Au]

1 /530 (B.54.6004)

ST 59407340

THE BROADMEAD REDEVELOPMENT SITE, BRISTOL

Archaeological Desktop Evaluation of The Broadmead Redevelopment Site, Bristol (727/2000)

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 66pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

The Broadmead Redevelopment study area overlay extensive archaeological remains. These related especially to the establishment of the Broadmead suburb by St James' Priory in the 12th century and to the founding of the Dominican friary in the 13th century. The archaeological remains were important also as evidence for life in the medieval and early modern city. Ideally the Development Brief would recommend that, where possible, these remains should be preserved in situ, particularly those of the Dominican Friary. Strategies for preservation by record were recommended for areas where this would not have been possible. [Au]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM, MO, UD

1 /531 (B.54.6002)

ST 59027192

THE FORMER GLUE FACTORY SITE, BEDMINSTER PARADE/WHITEHOUSE STREET, BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL

Archaeological Desktop Study of the Former Glue Factory Site, Bedminster Parade/Whitehouse Street, Bedminster, Bristol (776/2000)

Burchill, R Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 51pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

A desk-based study was undertaken that showed that the application area had been developed at least from the mid-18th century and possibly from the medieval period. The application area underwent considerable development during the early years of the 19th century with the construction of both industrial (the tanyard) and residential buildings. By 1908, the tannery had been replaced by a glue works, which continued in various guises until the mid-20th century. Many of the houses were subsequently cleared, to be replaced by commercial activity. Geotechnical investigations had shown the application area to be overlain by deep deposits of demolition material and redeposited clays. [Au(adp)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM, MO

1 /532 (B.54.6011)

ST 57587498

THE FORMER REDLAND COLLEGE SITE, REDLAND HILL, REDLAND, BRISTOL

Archaeological Desktop Study of The Former Redland College Site, Redland Hill, Redland, Bristol (782/2000)

Bryant, J Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 22pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

A desk-based assessment was undertaken following proposals to construct new residential properties on the site. The area had remained undeveloped until probably the early 18th century. Thomas Fane had a house there in the 1740's. Redland Hall was built nearly before the end of the century. A third house (Redland Bank) was added in the 19th century. All three houses survived until 1961 when they were removed for the construction of Redland College. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /533 (B.54.6517)

ST 58827244

THE FORMER SAILORS' HOME, THE GROVE, BRISTOL

Archaeological Desktop Study and Building Survey of The Former Sailors' Home, The Grove, Bristol

Williams, B & Pilkington, J Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 62pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

The building survey identified that the building under study could be divided up into 6 main phases of construction dating from 1709 to the present day. It appeared that between 1711 and 1850 the building was mainly used as a warehouse, stables/coach house and back kitchen from 1850 to the present day it was used as the Sailors Home.[Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /534 (B.54.6512)

ST 57577481

THE MALVERN HOUSE SITE, REDLAND

Archaeological Desktop Study of The Malvern House Site, Redland, Bristol

Bryant, J Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 25pp, pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

The assessment established that there were no known archaeological features on the site and there was no evidence for development prior to 1825. The supposed course of the Sea Mills to Bath Roman road ran close to the site, but not necessarily through it. It was considered that the construction of five houses in 1825-1841 would have substantially disturbed the study area. [Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /535 (B.54.6504)

ST 58367395

THE PROPOSED PERFORMING ARTS BLOCK, COTHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL

Archaeological Desktop Study of land at the site of The Performing Arts Block, Cotham Grammar School, Bristol

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 26pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

The desktop study established that the new performing arts block would be positioned approximately 10 metres away from the site of Cotham Tower. However, the construction of the arts building would entail the excavation of the northern end of the same hillock on which the tower formerly stood. Ancillary buildings associated with the windmill may also have been located within the footprint of the new building.[Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /536 (B.54.6500)

ST 52507870

THIRD WAY, AVONMOUTH

Third Way, Avonmouth, Bristol: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

WS Atkins Consultants Ltd Epsom : WS Atkins Consultants Ltd, 2000, 36pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

Work undertaken by: WS Atkins Consultants Ltd

The assessment established that there were no areas affected by the development for which archaeological remains would pose an actual constraint that would prevent development. However, there was the potential for the remains of post-medieval buildings as well as prehistoric or palaeoenvironmental remains on the site.[Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: MD, PM

1 /537 (B.54.6518)

ST 59857347

ST 59827351

WADE STREET, ST JUDES

Wade Street, St Judes, Bristol: An Archaeological Desktop Study

Smith, A & Erskine, J Bristol : Avon Archaeological Unit, 2000, 18pp, colour pls, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Avon Archaeological Unit

The assessment established that the area was developed as planned artisan housing as part of a speculative scheme about 1710. The earliest recorded conveyance for 40 Wade Street was dated 24th July 1707. Documentary evidence survived to identify the residents and their occupations of many of the buildings in the study area until the early 20th century. Neglect and dilapidation of the housing stock led to compulsory purchase and demolition as part of the slum clearance in 1936. Since then, the study area had been left as a largely open area, it was therefore possible that 18th century deposits survived beneath the present grass level.[Au]

Archaeological periods represented: PM

1 /538 (B.54.6511)

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WEST TOWN ROAD AND THE PORTWAY, AVONMOUTH

Archaeological Desktop Study of Land Adjacent to West Town and The Portway, Avonmouth, Bristol

Insole, P Bristol : Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2000, 15pp, figs, refs

Work undertaken by: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

Documentary research of the study area indicated that there was a relatively high potential for prehistoric remains on the site. Palaeolithic finds were relatively abundant in the vicinity of the site. The placename, Barrow Hill, adjacent to the site, suggested Bronze Age occupation close to the site. No significant historical evidence was identified in relation to the site.[Au(abr)]

Archaeological periods represented: PA