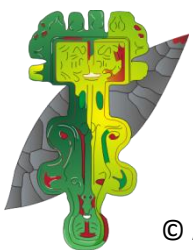


2013

Desk-Based Assessment

5-11 Bramble Drive, Sneyd Park, Bristol, BS9 1RE



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Sam Driscoll, BA (Hons), MA,

MIFA

On behalf of Rigbrick Ltd

Client/Agent Name: Rigbrick Ltd (The Worlock Family)/Aspect360 Ltd  
 Project Site: 5-11 Bramble Drive, Sneyd Park, Bristol, BS9 1RE  
 National Grid Reference: 355460, 175390  
 Document Type: Desk-Based Assessment  
 Issue Number: 1  
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 Local Planning Authority: Bristol City Council  
 Application Number: Pre-app  
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 OS Licence: 100048201

Prepared By	Checked By	Signed
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## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In March 2013, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Aspect360 Ltd (the Agent) on behalf of Rigbrick Ltd (the Client), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on land comprising 5-11 Bramble Drive, Sneyd Park, Bristol, BS9 1RE (Figure 1). It has been initiated as a response to Bristol City Council's Local Validation List which required a DBA and that 'the assessment should address issues relating to archaeological investigation of the site and the preservation and/or recording of items of historic or archaeological importance.'

The assessment has highlighted the archaeological potential of the Study Area, with activity dating from the Romano-British period through to the Post Medieval period. The undeveloped nature of the Project Site therefore raises its potential to preserve undisturbed archaeology. However, the topography of the development area greatly reduces the likelihood of significant deposits across a significant portion of the site, which slopes steeply down to the valley bottom.

In the event that the development proposal involves significant ground disturbance, it is suggested that the upper plateau be the focus of an evaluation, as part of a staged approach designed to identify the archaeological potential of the Project Site and to devise a suitable mitigation strategy in order to properly assess and record any extant deposits.

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Background

In March 2013, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Aspect360 Ltd (the Agent) on behalf of Rigbrick Ltd (the Client), to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on land comprising 5-11 Bramble Drive, Sneyd Park, Bristol, BS9 1RE (Figure 1). It has been initiated as a response to Bristol City Council's Local Validation List which required a DBA and that '*the assessment should address issues relating to archaeological investigation of the site and the preservation and/or recording of items of historic or archaeological importance.*'

The objective of the DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of the cultural heritage resource on the Project Site and within its immediate environs (the Study Area - see Figure 3), and to determine the impact that development might have upon this resource.

This DBA has been undertaken by Sam Driscoll (BA, MA, MIFA) and managed by Paul Martin (BSc, MIFA). The Absolute Archaeology project reference is AArc107/13/DBA.

## 1.2. The Project Site and Study Area

The Project Site is located in Sneyd Park, a suburb of Bristol situated 4km to the NW of the City centre. Only 500m to the east of the bank of the River Avon, the site incorporates an area of high ground, which slopes sharply down to a water source at the base of a small valley. The site is currently defined by an undeveloped area of scrubland, between two modern dwellings bordering a cul-de-sac (Bramble Drive) which was newly created for development in the 1960's.

There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Study Area. There are 10 Listed Buildings within the Study Area. The impact on the setting of these designated heritage assets is considered to be insignificant and therefore no assessment of the impact of the development on the setting and significance of these heritage assets has been undertaken.

The Project Site is centred on NGR 518340, 300195 and is situated c.31.m aOD dropping to 8m aOD to the NW. Geologically the site is defined by Black Nore Sandstone Formation, sealed by clay and silt tidal flat deposits, at the base of the valley.

### 1.3. Walk-Over Survey

A site visit was carried out on the 30<sup>th</sup> April 2013, in order to assess the nature of the development area. Today the site is defined by partially cleared scrub land. No structures are present on the level ground to the SE of the site, however demolition material noted to the south of the site may indicate a demolished modern brick structure in this area. Alternatively, the debris may be the result of dumped material, being close to the roadside boundary.

The Project Site is situated in a potentially favourable area for settlement, due to the elevated position close to the River Avon, with a water source to the north. However, the topography of the site greatly reduces the archaeological potential, with c. 40m of level ground before the land drops sharply to the north. This plateau grades to <10m to the east of the development area.

During the site visit it was noted that there appears to have been a lot of disturbance, with frequent patches of bare ground noted, with modern general waste mixed in with the disturbed topsoil. This was evident across the site, with specific emphasis to the NW where demolition rubble and modern plastics were noted, mixed with a large bank of disturbed soil.

An investigation of the NW border of site revealed a series of water management and capture features. Including a Post Medieval overflow channel (Photos 6 & 7) and capture tank (Photo 8), which also appears to overflow into the above channel. Although not directly on the site (located c. 5m from the Project Site's border), the system appears to feed a capture area (Photo 9) adjacent to site boundary. Directly to the SE of this pond is a large channel, flanked by earthen banks which are faced with a single skin stone wall on each side (Photos 10 & 11). The feature is believed to be Post Medieval in date and an agricultural use is suggested at this time. However, further investigation would be required in order to confirm the date and use of the feature.

## 2. Aims of the Desk-Based Assessment

The aim of this Desk-Based Assessment is to:

- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
- Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of survival;

- Provide an assessment of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Identify, where possible, any health and safety concerns, such as soil contamination;
- Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource.

### 3. Methodology

This Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the IFA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Nov 2011), which states that a DBA '*will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area*' and that in '*development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact*' (IFA 2011: 4).

#### 3.1. Data Collation

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources within a 500m radius of the Project Site. This is the Study Area.

The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

##### English Heritage Archive

- Archaeological data from the AMIE database
- Aerial photographic records
- NHLE

##### Bristol Record Office

- Historic maps and documents;
- Books and articles

##### Bristol City Council



- Historic Environment Record
- Know Your Place Database

## **4. Archaeological and Historical Baseline Survey**

### **4.1. Introduction**

The information presented here is derived from a number of sources, primarily the Bristol City Council Historic Environment Record, but also the Victoria County History and surviving cartographic and aerial photographic sources, along with other published or documentary sources, as well as the Heritage Gateway and National Heritage List for England. The archaeological sites included in the discussion below can be found in the Project Gazetteer (Appendix 1) and graphically in the Cultural Heritage Resource (Figure 3).

### **4.2. Previous Archaeological activity**

No previous archaeological activity has taken place on the Project Site, although a number of investigations have taken place within the Study Area (the results of which are included in the period descriptions below). However, no archaeological investigations have occurred within the immediate environs of the Project Site. Therefore, it is not possible to determine the potential depth at which archaeological deposits may survive.

### **4.3. Prehistory**

There is no established prehistoric activity recorded on the Project Site or within the Study Area. The only tentative evidence comes from micro-burins that supposedly came from somewhere around Old Sneyd Park, and which are now in Cambridge University's Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (Appendix 2: 13), but these cannot be verified and must therefore be ignored. However at Durdham Down beyond the Study Area, prehistoric activity is recorded and further prehistoric activity has been recorded south of Sanctuary Gardens (Appendix 2: 15). The undeveloped nature of the Project Site raises the potential for the preservation of prehistoric deposits if they occurred.

### **4.4. Romano-British (AD 44 – AD 410)**

There is considerable evidence for Romano British activity in this area of Bristol. A significant settlement (probably Abona) is recorded in the northern periphery of the Study Area. Various excavations have established the core of the town (Appendix 2: 6-10), although its extents are not yet recognised and there is a spread of such activity beyond its core. For example, a Roman cremation cemetery was excavated c.290m NW of the Project Site (Appendix 1: 1; Appendix 2: 5). A consistent pattern of burial, involving depositing cremated remains in shallow pits along with ceramics, occurred between AD 75 and AD 125. Importantly, the Roman road running from Sea Mills to Bath was

identified north of the cemetery, which would put its alignment c. 400mm north of the current Project Site.

Roman activity has also been suggested c.270m west of the Project Site (Appendix 2: 11), in a field to the east of the railway at Sea Mills (the exact location is unclear). Although from the 19th century account of Frederick Ellis, there is no reason to doubt its authenticity. He describes the a small collection of bronze coins, denarii, some lamps, fragments of a glass vessel, fibulae, pins, beads and other personal ornaments. He also comments on the occurrence of a collection of pottery, including many hundred pieces of Samian bowls and paterae ornamented with festoons and scrolls, birds, hares, and gladiatorial and classic groups... fragments of flanged tiles ornamented with scoring, and a number of tesserae of large size.

It is unclear how far the Roman activity extended to the SE, particularly as the majority of the activity occurs to the NW of the Study Area, which is separated from the Project Site by a steep valley. However, the Project Site is situated within a broader area of known activity relating to this period, raising the potential for associated archaeology to be preserved within the development area.

#### **4.5. Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)**

There is no evidence for an Early Medieval presence on the Project Site. There has been a considerable amount of research into the Anglo-Saxon charters for this area of Bristol (e.g. Lindley 1959; Everett 1961; Lindley 1961; Russell 1999; Higgins 2002; Higgins 2006) and whilst the charter implies that all or part of the land may have belonged to Stoke Bishop, it appears that *Old Sneed Park* may always have been considered separate from this estate. In support of this, the name *Sneed* or *Sneyd* is interpreted as meaning an area which is 'cut off' OE (Higgins 2002: 120).

#### **4.6. Medieval (1066 AD – 1539 AD)**

After the conquest the lands of Stoke Bishop and Sneyd Park (possibly originally called *Lasnede*) became the property of the Bishop of Coutances (hence Stoke Bishop) and ultimately passed to the Bishop of Worcester, where it remained until the dissolution.

In 1274, *Old Sneed Park* was enclosed as a deer park. There is no evidence for any activity directly on the Project Site during this time, but the pond (Appendix 1: 3), directly to north may have been established at this time.

#### 4.7. Post-Medieval (1539 AD – AD 1900)

Following the dissolution the land was acquired by Sir Rafe Sadler. Around AD 1650, Sir Thomas Sadler, son of Sir Rafe Sadler who had acquired Sneed Park, sold the estate to Nicolas Jackson. The Jackson family were responsible for building Old Sneed Park House, c.230m north of the Project Site and on the opposite side of the valley (Appendix 1: 4), replacing an earlier structure that had been there.

It is during the ownership of the Jackson family that Johannes Kip undertook his engraving of Sneed Park, depicting the house and immediate grounds. The Project Site is regrettably not depicted on this image, but the landscape depicted is rural in character.

The 1840's tithe map locates the Project Site across the northern portion of fields 567 & 584 which are named *Fish Pond & Barn* and *Barn, Close & Pasture* respectively. The pond clearly relates to the water source that borders the NE corner of field 567; however there is no evidence to indicate the location of the proposed barn, which may relate to an earlier structure. Other field names of interest relate to plots 565 & 566, which are recorded as *Coppice Tyning and Lower Tyning*. The place name *Tyning* is interpreted as referring to an enclosure and therefore may denote early activity centred on the land that borders field 567 to the east and SE (Field: 242).

The 1889 Ordnance Survey of the Project Site confirms that the land was still undeveloped by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. A field boundary is clearly shown running NW-SE through the plot.

#### 4.8. Modern (20<sup>th</sup> Century)

1947 aerial photograph of the Project Site confirmed that the area was in use as pasture at this time with clearly defined field boundaries planted with mature trees. A linear feature can be seen extending into the SW portion of the Project Site. Although the nature of the feature cannot be ascertained from the photograph an earthwork cannot be ruled out. The feature appears to extend away from the site, continuing SW, until turning WNW c. 100m to the west of the Project Site.

By the 1960's the land surrounding the Project Site had been acquired to enable residential development, with saw the establishment of a new road, Bramble Drive. A mix of detached and multi occupancy dwellings now define the cul-de-sac and surround the Project Site, which has remained undeveloped.

## 5. Discussion and Impact Assessment

The assessment has highlighted the archaeological potential of the Study Area, with activity dating from the Romano-British period through to the Medieval period. The undeveloped nature of the Project Site therefore raises its potential to preserve undisturbed archaeology. However, the topography of the development area greatly reduces the likelihood of significant deposits across a significant portion of the site, which slopes steeply down to the valley bottom.

In the event that the development proposal involves significant ground disturbance, it is suggested that the upper plateau be the focus of an evaluation, as part of a staged approach designed to identify the archaeological potential of the Project Site and to devise a suitable mitigation strategy in order to properly assess and record any extant deposits.

Broadly the archaeological investigation will aim to:

- Provide the first phase of a staged approach, with a further programme of work necessary only if the evaluation is positive;
- Seek to assess the potential for archaeological activity associated with the Project Site;
- Establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area;
- Record and identify archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance;
- Establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- Undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to interpret archaeological features and phasing identified during the evaluation and to place these within their local and regional context;
- Create a site archive for deposition in a suitable repository;
- Inform the implementation of a suitable strategy in order to mitigate the impact of the groundwork on the archaeological resource, in the event of positive results.

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<http://www.bristol.gov.uk/page/planning-and-building-regulations/know-your-place>



# 7. Figures

Figure 1: Project Site Location

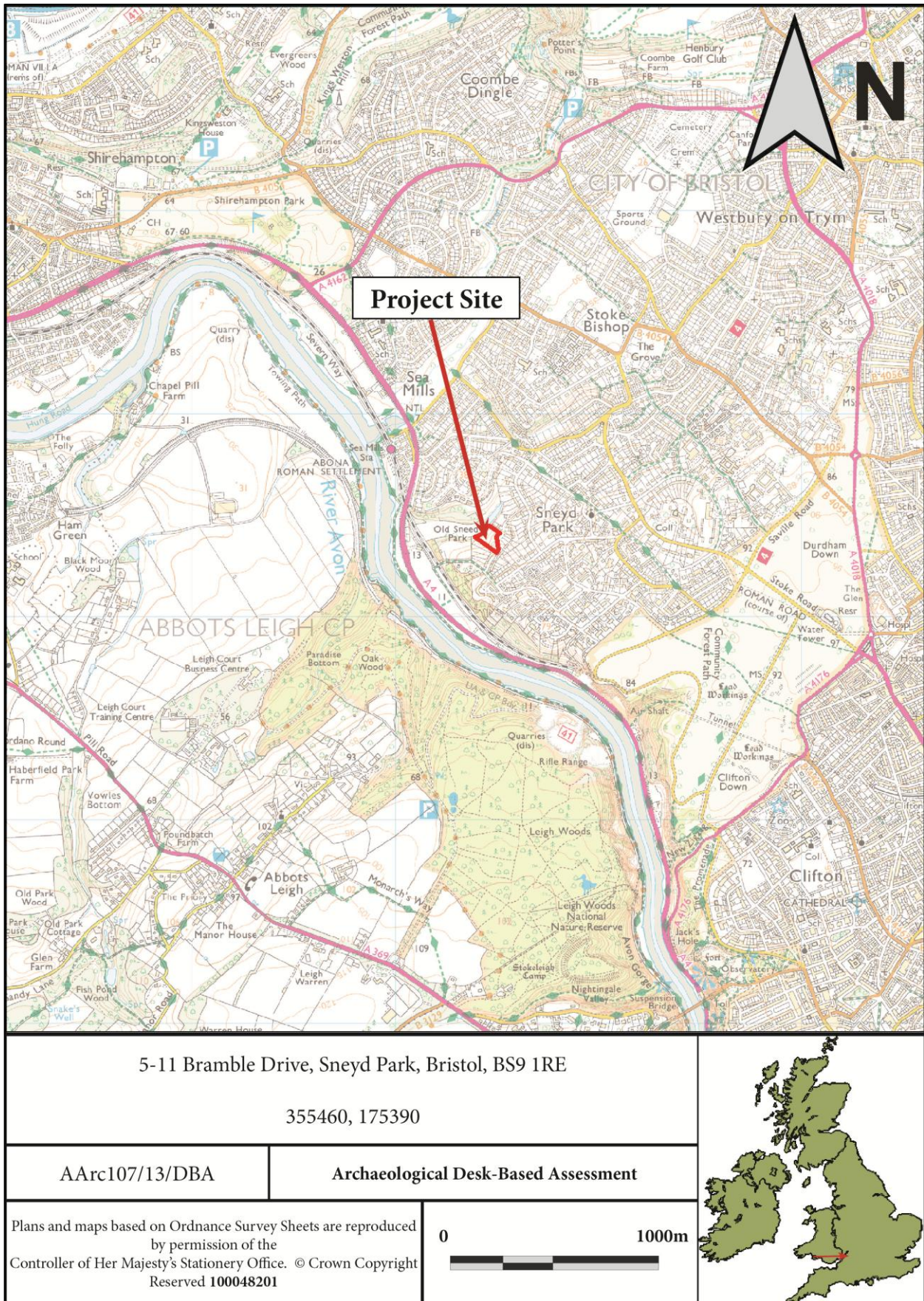




Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

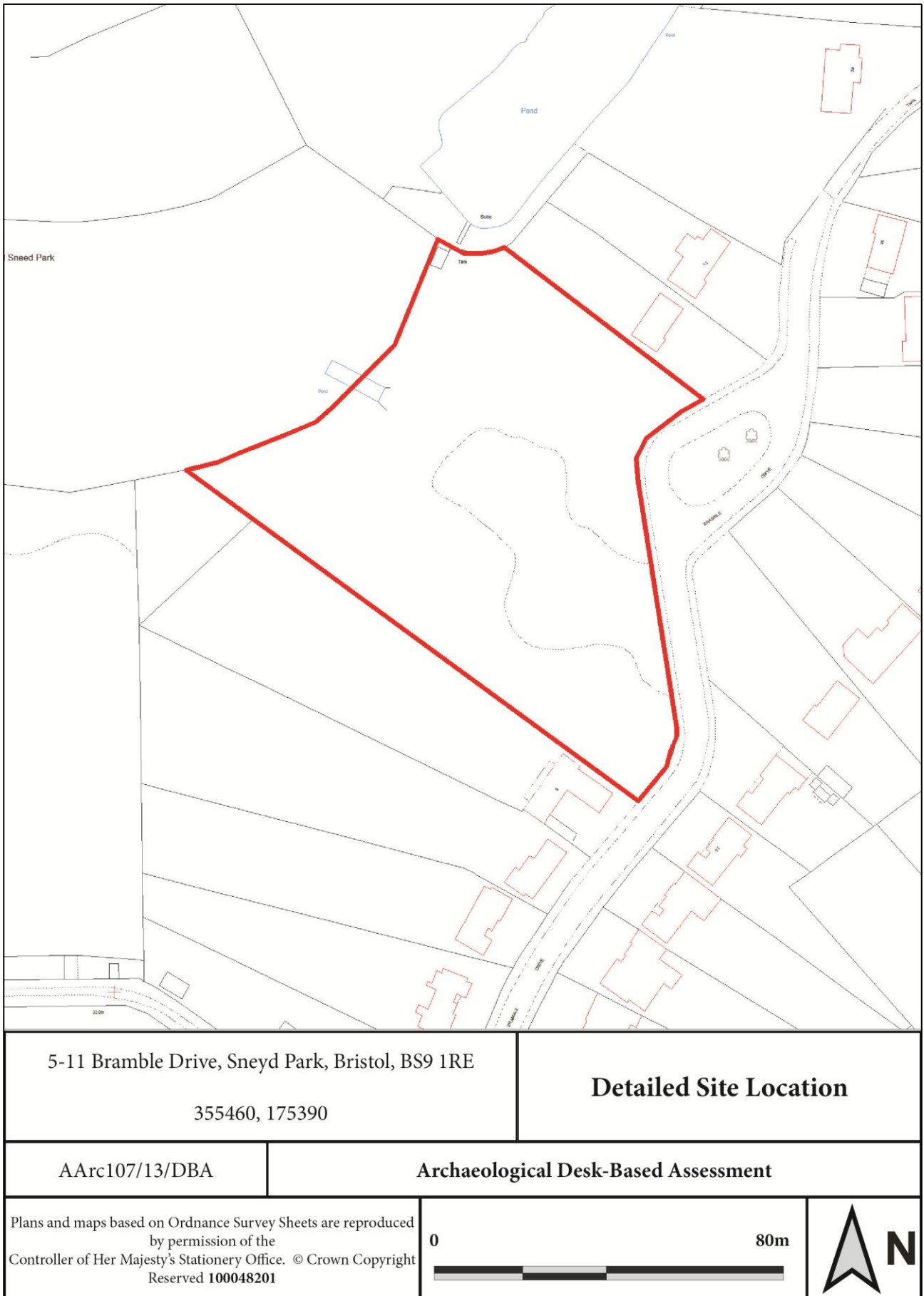
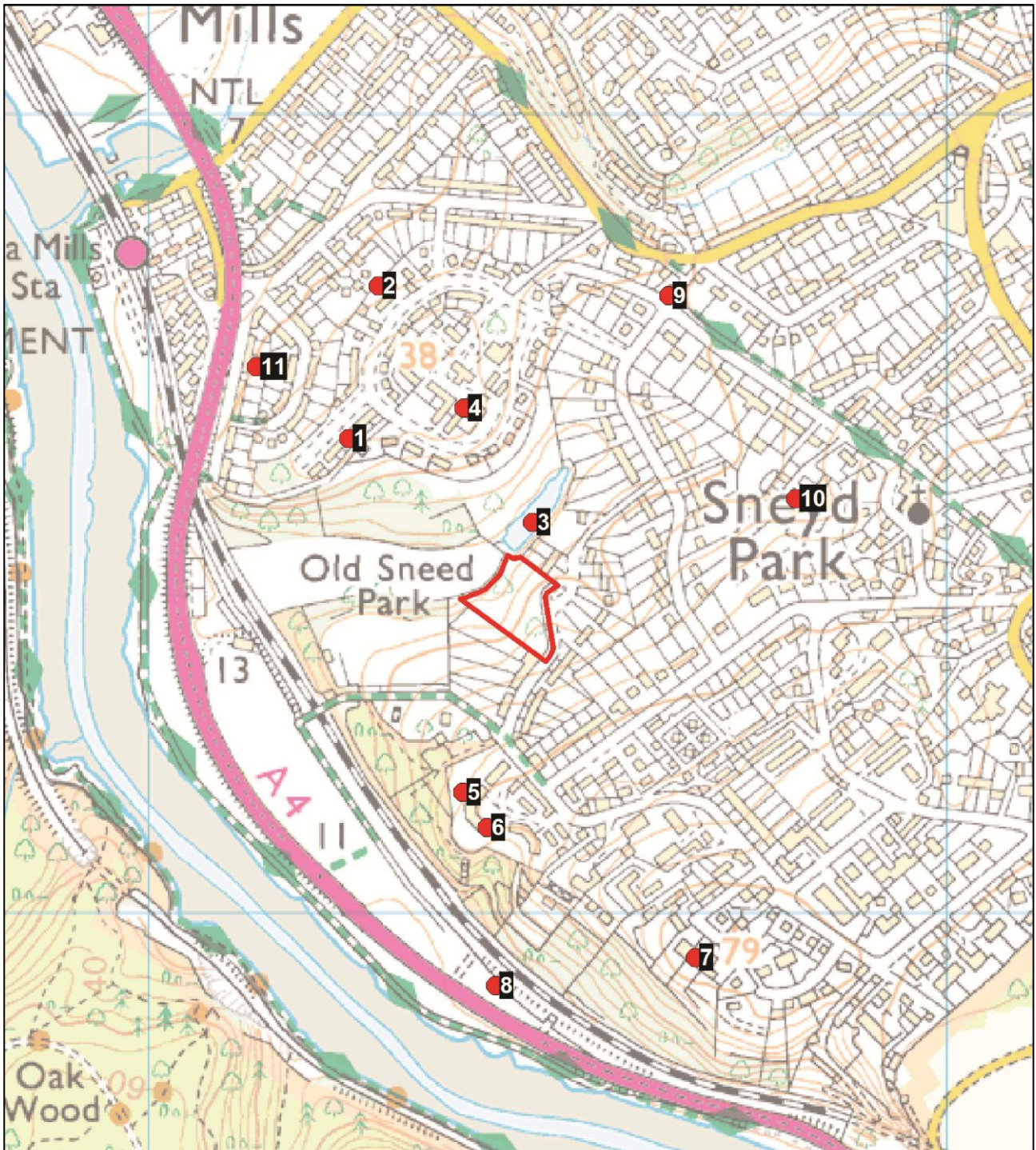




Figure 3: Archaeological Resource within the Study Area



5-11 Bramble Drive, Sneyd Park, Bristol, BS9 1RE		Archaeological Resource within Study Area
355460, 175390		
AArc107/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
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Figure 4: Archaeological activities within the Study Area

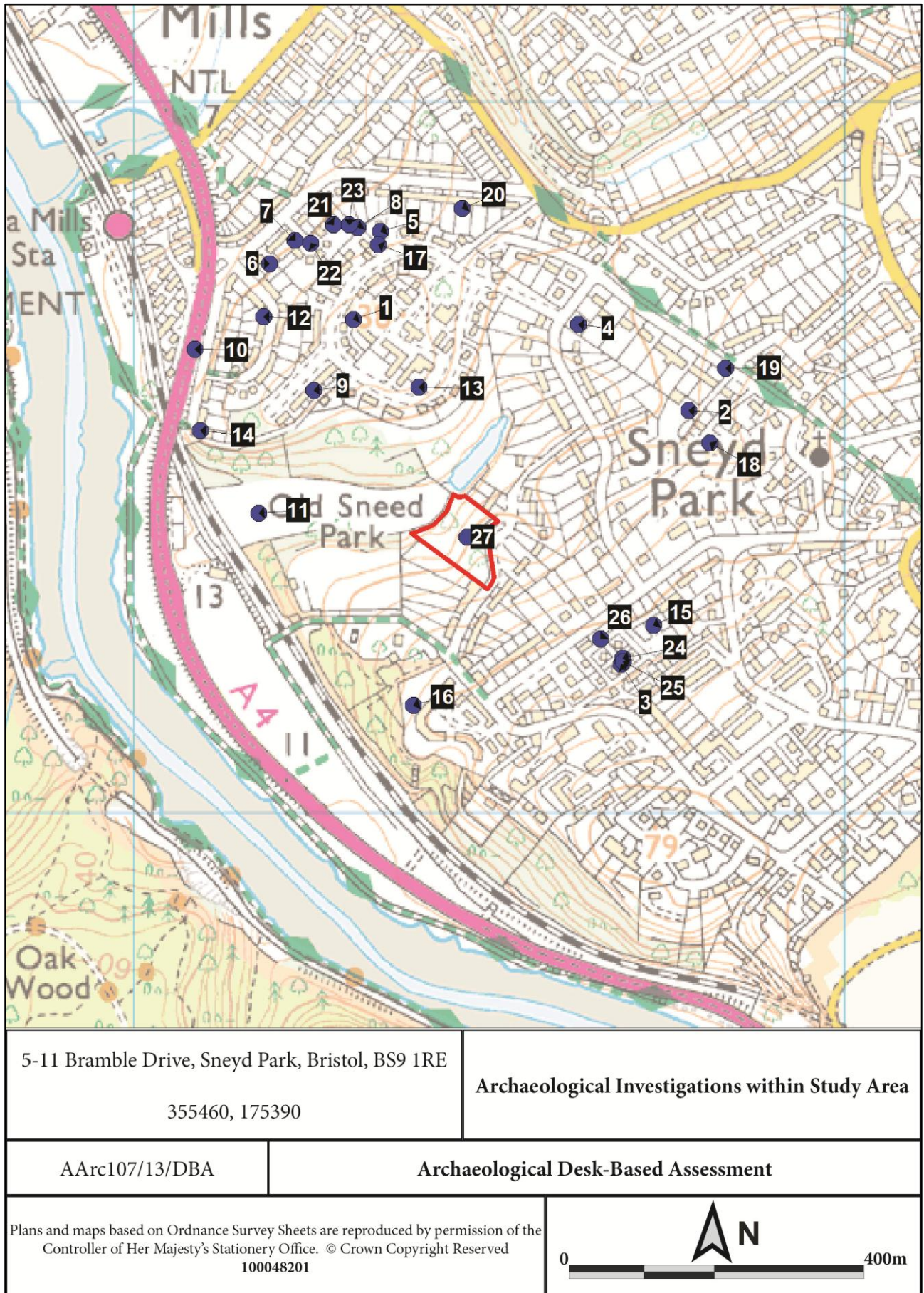




Figure 5: Archaeological Resource within the Study Area

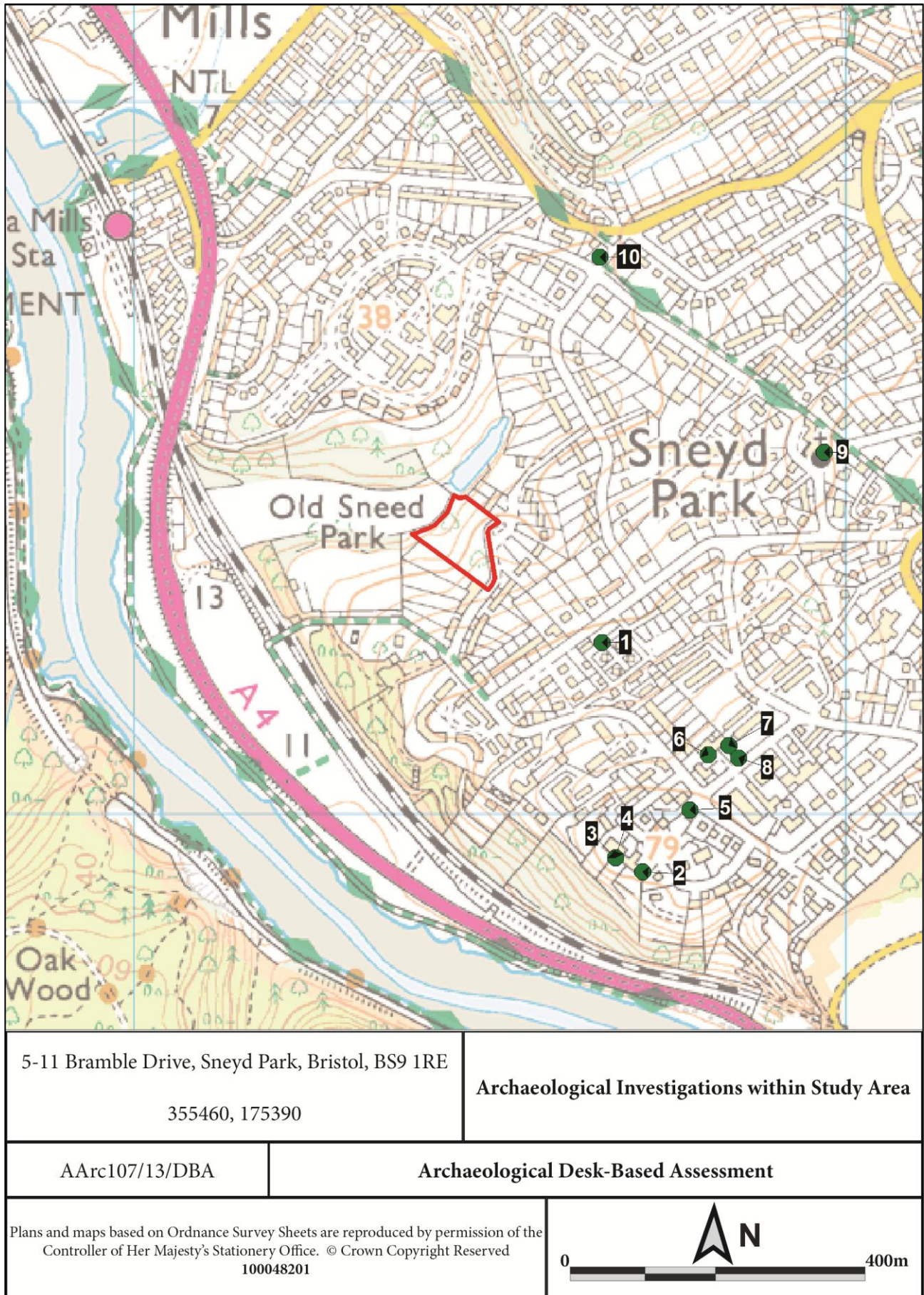
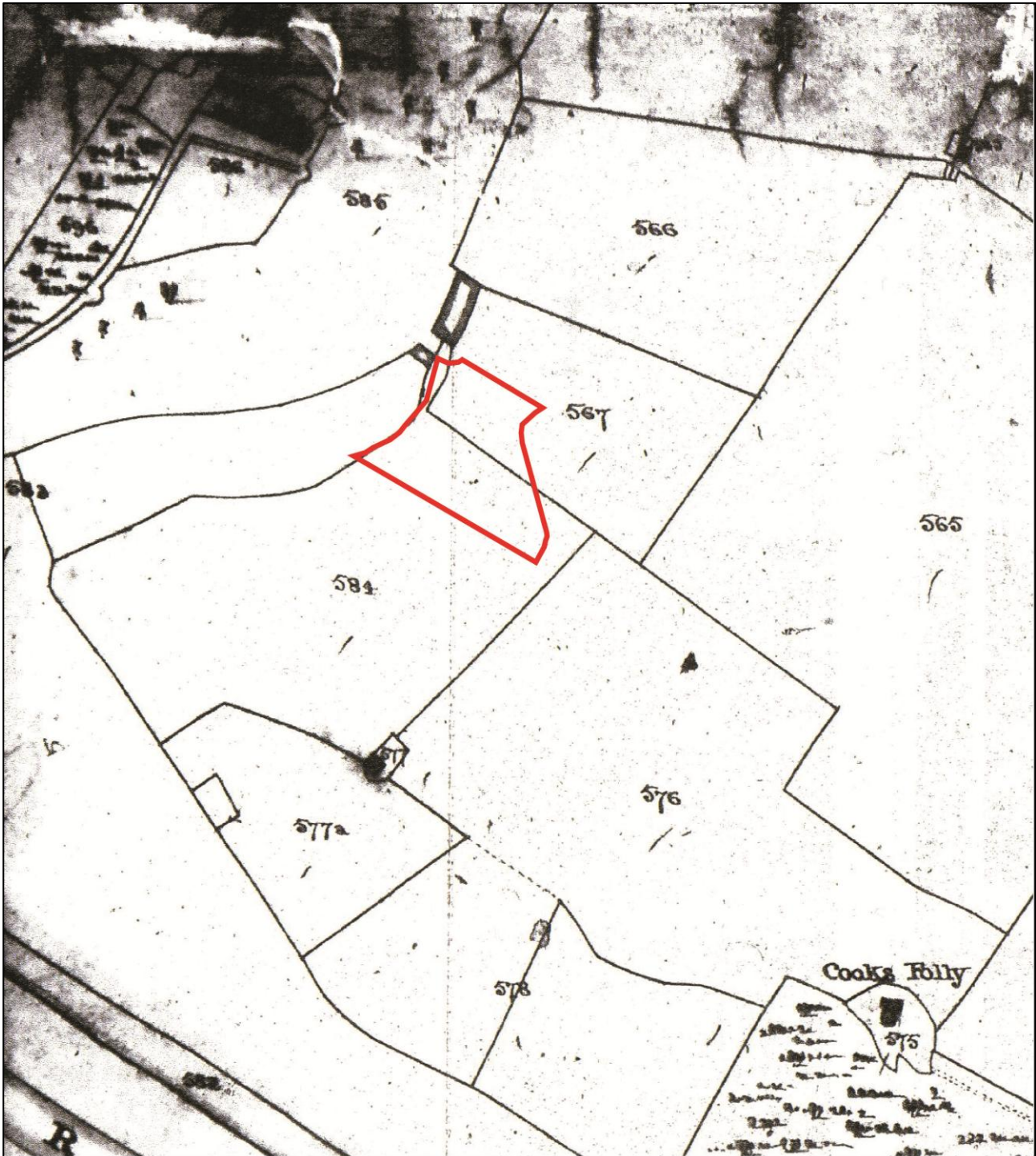


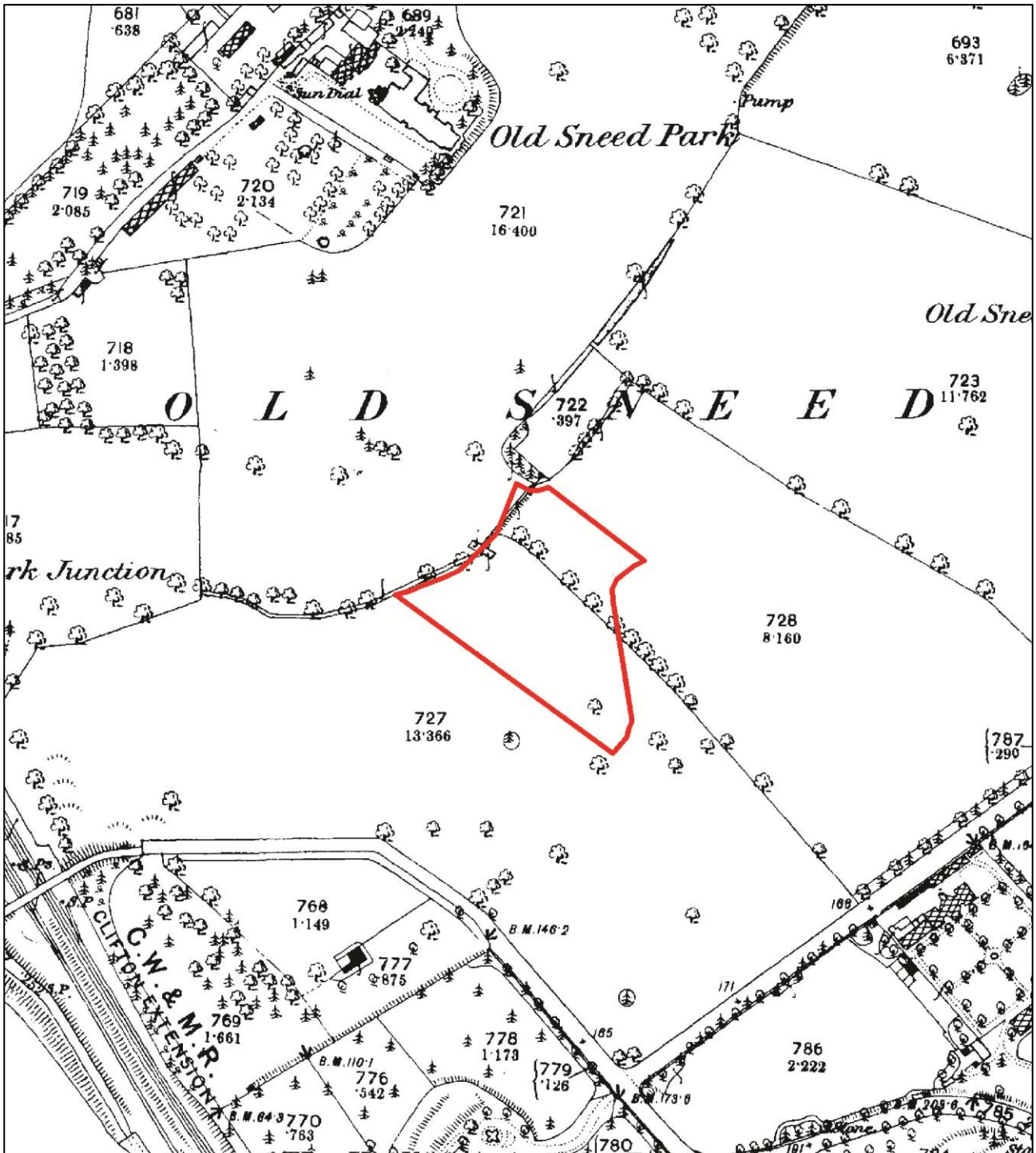


Figure 6: 1841 Tithe Map



5-11 Bramble Drive, Sneyd Park, Bristol, BS9 1RE		<b>1841 Tithe Map</b>	
355460, 175390			
AArc107/13/DBA	<b>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</b>		
Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201	Not to scale - site location estimated		

Figure 7: 1889 OS map



5-11 Bramble Drive, Sneyd Park, Bristol, BS9 1RE		1889 OS (1st edition)	
355460, 175390			
AArc107/13/DBA	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment		
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Figure 8 1947 Aerial Photograph RAF\_CPE\_2157\_V\_5197



5-11 Bramble Drive, Sneyd Park, Bristol, BS9 1RE  
355460, 175390

AArc107/13/DBA

Archaeological DBA

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## 8. Photographs

**Photograph 1 North Facing View of Project Site**



**Photograph 2 SSW View of the Project Site (5 Bramble Drive in Background)**



**Photograph 3 West View of Project Site**





**Photograph 4 SW View of Project Site**



**Photograph 5 NE Facing View of Site**



**Photograph 6 North Facing View of Overflow from Pond adjacent to NW site Boundary**





**Photograph 7 SW View of Overflow (See Photo 7)**



**Photograph 8 Water Tank c. 5m from Project Site NW Boundary**



**Photograph 9 Possible Outlet to Overflow Detailed in Photos 6 & 7 (Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 500mm)**



**Photograph 10 SW Facing View of Single Skin Stone Walling, Facing Earthen Bank-Post Medieval (Scale 1 x 1m)**



**Photograph 11 NNE Facing View of Single Skin Stone Walling, Facing Earthen Bank Opposite Above (Scale 1 x 1m)**





## 9. Appendices

### Appendix 1: Project Gazetteer

This gazetteer has been compiled from the Historic Environment Record data provided by Bristol City Council and supplemented where necessary by published works and online data (e.g. Heritage Gateway). Data from Bristol City Council HER is prefixed BChER, data from English Heritage is prefixed AMIE and data from the National Heritage List for England is prefixed NHLE. It has been summarised and reordered to reflect the current state of knowledge concerning archaeological sites and finds. The numbers relate to the numbers defined in Figure 3.

AArc UID	Site	Period	Description	Source
1	Roman cremation cemetery south-east of Cavendish Gardens, Sea Mills	RO	A cremation cemetery identified in Area C (approximately centred on Nos.6-7 Cavendish Gardens) during the archaeological excavation at Nazareth House, Sea Mills in 1972 (SMR 20172). A tombstone and associated inhumation had been found in 1873 (SMR 20145)	2283M
2	Roman timber building north of Glenavon Park, Sea Mills	RO	Postholes interpreted as a timber structure which was recorded (roughly the area centred on No.39 Glenavon Park) during an archaeological excavation at Nazareth House in 1972 (SMR 20172). No conclusion was reached about function of the building but it was believed by the excavator to lie outside the area of the main Roman settlement of Abona.	2284M
3	Pond south-east of Old Sneed Park	Med	Fishpond marked on tithe map (1836) within area of medieval park. It is considerably larger on modern OS 6" map. {1} Ponds & lock system on stream to left of the house.{3}	1888M
4	Old Sneed Park	PM1	Old Sneed Park, located at NGR ST 55369 75649. The house survived into the 1950s but has since been built over. Kip engraving of c.1712.	2057M
5	Garden of Bishops Knoll	PM1	Garden of Bishop's Knoll House, Stoke Bishop. It is a steep site, terraced and landscaped with retaining walls. There are ruinous garden buildings and pergolas.  The land lay within the Sneed Park deer park owned by the Bishops of Worcester. It was grant	2200M
6	Bishops Knoll House	PM1	Bishop's Knoll House. The land was granted to Ralph Sadleir at the Reformation and passed into the hands of the Jackson family c.1650. The estate was held together by terms of will until 1853 when an act of Parliament (the Martin's Estate Act) set aside	2201M
7	Cook's Folly	PM1	Cook's Folly on the southwest side of Cook's Folly Road. Reportedly built as a prospect tower by John Cook in 1696 and described by Rudder (1779) as an octagonal tower with "three good rooms, with an observatory at top... The rooms are fitted up, and the tower is made use of as a Belvidere to Sneed Park House." The first cartographic depiction of the folly is on the Westbury-upon-Trym Tithe Map, 1841 when the owner was James John Martin Esquire as part of his Sneed Park House estate, the occupier was John Sykes Bramhall. The Folly is likely to have been incorporated within the structure of Cook's Folly House (built 1858), although the Listing description describes the folly as having been demolished in 1892.	3238M
8	Brick Yard south of Old Sneed Park	PM2	1840's map shows, brick yard with rows? Kiln marked lies to the west of the property. {1}	2005M
9	Lower Lodge, No.27 Mariners Drive, Sneyd Park	PM2	Lower Lodge, No.27 Mariners Drive. The building was built as the lower lodge to Old Sneed Park (SMR 5734) which lay approximately 280 metres to the south-west. The lodge, in the Cottage ornee style, was built in the early nineteenth century and is a square structure of carboniferous limestone.	3130M
10	Old Sneed Park Farm	PM2	Old Sneed Park Farm, located some 80 metres to the south of Mariner's Drive. The farm is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXI.11) published in 1889. The farmhouse appears to be extant but the sites of the	2533M
11	Air raid shelter at No.7 Horseshoe Drive, Sea Mills	Mod	Air raid shelter at located at the rear of No.7 Horseshoe Drive, Sea Mills. The shelter is a domestic brick shelter and measures approximately 5.5 metres from east to west and is approximately 2.5 metres wide (K. Cottrell pers. comm.).	3092M

## Appendix 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological Events

AArcUID			
1	22535	FO	<p>On 18 January 2007 Jonathan Brett of the Department of Planning, Transport and Sustainable Development, Bristol City Council observed the excavation of the foundations of a new conservatory at the rear of No.16 Glenavon Park, Sea Mills. An existing area of patio at the rear of the house was broken out and new foundation trenches 0.3 metres wide for the conservatory were dug on a similar, but on slightly enlarged footprint. The excavation revealed a humic topsoil approximately 0.5 metres deep which overlay a deposit of modern made ground between 0.02 metres and 0.10 metres deep. Beneath this was the subsoil, approximately 0.5 metres below the then ground surface of the garden. The subsoil consisted of mixed sub-angular chert in a red sandy clay matrix. A possible cut feature 0.5 metres wide was observed in section at the north end of the trench. There was no obvious indication in the section that the feature was archaeological and it was not further investigated since it would not be further disturbed. No other archaeological finds or features were observed. It appeared that the ground in the immediate footprint of the house had been reduced when it was constructed in the 1980s.</p>
2	22495	WB	<p>In November 2006 archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the development of a new house at No.10B Mariner's Drive was carried out by Stuart Whatley for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.</p> <p>All groundworks for the construction of a new house were archaeologically monitored. The work revealed a sequence of topsoil up to 0.7m thick overlying a mid brown clayey silt with a maximum depth of 0.4m that overlay a natural clay deposit.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified and no finds were retained.</p>
3	22105	DA	<p>In October and November 2004 an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Sanctuary Gardens, Sneyd Park was carried out by Roy King for Foundations Archaeology (King 2004; Wills 2005, 155). The study found that the area was included within the deer park of Old Sneyd House, which became agricultural land in the 18th century. After 1853 the area was sold off and a number of large mansion-type houses were built. The study area fell within the grounds of Sneyd Park House. The north-western part of the study area comprised formal gardens and included a gazebo with flanking structures, a portico and several fountains. A second pavilion-like structure and a number of other small buildings were present in the south-eastern part of the site and included a small decorative lake.</p> <p>The study noted that a number of elements of the formal gardens survive, including the gazebo, a number of flanking walls and a fountain. A derelict brick building, shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey plan, is present at the end of the access road from Knoll Hill.</p>
4	20358	WB	<p>On 9th and 10th June 1999 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks for the construction of a house on land to the rear of No.26 Mariners Drive, Sneyd Park. The work was carried out by John Bryant for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services.</p> <p>Topsoil was stripped from the site and the foundation trenches for the house were excavated by mechanical excavator. No archaeological features were observed and the only finds were sherds of pottery and clay roof tile of nineteenth- and twentieth-century date (Bryant, 1999; Williams, 1999 106).</p>
5	20172	EX	<p>In 1972 an archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of development at the site of Nazareth House, Sea Mills, under the direction of Julian Bennett for the Archaeology Department of the City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (Bennett 1985). Twenty-two trenches in all, spread along the north-west side of Glenavon Park, were excavated.</p> <p>Evidence for timber structures was recorded in Area A (roughly the area centred on No.39 Glenavon Park), although no conclusion was reached about their function. A cremation cemetery (SMR 20176) was excavated in Area C (approximately centred on No.8 Cavendish Gardens) where a tombstone had been found in 1873 (SMR 20145) and was dated on the basis of ceramic evidence to 75-125AD. Cremation appears to have occurred elsewhere with a token volume of remains then collected and deposited in shallow pits in the rock together with pottery vessels. This burial practice appeared to have been consistently followed throughout the period of the cemetery's use. Finds included ceramics (Spanish amphoras, Samian ware and other pottery being present), coin (five Asses, three struck during the First century AD) and animal remains. Study of the recovered animal bone found that the assemblage was dominated by cattle bone, with a smaller proportion of sheep and pig present. Other domesticated species were also identified in small quantities.</p> <p>The excavator concluded that the site lay outside the main area of settlement, and that the hillside on which the excavated areas lay had been extensively quarried in the early Roman period to provide material for use as building mortar. It was also concluded that the line of the Roman road from Sea Mills to Bath ran to the north of the excavated area. The archive and finds were deposited in the care of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number BRSMG 66/1972.</p>
6	20169	FO	<p>Roman walls and floors were observed at No.75 Roman Way, Sea Mills (ST 55190 75773 approx.), by George Boon c.1950. It was noted that the features were aligned with the features exposed by Alfred Selley's 1934 excavation at the junction of Roman Way and the Portway.</p> <p>A document in the City of Bristol Museum archives, entitled 'recent finds' and saved in an envelope labelled Sea Mills - to be accessioned (June 2010) recorded the finds as: Roman walling, decayed mortar floors, some 1st century Samian and some coarse pottery sherds, copies of Claudius (Sutherland Grade III).</p>

7	20167	EX	<p>In 1962 an archaeological excavation was carried out at No.65 Roman Way, Sea Mills (ST 55226 75806 approx.), and recorded wall foundations of Roman date.</p> <p>An unnamed document in City of Bristol museum archives (Sea Mills- to be accessioned) records the following artefacts as having found:</p> <p>Stamped Amphora handle; BEM and Romano-British pottery sherds; AE3 of Licinius, Sesica mint (identified by Boon) and some possible Roman 'rough paving'. The finds are stored in the museum accession number 69/1962</p>
8	20158	EX	<p>In 1968 an archaeological excavation was carried out at the south-east end of the gardens of No.51 Roman Way, Sea Mills, by Russell Mines and Eric Davies (schoolboy members of Bristol Archaeological Research Group). The excavation exposed a possible ditch and stone surfaces. These were interpreted as evidence of a Roman road but excavation in 1972 failed to find any eastward continuation of the surfaces.</p>
9	20145	SFU	<p>On 31 March 1873 a Roman tombstone was found by labourers approximately 100 metres to the south west of Old Sneed Park (Ordnance Survey Glos. Sheet LXXI.II). The stone was discovered in the orchard of a house (Scarth 1874, 42), "lying under the turf, with its face upon the surface of the rock, and not being distinguished from it, was unfortunately broken into four pieces. When turned over it was found to be inscribed, and to contain on its surface the figure of a female head and bust, around which is a semi-circle, and on each side the representation of a dog and a cock above the head is a cross, formed like the St. Andrew's Cross, but with a stem between the two lower portions" (Scarth 1873, 48-48). The stone carried the inscription "SPES C SENTI". In the first published account of the find (in the Bristol Times and Mirror) J. F. Nicholls reports that in "close proximity to the bones was found a coin of Domitian, and mixed with them, an older coin of which only the letters CAES and QUID are legible".</p> <p>The find was originally reported as Mithraic but this was disputed by Rev. H. M. Scarth who argued, on the basis of iconography, that the find was more likely to be an early Christian tombstone or grave marker (Scarth 1874, 43-36), marking the grave of a female. A report on the human remains published in the report on the archaeological excavation at Nazareth House (SMR 20172) concluded that they were of an adult female aged between 20 and 25 years (Bennett 1985, 61-63).</p> <p>The site of the find is now beneath the gardens of the buildings on the southern side of Cavendish Gardens. The tombstone and the human remains are in the collections of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.</p>
10	20142	SFU	<p>A human skull was found during excavation of a cutting for the Portway to Avonmouth at Sea Mills, c.1923. The find "was unfortunately destroyed and no information could be obtained as to its exact position or depth, or the presence of the rest of the skeleton, but the workmen state that it was found in a trench which ran across the whole width of the road" (Trice Martin &amp; Tratman 1923, 195).</p>
11	20140	SFU	<p>In 1893 Frederick Ellis reported (as part of a note on Roman material recovered during excavation at Sea Mills Station (SMR 20139)) that Roman finds were recovered from a large cultivated field to the east of the railway at Sea Mills during ploughing. Ellis states that the field was originally approximately 15 acres and was reduced to approximately 12 acres by the construction of the railway in 1864.</p> <p>"From this field, Mrs. Parlour, the wife of the present occupier, has collected during the last thirty years, many relics of the Roman period, which have turned up in the course of agricultural operations. She informs me that she has a small collection of bronze coins with a few denarii, some lamps, fragments of a glass vessel, fibulae, pins, beads and other personal ornaments. Although I was not allowed to see these things, some other objects Mrs. Parlour kindly permitted me to inspect. They are as follow. A large squared stone with the letter D rudely incised upon one side; it was found, standing upright, in apparently its original position while ploughing about five years ago [c.1888]. It may possibly be of the Roman period; a boundary stone perhaps. Also a collection of pottery, including many hundred pieces of Samian bowls and paterae ornamented with festoons and scrolls, birds, hares, and gladiatorial and classic groups; one piece has leaden rivets attached to it, and some ber potter's stamps; ... The rougher pottery include rims and bases of bottle-shaped vessels, the handle and rim of an amphora found in laying sewer pipes in the road at the side of the Trym (SMR 20141); some handles of similar vessels, one bearing RST., the concluding letters of the potter's stamp. There were also some fragments of flanged tiles ornamented with scoring, and a number of tesserae of large size, such as are usually found in the passages and inferior rooms of Roman villas; and two spindle whorls, of micaceous sandstone, probably the old red sandstone of the Avon Gorge" (Ellis 1893-96, 19-20).</p> <p>The field from which these finds came is not certain. The western boundary of the field is presumably against the railway. The grid reference given in the SMR is notional, and the field referred to could be to the north or the south.</p>
12	24556	WB	<p>In August 2007 an archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks at 30 Sabrina Way, Sea Mills by Kevin Potter for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. The excavation of foundation trenches for a single storey extension was observed and the resulting sections recorded.</p> <p>The foundation trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m revealing natural marl at a depth of 0.7m below the existing ground level. Sealing the marl was a thin band of natural limestone below re-deposited marl and imported topsoil.</p> <p>No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.</p>
13	23798	SFU	<p>Two flint micro-burins were found at an unknown location at Old Sneyd Park before 1932. The finds are reported to form part of the collections of the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge (Clark 1932, 40; Wymer 1977, 100).</p>

14	20911	FO	<p>On 20 August 2001 human remains were discovered in the front garden of No.22 Horseshoe Drive, Sea Mills by the owner of the property, Mr. Graham Thomas, during reconstruction of a retaining wall to the front path. Avon and Somerset Police were informed, who contacted the City Archaeologist to ask for an archaeological opinion on the context of the find. Jonathan Brett of the City Centre Projects and Urban Design Team, Department of Environment, Transport and Leisure, Bristol City Council visited the site on 21 August 2001 at 10-30am.</p> <p>The remains were found (at ST 55093 75539) during excavation of a short new section of foundation trench on the south side of the steps leading up across the garden to the front door of the house. The trench cut through the grave and the skeletal material was largely recovered from the spoil heap, although some, including bone from the pelvis, was removed from the section. It appeared that the ground level in the front garden had been reduced at the time the house was constructed and the garden level subsequently built up by the deposition of mixed material around 0.55 metres thick. The human remains came from the subsoil immediately below this made ground. Cleaning of the section of the trench exposed an apparent shallow cut in the subsoil (which was extremely stony) with a large bone fragment in situ. The cut was a maximum of 0.77 metres deep and was 0.55 metres wide (east-west) and was only seen within the subsoil, suggesting that the upper part of the grave fill had been removed by the groundworks associated with the construction of the house. The fill itself was similar to the subsoil but was slightly darker in colour. Investigation of the remainder of the section of the foundation trench found a second possible grave cut immediately to the east of the first. This was 0.15 metres deep and 0.3 metres wide (east-west). No skeletal material could be seen in the section, however, perhaps suggesting that only the very end of the feature had been disturbed.</p> <p>All of the skeletal material visible on the site was collected and removed for further study. The grave cut(s) appeared to continue beneath the steps of the front path and were not further disturbed.</p> <p>Analysis of the human remains by K. A. Robson Brown of the University of Bristol found that the material was fragmented and fragile, with surface damage. Two bones, the head of the left femur and the right femoral diaphysis, had cut marks which were thought represent post-mortem damage. The bones represented within the assemblage suggested that the material was probably from a single individual and around 20% of the skeleton had been recovered. It was concluded that the individual was an adult female. The condition of the bone was such that it was not possible to identify any signs of pathology (Robson Brown, 2002). A sample of the bone recovered was submitted to the University of Waikato Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, New Zealand for radiocarbon dating. The sample (Wk-11395) was dated to 1923 ± 51 BP 20-140 cal AD (66.3% confidence) and 40BC-230AD (95.4% confidence).</p>
15	20042	DA	<p>Rod Burchill carried out a desk-based assessment of Sanctuary Gardens, Church Road, Sneyd Park for Bristol And Region Archaeological Services. The study concluded that the site had formed part of Old Sneyd Park which had been acquired by Joseph Jackson (an alderman of Bristol) in 1650. The land remained in the possession of the family until 1811 when the Jackson family died out. Relatives inherited the land but were prevented from dividing it by the terms of the will. An Act of Parliament in 1853 allowed the disposal of the land and subsequently large villas were built on it including a large house known as The Towers. This was demolished in the late 1960s. In its kitchen garden a number of pre-fabricated houses had been erected by 1948 and the area was known as Sanctuary Gardens. A number of finds of Roman date have been recovered to the north of Sanctuary Gardens; prehistoric and Roman sites occur to the south. It was suggested that any future groundworks on the site be archaeologically monitored.</p>
16	20035	DA	<p>In 1995 an assessment of land owned by the Woodland Trust in Sneyd Park was carried out by Mike Chapman and Penny Jetzer for Avon County Council. The land lay within the Sneyd Park deer park owned by the Bishops of Worcester. The land was granted to Ralph Sadleir at the Reformation and passed into the hands of the Jackson family c.1650. The land was held together by terms of will until 1853 when an act of Parliament (the Martin's Estate Act) set aside the terms of the will. Large villas were built in the following thirty years; the house known as Bishop's Knoll (SMR 9891) in 1874. In the grounds of the villa were gardens and both fruit and vegetable gardens, greenhouses, orchards and a dairy.</p> <p>In the Lower area the study identified surviving elements of these gardens, including the iron gateway and lower boundary wall, the walls of the lower, second, third and upper terraces and of the orchard, a "very fine" wrought iron pergola, a small "gothic" possibly a summerhouse. Also noted were an "L-shaped" range of buildings assumed to be a stables and the remains of the gardener's house.</p> <p>In the middle area surviving parts of the garden layout were identified, while in the northern area evidence of a small gatehouse was noted.</p>
17	24692	FO	<p>In December 2008, Peter Insole of Bristol City Council observed some initial ground works in preparation for the construction of a conservatory and cellar to the rear of 47 Glenavon Park, Sea Mills. A test trench had been excavated beneath a small rear patio area. The trench had been excavated to a depth of 2.2m revealing a sequence of modern make-up consisting of scalplings, sand and rubble (0.5m thick layer) beneath which was a thick (0.7m) layer of cultivation or agricultural subsoil. This material appeared to have been previously disturbed, possibly redeposited relatively recently as it contained fragments for timber and modern iron wire. This subsoil had an abrupt horizon with the degraded, rubbly, yellow Dolomitic conglomerate suggesting that this natural deposit had been truncated during landscaping for the twentieth century housing or earlier. The footings for the existing house truncated the conglomerate while all other deposits abutted the twentieth century structure.</p> <p>No earlier finds were recovered from an examination of the spoil heap. It was concluded that any Roman material associated with Abona did not extend as far as this site or that twentieth century landscaping has removed the archaeological material.</p>

18	20864	CD	The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXI.11) published in 1889 records Old Sneed Park Farm some 80 metres to the south of Mariner's Drive.
19	24874	WB	In April 2010, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at Mariners Drive, Stoke Bishop.
20	24907	SFU	2 Roman coins, of Claudius and Nero, were recorded as having been found at 15 Roman Way, probably during the early 1950's or 1960's. The document they are recorded on is in the Museum archive in a folder marked 'Sea Mills - to be accessioned.' The artefact is stored in Bristol City Museum, accession number 69/1962.
21	24909	SFU	A Roman Pavement has been noted as being found by M.J Magrath in the gardens of numbers 2 and 3 Newcombe Drive, probably during the early 1950's. The document it is recorded on is in the Museum archive in a folder marked 'Sea Mills - to be accessioned.' The City of Bristol Museum, accession number is 131/1952.
22	24913	SFU	A 4th century bronze spoon and 4th century coins are recorded by an unnamed author (possibly Boon) as having been found in 1950 in Newcombe Drive '250 yards from the Trymm'. It was suggested that the finds mark a dwelling on the fringe of the settlement. The document this was recorded on is called 'Recent Finds' and stored in the City of Bristol Museum archives in an envelope labelled 'Sea Mills - to be accessioned' (as of June 2010).
23	24925	EV	In July 2010, Peter Insole of Bristol and Avon Archaeological Society carried out an archaeological evaluation at 55 Roman Way.
24	25007	WB	In May 2011, Cai Mason of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief at Sanctuary Gardens.
25	25008	EX	In June 2011, Cai Mason carried out an archaeological excavation at Sanctuary Gardens.
26	25025	BS	In July 2011, Tim Longman of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out a programme of archaeological building recording at Sanctuary Gardens, Church Road, Sneyd Park.
27	25208	DA	In March 2013, Absolute Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Bramble Drive, Sneyd Park.

### Appendix 3: Gazetteer of Listed Buildings

AArc UID	Site	Designation	Description	Source
1	37 Church Road Sneyd Park Bristol BS9 1QT	Listed Building	<p>Wall and gazebo. c1880. Squared Lias rubble, red brick and limestone dressings. Apsidal gazebo and two flanking walls immediately to either side of the gazebo. Byzantine style. Segmental arch over the front of the gazebo, which has a back wall with a Lias plinth, alternate courses of red brick and coursed limestone, below an arcade of semicircular arches; either side at the rear are buttresses. The wall to the left has 2 lunettes. The wall to the right is blind but has the same banding of the gazebo.</p> <p>INTERIOR: a mosaic floor and coved, wooden panelled ceiling. In front are 4 octagonal piers, presumably from a pergola as well as a series of low walls defining a circular courtyard with central plain fountain.</p> <p>HISTORY: Sneyd Park House was built in 1880 for the Mardon family: Henry Dare Bryan was its designer who was almost certainly responsible for this garden feature too. Sneyd Park House and its two lodges, located to the south east, are listed separately.</p> <p>SUMMARY OF IMPORTANCE: Given their fine architectural detailing and their importance in the former gardens related to this 1880 house by Henry Bryan, the gazebo and immediately adjacent sections of wall in banded brick and limestone clearly merit their listed status. Although clearly of local interest, the other stretches of wall from Sneyd Park Gardens are not sufficiently complete and lack the architectural detailing required for listing.</p>	NHLE 120278/BCHER 901-1/53/1778
2	4 Cooks Folly Road Bristol BS9 1PL	Listed Building	<p>Carriage house, now house and garage. c1860. Squared Pennant rubble with limestone dressings, roof not visible. Single-depth plan. Castellated Gothic style. Single storey; single gateway. 2-centred arched carriage gateway to carriage house, with stepped parapet walls and a raised panel above the gateway, and octagonal turrets on the attached screen walls. INTERIOR not inspected. Built as the carriage house and perimeter wall to Cook's Folly House (qv), now incorporated into a C20 house. Included for group value.</p>	NHLE 1282308/BCHER 901-1/55/1781
3	Cooks Folly House - 5 Cooks Folly Road Bristol BS9 1PL	Listed Building	<p>House, now attached pair. 1858. Pennant rubble with limestone dressings, roof not visible. Picturesque Gothic Revival style. Irregular double-depth plan. 2 storeys, basement and attic; 8-window range. An asymmetrical composition with scattered fenestration to a left-hand octagonal tower and right-hand round one, with flanking walls.</p>	NHLE 1202148/BCHER 901-1/55/1782

			<p>The entrance to No.6 in the parapeted right-hand screen wall has a wide 2-centred arched doorway, 2-leaf door and mullion over light; the large round tower has a central doorway, a drip with small heads, and corbel table below a tall crenellated parapet; windows have flat arches and metal casements.</p> <p>The entrance to No.5 is in the 3-storey octagonal tower, and is set in a battered wall with a bracketed 2-centre arch to a 2-leaf door with scrolled strap hinges, below an angled 2-light oriel, drip and tall crenellated parapet; windows have shallow 2-centre arch lintels and plate-glass sashes. The left corner has a slender octagonal machicolated and crenellated turret.</p> <p>INTERIOR: few period details survive; C20 panelling and dogleg stairs. The design was originally a romantic counterpart to Cook's Folly, built by John Cook as a prospect tower in 1696, and visible in many topographical views of the Avon Gorge. It was removed in 1892.</p>	
4	Trinder House - 6 Cooks Folly Road Bristol BS9 1PL	Listed Building	<p>House, now attached pair. 1858. Pennant rubble with limestone dressings, roof not visible. Picturesque Gothic Revival style. Irregular double-depth plan. 2 storeys, basement and attic; 8-window range.</p> <p>An asymmetrical composition with scattered fenestration to a left-hand octagonal tower and right-hand round one, with flanking walls.</p> <p>The entrance to No.6 in the parapeted right-hand screen wall has a wide 2-centred arched doorway, 2-leaf door and mullion over light; the large round tower has a central doorway, a drip with small heads, and corbel table below a tall crenellated parapet; windows have flat arches and metal casements.</p> <p>The entrance to No.5 is in the 3-storey octagonal tower, and is set in a battered wall with a bracketed 2-centre arch to a 2-leaf door with scrolled strap hinges, below an angled 2-light oriel, drip and tall crenellated parapet; windows have shallow 2-centre arch lintels and plate-glass sashes. The left corner has a slender octagonal machicolated and crenellated turret.</p> <p>INTERIOR: few period details survive; C20 panelling and dogleg stairs. The design was originally a romantic counterpart to Cook's Folly, built by John Cook as a prospect tower in 1696, and visible in many topographical views of the Avon Gorge. It was removed in 1892.</p>	NHLE 1202148/BCHER 901- 1/55/1782
5	GOODEVE ROAD, Sneyd Park (West side) Gateway of Greystone Lodge (Lodge not included) Grade II Formerly known as: Lodge to Cooks Folly House GOODEVE ROAD Sneyd Park	Listed Building	<p>Formerly known as: Lodge to Cook's Folly House GOODEVE ROAD Sneyd Park.</p> <p>Piers and gates. c1860. Pennant and Carboniferous limestone rubble, cast- and wrought-iron gates. A pair of large square piers with battered limestone bases, and crenellated ashlar tops; ornate double gates with leafs, cones and buds, with raised centre sections. Built as the entrance lodge to Cook's Folly House (qv).</p>	NHLE 1187291/BCHER 901- 1/55/1801
6	4 Sneyd Park House Goodeve Road Bristol BS9 1PW	Listed Building	<p>House, now flats. 1880. By Henry Dare Bryan. Squared coursed Pennant with limestone dressings, 2 central stone ridge stacks and double Roman hipped roof. Eclectic late-Victorian style. Double-depth plan. 3 storeys; 4-window range.</p> <p>A decorative front divided by pilasters, with terracotta bands between the lintels, and a large porte cochere one bay from the left. This has clasping pilasters, open semicircular arches to granite responds with foliate capitals, and a balustrade; beneath is a semicircular-arched doorway with a plate-glass fanlight and margin lights, 6-panel half-glazed door, and an inner door and fanlight.</p> <p>The pilasters are rusticated to the ground floor and diapered on the first, to paired consoles within a frieze of rectangular attic panels and a dentil cornice, and C20 brick eaves; stilted segmental-arched ground-floor windows have consoles to cornices, and flat-arched first-floor windows have cornices with crests; 3-light attic windows with mullions, all with plate-glass sashes.</p> <p>INTERIOR: large hall, stair removed during conversion to flats; rear-left room has a strapwork plaster ceiling with square pendants, a large fireplace with helical Corinthian</p>	NHLE 1202237/BCHER 901- 1/53/1802



			columns to a swept pediment and cartouche, square columns to the corners of the bays, 3/4 panelling and modillion cornice. Rear right room has a built-in dresser. HISTORICAL NOTE: originally furnished by Gillows, who had recently developed Queen Anne style houses on the Chelsea Embankment, and illustrated in The British Home Today.	
7	Tower House Sneyd Park Mews Goodeve Road Bristol BS9 1PP	Listed Building	Lodge. c1860. Coursed squared Pennant with limestone dressings and a slate hipped roof. Single-depth plan. High Victorian style. 2 storeys; 3-window range. Left-hand rectangular 3-storey tower has clasping pilasters to covered eaves and a steep roof with shaped slates; a semicircular-arched doorway with C20 door and glazing, ashlar architraves to the narrow first-floor window, and paired second-floor arrow slits in semicircular arches. The right-hand block has a ground-floor arcade of 2 semicircular arches in front of windows with plate-glass sashes and architraves, similar first-floor windows, and a balustrade. INTERIOR not inspected	NHLE 1187303/BCHER 901-1/53/1804
8	Sneyd Park Lodge Sneyd Park Mews Goodeve Road Bristol BS9 1PN	Listed Building	Lodge. c1885. By Henry Dare Bryan. Coursed, squared Pennant with limestone dressings, stone ridge stacks and hipped slate roof. Eclectic late Victorian style after Sneyd Park House (qv). T-shaped single-depth plan. Single storey; 2-window range. Clasping diapered pilasters to right-hand and left return gables; windows have chamfered reveals and cornices to plate-glass sashes, doorway to the rear has a 6-panel door; to the left is a small block with a hipped roof and a paired semicircular-arched window with glazing bars; palmette ridge tiles and stacks with bracketed cornices. INTERIOR not inspected. SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: to road front is an attached wall and balustrade, and diapered gate piers	NHLE 1298788/BCHER 901-1/53/1803
9	MARINERS DRIVE, Sneyd Park (West side) Church of St Mary Magdalene Grade II	Listed Building	Church. 1860. By John Norton. Steeple 1872, S chapel 1883. Snecked Pennant rubble with red sandstone banding, limestone dressings and tile roof. Aisled nave, N transept, S chapel, apsidal chancel and SW tower. Early Pointed Gothic Revival style. The apse has trefoil lancets and linked, stilted hoods and a red ashlar sill band rising round the arch, between buttresses; a low N vestry with 3 lancets, organ chamber with trefoil-headed door and eaves stack, and 2 lancets and a shouldered arch door to the S chapel. 2-light plate tracery window to the organ chamber N gable, and a pierced rose window to the adjoining N transept gable; 6-bay N aisle, each with plate tracery 2-light windows between buttresses, and 7-bay clerestory of paired lancets. The tall S chapel gable has clasping buttresses and 3 tall lancets below a round window with a quatrefoil forming a cross; S aisle and clerestory as the N elevation; 4-stage gabled tower divided by red bands with wide clasping buttresses to just below the top; S door has a moulded, shouldered arch and triptych of the Crucifixion in the tympanum, within an arch of 2 orders on marble shafts; inside is a porch and doorway with 2 orders separated by dogtooth, and rear arches to the windows; narrow lancets to the second and third stages, paired belfry lancets of 2 orders with shafts separated by dogtooth moulding, and clocks to the gables; stiff leaf cornice has gargoyles at the corners below tall, crocketed, octagonal pinnacles with corner shafts, and a steep tiled spire. A narthex projects at the W end with an arcade of trefoil arches with animal head stops and parapet of trefoil panels, and doors at the ends with stiff leaf capitals; deep angle buttresses frame a plate tracery window of 2 paired lancets within pointed arches and an octofoil; below the apex is a blind arcade of 5 trefoil-headed arches with a central narrow light; single lancets to the aisles. INTERIOR: painted roof with detached shafts, with a stencil round the base of the chancel roof; reredos of a central arched niche with figures from the Last Supper and flanking trefoil arcades containing 3 similar sedilia and 3 arched niches to the N; windows have trefoil-headed eave arches with foliate capitals and banded shafts painted black, and triple vault shafts in the angles to a 3-bay arch-braced roof; 2 arches to the S have marble shafts and moulded capitals, and corbels with 3 shafts to the roof. S Chapel with arch-braced collars, chamfered and stopped. Tall chancel arch with the inner of 2 orders born on foliate corbels, and a marble dwarf wall at its base; 5-bay nave arcade has 4 attached shafts to piers with deeply carved	NHLE 1202371/ BCHER 901-1/53/1808

			<p>foliate capitals and canopied hood stops to the N side, and W responds on head and shoulder figure corbels; between the clerestory windows are deep, moulded corbels with shafts to the roof; 2-light rear arches to the aisle windows, and of 2 orders to the W window.</p> <p>FITTINGS: Probably an original set include a brass altar rail, choir stalls and pews, octagonal pulpit with brass hand rail, a brass eagle lectern and an octagonal font on marble shafts; an open Perpendicular screen to the Chapel, which has an altar screen with angels to octagonal shafts.</p> <p>Shown without the tower in Winstone.</p>	
10	27 Mariners Drive Bristol BS9 1QG	Listed Building	<p>Cottage. Early C19. Squared Lias, central brick stack and thatch roof. Cottage ornee style. Square, single-depth plan. Single storey and attic; 2-window range. Central C20 porch to a pointed door, flanked by pointed paired casement windows with Y mullions; central, narrow pointed lunette eyebrow dormers. INTERIOR not inspected. Built as the Lower Lodge to Old Sneyd Park (demolished).</p>	NHLE 1206697/BCHER 901-1/53/1807

## **Appendix 4: Abbreviations and Terminology**

### **ARCHAEOLOGY**

Taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. It is also used in this report as a means of describing physical remains (e.g. there is likely to be preservation of archaeology).

### **DBA**

Desk Based Assessment.

### **aOD**

Above Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above mean sea level.

### **PROJECT SITE**

The area of the proposed development site. This may include heritage assets and boundaries that will not be directly affected by development, but which by virtue of their proximity to the actual ground disturbance are important elements of the historic environment and which must be included in any assessment.

### **SEA LEVEL**

Heights are to the nearest metre above sea level.

### **STUDY AREA**

Area around the Project Site whose Historic Environment is assessed to understand the nature of the site. The Study Area for this DBA is 1000m from the centre of the Project Site.

## **Appendix 5: Confidence Ratings**

### **Low**

Archaeological activity is considered unlikely based on available information, but cannot be entirely discounted.

### **Medium**

Likely survival of archaeological remains based on proximity to archaeological sites, associated finds and or literary and cartographic evidence.

### **High**

Confirmed presence of archaeological features, preserved to a high level from which vital and important evidence could be obtained.

**Appendix 6: General chronological table (for the purposes of this DBA)**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Information</b>
Prehistoric	800000 – 43 AD	Generalised period from the earliest human activity in Britain (Happisburgh) to the conquest of Britain by Claudius.
Palaeolithic	800000 - 10000 BC	Mobile groups, ephemeral habitation evidence, stone tool technology. Material evidence found predominantly in caves. Earliest evidence for hominins in Britain is at Happisburgh and Pakefield in Norfolk dating to the Early Pleistocene c.800,000 BP.
Mesolithic	10000 – 4000 BC	Period of major transformation in the European environment and landscape after the end of the last Ice Age. Mobile hunter-gatherer communities, sophisticated tool technology and some semi-permanent settlement, particularly along the east coast of England and in Ireland.
Neolithic	4000 – 2350 BC	Emergence of monumental architecture, such as long barrows and causewayed enclosures. Movement towards more complex society and sedentary lifestyles.
Bronze Age	2350 – 800 BC	Introduction of Bronze, construction of barrows/tumuli for the dead in the early stages replaced by a lack of monuments and the preponderance toward hoard deposition.
Iron Age	800 BC– 43 AD	Introduction of Iron and the return of monumental architecture in the form of hillforts, tribal boundaries and the introduction of coinage.
Romano-British	43-410 AD	Romano-British period including the emergence of villas and Roman infrastructure.
Early Medieval	410 –1065 AD	Post-Roman period including Saxon invasions and the arrival of Christianity.
Medieval	1066 – 1539 AD	Medieval period in Britain including Tudor activity, with arbitrary cut off point of 1650 AD.
Post-Medieval	1540 – 1900 AD	Period of rapid industrial development and changes to the English landscape.
Modern	1901 – 1950 AD	Including WWI, WWII and Cold War archaeology.