

# Land to the North of Airport Road, Hengrove, Bristol

## Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

NGR ST 60166 69678

On behalf of  
Bristol City Council



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**Avon Archaeology Limited**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*Avon Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Bristol City Council to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment on Land to the North of Airport Road, Hengrove, Bristol. The site is centred on OS NGR ST 60166 69678, and the postcode closest to its south-eastern corner is BS14 9RS. The site is a very long and narrow strip of open ground, currently in use as a recreational green space, which follows the curvature of the northern side of Airport Road for approximately 750m and occupies a footprint of just under 5.6 hectares. Brislington Brook runs through the middle of the site. It is bounded to the north and south by residential areas and to the east and west by open green space. This report will form part of an intended formal planning application yet to be outlined.*

*Historically, the study area lay entirely within the county of Somerset, for the most part in the parish of Brislington, although its western corner encroached into the parish of Whitchurch, previously known as Felton or Filton. It was bordered along the length of its northern edge by the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Bedminster. In 1086, Bedminster was a large royal manor held directly by the king and paying no tax, having previously been part of the Anglo-Saxon royal demesne and a mother church for outlying areas. Brislington and Whitchurch, although not named, are both understood to be included within the lands of the manor of Keynsham which, like Bedminster, was a massive royal manor, of 50 hides and a total of 8 mills. The manorial estate of Brislington was created by William Rufus and given to Robert Fitzhamon as part of the Honour of Gloucester in 1087, and sold to the de la Warr family in 1189. Whitchurch, however, is first referred to in 1065. Hengrove cannot be identified before the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, at which time it was a small farmed estate in the south-western corner of Brislington parish, latterly in the hands of the Grigg family.*

*Bedminster declined during the later medieval and post-medieval period, and was bought by the Smyth family in 1605 and incorporated into the City of Bristol in 1835. From the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards Whitchurch and Brislington were under the ownership of Keynsham Abbey until the dissolution of the monastery in 1539, during which period the abbey established a grange and Filwood Chase in Whitchurch. Brislington manor was sold to the Langtons (later Gore Langtons), and the outlying settlement probably grew up around*



*Brislington Brook. Whitchurch manor was bought by the Smyth family in 1560.*

*Whilst Brislington and Whitchurch saw the emigration of the wealthy middle-class into newly established country estates during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, industrialisation and its accompanying urbanisation took hold of Bedminster from the latter half of that century. The urbanisation of Brislington began in the north-western part of the parish in the 1890s, and reached the area in which the site sits during the 1920s. A huge amount of development took place around the site between the 1930s and 1970s, culminating in today's urban landscape of southern Brislington and Hengrove.*

*Many archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the site and reveal a noticeable Romano-British presence. Of particular importance is a small late 1st to early 4th century farming community centred on Filwood Park, about 400m to the west of the site. Additionally, quite a large number of isolated Romano-British finds have been found in the wider area. Evidence of medieval activity is scarce, suggesting that most of the land was under cultivation and not habitation during this period, with the earliest known farm house dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.*

*A handful of field names seen in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century surveys of Bedminster and Whitchurch could be indicative of historic human habitation or remains, particularly Blackgrove Hill, Wheeler's Wood, and Weeks/Little Weeks. Wheeler's Wood, close to the north-west of the site, may derive from OE hwēol, 'land containing a stone circle', and is located only 100m north of a ringed enclosure seen on aerial photographs. Weeks almost certainly derives from OE wīc, 'specialised farm or trading place', and the three fields carrying that name are clustered just to the south-west of the site.*

*Unfortunately no pre-urbanised aerial photographs are available for the site, and LIDAR is equally uninformative. A visual inspection indicated that at least its southern edge, running parallel to Airport Road, has been banked with spoil from the creation of the road, but nothing else of note was seen. There are no documentary or cartographic sources that suggest that the site has ever been developed.*

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## NOTES

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Avon Archaeology Limited	OE	Old English
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	OS	Ordnance Survey
BRO	Bristol Record Office	SRO	Somerset Record Office
DB	Domesday Book		
ME	Middle English		
NGR	National Grid Reference		



## 1 INTRODUCTION

Avon Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Ms Trin Swiers of Bristol City Council to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land on the northern side of Airport Road, Hengrove, Bristol. The site is centred on OS NGR ST 60166 69678, and the postcode closest to its south-eastern corner is BS14 9RS. The site is a very long and narrow strip of open ground, currently in use as a recreational green space, which follows the curvature of the northern side of Airport Road for approximately 750m and occupies a footprint of just under 5.6 hectares (**Figures 1 and 2**). Brislington Brook runs through the middle of the site. It is bounded to the north and south by residential areas and to the east and west by open green space. This report will form part of an intended formal planning application yet to be outlined.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

Searches were made of the indices of the collections of the Bristol and Somerset Record Offices, Bristol Central Library, and the main Arts and Social Sciences Library of the University of Bristol. A variety of online bibliographic resources, most notably COPAC, BIAB, The Archaeology Data Service and Google Scholar, were used to identify potentially useful sources of information, whether published or otherwise<sup>1</sup>. In addition, information was utilised from a trawl of the City of Bristol Historic Environment Record, conducted on behalf of AAL by Peter Insole, Archaeological Officer for the local authority. A visit to the site was made by the author on 12<sup>th</sup> August 2019 and a digital photographic record was made, a selection from which is presented in **Plates 1 to 10**.

## 3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site is currently grassed, with trees and vegetation along its boundaries, along Brislington Brook, and in its easternmost corner. As discussed in the **Site Visit**, it is clear that modern spoiling has taken place along the length of its southern side, bordering

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<sup>1</sup>[www.copac.ac.uk](http://www.copac.ac.uk); [www.biab.ac.uk](http://www.biab.ac.uk); <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>; [www.scholar.google.com](http://www.scholar.google.com)



Airport Road. It sits upon a gentle slope, with the northern and western areas being higher than the southern and eastern. Spot heights in the western corner range from 47m aOD (near Willinton Road) to 45m aOD (near Airport Road), with the extreme westernmost corner being 49m aOD. Although the difference between the northern and southern sides of the site stay roughly the same throughout, the ground in general slopes downwards the further east the site goes, culminating in spot heights of 37m aOD (near Broadfield Road) to 35m aOD (near Airport Road) in its eastern corner.

The site lies above an area where a number of different underlying hard rock geologies meet. The two most widespread geological deposits in the area are Salford Shale Member, which BGS describes as 'mostly grey, fissile or blocky, fossiliferous calcareous mudstones; a few limestones', which lies above the Wilmcote Limestone Member, described by the BGS as 'alternating limestones and mudstones'. However, towards the eastern end of the site lie various narrow deposits of Langport Member, Westbury Formation and Cotham Member (undifferentiated), and the Mercia Mudstone Group. Although there is no information about the former two on the BGS, the last is described as 'dominantly red, less commonly green-grey, mudstones and subordinate siltstones with thick halite-bearing units in some basinal areas. Thin beds of gypsum/anhydrite widespread; sandstones are also present'.

As noted above, Brislington Brook meanders through the middle of the site, which makes superficial but significant alluvial deposits likely, and increases the potential for encountering small paleochannels.

## 4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### General

Historically, the study area lay entirely within the county of Somerset, for the most part in the parish of Brislington, although its western corner encroached into the parish of Whitchurch, previously known as Felton or Filton. It was bordered along the length of its northern edge by the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Bedminster.

There is no *Victoria County History* covering this part of Somerset as of yet, but early accounts of all three parishes can be found in Collinson (1791, II, 280-288; 411-414; 440-444). Additionally, Bedminster has been the subject of an Extensive Urban Survey, carried out by the former Avon County Council (La Trobe Bateman, 1999), and B&NES Council commissioned a Historic Environment Appraisal of Whitchurch parish in 2017 (LUC 2017). There are a few fleeting mentions of Bedminster, but nothing about Brislington, Whitchurch, or Hengrove, in the recently published urban archaeological assessment of Bristol (Baker, Brett and Jones 2018).

As will be discussed in the **Archaeological Background**, a handful of entries in the Bristol HER may indicate a small amount of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, of which there have been further indications encountered during the course of this study, discussed below. Although the site is unlikely to have been directly influenced by Brislington Roman Villa, situated more than 1km to the north-east, numerous archaeological investigations within a 500m radius of the site have found evidence of a Romano-British presence. For the most part this has been reflected in residual pottery or coinage, but significantly, a first century Romano-British farmstead and settlement was discovered close to Inns Court and Filwood Farm around 400m west-north-west of the site.

Evidence for Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement is lacking in the archaeological record, but can be attested in the documentary record from 1086 onwards<sup>2</sup>. 1086 saw the production of William the Conqueror's Domesday Book, but of the three parishes, only Bedminster is specifically named (Thorn and Thorn 1980). At this date the name took the form of *Beiministre*, most probably OE personal name *Bēda* + OE *mynster* 'minster church' (Coates 2017, 36)<sup>3</sup>. The witness of DB suggests very strongly that there ought to have been high-status occupation in this area by at least the late Anglo-Saxon period (Thorn and Thorn 1980). In 1086, Bedminster was a large, royal manor held directly by

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<sup>2</sup> However, an Anglo-Saxon charter of a purported 1065 date, S1042, names Whitchurch (as a place, though not necessarily as a settlement). Unfortunately academics agree that the charter, the earliest existing copy of which was produced several centuries later, is most likely a forgery, and therefore cannot be taken as concrete evidence that Whitchurch existed before the Norman Conquest (cf. Coates 2017, 198 – 199; [www.esawyer.org.uk](http://www.esawyer.org.uk)).

<sup>3</sup> There is, however, some suggestion that the first element could refer instead to OE *[ge]bed* 'prayer' or OE *bedd* 'reed bed'; see Coates 2017, 36.

the king and paying no tax, having previously been part of the Anglo-Saxon royal demesne. Its sheer size, as it emerged into the post-Conquest and modern periods as an ecclesiastical parish, is an indication that it was by no means of 'ordinary' origin (see Costen 1992, 166, and notes 1 and 2). Similarly, the estate was unhidated; that is, it was not rated for geld, a situation which is usually taken as a diagnostic indicator of a status as ancient, core royal land. The presence of a priest holding land, although not explicitly stated, indicates that this priest was attached to the church at Bedminster. This again is a relationship that is usually taken to indicate at least an origin as a mother church of high status, the land being a remnant of an original Anglo-Saxon endowment, and the priest himself all that remained of a formerly collegiate institution (Blair 2005, 366-367). Brislington and Whitchurch, although not named, are understood to both be included within the lands of the manor of Keynsham in the DB which, like Bedminster, was a massive royal manor of 50 hides and a total of 8 mills. The large number of mills alone attests to the importance and affluence of the manor, as at this date mills were owned exclusively by the monarchy or the church, who charged the local population for the use of them in order to create revenue (Bond 2004, 311-328). It is very likely that, as with Bedminster, Keynsham grew from a large and important Anglo-Saxon estate.

Although the manorial estate of Brislington was created by William Rufus and given to Robert Fitzhamon as part of the Honour of Gloucester in 1087, it didn't make its first written appearance until 1194 (Collinson 1791, 411; Rowe undated, 1; Coates 2017, 47 - 48). The exact meaning of the place name is unclear, although Coates (2017, 47 - 48) is confident that the first element derives from OE *byrstel* 'bristle, especially of a wild boar'. He finds it hard to elucidate what this may mean in a place name however, suggesting that it may be a reference to bristly plants like teasels (ibid.). OE *tūn* is a common term for an estate or settlement (ibid.).

Whitchurch makes its first verifiable written appearance in 1230 as *Wytchirche*, OE *hwīt* 'white' + *cirice* 'church' (Coates 2017, 198), but as footnote 2 details, could have earlier origins. It is most likely that the place name Whitchurch in its late Anglo-Saxon incarnation referred to a white-washed or plastered chapel or church rather than a



settlement<sup>4</sup>. This was presumably outside of the original village, as modern Whitchurch was not established until the 12<sup>th</sup> century at the earliest. Before this date the centre of population was centred on Felton or Filton, to the west of present-day Whitchurch (exact location unknown), and it seems that during the 12<sup>th</sup> century the populace relocated to congregate around the 'white church'. Because of this, the modern village was known as Felton/Filton alias Whitchurch as late as the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Collinson 1791, 440 and 441; Coates 2017, 199). The exact date of establishment of Felton is not known, but Collinson believes it to have arisen from 'a very ancient town' (Collinson 1791, 440; however, Coates (2017, 199) gives its earliest written appearance as 1243).

The late medieval and post-medieval development of Whitchurch, Brislington, Bedminster and Hengrove is much better attested in documentary sources, particularly from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards, each of which will be dealt with in turn.

Whitchurch parish was granted to the Augustinian Keynsham Abbey after the abbey's foundation, which received Whitchurch manor and church and, according to Collinson, had possession of 'a grange, a chapel, and sundry lands and tenements' there (Collinson 1791, 441; Page 1906, 129). Granges were farms established by the monastic order in their outlying lands which, as time passed, were located further and further from the mother house. Utilising a combination of lay brothers and peasant labour, they served to produce food and raw materials for the mother house and, to a lesser extent, profit from surplus production, as well as maintain monastic control of the area. Granges were introduced by the Cistercian order but later taken up by several others, including the Augustinians, and in some cases contained domestic buildings for the lay brothers, such as halls, dormitories, barns, and kitchens, amongst others. Although initially exclusively for the use of the parent monastery, by the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century granges were permitted to be rented or leased to lay people (Burton 1994, 253 – 254). When Keynsham Abbey was dissolved in 1539, Whitchurch manor was passed by royal decree through several families, being ultimately granted to the Smyth family of Long Ashton in 1560 (Collinson

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<sup>4</sup>Blair has recently theorised that the Anglo-Saxon place name 'white church' referred more specifically to small or late minsters, citing a number of examples in the south and south-west. He writes '...in the later ninth and tenth centuries it seems to have been applied to churches which, whilst not necessarily ancient minsters, had a degree of special local status...It seems best to regard the churches in this category as small, late minsters [...], built at a time when humble churches were still of unplastered timber' (Blair 2005, 372).



1791, 441). A survey of 1579 outlines extent of common grazing rights there after the Dissolution (Betley 1976).

Further influence on Whitchurch from the late medieval elite came from Filwood Chase, first recorded in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, which was located in the north-west of the parish and was usually coupled with the Gloucestershire chase of Kingswood (Page 1906, 129; Prosser 1995, 11 and 14; Bond 1994, 115). As Bond (1994, 115) tells us, chases were specifically unenclosed but delineated land generally held by 'great nobles or ecclesiastical magnates'; commonly they were former royal forests where the hunting rights had been granted by the king to others. In the case of Filwood Chase, the beneficiary of the grant was the office of Constable of Bristol Castle (*ibid.*; Page 1906, 567). Documentary and cartographic sources strongly suggest that it had been carved out of Kingswood Forest (*cf.* Bond 1994, Fig. 6.1). Filwood Chase was enclosed and converted into a private deer park by the Smyth family very soon after they had been granted ownership of Whitchurch manor (Prosser 1995, 11).

Development of Whitchurch parish in the post-medieval period can be traced through a number of plans, maps, and rental surveys, several of which are discussed under **Historic Map Evidence**. These indicate that Whitchurch was a very rural parish throughout the post-medieval period, in which medieval open field farming probably persisted into the 16<sup>th</sup> century, with the small village of Whitchurch near its centre and only a handful of scattered farms throughout the remainder (Prosser 1995, 11 – 12; Collinson 1791, 440)<sup>5</sup>. Census records from throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century show that the population remained below 500 until the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and that the predominant industry was agriculture (Erskine 1998, 6). However, Whitchurch underwent rapid expansion and urbanisation during the 1920s and 1930s, with the growth of Bristol and the establishment of Whitchurch Airport just to the west of the study site in 1930, and achieved more or less its present form by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Wakefield 1997; **Historic Map Regression**).

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<sup>5</sup> See also Page (1906, 567), which quotes John Norden's early 17<sup>th</sup> century description of Filwood chase in its entirety. Norden discusses a number of clear indications of very recent field enclosure within the parish in detail, and also states that the Smyth deer park at Filwood Chase lasted only 6 years, after which time the pales were taken to Ashton Court; in Norden's day, the previously enclosed deer were feeding as far away as Dundry.

After the establishment of Brislington manor in 1087, the estate passed into the hands of the de la Warr family in 1189, who sold the manor in around 1653 to the Langtons and later Gore Langtons (Chard 2004, 7; Collinson 1791, 413). The Langtons constructed a new manor house to replace the old, Langton Court, which they and the Gore Langtons held into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (ibid.). The original manor house is known to have been located on the site of Manor Farm on West Town Lane, demolished in 1933 (ibid.). It must be highlighted here that Anglo-Saxon masonry elements were recorded in the building before Manor Farm was demolished, which may indicate that, although Brislington was not the seat of an Anglo-Saxon manor per se, it was the location of Anglo-Saxon settlement (ibid.). Alternatively, of course, the stone could have been reused for a separate building during the farm's construction. The outlying settlement of Brislington is likely to have grown up around the bridge over Brislington Brook (Chard 2004, 7).

The church of St. Luke in Brislington was a dependent of Keynsham Abbey, and the now lost chapel of St. Anne was owned by the Abbey; it was included in the lands sold off after the Dissolution (Erskine 1998, 6).

Documentary and cartographic sources suggest that the majority of Brislington comprised common land or heath until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when two large acts of enclosure established many of the later field boundaries (Erskine 1998, 6; SRO Q/RDe/130). Coal mining, as well as agriculture, appears to have been an important element of the parish's economy prior to these enclosures, indicated by numerous coal pits marked throughout Brislington Common on Bowen's map of 1750 (SRO DD/SAS/C2993/4). Following the enclosure of the majority of common land, a number of wealthy merchants, clergy, and small business owners moved into the area, many of whom, such as James Ireland, established new estates. Consequently, infrastructure was improved in the parish (Erskine 1998, 7). During the 19<sup>th</sup> century Brislington village was widely renowned as the 'prettiest' in Somerset (Chard 2004, 8); the remainder of the parish contained an increasing number of new estates, farms and a small hamlet named West Town, and retained its agricultural economy (see **Historic Map Regression**). Large-scale expansion, mostly residential, was centred in the north-west of the parish from the 1890s onwards and continued throughout the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Chard 2004, 8). It was not until the post-war period that development in the rest of the parish took place, and a

large part of the southern part of the parish is still undeveloped, being Knowle Golf Course.

It has been suggested that the minster of Bedminster was in decline by 1086 (La Trobe Bateman 1999, 7), and in general terms, for a wide variety of reasons, this is indeed likely to have been the case (Blair 2005, 364-367). Even so, it is important to consider that high-status, pre-Conquest churches are now increasingly seen as sometimes dense complexes of buildings, which may well have had several churches, dwellings, workshops and other ancillary structures. Important middle Anglo-Saxon monastic sites, which Bedminster may well represent, seem to have been not only religious but also economic and political central places, and may in fact have had far more the appearance of somewhat sprawling, proto-urban settlements in their own right. Indeed, John Blair has described such places as the nearest thing to towns that the period had to offer (Blair 2005, 246-290)<sup>6</sup>, and therefore, although the minster may have been in decline, this does not necessitate the decline of the surrounding settlement.

Bristol's rapid rise in the post-Conquest period to the status, intermittently, of England's second largest town, meant that Bedminster became overshadowed, and by the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it had become effectively a village suburb of its much larger neighbour. The somewhat complex descent of the manor through various landlords, with occasional reversions to the crown, is described by Collinson (1791, 280-288). However, a key date which should be noted is 1605, when it was bought by Sir Hugh Smyth. By virtue of its size alone, its acquisition made that family, later of Ashton Court, among the most eminent landowners in the region. In 1835, following the 1832 Reform Act, the boundaries of Bristol were extended to take in Bedminster (Latimer 1970, 185 and 208), and in 1881, it was incorporated within the Parliamentary boundaries of the city (Latimer 1970, 526). The parish of Bedminster was detached from the Diocese of Bath and Wells in 1845 and came under the authority of the diocese of Bristol and Gloucester (Latimer

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<sup>6</sup>Bedminster does not appear in Dr Costen's list of major Somerset churches which may have been in existence by AD 750, applying a range of different criteria initially established by John Blair. However, this is by no means an absolute bar to its actually having done so; and indeed, it does appear to satisfy the basic requirements of attachment to a large, probably ancient royal manor, and possession of a priest at Domesday (Costen 1992, 105-107). It was also the mother church of the (admittedly post-Conquest) foundation of St. Mary Redcliffe (Ponsford 1987, 145-146), and, according to Collinson, of St. Thomas, in the city of Bristol, and Abbot's Leigh (Collinson 1791, II, 285).



1970, 293), later the Diocese of Bristol.

Bedminster became a centre for industry from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, coal mining being the primary example of this. It established itself as a major industry in south-west Bedminster in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and by the 19<sup>th</sup> century there were 15 pits in or close to the core settlement area (Taylor and Shapland 2012). Other notable industries included tanning, rope-making, brick and tile-making, cigarette manufacture, printing and packaging (La Trobe Bateman, 1999). Urban growth increased in line with that of industry, and Bedminster expanded greatly between the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Hengrove was not a settlement as such, merely a small farmed estate centred on Hengrove House in Brislington ecclesiastical parish, and included in the lands of Keynsham Abbey (Beddow 2003, 5). The precise boundaries of the area known as Hengrove are difficult to glean from documentary sources, but Beddow (2003, 5) is of the opinion that Hengrove encompassed Hengrove Farm, Tynning Farm, Taylors Farm, Manor Farm, Church Farm, and Lyons Court, in addition of course to Hengrove House itself. Its first documentary appearance as a place name is late, dating to 1657, probably deriving from OE *henn* 'hen' + *grāf* 'grove', a place where fowl could be found (Coates 2017, 103; Beddow 2003, 45). A much later source of 1865, BRO AC/Estate Office/54, states that Hengrove was previously adjacent to or part of Westfield in Brislington Common.

In 1657 the house was known as Hengrove Manor House, and it is interesting that estate and parish surveys throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> century seem to suggest that outlying fields gained their name from the house, rather than the house gaining its name from the surrounding fields (discussed further in the **Historic Map Evidence**). Although physically small, late 19<sup>th</sup> century maps show a mill and a fishpond on the estate, and it is known that the house underwent Georgian renovations (Beddow 2003, 45), indicating that the proprietors had some wealth. Unfortunately, no 18<sup>th</sup> century surveys of Bedminster, Whitchurch, or Brislington studied include Hengrove House or estate, merely butting up to its bounds, creating something of a question mark over the owners of the property. However, a 1786 agreement regarding boundaries in Hengrove between Sir Thomas Smyth and William Grigg, haberdasher of Bristol (BRO AC/WH/19/10), shows that, by

this date, Hengrove estate was in the hands of the Grigg family, as they were in the tithe survey of 1846. In terms of the size of Hengrove House estate, the same agreement gives an area of 14 acres. By 1865, in a mortgage agreement between Henry Wildgoose, Mark Wich and Sarah Gill (BRO AC/Estate Office/54), the estate totalled around 12 acres, whilst the land surrounding and known as Hengrove amounted to about 40 acres (consisting of tithe plots 750, 751, 753, 755, 760, and 765). The latter was bounded by the private road to Hengrove House to the south, lands of the Smyth family to the west and north, and Brislington Brook to the east.

The now defunct Whitchurch Airport, just to the west of the site, was opened in 1930, which encouraged further the large-scale and rapid urbanisation of Hengrove that was occurring in the 1930s (Wakefield 1997). Thus Hengrove (as part of Brislington) became a suburb of the City of Bristol in 1933 (Youngs 1979, 418). The ecclesiastical parish of Hengrove was created out of Brislington in 1940 (*ibid.*), and Hengrove House was demolished to make way for new development during the 1970's (Beddow 2003, 5).

There is no documentary evidence to suggest any historic development of the site itself.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The strict remit of this study is to consider the evidence for archaeological survival in the vicinity of the study site, based on current knowledge as expressed in the City of Bristol Historic Environment Record. See **Figures 10** and **11** for HER maps and the **Appendix** for HER entry descriptions.

A large number of archaeological investigations have taken place in the last few decades in the Hengrove and Filwood area. The majority were either archaeologically sterile or of a post-17<sup>th</sup> century date. However, there are a handful which indicate Romano-British activity in the area, an assertion which is bolstered by a known late 1<sup>st</sup> to early 4<sup>th</sup> century farmstead centred on Filwood Park and numerous historic isolated finds of pottery, burials and coinage. In addition, at least one of the Hengrove farms, Tynning Farm (HER 2543M), has been archaeologically proven to have at least a late 17<sup>th</sup>

century origin (King 2006).

Filwood Park, just over 500m to the west of the site, has been the subject of two archaeological excavations in recent years (Williams 1983; Cox 1999; HER 2011M), revealing a number of Romano-British dwellings in its western half, all but one of which seem to have been delineated by ditches to form a small settlement. Architectural elements of the remains coupled with the nature of the finds suggest a small farming community of around 200 years longevity, where metal working was also practised (including coin counterfeiting). Later archaeological investigations within 150m of the south and west of the Filwood settlement have yielded a large quantity of both residual and stratified Romano-British pottery and miscellaneous finds (Williams 1997; Insole 1998; Erskine and Tobin 1999; Ducker 1999 and 2000; Mason 2012).

Additional more isolated Romano-British finds documented in Whitchurch parish include coin moulds; burials near Maes Knoll; a coin hoard at Filwood Farm; coins; and quern stones (Page 1906, 368; Burrow, Minnitt and Murles 1980, 124; Minnitt and Murles 1979, 100; Grinsell 1965, 63; HER 20303).

Of particular interest, given the adjacent field name, is a ring earthwork with a diameter of around 15m, HER 1733M, located just 200m north-west of the western corner of the site. This will be discussed in further detail in **Historic Map Evidence**.

## 6 HISTORIC MAP EVIDENCE

As the site transcends parish boundaries, the historic maps of Bedminster, Brislington, and Whitchurch were studied, along with their accompanying surveys (if available). Because the site merely abuts Bedminster parish, the majority of Bedminster maps and plans were not relevant, and unfortunately most of the Brislington maps and plans do not cover the study area. The plans and surveys discussed below are those which have been deemed of use.

The earliest map to show the study area is Donn's map of 1769 (BRO AC/PL/153; **Figure**

3), although as his map encompasses such a large area no detail is shown. Hengrove House is not labelled, although Hengrove, Whitchurch, Brislington, Bedminster and Filwood are. The next available map (BRO AC/PL/93) is of the manor of Filton alias Whitchurch and dates to over a century later, although several 18<sup>th</sup> century surveys shed some light on land division of the area during the intervening years and will be discussed further below.

Plans of the manor of Filton alias Whitchurch BRO AC/PL/93, dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century, and BRO AC/PL/100, dating to 1802, share the same plot numbering system and show much the same thing, the only difference being that plot 80 is shown as wooded in the former and open land in the latter. Therefore, only the 1802 map has been reproduced here (**Figure 4**). Field boundaries surrounding the study site are generally comparative with those shown on the later tithe map of 1838, discussed below, although there are a handful of differences. These include: 1802 plots 100 and 96 amalgamated into one tithe plot, 118; the 1802 plot 71 being split into tithe plots 106 and 108; and the 1802 plot 4 being split into tithe plots 124 and 125. Additionally, several outbuildings had been added to Tynning Farm, centred in 1802 plot 3 and tithe plot 120, by the time of the tithe survey.

An 1820 map and accompanying perambulation of the boundary of the parish of Brislington, BRO P.St LB/M/1<sup>7</sup>, does not allow us to see field divisions, but it does mark out the lands of each of the parish landowners (**Figure 5**). Interestingly, Hengrove is the only estate of the parish labelled. This combined with the non-appearance of Hengrove House in 18<sup>th</sup> century surveys gives the impression that Hengrove estate and lands had administrative autonomy within the parish, and were firmly owned and controlled by the Grigg family during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Presumably this was the case with the original inhabitants of the estate also.

The earliest viewable map of the area of Bedminster abutting the site is BRO AC/PL/92, dating to 1825. Probably unsurprisingly, the boundaries of the relevant fields were unchanged between this date and the tithe map of 1843, and the fields have the same

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<sup>7</sup> For the benefit of future researchers of the map, it must be highlighted that the direction of its north arrow is in fact wrong; north is actually to the north-north-east, not north-north-west.



names and sizes. As it does not encompass the study area per se it has not been reproduced here.

The rents and incomes of the land of all three parishes were assessed during the tithe survey of the late 1830s and early 1840s, giving a broadly contemporary picture of the land use at the time. The apportionment results are presented in **Tables 1 – 3** below, and the accompanying maps are shown on **Figure 6**. The study site falls within tithe plots 109, 454, 455, 751 and 752.

**Table 1**

**Extract from the Tithe Map of Bedminster, 1843 (BRO EP/A/32/7)**

A = acres, R = roods, P = perches<sup>8</sup>

Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Plot name	Land use	A	R	P
Sir John Hugh Smyth, Bart.	John Anjor	452	Kingshill	Pasture	8	3	23
Right Honourable Paul Lord Methien	Alfred Jewell	453	Five Acres on the Hill	Pasture	5	2	15
Right Honourable Paul Lord Methien	Alfred Jewell	454	Spring Paddock	Pasture	2	0	14
Sir John Smyth, Bart.	Elizabeth Jefferies	455	Tumpy Close	Pasture	5	1	30
Right Honourable Paul Lord Methien	Alfred Jewell	456	Summerleaze	Arable	9	0	0
Right Honourable Paul Lord Methien	Alfred Jewell	459	Four Acres	Arable	5	1	17
Sir John Smyth, Bart.	Elizabeth Jefferies	460	Five Acres	Pasture	5	1	9
Sir John Smyth, Bart.	Elizabeth Jefferies	461	Rough Ground	Pasture	10	0	11
Sir John Smyth, Bart.	Elizabeth Jefferies	462	Hengrove Ground	Pasture	16	0	24
Edward Gore Langton	Benjamin Hall	886	Wheeler's Woods	Pasture	20	1	9

<sup>8</sup>There were traditionally 4 roods to the acre, and 40 perches to the rood. An acre is the equivalent of 0.405ha (or just over 4,000m<sup>2</sup>), and this therefore makes a rood about 1012m<sup>2</sup>, and a perch just over 25m<sup>2</sup>





**Table 2**

**Extract from the Tithe Map of Brislington, 1846 (BRO EP/A/32/9)**

Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Plot name	Land use	A	R	P
John Hucke	Henry Wood	745	Further Bathbridge	Pasture	6	0	0
Isaac Cooke, Trustee under the will of James Ireland deceased	John Anger	746	Bathbridge Mead	Pasture	3	0	25
Thomas Hughes	Thomas Naish	748	Blackgrove Hill	Arable	12	3	27
Isaac Cooke, Trustee under the will of James Ireland deceased	John Mercer	749	Westfield Paddock	Arable	1	1	35
Mary Colson	William Hasell	750	Field	Arable	1	2	13
Mary Colson	William Hasell	751	Poor Ground	Pasture	6	0	0
Francis Grigg	Thomas Shaw	752	Field	Pasture	5	0	34
Mary Colson	William Hasell	753	Field	Arable	8	3	10
Mary Colson	William Hasell	755	Paddock	Pasture	2	2	3
Mary Colson	William Hasell	756	Field	Pasture	11	1	10
John Jones	William Hardwick	758	Withy Bed	Withy Bed	4	3	7
Edward Gore Langton	William Hardwick	759	Field	Pasture			
Mary Colson	William Hasell	760	Field	Pasture	13	1	4
Francis Grigg	Thomas Shaw	761	Field	Pasture	11	1	1
Francis Grigg	Thomas Shaw	762	Orchard	Pasture Orchard	0	2	13
Francis Grigg	Thomas Shaw	763	House and Garden		1	1	1
Francis Grigg	Thomas Shaw	764	Yards		0	0	31
Francis Grigg	Thomas Shaw	765	Plantation		0	0	13
Francis Grigg	Thomas Shaw	766	Field	Pasture	7	3	10
Francis Grigg	Thomas Shaw	767	Field	Pasture	5	2	38
Francis Grigg	Thomas Shaw	768	Field	Pasture	5	3	36
Francis Grigg	Thomas Shaw	769	Field	Pasture	5	3	37

**Table 3**

**Extract from the Tithe Map of Whitchurch, 1838 (SRO D/D/Rt/M/445)**

Owner	Occupier	Plot No.	Plot name	Land use	A	R	P
Edward Gore Langton	Benjamin Hall	107	Little Custom	Pasture	6	3	10
Edward Gore Langton	Benjamin Hall	108	Two Acres	Pasture	2	1	9
Edward Gore Langton	Benjamin Hall	109	Rodford's Mead	Pasture	6	1	4
John Shorland	William Carpenter	110	Weeks	Arable	6	0	13
Edward Gore Langton	Benjamin Hall	111	New Mead	Pasture	18	2	6
Sir John Smyth, Bart.	John Jefferies	113	Weeks	Arable	8	1	25
Sir John Smyth, Bart.	John Jefferies	114	Little Weeks	Arable	3	0	26



The vast majority of the field names identified refer merely to the size, use, ownership, or the potential for cultivation of the land. It is intriguing that many of the field names in Brislington are simply 'Field'. This suggests that the field divisions had been newly created from common land in 1846 and had not yet acquired an identifying name. Given that Brislington had large swathes of common until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, and that Hengrove was carved out of part of this common, this was probably the case. However, the lack of informative maps of the Brislington portion of the study site which pre-date the tithe must make this a hypothesis only.

'Hengrove Ground' first appears as a field name in 1826 (BRO AC/E/21). It does not appear on earlier surveys of Bedminster and Whitchurch. Hengrove, in fact, is only referred to obliquely as a reference point for other fields: '8 acres by Hengrove', for example (BRO AC/M/11/32), or '9 acres by Hengrove' (BRO AC/E/8). This leads me to suspect, as stated earlier, that Hengrove House bequeathed its name to Hengrove Ground, rather than obtaining its name from surrounding field names.

'Bathbridge' is an unusual fieldname, as the road running alongside those plots has never led to Bath. It may be that the first element derives from OE *bæð* 'pond or pool', referring to a bridge over a body of water (Cavill 2018, 24). Indeed, the plots are bounded by the bridge over Brislington Brook on their eastern side, and therefore the name could suggest that there has been a bridge over that part of the brook for many centuries. It is possible that the modern 'Bear's Bridge' developed from this field name.

It is extremely unfortunate that pre-tithe surveys of Brislington which cover the site could not be found, in order to trace back the etymology of 'Blackgrove Hill'. The element 'black', OE *blæc*, could refer to several different things: land darkened by bushes; land on which blackthorn grew; or land with dark soil (Cavill 2018, 33 and 34). If the latter – and there are proven instances where 'black' is combined with 'wood' or similar elements in this field name interpretation – there would be some justification for considering the field name to be suggestive of an archaeological site (ibid.; see also Brian 1997; Webster and

Brunning 2007; Wessex Archaeology 2007; Williams 1982; Young 2004)<sup>9</sup>, especially given the proximity of the Roman settlement at Filwood Park.

However, in the case of the other field names which may be indicative of historic human activity - Tumpy Close, Wheeler's Wood, and (Little) Weeks - there are several 18<sup>th</sup> century surveys of Bedminster and Whitchurch which can illuminate their etymology and longevity. Their development is presented in **Table 4**.

**Table 4**  
**Development of Notable Fields (names and sizes)<sup>10</sup>**

Field name	Date	A	R	P	Notes
Upper and Lower Tumpy Close	1730	5	2	36	Named Tumpy Closes
	1789	5	2	36	
	1826	5	1	30	
	1843	5	1	30	
Wheeler's Woods	1730	9	2	31	Plot known as Wheelers Wood, part of Wheelers Woods
	1789	9	2	31	
	1826	20	1	9	
	1843	20	1	9	
Weeks (tithe plot 110)	1730a				Not named
	1730	5	2	24	Spelt Wicks. Part of Tippets Farm
	1789a				Not surveyed
	1802				Not surveyed
	1838	6	0	13	
Weeks (tithe plot 113) <sup>11</sup>	1730a	6	1	0	Spelt Wicks. Part of Willcoxes Farm
	1730	7	2	33	Spelt Wicks. Part of Willcoxes Farm
	1789a	7	2	33	Spelt Wick
	1802	7	2	33	Spelt Wick
	1838	8	1	25	

<sup>9</sup> However, Cavill (2018, 33) rightly notes that considering all 'black' field names to be indicative of archaeological sites is 'unreasonable'. As he discusses, soil can be blackened through natural mineral deposits, alluvial activity, and naturally-occurring fire, although he does also list dyeing and textile production.

<sup>10</sup> Sources: 1730 = BRO AC/S/25; 1730a = BRO AC/M/11/32; 1789 = BRO AC/M/11/32; 1789a = BRO AC/E/8; 1802 = BRO AC/E/14; 1826 = BRO AC/E/21; 1838, 1843 = Whitchurch and Bedminster tithe maps. See also BRO M/11/35, which probably refers to plan BRO AC/PL/101 (unfortunately unfit for production).

<sup>11</sup> Tithe plot 113 is equivalent to 1802 plot 98, which maintained its size for almost a century, and therefore it can be identified as being distinct from the Weeks of tithe plot 110 in pre-tithe surveys. Its ownership by Willcoxes Farm makes it the same Wicks referred to in both 1730 and 1730a, although its size is different in the two documents.

Little Weeks	1730a	2	2	0	Spelt Wicks. Part of Tyning Farm
	1730	2	2	2	Spelt Wicks. Part of Tyning Farm
	1789a	2	2	2	Spelt Wick
	1802	2	2	2	Spelt Wick
	1838	3	0	26	

In the case of Tumpy Close, this is tenuous, and is based upon the derivation of Tumpy as ME *tump*, 'land by or containing hillocks, anthills, molehills or ancient tumuli' (Cavill 2018, 435); clearly, 'ancient tumuli' is just one possible origin out of many. There is a little more support for Wheeler's Wood, however. Although both the possessive and plural forms seen in the surveys may indicate that the wood was named after a person, the most common derivation of 'wheel' as a field name is OE *hwēol* 'land containing a stone circle' (Cavill 2018, 457). The tithe plot for this field is 886, which is within 100m north of HER 1733M, a ring enclosure, supporting this latter interpretation.

Weeks, however, most certainly has its origins in a field name element which has been recognised within academia as an indicator of some form of human habitation for many years. Coates' seminal study of 1999 on the subject conclusively argued that OE *wīc* refers to a dependent economical unit or specific trading place, such as a specialised farm or a salt works (*cf.* Cavill 2018, 459). In the majority of cases, no more can be said than that, and it is most likely that these trading places were established during the early medieval period. However, Coates does concede that in a few cases the term was applied to Roman farms or villas, where the incoming Anglo-Saxons had taken on and bastardised the original term 'vicus', drawing it into the Old English language as *wīc*. This cannot be applied to our site with any degree of confidence, however, despite the nearby Roman remains, as all of the available records for the field name are post-medieval.

Between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> editions of the 1:2500 OS map (1884 - 1916) the study area was entirely unchanged from that shown on the tithe maps, apart from a small quarry at Hengrove Farm, marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> editions. Therefore only the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map has been presented in this report (**Figure 7**). It is only from 1930 that OS maps show any real development in the area. 1931, for example, saw the publication of a revised edition of the 1:2500 OS map (surveyed 1930), on which can be seen development on both sides of the modern A37, centred on Hengrove Avenue and part of Hengrove Lane, and a new greyhound race course by Back Lane. Because there was

still no development on the borders of the study site at this point, this map has not been reproduced here, but can be viewed on the National Library of Scotland's website (<https://maps.nls.uk/view/106018595>). Within 15 years the area to the north of the site was entirely developed, and to the south development was underway, as shown in a RAF aerial photograph of 1946 (**Figure 8**). Whitchurch Airport, of course, had been long established. This southern development increased noticeably well into the 1950s (**Figure 9**)<sup>12</sup>, and continued throughout the subsequent three decades at a steady pace ([www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)). The area within the site bounds, however, has remained undeveloped until the present day.

## 7 SITE VISIT

A site visit was paid by the author on Monday 12<sup>th</sup> August 2019, in overcast and damp conditions. A selection of the photographic record made is shown on **Plates 1-10**, and locations from which the plates were taken is shown on **Figure 12**.

The site consists of a mostly grassed area, which gently slopes from the housing estates to the north to Airport Road to the south. It is clear that the area is maintained and the majority kept free of vegetation. Fairly dense tree cover and vegetation is, however, clustered around Brislington Brook and the site boundaries.

It is very clear that a significant amount of landscaping has taken place on the site, at least along the southern side. The spoil from the laying of Airport Road has obviously been thrown up along the side of the road, creating a bank of noticeably higher ground running parallel to it. It is unclear whether the remainder of the site has been levelled or landscaped in any way, although it is evident that the brook has been dammed and covered over at its western end.

At the time of the visit, improvements were being made along the Airport Road from its intersection with Two Acres Road eastwards, which were cutting into the aforementioned

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<sup>12</sup> **Figure 9** presents an extract from an annotated City Council map of 1949. It is important to note that not all of the development planned on the map was actually realised; the map does, however, help to illustrate the rapidity with which Hengrove was developed during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

bank of spoil, as well as in the very western-most corner of the site. Moreover, dense vegetation in the extreme eastern corner of the site prevented any access into that area (see **Figure 12**).

## 9 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC AND LIDAR EVIDENCE

As discussed above, aerial photographs dating to 1946 and available on Know Your Place show that the area had been fully developed by this date, and therefore a trawl of the NMR was deemed unnecessary. Likewise, although LIDAR data was consulted, the area is too built up to show anything of import; this is a shame, given the field names highlighted in the **Historic Map Evidence** section.

## 10 NATIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES

Between March 2010 and March 2012, national planning guidelines as they related specifically to the historic environment, were outlined in the document known as PPS (Planning and Policy Statement) 5, *Planning for the Historic Environment*. However, in March 2012, PPS5, and indeed all the other Planning Policy Guidance and Statements which underpinned the operation of the national planning process, was replaced by a single, greatly simplified, overarching and integrated document known as the National Planning Policy Framework (Dept for Communities and local Government). This was revised and reissued in July 2018. Within this document, matters relating to archaeology and the historic environment generally are dealt with in Section 16, *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment* (pages 54-57). A detailed examination of the implications of this framework for the specific site being reported on here, is outside the scope of this study. Section 16 of the NPPF is by definition a much shorter excursus on national planning policy, as it relates to the historic environment, than was contained in its predecessor PPS5, although it is at least in principle underpinned by many of the same basic tenets.

By far the majority of the document consists of guidance to local authorities in how they

should handle matters relating to the historic environment in their own areas, and some local authorities have already chosen, as a matter of conscious policy, to take the explicit position of interpreting the provisions of the NPPF as devolving directly to them, at the local level, *all* decision-making in matters of planning as they relate specifically to the historic environment, including, of course, archaeology.

In summary, in the case of the City of Bristol, planning policies both local and national which have direct implications for the site under consideration here, cascade down in the following order of primacy:

- *National Planning Policy Framework*, revised and reissued July 2018, Dept of Communities and Local Government. See especially Section 16, *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*.
- *Bristol Development Framework: Core Strategy*, adopted June 2011. See especially summary policy BCS 22, 127:

Development proposals will safeguard or enhance heritage assets and the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance, including:

- Scheduled ancient monuments;
  - Historic buildings both nationally and locally listed;
  - Historic parks and gardens, both nationally and locally listed;
  - Conservation areas;
  - Archaeological remains
- *Bristol Development Framework: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies*, adopted July 2014. See especially Policy DM31, Heritage Assets, 64-68.
  - *Bristol Local Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document Number 7: Archaeology and Development*, adopted March 2006.



## 11 CONCLUSIONS

This desk-based assessment has examined the documentary, cartographic, archaeological, and aerial photographic sources covering the site and its surrounding area. As the site lies in the historic parishes of both Brislington and Whitchurch and is bordered by the parish of Bedminster, all three parishes have been investigated.

Of the three, Bedminster is the only manorial estate to be identified in DB, although the manor of Brislington was created only a year after DB, in 1087. The place name Whitchurch, first verifiably named in 1230, probably originally referred only to a white church, with the original settlement being named Felton or Filton; during the 12<sup>th</sup> century the population moved to the area now known as Whitchurch, and hence the parish was known by both names into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Hengrove does not appear in the records until the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, at which time it was a small farmed estate in the south-western corner of Brislington parish, latterly in the hands of the Grigg family. Although Bedminster was an important royal estate in 1086, it declined during the later medieval and post-medieval period, being bought by the Smyth family in 1605 and incorporated into the City of Bristol in 1835. Both Whitchurch and Brislington were part of the manor of Keynsham in 1086, and Brislington manor was sold to the de la Warr family in 1189. Soon afterwards Whitchurch and Brislington were taken into the lands of Keynsham Abbey until the dissolution of the monastery in 1539, during which period the abbey established a grange and Filwood Chase in Whitchurch. Brislington manor was sold in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century to the Langtons (later Gore Langtons), and Whitchurch manor was bought by the Smyth family in 1560. Although Whitchurch settlement is located in the centre of the parish, the outlying settlement of Brislington probably grew up around Brislington Brook.

Whilst Brislington and Whitchurch saw the emigration of the wealthy middle-class into newly established country estates during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, industrialisation took hold of Bedminster from the latter half of that century onwards, and its accompanying rapid urbanisation spread southwards throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The urbanisation of Brislington began in the north-western part of the parish in the 1890s, and didn't reach the area in which our site sits until the 1920s. However, once present, the process was quick, with a huge amount of development between the 1930s and 1970s, culminating in



today's urban landscape of southern Brislington and Hengrove.

A large number of archaeological investigations, both below ground and above ground, have taken place in the vicinity of the site, and several have revealed a noticeable Romano-British presence. Of particular importance is a small late 1<sup>st</sup> to early 4<sup>th</sup> century farming community centred on Filwood Park, about 400m to the west of the site. Additionally, quite a large number of isolated Romano-British finds have been found in the wider area. Evidence of medieval activity is scarce, suggesting that most of the land was under cultivation and not habitation during this period, with the earliest known farm house dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

A handful of field names seen in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century surveys of Bedminster and Whitchurch could be indicative of historic human habitation or remains, particularly Blackgrove Hill, Wheeler's Wood, and Weeks/Little Weeks. Wheeler's Wood, close to the north-west of the site, may derive from OE *hwēol*, 'land containing a stone circle', which is located only 100m north of a ringed enclosure seen on aerial photographs. Weeks almost certainly derives from OE *wīc*, 'specialised farm or trading place', and the three fields carrying that name are clustered just to the south-west of the site.

Unfortunately no pre-urbanised aerial photographs are available for the site, and LIDAR is equally uninformative. A visual inspection indicated that at least its southern edge, running parallel to Airport Road, has been banked with spoil from the creation of the road, but nothing else of note was seen. There are no documentary or cartographic sources that suggest that the site has ever been developed.

In sum, this report concludes that, although there is no evidence to suggest extant archaeological remains on the site itself, the presence of human activity dating from the prehistoric period onwards in the area is well-documented, and therefore the site may contain residual related artefacts. It is my view, therefore, that the site is of low-medium archaeological potential.

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**1730**

Settlement, Sir John Smyth of Longashton, bart and Dame Anne his wife. Manor of Ashton Lyons and mansion house; Knowle Farm in Bedminster; Whitchurch Farm, Filwood Farm, Willcoxes Farm and Tying Farm in Filton als. Witchurch; and Redcliffe Meads. BRO AC/S/25

**1730 and 1789**

Survey of manors of Long Ashton, Bedminster, Whitchurch and Christon made for Sir John Smyth, bart. by William Williams. BRO AC/M/11/32

**1769**

Map showing 11 miles round Bristol by B.Donn. BRO AC/PL/153

**1786**

Agreement between Thomas Smyth and William Grigg, haberdasher of Bristol. Fence dividing their property in Hengrove, Brislington, to be the property of William Grigg. BRO AC/WH/19/10

**1789**

Survey of manors of Long Ashton and Bedminster and lands in Bedminster held under the Prebends manor, manors of Whitchurch, Norton Hawkfield, Foxcote, Elborough and Ludwell and lands in the parish of Pucklechurch, manor or grange of Hampstead in Old Sodbury, Horseley Woods and an Estate at Eastington, Shirehampton Farm in Westbury and Buckshaw Farm in Holwell. BRO AC/E/8



**18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century**

Plan of the Manor of Filton als. Whitchurch in county of Somerset purchased by Matthew Smyth 1580. BRO AC/PL/93

**Late 18<sup>th</sup> century**

Map of the Manor of Bedminster. BRO AC/PL/101

**Late 18<sup>th</sup> century**

Survey of Bedminster. BRO AC/M/11/35

**1802**

Plan of the manor of Filton alias Whitchurch in Somerset; for use with BRO AC/E/14. BRO AC/PL/100

**1802**

Survey of the several manors and estates belonging to Sir Hugh Smyth; for use with BRO AC/PL/100. BRO AC/E/14

**1820**

Map of the boundary of the parish of Brislington, with minutes of the perambulation of the boundaries. BRO P.St LB/M/1

**1825**

Map of manor of Bedminster the property of Sir John Smyth. BRO AC/PL/92

**1826**

Terrier of parish of Bedminster; for use with BRO AC/PL/92. BRO AC/E/21

**1843**

Bedminster tithe map and apportionment. BRO EP/A/32/7

**1846**

Brislington tithe map and apportionment. BRO EP/A/32/9

**1865**

Estate at Hengrove, Brislington, purchased of Wildgoose's trustees. 1770 – 1873. BRO AC/Estate Office/54

**1868**

Map of estates in parishes of Whitchurch, Norton Hautville, Norton Malreward, Stanton Drew, Dundry and Brislington belonging to Sir J.H.G.Smyth. BRO AC/PL/131

## **Somerset Record Office**

**1750**

Bowen's map of the County of Somerset. SRO DD/SAS/C2993/4

**1780**

A Plan of the Exchanged Lands in the Fields within the parish of Brislington, otherwise Bustleton in the county of Somerset, 1780. SRO Q/RDE/130

**1838**

Whitchurch tithe map and apportionment (SRO D/D/Rt/M/445)

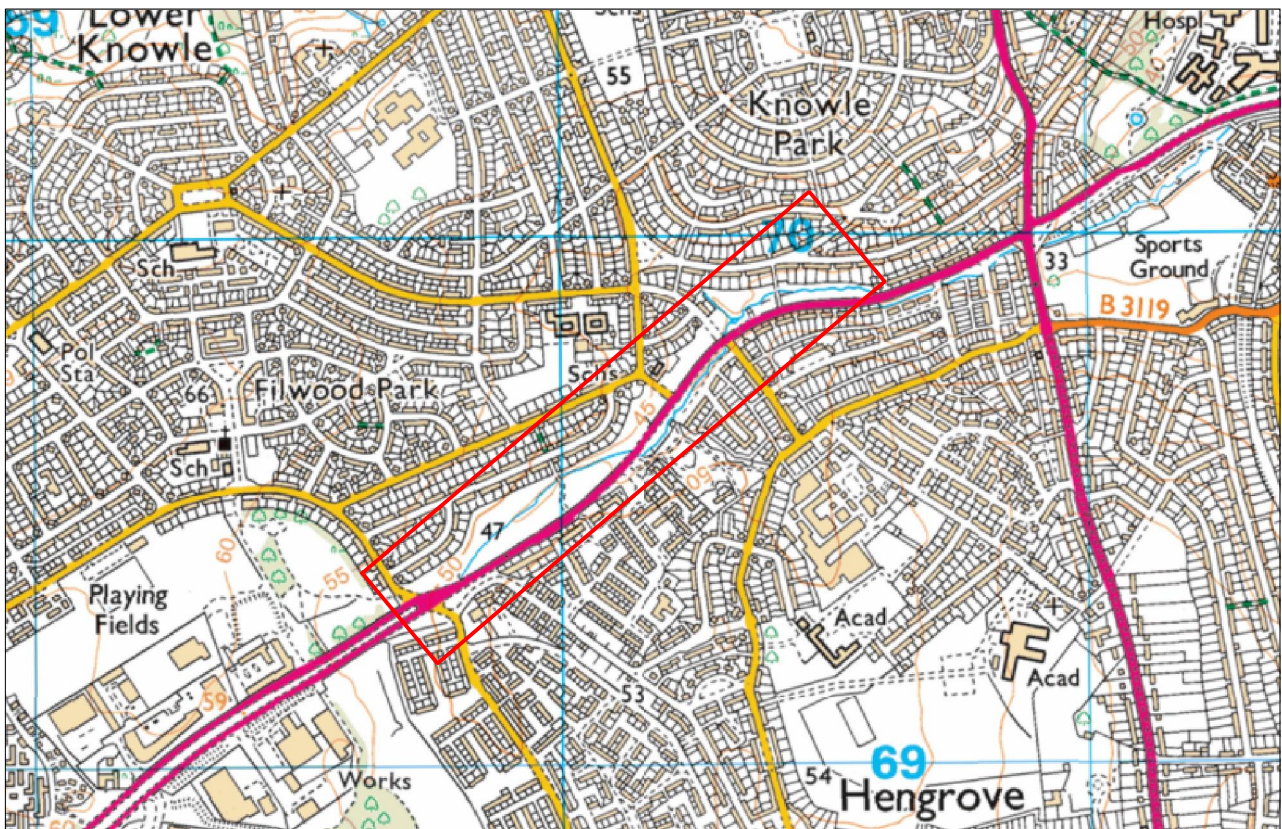


Figure 1

Site Location Plan

Grid lines at 1km

 Site boundary



Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2015. All rights reserved. Licence number 100005802





Figure 2



Site Plan  
showing  
red line  
boundary

Grid lines at  
200m intervals

— Site  
boundary

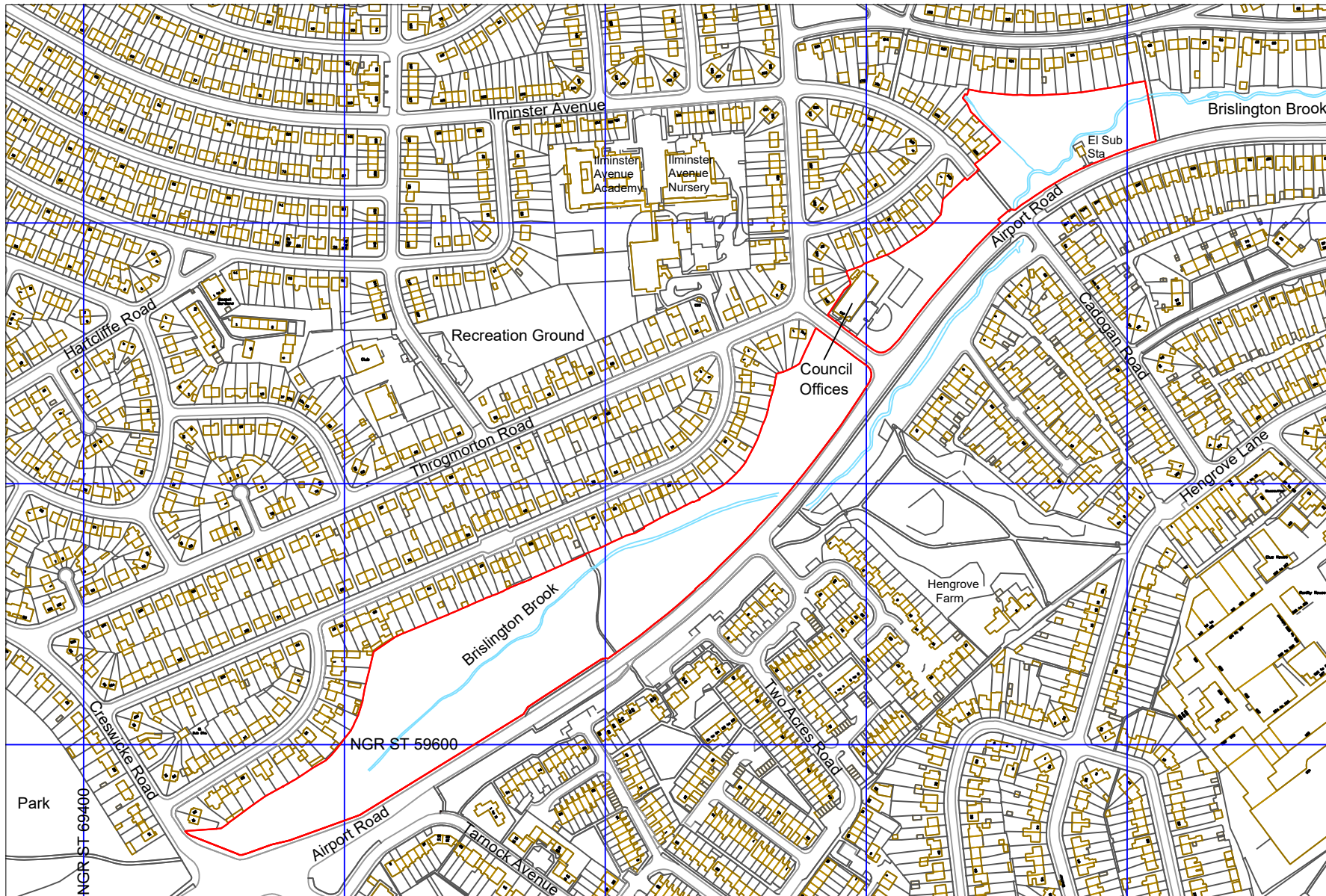




Figure 3

Detailed extract from Donn's 1769 map (BRO AC/PL/153), showing Hengrove. Unscaled

Source: BRO



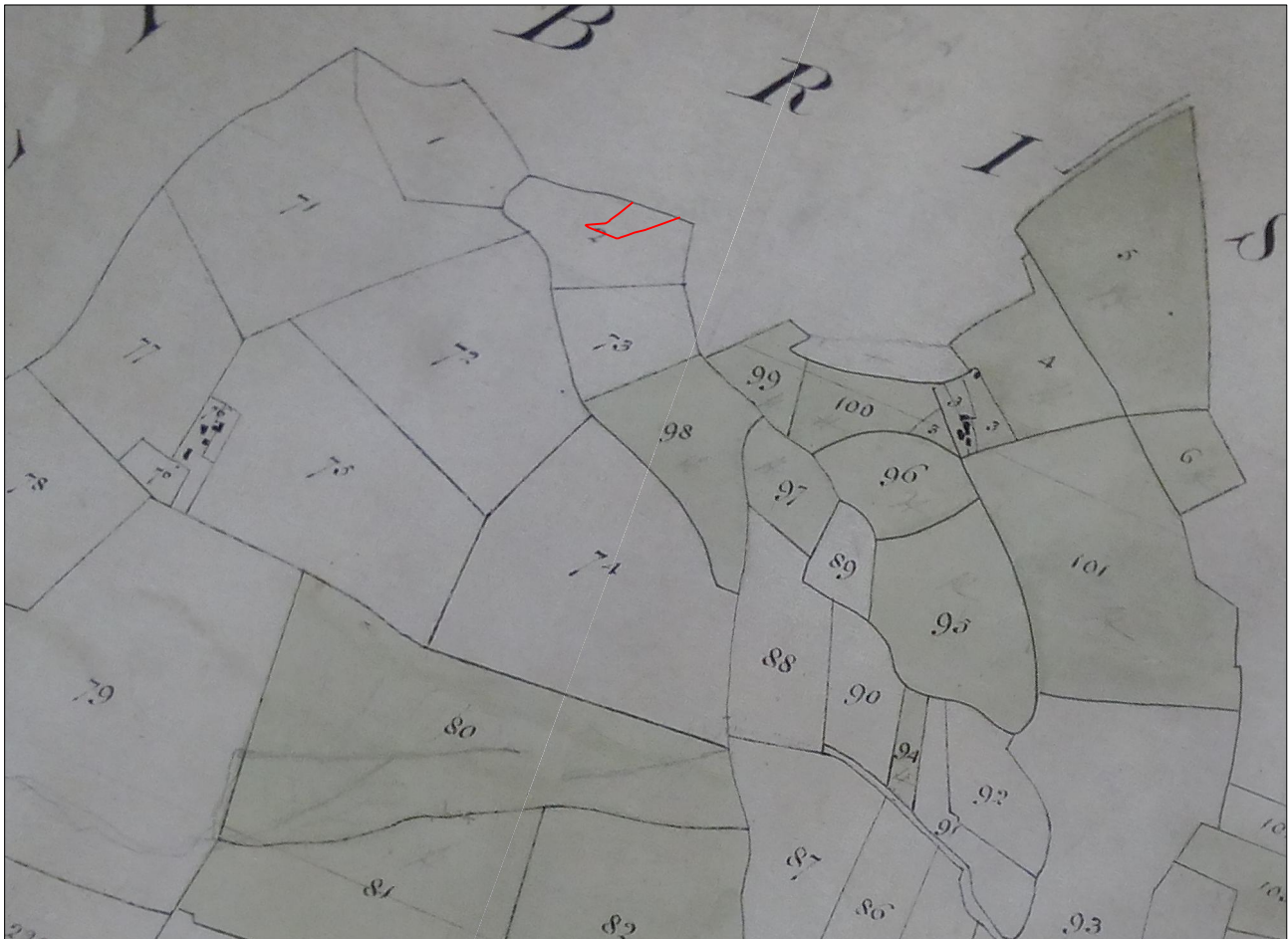
Figure 4

Detailed extract of 1802 map of the manor of Filton alias Whitchurch  
(BRO AC/PL/100)

Site boundary at best fit



Source: BRO



— Site boundary



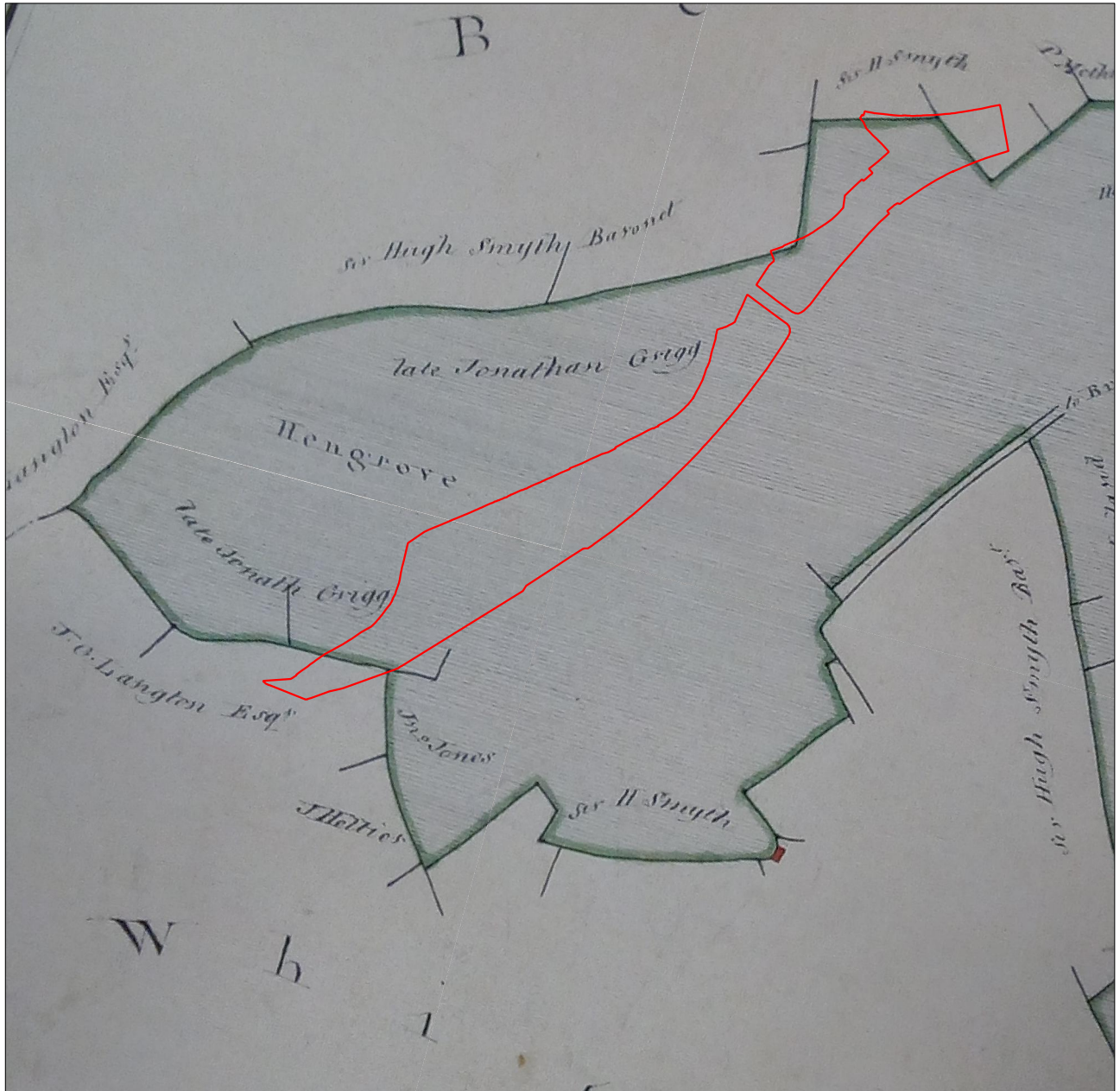


Figure 5

Detailed extract of 1820 map of the boundary of the parish of Brislington  
(BRO P.St LB/M/1)

Site boundary at best fit

Source: BRO



— Site boundary

0 100m





Figure 6

Detailed extract from  
combined tithe maps of  
Bedminster (BRO  
EP/A/32/7), Brislington  
(BRO EP/A/32/9) and  
Whitchurch (SRO  
D/D/Rt/M/445)

Maps combined as best fit

Source: Know Your Place and SRO

— Site boundary

0 100m

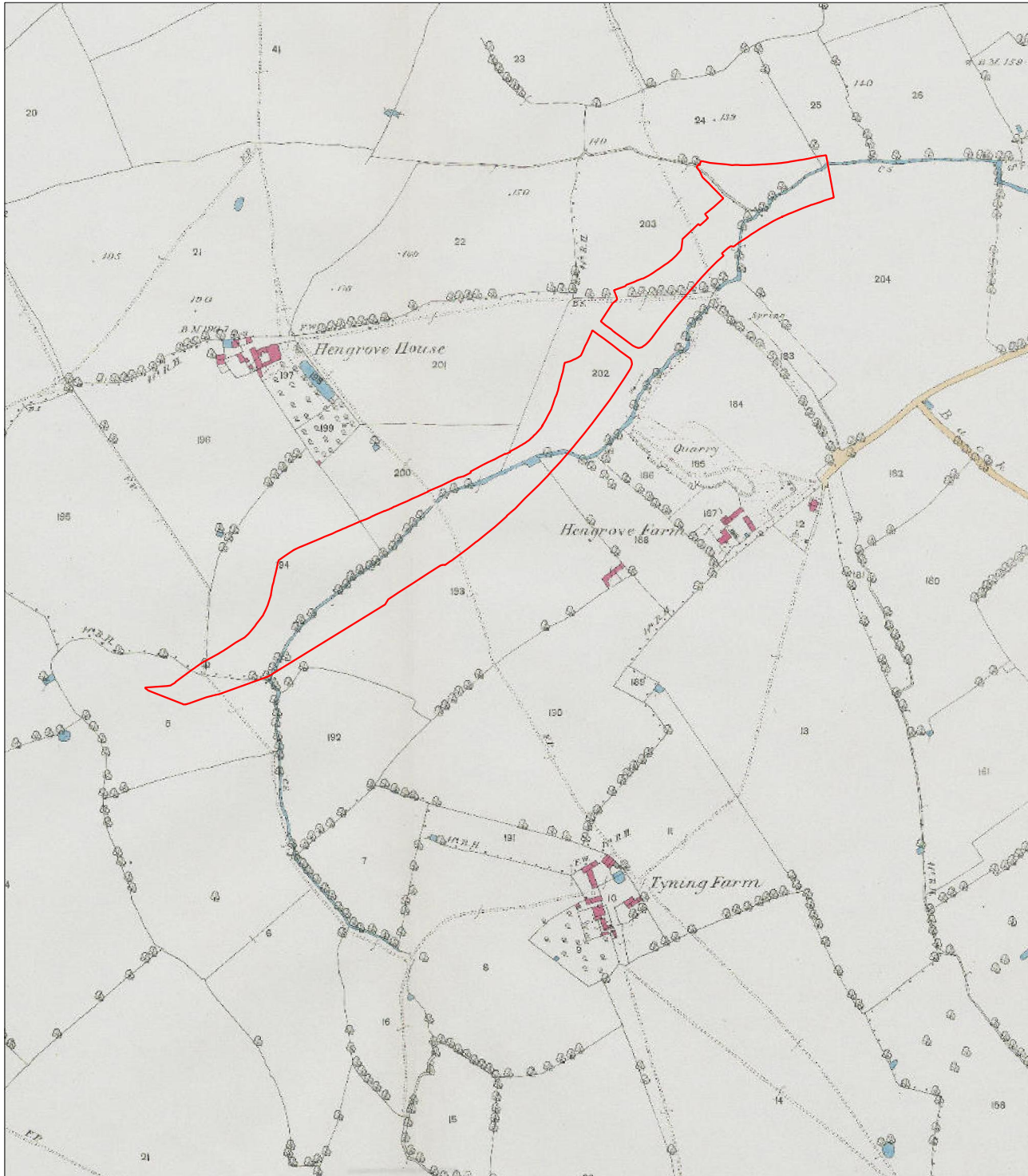
A horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments, indicating a length of 100 meters.



Figure 7

Detailed extract of 1st ed. 1884 1:2500 OS map, sheet Somerset VI.11  
(Bristol)

Source: Know Your Place



— Site boundary

0 100m





Figure 8

Detailed extract of a 1946 RAF aerial photograph of the area

Source: Know Your Place



— Site boundary

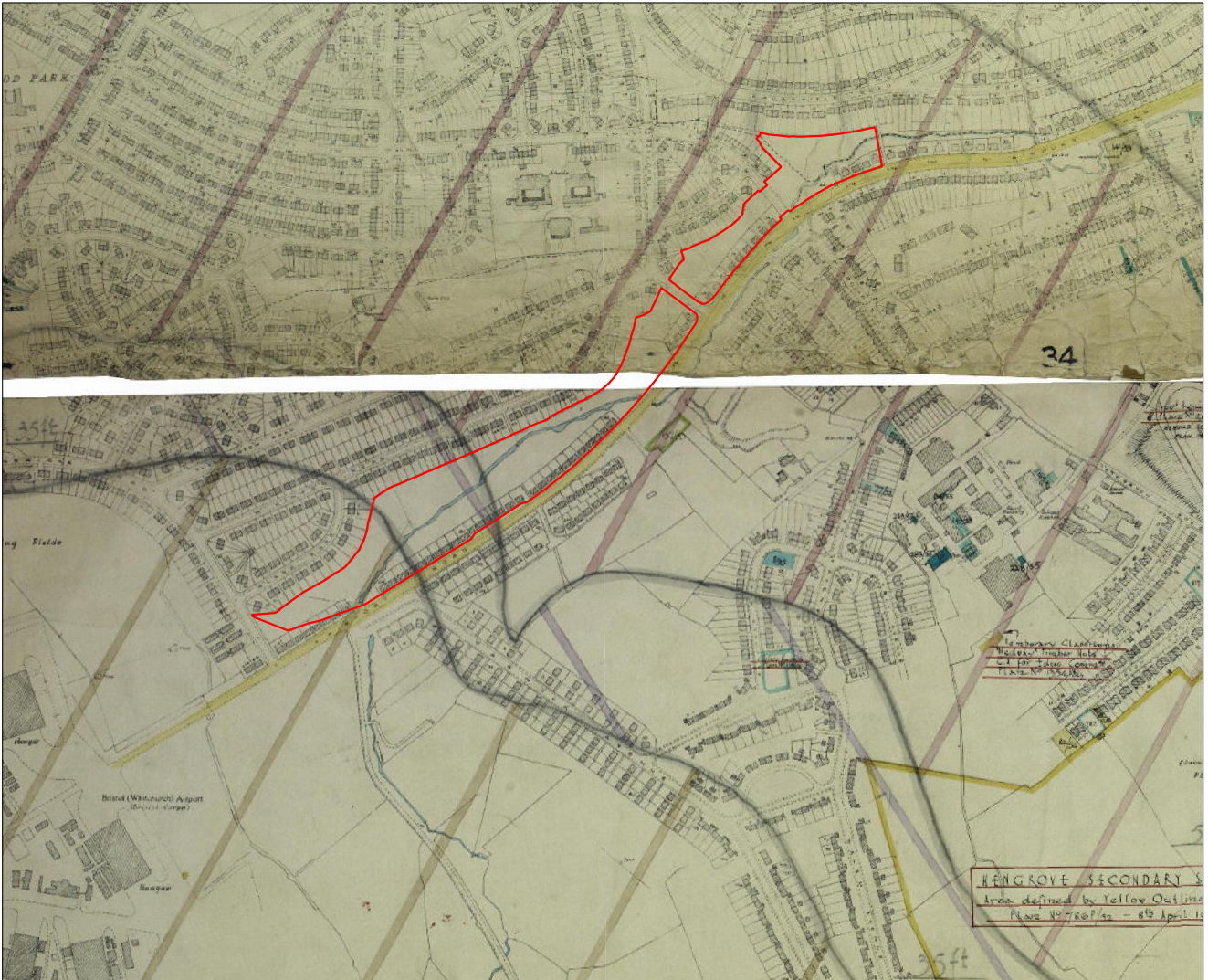




Figure 9

Detailed extract from 1949 composite 1:2500 OS plans. Note the development which was planned but never realised

Source: Know Your Place



— Site boundary

0 100m





Figure 10

Results of HER data trawl: Monuments. Trawl at a 1km radius from centre point

While every effort is made to ensure accuracy of the data supplied, no responsibility can be accepted by Bristol City Council for any errors or inconsistencies.

Extract Date: 06/08/2019

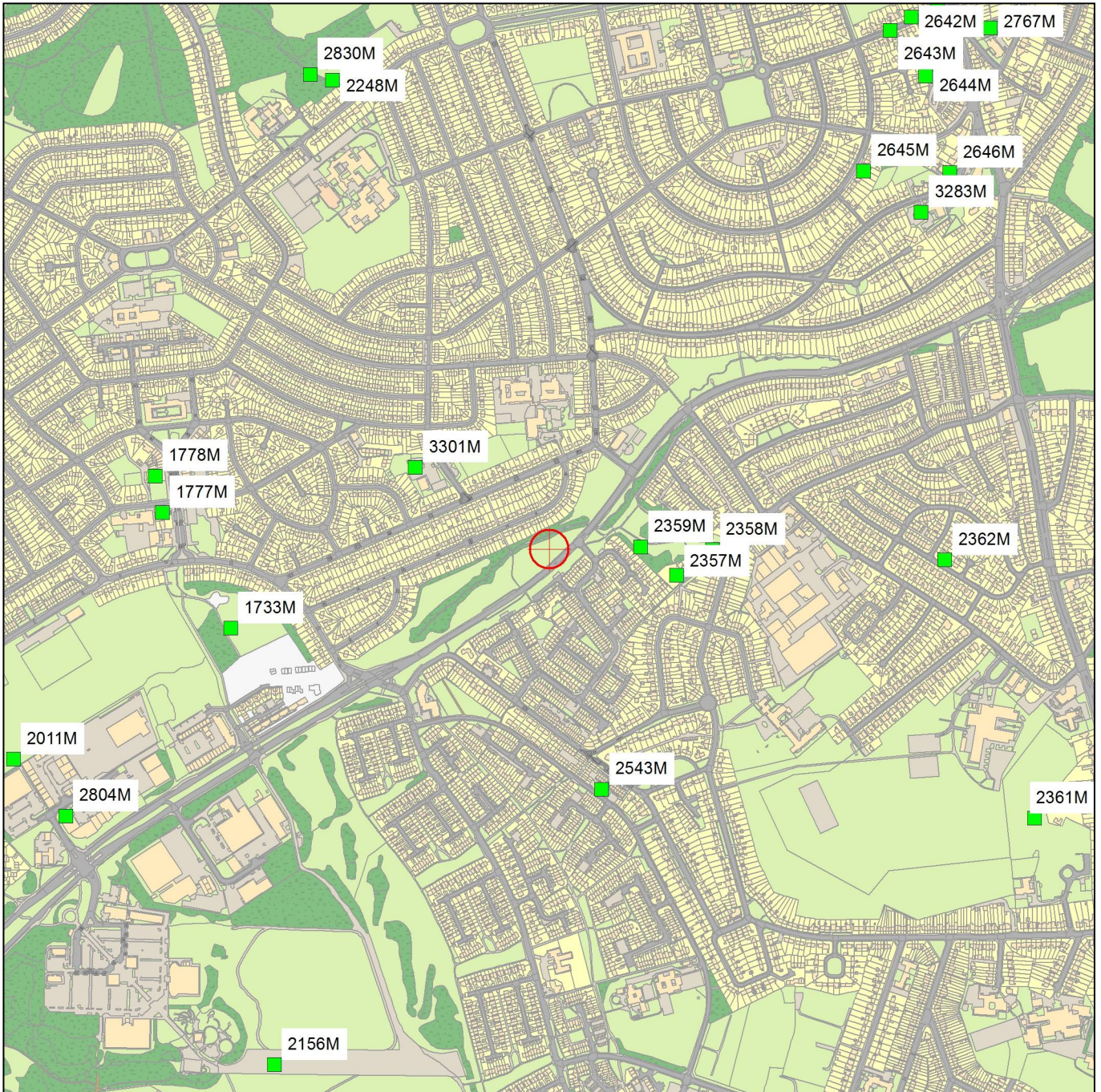




Figure 11

Results of HER data trawl: Events. Trawl at a 1km radius from centre point

While every effort is made to ensure accuracy of the data supplied, no responsibility can be accepted by Bristol City Council for any errors or inconsistencies.

Extract Date: 06/08/2019

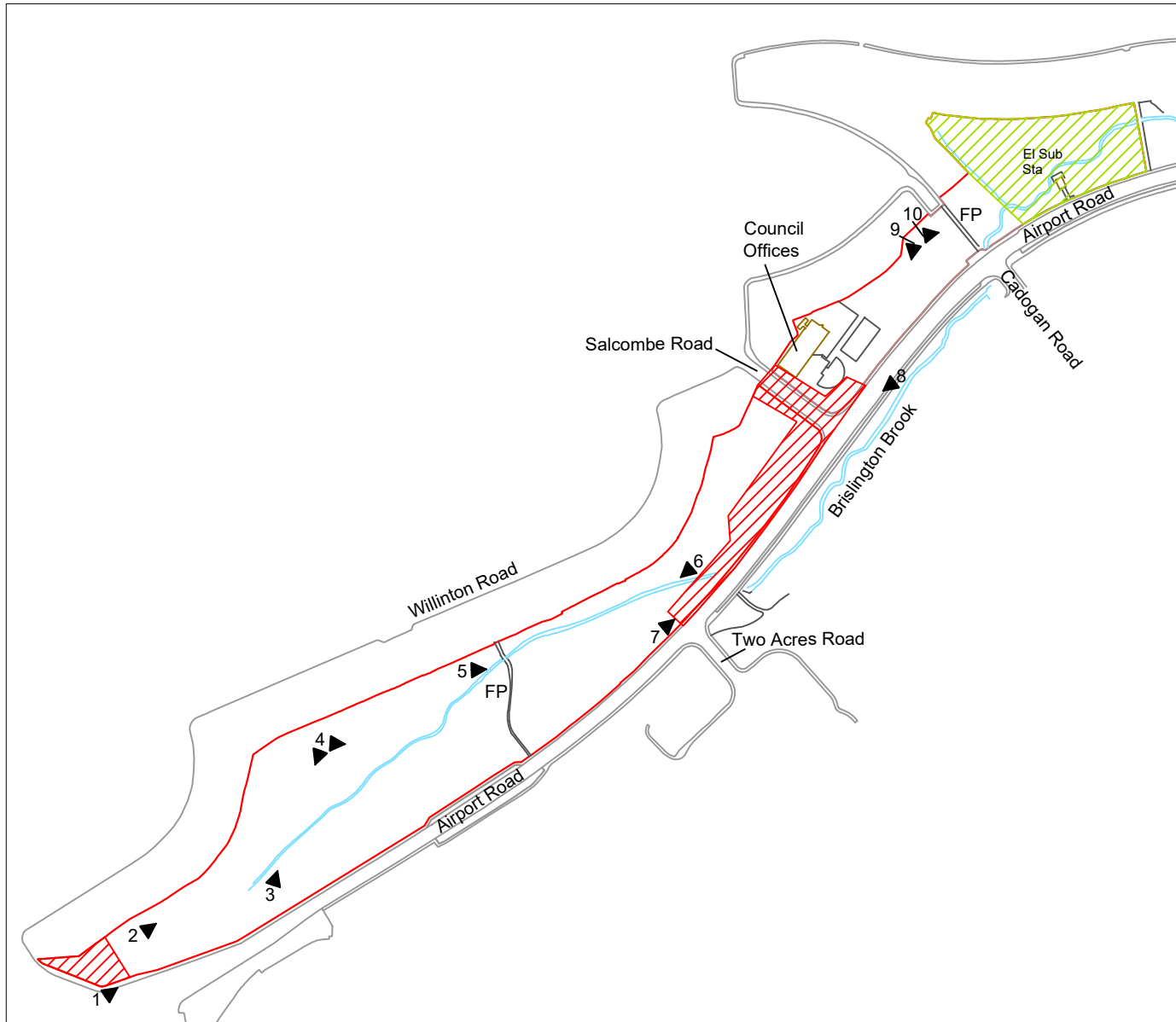




Figure 12



Approximate location of plates taken and works seen during the site visit



- Site boundary
- FP Footpath
- 1 Plate number
- ▨ Dense vegetation - area not entered
- ▨ Works



## Plates



**Plate 1.** Area of infrastructure works in western-most corner of the site. Looking north-east



**Plate 2.** Area of infrastructure works in western-most corner of the site. Looking north-east



**Plate 3.** View along Brislington Brook, showing vegetation cover and high banks. Looking north-east



**Plate 4.** Panorama of western half of the site from its northern side towards Airport Road. Looking south-east to south-west





**Plate 5.** View along eastern half of the site from footpath, looking north-east



**Plate 6.** View along the probable modern spoil bank running along the southern edge of the site, looking south-west



**Plate 7.** View of beginning of roadworks from opposite Two Acres Road, looking north-east





**Plate 8.** View along roadworks from opposite council offices (in the right-hand corner of the image), looking south-west



**Plate 9.** View from eastern corner of the site from footpath, looking south-west



**Plate 10.** View across vegetation covering the extreme eastern corner of the site, looking north-east

## Appendix: Descriptive Results of HER Trawl

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2645M
KNOWN_AS	Queens Dale Farm, Knowle
NGRE	360640
NGRN	170238
M_DESC	Queens Dale Farm, located some 240 metres to the west of Wells Road. The farm was in existence by the time of the Bedminster tithe survey of 1841 which indicated that the farmhouse was on the east side of the farm (at ST 60662 70245) with outbuildings on its west side. By the time of the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Somerset Sheet VI.11) published in 1884 further buildings had been added to the west and north-west. The farm survived into the twentieth century, though no further buildings seem to have been constructed before the First World War (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXVI.05, published in 1916). The farm was subsequently demolished and the site redeveloped for housing. The site of the farm now lies largely beneath Nos.62-68 on the north side of Kingshill Road and Nos.61-71 on its south side.

No HER\_Biblio records

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2248M
KNOWN_AS	Conduit Head of Redcliffe Pipe
NGRE	359667
NGRN	170404
M_DESC	Conduit Head of Redcliffe Pipe, located to the north of Daventry Road. The conduit head encloses the spring which supplies the Redcliffe Pipe. The pipe was granted by Robert de Berkeley to the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe in the late-twelfth century and the deed of grant suggests that the conduit head was constructed around an earlier well, known as "Ruge Welle" (Hirst 1924, 359-361). The present structure is constructed of stone rubble with an entrance door in the western side.

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Hirst, H. C. M.
TITLE	Redcliffe conduit, Bristol, and Robert de Berkeley
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society Vol.46 pp353-362
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1924
PAGES	[No value]

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2830M
KNOWN_AS	Medieval wood at Daventry Road, Knowle
NGRE	359626
NGRN	170415
M_DESC	A wood to the north of Daventry Road, Knowle. The wood was in existence by the late-twelfth century and was recorded by the grant of the Redcliffe conduit by Robert de Berkeley to the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe. The wood appears at that date to have been split into the ownership of Robert de Berkeley and Robert le Werre (Hirst, 1924 359; 361). The source of the Redcliffe Pipe lay on the boundary between the two areas. The medieval extent of the wood is not known but a small area of woodland was still extant at the time of the Bedminster tithe survey of 1841.

No HER\_Biblio records



Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2543M
KNOWN_AS	Tyning Farm
NGRE	360160
NGRN	169105
M_DESC	<p>Tyning Farm, located some 900 metres to the west of Wells Road. The farm was recorded by the Whitchurch Tithe Survey of 1840 (BRO 24537/1 &amp; 2) and was still extant in 1938. The Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Somerset Sheet VI.11) published in 1884 records the farm as a farmhouse surrounded by a number of outbuildings. An orchard lies on its west side. The land parcel was roughly 60 metres square and the parish boundary followed its north side.</p> <p>Excavation of the site by Foundations Archaeology in 2007 (24623) identified a possible seventeenth century date for the origin of the farm with later eighteenth and early nineteenth century additions. The excavations did not identify any earlier occupation on the site (King, 2008). The farm was demolished after the Second World War to make way for housing development and its site now lies largely beneath the gardens of Nos.88-92 Tarnock Avenue and Nos.29-31 Great Hayles Road.</p>

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	King, Roy
TITLE	Land at Tarnock Avenue, Hengrove, Bristol: Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief
SERIES	Foundations Archaeology Report no 586
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Foundations Archaeology
PART	-
DATE_	2008
PAGES	[No value]

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	1733M
KNOWN_AS	Ring earthwork in Filwood Park
NGRE	359480
NGRN	169400
M_DESC	ST59486940, a ring earthwork 50 feet in diameter, 6" high. Other small mounds in the same field are probably from felled trees.

No HER\_Biblio records

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2362M
KNOWN_AS	Greyhound Racing Track, Hengrove
NGRE	360789
NGRN	169525
M_DESC	<p>Greyhound Racing Track, located on the northern side of Petherton Road, Hengrove. The track was in existence in the 1930s. The kennels lay to the north of the track while one stand was on the west side and two were on the east.</p> <p>The site has subsequently been redeveloped as housing.</p>

No HER\_Biblio records



Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2357M
KNOWN_AS	Hengrove Farm
NGRE	360297
NGRN	169497
M_DESC	Hengrove Farm. The farm does not appear to have been created until the land in which it stands was bought by the Smyth family of Ashton Court in 1873 (BRO AC/PL 131). A large quarry had been established in the field to the north of the farm by 1883 and two limekilns are shown to the north of the farm by the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan of that year. The farm was tenanted by John Fitzgerald in 1896 (BRO AC/E/32) but the Smyths had sold the land to Alfred Henry Fox by 1918 and his tenant between 1921 and 1931 was Arthur White. A map, dated June 1917 (BRO DD/QK C/2984 47), details the farm, outbuildings and fields, in connection with the proposed sale of Hengrove Farm by the Ashton Court Estate. The farmhouse is constructed in the Tuscan style and is a two-storey, three-bay building with a hipped roof. Several of the farm buildings also remain, and there is a Pennant sandstone gatepost, typical of those found on farms around Bristol, at the south corner of the farmhouse yard (Bryant, 1995 4). A plan of the farm of 1917 shows the farmhouse and buildings were grouped together around a yard.

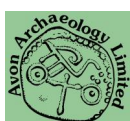
HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Bryant, John
TITLE	Archaeological desktop study of Hengrove Farm, Airport Road, Bristol Avon...
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1995
PAGES	[No value]

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2358M
KNOWN_AS	Limekilns at Hengrove Farm
NGRE	360363
NGRN	169544
M_DESC	Two limekilns approximately 80 metres to the north-west of Hengrove Farm. The limekilns are recorded by the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan of 1883. The land was at that time owned by the Smyth family of Ashton Court. The function of the limekilns, whether producing lime for agriculture or the construction industry, and it is also unclear if the kilns had any relationship to the quarry which lay in the same field, immediately to the north of Hengrove Farm (SMR 20306). The two limekilns are recorded on a map of 1917 concerned with the proposed sale of Hengrove Farm (BRO DD/QK C/2984 47).

No HER\_Biblio records

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	2359M
KNOWN_AS	Quarry at Hengrove Farm
NGRE	360231
NGRN	169549
M_DESC	A quarry located approximately 80 metres to the north of Hengrove Farm. The quarry was established by 1883 and was recorded by the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan of that year. It had apparently gone out of use by 1930 (BRO 40577/12-13). The purpose of the quarry is unknown, though it was presumably for stone. It is not clear whether the quarry had any relationship to the limekilns in the same field immediately to the north-west of Hengrove Farm (SMR 20305). A tramway is marked on a map dated 1917 (BRO DD/QK C/2984 47) which is concerned with the sale of Hengrove Farm.

No HER\_Biblio records



Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	1777M
KNOWN_AS	Church of Christ the King, Filwood Broadway
NGRE	359355
NGRN	169612
M_DESC	Church of Christ the King, located on the western side of Filwood Broadway, to the south of its junction with Hartcliffe Road. The church is a Roman Catholic parish church and was built in 1951-52. It is in a Modernist style and is constructed of Portland stone. The main entrance at the west end of the church is stepped and is covered by an open porch with a timber roof. It has an apsidal west end, a square campanile at the north-east corner and a baptistry at the south-east corner. Internally the church has aisles on the north and south sides of the nave and a clerestorey above. The roof is of copper. The presbytery is attached to the south side of the church and a sculpture of Christ the King is fixed to its west wall.

No HER\_Biblio records

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	1778M
KNOWN_AS	Broadway Cinema, Filwood Broadway
NGRE	359342
NGRN	169679
M_DESC	Broadway Cinema, located on the western side of Filwood Broadway. The cinema was built for Roy Chamberlain and is reported to have been in use between 1938 and 1961 (Anderson 1983, 56). The building is a three-storey brick structure with the main entrance in a lobby on the east side of the auditorium. Above the entrance canopy there are three tall windows with moulded facings. When it was in operation the cinema could seat an audience of 1000 (Anderson 1983, 56). In 1962 planning permission was granted for the redevelopment of the site with a retail store, but the building was not demolished and is currently (30/09/2005) extant, though in a poor state of repair.

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Anderson, C.
TITLE	A City and its Cinemas
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol: Redcliffe Press
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1983
PAGES	[No value]

Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	3301M
KNOWN_AS	Hengrove House
NGRE	359818
NGRN	169694
M_DESC	The site of Hengrove House, demolished in the 1970s. It dated to at least the 17th century when it was occupied by the Grigg family. An undated photograph shows an 18th century façade with two projecting bay windows and central pedimented doorway and corinthian style columns either side. The house appears to have been of three storeys and both the 1840s title map and 1900s Ordnance Survey map show it to be arranged around a courtyard plan, facing east. In the 19th century auxiliary buildings were added to the rear of the property to the west. Sale particulars of 1844 describe the house as belonging to the Hengrove Estate with land at 44 acres. In 1930 the house was acquired by the Bristol Corporation and eventually became the Eagle House Youth Club. The building was demolished in the 1970s with the Youth Club remaining on the site in a new building.

No HER\_Biblio records





Monuments record	
M_REC_NO	3283M
KNOWN_AS	Open Air School in Knowle
NGRE	360746
NGRN	170162
M_DESC	Site of Knowle Open Air School, now demolished. The building was approached off Wells Road. An L-shaped structure, outer corner facing north-east, with an open side facing south-east towards Ponsford Road. The building appears on the historic map of 1916, and in a drawing by Samuel Loxton from the early twentieth century (Bristol Reference Library V1200). The Open Air School movement was created to prevent the spread of tuberculosis amongst children. The first school was founded in Germany in 1904, with schools being opened in England in 1907. The movement continued until after World War II, when antibiotics became widely used as a cure for TB.

No HER\_Biblio records



Events record	
S_REC_NO	24654
DATE_	2008
NGRE	359200
NGRN	169300

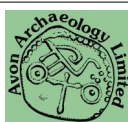
HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Longman, Tim
TITLE	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of land at Filwood Park Playing Fields, Creswicke Road, Filwood, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report 2064/2008
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE_	2008
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24624
DATE_	2007
NGRE	360092
NGRN	169170

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	King, Roy
TITLE	Land at Tarnock Avenue, Hengrove, Bristol: Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief
SERIES	Foundations Archaeology report no 586
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Foundations Archaeology
PART	-
DATE_	2008
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24623
DATE_	2006
NGRE	360159
NGRN	169120

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	King, Roy
TITLE	Land at Tarnock Avenue, Hengrove, Bristol: Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief
SERIES	Foundations Archaeology Report no 586
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Foundations Archaeology
PART	-
DATE_	2008
PAGES	[No value]





Events record	
S_REC_NO	22445
DATE_	2006
NGRE	360177
NGRN	169108

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	22299
DATE_	2006
NGRE	360503
NGRN	169604

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Ducker, R. K.
TITLE	Site of The Glasscutter Public House, Hengrove Way, Bristol: archaeological monitoring and recording (watching brief)
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Avon Archaeological Unit
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2006
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	22102
DATE_	2004
NGRE	360029
NGRN	169216

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	King, Roy
TITLE	Tarnock Avenue, Hengrove, Bristol: archaeological desk-based assessment
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Fountains Archaeology report 379
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2004
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	21892
DATE_	2004
NGRE	359190
NGRN	169423

No HER\_Biblio records



Events record	
S_REC_NO	22077
DATE_	2004
NGRE	359917
NGRN	170486

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Lankstead, Darren
TITLE	Archaeological watching brief at the Broadwalk Centre, Knowle, Bristol...
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services 1378/2004
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2005
PAGES	[No value]

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Ponsford, M. (ed.)
TITLE	Post-medieval fieldwork in Britain and Northern Ireland in 2004
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Post-medieval Archaeology Vol.39 No.2 pp335-428
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2005
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	21566
DATE_	2003
NGRE	360314
NGRN	169508

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Longman, Tim
TITLE	Archaeological watching brief at Hengrove Farm, Walsh Avenue, Hengrove, Bristol...
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services 1101/2003
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2003
PAGES	[No value]



HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Williams, Bruce (ed.)
TITLE	Review of archaeology 2003-2004
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.20 pp121-140
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2005
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	21146
DATE_	1884
NGRE	360640
NGRN	170237

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	20303
DATE_	1973
NGRE	360317
NGRN	169450

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	20302
DATE_	1995
NGRE	360253
NGRN	169543

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Bryant, John
TITLE	Archaeological desktop study of Hengrove Farm, Airport Road, Bristol Avon...
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1995
PAGES	[No value]



Events record	
S_REC_NO	20045
DATE_	1996
NGRE	359254
NGRN	169209

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Insole, Peter
TITLE	Archaeological evaluation of Filwood Park, Knowle West, Bristol...
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1996
PAGES	[No value]

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Williams, Bruce (ed.)
TITLE	Review of archaeology, 1996-1997
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.14 p84
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1997
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	20044
DATE_	1995
NGRE	359254
NGRN	169209

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Burchill, Rod
TITLE	Archaeological desktop study of Filwood Playing Fields, Whitchurch, Bristol...
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1995
PAGES	[No value]



Events record	
S_REC_NO	20256
DATE	1996
NGRE	359228
NGRN	169351

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Barker, P. P.
TITLE	A report for County of Avon on a geophysical survey carried out at Filwood Playing Fields, Bristol
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Stratascan
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1996
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24601
DATE	2008
NGRE	360800
NGRN	169100

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Morton, Richard
TITLE	Oasis Academy, Hengrove, Bristol. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
SERIES	CA Report: 08063
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cotswold Archaeology
PART	-
DATE_	2008
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	20889
DATE	1884
NGRE	360160
NGRN	169104

No HER\_Biblio records



Events record	
S_REC_NO	20885
DATE_	2001
NGRE	360519
NGRN	168769

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Burchill, Rod
TITLE	Archaeological desktop study of land at Loxton Square, Hengrove, Bristol....
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Unpublished report: Bristol and Region Archaeological Services 892/2001
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2001
PAGES	[No value]

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Williams, Bruce (ed.)
TITLE	Review of archaeology, 2000-2001
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.18 pp109-126
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2001
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	11190
DATE_	1869
NGRE	360065
NGRN	168786

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Anon.
TITLE	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries. Thursday, June 17th, 1880
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London [2nd Ser.] Vol.8 pp381-401
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1879-81
PAGES	[No value]



HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Nicholls, J. F.
TITLE	Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Archaeological Journal Vol.27 pp58-71
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1870
PAGES	[No value]

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Nicholls, J. F. & Taylor, J.
TITLE	Bristol past and present. Vol.1 Civil history.
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1881
PAGES	[No value]

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Page, William (ed.)
TITLE	Victoria County History of Somerset
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	London: Constable Vol.1
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1906
PAGES	[No value]





Events record	
S_REC_NO	24696
DATE_	2009
NGRE	360640
NGRN	169050

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Pole, Chris
TITLE	Hengrove Community Arts College, Petherton Gardens, Bristol. An Archaeological Watching Brief Report
SERIES	AOC Archaeology Group
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	AOC Archaeology Group
PART	-
DATE_	2009
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	20605
DATE_	?
NGRE	359667
NGRN	170404

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Hirst, H. C. M.
TITLE	Redcliffe conduit, Bristol, and Robert de Berkeley
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society Vol.46 pp353-362
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1924
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	24743
DATE_	1998
NGRE	360212
NGRN	169505

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Pilkington, Jayne
TITLE	Archaeological Evaluation at Hengrove Farm, Airport Road, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report 509/1998
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	-
DATE_	1998
PAGES	[No value]



Events record	
S_REC_NO	20465
DATE_	1998
NGRE	359260
NGRN	169220

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Williams, B. (ed.)
TITLE	Review of archaeology 1998-1999
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.16 pp95-111
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1999
PAGES	[No value]

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Williams, Bruce (ed.)
TITLE	Review of archaeology 1998
SERIES	[No value]
PL_OF_PUB	[No value]
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Avon Archaeology Vol.15 pp71-83
PART	[No value]
DATE_	1998
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	25037
DATE_	?
NGRE	360750
NGRN	170165

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	25103
DATE_	2012
NGRE	359164
NGRN	169462

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Smith, Tracey
TITLE	Archaeological Watching Brief at Nos 124-126 & Nos 156-158 Creswicke Road, Filwood, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report No 2646 & 2647/2012
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2012
PAGES	[No value]



Events record	
S_REC_NO	25079
DATE	2011
NGRE	359523
NGRN	169361

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	King, Andy
TITLE	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of land at Hengrove Way, Knowle West, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report No 2599/2011
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2011
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	25126
DATE	2012
NGRE	360203
NGRN	168697

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Sheldon, Steven
TITLE	Petherton Road Infant School, Petherton Road, Bristol. Archaeological Watching Brief.
SERIES	CA Report 13613
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cotswold Archaeology
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2014
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	25130
DATE	2012
NGRE	359501
NGRN	169354

HER Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Cai Mason
TITLE	Archaeological Evaluation at Filwood Park, Hengrove Way, Knowle West, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report No 2703/2012
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2012
PAGES	[No value]



Events record	
S_REC_NO	25184
DATE_	2012
NGRE	359506
NGRN	169349

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Mason, Cai
TITLE	Archaeological Watching Brief at Filwood Park, Hengrove Way, Knowle West, Bristol
SERIES	BaRAS Report No 2830/2013
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2013
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	25333
DATE_	2014
NGRE	359415
NGRN	169236

No HER\_Biblio records

Events record	
S_REC_NO	25523
DATE_	2015
NGRE	359547
NGRN	169404

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Nichol, M
TITLE	Filwood Park, Bristol. Archaeological Evaluation
SERIES	CA Report: 15142
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Cotswold Archaeology
PART	[No value]
DATE_	2015
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	25674
DATE_	2017
NGRE	360082
NGRN	168790

No HER\_Biblio records



Events record	
S_REC_NO	25729
DATE_	2018
NGRE	359345
NGRN	169679

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Mason, Cai
TITLE	Broadway Cinema, Filwood Broadway, Bristol, Historic Building Record
SERIES	Wessex Archaeology 204920.2
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Wessex Archaeology
PART	-
DATE_	2018
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	25760
DATE_	2018
NGRE	359477
NGRN	170086

HER_Biblio record	
AUTHOR	Dickinson, Gareth
TITLE	Knowle West Baptist Church, Newry Walk, Knowle, Bristol, Standing Building Recording
SERIES	Avon Archaeology Limited
PL_OF_PUB	Privately circulated
PUBLISHER	Avon Archaeology Limited
PART	-
DATE_	2018
PAGES	[No value]

Events record	
S_REC_NO	25781
DATE_	2018
NGRE	360272
NGRN	168721

No HER\_Biblio records

