



# HPS

Professional Archaeological Services



Red Rock, 15 Stoke Hill, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, BS9 1JN

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**Client:** F. W. Beresford-Smith & Partners Chartered Architects

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**Project:** Desk Based Assessment

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Applicant Name / Agent: F. W. Beresford-Smith & Partners Chartered Architects  
Project Site: Red Rock, 15 Stoke Hill, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, BS9 1JN  
NGR: 356324, 175318  
Document Type: Desk-Based Assessment  
Issue ID: 2.0  
Date of Preparation: 08 June 2017  
Local Planning Authority: Bristol City Council  
Application Reference: Prior to application  
HPS Site Code: HPS-165/17  
Oasis ID: heritage10-286088 (1)  
OS Licence: 100048201

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## Non-Technical Summary

In May 2017 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by F. W. Beresford-Smith & Partners to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on the property known as Red Rock, 15 Stoke Lane, Stoke Bishop (the Project Site). Permission is being sought for the demolition of the existing building to make way for a larger dwelling, separated into nine self-contained living spaces, accessed via a communal hall.

This study has shown that there is very little evidence for the presence of Prehistoric, Early Medieval and Medieval archaeology within close proximity to the Project Site. The most significant potential is represented by the proposed route of a Roman Road located to the south of Red Rock house, bisecting the garden. Therefore, the potential for archaeological deposits to be preserved should be considered medium.

The proposed development will comprise the demolition of the existing building to make way for a larger dwelling, separated into nine self-contained living spaces, accessed via a communal hall. The north elevation will occupy the location of the existing dwelling, with the rear (south) elevation extending into the garden and located 3m north of the proposed route of the Roman road.

The development will comprise the excavation of foundation trenches, breaking new ground beyond the footprint of the existing dwelling to the south and within the garden area. In view of the scale of the project it is considered that the development may have an impact on buried archaeological remains especially when taking into account the proximity of the projected line of the Roman Road. It is therefore recommended that a watching brief be carried out by way of condition, during groundwork extending beyond the footprint of the existing Red Rock House.



# 1. Introduction

## Background

- 1.1. In May 2017 Heritage Planning Services Ltd was commissioned by F. W. Beresford-Smith & Partners (the Agent) to undertake an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) on the property known as Red Rock, 15 Stoke Lane, Stoke Bishop (hereafter referred to as the Project Site). Permission is being sought for the demolition of the existing building to make way for a larger dwelling, separated into nine self-contained living spaces, accessed via a communal hall.
- 1.2. The objective of this DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area) and to assess the impact that any development might have upon any known or unknown heritage assets. It was triggered by the proposed proximity of a Roman Road, which runs through the garden of the property.
- 1.3. This document has been compiled by Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, MCI~~A~~ and is completed under HPS project reference HPS-165/17.

## The Project Site and Study Area

- 1.4. The Project Site is in a residential area of the City of Bristol, 400m to the north of Durdham Down and 1.2km to the east of Avon Gorge.
- 1.5. Red Rock house is a 20<sup>th</sup> century detached property, located within the Sneyd Park Conservation Area. The property has a large landscaped garden to the rear, which is recorded to be bisected WNW- ESE by the Roman Road, Via Julia.
- 1.6. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the area was defined by farmland, with piecemeal development. By the mid to late 1800's residential development had increased, with farmland enclosed to form garden and building plots, with roads established tracing the line of historic field boundaries.

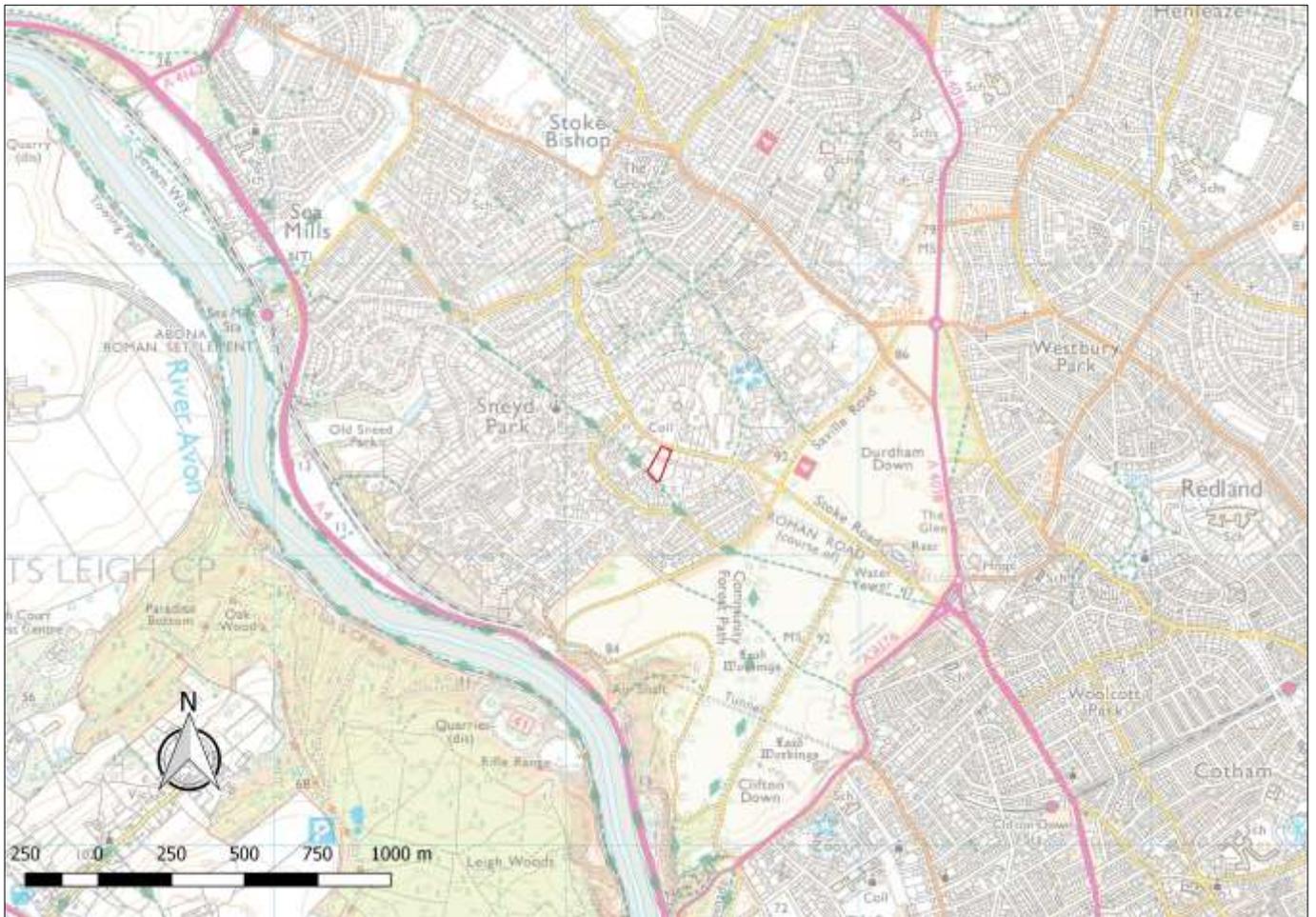


Figure 1: General location of the Project Site (centre red)

1.7. Geologically the Project Site is defined by interbedded Carboniferous Shirehampton Formation Limestone, Argillaceous Rocks and Subordinate Sandstone, bordering Avon Group Limestone to the south.



Figure 2: Detailed location of the Project Site

1.8. A radius of 500m has been given for the Study Area within the DBA.

### Site Visit

1.9. A visit to the Project Site was carried out on the 9<sup>th</sup> May, 2017. Red Rock house is set back c. 34m from Stoke Hill Road. The detached property has a spacious parking area to the front (northeast) and a patio extending c. 8m from the rear, which steps up to a landscaped lawn bordered to the southwest by mature trees.

1.10. The proposed development area will occupy the plot of the existing property, extending further to the south, into the garden area.



*Photo 1 ESE facing view of proposed development area, with southeast wing in the background.*

1.11. The line of the proposed Roman Road runs c. 14m to the rear of the property, across the area of the lawn. The garden is landscaped and there is no trace of any features related to the Via Julia.



*Photo 2 Northeast facing view of rear of property, with lawn in the foreground.*



*Photo 3 Southeast facing view of the lawn and area of proposed Roman Road.*



## 2. Planning Policy

### NPPF

- 2.1. "In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary." Paragraph 128.

## 3. Aims

- 3.1. 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;
  - Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource;
  - Assess the significance of the non-designated assets that formed the basis for refusal of planning permission.

## 4. Methodology

- 4.1. This Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the CIfA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (revised Dec 2014), 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’ (CIfA 2014: 4).*

4.2. All work was carried out in line with the following standards and guidance-

- *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment.* The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidance Document, University of Reading, Reading;
- *The Management of Archaeological Projects-2.* English Heritage, 1991;
- *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraph 128.* Communities and Local Government 2012.

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

4.4. 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.

4.5. The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

- Bristol City Council Historic Environment Record;
- National Heritage List for England (NHLE);
- Geological Maps;
- Ordnance Survey maps of the site and its environs;
- Historical maps and documents held in Bristol Record Office, local libraries or other archives (where relevant);
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books;
- Unpublished research reports and archives, including those held by relevant museums and local societies.

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

### Introduction

5.1. The information presented here is derived from sources including the Bristol City Council Historic Environment Record, the Historic England AMIE database, the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and surviving cartographic resources, along with other published or documentary sources.

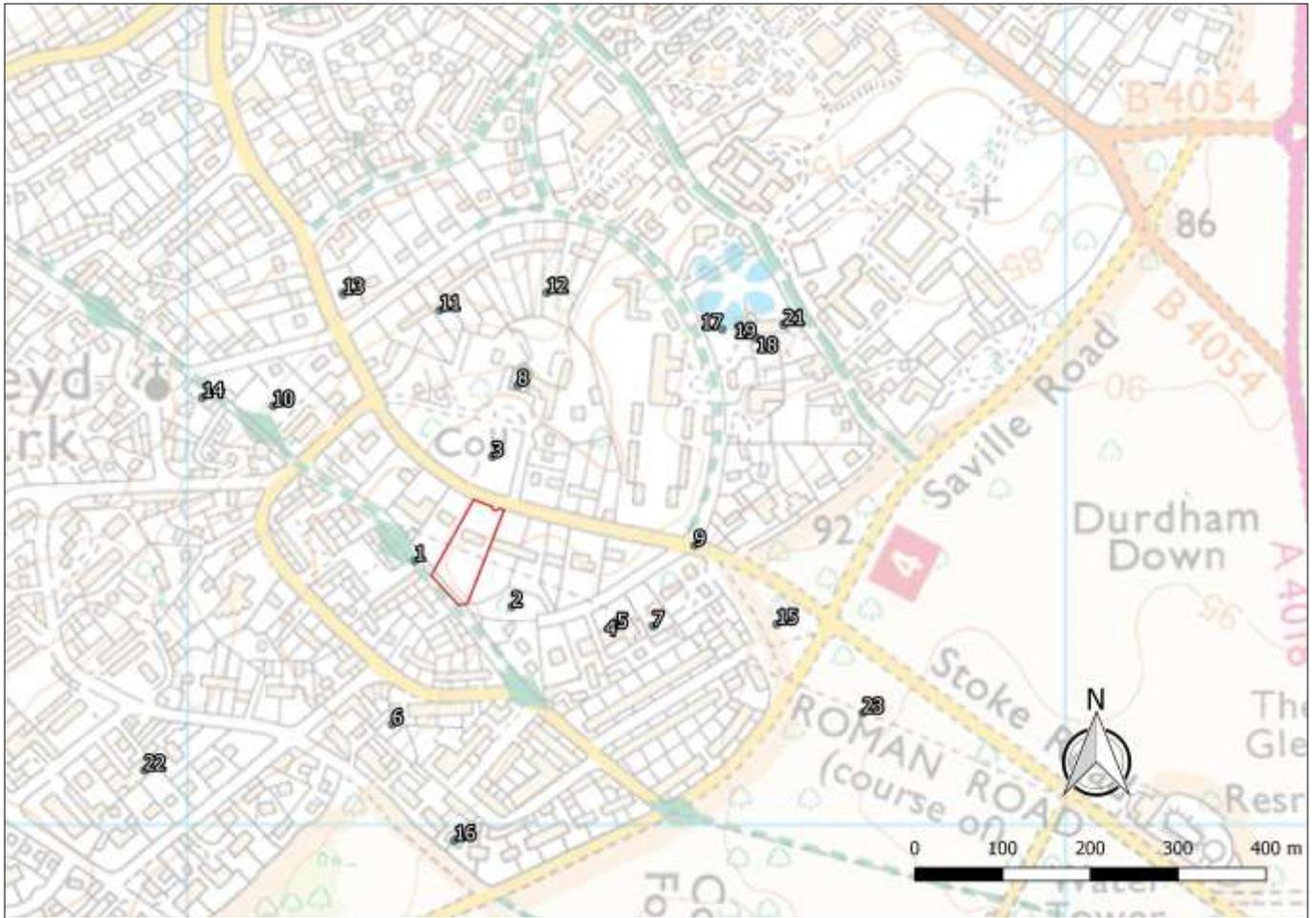


Figure 3: Archaeological events within the Study Area

## Events

5.2. 23 intrusive or research events are recorded within the Study Area (see gazetteer 1). The closest intrusive works, all of which were watching briefs, were at Stoke Park Road South (HPS EV ID: 2) c.85m to the SE, Avonleigh Nursing Home (HPS EV ID: 4) c.190m ESE and 25 Julian Road (HPS EV ID: 6) c.220m to the SW. These either identified late post-medieval activity or no archaeological activity at all. It is notable that the line of the putative Roman Road was not picked up at Avonleigh Nursing Home.



Figure 4: Heritage assets in the Study Area (HPS MON ID)

### Prehistoric

- 5.3. The only evidence for Prehistoric activity within the Study Area is represented by a narrow ditch (400mm width) identified during a watching brief carried out by Border Archaeology, c. 300m to the northwest of the Project Site, although this was unconfirmed (McGlenn, 2014: 21).
- 5.4. Whilst this does not exclude Prehistoric archaeology from occurring, on the basis of current evidence, the potential for Prehistoric deposits to be preserved is considered low.

### Romano-British (AD 44 AD 410)

- 5.5. A Roman Road (HPS Mon ID 1) is recorded crossing Durdham Down, where it survives as an earthwork and has been designated a scheduled monument.



- 5.6. The putative line of this road would run through the rear garden of the Project Site, although the development will not encroach on this area.
- 5.7. It is generally accepted to be part of the (or a) road between Abona (Sea Mills) and Aqua Sulis (Bath), although as the HER states there has never been any other direct archaeological confirmation of this road other than the scheduled part of the line. Watching briefs on nearby properties have also failed to determine this road.
- 5.8. Nevertheless, there is still some potential that the road passes through the garden of the Project Site and that Roman archaeology either related to this or other Romano-British archaeology survives.
- 5.9. There is medium potential for Romano-British archaeology to be preserved on the Project Site.

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

- 5.10. There is no evidence for pre-conquest archaeology within the Study Area or on the Project Site.
- 5.11. Whilst this does not exclude Early Medieval archaeology from occurring, on the basis of current evidence, the potential for Early Medieval deposits to be preserved is considered low.

#### **Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1539)**

- 5.12. There is no firm evidence for Medieval activity within the Study Area. However, an archaeological watching brief at land adjacent to 6 Stoke Park Road, c.275m north of the Project Site (HPS EV ID: 11) by Avon Archaeological Unit, did identify a feature interpreted as either a lynchet or small defensive ditch, which had been open for some time during a relatively aceramic period. Although speculated to be Medieval in date, this was unconfirmed.
- 5.13. However, further Medieval archaeology is not represented in the HER or other sources.
- 5.14. On the basis of current evidence, the potential for Medieval deposits to be preserved is considered low.



## Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

5.15. There was clear development in the post-medieval period, but the evidence that survives predominantly relates to built structures or other notable landscape features, such as a dew pond or Ice House.

5.16. There are many listed buildings within the Study Area (see appendix 3), all of which date to the post-medieval period, including both Stoke House (HPS Mon ID: 2) and the Lodge at Stoke House (HPS Mon ID: 3), which are grade II\* and grade II respectively.

5.17. Despite this, there is no evidence that the Project Site played any integral role in the post-medieval development of the area or that archaeology of any significance from that period survives on site.

5.18. As such, whilst the potential for archaeology of the post-medieval period is considered medium, the significance of any archaeology encountered would almost certainly be low.

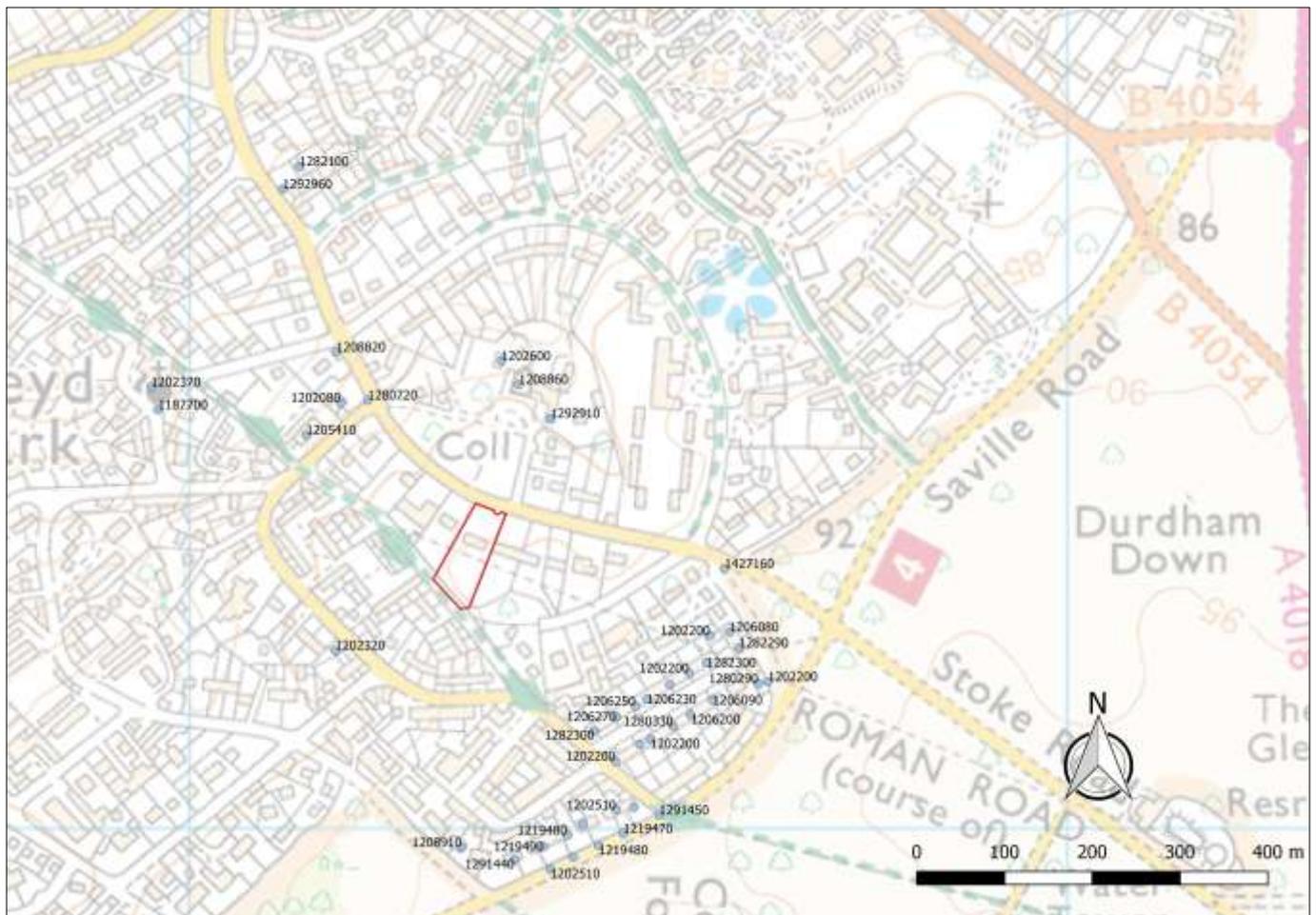


Figure 5: Listed Buildings in the Study Area



## 6. Historic Development of the Project Site

- 6.1. There is little evidence for activity within the Study Area in the Medieval period, however documentary sources suggest the location of a Medieval deer park to the west of the Project Site.
- 6.2. The Project Site is located in an area which was defined by enclosed agricultural land in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The land bordered Stoke Road to the north. Scattered small farmsteads and dwellings were evident surrounding the Project Site.



Figure 6 Tithe Map 1840s (Project Site outlined in purple). Source Know Your Place.

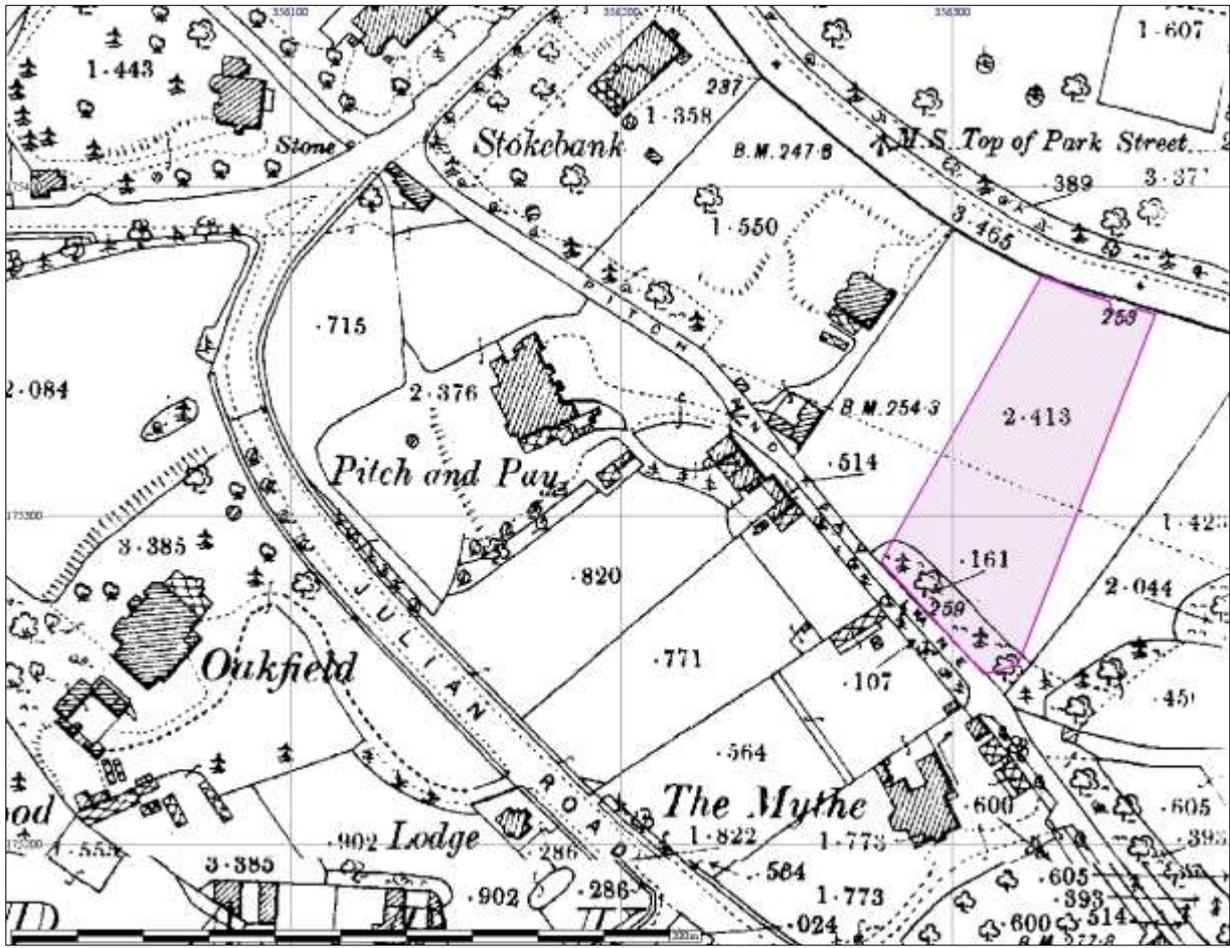


Figure 7 1<sup>st</sup> Revision Ordnance Survey 1903 (Project Site in purple).

- 6.3. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century the landscape surrounding the Project Site continued to be developed with large houses and formal gardens established. The Project Site remained undeveloped in this period, however there appears to have been some activity on the site, with a large rectangular area marked out, apparently detailing a planned building plot. The west terminal is situated to the northeast of the Project Site.
- 6.4. The Project Site remained undeveloped into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, however by this time the land was surrounded by a combination of large detached dwellings and semidetached houses bordering the Downs.

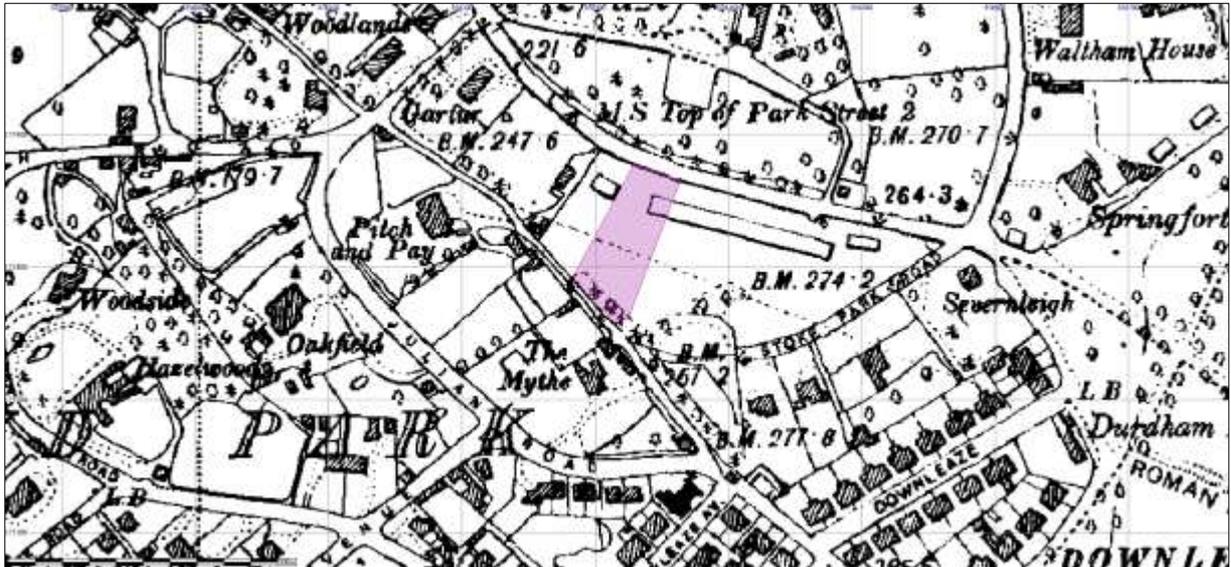


Figure 8 3<sup>rd</sup> Revision Ordnance Survey 1938 (Project Site in purple).

6.5. By 1946 a large detached property occupied the plot of Red Rock house. A faint linear can be seen to the rear of the property, in the garden area. Whilst this may mark the location of the proposed Roman road, the image is not clear enough to make out any detail and it could simply represent a garden feature.

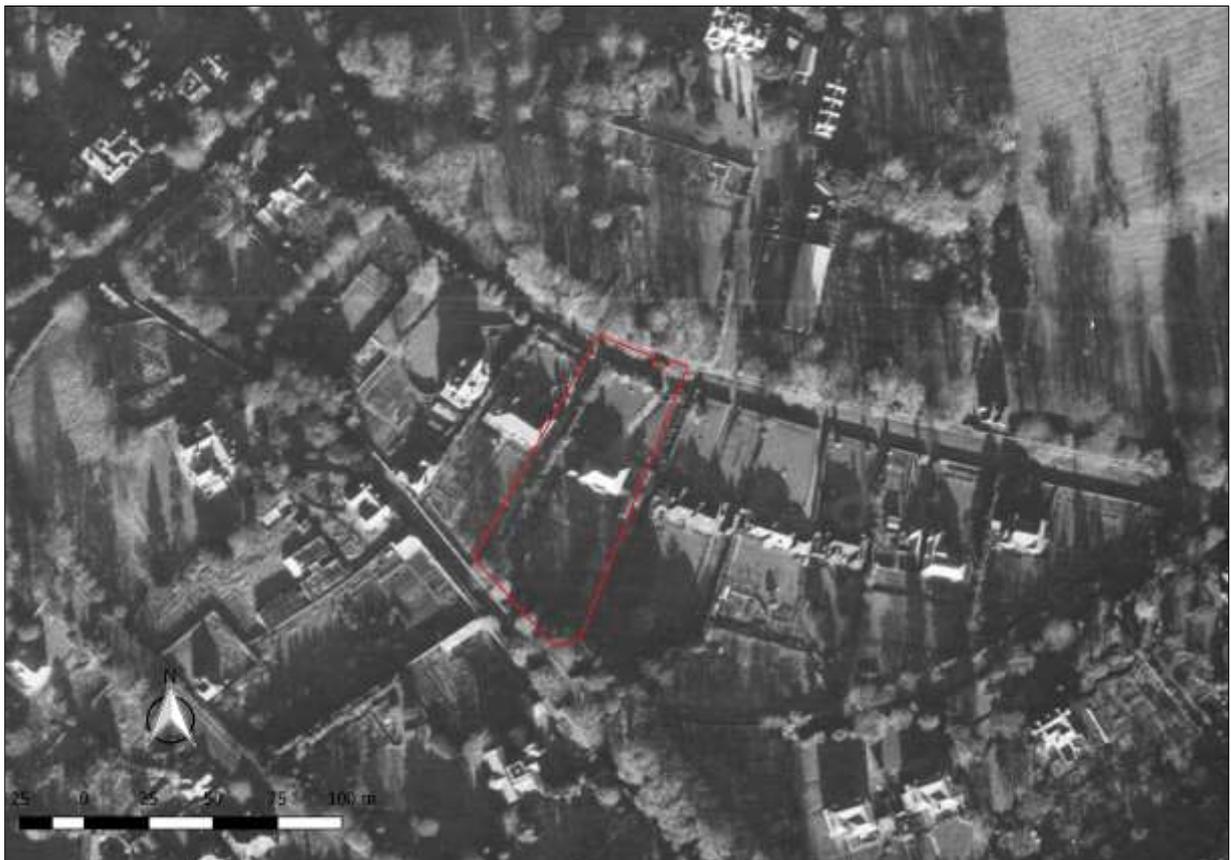


Figure 9 1946 Aerial Photograph (Project Site outlined in red). Source, Know Your Place.



## 7. Conclusion & Impact Assessment

- 7.1. This study has shown that there is very little evidence for the presence of Prehistoric, Early Medieval and Medieval archaeology within close proximity to the Project Site. The most significant potential is represented by the proposed route of a Roman Roan located to the south of Red Rock house, bisecting the garden. Therefore, the potential for archaeological deposits to be preserved should be considered medium.
- 7.2. The proposed development will comprise the demolition of the existing building to make way for a larger dwelling, separated into nine self-contained living spaces, accessed via a communal hall. The north elevation will occupy the location of the existing dwelling, with the rear (south) elevation extending into the garden and located 3m north of the proposed route of the Roman road.
- 7.3. The development will comprise the excavation of foundation trenches, breaking new ground beyond the footprint of the existing dwelling to the south and within the garden area. In view of the scale of the project it is considered that the development may have an impact on buried archaeological remains especially when taking into account the proximity of the projected line of the Roman Road. It is therefore recommended that a watching brief be carried out by way of condition, during groundwork extending beyond the footprint of the existing Red Rock House.



## 8. Bibliography

Anon, 1999. Archaeological Watching Brief of land at Stoke Park Road South, Sneyd Park, Bristol. BaRAS report No. 595/1999. Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, Unpublished Report.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. Standard Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment. Reading: CIfA.

Etheridge, D. 2002. Land Adjacent to 6, Stoke Park Road, Stoke Bishop, Bristol. Archaeological Watching Brief. Avon Archaeology, Unpublished Report.

Robinson, F., 2008, 21 Downleaze Road to Stoke Park Road, Bristol: An Archaeological Watching Brief.

Know your Place <http://maps.bristol.gov.uk/kyp/?edition=>



## 9. Appendices

### Appendix 1 Event Gazetteer

HPS EV ID	Name	Description
1	Archaeological Assessment of Engineering Impact (For Bristol Water), Sneyd Park, Bristol, Water Mains Renewal Scheme	In February 2013, Border Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed Bristol Water mains renewal scheme within the residential suburb of Sneyd Park.
2	Archaeological watching brief of land at Stoke Park Road South, Sneyd Park, Bristol	In May 1999, an archaeological watching brief was carried out during development of a site at the western end of Stoke Park Road South by Tim Longman for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Monitoring was maintained during stripping of grass, earthmoving and excavation of foundations. The only archaeological features recorded were a rubbish pit of late nineteenth-century date and two similarly dated soakaway drains (Burchill 1999).
3	Stoke House, Stoke Bishop (NGR ST 5630 7542), City of Bristol: desk-based assessment of archaeological potential	In December 2005 an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Trinity College, Stoke Hill was carried out by Charles Lequesne for RPS Planning, Transport and Environment. The study found that there was evidence for Pleistocene material on Durdham Down, where a fissure in the Carboniferous Limestone discovered in the early nineteenth century had contained the remains of large mammals. A ditch containing Bronze Age material had been found at Stoke Park Road South around 50 metres to the south-east of the study area and on the ground surface surrounding it was Iron Age pottery. It was noted that this was the only known prehistoric material in the immediate vicinity of Trinity College despite a number of archaeological monitoring exercises and that this might be related to the location of the Stoke Park Road South site "on slightly higher ground, closer to the upland of the downs" (Lequesne 2005, 15). A section of the Roman road between Bath and Sea Mills survived on Durdham Down, some 500 metres to the south-east of the study area. Stoke Bishop was recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086AD, its owner given as Edred before 1066 and Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances. Land in the manor of Stoke Bishop was enclosed as a deer park in 1274. The manor belonged to Westbury College and after the College was dissolved at the Reformation its estates were acquired by Sir Ralph Sadleir. The Sadleir family sold its property at Westbury to the Jackson family which began to live at Sneyd Park in c.1650. Robert Cann, a Bristol merchant, bought the land which became Stoke Park from the Sneyd Park estate in the 1650s and built Stoke House in 1669 though he appeared to have been resident there before 1669, implying that there was already a house on the site. It was suggested that this might have been "The Bishop's Cottage," the rear part of the main house. It was suggested that Cann had diverted an existing lane which ran past the northern side of The Bishop's Cottage to the south of Stoke House in order to create more parkland. Cann was probably also responsible for the construction of The Lodge to the south-east of Stoke House itself. An engraving of the house by Kip made in 1708 recorded the complex of buildings and the formal garden with parterres to the west. The Kip engraving also showed the highway running just to the south of the house, significantly further north than the modern road and demonstrating that the study area was outside the historic curtilage of Stoke House and its landscape park. By the 1760s Stoke House was owned by Robert Cann Jeffries who had inherited through marriage. The property subsequently passed to Jeffries's granddaughter Elizabeth and her husband, Henry Lippincott, was responsible for the construction of the orangery and other alterations between 1774 and 1781. Stoke Hill was still on its original line in 1769 but had been moved to the south-west by 1817 and it may have been Lippincott who was behind this change too. A bank was created along the inside of the road, to form the boundary of the park. By 1841 the estate had been bought by Abraham Harford Battersby and when Battersby died in 1851 his son inherited, and sold it to Hans Busk in 1866. Busk split the estate into lots and sold it as development land. Most was purchased by the Birmingham Financial Company who subdivided it into smaller lots and sold these. The area around the house was bought by William Budgett who redeemed some land where house construction had already started. Overall, the park was reduced to approximately half of its original extent and by the early 1880s several detached villas had been built. The study area, by contrast, was lightly wooded. Between 1896 and 1926 Louis Nott lived at the house and after the Nott family left it became a girl's school. In 1932 the Bible Churchman's Mission College, latterly known as Clifton Theological College, was established at Stoke House. This became Trinity Theological College in 1971. The study concluded that, overall, the archaeological potential of the site was low. The only known archaeological impact on the site was from the Turnpike Road, but this had been fairly wide and would not have been destructive (Lequesne 2005).
4	Avonleigh Nursing Home, Stoke Park Road South, Stoke Bishop, Bristol. Archaeological watching brief	In September 2001, an archaeological watching brief was carried out by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit during groundworks associated with development of housing on the site. Initially the excavation of six geotechnical trial pits by a mechanical excavator was monitored. The sections of each pit were cleaned and drawn and several of the trenches revealed evidence of modern disturbance from drainage or other works. One of the test pits (at ST 56485 75238) revealed a large concrete cistern several metres long and several metres deep. In the remainder of the pits the limestone bedrock was encountered beneath either a mid- to dark-green clay or a mid-brown silty clay. Groundworks for the development commenced in the south-east corner of the site, and in the south-facing section of a foundation trench (at ST 56521 75220) a ditch was observed. This was cut into the underlying bedrock and was 0.43 metres deep at its maximum. The width of the feature ranged between 0.23 and 0.80 metres and it was approximately 2 metres long with a rounded northern terminal. Its sides were concave and the base was U-shaped. The fill, a mid-red-brown silty clay with some flecks of charcoal, was removed using a mechanical excavator under the control of an archaeologist. Two sherds of pottery, dated to the later Bronze Age were recovered from the fill. During



		cleaning of the area surrounding the ditch other sherds of pottery were recovered, including two which were provisionally dated to the Iron Age. On the western and south-western sides of the site a depth of deposits of over 2 metres was noted the upper contexts dated to the 1980s and were interpreted as the result of construction works. These overlay a sequence of deposits of Victorian material which were thought likely to be related to the construction of the houses along Stoke Park Road South. These deposits extended to the north for approximately 10 metres, filling a cut into the bedrock which was a maximum of 1.9 metres deep. The full extent of the feature was not determined but it was interpreted as a quarry pit which had been used to provide material for the construction of housing on the site in the 1880s (Etheridge 2002, 12-13). The finds dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were not retained. No evidence for the course of the Roman Road between Bath and Sea Mills was recorded during the work, although the profile of the test pit to the rear of Avonleigh indicated that there had apparently been no disturbance of this part of the site before the construction of a modern patio. No finds dating to the Romano-British period were recovered during the fieldwork. The archive for the work was deposited with Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number BRSMG CMAG 2002.0023.
5	Avonleigh Nursing Home, Stoke Park Road South, Stoke Bishop, Bristol: archaeological desktop study	In November 2000 an archaeological desk-based assessment of Avonleigh Nursing Home, Stoke Park Road South was carried out by Jonathan Erskine for Avon Archaeological Unit. The study noted that the site lay on the conjectured line of the Roman Road between Sea Mills and Bath, the surviving above-ground section of which was the subject of a small excavation in 1899. During the medieval period the area was within tithing of Stoke Bishop in the parish of Westbury-on-Trym. Cartographic and documentary evidence indicates that during the post-medieval period the site was part of a field used for pasture belonging to the Stoke House estate. This was in the ownership of the Bristol merchant family, the Canns and the estate passed through inheritance and marriage to the Cann Lippincott family. The trustees of the family's estate sold it to A. G. H. Battersby in 1836 and at the time of the tithe survey of Westbury parish in 1841 the study area was part of a field known as The Close, still owned by Battersby but rented to Hugh Vaughan (BRO EP/A/32/41). At Battersby's death the heir, J. B. Harford, had a survey made in 1868-1869 by Sturges. After being advertised for auction, most of the estate was sold by private treaty to the Birmingham Financial Company which divided the land into smaller lots and sold them for development. Avonleigh was constructed between 1880 and 1884 and the first occupier was Benjamin Perry, who had a warehouse at Nos.11-15 Temple Street. The site was visited on 8th November 2000. It was noted that the original garden of Avonleigh had been reduced in size on the north east [and south-east sides] to allow construction of housing. Avonleigh itself was a double-fronted house of two-storeys and attic constructed in stone rubble with freestone ashlar quoins. It was concluded that Victorian and modern car parking and the creation of bitmac drives and parking was likely to have removed at least the upper part of any archaeological material surviving on the site (Erskine 2000; Williams 2000, 146; Wills 2001, 192).
6	25 Julian Road, Sneyd Park, Bristol	In August 2006, an archaeological watching brief was maintained during development at the rear of No.25 Julian Close by Ray Ducker for Avon Archaeological Unit (Ducker 2006). The mechanical excavation of foundations and reduced level dig for an underground garage were archaeologically monitored. A general sequence of topsoil consisting of a 250mm thick clayey silt deposit overlying a 300mm thick strong-brown silty clay subsoil was recorded. These deposits overlay a thick, stiff yellowish-brown and greenish grey clay. No archaeologically significant finds or deposits were identified.
7	Redwood, Stoke Park Road South, Bristol. Archaeological excavation and recording	In January 2015, One Ten Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation and watching brief at Redwood, Stoke Park Road (South).
8	Building Survey: Stoke House	In 1998 a survey was made of Stoke House by Dr. Roger Leech for the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.
9	Watching Brief: Sneyd Park	In July 2013, Border Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief in the area of Sneyd Park.
10	Archaeological Watching Brief on land to the rear of Woodlands Lodge, Church Avenue, Stoke Bishop, Bristol	In April 2011, Bristol and Region Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief on land to the rear of Woodlands Lodge, Stoke Bishop.
11	Land adjacent to 6, Stoke Park Road, Stoke Bishop. Archaeological watching brief	In December 2000, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken at No.6 Sneyd Park by David Etheridge for Avon Archaeological Unit. Monitoring visits were made to the site over eleven days and several features relating to the former grounds of Stoke House were recorded during groundworks associated with the construction of a house. A surviving section of rubble garden wall in sandstone with elements of a gateway and iron railings was noted at the south-eastern end of the plot (at ST 56313 75566). This had originally been capped with slag blocks although these had been lost. In the eastern half of the area of the development three parallel walls constructed of coursed limestone rubble bonded with a lime mortar and running from north-west to south-east were recorded. These were apparently recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan of 1884. The northernmost wall was believed to be part of the wall enclosing the formal garden of Stoke House while the two walls to the south were interpreted as part of a walkway. In the western part of the area of groundworks a linear feature cut into the subsoil, interpreted as a sunken ornamental walkway shown by the Ordnance Survey first edition plan, was recorded. This was orientated from north-west to south-east and was at least 1.6 metres wide at the top. The base was 0.7 metres wide and was lined with limestone slabs. The foundation courses of a limestone wall which was parallel to the eastern side of this feature were also observed. A dark brown clayey silt infilled the cut feature and also covered the footings of the wall. On the western side of the site a large cut which extended into the undisturbed subsoil was noted in the east-facing section of a foundation trench. This was 0.8 metres deep and its original width had been at least 1.65 metres. The feature was infilled with a red-brown silty clay and this fill produced "relatively large" quantities of land snail shells and as well as a fragment of bone. No dateable finds were recovered from the feature but was cut by the foundations for the northern of the three parallel walls and it was argued that this suggested that it was not associated with the garden of Stoke House. It was felt that the feature had been "open for some



		time during a relatively aceramic period" and may therefore have dated to the medieval period or earlier. It was interpreted as either a lynchet or small defensive ditch (Etheridge 2002). The archive for the fieldwork is held by Bristol Museum and Art Gallery under the accession number BRSMG CMAG 2000.0007
12	Correspondence	In 1987 David Lambert observed a structure at No.18 Stoke Park Road. A description of the structure was published in a letter to Country Life: "It is a subterranean passageway or tunnel, built on a slope. Its higher entrance is a low arch of undressed stone; the other is about 7f[ee]t. High, arched again, with "arms" of drystone wall extending 15ft or so to either side. The passageway is about 20f[ee]t. long, paved, walled and vaulted inside. Fragments of fossil-bearing lias limestone, or mudstone, with old mortar still attached, as if they once formed some sort of cladding, were found on the floor. Halfway along the vault there is a circular skylight. Just inside the higher arch there is a step, but too high - about 2f[ee]t. 6in[ches]. - for pedestrian use. Outside a shallow trench leads in a curve about 50y[ar]d[s] to this arch, from a large pool or cistern approximately 30f[ee]t by 20f[ee]t - built in the same style. This may suggest that the structure was a water feature rather than a passageway. A small valley falls away below, and this could certainly have contained a stream or cascade" (Anon. 1987, 134).
13	Archaeological desktop study of land at No.30 Stoke Hill, Stoke Bishop, Bristol	In December 2004, an archaeological desk-based assessment of No.30 Stoke Hill was carried out by Liz Davis for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Davis 2004). The study found that the land had formerly been part of the estate around Stoke House, now Trinity Theological College. The house currently occupying the site was built in the 1930's. A possible pond shown on 19th-century maps is no longer extant. There was no evidence for earlier building on the site.
14	Review of archaeology 2001-2002	In April 2002, an archaeological watching brief was carried out at The Bungalow, Mariner's Path, Stoke Bishop by Tim Longman for Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Williams 2004, 110).
15	21 Downleaze Road to Stoke Park Road, Bristol. An Archaeological Watching Brief.	In June 2008, Fay Robinson of Context One Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a new pipeline between no 21 Downleaze Road and Stoke Park Road. Two profiles were recorded along the route of the pipeline. The first profile on Downleaze Road recorded 350mm of modern road material overlying 100mm thick layer of brown compacted sandy clay that overlay a natural reddish grey sandstone bedrock. The second profile recorded a sequence of 250mm of dark grey topsoil overlying yellowish red natural bedrock. No archaeologically significant features or finds were recorded.
16	No.4 Ivywell Road, Stoke Bishop, Bristol: an architectural and historical survey and analysis	In June 2004, a survey of No.4 Ivywell Road was carried out by Dr. Roger Leech for Cultural Heritage Services.
17	Evaluation: The Holmes, Stoke Park Road	In October 2005, an archaeological evaluation was carried out in the grounds of The Holmes, Stoke Park Road by Dan Hicks for the Department of Archaeology, University of Bristol.
18	Building Survey: The Holmes, Stoke Park Road	In November 2005, a building survey was carried out at The Holmes, Stoke Park Road by Kay Ross for House Historians.
19	Watching Brief: The Holmes, Stoke Park Road	In November 2005, an archaeological watching brief was carried out at The Holmes, Stoke Park Road by Cassie Newlands for the University of Bristol.
20	Historic landscape survey, The Holmes, Stoke Park Road, Stoke Bishop, Bristol	In July 2003, an historic landscape survey of the Holmes Garden (SMR 4277) was carried out by Michael Lear for Lear Associates Ltd.
21	Archaeological surveys of The Holmes and Goldney House and gardens, Bristol	In July 2003, an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Holmes Garden (SMR 4277) was carried out by Dan Hicks for the Department of Archaeology, University of Bristol. The study found that there was evidence for human activity in this area in prehistory, including the remains of a Neolithic long barrow at Druid Stoke and the recording of a prehistoric ditch containing Bronze Age ceramics to the south of The Holmes Garden. There was also evidence for Roman settlement. The small town of Abona was at Sea Mills and the Roman road from Abona to Bath passed a short distance to south-west of the study area. The study area lay within the Manor of Stoke Bishop which was granted to Sir Ralph Sadleir by the Crown after the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the later 1530s. It was acquired by Sir Robert Yeomans and was then inherited by his sister, Margaret, who married William Cann in 1662. Cann's son Robert was a Barbados and Jamaica planter, and also became Mayor of Bristol (1662-1663). He built Stoke House in 1669 and the study area formed part of the Stoke House estate into the mid-nineteenth century. The estate remained in the hands of the descendants of the Cann family until 1800. It then became the property of, successively, Sir R. Johnstone, Isaac Cooke and Abraham G. Harford Battersby. In 1869 the estate was sold at auction in lots. The parcel which later formed The Holmes was Lot 12 and the study area fell within Lot 11. The bulk of the estate was purchased by the Birmingham Financial Company and resold as smaller lots. The Holmes was bought by Herbert Meade-King in 1870 and sold to William Edwards George in July 1876. It is not clear whether Meade-King or George built The Holmes but the house was completed by 1879 and was leased out. From 1884 the lessee was W. Mills Baker, the father of the plant collector Hiatt C. Baker. Hiatt Baker was suggested to have been responsible for the design of the formal garden created around the house on the basis of similarities with the design for his own garden at Almondsbury. The Holmes garden comprised a series of sinuous walks, a rockery and an area known as The Dell and was argued to represent "a fine late Victorian collector's garden" (Hicks 2004, 13). The Baker family let the property to Alfred Capper [probably in fact Alfred Capper Pass, owner of a smelting works in Bedminster and later Professor emeritus of Chemistry at the University of Bristol] and later regained it. The family retained ownership of the building until 1943 when it was acquired by the University of Bristol. The University extended the building by constructing east and west wings. In 1944 The Holmes was requisitioned as the headquarters of General Omar N. Bradley, commander of the United States First Army, and was the base for planning the invasion of Normandy in June of that year. The building was noted to be in use as a hall of residence.
22	The Cottage, Goodeve Road, Sneyd Park, Bristol	In October 2010, Kevin Potter of Avon Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological building survey of The Cottage, Goodeve Road, Sneyd Park.



		<p>The study area encompassed two distinct buildings, The Cottage itself and an attached garage/stable. Both buildings were recorded internally and externally, where access permitted. Detailed notes on the materials and structure of the buildings were made and related to existing site plans, which have been amended where necessary.</p> <p>The survey recorded that The Cottage probably had its origins as a roughly rectangular pennant sandstone outbuilding in the grounds of a larger house. After becoming an independent dwelling, it was extended to roughly twice its initial size and a large stone and brick garage/stable structure was constructed abutting the southwestern side of the extension.</p>
23	Survey of Roman Road at Durdham Down	In March and April 1998, a survey of the Roman road on Durdham Down was carried out by Jonathan Brett and Karen Bosworth of Bristol City Council.



Appendix 2: Monument Gazetteer

HPS Mon ID	Monument Type	Name	Period	Description	Designation	Grade
1	Road	Roman Road on Durdham Down	RO	An extant section of the Roman road between Bath (Aquae Sulis) and Sea Mills (Abona) (Margary 541) on Durdham Down, located on the south side of Stoke Road between Ladies Mile and Rockleaze. The road appears to have been first noted by the antiquary Will	Scheduled Monument	n/a
2	House	Stoke House	PM1	Stoke House, now Trinity Theological College, located on the northern side of Stoke Hill. The house was constructed as the summerhouse or second residence of the Bristol merchant Robert Cann in the second half of the seventeenth century. The building was	Listed Building	II*
3	House	The Lodge, Stoke House, Stoke Park Road	PM1	The Lodge, located 30 metres to the south-east of Stoke House. The house is a four-bay house of two-streys and attic with a cross-gabled roof. The building was probably constructed in the mid-seventeenth century for Robert Cann, a Bristol merchant.  The	Listed Building	II
4	Garden	Garden of The Holmes	PM2	The garden of The Holmes, Stoke Park Road. A late nineteenth century collector's garden in a suburban location, maintained by Bristol University.	Non-Designated Asset	n/a
5	Garden	Formal garden of Stoke House	PM2	The formal garden of Stoke House, Stoke Hill. The garden lay immediately to the west of the main house, the southern part being the formal garden and the northern the kitchen garden.	Non-Designated Asset	n/a
6	Quarry	Quarry on the west side of Saville Road	PM2	A quarry on Durdham Down, to the west of the line of modern Saville Road. The quarry is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition plan, Sheet LXXI.11.15 surveyed in 1880, which marks it as "Old Quarry".	Non-Designated Asset	n/a
7	Pond	Pond on the west side of Stoke Park Road South	PM2	A pond to the west of Stoke Park Road South. The pond is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500-scale plan (Bristol Sheet LXXI.11.15) surveyed in 1880.	Non-Designated Asset	n/a
8	Icehouse	Icehouse at Stoke House	PM2	A circular icehouse to the north of Stoke House. The structure was located some 100 metres to the north-west of Stoke Park House and on its northern side was a rectangular projection, probably the entrance. It is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition.	Non-Designated Asset	n/a
9	Congregational chapel	Christ Church, Rockleaze Avenue	PM2	Christ Church congregational chapel, located at the junction of modern Julian Road and Rockleaze Avenue. The building was constructed in 1877 to a design in an eclectic but predominantly Early English Gothic style by the architect Stuart Colman.	Non-Designated Asset	n/a
10	House	Durdham Lodge, Downleaze	PM2	Durdham Lodge, now known as The Old Halt, on the western side of Downleaze. The building is of mid eighteenth-century date but was altered in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.  The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/31/179	Non-Designated Asset	n/a
11	Pond	Probable dewpond at Downleaze	PM2	A probable dewpond at the south-east corner of a field on the east side of Durdham Lodge (now known as The Old Halt) on the western side of Downleaze. The date of the feature is unknown but it is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition plan, Sheet	Non-Designated Asset	n/a
12	Church	St. Mary Magdalene Church	PM2	The church of St. Mary Magdalene, located on the southern side of Mariner's Path. The church is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:2500 plan (Gloucestershire Sheet LXXI.11) published in 1889. The building is extant.	Non-Designated Asset	n/a
13	House	The Holmes, Stoke Bishop	PM2	The Holmes, located on the eastern side of Stoke Park Road. The site lay within the Manor of Stoke Bishop and the estate remained in the hands of the descendants of the Cann family until 1800. In 1869 the estate was sold at auction in lots. The parcel on	Non-Designated Asset	n/a
14	War memorial	War Memorial at Stoke Hill	Mod	War memorial located on the southern side of Stoke Hill. The memorial is a stone cross supported on a pillar with a square base. This is set on a stepped octagonal plinth. On the north-west face of the column there is a sword carved in relief. The north-	Non-Designated Asset	n/a



Appendix 3: Listed Buildings

List Entry	Name	Grade	List Date
1202200	GATEWAY 10 METRES EAST OF THE OLD HALT	II	04-03-77
1202200	NUMBERS 40 AND 42 AND ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND BALL FINIALS	II	04-03-77
1202200	NUMBERS 32 AND 34 AND ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS	II	30-12-94
1202200	NUMBERS 25 AND 27 AND ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS	II	30-12-94
1202200	COACH HOUSE TO NUMBERS 18 AND 19	II	30-12-94
1202080	NUMBER 2 AND ATTACHED GARDEN BALUSTRADE	II	04-03-77
1187700	LYCH GATE TO CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE	II	30-12-94
1291440	BELMONT LODGE GRASMERE	II	01-11-66
1219490	8 AND 9, ROCKLEAZE	II	04-03-77
1208910	NUMBERS 3 AND 4 AND ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS, PIERS AND GATES	II	04-03-77
1202370	CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE	II	04-03-77
1202320	OAKFIELD LODGE	II	25-04-89
1427160	Stoke Bishop War Memorial	II	15-07-15
1291450	PERIMETER WALLS AND PIERS TO NUMBER 1	II	30-12-94
1282300	NUMBERS 21 AND 23 AND ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS	II	30-12-94
1282290	NUMBER 17 AND ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS	II	30-12-94
1280340	NUMBERS 29 AND 31 AND ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS	II	30-12-94
1280330	NUMBERS 28 AND 30 AND ATTACHED PIERS AND FRONT GARDEN WALLS	II	30-12-94
1280290	THE OLD HALT	II	10-01-73
1206230	NUMBERS 33 AND 35 AND ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS	II	30-12-94
1206200	NUMBERS 24 AND 26 AND ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS	II	30-12-94
1206090	NUMBERS 20 AND 22 AND ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS	II	30-12-94
1206080	18 AND 19, DOWNLEAZE	II	30-12-94
1292960	GAZEBO APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES SOUTH WEST OF THE GRANGE	II	04-03-77
1282100	THE GRANGE	II	04-03-77
1292910	STOKE HOUSE ANNEX	II	30-12-94
1282300	NUMBERS 45 AND 47 AND ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS	II	04-03-77
1282300	NUMBERS 36 AND 38 AND ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS	II	04-03-77
1282130	WALLS AND GATE PIERS TO NUMBERS 6 AND 7	II	04-03-77
1282130	1, ROCKLEAZE	II	04-03-77
1280720	PIERS AND GATE APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES TO EAST OF NUMBER 2	II	30-12-94
1219480	6 AND 7, ROCKLEAZE	II	04-03-77
1219480	WALL AND GATE PIERS TO NUMBERS 4 AND 5	II	04-03-77
1219470	WALL AND GATE PIERS TO NUMBERS 2 AND 3	II	04-03-77
1208860	STOKE HOUSE, CLIFTON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, AND ATTACHED REAR KITCHEN	II*	08-01-59
1208820	29, STOKE HILL	II	04-03-77
1206270	NUMBERS 41 AND 43 AND ATTACHED GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS WITH BALL FINIALS	II	30-12-94
1206250	NUMBERS 37 AND 39 AND ATTACHED FRONT GARDEN WALLS AND PIERS	II	30-12-94
1205410	WOODLANDS	II	30-12-94
1202600	STOKE HOUSE ORANGERY	II	04-03-77
1202510	WALLS AND GATE PIERS TO NUMBERS 8 AND 9	II	04-03-77
1202510	4 AND 5, ROCKLEAZE	II	04-03-77



## *Appendix 4 Standards and Guidance*

### *Methodology*

The methodology employed in compiling this document is derived from a number of key sources.

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2014), 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 (CIfA 2014: 4).

### *Study Area*

A 500m Study Area was established for the site in order to contextualise the known and potential archaeological resource. All Heritage Assets, designated and non-designated, were considered within this 500m area.

### *Data Collation*

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources. 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.

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*. Reading: CIfA.



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