

TCIB16/001



## TEMPLE CIRCUS, BRISTOL

*Archaeological Desk-based Assessment  
for CH2MHill on behalf of Bristol City Council*

*23<sup>rd</sup> February 2016*

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Project Manager:	Mike Kimber
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## CONTENTS

1.....	INTRODUCTION.....	2
1.1	Planning Background.....	2
1.2	Site Description.....	2
1.3	Consultation.....	2
2.....	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	2
3.....	METHODOLOGY.....	3
3.1	Study areas.....	3
3.2	Data sources.....	3
3.3	Identification of heritage assets .....	3
3.4	Assessment of heritage significance and importance .....	4
4.....	RESULTS.....	5
4.1	Overview of the historic environment.....	5
4.2	Assessment of heritage significance.....	6
5.....	PREDICTED EFFECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT .....	9
6.....	CONCLUSIONS .....	10
7.....	REFERENCES.....	10
8.....	APPENDIX 1: CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA .....	10

# TEMPLE CIRCUS, BRISTOL

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

*Headland Archaeology were commissioned by CH2MHill on behalf of Bristol City Council to assess the impacts of proposed road network alterations and streetscape improvements. This assessment modelled the depths of archaeological survival based on previous investigations of adjacent sites within 50m of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) and considered how the setting of heritage assets in proximity to the proposals contributed to their significance and how this contribution would be affected by the proposals. The assessment has concluded that archaeological remains are likely to survive within the PDA at levels as high as 9m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and would be impacted by any works below this level (particularly the re-routing of services). It also concluded that the removal of a section of historic street surface (cobble) on Portwall Lane East would result in harm to this asset and would alter the setting of St Mary Redcliffe Church (although the harm to the designated asset is considered to be much less than substantial). Potential impacts to a historic cast iron column that previously acted as a direction sign post have also been identified, as has the potential for the conservation and restoration of this asset which would be a beneficial effect.*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Planning Background

Bristol City Council is reviewing options for reconfiguring the Temple Circus Gyratory and its associated infrastructure. The gyratory forms the western gateway between Temple Quarter and the city and proposals are to improve the vehicle, cycling and pedestrian access to the area. Headland Archaeology was commissioned by CH2MHill on behalf of Bristol City Council to model the potential archaeology within the proposed development area in order to define the nature of any pre-construction site investigations; and to identify designated assets sensitive to changes in their setting through alterations to the streetscape.

#### 1.2 Site Description

The site is located within the centre of Bristol, situated between the Floating Harbour to the north and the River Avon to the south of the site. The site currently comprises commercial buildings and roads, and is proposed to be redeveloped into public open space and a new road layout.

#### 1.3 Consultation

The Bristol City archaeological advisor was contacted via email on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2016 regarding the scope of this assessment. Historic England was contacted on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2016 regarding the assessment as it has a remit for Grade I and II\* listed buildings and Temple Meads Station, adjacent to the PDA, is Grade I listed. The study area has been defined based on an earlier study by CH2MHill in May 2014.

### 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The assessment has been carried out according to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), and aims to:

- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the development site;
- Describe the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
- Determine the potential impact of the proposed development; and
- Identify any requirements for further investigation that may be necessary to understand the effects of the proposed development on the historic environment.

Specifically, the depths below ground level of known archaeological deposits have been modelled and compared with the depth of excavation needed for the proposed development work. The effects of the

proposed works on the setting of built heritage assets (listed buildings, conservation areas and unlisted buildings of merit) have also been assessed.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Study areas

A study area comprising the proposed development area with a buffer of 50m has been used to gather data on known heritage assets that may be affected by the development. Records of previous investigations within this area have been considered to identify the likely depth of archaeological deposits within the PDA.

#### 3.2 Data sources

The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance (ClfA 2014). The following sources of information were referred to:

- Designation data from the National Heritage List for England, downloaded from the Historic England website on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2016;
- Descriptions of designated heritage assets in the National Heritage List for England, viewed on the Historic England website;
- Archaeological records from the Historic England Archive, viewed through the Heritage Gateway website ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk));
- Archaeological records held by Bristol Historic Environment Record (BHER) obtained on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2016;
- Historic map, plans and aerial photographs available on the Bristol Know Your Place website;
- Historic maps, plans and photographs held in the Bristol Record office; and
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

Lidar data has not been considered as the PDA is within an urban area.

A site visit was undertaken on 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2016 to assess modern ground conditions and examine the baseline setting of heritage assets within the PDA and its immediate surroundings.

#### 3.3 Identification of heritage assets

A heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Annex 2) as 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'. The assessment identifies all known heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development, and estimates the potential for currently unknown heritage assets.

Heritage assets within the Study Area and its surroundings are shown in Figure 1, with detailed descriptions of assets within the study area compiled in a gazetteer (Appendix 1, Table 1). Designated heritage assets are labelled with the list entry number which refers to them in the National Heritage List for England; undesignated assets with the reference number in the Bristol HER. Where previously unrecorded heritage assets have been identified by this assessment, these are given a Heritage Asset number prefixed HA.

The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the Inner Study Area is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 1, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the BHER;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;

- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or commercial forestry planting; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 1: Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets are almost certainly present
Moderate	Undiscovered heritage assets are likely to be present
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.

### 3.4 Assessment of heritage significance and importance

The significance of heritage assets is assessed, following the requirement in NPPF paragraph 128, and taking account of Historic England's guidance in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2). Significance, in relation to heritage policy, is defined by the NPPF (Glossary, Annex 2) as

*"the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting."*

Setting is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as:

*"the surroundings in which an asset is experienced. All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral."*

Where potential impacts on the settings of a heritage assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes 'assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)', following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Historic England's guidance in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3). Attributes of an asset's setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 9 of GPA3.

The *importance* of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2). Historic England guidance also refers to an asset's 'level of significance' (GPA2, paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance. Nationally and internationally designated assets are assigned to the highest two levels of importance. Grade II Listed Buildings and Grade II Registered Parks & Gardens are considered of medium importance, reflecting the lower level of policy protection provided by the NPPF (paragraph 132). Conservation Areas are not assigned to either level of importance by the NPPF but their status as local designations and their omission from the National Heritage List justifies their classification here as assets of medium importance. Other non-designated assets which are considered of local importance only are assigned to a low level of importance. Following the NPPF (Annex 2), a historic feature which lacks 'a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest' is not considered to be a heritage asset; it may also be said to have negligible heritage importance.

Table 2: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance

Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Overview of the historic environment

#### *Previous investigations*

There have been numerous archaeological investigations in the area around the PDA. These have comprised monitoring of geotechnical pits, evaluation trenching, watching briefs on construction works and excavations. All have identified archaeological remains to some degree, reflecting the high archaeological potential of the PDA. However, archaeological investigation within the study area has focused on the line of the Portwall and the area to the north and east of this as the areas west and south of the Portwall lay outside the medieval city.

The locations of these investigations are shown on Figure 1A and their results have informed Table 4.

Table 3: Previous investigations of the study area

HER reference	Name
438	Archaeological watching brief on plot 1 Temple Quay
463	Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at Quay Point, Temple Meads
509	Archaeological evaluation of Redcliffe Way
517	Archaeological excavation of the site of Ring's Clay Tobacco Pipe Works, Temple Back
554	Archaeological excavation at The Portwall & Ditch, Temple Back
3159	Archaeological evaluation at Rose Street / Pipe Lane
3180	Archaeological evaluation at Portwall Lane East, Temple Gate
3284	Archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Temple Way
3519	Archaeological excavation at Plot 5 Temple Quay
3566	Archaeological watching brief at Plot 2A Temple Quay
3706	100 Temple Street, Archaeological watching brief
4015	Land to the rear of 100 Temple Street, archaeological evaluation
4133	Archaeological watching brief at Plot 1B Temple Back East
4359	Land to the south of Portwall Lane, archaeological evaluation
24707	Archaeological watching brief at Plot 5 Temple Quay
24746	Archaeological watching brief at Plot 2B Temple Quay
24747	Archaeological watching brief at Plot 4D Temple Quay
24748	Archaeological watching brief at Plot 4B Temple Quay

#### *Geology and geomorphology*

Superficial deposits of tidal flat clay and silt have been mapped for the majority of the PDA, with river terrace deposits of sand and gravel to the south, indicative of the former flood plain of the River Avon. These overly bedrock geology of Redcliffe Sandstone Member.

#### *Pre-Medieval*

There are records of Iron Age and Roman settlement in the wider area around Bristol and there was a town and mint at Bristol by the 11<sup>th</sup> century but there appears to have been little or no settlement in the historic parish of Temple before the 12th century because of the marshy land (BaRAS Report 500/1999).

#### *Medieval*

Bristol was an important port in the medieval period with imports of wine and woad for dying and exports of dyed woollen cloth, rope, sail cloth and leather. The River Frome was diverted into a new, more navigable

channel in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, leading to the building of the quay which remained the main wharf until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The suburb of Temple Fee was developed by the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century when it was owned by the Knights Templar. The suburb was enclosed (along with the adjacent area of Redcliffe) into the town in the mid-13<sup>th</sup> century when the Portwall (Figure 1: HA1) was constructed. William Worcestre (in c1480) described a wall 2.4m thick with a walk along the top and a large round tower on the bank of the Avon and between three and four bastions to the south between this tower (Tower Harratz) and Temple Gate. Many of the towers and gates had been leased by the town as early as 1350.

### ***Post-medieval***

Bristol grew rapidly as both a port and a town in the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The importance of trade and shipping led to the creation of The Floating Harbour (later the City Docks) in 1809 when a stretch of the tidal river was impounded to allow ships to remain afloat at all times. Additional docks were built outside the city in 1870, although the Floating Harbour remained in use until the 1970s.

The Portwall is recorded on a number of early maps. Hoefnagle's map of 1581 shows the Portwall as having three rectangular towers located between Tower Harratz and Temple Gate. Tower Harratz is shown as being circular in shape and located on the banks of the River Avon. Outside of the Portwall is shown as pasture with the beginnings of development south of Temple Gate and around St Mary Redcliffe church, whilst the land within the town is shown as gardens with a few residential properties but generally little development. John Speed's map of 1610 shows a similar layout but also records the land outside the wall as marsh (Figure 2).

The Portwall, along with the rest of Bristol's defences, was refortified during the Civil War, with the repair of the existing wall and the rapid construction of redoubts and independent ravelins, for the placement of cannon. The city was taken by the Royalists in 1643, and was later re-taken by the Parliamentarians in 1645. Millerd's map of 1673 (Figure 3) shows expansion of the settlement outside the walls.

### ***The 18th Century***

A perspective view by Kip, dated 1717 provides an impression of the Portwall at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and indicates that the area outside the Portwall remained undeveloped but gives little further detail. Roque's map of 1742 (Figure 4) shows the line of Portwall Lane and Temple Gate and the growing settlement at Redcliffe, but continues to show the Temple Meads area as fields.

### ***The late-18th Century and the 19th century***

From the late 18<sup>th</sup> century Bristol developed considerably with several industries in the study area, as shown on Ashmead's map of 1828 (Figure 5). Much of the impetus for increased development was provided by the arrival in Bristol of the newly formed Great Western Railway. Temple Meads was bought up in 1836 for the erection of a station and goods depot. The close proximity of the depot to the Floating Harbour (constructed between 1804 and 1809) also allowed for the construction of a barge dock known as Brunel's Dock, enabling goods to be directly transferred from rail to waterborne transport (and vice versa).

At least some parts of the Portwall remained above ground until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, including a stretch from Temple Gate to Redcliffe Gate (<http://www2.glos.ac.uk/bgass/tbgas/v087/bg087131.pdf>), although the wall had gradually been obscured by buildings from the 17<sup>th</sup> century and was in poor condition by the end of that century.

### ***The 20th century***

There have been further changes to the study area in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The area northwest of Temple Meads Station has been redeveloped with large office buildings, the road junction between Temple Gate and Redcliffe Way was modified into the current roundabout / gyratory system and several new office and hotel buildings have been constructed in the west and south of the study area.

## **4.2 Assessment of heritage significance**

### ***Known heritage assets within the Study Area***

Heritage assets identified within the PDA are listed in Table 4. These include one Grade II listed building and part of a Conservation Area. The remaining assets are non-designated. There are also four listed buildings and a further 45 non-designated assets in the study area outside the PDA. Built heritage assets are shown on Figure 1B, below ground heritage assets are shown on Figure 1C.



### *Listed Buildings*

Within the application boundary there is a single listed building. This is the Grade II listed George Railway Hotel (Figure 1: 1291650). Built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the hotel was advertised as the closest to the Temple Meads station, this claim is now applicable to the Holiday Inn Express on Temple Gate South opposite Station Approach.

Within the study area there are a further four listed buildings. Grade II listed buildings comprise two pairs of 19<sup>th</sup> century houses on Victoria Street ((Figure 1: 1219044 & 1202663) and the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century Chatterton's House and School (Figure 1: 1202490) named after the poet who was born there.; The Old Station building (Figure 1: 1209622), the earliest surviving building that forms part of the station complex, and the later Temple Meads Station are both Grade I listed (Figure 1: 1282106). The former station (now offices) known as the Bristol and Exeter Building (Figure 1: 1209608) is Grade II\* listed and lies just outside the study area. The Grade II listed Shakespeare Inn (Figure 1: 1282049) lies immediately outside the study area adjacent to 80 Victoria Street.

Further afield the Grade I listed church of St Mary Redcliffe (Figure 1: 1218848) is approximately 40m southwest of the study area and is one of the most prominent buildings in Bristol. Views of the church are considered to contribute to its significance and include views from within the PDA.

### *Conservation Areas*

The Proposed Development Area abuts the Redcliffe Conservation Area to the north and part of the Conservation Area extends east from Chatterton's House into the western portion of the PDA.

The Conservation Area appraisal identifies key views which include views southeast along Victoria Street towards the PDA, views east along Mitchell Lane towards the northern edge of the PDA and views of St Mary Redcliffe Church. The appraisal also notes that the surviving historic street surfaces (including along Portwall Lane in the west of the PDA, Figure 6) contribute positively to the character and appearance of the area. Other important features include the open space around Chatterton's School whilst the busy Redcliffe Way to the south of Chatterton's School is considered to be a negative feature.

### *Scheduled Monuments / Registered Parks and Gardens / Registered Battlefields / Protected Wreck Sites*

There are no Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Protected Wreck Sites within the study area. The nearest Scheduled Monument is Temple Church (Figure 1: 1015872), the shell of this c1400 church, damaged by bombing in 1940, is also designated as a Grade II\* listed building (Figure 1: 1291644) and is located 90m from the development area. It will not experience any harm as a result of the proposals.

### *Non-designated heritage assets*

There are 20 non-designated heritage assets within the PDA recorded in the HER. There are a further 45 non-designated heritage assets within 50m of the PDA. All the non-designated assets are of medieval or post-medieval date. Buried and upstanding assets within the PDA may be affected by the proposals but only built assets in the wider study area may be affected. The buried remains beyond the PDA have been considered above and for the information they provide on the archaeological potential of the PDA.

The non-designated assets within the PDA are all the below ground remains of former medieval or post-medieval buildings known from documentary sources. They are considered to be of low importance for the information they contain about localised land-use in the medieval and post-medieval periods, although the site of The George Inn (981M) is possibly of slightly higher importance (Low to Medium) as it is associated with the later George Railway Hotel, a Grade II listed building on adjacent land.

The medieval Portwall (HA1) is known to survive below ground within the study area, in places up to 1.5m of wall survives below ground and the outer ditch has also been identified in excavations. The wall has been recorded at heights between 7.54m and 10.1m AOD equating to around 0.5m below current ground level. A part of the Bristol city wall near Bristol Bridge in the centre of the modern city is a Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List 1006988), it was revealed by bombing in the Second World War and is now obscured by buildings. A further section of the wall on King Street is also a Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List 1006990). Where the Portwall has previously been exposed in recent evaluations it has been preserved in situ through the design of the subsequent buildings. It has consequently been assigned a high level of importance even though it is currently undesignated. .

An ornate cast iron column (HA2) stands southeast of the George Hotel. This dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and originally had arms with directions (Figure 7). It is considered to be a heritage asset of local importance and

contributes to the streetscape of the junction between Temple Gate and Redcliffe Way (although the junction has been much altered in the 20<sup>th</sup> century).

A stretch of historic street surface (cobble) survives along Portwall Lane East north of The George Railway Hotel. Although outside the Conservation Area this is similar to the historic surfaces within the designated area which have been identified as important and is also considered to be a heritage asset (HA3). These historic street surfaces have been assigned a low to medium level of importance as they contribute to the character of the Conservation Area and form part of the setting of the Grade I listed Church of St Mary Redcliffe.

Table 4: Heritage assets within the PDA

Asset no.	Asset name / description	Period	Importance	Certainty and Survival
HA1	Portwall – defensive wall and associated ditch	Medieval	High	Good preservation below ground as found in various evaluations
HA2	Decorative cast iron column	19th century	Low	Standing but in poor condition
HA3	Historic street surfaces	Post-medieval	Low-Medium	Surviving surfaces but patches of poor condition
1291650	George Railway Hotel	19th century	Medium	Standing building Grade II Listed
1534M	Site of Phoenix Glasshouse	Post-medieval	Low	Recorded on historic maps
1212M	Site of Colthurst and Harding's Oil and Colour Works	Post-medieval	Low	
304M	Site of The Palace (lodge or gatehouse)	Late Medieval / early post-medieval	Low	Recorded on historic maps
982M	Site of The Pelican Inn or Phoenix Inn	Post-medieval	Low	Recorded from historic maps, later site of Phoenix Glasshouse
995M	Site of Venus Glasshouse	Post-medieval	Low	Recorded on historic maps
927M	Site of Temple Gate	Medieval	Low	Demolished
981M	Site of The George Inn	Post-medieval	Low to Medium	Beneath George Railway Hotel
202M	Site of The Saracen's Head	Late Medieval	Low	Demolished 1883
1214M	Site of The Friary of "Friars of the sack"	Medieval	Low	Site uncertain
670M	Site of Redcliffe Almshouses	Medieval / post-medieval	Low	Known from documentary sources

1630M	Site of Victoria Hotel	Post-medieval	Low	Recorded on 1882 OS map
1330M	Site of limekilns	Post-medieval	Low	Site redeveloped as housing in 19 <sup>th</sup> century
591M	Site of Holy Cross Chapel	Post-medieval	Low	Known from documentary sources in 19 <sup>th</sup> century
1213M	Site of Austin Friary	Medieval	Low	Known from documentary sources
1167M	Site of tobacco manufactory	Post-medieval	Low	Known from historic maps
1025M	Site of Spicer's Almshouse	Post-medieval	Low	Excavated in 1975
1153M	Site of Methodist Chapel	Post-medieval	Low	Known from historic maps
1647M	Site of Weavers Hall	Medieval	Low	Known from 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century maps (assuming identification was correct)
295M	Site of Alderman Stevens Almshouse	Post-medieval	Low	Demolished in 20 <sup>th</sup> century
1331M	Site of Great Garden or Spring Garden	Post-medieval	Low	Developed for housing in 18 <sup>th</sup> century

### **Archaeological potential of the Proposed Development Area**

The proposed development area is very likely to contain remains of medieval or post-medieval activity, including sections of the Portwall, the town ditch and possibly associated bastions as well as below ground remains of Temple Gate (one of the medieval gates in the Portwall). Such remains may survive within 0.5m of the current ground surface. Existing services and later (18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century) development may have truncated or damaged remains of medieval buildings but are unlikely to have removed them completely. There are also likely to be remains of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century structures in close proximity to the existing ground level.

## **5 PREDICTED EFFECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

Near surface works within the PDA – replacement of paving stones for example – are unlikely to encounter archaeological deposits. Areas of deeper excavation – such as for the diversion of services or foundations for new walls – are likely to encounter archaeological deposits or buried structures of interest (such as the Portwall and its ditch) at depths of around 500mm below ground level and deeper.

A section of historic cobbled street surface along Portwall Lane East is proposed to be removed and replaced with paving slabs to match the rest of the Brunel Mile. This will result in the loss of this section of historic street surface, which is similar to the areas of historic surface identified in the Conservation Area appraisal as being an important part of the character of the area. This section of street also forms a channelled vista of the church of St Mary Redcliffe, the removal of the historic street surface would have a negative effect on the character of the view of the church.

Alterations to the layout of the roads and to the street furniture would have a neutral effect on the George Railway Hotel listed building.

Works in the vicinity of the former direction sign post (HA2) have the potential to damage this asset and it may need to be removed either temporarily or permanently. There is also an opportunity to conserve and restore this asset as part of the streetscape improvement works. Permanent removal of the asset would result in substantial harm. Damage to the asset (leaving it in situ) would result in harm ranging from less than substantial to potentially substantial (depending on the extent of damage), conservation of the asset (even if temporary removal is required) would result in a beneficial effect rather than harm.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development will result in a change to the character of one view of St Mary Redcliffe Church through the removal of a section of historic street surfacing (cobble) along Portwall Lane East. In general however the proposed works will have a neutral or beneficial effect on the setting of heritage assets. There is potential for conservation and restoration of a 19<sup>th</sup> century direction sign post within the PDA as part of the streetscape improvement works.

The works may reveal remains of post-medieval buildings and of the medieval Portwall and associated structures. Near surface works (replacing existing surfaces and works around trees) could preserve these features in situ if required. On the basis of previous investigations it is concluded that deeper excavations (over 500mm below ground level or 9m AOD) - for example excavations for the diversion of services or foundations for walls, and the removal of the roundabout which is currently higher than the surrounding roads - can be expected to encounter archaeological remains and would result in harm to their archaeological interest. This harm is considered to be less than substantial and can be mitigated through a programme of archaeological investigation and recording – either in advance of or during construction.

## 7 REFERENCES

### *Bibliographic*

CH2MHill 2014 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Bristol Temple Circus*

ClfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (updated Dec 2014). <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Historic England 2015 *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2). <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/>

Historic England 2015 *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3). <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>

### *Cartographic*

Ashmead map of Bristol (1828)

Goad Insurance Plan of Bristol Volume 1

Ordnance Survey map Gloucestershire Series sheets LXXVI.1, LXXV.4, LXXII.13 1884, 1903, 1918

Various historic maps on [www.bristol.gov.uk/knowyourplace](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/knowyourplace)

## 8 APPENDIX 1: CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

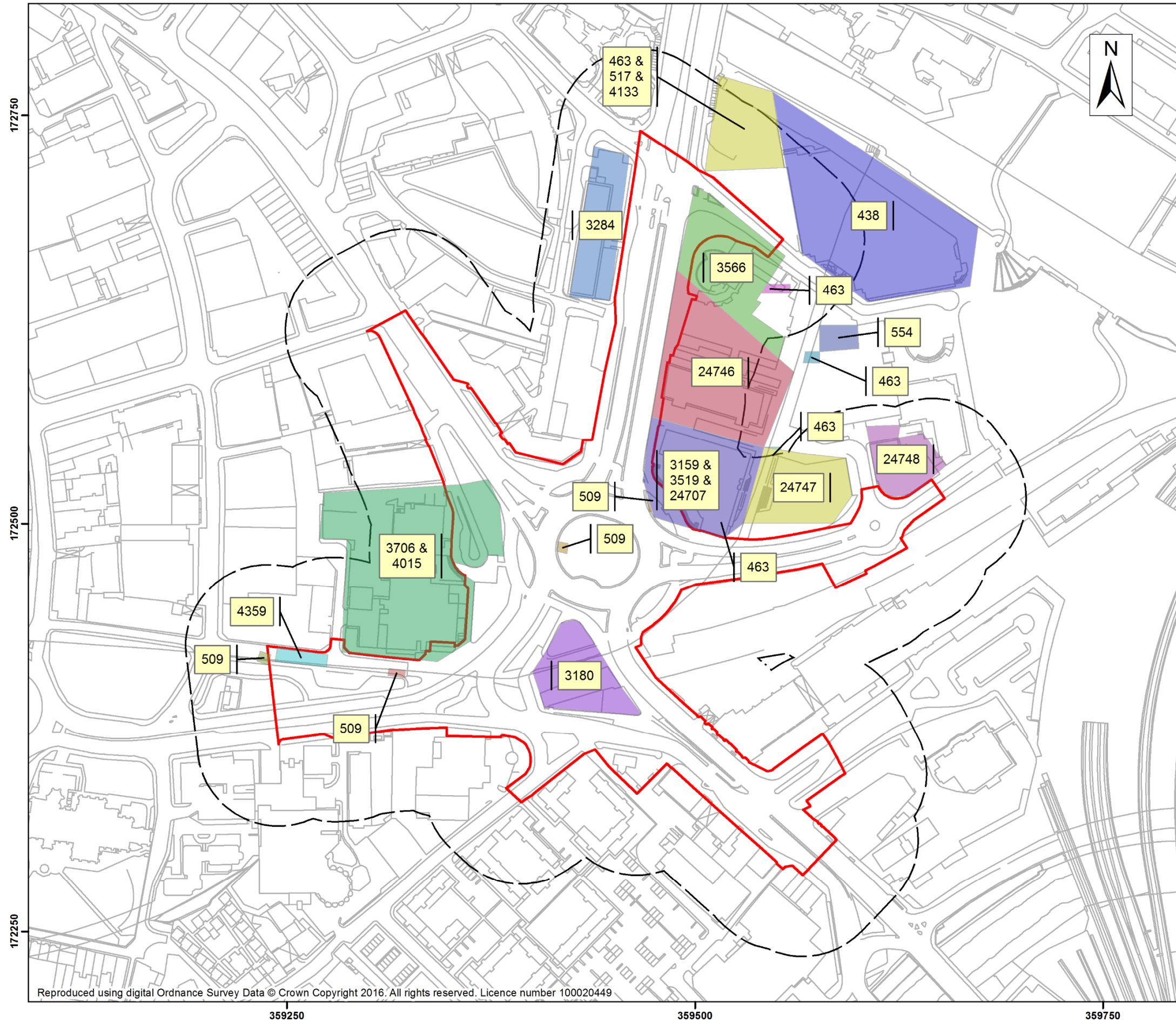
Table 1: Gazetteer of undesignated heritage assets within the study area

Reference	Description	Easting	Northing
700M	A medieval tenement, identified as Tenement C, which was recorded during archaeological excavation at Nos.76-96 Victoria Street in 1996 (BUAD 88).	359308	172662
1064M	A medieval tenement, identified as Tenement D, which was identified during archaeological excavation at Nos.76-96 Victoria Street in 1996 (BUAD 88).	359312	172661

1065M	A medieval tenement, identified as Tenement E, which was identified during archaeological excavation at Nos.76-96 Victoria Street in 1996 (BUAD 88).	359313	172659
994M	Perrott's glasshouse. The glass house was located on the north side of a yard on the west side of the southern end of Temple Street. On the opposite side of the yard was the Venus glasshouse. Rocque's 1742 map of Bristol records the cone, as "Glass House"	359346	172437
995M	The Venus glasshouse. The glassworks was located on the south side of a yard on the west side of the southern end of Temple Street. On the opposite side of the yard was Perrott's glasshouse. Rocque's 1742 map of Bristol records the cone, as "Glass House"	359351	172422
292M	Colston's School, located on the north-eastern side of Temple Street. The school had been established and was supported through voluntary contributions before 1711 when Edward Colston established a new school building and schoolhouse (Manchee 1831, 176).	359377	172584
295M	Alderman Stevens Almshouse, located on the east side of Temple Street, on the south side of the junction with Cart Lane.	359325	172623
1166M	Baptist Chapel, located on the west side of Victoria Street.	359309	172575
1167M	Tobacco Manufactory, Avon Street	359418	172502
1169M	Stay and Corset Manufactory, Temple Street	359317	172530
1170M	Glass Bottle Manufactory, Church Street, Temple. The factory lay on the east side of Church Street and was recorded by the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of the early 1880s.	359404	172549
1161M	Iron Foundry, Temple Street	359320	172519
1534M	Phoenix Glasshouse, located on the south side of Portwall Lane. The glass works was established in the late 1780s on the site of the Phoenix Inn.	359328	172400
670M	Magdalen's or Redcliffe Almshouses, located on the southern side of Temple Gate. The almshouse is reputed to have been founded by Roger Magdalen of Nunney in Somerset during the middle ages.	359455	172365
242M	Chatterton House Museum, located on the northern side of Pile Street. The house was constructed for the use of the master of Pile Street School in the mid-eighteenth century, and the building carries a date of 1749.	359217	172391
1254M	First Goods Shed, Temple Meads. The shed was built in the 1840s, not long after the Old Station, and was demolished in the 1870s to allow the building of the Second Goods Shed (BUAD 1255M).	359568	172499
1255M	Second Goods Shed, Temple Meads. The shed replaced the First Goods Shed and was constructed in the 1870s. It was demolished c.1926 to make way for a covered goods yard.	359596	172542
786M	Samuel Taylor's garden, located between Pile Street and Red (now Redcliffe Mead) Lane.	359270	172330
787M	Samuel Taylor's glasshouse. The glasshouse was built and worked by Samuel Taylor and was located ""nearby the one which is now the Phoenix Glass House"" in the corner of Pile Street and Red Lane. It had been converted to a colour warehouse by 1826	359372	172348
451M	A pair of houses. Nos.107 & 108, Temple Street. Attached. 3 storeys and attics; 1-window ranges; gabled fronts; first-floors only jettied, but string-courses or moulded beams over the first and second floors.	359329	172560
202M	The 'Saracen's Head' inn at Temple Gate. The structure was of two-storeys, apparently of rendered stone rubble, and was one of the hostelrys confirmed and authorised in 1606.	359420	172366
211M	Crabb's Well, No.105 Temple Street, located on the western side of Temple Street.	359332	172548
212M	No.106, Temple Street, located on the western side of Temple Street. The building was a three-storey, single-bay jettied house with a gabled pantile roof. It does not appear to have had an attic storey.	359331	172553
981M	The George Inn, on the east side of Temple Gate, on the road to Bath. The Inn appears to have been constructed in the later seventeenth century. Jean Rocque's 1742 map of Bristol shows several buildings fronting a yard.	359417	172392
982M	The Pelican Inn, also known as the Phoenix Inn, to the west and south-west of Temple Gate. Rocque's map of 1742 shows the building fronting	359380	172390

	the street immediately outside Temple Gate, with a central entrance leading to a rear yard.		
304M	"The Palace," located on the south side of the Pile Street, towards Temple Gate. The building was a lodge or garden house, probably extant by c.1660 but possibly a conversion of an earlier building, which stood at the north-east corner of a walled garden	359342	172377
997M	Ropewalk located on the north-west side of Back Avon Walk, on either side of the south-east end of Rose Street. Jean Rocque's map of Bristol of 1742 shows both plots to have been provided with rows of trees.	359529	172541
1025M	Spicer's Almshouse, located on the west side of Temple Street, a little north of Portwall Lane. The site was archaeologically excavated by Bruce Williams in 1975 (BUAD 443; Williams 1988).	359361	172469
1500M	Portwall Lane glasshouse, located on the northern side of Portwall Lane. The glassworks was in existence by 1715 when it was occupied by Benjamin Perrott. It subsequently passed into the ownership of Robert Vigor and Co and was occupied in the mid 1780s	359251	172454
1629M	George Railway Hotel, Temple Gate. The building has a Grade II listing (Listed Building number 901-1/42/338).	359450	172390
1630M	Victoria Hotel, located on the south-western side of Temple Gate. The hotel is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 scale plan surveyed in 1882 (Bristol Sheet LXXI.1.6).	359480	172348
1631M	Brewery, located on the western side of Old Brick Yard, Temple Gate. The brewery is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 scale plan surveyed in 1882 (Bristol Sheet LXXI.1.6) and occupied the site between Old Brick Yard and Russell Street.	359396	172290
1632M	Temple Gate Corn Mill. The corn mill is recorded by the Ordnance Survey first edition 1:500 scale plan surveyed in 1882 (Bristol Sheet LXXI.1.6).	359325	172340
1151M	Malthouse, located in Brooks Court off Pipe Lane, Temple.	359487	172534
1152M	The Jewish burial ground, Rose Street also known as Brooks's Court burial ground. It was designated as a private burial ground in 1811 and bought by the community from the estate of Isaac Jacobs in 1830 (Samuel 1997, 74).	359507	172539
1153M	Methodist Chapel. The chapel was located on the north side of Rose Street, Temple Back.	359476	172520
1154M	Oil and Tallow Works, Avon Street, Temple Back.	359497	172572
1156M	Malthouse, Pipe Lane. The malthouse was located on the west side of Pipe Lane.	359522	172513
1160M	Iron Foundry, Temple Street.	359312	172538
1647M	Weavers Hall, probably located on the eastern side of Temple Street. The Weavers' Hall, the guild hall for the Weavers, was in existence by 1299.	359370	172560
923M	A house on the east side of Temple Street, to the south of Temple Church. The building was of seventeenth-century date. Attached. 2 storeys and attic; gabled front; jettied; 1-window range.	359310	172650
927M	Temple Gate, a town gate located at the south end of Temple Street. The gate was contemporary with the construction of the town wall known as the Portwall (BUAD 1042M) in the thirteenth century.	359397	172404
699M	A medieval tenement, identified as Tenement B, which was recorded during archaeological excavation at Nos.76-96 Victoria Street in 1996 (BUAD 88).	359308	172664
1163M	Printing Works located on the west side of Temple Street. The works was built at the end of the nineteenth century, some time after 1883.	359329	172475
1330M	Two limekilns recorded by the map of Bristol by James Millerd of c.1715. The kilns were apparently built at the end of the seventeenth century or the beginning of the eighteenth and lay at the south-west corner of a close, immediately outside the town wall	359487	172397
1331M	Great Garden or Spring Garden. The garden is recorded by James Millerd's map of Bristol of c.1715 and is shown as a formal garden with tree-lined walks dividing the space into four quadrants. The garden was developed for housing from 1725	359480	172572
591M	Holy Cross Roman Catholic chapel in Victoria Street, opposite the junction with Avon Street. A temporary chapel was erected on the site in 1872 as a replacement for the chapel in Nelson's Gardens in Bedminster	359409	172450

660M	Temple Gate Pottery. The site was Taylor's Glasshouse until it was taken over by the Powell family who opened Temple Gate Pottery in 1824. The pottery was demolished in 1906.	359374	172346
1213M	The Austin Friary, otherwise Augustinian Friary. The friary was founded in 1313 on a site close to Temple Gate, to the west of the George Railway Hotel.	359430	172465
1214M	The friary of the Friars of the Sack, or Friars of the Penance of Jesus Christ. The friary was founded in or before 1266, and the is church mentioned in 1322. The house did not survive to the Dissolution.	359420	172365
1312M	Riding school, Portwall Lane. The riding school was located on the north side of Portwall Lane, on the east side of the junction with Canynges Street, and was recorded by Plumley and Ashmead's 1828 map of the city.	359292	172438
1313M	Colthurst and Harding's Oil and Colour works, Portwall Lane. The works lay between Portwall Lane and Pile Street. The Oil ad Colour works was in existence by 1874 and was leased by Colthurst and Harding from Whitson's Charity which owned the property.	359327	172397



**Key**

Archaeological horizon (depth below ground level)

- 0.2
- 0.24
- 0.3
- 0.38
- 0.46
- 0.63
- 0.66
- 0.68
- 0.73
- 0.79
- 0.8
- 0.92
- 1.13
- 1.4
- 1.45
- 1.78
- 1.79
- 2.73
- 3.1

Site Boundary  
 Study Area

Metres

0  100

Historic Environment Record information derived from Bristol City Council data dated 12th February 2016 © BCC

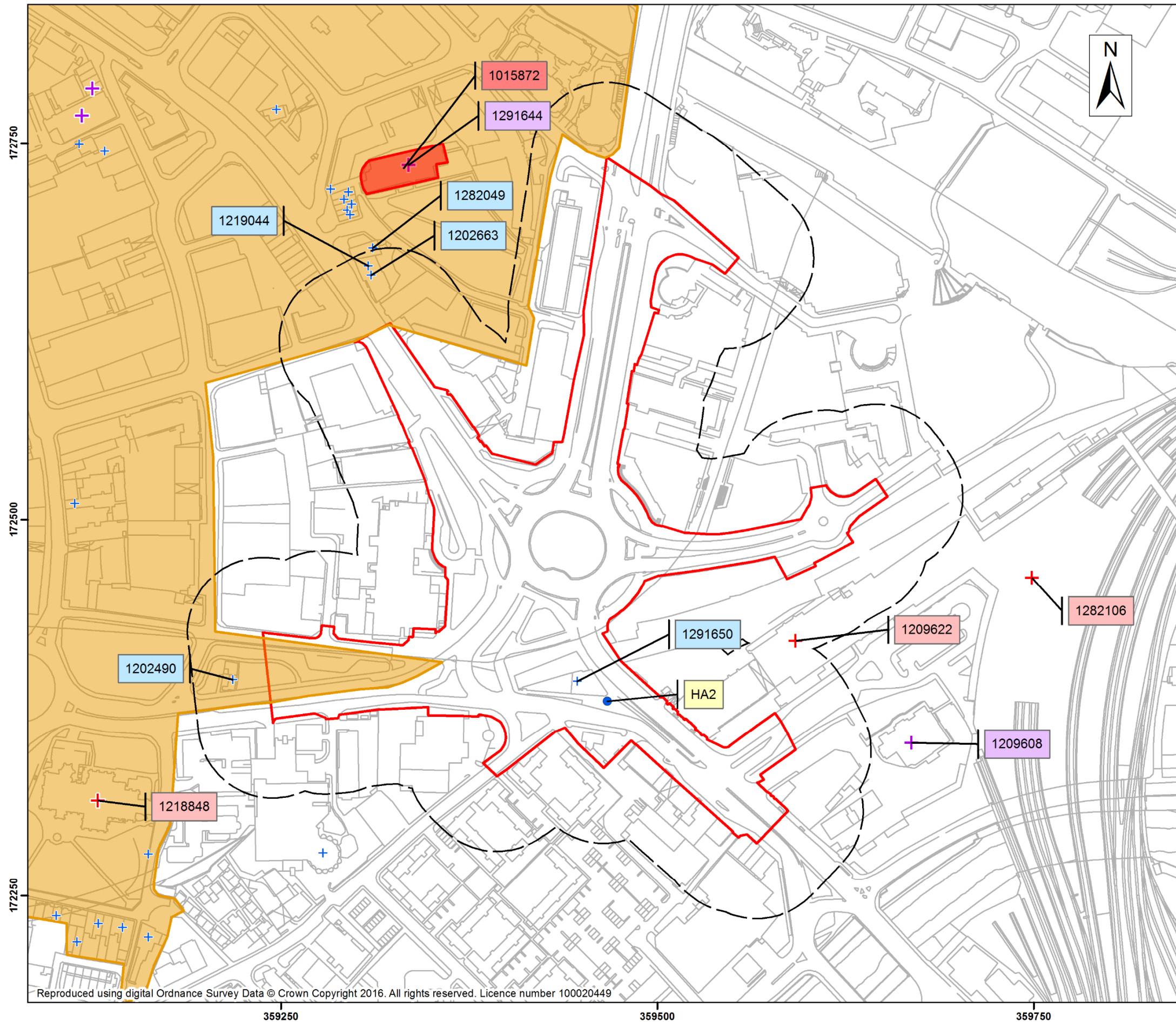
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**TCIB - Temple Circus, Bristol**

**Figure 1A: Previous Intrusive Investigations**

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**Key**

- Scheduled Monument
- + Grade I Listed Building
- + Grade II\* Listed Building
- + Grade II Listed Building
- Conservation Area
- Non-designated heritage asset
- Site Boundary
- Study Area

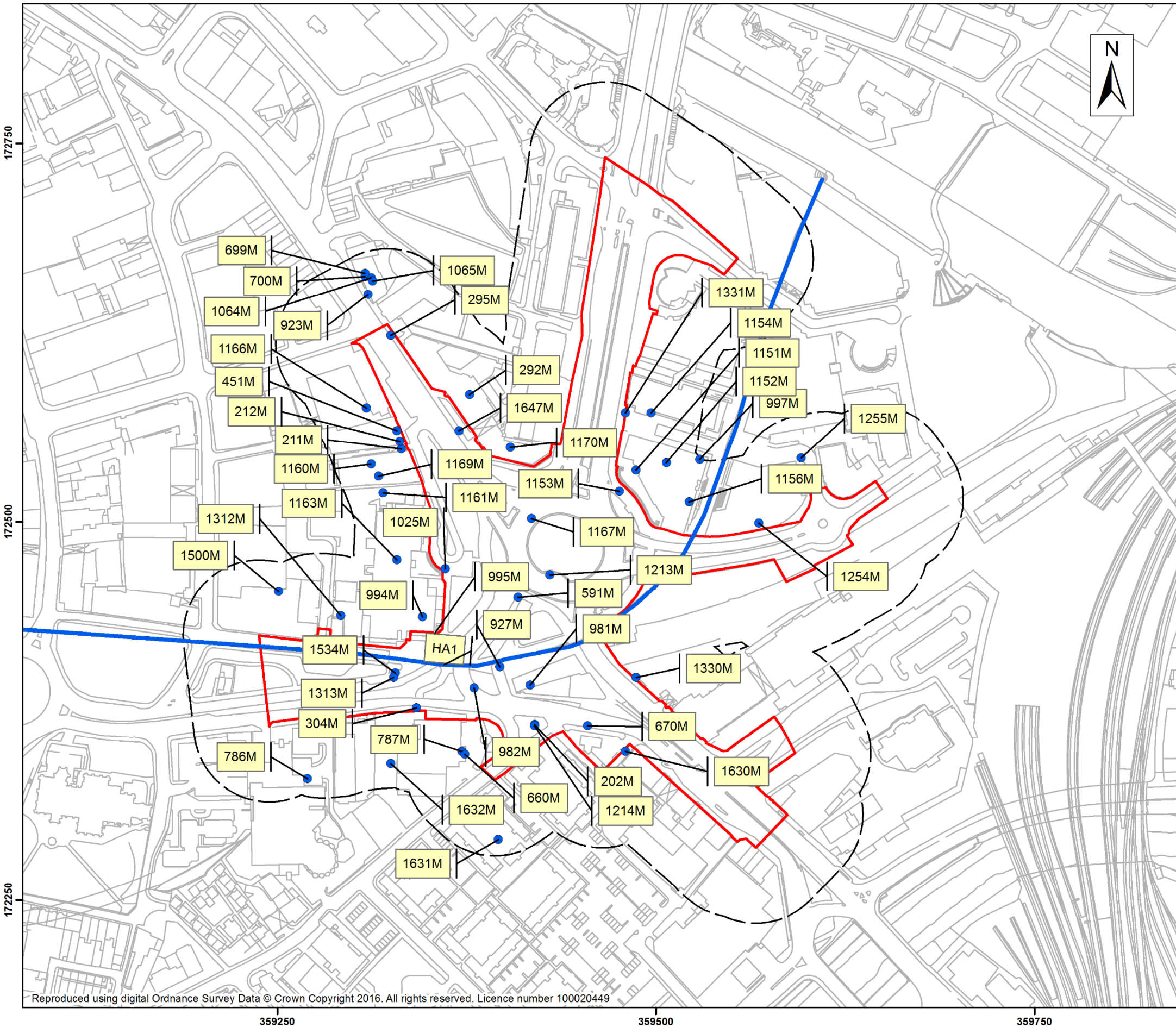
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**TCIB - Temple Circus, Bristol**

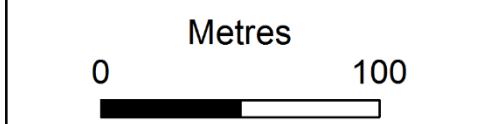
**Figure 1B: Built Heritage Assets**

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**Key**

- Non-designated heritage asset
- Site Boundary
- Study Area



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TCIB - Temple Circus, Bristol

**Figure 1C: Buried Heritage Assets**

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Figure 4: Roque (1742)



Figure 5: Ashmead (1828)



*Figure 6: Cobbles near St Mary Redcliffe Church*



*Figure 7: Cast iron column between George Hotel and Temple Meads*