

Bristol Historic Environment Record: Event Record - Negative Result

Civil Parish & District: Henbury, Bristol	National Grid Reference: ST 56968 78731	Number:
Subject: Archaeological Evaluation on land at 2 Satchfield Crescent, Henbury, Bristol		Photos Attached?: Yes
Planning Reference: 08/02325/F	Recipient Museum: N/A	
OASIS ID: southwes1-394992	Museum Accession Number: N/A	
Contractor's Reference: BSFC20	Dates Fieldwork Undertaken: 30/06/20	
<p>Description of Works</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at the request of a private client (The Client) on land at 2 Satchfield Crescent, Henbury, Bristol. The work was undertaken on the 30th of June 2020 in accordance with a WSI drawn up in consultation with Bristol City Council (BCC).</p> <p>The site lies within the Henbury area of Bristol, just to the east of the former village. Henbury was once a large Gloucestershire parish. Parts of the ancient parish were separated to form the civil parishes of Aust and Redwick & Northwick (later Pilning and Severn Beach) when the civil parish of Henbury was created in 1866. Henbury was first mentioned in 692 as Heanburg (high, fortified place), when the manor was given by a Saxon king to the Bishop of Worcester. The settlement was documented as Henberie in Domesday. In the late 11th century, the Bishops of Worcester founded a palace here and imparked many acres of land. Following the Dissolution, Henbury was granted to Sir Ralph Sadlier in 1547. It was sublet by his family before being sold in lots in 1675. The Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Edition Maps (1881 and 1903) show the area as open fields. Archaeological monitoring and recording were carried out at Satchfield Crescent on the site of the former Henbury Inn in 2007, a few metres to the north of the site at number 2 (BaRAS 2007). To the north-west of the site, a building survey was carried out by BaRAS on 20th century PRC housing.</p> <p>To the south and east of the site lies the Brentry Conservation Area. To the west lies the Henbury Conservation Area. The site lies outside of both. Brentry Hospital local historic garden and Royal Vicotoria Park RPG lie c.200m to the east of the site. A similar distance to the west is the registered park and garden of Blaise Castle. The scheduled Blaise Castle lies approximately 0.5km to the west.</p> <p>Much of the site was obstructed/covered in piles of spoil and debris, some of which appeared to relate to the demolition of the garages that previously occupied part of the site; two trailers were also present in the northern end of the site. This constrained the trench locations, resulting in a smaller representative sample of the site; however, the excavated area showed a total lack of archaeological potential.</p> <p>The evaluation trenches were opened by a tracked machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket with the trenches positioned a representative sample of the site. A total of four trenches were present within the survey area, although Trench 04 was open prior to the site visit, being partially dug into the natural bedrock and containing modern debris/rubbish, due to this trench 04 wasn't recorded but was photographed. Topsoil and subsoil were present within trench 01, and across the southern half of the site, no archaeologically relevant features were present. Trenches 02 and 03 cover an area of made ground, mostly comprising of gravelly deposits of a modern date. These overlay a thin clayey layer and the natural bedrock. Material from the demolition of previous garage structures was present within the site and evident at the south-western extent of trench 03. This hardcore and broken concrete layer was likely partly in-situ, appearing approximately where the garages stood.</p> <p>No significant archaeological features or deposits were present, with the site appearing to be void of any evidence of historic activity. The lack of archaeological material or finds within the site suggests that the site may have been used as farmland but indicates nothing more sophisticated, with intense modern usage leading to the sites condition prior to development. The near surface geology also suggests that this would have been a sparser environment, suited for pasture and grazing but little else.</p>		
Recorder: P. Bonvoisin; South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH)		Date Sent to HER: 24/10/22

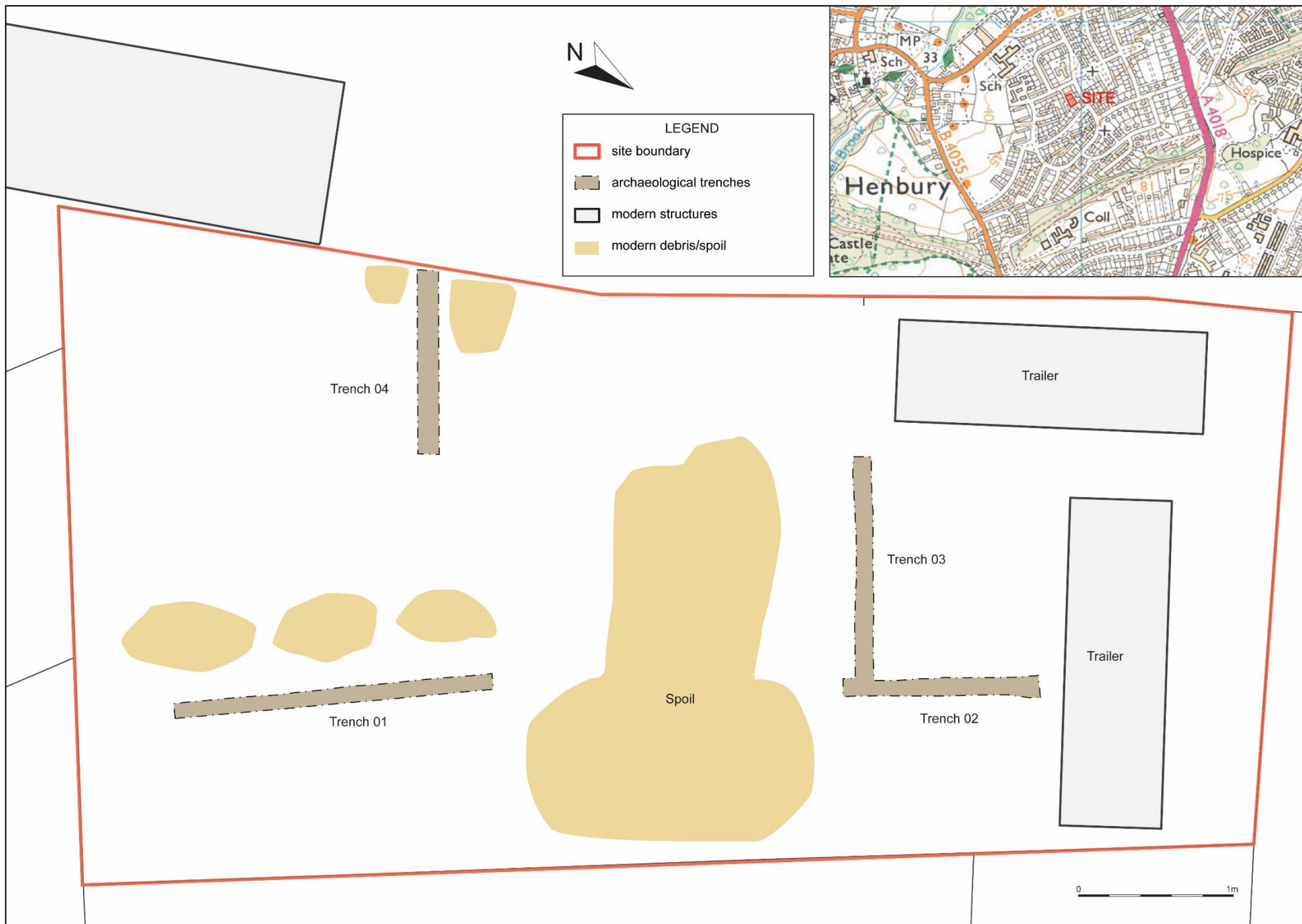


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION AND PLAN SHOWING TRENCH LOCATIONS; SEE FIGURE 2 FOR DETAILED DRAWINGS.

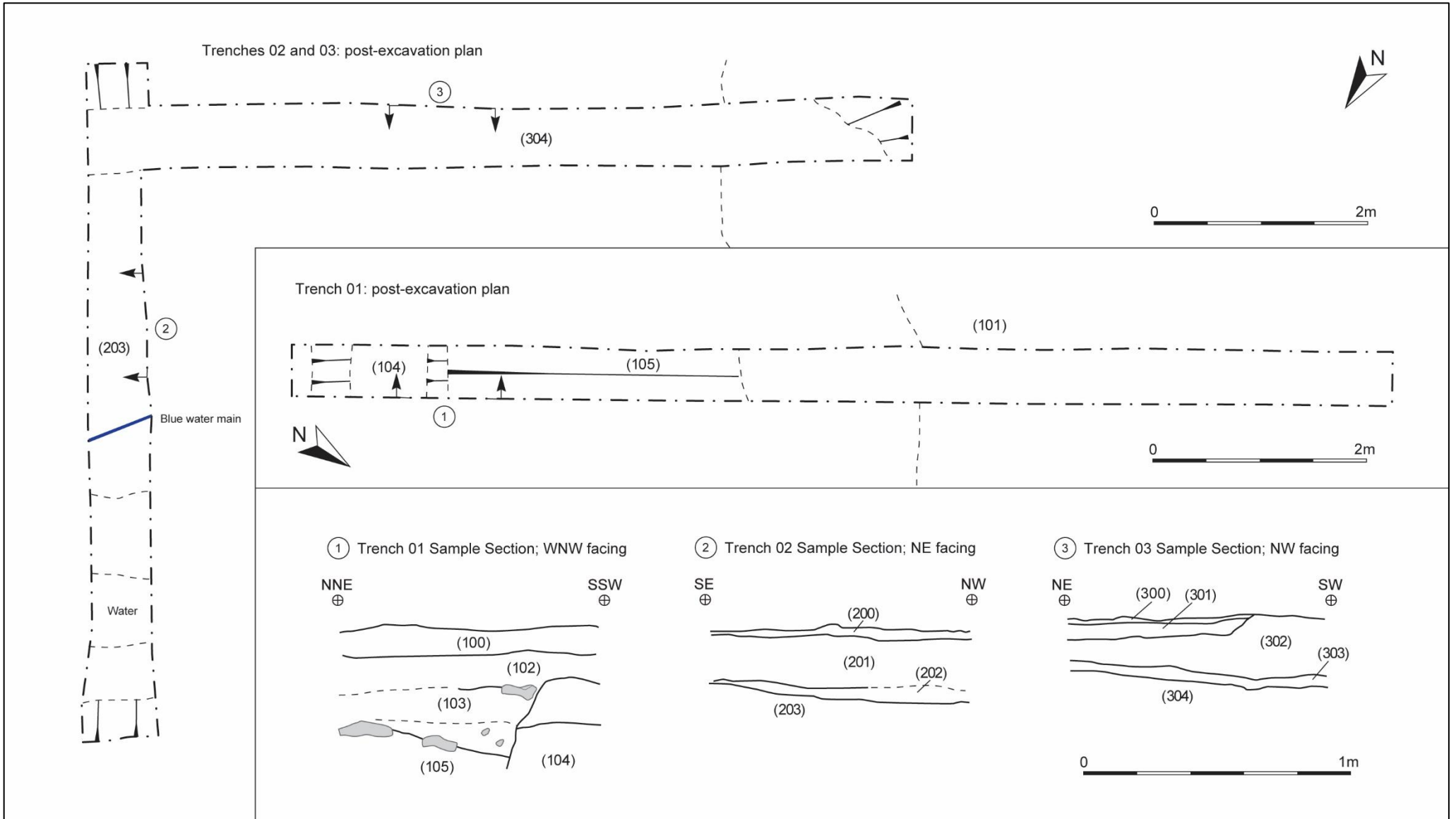


FIGURE 2: TRENCH PLANS AND SECTION DRAWINGS.



FIGURE 3: TRENCH 01: VIEW OF THE NORTHERN EXTENT, SHOWING MODERN GRAVEL DEPOSIT (2M SCALE).



FIGURE 3: TRENCH 03: SAMPLE SECTION, SHOWING MODERN GRAVEL LAYERS OVER NATURAL BEDROCK (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 3: TRENCHES 02 AND 03: LOOKING ALONG TRENCH 03, TOWARDS THE JUNCTION WITH TRENCH 02 (2M AND 1M SCALES).