

**St Matthias Campus  
Fishponds  
Bristol**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



for  
**Barrett Homes Bristol**

CA Project: 3960  
CA Report: 12277

November 2012

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## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	1
1 INTRODUCTION .....	2
<i>Outline</i> .....	2
<i>Location and landscape context</i> .....	2
<i>Scope</i> .....	2
2 METHODOLOGY.....	2
3 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT .....	4
<i>Legislative framework, national planning policy and relevant sector guidance</i> ....	4
<i>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</i> .....	4
<i>Regional and Local planning policy</i> .....	6
4 OVERVIEW OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCE AND A SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT HISTORY OF THE SITE AND ITS WIDER ENVIRONS.....	7
<i>Introduction</i> .....	7
<i>Summary of statutory and non-statutory designated heritage assets</i> .....	7
<i>Summary of non-designated or potential heritage assets</i> .....	8
<i>Previous investigations</i> .....	8
<i>Geology, topography and the palaeoenvironment</i> .....	8
<i>Prehistoric (pre – AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 – c.AD 410)</i> .....	9
<i>Early medieval (AD 410 - 1066) and medieval periods (1066 – 1539)</i> .....	9
<i>Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and modern periods (1801 – present)</i> .....	10
<i>Factors affecting the survival of buried archaeological remains</i> .....	11
5 CONCLUSIONS.....	12
<i>Significance of heritage assets</i> .....	12
<i>Potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains</i> .....	12
<i>Conclusion</i> .....	13
6 REFERENCES .....	13
APPENDIX A: GAZETTEER OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT.....	15



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1 Site location plan
- Figure 2 Recorded heritage assets
- Figure 3 Extract from the 1840 Tithe Map of the Parish of Stapleton
- Figure 4 Extract from 1881 First Edition Ordnance Survey map
- Figure 5 View looking south-east across the northern playing fields towards St Matthias Campus
- Figure 6 Early college buildings within the main campus
- Figure 7 Modern accommodation blocks within the main campus



## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	St Matthias Campus, Fishponds, Bristol
<b>Location:</b>	St Matthias Campus, Fishponds, Bristol
<b>NGR:</b>	ST 6327 7638
<b>Type:</b>	Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

In September 2012 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Barrett Homes Bristol to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment at St Matthias Campus, Fishponds, Bristol. This assessment will support a planning application for redevelopment of the site for residential housing. The objective of the assessment was to identify the nature and extent of archaeological heritage assets within both the site and its immediate environs. The built heritage and setting issues are being considered in other specialist assessments.

Three designated heritage assets lie within the site including Grade II\* Listed college buildings, a Grade II Listed lodge and part of a Grade II registered park. No further heritage assets of a value worthy of designation have been identified.

Evidence suggests that there were buildings within the southern part of the site from the late 18th century that were demolished during the development of the college site. Any surviving evidence of these features is likely to be an asset of low archaeological significance.

The baseline evidence indicates low potential for below ground archaeological remains within the site of prehistoric, Roman or medieval date. Development activity dating from the 19th century to the modern period is likely to have significantly truncated much of the proposed development site.

The baseline evidence does not suggest the presence of any below ground archaeological remains that would be of such significance so as to require preservation in situ, or that would influence development design.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### *Outline*

- 1.1 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned in September 2012 by Barrett Homes Bristol to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of St Matthias Campus, Fishponds, Bristol (centred on ST 6327 7638; Fig. 1). The assessment arises from a future planning application for redevelopment of the site for residential housing. Built heritage and setting issues are considered in other specialist assessments.

### *Location and landscape context*

- 1.2 The proposed development site is located in Bristol's Fishponds district, c. 6 km north-east of the city centre (Fig. 2). The site is approximately 7ha in size and is currently used as the St Matthias Campus of the University of the West of England, comprising the campus buildings in the southern half of the site and open playing fields in the northern half. The site is bounded by the Oldbury Court Estate to the north, residential dwellings to the east and south and allotments and parkland to the west. The River Frome runs through the Oldbury Court Estate, 130m north of the site.

### *Scope*

- 1.3 The aims of this assessment have been to:
- identify designated heritage assets present within the proposed development site and the study area;
  - gather information on non-designated recorded heritage assets;
  - determine the potential for currently unrecorded buried archaeological remains on the proposed development site, using professional expertise to assess the evidence base; and
  - provide an overview of the significance of these heritage assets.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The assessment methodology is based on guidance provided by the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment' (IfA 2008).

- 2.2 The assessment considered a study area of a 500m 'buffer' around the proposed redline development site. The size of the study area ensured that historic mapping and data sources provide sufficient information about the proposed development site and its surrounding landscape from which to assess known and potential impacts on the heritage resource. This in turn provided a clearer indication of the proposed development site's history, context and archaeological potential.
- 2.3 Historic environment data was utilised from English Heritage's National Monuments Record (NMR) and Bristol City Council Historic Environment Record (HER). This comprised data on designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments and Listed buildings, non-designated assets comprising archaeological find-spots, sites, investigations, historic buildings, cartographic and other documentary records.
- 2.4 In addition the following resources were consulted and documents studied:
- Historic maps, documents and other sources available at Bristol Record Office (visited 3 October 2012);
  - The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website for designated heritage assets comprising Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and World Heritage Sites;
  - Bristol City Council Planning web pages (accessed October 2012) for information of regional and local planning policy documentation;
  - Historic aerial photographs, studied at the National Monument Record office in Swindon (visited 2 October 2012), to identify known and potential archaeological sites and evidence of historic land disturbance within the site boundary; and
  - British Geological Survey (2011) Geology of Britain Viewer.
- 2.5 A site visit was undertaken on 3rd October 2012 to understand the context and relationship of the heritage assets under consideration and to better understand the potential constraints, if any, to the proposed development.
- 2.6 Known heritage assets within the study area and those designated assets outside it considered of sufficient significance for inclusion are reported in Section 4. A gazetteer of known and potential heritage assets in the study area has been

compiled (Appendix A). All assets are referred to in the text by a unique reference number 01, etc. The locations of these assets can be seen on Fig. 2.

### 3 PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

#### ***Legislative framework, national planning policy and relevant sector guidance***

3.1 The assessment is written within the following legislative, planning policy and guidance context:

- National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002);
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012);
- English Heritage Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008);
- English Heritage The Setting of Heritage Assets: a guidance document (2011)

#### ***National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)***

3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out planning policies relating to ‘conserving and enhancing the historic environment’. It defines the historic environment as ‘all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.’ It further classifies a ‘heritage asset’ 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’.

3.3 Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing). Policies relate to both the treatment of the assets themselves and their settings, both of which are a material consideration in development management decision making.

3.4 The NPPF states that “The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development” and that there are “three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental”. The role the environment will play is described as “contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and as part of this, helping to improve



biodiversity, use of natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy”.

3.5 Within the over-arching roles that the planning system will play, a set of 12 “core land-use planning principles” have been developed to underpin place-shaping and decision making. The 10th principle is:

- “conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations”

3.6 When determining planning applications local planning authorities should take account of:

- “the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.”

3.7 Further to this, local planning authorities can request that the applicant should describe “the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting”. The level of detail required in the assessment should be “proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance”. “Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

3.8 Local planning authorities should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposed development, “to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal”.

3.9 A key policy within the NPPF is that “when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.”



- 3.10 “Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, Grade I and II\* listed buildings, Grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.”
- 3.11 However, where a proposed development will lead to “less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset”, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 3.12 With regard to non-designated heritage assets specific policy is provided in that a balanced judgement will be required having due regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset affected.

***Regional and local planning policy***

- 3.13 The proposed development site is located within the administration of Bristol City Council, which is currently in the process of developing a Local Plan. The first part of this process has seen the production of a Core Strategy, which was adopted in 2011.
- 3.14 The relevant section of the Core Strategy (2011) is Policy BD 22: Conservation and the Historic Environment, which states:
- Development proposals will safeguard or enhance heritage assets and the character and setting of areas of acknowledged importance including:*
- 1) *Scheduled Ancient Monuments;*
  - 2) *Historic buildings, both nationally and locally listed;*
  - 3) *Historic parks and gardens, both nationally and locally listed;*
  - 4) *Conservation Areas; and*
  - 5) *Archaeological remains.*

- 3.15 The Core Strategy also states that Supplementary Planning Document SPD7 Archaeology and Development (2006) will remain a material consideration as will the Conservation Area Enhancement Statements (1993).
- 3.16 Pending release of the Local Plan in preparation a number of policies remain saved from the 1997 Local Plan; these include:
- Policy NE09 Historic Landscape;
  - Policy B16 New buildings in Conservation Areas; and
  - Policy B22 Sites of Archaeological Significance.

## **4 OVERVIEW OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCE AND A SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT HISTORY OF THE SITE AND ITS WIDER ENVIRONS**

### ***Introduction***

- 4.1 This section provides an overview of the historical and archaeological background of the study area and the region surrounding it in order to provide a better understanding of the context and significance of the heritage resource that may be affected by the proposed development. This assessment then determines the significance of any affected heritage assets (Section 5 of this report) and the potential for encountering buried archaeological remains within the proposed site boundary and to predict their likely nature, extent and condition.

### ***Summary of statutory and non-statutory designated heritage assets***

- 4.2 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments or Registered Battlefields within the proposed development site or study area.
- 4.3 The northern playing field within the site forms part of the Oldbury Court Grade II Registered Park (Fig. 2, **2**).
- 4.4 The 1850s St Matthias College buildings within the southern part of the site are Grade II\* Listed (Fig. 2, **14**) and the Lodge at the entrance to the campus site is Grade II Listed (Fig. 2, **15**). A Grade I Listed building, College House (Fig. 2, **16**), is located 50m south of the site and Grade II\* Listed buildings are located on Manor Road, 180m south of the site (Fig. 2, **20**). There are six further Grade II Listed

buildings within the study area which relate to the late 18th century and 19th century development of the wider area (Fig. 2, 4, 17-19, 21 and 22).

- 4.5 The site lies partially within the Stapleton and Frome Valley Conservation Area (Fig. 2).

#### ***Summary of non-designated or potential heritage assets***

- 4.6 The evidence indicates that the site and wider study area formed part of the Kingswood Forest throughout the medieval period. The northern fields within the site later formed part of the parkland associated with the Oldbury Court Estate. Historic maps record the southern part of the site forming agricultural land with scattered dwellings until the development of St Matthias College in the mid 19th century. No further heritage assets are recorded within the site.

#### ***Previous investigations***

- 4.7 There have been 17 archaeological investigations within the wider study area, comprising eight programmes of desk-based assessment and/or building recording (Fig. 2, 6, 8-10, 12, 13, 23 and 28), three programmes of evaluation and/or excavation (Fig. 2, 5, 11 and 24), and five watching briefs (Fig. 2, 6-8, 10 and 25). The watching brief at the Blackberry Hill Hospital (Fig. 2, 7), 350m west of the site, recorded the remains of a post-medieval lime kiln. Evaluation and excavation at a site on Fishponds Road (Fig. 2, 11), 240m south of the site, recorded the remains of the medieval Lower Fishpond and a post-medieval dwelling.
- 4.8 The previous archaeological investigations typically emphasise the study area's post-medieval and modern industrial and residential character and largely demonstrate a notable absence of evidence for any earlier archaeological features or deposits.

#### ***Geology, topography and the palaeoenvironment***

- 4.9 The solid geology of the site comprises mudstone of the Downend Member (BGS 2011). No deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest are currently recorded in the study area.
- 4.10 The site generally slopes from south to north, lying at a height of c. 50-60m AOD.

***Prehistoric (pre – AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 – c.AD 410)***

- 4.11 The evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site comprises the recorded location of a possible prehistoric feature, Olbury Court Camp (Fig. 2, 1), 300m north-east of the site. The camp was recorded in the 18th century within the Oldbury Court Estate as an earthwork mound, though the feature is no longer extant and there has been no subsequent investigation to verify its form, extent or date. There is no further evidence for any prehistoric finds or features within the wider study area.
- 4.12 The evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity of the site is similarly sparse. The only evidence for activity of this date being the spot-find of a 4th-century coin recorded 500m south of the site (Fig. 2, 26).

***Early medieval (AD 410 - 1066) and medieval periods (1066 – 1539)***

- 4.13 Historically, the study area lies in Stapleton, a parish comprising part of the hundred of Barton Regis (the 'King's Farm'), though there is no mention of Stapleton in the Domesday survey. The area of Fishponds was once covered by the Royal Forest of Kingswood, which comprised an extensive royal hunting ground in Saxon times. There is no evidence for settlement activity or any finds or features of early medieval date within the site or wider study area.
- 4.14 The forest was progressively reduced over the centuries when private owners began to develop the area for industry, namely coal and stone extraction and timber. Fishponds is first recorded as the "Newe Pooles" on the 1610 map of the Kingswood Forest, and subsequently "Fish Ponds" by 1734. The area takes its name from two large ponds formed from old stone quarries located 400m south of the site (Fig. 2, 30), but both were filled in by the mid 19th century. Archaeological investigations on Fishponds Road (Fig. 2, 11) have recorded the remains of the 'Lower Fishpond' in association with 14th-century pottery. Further evidence for activity of medieval date is recorded at the site of the Kings Mill watermill on the River Frome, 180m north of the site (Fig. 2, 29).
- 4.15 The Oldbury Court Estate (Fig. 2) lies to the immediate north of the site and the northern playing field within the site forms part of the Oldbury Court landscape park, listed as Grade II on the Parks and Gardens Register (Fig. 2, 2). The earliest record of a tenant at Oldbury Court is in the reign of Henry VI (1422-61), when William Dodisham was in possession. He was Lord of the Manor and Ranger of the Forest

and the original house probably dated to this time, serving as a hunting lodge within Kingswood Forest. Before 1800 there was a small country house with formal gardens set in farmland and enclosed by walls (Fig. 2, 27).

- 4.16 Oldbury Court was purchased by Thomas Graeme from the Winstone family in 1800, when he called on Humphry Repton (1752-1818) to advise on the laying out of the grounds. As the extent and location of the park and woodlands has not changed it is reasonable to assume that they remain as laid out by Repton. The ornamental areas of Oldbury Court occupy the valley of Oldbury Stream and the woodlands, located c. 100m north of the site. The remainder of the park at Oldbury Court lies on a gently undulating plateau south-east of the gorge of the River Frome, and south, east, and north-east of the former house site. The Sale catalogue (1833) describes the park as 'thickly studded with luxurious timber' though its current appearance is quite sparse with a few notable veteran trees and mature specimens, though none are extant within the proposed development site.
- 4.17 No 'Red Book', or explanatory text and watercolours, was produced by Repton during the design of the Oldbury Court gardens (Daniels 1999). The List Entry Description for the Oldbury Court registered park records how Repton 'approved of most aspects of the landscape at Oldbury Court and did not want to propose major alterations' and, consequently, that he probably advised 'removing the field boundaries... breaking up the old plantations... creating sunk fences... planting clumps and converting the land to pasture'. There is no evidence for park features within the part of the proposed development site which also forms part of the registered park. This area presumably formed a marginal part of the wider area of pasture described above and appears to have remained as largely unaltered agricultural land from that point onwards.
- 4.18 Oldbury Court was bought from the Vassall family by Bristol Corporation in 1937 for use as a public park, in which use it remains. The mansion was demolished in 1960.

***Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and modern periods (1801 – present)***

- 4.19 By the 17th century Fishponds was a thriving village with numerous stone built cottages for miners and quarrymen who quarried for coal and pennant stone. The earliest maps examined that depict the study area in reasonable detail are the 1780s Jacob Sturge surveys (not illustrated). The maps essentially depict the southern half of the site, the main campus area, comprising agricultural land with a number of

scattered buildings. The northern part of the site remained pasture associated with the Oldbury Court park landscape.

- 4.20 The Stapleton tithe map of 1839 (Fig. 3) is the first map to depict the entire site in detail. The present area of campus buildings comprising the southern half of the site is depicted as enclosed agricultural fields (arable and pasture) incorporating a number of buildings. A number of the buildings are indicated as dwellings and appear to include Holly House and Oldbury House. The northern part of the site contains some enclosed fields giving way to the parkland associated with the Oldbury Court Estate to the north. While alignments of trees are depicted to the north-east and north-west of the proposed development site, there is no evidence for parkland features or tree planting within the site.
- 4.21 Industrial activity in the form of quarrying is noted on early Ordnance Survey maps across the wider study area. A quarry is shown immediately west of the site on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (Fig. 4) and is marked as disused on later maps.
- 4.22 In the early 1850s a Diocesan Training College, a training institution for female teachers, was established within the southern half of the site and is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4). The original buildings in the High Victorian Gothic/Collegiate Gothic Revival style are still extant (Fig. 2, **14**) (Fig. 6) and were extended in the early 20th century. The original college comprised a main building, chapel (consecrated 1854), school, lodge house and formal garden. The original College buildings are Grade II\* Listed and the lodge and boundary walls are Grade II Listed (Fig. 2, **15**). By 1970 the college had become one of the Church of England's foremost educational establishments with 820 students. A considerable number of substantial building projects were undertaken in the 20th century (Fig. 7) and since 1978 the site has served as the St Matthias Campus of the University of the West of England.
- 4.23 The northern part of the site appears to have remained largely undeveloped throughout its association with the early college and later university campus. Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that by the 20th century this area had become subsumed into a wider agricultural regime, along with the parkland to the immediate north and east. This agricultural land use continued well into the 20th century and aerial photographs from 1946 onwards depict arable farming and allotment gardens

across these fields and the wider area, and the utilisation of this part of the site as sports fields throughout the remainder of the 20th century. The site visit demonstrated that significant landscaping, resulting in two areas of terracing, had been undertaken within this part of the site to provide level ground for the playing fields (Fig. 5). A modern east to west orientated hedgeline forms the northern boundary of the proposed development site, separating this part of the registered park from the remainder of the Oldbury Court parkland to the north. The northern part of the site forms part of the campus playing fields and there is no evidence within this part of the site that it once formed part of a wider parkland landscape.

- 4.24 Sites of post-medieval and modern date dominate the wider vicinity of the proposed development site attesting to the late 18th-century and 19th-century development of the area as a suburb of Bristol. A Grade I Listed building, College House (Fig. 2, **16**), is located 50m south of the site and Grade II\* Listed buildings are located on Manor Road, 180m south of the site (Fig. 2, **20**). There are six Grade II Listed buildings within the study area which include a workhouse, (Fig. 2, **4**), hospital (Fig. 2, **22**), a Church (Fig. 2, **19**), a drinking fountain (Fig. 2, **21**) and residential buildings (Fig. 2, **17** and **18**). A further asset of post-medieval date recorded in the wider study area is a mill on the River Frome (Fig. 2, **3**).

***Factors affecting the survival of any buried archaeological remains***

- 4.25 Any remains pre-dating the 19th-century college complex within the footprint of the buildings would have been significantly impacted upon by construction activity. Landscaping activity across the remainder of the built campus complex may similarly have disturbed any surviving archaeological remains and is likely to significantly limit the potential for the survival of any below ground remains.
- 4.26 The landscaping of the playing field sites in the northern part of the site is likely to have disturbed any surviving archaeological remains, limiting the potential for the survival of any below ground remains in these areas.





## 5 CONCLUSIONS

### ***Significance of heritage assets***

- 5.1 Recorded heritage assets (including those recorded on the Bristol City Historic Environment Record or the English Heritage AMIE list of archaeological sites and events) within the proposed development site comprise the Grade II\* Listed college buildings, the Grade II Listed lodge and the Grade II registered park.
- 5.2 The proposed development site appears to have comprised agricultural land until the mid 19th century after which the southern part was developed for the Diocesan Training College, with the northern area remaining pasture associated with parkland until its subsequent development for arable agriculture, allotment gardens and finally sports pitches. The cartographic evidence examined suggests that there were buildings within the southern part of the site from the late 18th century that were demolished during the development of the college site. The buildings presently within the study area date to the 19th and 20th centuries. There is therefore the potential that the remains of former buildings survive within the site. Any surviving evidence of these structures is likely to have been heavily truncated and disturbed and is considered to be a heritage asset of low archaeological significance.

### ***Potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains***

- 5.3 No prehistoric remains are recorded within the site and only a single possible prehistoric feature, Oldbury Court Camp, is recorded within the wider study area, 300m north-east of the site. There is therefore considered to be a limited potential for any currently unrecorded remains of this period within the site.
- 5.4 The spot-find of a single dislocated Roman coin is the only evidence of Roman activity recorded in the study area. There is therefore considered to be a limited potential for currently unrecorded Roman remains within the site.
- 5.5 The site lies within an area formerly part of Kingswood Forest, a Royal Demesne reserved for hunting throughout the medieval period, until the late 18th century. Development within Royal forests was kept to a minimum, and there is no evidence for any activity or settlement within the site during the medieval period. There is therefore considered to be a limited potential for currently unrecorded medieval remains within the site.

- 5.6 Despite forming part of the Oldbury Court registered park, no parkland features are known to have existed within the site. There is therefore considered to be a limited potential for currently unrecorded remains related to the parkland within the site. Any features associated with the parkland are likely to have been truncated by earthmoving activity associated with levelling of the playing fields.
- 5.7 Any remains pre-dating the 19th century within the footprint of the university campus buildings would have been significantly impacted upon by construction activity. Earthmoving activity associated with levelling of the playing fields in the northern part of the site may similarly have disturbed and surviving archaeological remains.

### **Conclusion**

- 5.8 Three designated heritage assets lie within the site including Grade II\* Listed college buildings, a Grade II Listed lodge and part of a Grade II registered park. No further heritage assets of a value worthy of designation have been identified.
- 5.9 Evidence suggests that there were buildings within the southern part of the site from the late 18th century that were demolished during the development of the college site. Any surviving evidence of these features is likely to be an asset of low archaeological significance.
- 5.10 The northern part of the site forms part of the Oldbury Court Registered Park. This part of the park appears to have comprised only pasture and no parkland features are known to have existed within this area. Any features associated with the parkland which may survive below ground are likely to have been truncated by earthmoving activity associated with levelling of the playing fields.
- 5.11 The baseline evidence indicates low potential for below ground archaeological remains within the site of prehistoric, Roman or medieval date. Development activity dating from the 19th century to the modern period is likely to have significantly truncated much of the proposed development site.
- 5.12 The baseline evidence does not suggest the presence of any below ground archaeological remains that would be of such significance so as to require preservation in situ, or that would influence development design.

## 6 REFERENCES

### **Relevant Policy Documents**

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)

CLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

English Heritage 2008, *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment*

National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002)

Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

### **Textual sources**

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services, 2007, *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of St Matthias Campus, University of the West of England, Fishponds, Bristol*. Report No. 1758/2007.

BGS (British Geological Survey), 2011, *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Online resource at [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html), viewed October 2012.

Daniels, S., 1999, *Humphry Repton: Landscape Gardening and the Geography of Georgian England*. Yale.

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*.

### **Cartographic Resources**

Map of Kingswood 1610

1781 Plan of that Part of the Common Called Kingswood in the Parish of Stapleton Gloucestershire. Jacob Sturge.

1839 Tithe Map of the Parish of Stapleton Gloucestershire

First edition Ordnance Survey map, 1:2,500, 1881

Second edition Ordnance Survey map, 1:2,500, 1903

Third edition Ordnance Survey map, 1:2,500, 1916

Ordnance Survey map, 1:2,500, 1935

Ordnance Survey map, 1:2,500, 1950

### **Aerial photographs**

RAF/106G/UK/1288

RAF/106G/UK/1415

RAF/106G/UK/1416

RAF/106G/UK/1401

RAF/CPE/UK/2095

RAF/CPE/UK/2157

RAF/CPE/UK/2433	RAF/540/1576	RAF/540/1530
RAF/540/1576	RAF/543/2332	RAF/58/7190
RAF/HLA/313	OS/70118	OS/80156
OS/89283	OS/90030	

## APPENDIX A: GAZETTEER OF RECORDED HERITAGE ASSETS AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

No.	Description	Period	Status	NGR (all ST)	HER ref. NMR ref. EH ref.	Source
1	Oldbury Court Camp	Prehistoric	-	63 76	<b>1803M</b> 201302	NMR
2	Oldbury Court landscape park	Post-medieval	Parks and Gardens Register Grade II	6360 7690	<b>1940M</b> 1087030	HER NMR
3	Snuffy Jacks mill	Post-medieval	-	629 765	<b>1833M</b> 1305385	HER NMR
4	Bristol Corporation Workhouse	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed	6273 7619	<b>2567M</b> 1449149	NMR HER
5	Evaluation at 26 Staple Hill Road, recording post-medieval soils	Post-medieval	-	6382 7595	<b>9502</b> 1049262	NMR HER
6	Desk-based assessment and watching brief at Begbrook Primary School recording no archaeological activity	Modern	-	6278 7662	<b>21386</b> <b>25081</b> 1365863	HER NMR
7	Watching brief at Blackberry Hill Hospital recording a lime kiln	Post-medieval	-	6285 7632	<b>21717</b> <b>2905M</b> 1396324	NMR
8	Desk-based assessment and watching brief at 41 Manor Road recording wall foundations	Post-medieval / Modern	-	636 761	<b>22013</b> <b>22112</b> <b>24595</b> 1406757 1520779	HER NMR
9	Desk-based assessment at 747-759 Fishponds Road	Modern	-	6332 7492	<b>22160</b> 1 410021	NMR HER
10	Desk-based assessment and negative watching brief at 51 Manor Road	Modern	-	6317 7606	<b>22259</b> <b>24670</b> 1436033 1512427	HER NMR
11	Evaluation and excavation at 747-759 Fishponds Road recording 14 <sup>th</sup> century Lower Fishpond and post-medieval dwelling	Medieval / Post-medieval	-	6322 7599	<b>22186</b> 1441186 1493231	HER NMR
12	Desk-based assessment and building recording at Blackberry Hill Hospital	Modern	-	6284 7629	<b>21716</b> <b>22405</b> <b>22365</b> 1443340 1516178	HER NMR
13	Desk-based assessment at St Matthias Campus	Modern	-	6336 7632	<b>22530</b> 1452109	HER NMR
14	St Matthias College built 1852	Modern	Grade II*	6335 7627	<b>1970M</b> <b>2862M</b> 1202400	EH
15	Lodge to St Matthias Campus built 1852	Modern	Grade II Listed	63440 76206	1207698	EH

16	College House built 1709	Post-medieval	Grade I Listed	63358 76158	1187175	EH
17	Clifton Park House built 1850	Modern	Grade II Listed	63302 76091	1202110	EH
18	53 Manor Road built early 19th century	Modern	Grade II Listed	63173 76080	1202369	EH
19	Church of St Mary built 1821 and three Listed tombs	Modern	Grade II Listed	63285 76003	<b>20617</b> <b>2456M</b> 1282220 1280123	HER EH
20	11, 13 and 15 Manor Road	Post-medieval	Grade II* Listed	63342 76006	<b>21665</b> <b>2849M</b> 1282219	HER EH
21	Drinking Fountain built 1893	Modern	Grade II Listed	63393 75955	1355180	EH
22	Glenside Hospital, Former Isolation Block built 1898	Modern	Grade II Listed	62726 76345	<b>21113</b> <b>2629M</b> 1202005	HER EH
23	Building recording at 118 Manor Road	Modern	-	6309 7609	<b>22577</b> <b>3199M</b>	HER
24	Excavation at 757-761 Fishponds Road	Modern	-	6331 7591	<b>22478</b>	HER
25	Watching brief at Beechwood Road	Modern	-	6350 7578	<b>21966</b>	HER
26	Find-spot of a 4th century Roman coin	Roman	-	6348 7571	<b>21949</b>	HER
27	Site of Oldbury Court manor house	Post-medieval	-	6333 7682	<b>21172</b> <b>2658M</b>	HER
28	Desk-based assessment of Oldbury Court Estate	Modern	-	6331 7682	<b>20325</b>	HER
29	Kings Mill watermill	Medieval	-	6312 7675	<b>1830M</b>	HER
30	Location of Lower and Upper Fishponds	Post-medieval	-	6344 7585	<b>2211M</b> <b>2131M</b>	HER



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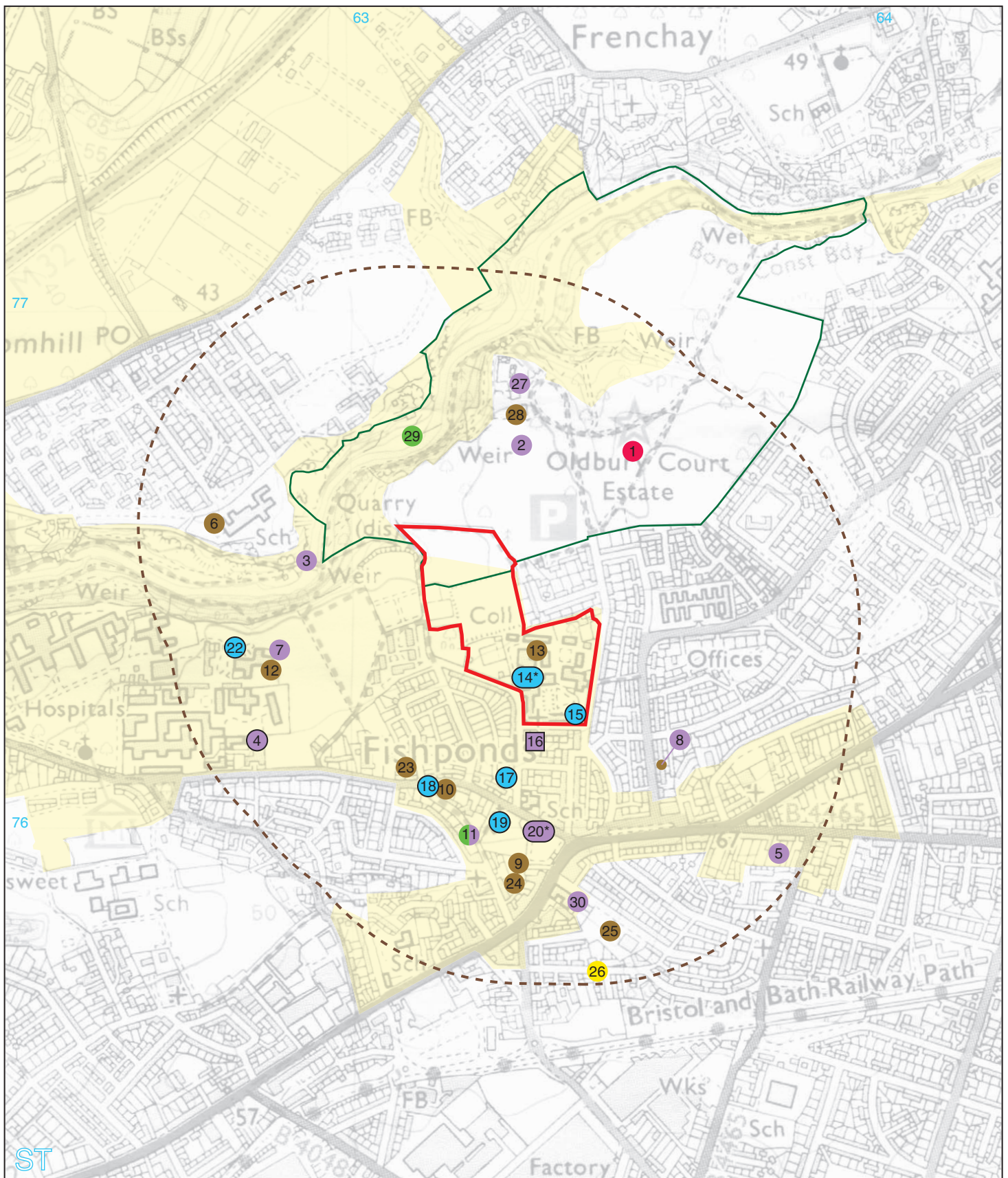
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan
















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FIGURE NO.  
**1**



- |   |               |   |                               |
|---|---------------|---|-------------------------------|
|  | site          |  | previous archaeological works |
|  | study area    |  | Grade I Listed building       |
|  | prehistoric   |  | Grade II* Listed building     |
|  | Roman         |  | Grade II Listed building      |
|  | medieval      |  | Grade II Park and Garden      |
|  | post-medieval |  | Conservation Area             |
|  | modern        |   |                               |



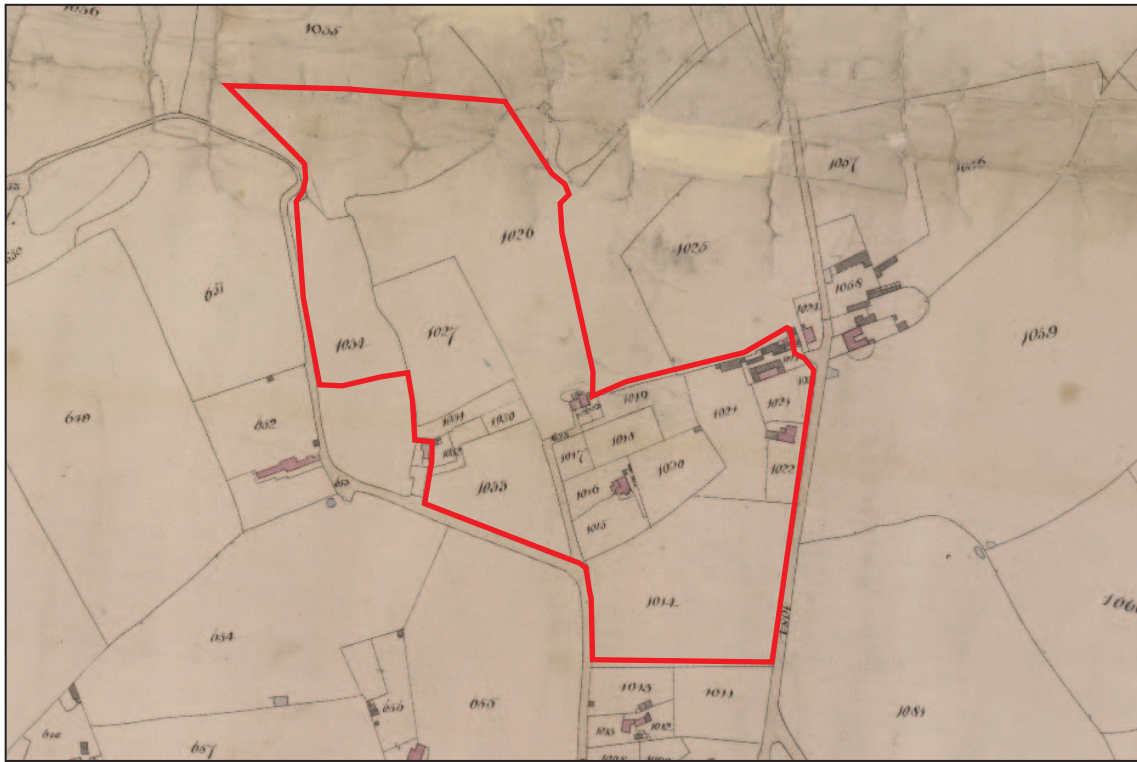
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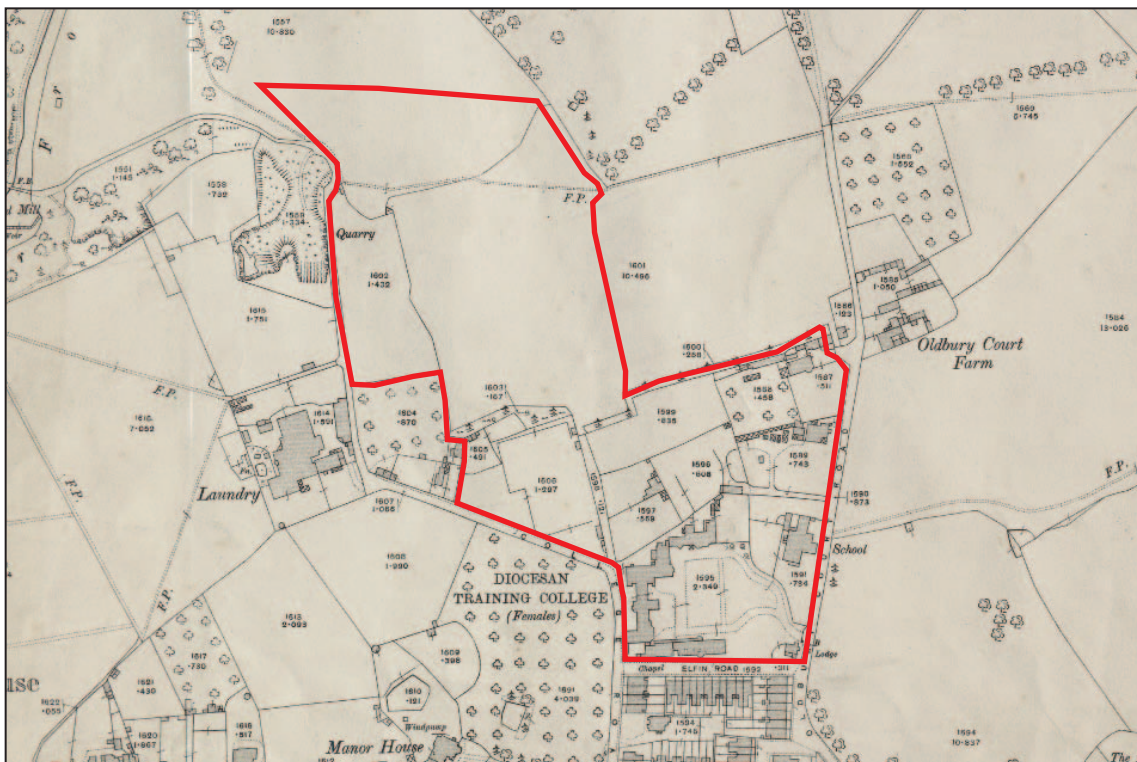
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FIGURE TITLE

Recorded heritage assets



3



4

3 Extract from the 1840 Tithe Map of the Parish of Stapleton

4 Extract from 1881 First Edition Ordnance Survey map



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FIGURE TITLE

Historic maps

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5



6



5 View looking south-east across the northern playing fields towards St Matthias Campus

6 Early college buildings within the main campus



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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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FIGURE NO.

5 & 6



**7 Modern accommodation blocks within the main campus**



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*PROJECT TITLE*

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*FIGURE TITLE*

**Photograph**

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