

Archaeological Desktop Study
of land at
**NO.39 COOPERAGE ROAD,
ST GEORGE, BRISTOL.**
for
Lenwin Homes Ltd.



Report No. 1536/2005
BSMR No. 22242



Bristol and Region Archaeological Services

Archaeological Desktop Study
of land at
**NO.39 COOPERAGE ROAD,
ST GEORGE, BRISTOL.**

Centred on
N.G.R. ST 61626 73114

Client: Lenwin Homes Ltd.
Agent: Woodward A P Ltd.

CONTENTS

Summary

List of Illustrations

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	THE SITE	2
3.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE	3
4.	CONCLUSIONS AND CONTRACTOR'S ADVICE	5
5.	SOURCES CONSULTED	6
6.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	6

Appendix 1: Policy Statement

Appendix 2: Results of SMR Search

Illustrations and plates

NOTE

Notwithstanding that Bristol and Region Archaeological Services have taken reasonable care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

September, 2005.

COPYRIGHT NOTICE:-

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services retain copyright of this report under the *Copyrights, Designs and Patents Act*, 1988, and have granted a licence to Lenwin Homes Ltd. and their agents to use and reproduce the material contained within, once settlement of our account has been received.

Plans reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Bristol City Council, Licence Number LA090551, 2005.

SUMMARY

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services were commissioned by Woodward A P Ltd on behalf of Lenwin Homes Ltd to carry out a desktop study of 39 Cooperage Road, St George, Bristol. The study showed that there were buildings on the site by 1803. The present house was built between 1803 and 1842. Traces of earlier buildings may survive where the ground level has been raised.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An application has been made by Woodward A P Ltd on behalf of Lenwin Homes Ltd for the construction of residential accommodation at 39 Cooperage Road, St George, Bristol (**Fig.1**). The proposed development will entail the demolition of the house currently occupying the site (**Fig.2**)
- 1.2 Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning, issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990, sets out the requirements for developers to provide sufficient information on the archaeological impact of development to enable a reasonable planning decision to be made. Local Plan Policy B22, while stating that there should be a presumption in favour of the preservation of nationally important archaeological features and sites, outlines the process to be followed in order that the archaeological importance of a site may be determined and mitigation strategies put in place if necessary (see Appendix 1). This is also the requirement of the Deposit Joint Replacement Structure Plan (Policy 7, June 1998).
- 1.3 As a result of the application, and to comply with planning policy, an archaeological desktop study was commissioned from Bristol and Region Archaeological Services. Research was undertaken at the Bristol Reference Library and the Bristol Record Office. The Bristol Sites and Monuments Record was consulted, the results of which are given in Appendix 2. A site visit was made on 14th September 2005.
- 1.4 The purpose of the study was to establish the likelihood of archaeological remains surviving on the site, sufficient to allow mitigation advice to be given.
- 1.5 A copy of this report will be deposited with the National Monuments Record, Swindon. The study will be referenced in the Bristol Sites and Monuments Record under the BSMR number 22242.

2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The study area is located on the north side of Cooperage Road, at its junction with Netham Road, centred on ST 61626 73114. The site lies at approximately 30m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is Triassic sandstone.
- 2.2 The study area fronts on to Cooperage Road and Netham Road, and is bounded to the west by residential properties (**Pl.1**) and to the north by new properties under construction (**Pl.2**).
- 2.3 The study area is bounded to the south and east by an irregularly coursed Pennant Sandstone wall approximately 2m high, which acts as a retaining wall for the garden; the ground level inside the wall is approximately 1m higher than the pavement of Cooperage Road. The garden slopes down from the front of the house towards Cooperage Road.
- 2.4 The garden is scattered with rubble and household debris (**Pls.3-5**). At the rear boundary the ground level drops by approximately 1.5m to the adjoining building site. A wall shown on the modern maps running roughly north-west to south-east, and touching the house, is not visible on the ground.
- 2.5 The house stands towards the rear of the study area, and has clearly been altered in recent years, for example modern double glazing has been added (**Pl.6**). At the eastern end of the house an adjoining wall with an archway through it marks the southern edge of a small enclosed yard (**Pls.7, 8**); from the eastern end of this wall a low brick wall runs south in a curve to join the boundary wall (**Pl.9**). Both ends of the house have scaffolding set up against them.
- 2.6 A small outbuilding behind the house and against the northern boundary is currently in use by the builders working on the neighbouring development (**Pl.10**).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

Prehistoric

- 3.1 There is no evidence for any prehistoric activity in the area.

Roman

- 3.2 The Bristol Sites and Monuments Record (BSMR) records the discovery of human remains during digging of a sewer pipe trench in Roseberry Road (BSMR 3027), 230m north-west of the study area. Scraps of lead were found with the remains, and were interpreted as the remains of a lead coffin, but there were no other finds. Frederick Ellis of the Clifton Antiquarian Club believed the remains to be Romano-British in date.
- 3.3 In 2002 a further discovery of human remains at 148 Victoria Avenue (BSMR 21201), 25m north-west of the Roseberry Road find, led to a watching brief during groundworks at the property (BSMR 21206). A sample of bone from the watching brief was taken for radiocarbon dating, and produced a date of AD 340 to AD 640, falling in the late Romano-British or sub-Roman periods.

Medieval

- 3.4 The study area lies within the Manor and Hundred of Barton Regis, listed in the Domesday Book as Bertune and belonging to the Crown. The area was known as the barton and included the hamlets of Stapleton, Mangotsfield and Easton; by the thirteenth century it was beginning to be referred to as the king's barton. It included Kingswood Forest, or Gallows Wood as it was formerly known, and was administered from Bristol Castle (Sharp 1982). The western boundary of the forest lay at or near the modern road junction of Church Road, Summerhill Road and Clouds Hill Road.
- 3.5 Rudder (1779) listed the various holders of the Manor of Barton from the time of the Domesday Survey until its purchase by Thomas Chester of Knole in the early years of the reign of Elizabeth I. The manor was held at various times by the Earls of Gloucester, Dukes and Earls of Warwick and Earls of Pembroke.

Post-medieval and modern

- 3.6 Until 1751 the area lay within the out-parish of St Philip and Jacob, the new parish of St George being created by dividing the old parish. The city boundary was extended to include St George in 1897.
- 3.7 Maule's 1803 survey of the parish showed the junction of Cooperage Road with Netham Road (**Fig.3**). The study area was occupied by parts of two plots of land, with small buildings next to the road. The terrier listed the owner of these plots, numbered 33 and 34, as Thomas Davis. The western boundary of plot 33 appears to have survived until recently, as it continued to be shown on all subsequent surveys.

- 3.8 The 1842 tithe map of the parish (**Fig.4**) showed some additional plot boundaries, and several more houses along the northern side of Cooperage Road, but Maule's plot 33 was largely the same as the tithe map plot 385. A house was shown in the same location as the building currently extant, and this house appears to be part of plot 385. The tithe apportionment listed this plot as a house and garden belonging to George Bartley and occupied by Thomas Davis. The remainder of the study area fell in plots 374 and 375, both houses and gardens owned by Amelia Hobley and occupied by John Clarke and Thomas Rogers respectively.
- 3.9 The Ordnance Survey First Edition (**Fig.5**) showed the situation similar to the tithe map, though the house on the study area had fewer outbuildings, and there had been alterations to the houses on Cooperage Road. A well was shown adjacent to the house on the study area. The road itself is not named until the Third Epoch (1912-14), by which time most of the houses on Cooperage Road had been demolished, and Avon Park's regular terraces built (**Fig.6**).
- 3.10 By this time the area was becoming more industrialised in character. The Feeder Canal linked the River Avon with the Floating Harbour, bypassing part of the river, and factories such as the Netham Chemical Works were sited on the river banks (Townsend 2000).
- 3.11 Cooperage Road first appeared in the Bristol Directories in 1907, but although even numbered houses were given up to no. 36, odd numbers were only given up to no. 9. This situation prevailed until 1911 when the street was renumbered, but no. 39 did not appear until 1931. It was listed until the late 1950s, occupied by William Frederick Roberts. It was not listed between 1958 and 1963 but reappeared in 1964 occupied by Leonard Bracey, and was then occupied by Winifred Bracey until the final directory in 1973. By the 1972 Ordnance Survey, the study area was much as it is today, the last remaining structure on the Cooperage Road frontage having been demolished (**Fig.7**).

4. CONCLUSIONS AND CONTRACTOR'S ADVICE

- 4.1 The study area was built on by 1803, when small buildings were shown on Maule's survey of the parish. The area was rural in character until the second half of the 19th century, when industrial premises began to appear along with new housing developments. The study area itself remained largely unchanged apart from small alterations to outbuildings and garden features.
- 4.2 The ground level in the study area has been raised to approximately 1m above street level; thus, it is possible that traces of the buildings present in 1803 survive under the garden deposits. The current house was built in the first half of the 19th century but has been altered.
- 4.3 It is therefore advised that a photographic survey of the house should be made before demolition. An archaeological watching brief should be maintained on the demolition of the house and on all ground reduction and excavation, to determine whether any earlier structures survive.

5. SOURCES CONSULTED

Published sources

- Rudder, Samuel, 1779 *A New History of Gloucestershire* (1977 reprint)
- Sharp, Margaret (ed), 1982 *Accounts of the Constables of Bristol Castle in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries* (Bristol Record Society)
- Various dates: Wrights' and Kelly's Bristol Directories

Cartographic sources

- 1803 Plan of the Parish of St George by William Maule, with terrier (BRO AC/PL/60a & b)
- 1842 Tithe Map of the Parish of St George (BRO EP/A/32/32)
- 1880-1 First Edition Ordnance Survey
- 1912-1914 Ordnance Survey Third Epoch
- 1967 Ordnance Survey revision

Other sources

- Bristol Building Plan books Volumes 40 and 41
- Townsend, A, 2000 Archaeological Study relating to a site off Avon Park, Netham Road, St George (unpublished report, Avon Archaeological Unit) (BRO 42149/2)

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BaRAS would like to thank Louise Hambly of Woodward A P for her assistance, the staff of the Bristol Record office for their help and Jon Brett of Bristol City Council for providing the SMR search. This report was prepared by Elizabeth Davis; the illustrations were prepared and the report produced by Ann Linge.

APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national and local authority policies.

NATIONAL POLICIES

Statutory protection for archaeology is enshrined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), amended by the National Heritage Act, 1983. Nationally important sites are listed in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (SAM). Scheduled Monument consent is required for any work which would affect a SAM.

DOE PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE

The Planning Policy Guidance of Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) consolidates advice to planning authorities. The Guidance stresses the non-renewable nature of the archaeological resource, details the role of the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), encourages early consultation with county and district archaeological officers and sets out the requirement for developers to provide sufficient information on the archaeological impact of development to enable a reasonable planning decision to be made.

PPG 16 also indicates the circumstances where further work would be necessary and outlines the use of agreements and conditions to protect the archaeological resource.

DISTRICT POLICY

Bristol City Council Adopted Local Plan Written Statement (1997) states (policy B22):

- (i) There will be a presumption in favour of preserving any archaeological features or sites of national importance, whether scheduled or not.
- (ii) Development which could adversely affect sites, structures, landscapes or buildings of archaeological interest and their settings will require an assessment of the archaeological resource through a desktop study, and where appropriate a field evaluation. Where there is evidence of archaeological remains, development will not be permitted except where it can be demonstrated that the archaeological features of the site will be satisfactorily preserved in situ, or a suitable strategy has been put forward to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon important archaeological remains and their settings; or, if this is not possible and the sites are not scheduled or of national importance, provision for adequately recording the site prior to destruction is made, preferably by negotiating a planning agreement to ensure that access, time and financial resources are available to allow essential recording and publication to take place.

Appendix 2: Results of SMR Search

	Grid ref	Description
878	ST 61709 73353	No. 45 Pilemarsh, built between 1803 and 1842
2289	ST 61880 72972	Blackswarth Lane Works: brass and lead works
3027	ST 61463 73279	Human remains, possibly of Romano-British date, discovered in Roseberry Road in 1894
10517	ST 6165 7320	Medieval settlement of Pyle Marsh
20645	ST 61592 73161	Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Avon Park
20932	ST 61575 73150	Archaeological evaluation at Avon Park
21201	ST 61447 73299	Human remains found at the rear of 148 Victoria Avenue; possibly contemporary with those found at Roseberry Road
21206	ST 61447 73300	Archaeological watching brief at 148 Victoria Avenue
21440	ST 61651 72860	Cartographic depiction of a Civil Defence headquarters building, Netham Road
21441	ST 61652 72860	Civil Defence headquarters building, Netham Road
21704	ST 61881 72972	Description of the Blackswarth Lane Works, published 1883
21713	ST 61685 73350	Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Pilemarsh
21736	ST 61731 72891	Cartographic depiction of Netham Works
21737	ST 61730 72890	Netham Works
21738	ST 61634 72980	Cartographic depiction of Netham Lodge
21739	ST 61635 72980	Netham Lodge
21740	ST 61624 73055	Cartographic depiction of Netham Cooperage, Netham Road
21741	ST 61625 73055	Netham Cooperage, Netham Road
21816	ST 61682 73350	Archaeological evaluation of land at Pilemarsh
22098	ST 61778 73231	Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Beaufort Road
22165	ST 61625 73120	39 Cooperage Road, shown on the 1842 tithe survey
22187	ST 61623 73139	Archaeological watching brief at 46 Netham Road

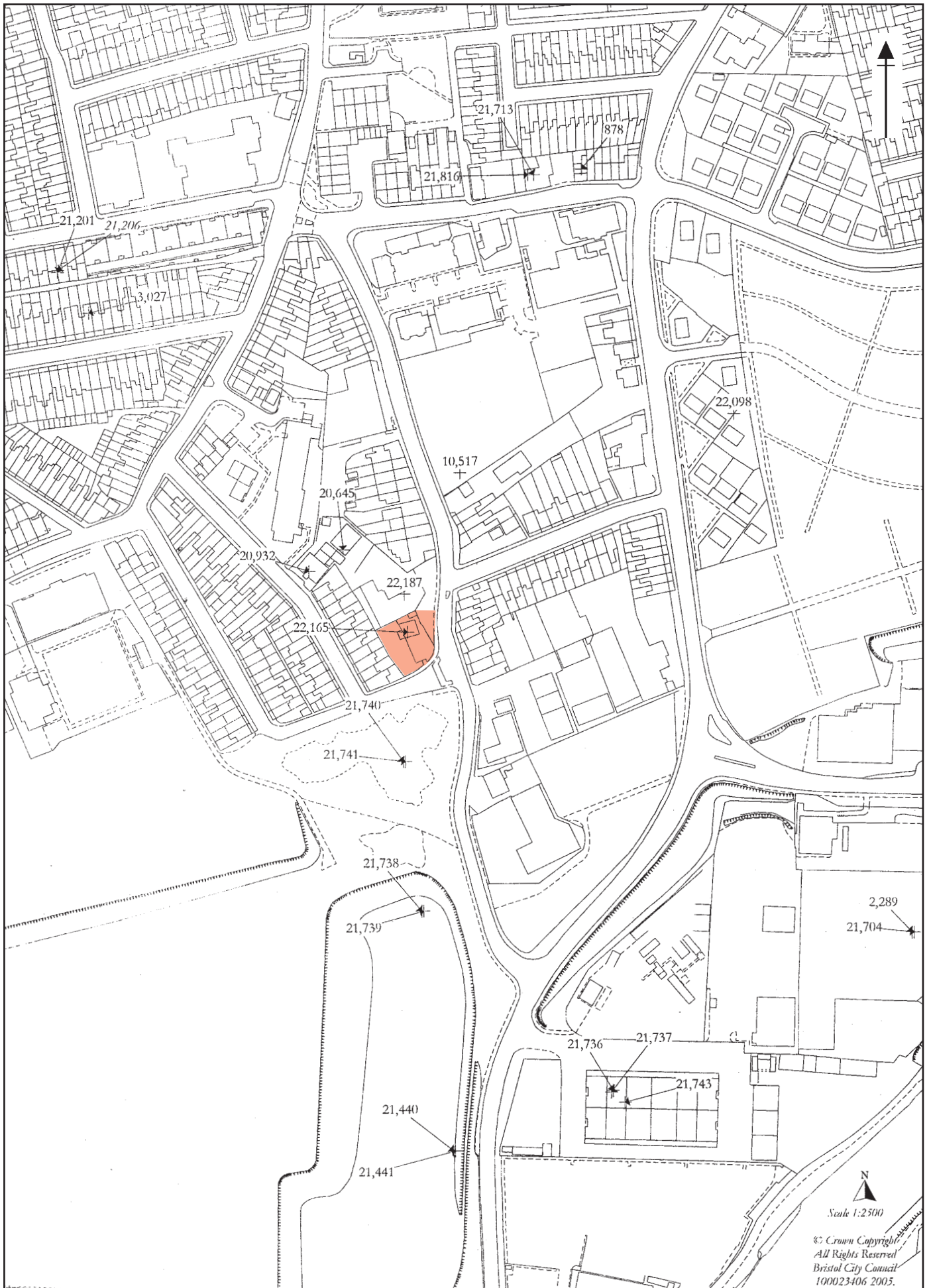
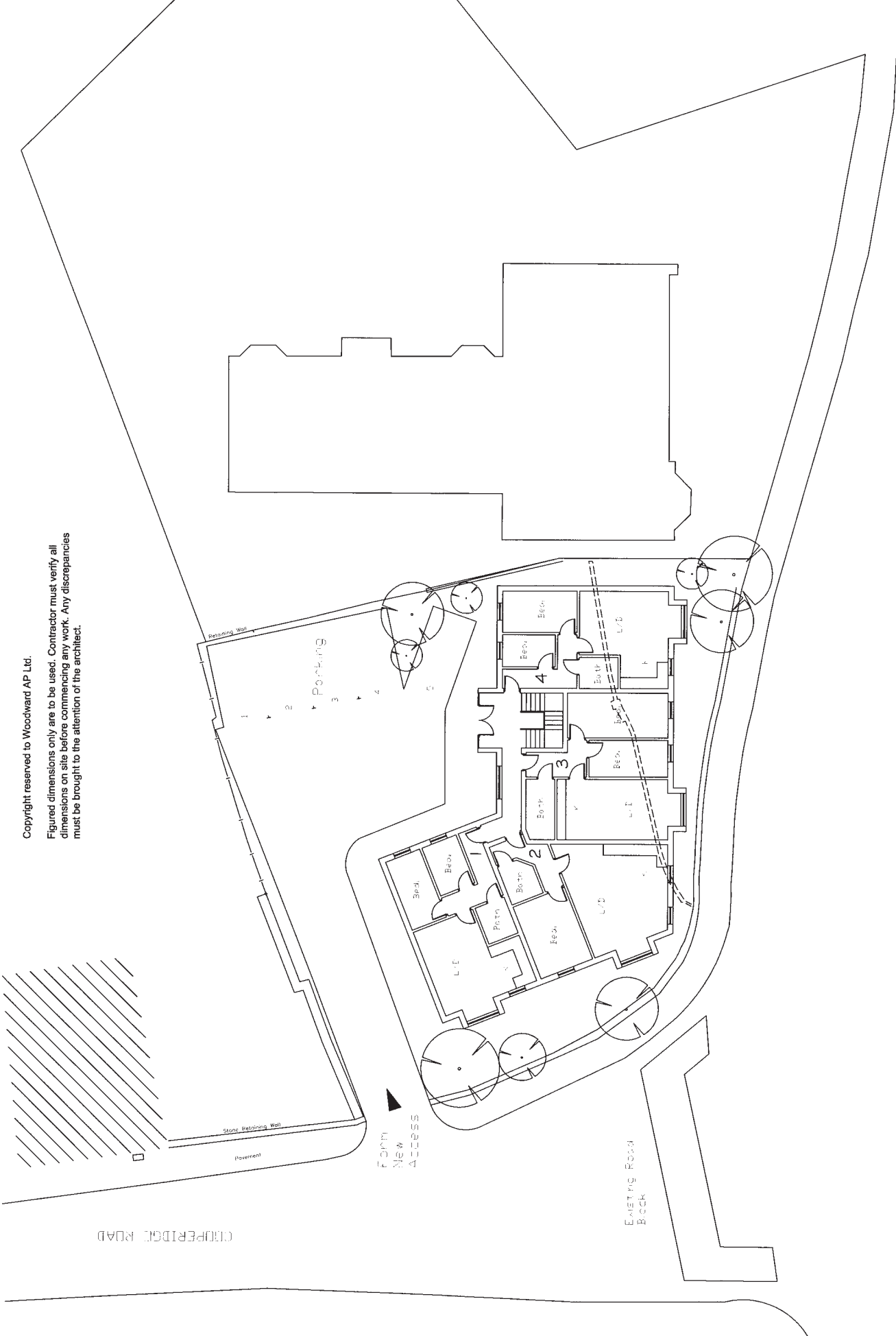


Fig.1 Site location and SMR entries in the vicinity, 1:2500



Copyright reserved to Woodward AP Ltd.
Figured dimensions only are to be used. Contractor must verify all dimensions on site before commencing any work. Any discrepancies must be brought to the attention of the architect.



WOODWARD
ARCHITECTURAL
PRACTICE
Tel : 0117 973 5690 Fax : 0117 923 8060

date
drawn
Jul 05

Netham Road
Netham, Bristol

project

Ground Floor, Option E
Proposed

dwg

scale
1:200

52464 / Sk 05A

Fig.2 Block plan of proposed development



Fig.3 Plan of the Parish of St George 1803 surveyed by William Maule

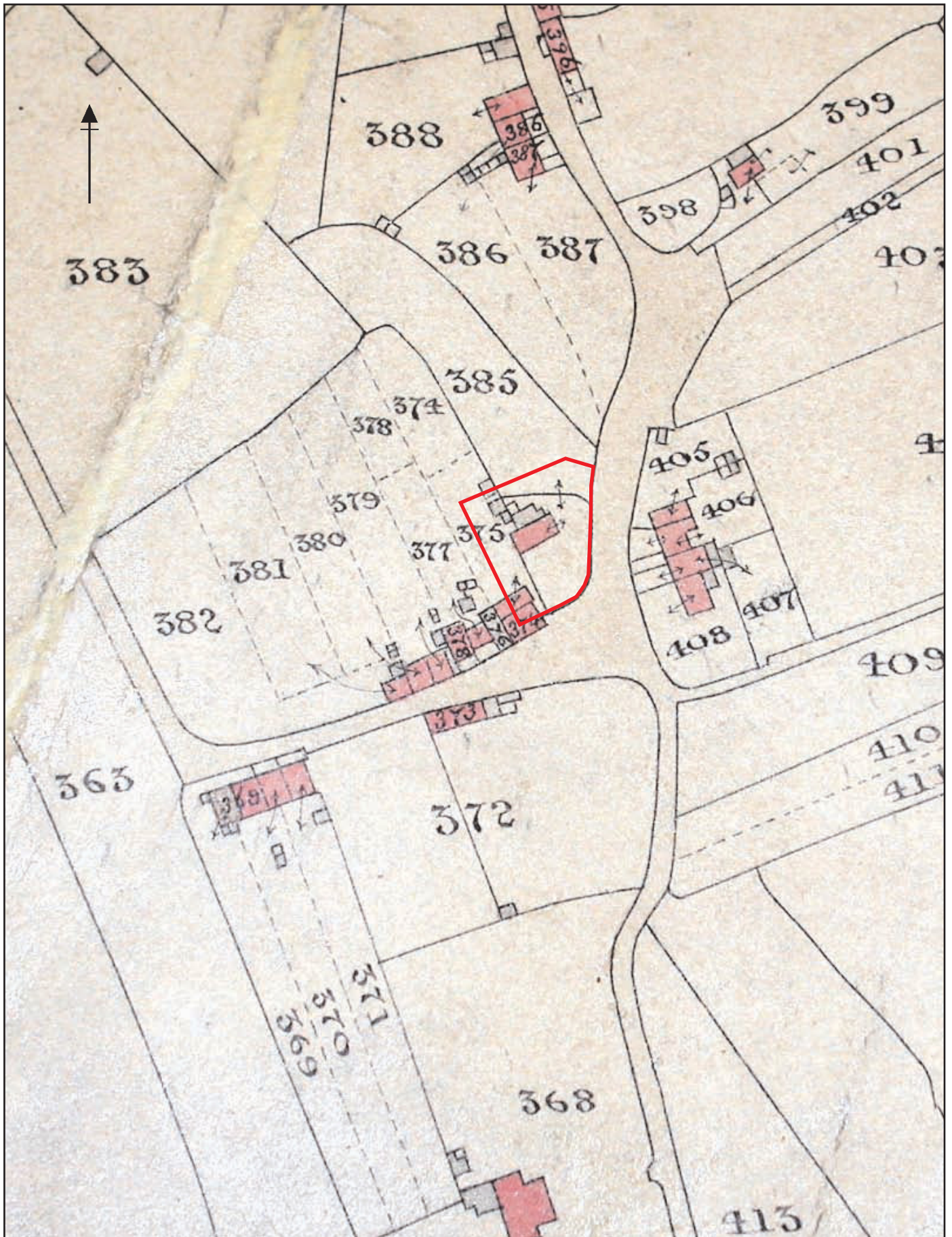


Fig.4 Tithe map of the Parish of St George, 1842

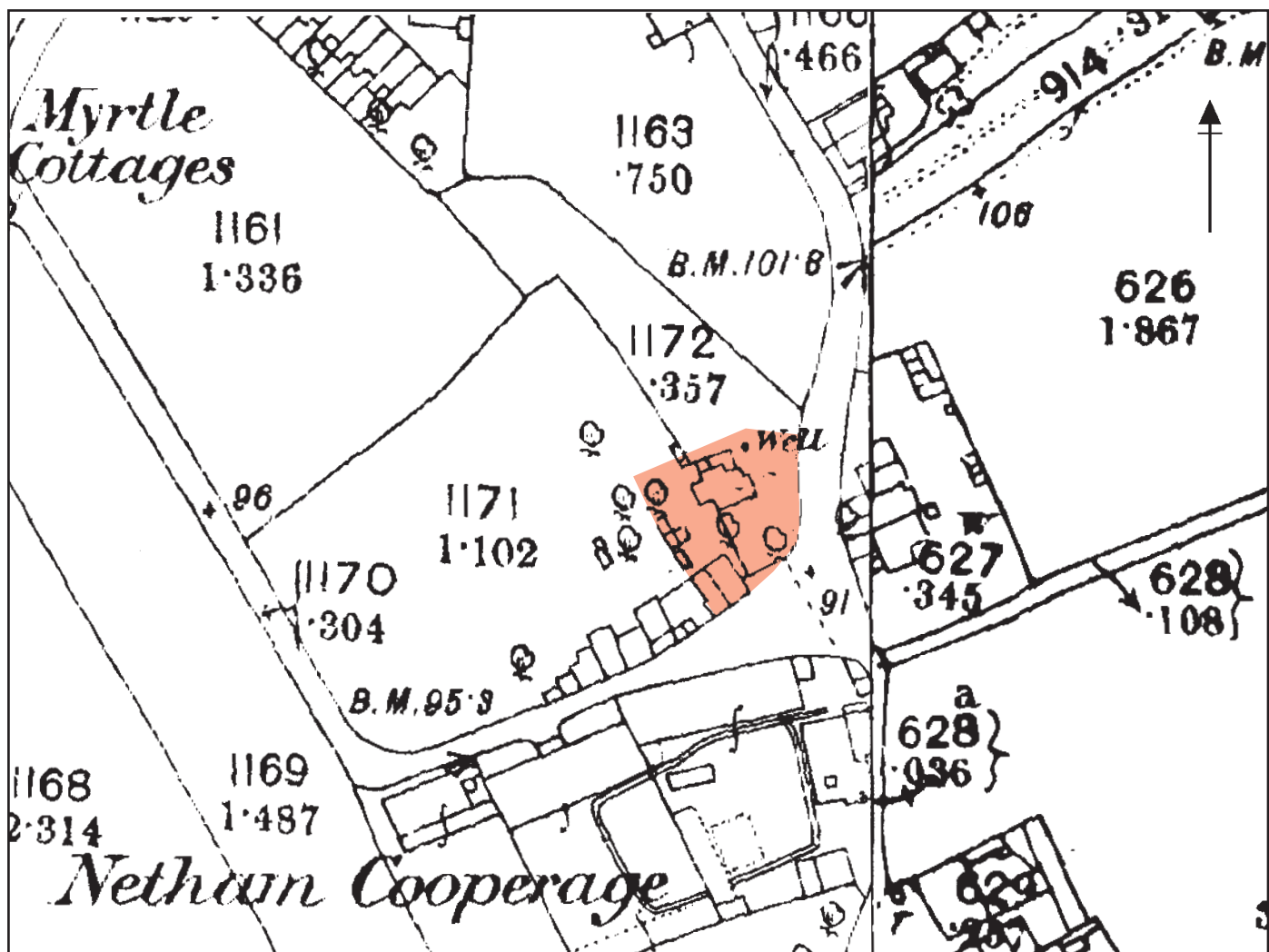


Fig.5 First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1882, 1:1250

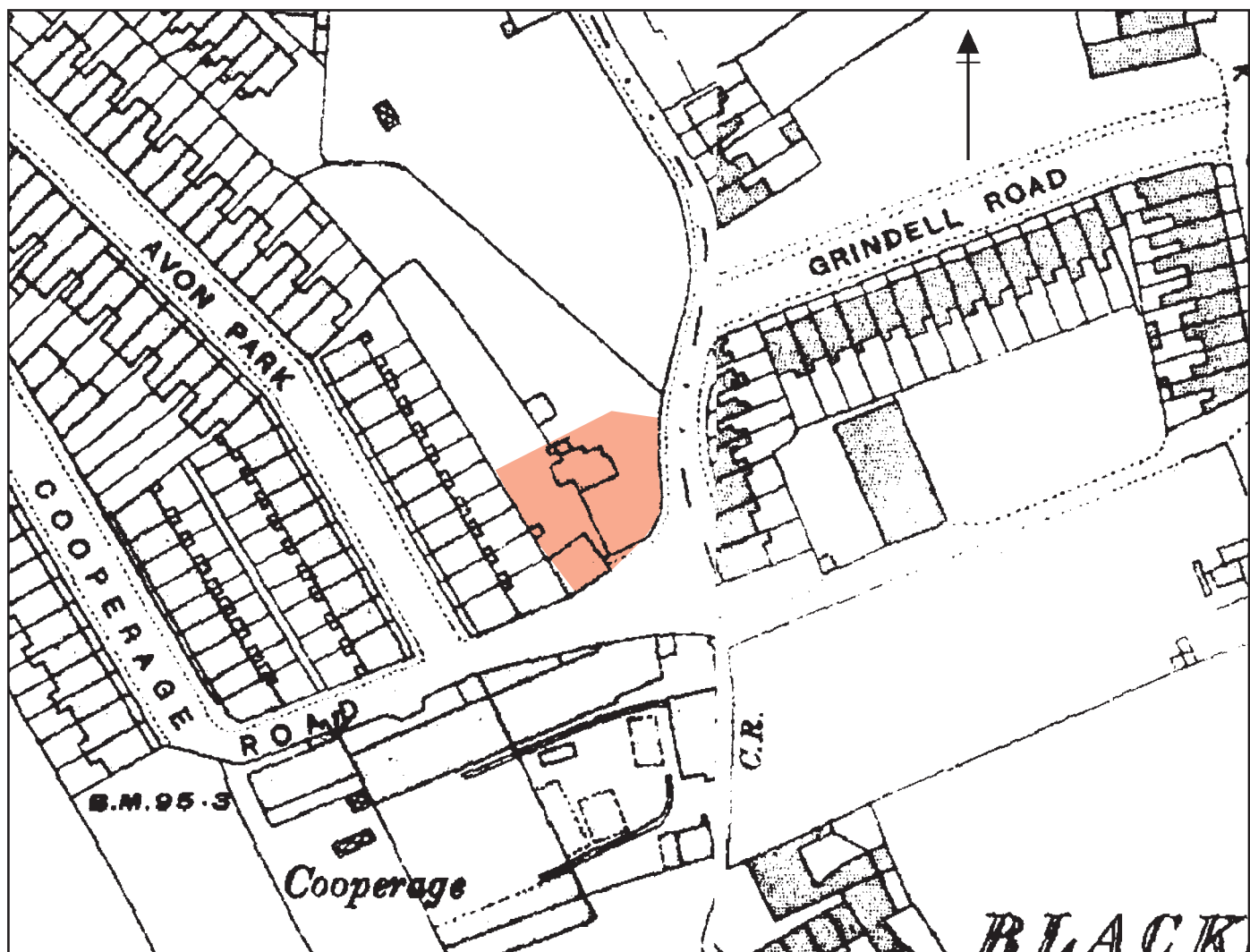


Fig.6 Ordnance Survey Third Epoch, 1912-14, 1:1250

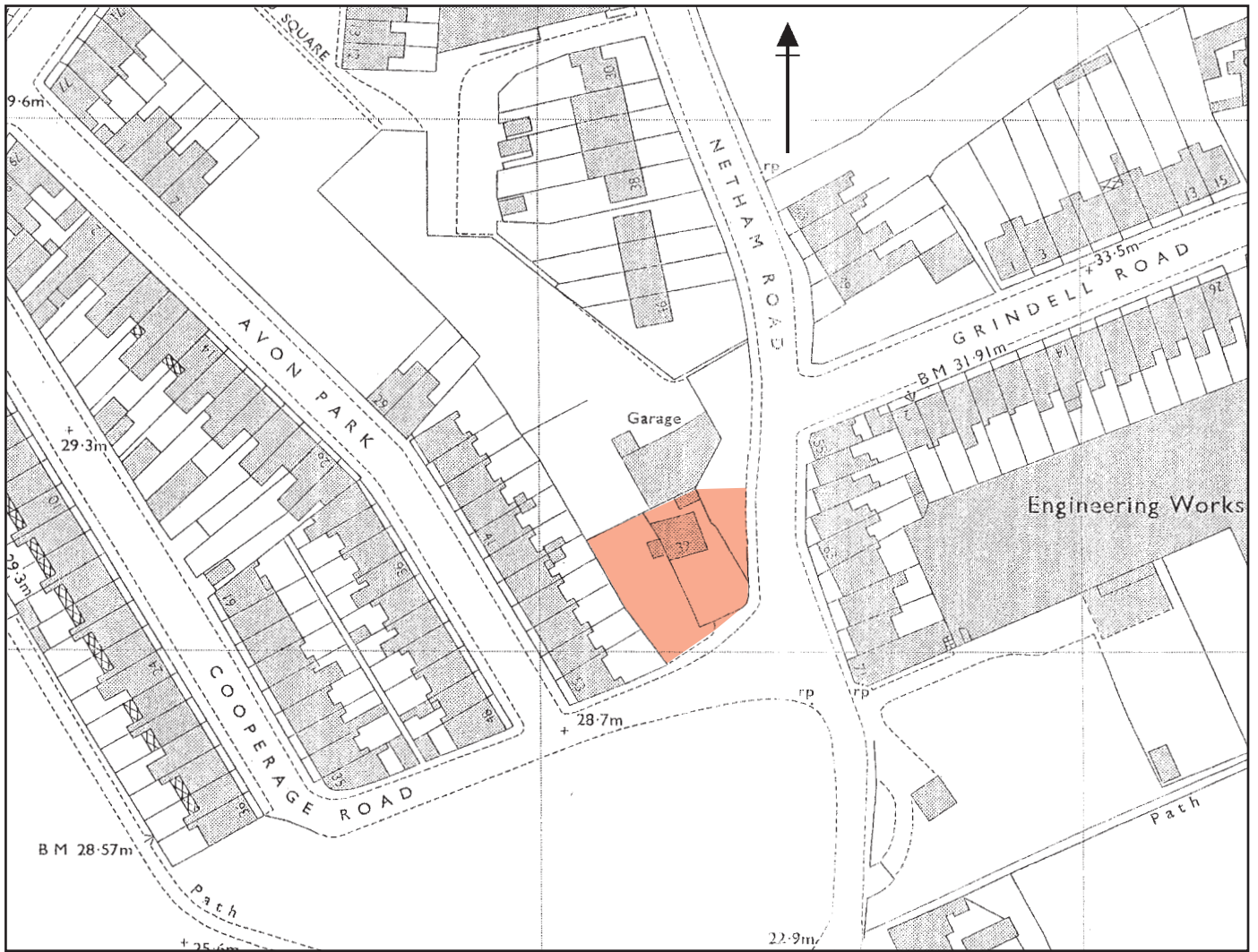


Fig.7 Ordnance Survey 1972 revision, 1:1250

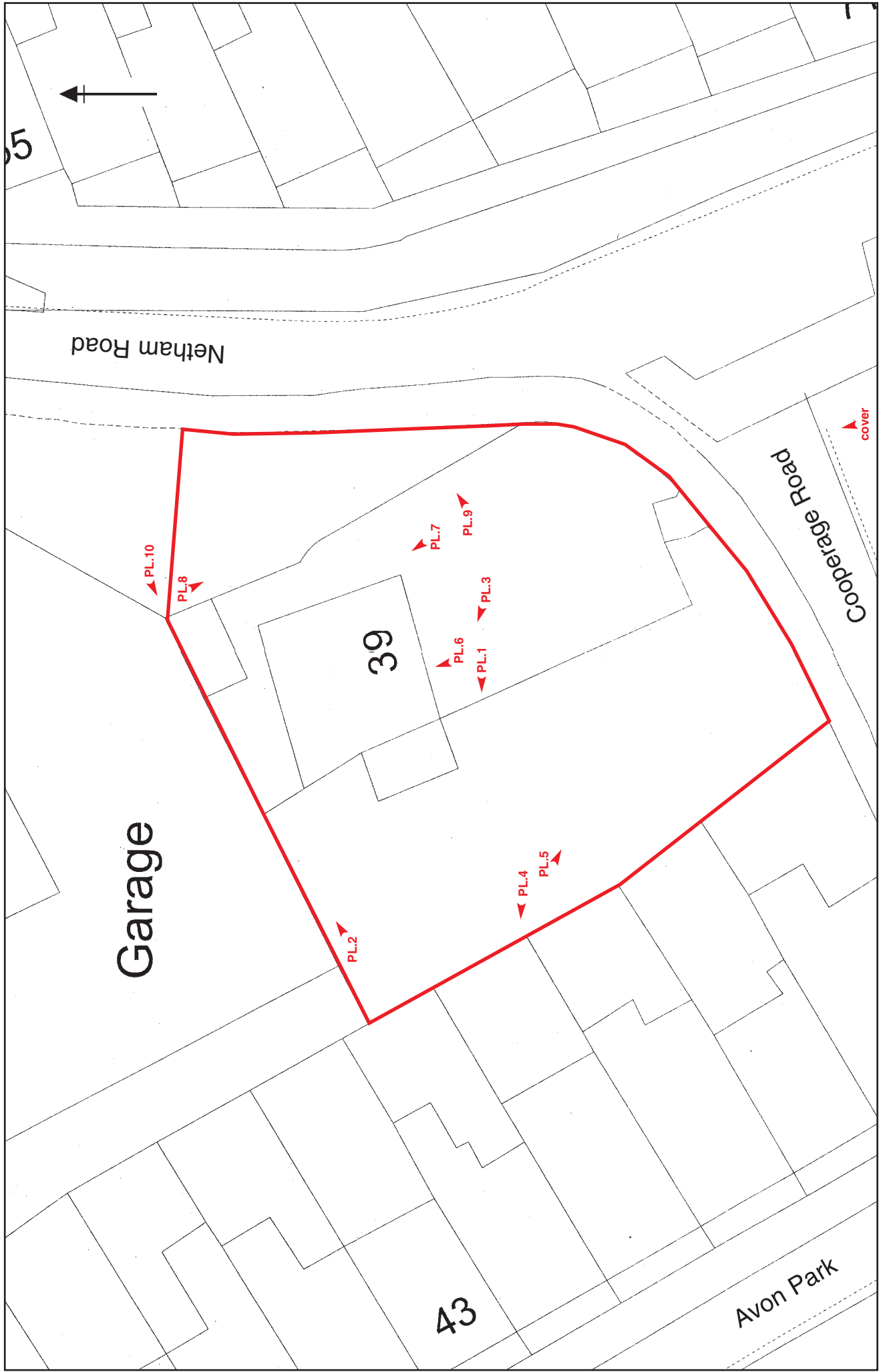


Fig.8 Site plan showing location and direction of plates, 1:250



Plate 1 The western side of the study area, looking west towards Avon Park



Plate 2 The northern side of the study area, looking north-east towards Netham Road



Plate 3 The garden area immediately in front of the house, showing low walls and steps, looking west



Plate 4 The western side of the garden, showing steps and low walls against the boundary with Avon Park, looking north-west



Plate 5 The southern area of the garden, looking south-east towards Cooperage Road



Plate 6 House frontage, showing modern windows, looking north



Plate 7 Eastern end of house, showing wall with archway through to enclosed yard and scaffolding on end of house, looking north-west



Plate 8 Wall along eastern side of house, showing steps and gate to enclosed yard with archway beyond, looking south



Plate 9 Eastern side of garden, showing low brick wall, looking east



Plate 10 Outbuilding to rear of house, looking south-west