

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment  
of land at  
**HENGROVE WAY,  
KNOWLE WEST, BRISTOL.**  
for  
Homes and Communities Agency



Report No. 2599/2011  
BHER No. 25079

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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment  
of land at  
**HENGROVE WAY,**  
**KNOWLE WEST, BRISTOL.**

Centred on  
N.G.R. ST 59502 69314

Client: Homes and Communities Agency  
Agent: GVA Grimley Ltd

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### Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	C	Century
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	Km	Kilometre
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	m	Metre
BC	Before Christ	MoB	Museum of Bristol (M Shed)
BCC	Bristol City Council	NGR	National Grid Reference
BCL	Bristol Central Library	NMR	National Monuments Record
BCMAG	Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery	OS	Ordnance Survey
BHER	Bristol Historic Environment Record	SRO	Somerset Record Office
BRO	Bristol Record Office		
BSMR	Bristol Sites & Monuments Record		
c.	Circa		

### 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.

December, 2011.

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## **SUMMARY**

An archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Hengrove Way, Knowle West, Bristol (centred on NGR ST 59502 69314) was commissioned from Bristol and Region Archaeological Services by GVA Grimley Ltd. in December 2011. Archaeological fieldwork and findspots have shown this part of Knowle West was occupied in the Romano-British period. Aerial photographic evidence reveals the presence of linear features, which pre-date 18th-century field boundaries extending onto the study area. The land was in use as pasture associated with Filwood Farm until the late 1930s when football pitches were laid out behind the houses of Creswicke Road. During WWII more of the land was fenced off for an extension to Whitchurch Airport, a concrete apron was laid for a hangar and as the south-east corner of the study area seven huts were erected. Concrete footings for twelve Nissen huts were laid adjacent to the hangar by 1955. Following the closure of the airport in 1957, the hangar site became an industrial estate, until its clearance in the late 1970s. Landscaping work took place in the 1980s for the creation of Filwood Park and further landscaping has occurred in the 1990s. The concrete apron of the hangar site is used as a training area for HGV drivers. The lines of two 18th-century field boundaries survive and parts of the study area should still be relatively undisturbed, particularly surrounding the hangar site and beneath bunds of earth bordering Hengrove Way.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Hengrove Way, Knowle West, Bristol (NGR ST 59502 69314) was commissioned from Bristol & Region Archaeological Services by GVA Grimley Ltd on behalf of the Homes and Communities Agency. The study area is situated towards the outskirts of Bristol.
- 1.2 On plan, the study area is irregular in shape, covering an area of approximately 7.36 hectares. To the north and east the study area is bounded by gardens of residential housing along Creswicke Road, to the south by Hengrove Way, part of the A4174 and to the west by the premises of South Bristol Business Park and Filwood Park Playing Fields (**Fig. 1**) (**Plates 1-4 & Cover Plate**).
- 1.3 The study area comprises the landscaped public open space of Filwood Park and a hangar site of the former Whitchurch Airport. Much of the hangar site is unused and overgrown although the concrete apron of the hangar and its surroundings is still in use as a training area for HGV drivers (**Plates 5 & 6**). The study area is not in a Designated Conservation area and there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings or historic battlefields in the vicinity.
- 1.4 It is proposed to redevelop the study area to provide a mixed-use development including employment space, residential accommodation and refurbished park facilities.
- 1.5 The British Geological Survey (1:63,360) map (revised 1952), *Bristol District*, depicts the geology of the study area as comprising Lower Lias clays overlying Lias limestone, of the Jurassic Period. The study area lies at approximately 59m aOD.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The study was undertaken in accordance with criteria set out in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008).
- 2.2 Selected material from the holdings of the Bristol Record Office, Somerset Record Office, Bristol Central Library, City Museum & Art Gallery and Brunel House (BCC) were consulted. An extract from the Bristol Historic Environment Record (BHER) was provided by Mr Pete Insole, Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council. A summary of entries is presented in Appendix 2 (see **Figs 2 & 3** for location of entries). A search of the air-photograph collection held at the National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon was requested (Enquiry No. 65577), the results of which are presented in **Appendix 3**. Vertical air-photographs incorporating the study area (taken in October 1944 and March 1955) have been selected for inclusion and annotated in the present report (**Figs 7 & 8**). The available photographs were examined in accordance with standard procedures for air-photograph analysis (Brophy and Cowley 2005; Wilson 2000). A rapid walkover survey of the study area was carried out by Andy King of Bristol & Region Archaeological Services on 14th December 2011. Photographs and rough notes were taken during the visit (see **Plates 1-11 & Cover**). Features noted include landscaped parkland with bunds, extensive hard surfacing, undergrowth and primary woodland, former field boundary ditches and hedges, fencing (concrete post & steel) and mature trees. Parts of the site were densely overgrown. All information considered appropriate to the study was collated, summarised and presented in the following report.
- 2.3 The following legislation and guidelines have informed this assessment:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979);*
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);*
- Town and Country Planning Act (1990);*
- Hedgerows Regulations (1997);*
- Bristol Local Plan (Adopted 1997; altered 2003);*
- Archaeology and Development: Bristol Local Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document Number 7, Adopted March 2006 (Bristol City Council: City Centre Projects and Urban Design Team);*
- PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide. EH, DCLG & DCMS (2010);*
- 2.4 This study is intended to provide information that will enable a reasonable and informed planning decision to be made concerning the likely impact of the proposed development on the historic environment of the study area. Information provided in this report is given for general guidance purposes only and is not intended to constitute a statement of the law.
- 2.5 All photocopies, Mss copies and notes, including photographs, are preserved in the project archive to be retained at BaRAS's premises at St Nicholas Church, Bristol. A digital copy of the report is to be submitted to the National Monuments Record (NMR), Swindon, and included on the English Heritage *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) website. The project is referenced under the Bristol Historic Environment Record as: BHER 25079 and the English Heritage Oasis Project as bristola1-115285. A brief summary of the present work will be published in a local journal.

### 3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT & CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 3.1 The study area is part of the Bristol district of Knowle West. Historically this was situated in the Anglo-Saxon hundred of Keynsham in Somerset, it was owned by Queen Edith before the Norman Conquest and remained a Royal possession under William I. The Keynsham Hundred is not yet covered by the *Victoria History of the Counties of England*, but an early account is that by Collinson (1791). A recent study of the hundred is that by Prosser (1995). Note that Keynsham is also included in the *Avon Extensive Urban Survey* by La Trobe-Bateman (1999).
- 3.2 The Domesday Survey of 1086 would have included the area now covered by Whitchurch and Filwood in the ‘fifty hides belonging to Keynsham’ (Williams & Martin 1992, 233). A reference is made in that survey to an ‘extensive woodland’. The parish church of St Nicholas at Whitchurch dates from the 12th century but is supposed to have replaced an earlier chapel. The Abbey of Keynsham, founded c1147, held the manor of Whitchurch, which included two granges, one at Lyons Court and the other, in an unknown location, at Filwood. The name Filwood is first mentioned in medieval records in the 13th-century (Prosser 1995, 11). Recent studies concerning the history of Whitchurch include those by Bettey (1976) and Slade (1995).
- 3.3 The extent of actual woodland at Filwood is uncertain but it was still in existence by the 16th century (Prosser 1995,13). The Abbey surrendered its lands to the Crown in 1539 and by the early 1560s the Smyth family of Ashton Court had obtained possession of the manor of Whitchurch (including Filwood). The Smyths kept accurate records of their holdings and so Whitchurch has several historic land surveys providing field and place-name detail dating back to 1563.
- 3.4 A map of Somerset by C. Saxton, dated 1607, probably drawn around 1590, lacks detail but shows Whitchurch and an enclosed park (Filwood Park). John Speed’s map of Somerset dated 1610, which is similar to Saxton’s, indicates that the area is being used as a deer park. A map by R. Mordern of 1695 shows a similar picture to those of Saxton and Speed.
- 3.5 By the time of a survey of the Manor of Whitchurch for Sir John Smyth dated 1730 (BRO AC/M11/32) the name Filwood Park had disappeared to be replaced by Filwood Farm which lay approximately 350m to the south-west of the study area. Donn’s map of 1769 depicts the ‘Filwood’ and Whitchurch Farm. Individual land parcels in the location of the study area are first shown on a late 18th-century Smyth estate plan (**Fig.4**). The study area straddles parts of four fields which belonged to Filwood Farm at the edge of the parish boundary between Whitchurch and Brislington. The fields are numbered 71, 72, 1 and 2 on the plan, in 1790 the names of these fields were Great Custom, Summer Leaze, Little Custom and Rodford’s Mead respectively. A distinctive indent near the curve of Rodford’s Mead was the line of the Parish boundary.
- 3.6 An estate plan of the early 19th century shows the same layout of fields with no evidence of buildings and the first Ordnance Survey map, dated 1817, lacks detail but depicts *Philwood* (sic) and *Philwood Farm*. The 1840 Whitchurch tithe map also shows the study area as open fields numbered 106-109 and 111 (**Fig.5**). By this date the eastern end of the field known as Great Custom had been partitioned to form a new field called Two Acres. A pond is also shown at the point where fields 107-109 met. The accompanying tithe apportionment lists the land as being in use for pasture with only the field name Summer Leaze changed to New Mead.
- 3.7 The 1884 edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan continues to show the study area as open fields although the fields known as Two acres and Little Custom were again combined and a second pond adjoined the boundary with New Mead (**Fig.6**). No significant changes were shown on the 1904 and 1916 edition OS plans.



- 3.8 In 1930 the study area was incorporated within the revised boundary of Bristol and construction of the housing estate at Knowle West began, gradually spreading southwards as far as Creswicke Road. The 1931 edition OS plan is the last to show the study area surrounded by undeveloped agricultural land. By that date the northern pond, first shown on the 1840 tithe map, had been filled in. To the south of the study area development of Whitchurch Airport also progressed through the 1930s.
- 3.9 With the outbreak of World War II, Whitchurch Airport was requisitioned by the Air Ministry and improved with the construction of extra hangars, a concrete runway and ancillary workshops. Aerial photographs dated 30th October 1944 show a cordoned-off Bellman-type hangar which stood on the west side of the study area. Incendiaries were dropped on Whitchurch Airport but bomb-plot plans held at Bristol Record Office do not record unexploded ordnance on the study area. The hangar site bisected the line of the field boundary between 'Great Custom' and 'New Mead' first shown on the late 18th-century estate map. Six camouflaged huts are visible at the south end of Creswicke Road and a cluster of circular features, possibly trees, lie opposite Filwood Broadway. Other 18th and 19th-century field boundaries were still largely intact, including part of the curve of Rodford's Mead with the parish boundary indent. It is clear from these photographs that the northern field, formally known as Little Custom, was already being used for football pitches (**Fig.7**).
- 3.10 Filwood Farm was purchased by Bristol Corporation and demolished in the late 1940s, although the pre-fab housing estates around Inns Court never reached as far as the farm site. An aerial photograph dated 24th March 1955 shows the historic field boundaries further diminished. The wartime hangar perimeter had been shrunk and more former pasture was utilised for playing fields, probably associated with two temporary school buildings erected opposite Filwood Broadway. One of these buildings, in use as a kitchen block, partially extended onto the study area. Twelve Nissen-type huts had been constructed south-west of the hangar and elsewhere the fenced perimeter around the hangar complex remained in place (**Fig.8**). The advent of larger, modern aircraft and encroaching housing development finally led to the airport's closure in 1957, the aircraft hangar and its adjacent buildings became an industrial estate.
- 3.11 In the 1970s Filwood Public Park was formed, a planning application dated November 1973 (BCC Planning Dept. file 25336), includes a plan annotated with proposed changes to the study area (**Fig.9**). On this plan the wartime huts at the south end of Creswicke Road were labelled as an ATC centre and had evidently been turned over for the use of Bristol's Education department. The former Airport Road was to be incorporated in the A4174 Bristol Ring Road scheme, becoming the modern dual carriageway of Hengrove Way. The hangar and all other buildings on the site were demolished by 1977.
- 3.12 In the early 1980s Filwood Playing fields were created out of the former pasture to the west of the study area. The former school buildings at the north of Filwood Park were replaced by two semi-detached houses. Aerial photographs dated April 1988 show that isolated bunds of earth had been mounded within the park and also bordering Hengrove Way. By 1995 a concrete skate park at the west side of the park (**Plate 7**) and a play area and ornamental pond at the northern end were established (**Plate 8**).
- 3.13 In 1988 a planning application was submitted for use of the concrete hardstanding at the hangar site as a training area for HGV drivers (BCC Planning Dept. file 75734). Driver training on the site is still carried on. The perimeter of the hangar site has been left undeveloped and is largely overgrown (**Plates 9-11**). The South Bristol Business Park to the west of the study area was developed in the late 1990s and Filwood Playing Fields have recently been re-landscaped to improve drainage.

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### General

- 4.1 Prehistoric finds in this part of Bristol are limited to residual worked flints found within Romano-British features and possible Late Iron Age gullies excavated at Inns Court. The area of Knowle West in which the study area is situated appears to have been extensively occupied during the Romano-British period of the 2nd-4th centuries AD (Jackson 2007, 97). There have been numerous archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity of the study area, the most relevant are shown on plan (**Fig. 10**).
- 4.2 Landscaping works in Filwood park in 1982 exposed part of a Romano-British settlement 280m to the west of the study area. An archaeological excavation of the site was carried out by members of the Bristol and Avon Archaeological Research Group (BHER 20253). The excavator, Bob Williams, interpreted the structural remains as a part of a small farming community, occupied from the mid 2nd – late 4th century AD. It was suggested that the settlement may have spread over an area of at least 12 hectares, to the St Giles housing estate site at Bamfield. This assumption was based on discovery of a coin hoard in 1869 and the presence of a univallate earthwork enclosure recorded c1973 (Williams, 1983).
- 4.3 An archaeological watching brief in 1994 during redevelopment of the former shopping precinct at Filwood Broadway, some 200m north of the study area, recorded no archaeological evidence (Boore 1994). Evaluation trenching carried out in 1995 and again in 2005, 700m to the south-west of the study area, revealed that landscaping associated with Whitchurch Airport had removed almost all archaeological features (Insole 1995; Cotswold Archaeology 2005). Evaluation trenching carried out approximately 270m west of the study area in 1996 recorded archaeological features possibly associated with Filwood Farm (BHER 20045). These had been heavily truncated by extensive landscaping in the 1980s (Williams 1996).
- 4.4 Further evaluation trenching in 1997, 310m to the south-west, exposed part of a Romano-British ditch at a height of 56.6m aOD (Insole 1997, 6). In 1997 and 2002 excavations at Inns Court and prior to construction of Gerrard Close, revealed more evidence associated with Romano-British settlement, including a discrete human burial (Harvard & Mc Sloy 2004; Jackson 2007), an inferred infant sarcophagus and evidence for changes in land use (Cox 1997).
- 4.5 Several watching briefs were maintained during construction of South Bristol Business Park. In 1998 structural remains associated with Filwood Farm were recorded, the suggestion was made at the time that imported clays may have sealed Romano-British features in a location within 110m of the present study area (Insole 1998, 8). Redeposited topsoil containing Romano-British pottery sherds was observed the same year. In January 1999 it was recorded that in a location immediately west of the study area the pre-1982 ground surface, represented by 0.15m of humic soil, lay beneath 1m of redeposited clay (Burchill 1999, 6). In July 1999 a single cut feature containing Romano-British artefacts was recorded at the eastern end of the Business Park (Erskine & Tobin 1999).
- 4.6 Evaluation trenching in 2004 prior to construction of the Filwood Playing Fields pavilion, 180m west of the study area, recorded no archaeological features (Cotswold Archaeology 2004).
- 4.7 No evidence has been found for any of the following on the study area:
  - a. Scheduled monuments;
  - b. Important hedgerows;
  - c. Historic battlefields;
  - d. Registered parks or gardens;
  - e. Ecclesiastical establishments or places-of-worship;
  - f. Burial grounds (in use or disused).

### **Bristol Historic Environment Record**

- 4.8 The BHER extract confirms the archaeological potential of this part of Knowle West, particularly in relation to the Romano-British period as there are several entries for events to the west of the study area (**Fig.2**). Only one monument HER entry is located on the study area (1733M **Fig.3**). This refers to a 'Ring earthwork' described as fifty feet in diameter and six inches in height, however no evidence from air-photographs or on the ground has been observed to corroborate this. It is likely that this circular shape, supposedly seen on an aerial photograph dated 1963, is in fact the markings of a football pitch.

### **Aerial Photographic Evidence**

- 4.9 Two RAF vertical photographs taken 30th October 1944 with sunlight coming from the south, give a clear view of the study area (**Fig.7**). In the present-day location of Filwood Park the line of the late 18th-century field boundary, that separated the fields of Little Custom and Great Custom and which was removed between 1840 and 1884, is discernible as are the shapes of three ponds. To the west of the study area, now occupied by Filwood Playing Fields and South Bristol Business Park, linear features of a possible field system pre-dating 18th-century boundaries, are visible. Yet more linear features could be attributable to field drains, pathways or even 20th-century services associated with the housing estate or the airport hangar site.
- 4.10 An RAF vertical photograph taken 24th March 1955 with sunlight coming from the south-west shows more of the linear features extending onto the hangar site and the area of Filwood Park, despite the park having been used for football pitches for at least two decades (**Fig.8**). Two temporary school buildings and the adjoining hardstanding for a playground extend onto the northern end of the study area.

## 5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The evidence examined indicates that the proposed development lies within an area of good archaeological potential. Part of a Romano-British settlement (BHER 20253) was discovered in 1982 approximately 280m west of the study area. Air-photographs from 1944 and 1955 show linear features that pre-date 18th-century field boundaries, extending to the western side of the study area.

### **Extant Burial Environment of the Study Area**

- 5.2 The pre-existing burial environment will have suffered disturbance to unknown depths for a large portion of the study area, possibly from plough damage and field drains while used as farmland and later when wartime buildings and Filwood Park were laid out. It is possible, however, that intact features and/or deposits and/or finds are present particularly in the area around the hangar site, possibly beneath the concrete surfaces in the same area and beneath the bunds bordering Hengrove Way (**Plate 12 & 13**). Grassed bunds of earth within the park and the ramped area of the concrete skate park stand over 2m in height, these may be an indication of ground levelling having taken place.
- 5.3 Within Filwood Park parts of 18th- and 19th-century field boundary hedges and ditches survive even though considerable landscaping has taken place over the last thirty years (**Plate 14**), which includes formation of an ornamental pond, pathways and a play area (now removed). The sites of wartime huts and a school kitchen block and playground are now grassed over although some tarmac surfacing of the playground remains in use as a pathway (**Plates 15 & 16**).
- 5.4 Rubble from the demolished buildings of the hangar site has been bulldozed into bunds up to 3.5m in height surrounding the fractured concrete apron, now in use for training HGV drivers. The rectangular concrete foundation pads and access road for 1950s Nissen huts are still in place. Some of the concrete fence posts for the post-war hangar perimeter are still standing in the overgrown area between the park and the hangar site. An area of approximately 6000 square metres to the north and east of the hangar site has apparently remained undisturbed since the 1940s.

## 6. CONSULTANT'S ADVICE

- 6.1 In view of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest they hold for the historic environment, Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) (DCLG 2010) recognises the significance of heritage assets. Heritage assets are considered to comprise a non-renewable resource.
- 6.2 In order to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of the past, PPS5 emphasises the UK Government's objective of ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and make this publicly available, particularly in the case where heritage assets will be lost. The present desk-based assessment has highlighted the archaeological potential of the study area, which lies in an area of known Romano-British settlement activity.
- 6.3 Notwithstanding the results of archaeological investigations undertaken adjacent to the study area (see §4.2 - 4.6), the present burial environment is generally unknown and may incorporate features and/or deposits and/or finds of historic/archaeological interest. While the hangar site and its surroundings and the area bordering Hengrove Way are considered in particular to have archaeological potential.
- 6.4 PPS5 (HE12.3) states that where the loss of the whole or a material part of a given heritage asset's significance is justified (in the present case, this would be in order to permit the development to proceed), the local planning authority should use planning conditions, or obligations, to ensure appropriate mitigation for the loss. This includes ensuring that a developer is required to record and advance understanding of the heritage asset before it is harmed or lost.
- 6.5 *Supplementary Planning Document 7* (BCC 2006) and Bristol City Council Local Plan Policy B22 also stipulate that the conservation of the archaeological resource should be the primary goal of archaeological resource management and a material consideration in the planning process.
- 6.6 In the case of the present study area, it is a requirement that any heritage assets within the burial environment of the development area that may be disturbed are understood and recorded before they are removed. The recording programme for the burial environment might take the form of non-intrusive survey, targeted evaluation work during the pre-construction phase and/or an archaeological watching brief during the construction phase of the proposed development.
- 6.7 With regard to §6.1-6.7 above, it is advised that any further archaeological recording programme deemed necessary would be in accordance with a brief provided by the Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council.

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## Maps & Plans

- 1769 *This Map of the Country 11 Miles Round the City of Bristol*. B. Donn the Elder. (BRO: AC/PL/153)
- Late 18thC *A Plan of the Manor of Filton, Alias Whitchurch, in the County of Somerset (This Manor was Purchased by Matthew Smyth Esqr 10 Decr 1580)*. (BRO: AC/PL/93)
- Early 19thC *A Plan of the Manor of Filton, Alias Whitchurch, in the County of Somerset* (BRO: AC/PL/100)
- 1840 *A Map of the Parish of Felton Otherwise Whitchurch in the County of Somerset*. Tithe map and apportionment. (SRO: D/D/Rt 445)
- 1868 *Map of the Estates of Sir John Henry Greville Smyth, bart: in the Parishes of Whitchurch etc...in the County of Somerset*. (BRO AC/PL/ 131)
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- 1967 Ordnance Survey (1:2500). Surveyed 1946; levelling revised 1957; revised 1967; published 1968
- 1977 Ordnance Survey (1:1250) Sheets ST5969 SW & NE. Levelling revised 1957; published 1977
- Bomb Plot Plans BRO 3379-7/8/9

### **Architectural Drawings**

- 1973 Formation of Public Park (BCC File 25366)
- 1988 Application to use existing hardstanding as training area for HGV drivers (BCC File 75734)

## **8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services wish to thank the following for their help and advice: Rebecca Collins of GVA, Pete Insole, Archaeological Officer for Bristol City Council; Staff of the Bristol Central Library; Staff of the Somerset Record Office; Staff of the Bristol Record Office; Staff of Brunel House (BCC).

This report was compiled by Andy King and 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 that would affect a SAM.

### **GOVERNMENT POLICY GUIDANCE**

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990) have been replaced (23 March 2010) by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010) which sets out the Government's national policies on conservation of the historic environment. Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets.

Of particular relevance within the Planning Policy Statement are:

#### **Policy HE6: Information Requirements for Applications for Consent Affecting Heritage Assets**

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

#### **Policy HE9: Additional Policy Principles Guiding the Consideration of Applications for Consent Relating to Designated Heritage Assets**

HE9.1 There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset 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, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I or II\* listed buildings and grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

#### **Policy HE12: Policy Principles Guiding the Recording of Information Related to Heritage Assets**

HE12.3 Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance. Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record. Local planning authorities should require any archive generated to be deposited with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it. Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure such work is carried out in a timely manner and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

### **DISTRICT POLICY**

Bristol City Council Supplementary Planning Document (2006) states (policy SPD No.7, p4):

- (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: Summary of Historic Environment Record Trawl** (See **Figs. 2 & 3** for location of entries)

<b>BHER No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Monuments</b>		
1733M	Ring earthwork in Filwood Park, 50' in diameter and 6" high	Likely to be markings of football pitch. Other mounds in the same field are probably from felled trees
1777M	Church of Christ the King, Filwood, Broadway	1950s catholic church
1778M	Broadway cinema, Filwood, Broadway	Site of 1930s cinema
2011M	Romano-British Settlement at Filwood Park	Structural & cut-features, excavated 1982
2804M	Filwood Farm, Knowle	Site of mid 17thC? Farm – demolished c1940s
<b>Events (Selected)</b>		
20044	Archaeological desk-based assessment, Filwood Playing Fields	1995 BaRAS study
20045	Archaeological evaluation of Filwood playing fields, 1996	Eight trenches, post-medieval features recorded
20253	Archaeological excavation at Filwood Park, 1982	Romano-British settlement recorded
20256	Geophysical survey, Filwood Park	1996 Stratascan survey
20338	Watching brief, South Bristol business park 1999	Post-medieval features recorded
20465	Watching brief, South Bristol business park 1998	Redeposited Romano-British soils recorded
20638	Black & White photograph of Filwood Farm	1945, published by Bantock et al 1996
21892	Archaeological evaluation at Filwood Playing fields 2004	No archaeological features recorded
24654	Archaeological desk-based assessment, October 2008	Filwood Park playing fields, Creswicke Road

**APPENDIX 3: Results of air-photograph search (NMR). Shaded areas denote annotated photographs used in the report**

ENGLISH HERITAGE – NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD – AIR PHOTOS LIBRARY

Summary report for vertical coversearch

Date: 6-Dec-2011

Customer Enquiry Reference No. 65577

Sortie number	Library number	Cam pos	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale	1: Focal length	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/106G/UK/1415	282	RS	4001	P	ST 588 700	6	14 APR 1946	A 9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/106G/UK/1415	282	RS	4002	P	ST 595 699	6	14 APR 1946	A 9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/106G/UK/1415	282	RS	4003	P	ST 602 699	6	14 APR 1946	A 9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/CPE/UK/1815	496	V	5077	P	ST 594 699	3	30 OCT 1946	AB5000	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NAW	
RAF/CPE/UK/1869	526	RP	3096	P	ST 597 689	6	04 DEC 1946	AB9840	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/CPE/UK/1869	526	RP	3097	P	ST 589 687	6	04 DEC 1946	AB9840	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/CPE/UK/1869	526	RS	4090	P	ST 591 704	23	04 DEC 1946	AB9840	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/CPE/UK/2224	706	V	5182	N	ST 594 690	11	15 AUG 1947	A 5000	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/CPE/UK/2223	714	V	5354	P	ST 589 697	24	14 AUG 1947	A 5000	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/CPE/UK/2223	714	V	5355	P	ST 593 697	24	14 AUG 1947	A 5000	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/CPE/UK/2433	762	RP	3027	P	ST 597 695	4	22 JAN 1948	AC10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NAW	
RAF/541/41	869	RP	3232	P	ST 589 702	1	22 MAY 1948	A 10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NAW	
RAF/82/1148	1634	F21	217	P	ST 591 698	3	14 APR 1955	AB5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/82/1148	1634	F21	218	P	ST 594 698	3	14 APR 1955	AB5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/82/1148	1634	F21	219	P	ST 596 698	3	14 APR 1955	AB5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/82/1148	1634	F22	218	P	ST 594 689	7	14 APR 1955	AB5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/540/1649	1673	F21	160	P	ST 591 696	5	25 JUN 1955	A 5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/540/1649	1673	F21	161	P	ST 594 696	5	25 JUN 1955	A 5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/540/1649	1673	F21	162	P	ST 596 696	5	25 JUN 1955	A 5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR	
RAF/543/2332	2166	1F22	200	P	ST 588 700	52	26 JUL 1963	AB10100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD	
RAF/543/2332	2166	1F22	201	P	ST 595 700	52	26 JUL 1963	AB10100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD	
RAF/543/2332	2166	1F22	202	P	ST 602 700	52	26 JUL 1963	AB10100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD	
RAF/543/2332	2166	1F22	243	P	ST 598 699	53	26 JUL 1963	AB10100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD	
RAF/543/2332	2166	1F22	244	P	ST 591 699	53	26 JUL 1963	AB10100	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD	
RAF/106G/LA/45	3932	Vp3	5444	P	ST 591 693	12	30 OCT 1944	A 2500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD	
RAF/106G/LA/45	3932	Vp3	5445	P	ST 593 693	12	30 OCT 1944	A 2500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD	
RAF/106G/LA/45	3932	Vp3	5446	P	ST 595 693	12	30 OCT 1944	A 2500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD	

Sortie number	Library number	Cam pos	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1: Focal length	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/106G/LA/45	3932	Vp3	5447	P	ST 597 693	12	30 OCT 1944	A 2500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/45	3932	Vp3	5618	N	ST 593 698	28	30 OCT 1944	A 2500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/82/1127	3937	F21	100	P	ST 591 698	3	24 MAR 1955	AC5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/82/1127	3937	F21	101	P	ST 595 698	3	24 MAR 1955	AC5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/82/1127	3937	F22	144	P	ST 593 696	10	24 MAR 1955	AC5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/82/1127	3937	F22	145	P	ST 597 697	10	24 MAR 1955	AC5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/HLA/423	8448	V2	80	P	ST 599 697	6	23 MAR 1942	AC12500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	FDM
OS/80151	9621	V	58	P	ST 597 689	3	02 OCT 1980	A 5300	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/80151	9621	V	59	P	ST 593 689	3	02 OCT 1980	A 5300	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/80151	9621	V	81	P	ST 589 696	4	02 OCT 1980	A 5300	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/80151	9621	V	82	P	ST 593 696	4	02 OCT 1980	A 5300	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/80151	9621	V	83	P	ST 597 696	4	02 OCT 1980	A 5300	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/60062	11499	V	70	P	ST 595 688	6	26 JUN 1960	AC7775	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/60062	11499	V	71	P	ST 597 695	6	26 JUN 1960	AC7775	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89089	13444	V	398	P	ST 591 693	1	26 APR 1989	A 8200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89089	13444	V	399	P	ST 597 693	1	26 APR 1989	A 8200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88029	14105	V	162	P	ST 597 695	5	10 APR 1988	A 5400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88029	14105	V	163	P	ST 593 695	5	10 APR 1988	A 5400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/88029	14105	V	164	P	ST 588 695	5	10 APR 1988	A 5400	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95030	14646	V	31	P	ST 586 695	1	13 MAR 1995	A 7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95030	14646	V	32	P	ST 593 695	1	13 MAR 1995	A 7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95030	14646	V	33	P	ST 599 695	1	13 MAR 1995	A 7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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Total sorties											
Total images											

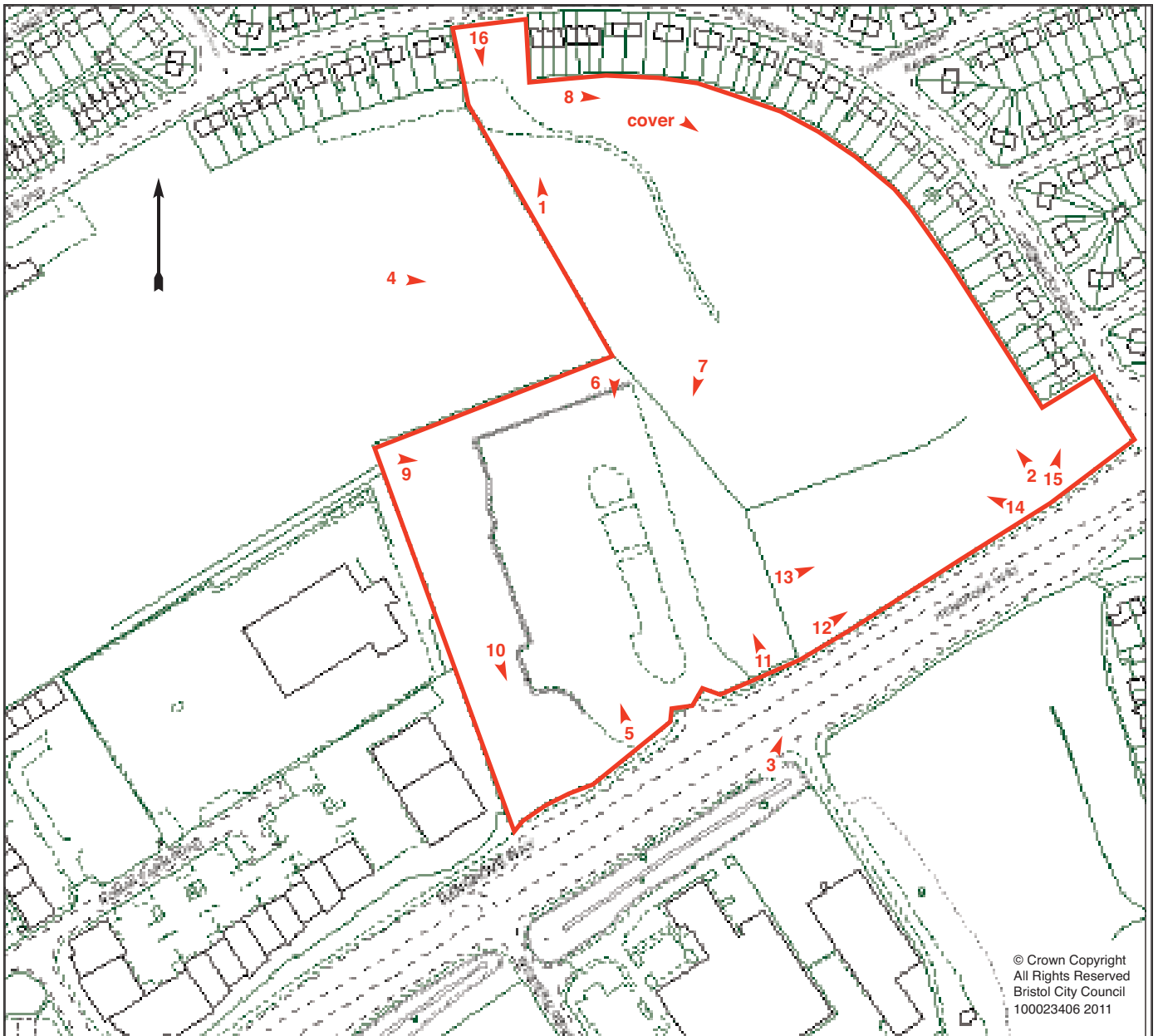


Fig.1 Site location showing plate directions, scale 1: 2500

Fig. 2  
Location of Bristol  
Historic Environment  
Record events entries



Fig.3  
Location of Bristol  
Historic Environment  
Record monuments  
entries

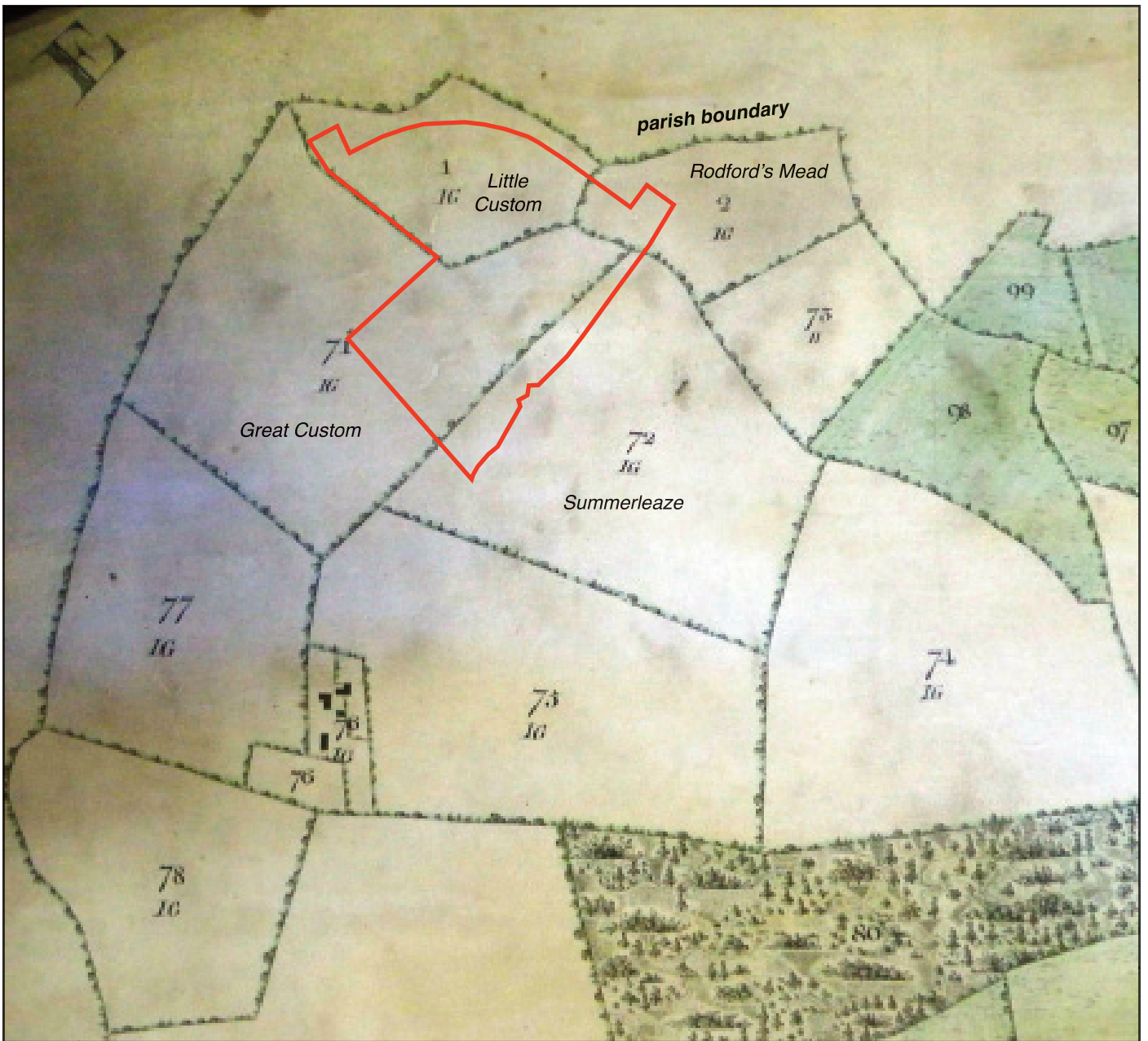


Fig.4 Extract from late-18th-century estate map of Whitchurch (BRO)





Fig.5 Extract from 1840 Whitchurch Tithe map (SRO)

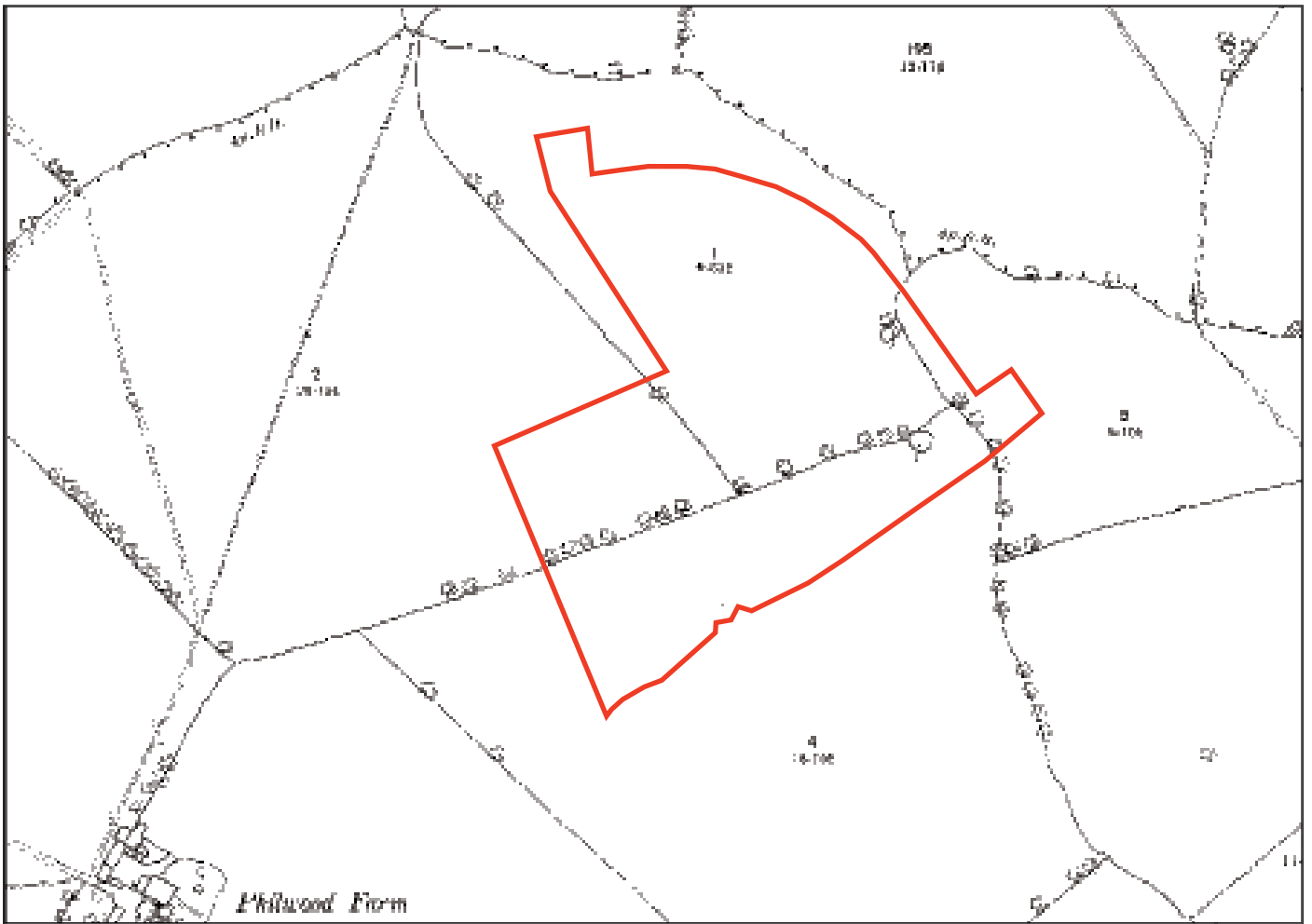


Fig.6 Extract from 1884 published edition Ordnance Survey map (1:2500)

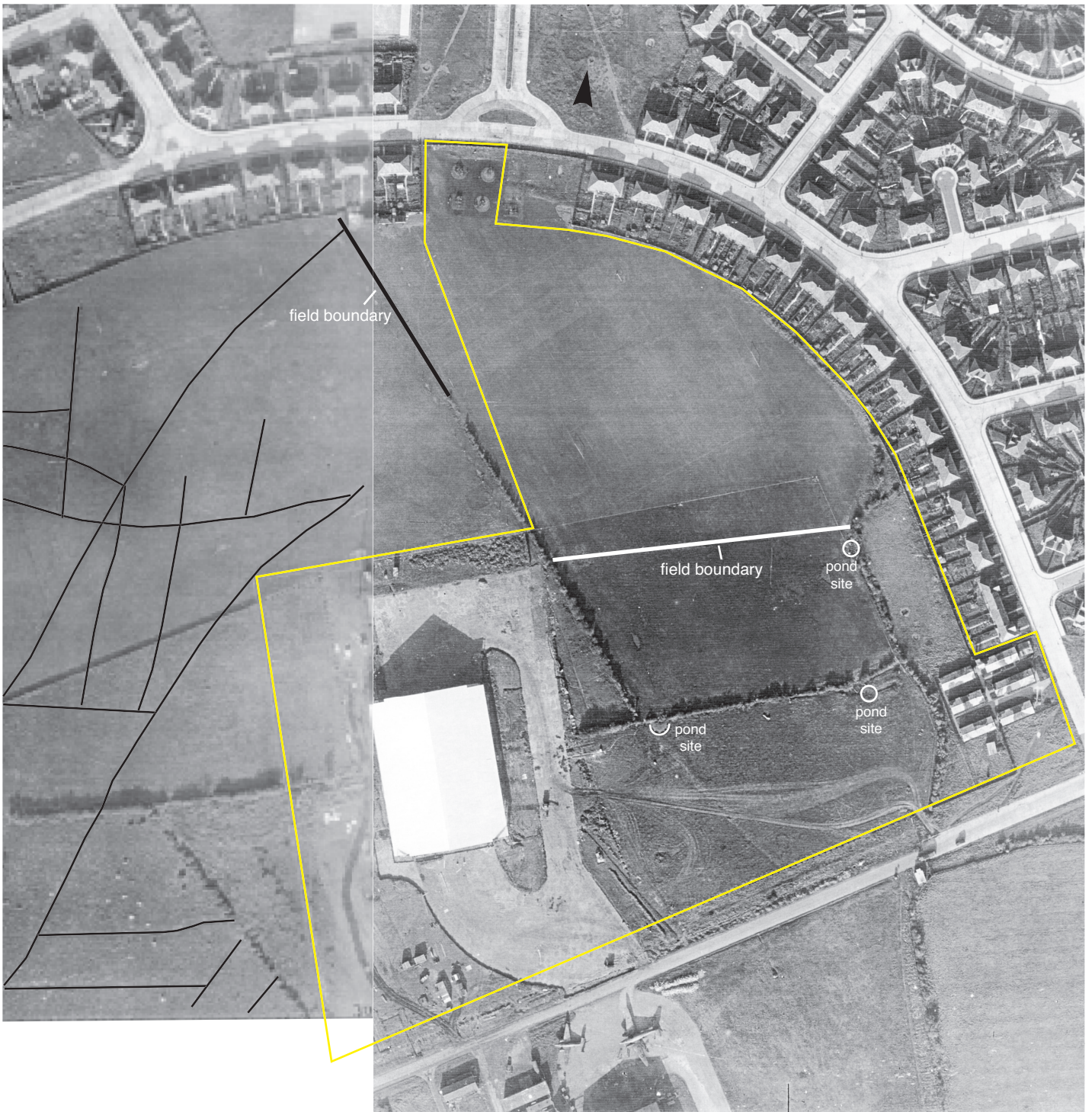


Fig. 7 Vertical air-photographs incorporating the study area, taken October 1944 from the south (NMR), annotated with visible features

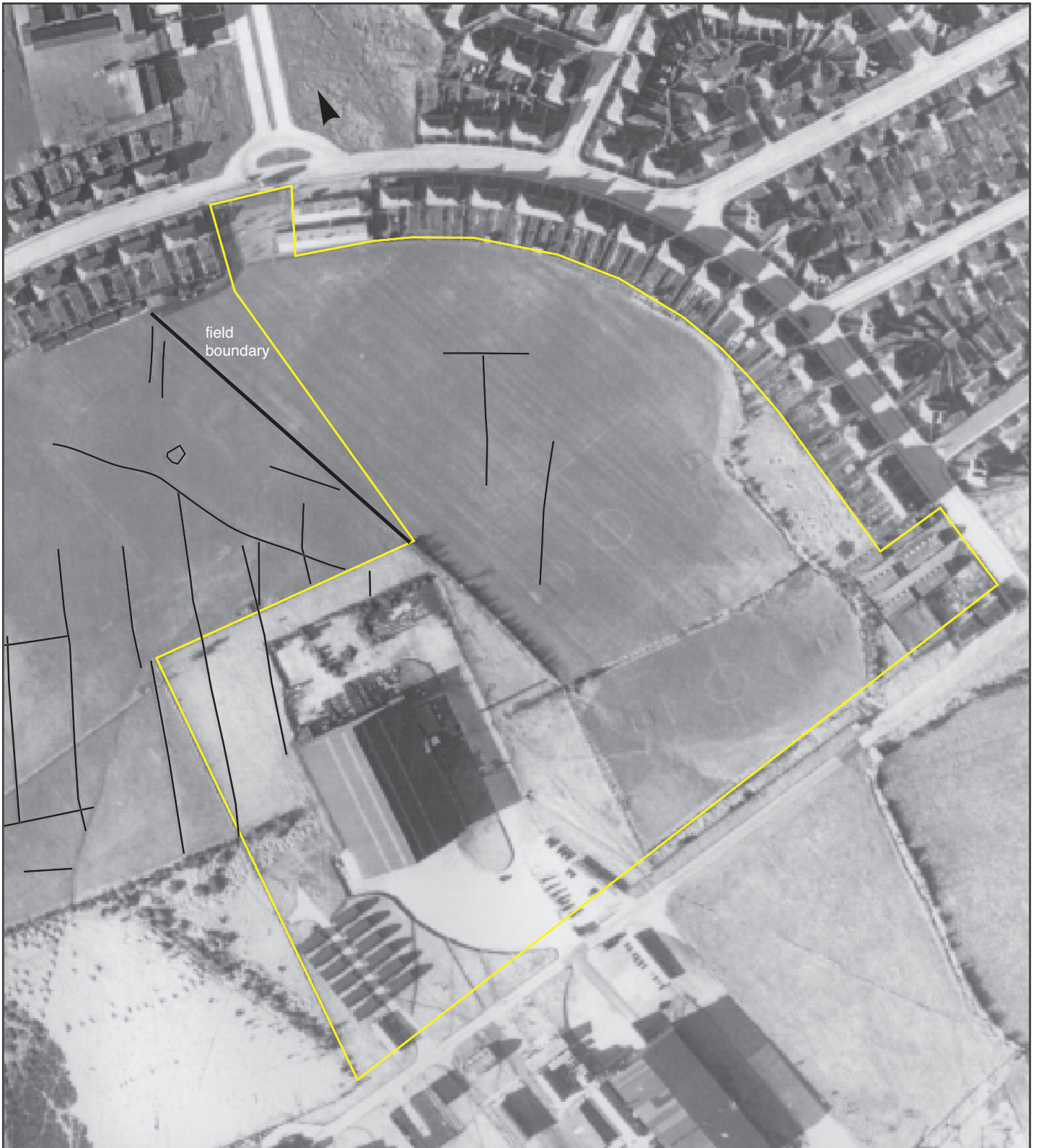


Fig.8 Vertical air-photograph incorporating the study area, taken in March 1955 from the south (NMR), annotated with visible features

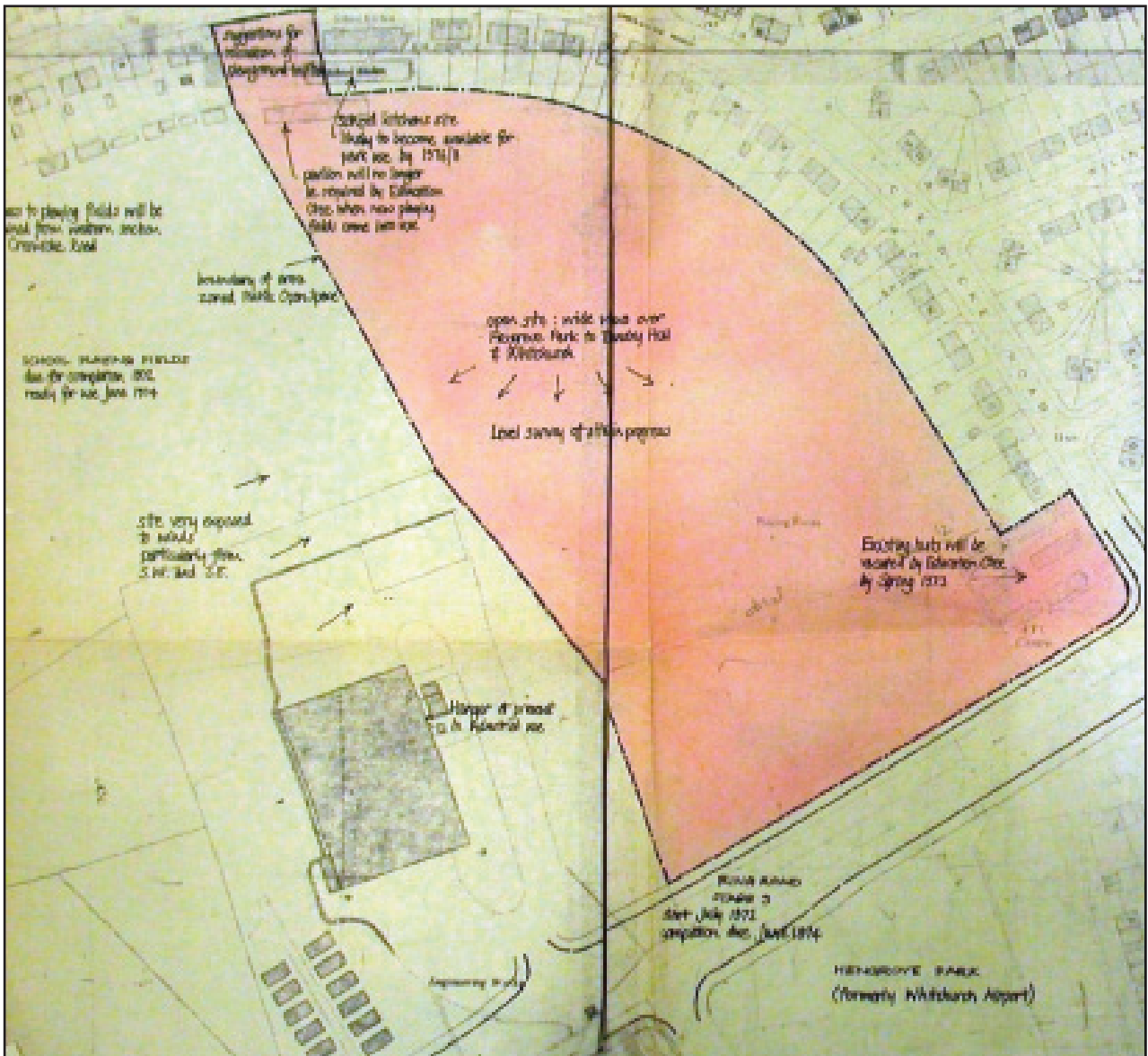


Fig.9 Annotated plan dated March 1972, showing study area prior to development of Filwood Park

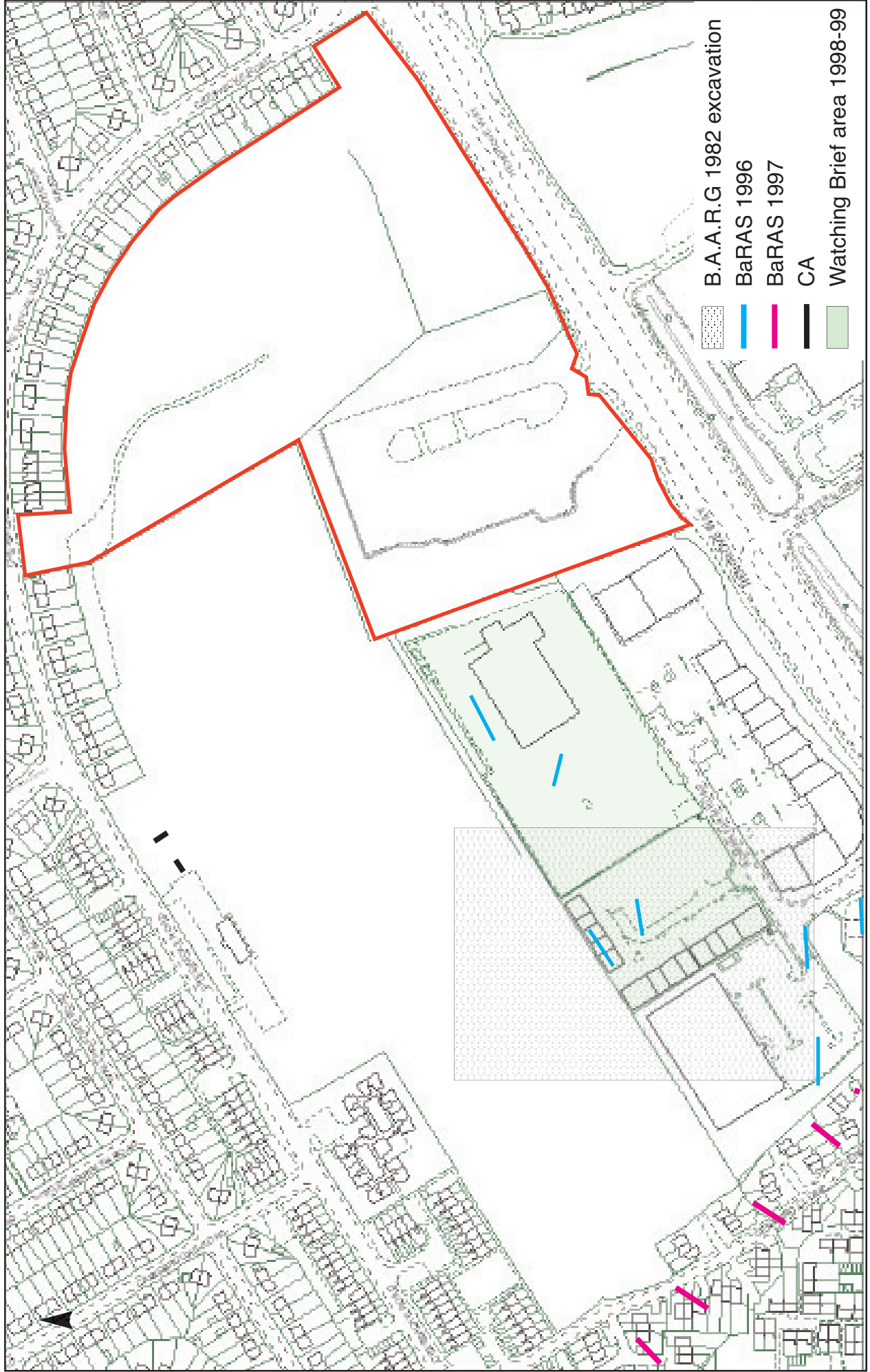


Fig.10 Plan showing location of archaeological investigations 1982 – 2004, scale 1:3000



Plate 1  
Looking north towards  
Filwood Broadway,  
location of temporary  
school buildings and  
playground area



Plate 2  
Filwood Park, looking  
north to rear of properties  
along Creswicke Road



Plate 3  
Southern boundary of  
Filwood Park bordering  
Hengrove Way, looking  
north-east



Plate 4  
Western boundary of  
study area, looking east  
from Filwood Playing  
Fields



Plate 5  
Hangar site, concrete  
apron now used for HGV  
driver training, looking  
north



Plate 6  
Hangar site, concrete  
apron now used for HGV  
driver training, looking  
south





Plate 7  
Concrete skate park,  
looking south-west



Plate 8  
Ornamental pond and  
seating area, looking east



Plate 9  
Area west of hangar site,  
looking south towards  
concrete used for driver  
training



Plate 10  
Area west of hangar site  
looking south-west  
towards Hengrove Way



Plate 11  
Area east of hangar site  
looking north towards  
bunds surrounding  
concrete apron



Plate 12  
Bunds bordering  
Hengrove Way,  
looking north-east



Plate 13  
Bunds bordering Hengrove  
Way, looking east towards  
Creswicke Road



Plate 14  
Former field boundary  
between Great Custom  
and New Mead, looking  
north-west



Plate 15 Site of war-time huts, south end of Creswicke Road, looking east

Plate 16 Site of school playground, looking south towards bunds in Filwood Park