

**Appendix H**  
**Cultural Heritage Desk based Assessment**





**PORTBURY DOCK RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANT,  
BRISTOL, NORTH SOMERSET**

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

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**PORTBURY DOCK RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANT,  
BRISTOL, NORTH SOMERSET**

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment  
Contents**

**Summary**

**Acknowledgements**

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
	1.1 Project Background .....	4
	1.2 The Site, location and geology .....	4
<b>2</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>5</b>
	2.1 Aims and scope .....	5
	2.2 Study Area.....	5
	2.3 Sources .....	5
	2.4 Chronology .....	6
	2.5 Best practice.....	7
	2.6 Assumptions and limitations .....	7
	2.7 Copyright .....	7
<b>3</b>	<b>PLANNING BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>7</b>
	3.1 Introduction.....	7
	3.2 National legislation and planning guidance .....	8
	3.3 Local planning guidance and policy.....	9
<b>4</b>	<b>BASELINE RESOURCE .....</b>	<b>10</b>
	4.1 Introduction.....	10
	4.2 Statutory and local heritage designations.....	10
	4.3 Previous studies .....	11
	4.4 Archaeological and historical context .....	11
<b>5</b>	<b>DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>15</b>
	5.1 Summary of presence and survival within the Site.....	15
	5.2 Potential development impacts.....	16
<b>6</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>16</b>
	6.1 Statement of impact.....	16
	6.2 Recommendations.....	16
<b>7</b>	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>17</b>
	7.1 Bibliography.....	17
	7.2 Historic Environment Records .....	18
	7.3 Cartographic Sources.....	18
	7.4 Online resources .....	18
	<b>APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY BCCHER AND NSHER, AND LBONLINE .....</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>EVENT RECORD PROVIDED BY BCCHER AND NSHER .....</b>	<b>35</b>

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**ILLUSTRATIONS**

- Figure 1** Map showing the location of Site, Study Area and BCCHER and NSHER information
- Figure 2** Detail of proposed biomass plant
- Figure 3** Map showing previous archaeological event data as supplied by BCCHER and NSHER
- Figure 4** Proposed development site and Study Area as depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps
- Figure 5** Proposed development site and Study Area as depicted on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> edition OS maps
- Figure 6** Location of geotechnical boreholes

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**PORTBURY DOCK RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANT,  
BRISTOL, NORTH SOMERSET****Archaeological Desk-based Assessment****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by E.On Engineering to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of an area around the Royal Portbury Dock, part of the Port of Bristol, North Somerset, centred on NGR 35012, 177535.

Archaeological investigations within the Study Area have recorded sites, deposits and findspots dating from the Lower Palaeolithic through to the modern period. However, the area of proposed development remained undeveloped until the 1970s, when the Royal Portbury Dock was constructed. Prior to this, the area was known as St George's Wharf and an area of saltings seaward of the post medieval Old Sea Bank. During WWII the area was utilised for defence purposes, with numerous anti-aircraft batteries and searchlight/gun emplacements, but these have since been demolished by the expansion of warehousing at Gordano Quay.

Engineering boreholes undertaken for the scheme revealed a deep sequence of estuarine alluvium, beneath a layer of up to 10m in depth of modern made ground. The top of the alluvium was recorded between 3.7m and 8m below current made-ground surface. The boreholes revealed the presence of organic remains, peat deposits or deposits.

The description of the alluvium with traces of gravels and sands interleaved in silty clay from these engineering boreholes are broadly similar in description as well as similar in depth to those dated to the late prehistoric or Romano-British period from geo-archaeological boreholes investigated by Wessex Archaeology approximately 2km north of the Site on the Avonmouth foreshore (2005b).

The Site is located in an area of former reclaimed salt marsh at the confluence of the River Avon that has subsequently been subject to substantial groundworks as part of the construction of the Royal Portbury Dock in the 1970s. This construction will have removed archaeological deposits. Although the Site is situated on a substantial level of made ground the proposed piled foundations for the scheme have the potential to impact on the deeply buried archaeologically important Wentlooge formation that is predicted to survive beneath the Site.

It is suggested archaeological mitigation should comprise a programme of geo-archaeological analysis undertaken through cores and bulk sediment samples within the proposed piling footprint prior to construction. This would be complimented during the construction phase of the Scheme, with an archaeological watching brief during groundworks (cable runs, etc.), thus resulting in preservation by record.

The scale and scope of the mitigation works would be based on the final piling foundation plan and should be confirmed in consultation with the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist and English Heritage at the earliest opportunity.

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**PORTBURY DOCK RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANT,  
BRISTOL, NORTH SOMERSET**

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**

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The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Paul White. The report was researched and compiled by Nikki Cook and Paul White.

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**PORTBURY DOCK RENEWABLE ENERGY PLANT,  
BRISTOL, NORTH SOMERSET**

**Archaeological Desk-based assessment**

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 WA Heritage, a specialist consultancy division of Wessex Archaeology, was commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land around The Royal Portbury Dock (hereafter 'the Site') on behalf of E.On Engineering (the Client) in relation to a proposed Biomass Plant, centred on NGR 350162, 177535 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The project involves the construction of a 150MW biomass renewable energy plant that would generate enough power for more than 200,000 homes by burning wood waste. The scheme would be one of the largest biomass power stations ever built in the UK and is intended to make a significant contribution to helping the Government meet its renewable energy targets.

### **1.2 The Site, location and geology**

1.2.1 The Site is approximately c.6ha which is designated for the power station and infrastructure associated with the facility (**Figure 2**). The Site is situated on reclaimed land owned by the Bristol Port Company, in an industrial landscape within the port, occupying land that was formerly part of the foreshore. The ground level has been raised by c.5m in recent times, over and above the previous industrial reclamation associated with the Avonmouth dock construction in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (Wessex Archaeology 2005a: 14).

1.2.2 The Site lies at the mouth of the River Avon on the coast of the Avon Levels, an area of flat low-lying land on the east side of the Severn Estuary at approximately 10m aOD. The offshore landscape in the northwest of the Study Area is part of the Bristol Channel, which occupies a trough formed by erosion during successive glacial periods when sea level fell by up to 120m (Wessex Archaeology 2002: 2).

1.2.3 The Site is located in an area of dockland bounded by the M5 to the south and east. To the northeast the River Avon separates the area of the Site from Avonmouth, with the course of the river forming the county boundary between North Somerset and Bristol. To the north-west lies the Severn Estuary (**Figure 1**).

1.2.4 The 1:50,000 Geological Survey map identifies the local underlying geology as Permo-Triassic Mercia Mudstone. The overlying deposits are characterised by fine estuarine alluvial sediments, averaging 10-15m thick in places and known in the Severn Estuary as the Wentlooge formation (Allen 1992: 29). The development of the Wentlooge formation has been halted over the last two millennia by the construction of drainage systems and sea defences, and virtually the whole area is reclaimed former salt

marsh, protected by sea walls (Allen and Scaife 2001: 2; Gardiner, *et al* 2002: 4).

- 1.2.5 Current land-use at the Site comprises The Royal Portbury Dock and associated infrastructure, comprising buildings, berths and road and rail networks.

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Aims and scope**

- 2.1.1 The aim of this assessment is to establish the known and potential cultural heritage resource within the Site and its environs, which may be affected by the proposed development.
- 2.1.2 For the purposes of this assessment, the cultural heritage resource is taken to encompass archaeological remains (both above and below ground), historic structures, and elements of the historic landscape. It also incorporates intertidal environments. As historic landscapes can extend seamlessly from dry land, through the intertidal zone, and into the sub-tidal areas, effective management of the coastal archaeological resource cannot be achieved without due consideration of marine as well as terrestrial archaeological remains (English Heritage 1996).
- 2.1.3 This report assesses the likely impact of the proposed development on archaeology, the built heritage resource and historic landscape, and provides recommendations on appropriate mitigation strategies.

### **2.2 Study Area**

- 2.2.1 The Study Area consists of a 2km buffer from the site centre at NGR 350162, 177535 (**Figure 1**).
- 2.2.2 The recorded cultural heritage resource within the Study Area was considered during this assessment in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site. Where appropriate, details of sites and monuments lying outside the Study Area have also been assessed as part of this study.
- 2.2.3 A number of publicly accessible sources of primary and synthesised information were consulted. A brief summary of the sources consulted is given below.

### **2.3 Sources**

#### ***Historic environment record***

- 2.3.1 The North Somerset Historic Environment Record (NSHER) and the Bristol City Council Historic Environment Record (BCCHER) were both consulted for information held pertaining to the cultural heritage resource within the Study Area.
- 2.3.2 The NSHER and BCCHER is a database of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots, and archaeological events within each county, and were consulted for this study in October 2008. Information from the NSHER and BCCHER along with that from the additional sources has been reviewed

and synthesised for the purposes of this report. The NSHER and BCCHER data is provided in gazetteer format in **Appendix 1**.

- 2.3.3 Information relating to the Listed Buildings within the Study Area was obtained by consulting the English Heritage online resource and the NSHER and BCCHER Designation List.

#### **Legislative and planning documents**

- 2.3.4 The Joint Replacement Structure Plan for the Unitary of Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, South Gloucestershire and North Somerset (adopted September 2002), and the *North Somerset Replacement Local Plan* (adopted March 2007) were consulted for information relating to any existing development controls and additional planning guidance relating to the cultural heritage resource. These documents have been prepared in accordance with national guidelines including *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15* (PPG15) and *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16).
- 2.3.5 These documents currently lie underneath the *Regional Planning Guidance* (RPG10) document, which outlines a vision for planning for the entire South West region and is being replaced by the *Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West*.
- 2.3.6 The results of a review of this legislation and, where relevant, details of any statutory and non-statutory designations are included below.

#### **Documentary sources**

- 2.3.7 A search of other relevant primary and secondary sources was carried out digitally, and in Wessex Archaeology's own library. Recent volumes of local journals were consulted, and both published and unpublished archaeological reports relating to excavations and observations in the area around the Site were studied. The sources consulted are listed in the References section.

#### **Cartographic sources**

- 2.3.8 A search of historic manuscript and Ordnance Survey maps was undertaken. The study of maps and associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the Site in two ways. Firstly, it suggests aspects of historic land use during the post-medieval and 19<sup>th</sup> century prior to any modern development. Secondly, it pinpoints areas within the Site that, because of that development, are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. All maps consulted in the preparation of this document are listed in References.

## **2.4 Chronology**

- 2.4.1 Where mentioned in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

- Modern 1900-present
- 19<sup>th</sup> century 1800-1900
- Post-medieval 1500-1799
- Medieval AD1066-1499
- Saxon AD410-1066

- Romano-British AD 43-410
- Iron Age 700 BC- AD 43
- Bronze Age 2400-700 BC
- Neolithic 4000-2400 BC
- Mesolithic 8500-4000BC
- Palaeolithic 500000-10000BP

## 2.5 Best practice

- 2.5.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for desk-based assessment* (IFA 1994, revised September 2001).

## 2.6 Assumptions and limitations

- 2.6.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, predominantly the NSHER and BCCHER, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this Study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.
- 2.6.2 The NSHER and BCCHER are not records of all surviving elements of the cultural heritage resource, but are a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the cultural heritage. The information held within them is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

## 2.7 Copyright

- 2.7.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

## 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The principal legislation concerning the protection of important archaeological sites is the *Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (as amended).
- 3.1.2 Guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of the archaeological resource within the planning process is provided by *Planning and Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. The underlying principle is that archaeological resources are non-renewable.
- 3.1.3 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the

provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system.

3.1.4 The following section provides details of the national, regional and local planning and legislative framework governing the treatment of archaeological remains within the planning process.

### 3.2 National legislation and planning guidance

<b>POLICY NO.</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>POLICY TEXT</b>
n/a	<b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)</b>	Scheduled Monuments and AAIs are afforded statutory protection and the consent of SoS (DCMS), as advised by EH, is required for any works.
n/a	<b>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</b>	Works affecting Listed Buildings or structures and Conservation Areas are subject to additional planning controls administered by LPAs. EH are a statutory consultee in relation to works affecting Grade I/II* Listed Buildings.
<b>PPG 16</b>	<b>Archaeology and Planning</b>	Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process and LDPs should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites and their settings. There is a presumption in favour of the preservation in situ of nationally important remains and their settings, whether Scheduled or not. Planning applications should include an assessment of likely impacts on archaeology. It is reasonable for an LPA to require archaeological evaluation in order to make an informed and reasonable decision.
<b>PPG15</b>	<b>Planning and the Historic Environment</b>	Guidance on protection and enhancement of the historic environment including built heritage and historic landscape through the LDPs. LPAs administer special consents, in addition to regular planning controls, for planning applications involving Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields.

### 3.3 Local planning guidance and policy

***Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset, South Gloucestershire Joint Replacement Structure Plan (adopted September 2002)***

POLICY NO.	TITLE	POLICY TEXT
<b>Policy 19</b>	Historic Settlements and Buildings	Local Plans will protect that part of the cultural heritage that consists of the built and historic environment of the area and manage development and land use change in a manner that respects local character and distinctiveness, ensuring that new development and other land use changes respect and enhance local character through good design and conform with local character statement/guidance produced locally.
<b>Policy 19</b>	Archaeology	Local Plans protect Ancient Monuments and other nationally important archaeological remains, which should be preserved <i>in situ</i> and their settings maintained and enhanced; and require development proposals affecting archaeological sites of local importance to demonstrate an overriding need for the development, to provide for a mitigation strategy where necessary, and to provide for appropriate prior investigation and recording of the site.

***North Somerset Replacement Local Plan (adopted March 2007)***

POLICY NO.	TITLE	POLICY TEXT
<b>Policy ECH/4</b>	Listed Buildings	Development proposals requiring planning permission affecting a Listed Building and/or its setting only will be approved where the following criteria can be satisfied: i) the architectural and historic interest of the building and its setting will be preserved; and ii) the style, design, plan and other features of special architectural or historic interest are preserved; and iii) any conversion or proposed new use would be compatible with the preservation of the building.
<b>Policy ECH/6</b>	Archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development will not be permitted where it would involve significant alteration or cause damage to nationally-important archaeological remains (whether Scheduled or not), or would have a significant impact on the setting of such remains.</li> <li>• Where there is good reason to believe that development proposals could affect locally-important archaeological remains, the Council will seek a field evaluation and assessment, or may formally require the submission of further information, to establish the extent and importance of the remains before the planning</li> </ul>

		<p>application is determined. Where such assessment indicates the development would affect locally-important archaeological remains and the Council considers preservation in situ is not justified it will seek before permission is granted a formal voluntary agreement by the developer to excavate and record the remains, and to publish the results, or may grant permission subject to conditions requiring an approved programme of archaeological work to be undertaken before development commences.</p>
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- 3.3.1 Within the Replacement Local Plan the Site is located in an area identified as an Area of Archaeological Significance and subject to an archaeological guidance note *AGN3: Planning and the North Somerset Moors*. This guidance note emphasises the special importance of the archaeology due to waterlogging and thus high potential for differential preservation of archaeological deposits and palaeoenvironmental evidence compared to dry land sites.

## **4 BASELINE RESOURCE**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 A consideration of the context of the Site is an important element of establishing the nature of potential elements of the cultural heritage resource which may be found within the proposed development area. The following section provides a brief synthesis of the archaeological and historical development of the Site and the Study Area, compiled from the sources detailed above. The aim of the synopsis is to establish the known resource within the Site and to provide context for the identification and understanding of any potential cultural heritage resource which may survive.

- 4.1.2 There are no archaeological sites recorded on the NSHER within the Site (which incorporates the proposed power station area, fuel storage area and vehicle storage area) (**Figure 2**). However, there are 90 sites recorded within the wider 2km Study Area from the NSHER and BCCHER.

- 4.1.3 A gazetteer of the sites referred to in the text is provided in **Appendix 1**. Sites are numbered from with a **WA** prefix for ease of reference. An overall illustration of the sites in the gazetteer is provided in **Figure 1**.

### **4.2 Statutory and local heritage designations**

- 4.2.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Study Area.
- 4.2.2 There are 7 Listed Buildings within the Study Area (**WA10, WA12, WA13, WA49, WA51, WA52 and WA85**). The Listed Buildings include two farmhouses (Elm Tree and Court House), Nos.7-26 and the Royal Hotel on Gloucester Road, a thatched cottage on Station Road, Nos. 1-5 Paul Street and the Bristol Tramways Co. Avonmouth Depot. All are Grade II Listed.
- 4.2.3 The Site falls within an Area of Archaeological Significance as defined in the North Somerset Replacement Local Plan (2007, Chapter 5).

- 4.2.4 The North Somerset Landscape Character Assessment notes that although the Portbury Settled Coastal Edge character area is dominated by 20<sup>th</sup> century development, the deposits of gravel have the potential to contain Lower Palaeolithic artefacts (Land Use Consultants: 62).

### 4.3 Previous studies

- 4.3.1 During the construction of the Royal Edward Docks in 1903 to the north-east of the Site deposits of sand, mud and fine gravel with a mixture of land, estuarine and marine molluscs were exposed in excavations associated with the inner gates of the docks at Dumball Island (**WA EV1**) (**Figure 3**, Brett 1997: 117). The sequence consisted of a number of layers up to a depth of c.20m, with the lowest stratum described as ‘a bed of clean, large, well-rolled pebbles mixed with sand’, suggesting a pebble beach.
- 4.3.2 A more recent indication of the Holocene sequence for the Site comes from three shell and auger boreholes drilled on Avonmouth foreshore in 1972 and three cable percussion boreholes sunk in 2004 at the location of three proposed wind turbines (**WA EV17**) (Wessex Archaeology 2005a, 2005b, 2006). Both the 1972 and 2004 boreholes recorded interrelated layers of sands, peats and clays which correspond to the sedimentary sequences recorded elsewhere on the Avon levels, and are likely to be representative of post-Devensian alluvial deposition.
- 4.3.3 An environmental sequence of alluvial sediments typical of the Wentlooge formation were dated by archaeological assessment in 2006, with the pollen suggesting a late prehistoric or Romano-British date (Wessex Archaeology 2006: 4). Analysis suggested the environment was largely open but contained some woodland which comprised largely oak and hazel, which were likely vestiges of woodland remaining after clearance for agriculture during the Neolithic and Bronze Age. The Avonmouth foreshore appears to have been floodplain pasture, with occasional records of cereal pollen attesting to some arable activity as well as grazing (*ibid.*:8).

### 4.4 Archaeological and historical context

#### ***Palaeolithic and early prehistoric***

- 4.4.1 There are 3 recorded findspots of Palaeolithic material within the Study Area (**WA 1-3**). These comprise six Lower Palaeolithic tools found to the north-east of Sheepway Gate Farm in 1931 (**WA1**), a set of three hand-axes found by Wessex Archaeology during the 1994 Southern Rivers Project (**WA2**), and a core and worked flint fragment found to the west of Shirehampton on the Avonmouth side of the River Avon (**WA3**). None are recorded from within sealed contexts. Nonetheless, it has been noted within the North Somerset Landscape Character Assessment that there is the potential for further Lower Palaeolithic artefacts to be contained within the gravel deposits.
- 4.4.2 Although there is only limited archaeology of Palaeolithic date within the Study Area, the region as a whole, located at the very north-western limits of the Palaeolithic occupation of Europe, represents a key area for the study of the European Palaeolithic. However, it is unlikely that primary context sites, or those that can be dated, would be found in the Study Area (Wessex Archaeology 1994: 102).

- 4.4.3 During the Late Upper Palaeolithic and early Mesolithic periods global sea levels rose dramatically, primarily due to the meltwater release following the Devensian glaciation. Low-lying coastal areas such as the Avon Levels, where the Site is located, would have flooded with sea water, depositing marine sediment on the land and greatly reducing the possibility for settlement (Wessex Archaeology 2005a: 21). Between 10,000 and 7,000BP the area would have been an intertidal zone, dominated by mudflats and low marsh, exposed for only short periods and remaining wet and muddy at low tide (Haslett, *et al* 2000). Between 7,000 and 5,000BP the rate of sea-level rise decreased, and the intertidal area would therefore have been exposed for longer periods, creating higher marsh environments and enabling vegetational growth. This would have attracted herbivores looking for grazing, and therefore would have provided a rich resource for Mesolithic hunters. However, the environment would have been unlikely to have encouraged permanent settlement, and no finds of Mesolithic date have so far been recorded within the Study Area.
- 4.4.4 There is little evidence for the Neolithic occupation of the Avon Levels (Allen and Scaife 2001: 72). During the Neolithic the Levels and fen edge seem to have experienced increased wetness and probably salinity, which would have rendered the area less attractive for Neolithic activity, which would have been focused instead on higher ground, such as lower hillslopes (Gardiner, *et al* 2002: 22). Only one findspot dating to the Neolithic period is recorded within the Study Area at Springfield Cottage, Wharf Lane, where a stone axe of Cornish origin was found in 1932 (**WA4**). The axe was found 1.2m deep in alluvium and is now housed within Bristol Museum.

#### **Bronze Age**

- 4.4.5 The only secure find of Bronze Age date from the Study Area is a Middle Bronze Age rapier, discovered in 1903 during the construction of the Royal Edward Docks (**WA 6**). The blade which has been dated to between 1200 and 1100 BC was found in a drainage ditch known as the old north channel between Dumball Island and the sea wall. Some human skeletal material was also found in the same area (**WA5**), and although some of the bones are thought to be associated with the site of a former gibbet on Dumball Island (**WA31**), part of a human skull was found at depth in a deposit containing pockets of peat and bones and skulls of oxen and sheep, suggesting a more likely prehistoric date, dating to either the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

#### **Iron Age and Romano-British**

- 4.4.6 There are no recorded finds of Iron Age or Romano-British date within the Study Area. However, it is possible that the area would have continued to have been exploited seasonally at this time, although permanent settlement and agricultural activity would have been focused inland on higher ground. It was during the Roman period that large scale reclamation began to take place in the Severn Estuary, although sites in the Avon Levels are generally more widely scattered and limited in nature and extent. However, generally it is presumed that the Avon Levels were reclaimed by the end of the Roman period (Allen 1992:36; Rippon 1997: 96), and the pollen analysis undertaken of bore-holes at Avonmouth in 2006 appears to support this view within the Study Area (Wessex Archaeology 2006).

### ***Saxon and Medieval settlement and land use***

- 4.4.7 There are no known Saxon sites or finds recorded within the Study Area, although Bristol is believed to have been founded during the 10<sup>th</sup> century as a settlement of Saxon traders on the confluence of the River Avon and River Frome (Parker 1999: 325). In the late 7<sup>th</sup> century, Saxon charters show that the Mercian king, Ethelred, owned the whole of the Levels and the adjacent upland, granting Henbury and Aust to the Bishop of Worcester in 691/699 (Wessex Archaeology 2005a: 34). Both the villages of Easton-in-Gordano and Portbury, just beyond the southern edge of the Study Area, are mentioned in the Domesday Book (1085) and are therefore of likely Saxon origin.
- 4.4.8 It is unlikely that the area would have been heavily exploited for agricultural purposes during the Saxon period. Even after reclamation, coastal and intertidal areas would have been subject to frequent flooding and inundation, negating any economic benefit from crop cultivation. However, as in earlier periods, seasonal activities such as cattle grazing are likely to have occurred within areas of saltmarsh throughout the Study Area, with perhaps the area also exploited for salt-working.
- 4.4.9 Three medieval sites are recorded within the Study Area to the south and south-west of the Site, including two groups of enclosures associated with the shrunken medieval settlement of Sheepway (**WA7, WA8**) and a likely medieval fishpond to the north-west of Court Farm House (**WA9**). During the medieval period the wider Study Area would have been characterised by the use of common arable fields, although the area occupied by the Site is likely to have remained as intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh. The Site lay beyond the Old Sea Bank which protected the reclaimed medieval landscape from episodes of flooding and allowed for the growth of settlement around Sheepway, Portbury and Easton-in-Gordano.

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

- 4.4.10 Agricultural activity continued during the post-medieval period, and enclosure in the later 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century resulted in a landscape characterised by large blocks of rectilinear fields. Within the Study Area there is a notable increase in recorded archaeological sites and historic buildings, including the Grade II Listed Court House Farm (**WA10**), Elm Tree Farmhouse (**WA12**), and Thatched Cottage (**WA13**), as well as other settlements, such as Shipway Farm (**WA14**), Wathpins (**WA15**), Sheephouse (**WA17, WA18**), Wharf Lane (**WA24**), Atherton House (**WA25**) and Avonmouth Farm (**WA29**).
- 4.4.11 Boundary stones (**WA16, WA21, WA22, WA23**) and sea defence banks and walls (**WA11, WA19, WA20, WA32**) are recorded mainly in the southern half of the Study Area (except **WA32** located to the north of the River Avon).
- 4.4.12 Dumball Island, located at the mouth of the River Avon and destroyed during the construction of the Avonmouth Docks during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, once held a beacon (**WA28**), a gibbet (**WA31**) and a coastal battery (**WA33**). According to Thomas (1981: 31), prior to 1760, Dumball Island was used for grazing sheep by a farmer from Easton-in-Gordano. The island 'containing twenty acres of grassland' was bought by

the corporation docks committee in 1860 with an eye to remedying the constriction of the river that it presented (Brett 1997: 116). The gibbet was used to hang criminals and their bodies left to rot, with its presence intended to strike fear into any lawless seamen sailing up into the Bristol City Docks.

### **19<sup>th</sup> century**

- 4.4.13 During the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Bristol, the major port in the west of England during the medieval period, began to suffer commercial decline (*ibid.*: 115). A major cause was the narrow, tidal River Avon which all the shipping destined for the city docks had to negotiate. In 1864 powers were obtained to build a dock at Avonmouth, which was completed in 1877. This, coupled with the introduction of the railway, led to an increase in industrial activity and the development of Avonmouth as a town, as people moved to the area attracted by work at the Avonmouth Dock.
- 4.4.14 All archaeological sites and features of 19<sup>th</sup> century date recorded within the Study Area all pertain either to the railway (**WA34, WA35, WA37, WA39**) or the burgeoning growth of Avonmouth, located on the opposite side of the River Avon to the Site, as indicated by the construction of hotels (**WA40, WA41, WA49**), chapels (**WA44, WA48**), a school (**WA50**), a public library (**WA46**), a police station (**WA45**) and various shops/businesses (**WA43, WA51**).
- 4.4.15 However for the Site little changed. Historic mapping (**Figure 4**) shows the Site to have been an area of saltings known as St Georges Wharf, and remained as such until the 1970s, when the area was then developed as the Royal Portbury Dock.

### **Modern**

- 4.4.16 The construction of the Royal Edward Dock at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century began to change the character of the area, with the removal of Dumball Island and the artificial raising of the ground level in the area surrounding the graving dock. A number of 19<sup>th</sup> century structures were also demolished to make way for the dock, including the Port Sanitary Hospital (**WA42**), the lighthouse (**WA38**), The Marine Hotel (**WA40**) and the Avonmouth Hotel (**WA41**), the latter moving to a new site on Portview Road (**WA86**). The beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century also saw the continued development of Avonmouth as a satellite town to Bristol, with further urban development, as shown on historic mapping (**Figure 5 and 6**), and recorded in the BCCHER with sites such as Avonmouth Park and Bandstand (**WA72, WA73**), Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (**WA75**), Masonic Hall (**WA77**) and the Bristol Tramways Company Depot (**WA85**), a Grade II Listed Building.
- 4.4.17 A large number of 20<sup>th</sup> century sites in the Study Area recorded within the HERs relate to the use of the area for military defence, especially during World War II. These largely comprise anti-aircraft batteries (**WA54, WA55, WA68, WA69, WA70**), searchlight/gun emplacements (**WA57, WA58, WA59**), as well as a shipyard at Portbury (**WA60**) and a military camp at Marsh Lane (**WA61**), both with associated railway structures (**WA64, WA65, WA66**). A number of these structures were located within the area subsequently developed as the Royal Portbury Dock, on which the Site is located, and therefore any traces of these sites have been destroyed.

- 4.4.18 The area of the Site itself remained undeveloped until the deepwater dock of Royal Portbury was constructed between 1972 and 1977. There are no entries within the NSHER which record any archaeological investigations or finds made during the construction of the docks, and therefore the archaeological potential of the area is unknown, although within the dock has been substantially disturbed if not destroyed.

#### **Geotechnical engineering boreholes**

- 4.4.19 As part of this proposed development a series of 26 engineering boreholes were investigated across the Site (**Figure 6**). This was to inform contamination and groundwater studies, and proposed foundation construction. Although these boreholes were not archaeologically monitored the borehole logs can provide an indication of the depth of made ground and potential for deeply buried archaeological and/or palaeoenvironmental deposits (Mott MacDonald 2008).
- 4.4.20 The boreholes revealed a deep sequence of estuarine alluvium, beneath a layer of up to 10m in depth of modern made ground. The top of the alluvium was recorded between 3.7m and 8m below current made-ground surface. The boreholes revealed the presence of organic remains, peat deposits or deposits within borehole (BH) 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 22. From this it is clear there is a concentration of buried organic material located in the eastern half of the Site. Of particular note is the presence of organic material at -8.85m OD overlying mudstone natural in BH6 which suggests the potential for early palaeoenvironmental deposits.
- 4.4.21 The description of the alluvium with traces of gravels and sands interleaved in silty clay from these engineering boreholes are broadly similar in description as well as similar in depth to those dated to the late prehistoric or Romano-British period from geo-archaeological boreholes investigated by Wessex Archaeology approximately 2km north of the Site on the Avonmouth foreshore (2005b).

## **5 DISCUSSION**

### **5.1 Summary of presence and survival within the Site**

- 5.1.1 The geotechnical engineering boreholes have indicated the presence for the estuarine alluvium similar to the Wentlooge formation identified elsewhere within the Study Area and Avonmouth region. Within this
- 5.1.2 Any remains of Romano-British, Saxon or medieval activity within the Site is likely to have been destroyed during the construction of the Royal Portbury Dock during the 1970s. A known post-medieval settlement, Sheephouse (**WA18**), and associated farmstead (**WA17**) have been destroyed by the construction of infrastructure associated with the Royal Portbury Dock, whilst a number of military defence features dating to the Second World War have also been obliterated (**WA53, WA57, WA58, WA61, WA62, and WA67**).
- 5.1.3 Overall, the presence and survival of archaeological/ palaeoenvironmental remains within the Site is likely to be moderate to high, albeit located at significant depths below current ground level. It is possible some prehistoric material may be preserved at depth within the estuarine deposits.

## **5.2 Potential development impacts**

- 5.2.1 The principal below ground disturbance would be derived from the foundation plan for the turbine sheds and associated ancillary buildings. These are proposed to be constructed on piled foundations. The piles would have a localised impact on any buried archaeological deposits.
- 5.2.2 Any proposed cable runs or associated groundworks could have an impact on any archaeological remains that survive near the present ground surface, which probably date from the post medieval period onwards.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Summary**

- 6.1.1 The Site is located in an area of former reclaimed salt marsh at the confluence of the River Avon that has subsequently been subject to substantial groundworks as part of the construction of the Royal Portbury Dock in the 1970s. This construction will have removed archaeological deposits. Although the Site is situated on a substantial level of made ground the proposed piled foundations for the scheme have the potential to impact on the deeply buried archaeologically important Wentlooge formation that is predicted to survive beneath the Site.

### **6.2 Recommendations**

- 6.2.1 It is suggested archaeological mitigation should comprise a programme of geo-archaeological analysis undertaken through cores and bulk sediment samples within the proposed piling footprint prior to construction. This would be complimented during the construction phase of the scheme, with an archaeological watching brief during groundworks (cable runs, etc.), thus resulting in preservation by record.
- 6.2.2 The scale and scope of the mitigation works would be based on the final piling foundation plan and should be confirmed in consultation with the Local Planning Authority Archaeologist and English Heritage at the earliest opportunity.

## 7 REFERENCES

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Wessex Archaeology 2005a *Bristol Port Company Renewable Energy Project: Archaeological Impact Assessment*. Report Reference: 58410.02

Wessex Archaeology 2005b *Bristol Port Company Renewable Energy Project: Geo-archaeological Analysis Phase 2 Interpretation of Cores and Bulk Sediment Samples*, Report Reference: 59050.01

Wessex Archaeology 2006 *Bristol Port Company Renewable Energy Project: Geo-archaeological Analysis Phase 3 Archaeological Assessment of Samples*, Report Reference: 59050.02

Wessex Archaeology 2007 *Avonmouth Wind Turbines Project Severn Road, Avonmouth, Bristol Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* Report Reference: 64710.01

## 7.2 Historic Environment Records

Bristol City Council HER  
North Somerset HER

## 7.3 Cartographic Sources

1903 Ordnance Survey 6" 1:10,560 Second Edition  
1932 Ordnance Survey 6" 1:10,560 Third Edition  
1938 Ordnance Survey 6" 1:10,560 Fourth Edition  
1961 Ordnance Survey 6" 1:10,560 Fifth Edition  
1997 Ordnance Survey Explorer 155 (1:25,000)  
2008 Ordnance Survey Landplan (1:10,000)

Geological Survey of Great Britain (England & Wales) 1:50,000 sheet 264

## 7.4 Online resources

<http://www.magic.gov.uk>

<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk/>

<http://www.thebioenergysite.com/news/1462/biomass-power-station-coming-to-bristol-port>

**APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY BCCHER AND NSHER, AND LBONLINE**

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
1	450	Palaeolithic tools	Lower Palaeolithic	Six Lower Palaeolithic tools found to the north-east of Sheepway Gate Farm in 1931. The assemblage consists of one hand-axe of Acheulian type, with the remainder of Abbevillian type.		349350	176380	NSHER
2	10701	Palaeolithic tools	Palaeolithic	A set of three hand-axes found by Wessex Archaeology during the 1994 Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project.		349200	176900	NSHER
3	9904	Palaeolithic finds	Palaeolithic	A core and another worked flint fragment of Palaeolithic date were recovered from West Town, to the west of Shirehampton.		352000	177300	BCCHER
4	448	Axe findspot	Neolithic	A Neolithic stone axe, of Cornish igneous rock, was found in 1932 when clearing a drain at Wharf Lane. Found c.1.2m deep in alluvium. Now in Bristol Museum.		348790	176380	NSHER
5	21830	Human remains	Prehistoric	Part of a human skull was discovered during the excavation of new docks, probably in 1904. The skull was reported to have been found at a depth of c.7.5m below OD, and c.14m below the ground surface. The deposit consisted of a layer of mud and sand loam, containing pockets of peat, and the bones and skulls of oxen and sheep.		350770	178730	BCCHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
6	23733	Rapier	Bronze Age	A rapier-shaped blade of Middle Bronze Age date and other finds including human remains were recovered during the construction of the Royal Edward Docks between 1902 and 1908.		350904	178518	BCCHER
7	6996	Enclosures at Sheepway	Medieval	A group of small enclosures on the south-west side of Sheepway, suggesting a shrinking of the medieval Sheepway settlement.		349200	176050	NSHER
8	6997	Enclosures at Sheepway	Medieval	A series of banks and ditches on the south-east side of Sheepway, which may be associated with the shrunken medieval Sheepway settlement.		349540	175970	NSHER
9	7001	Fishpond at Court House	Medieval	A medieval fishpond situated 120m north-west of Court House Farm.		351000	176020	NSHER
10	2560	Court House Farm	Post Medieval	16th-17th century farmhouse, dating to c.1630 (from a reset datestone in a nearby barn). Remodelled in the 19th century. LB ref: 33461.	Listed Building Grade II	351130	175950	NSHER
11	3110	Sea wall Portbury Wharf	Post Medieval	Sea wall mapped in 1810. Evidence from APs shows just over 2km of seawall bank in two sections.		348500	177200	NSHER
12	9036	Elm Tree Farmhouse	Post Medieval	A striking farmhouse, dating to c.1830-1840. Listed Building ref: 33568.	Listed Building Grade II	349540	175810	NSHER
13	9275	The Thatched Cottage	Post Medieval	Early 17th century cottage, with thatched roof and brick stacks. Listed Building ref: 33569.	Listed Building Grade II	349330	176030	NSHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
14	9276	Shipway Farm	Post Medieval	18th century farm buildings, although these have been greatly altered. There are also earthworks to the east of the farm.		349270	176120	NSHER
15	40201	Wathpins	Post Medieval	Post medieval settlement of Wathpins.		348700	176500	NSHER
16	40260	Boundary stone	Post Medieval	Site of a boundary stone at Portbury Dock. Noted from cartographic sources.		350040	177090	NSHER
17	40261	Sheephouse Farm	Post Medieval	Site of the post medieval farmstead of Sheephouse Farm. Noted from cartographic material (OS 1830 map).		350720	177400	NSHER
18	40281	Sheephouse settlement	Post Medieval	Site of the post medieval settlement of Sheephouse at Portbury Dock. Noted from cartographic material (OS 1830 map).		350340	177100	NSHER
19	40286	Sea defence bank	Post Medieval	Sea defence bank opposite Avonmouth. Noted from cartographic material (OS 1830 map).		351680	176950	NSHER
20	40287	Sea defence bank	Post Medieval	Back line of sea defences opposite Avonmouth. Noted from cartographic material (OS 1830 map).		351520	176870	NSHER
21	40665	Boundary stone	Post Medieval	Site of a boundary stone, west-southwest of Court House Farm. Noted from cartographic material (OS 1916 map).		350810	175830	NSHER
22	40666	Boundary stone	Post Medieval	Site of a boundary stone at Bradley Road. Noted from cartographic material (OS 1916 map).		350550	176110	NSHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
23	40667	Stone	Post Medieval	Site of 'stone' near Bradley Road. Noted from cartographic material (OS 1916 map).		350580	176150	NSHER
24	40682	Wharf Lane	Post Medieval	Earthworks of a house and garden at Wharf Lane.		348850	176400	NSHER
25	43585	Atherton House	Post Medieval	Derelict buildings are all that remain at the site of Atherton House, Sheepway.		348710	176500	NSHER
26	47398	Bridge	Post Medieval	A bridge over the tidal stream feeding into Morgan's Pill is marked on the OS 1st Edition 25 and 6 inch maps (1884 and 1888 respectively). However, it is not marked on the 2nd edition map on 1904, and may have been a temporary wooden structure.		351920	176710	NSHER
27	20472	Gibbet	Post Medieval	A survey of the parish of Westbury-on-Trym by the Sturges in 1817 records a gibbet on the north side of the River Avon at Avonmouth. The gibbet appears to have been located immediately below mean high water.		350821	178030	BCCHER
28	20763	Beacon	Post Medieval	A beacon on Dumball Island, noted from the OS 1st Edition map (1890).		350648	178891	BCCHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
<b>29</b>	20771	Avonmouth Farm	Post Medieval	The OS 1st Edition map records Avonmouth Farm lying a short distance inland from the north channel around Dumball Island into the River Avon. The buildings of the farm were extant on APs in December 1946 (CPE/UK/1869 4040) but were subsequently demolished and the site redeveloped. The site of the farm now lies beneath a warehouse.		351749	178455	BCCHER
<b>30</b>	20784	Limekiln	Post Medieval	An "old limekiln" is recorded on the 1st Edition OS map immediately to the south of Avonmouth Dock.		351131	177858	BCCHER
<b>31</b>	1735M	Gibbet	Post Medieval	A gibbet sited on Dumball Island, at the mouth of the River Avon. The gibbet was apparently still extant in the early 19th century.		350724	178925	BCCHER
<b>32</b>	1873M	Old Sea Bank	Post Medieval	A stretch of sea bank between NGR 3514,1785 and NGR 3526,1775.		351400	178500	BCCHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
33	20474	Coastal battery	Post-medieval	A survey of the parish of Westbury-on-Trym by the Sturges in 1817 records a coastal battery on the south side of the channel which passed around the southern side of Dumball Island. The battery was a D-shaped structure, apparently immediately above high water, facing towards Kings Road. The Tithe map of 1840 records the battery as "Old Battery" suggesting it had gone out of use by this date. It had been demolished by the early 20th century.		351120	179281	BCCHER
34	5027	Portbury Station	19th century	Victorian railway station at Portbury, opened in 1867, but closed in 1962.		349610	175680	NSHER
35	40203	Portishead branch line	19th century	The Bristol and Portishead Pier Railway was the Portishead branch of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. The line was constructed after 1865 and absorbed into the Great Western Railway in 1876.		351320	176180	NSHER
36	40206	Building	19th century	A building to the north of Sheepway Gate Farm, recorded from the 2nd edition OS map of 1903.		348740	176150	NSHER
37	40662	Signal box	19th century	Site of a signal box at Portbury Station. Noted from cartographic material (OS 1916 map).		349710	175680	NSHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
38	20473	Lighthouse	19th century	A construction plan for the Royal Edward Dock records a lighthouse located on the north bank of the River Avon. The lighthouse apparently consisted of a hexagonal central tower with connecting blocks on its north and south sides. All traces of the lighthouse tower were removed by the construction of a small dock in c.1916.		351130	178251	BCCHER
39	20783	Avonmouth Station	19th century	The site of Avonmouth Station, as depicted on the 1890 1st Edition OS map, lying immediately above the saltmarsh. The station opened in 1877 to serve the new Avonmouth Dock. In 1885 5h3 station was substantially expanded and was operated by the Great Western Railway and the Midland Railway. There was major rebuilding of the station in 1926.		351201	179062	BCCHER
40	20767	The Marine Hotel	19th century	The site of the Marine Hotel, recorded on the 1st Edition OS map (1890).		351261	178645	BCCHER
41	20769	The Avonmouth Hotel	19th century	The site of the Avonmouth Hotel, recorded on the 1st Edition OS map (1890).		351237	179144	BCCHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
42	20900	Port Sanitary Hospital	19th century	The OS 2nd edition map (1903) records the Port Sanitary Hospital at Avonmouth Docks, used for infectious diseases. The hospital was demolished to make way for the Royal Edward Dock.		351005	178461	BCCHER
43	22547	Smithy	19th century	The OS 1st Edition map of 1890 records a smithy on the south-west side of Clayton Street. The building was apparently constructed in the late 19th century.		351373	178188	BCCHER
44	22549	Congregational Chapel	19th century	The OS 2nd edition map (1903) records a Congregational Chapel on the eastern side of Napier Road, Avonmouth. The chapel was constructed in the late 19th century and was still extant at the time of WW1 but was subsequently demolished.		351680	178011	BCCHER
45	22551	Police Station	19th century	The OS 2nd edition map (1903) records a police station on the south-west side of Avonmouth Road. The building was constructed in the late 19th century and was still extant at the time of WW1.		351780	178050	BCCHER
46	22553	Public Library	19th century	The OS 2nd edition map (1903) records a public library on the south-west side of Clayton Street, built during the late 19th century.		351364	178208	BCCHER
47	2039M	Avonmouth Dock	19th century	Avonmouth Dock was built by the Bristol Port and Channel Dock Company in 1877.		351250	177951	BCCHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
48	2116M	St Andrew's Church	19th century	St Andrew's Church was built at the end of the 19th century to serve the new village at Avonmouth. The church was severely damaged by bombing during WWII and was rebuilt c.1955, with parts of the original church incorporated into the new structure.		351620	178234	BCCHER
49	2157M	Royal Hotel	19th century	The Royal Hotel, Gloucester Road was built in the late 19th century, but first recorded on the OS 2nd edition map on 1903. Listed Building ref: 379605.	Listed Building Grade II	351437	178147	BCCHER
50	3043M	School	19th century	School, located on the south side of Avonmouth Road, built in the 19th century but first recorded on the OS 2nd Edition map of 1903.		351662	178143	BCCHER
51		Nos.7-26 Gloucester Road	19th century	A parade of shops, dating to the 1870s. Limestone ashlar and brick, with brick ridges and pan tile roof. LB ref: 379605.	Listed Building Grade II	351454	178149	LB online
52		Nos. 1,3 & 5 Paul Street	19th century	Terrace of three houses, one now a shop. Early 19th century date, with mid-19th century refronting. Stucco with limestone dressings, brick party wall stacks and pan tile hipped roof. LB ref: 380148.	Listed Building Grade II	351990	177858	LB online
53	4757	Anti-aircraft battery	Modern	Anti-aircraft battery from WWII.		350270	177000	NSHER
54	5039	Portbury Shipyard Station	Modern	Railway station opened in 1918, but closed again in 1923.		350850	176050	NSHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
55	5245	Anti-aircraft battery	Modern	Anti-aircraft battery from WWII, located to the north of Atherton House. Four positions and a series of other buildings on the east side.		348690	176580	NSHER
56	5483	Royal Portbury Dock	Modern	The Royal Portbury Dock, located on the southern bank of the Avon, which was opened by the Queen in 1977 during the course of her Silver Jubilee celebrations.		350160	177640	NSHER
57	6998	Enclosures on St George's Wharf	Modern	A sub-square enclosure defined by a bank with a circular platform and no discernable entrance. Possibly a WWII gun or searchlight emplacement.		349620	177430	NSHER
58	6999	Enclosures on St George's Wharf	Modern	A sub-square enclosure defined by a bank with a circular platform and no discernable entrance. Possibly a WWII gun or searchlight emplacement.		349600	177510	NSHER
59	7000	Circular depression	Modern	A ring-shaped depression behind the sea wall on the south-west side of the River Avon, thought to possibly be a pond, or more likely a WWII gun or searchlight emplacement.		351340	177260	NSHER
60	40198	Portbury	Modern	Site of a WWI shipyard and WWII structures at Portbury.		351080	177520	NSHER
61	41401	Military Camp	Modern	WWII military camp at Marsh Lane, Portbury, and associated rail link.		350480	177060	NSHER
62	41434	ROC site	Modern	Royal Observer Corps Cold War monitoring site at Portbury from 1956-1962.		349630	177450	NSHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
63	41440	Aircraft	Modern	Remains of a WWII aircraft shot down by Sheepway Anti-Aircraft battery.		348760	177540	NSHER
64	41450	Railway	Modern	Site of WWII railway sidings and branch line to Marsh Lane Camp.		350570	175940	NSHER
65	41842	Portbury Shipyard	Modern	Remains of the Portbury Shipyard signal box, and WWI and WWII sidings, etc.		350640	175940	NSHER
66	41852	Portbury Station	Modern	WWII railway siding at Portbury station, as well as unloading pit props, shells, etc.		349640	175660	NSHER
67	42171	WWII decoy	Modern	Site of a WWII CAP series civil decoy at Easton-in-Gordano.		349570	177560	NSHER
68	42182	Anti-aircraft battery	Modern	Site of WWII searchlights and light anti-aircraft battery.		349100	176750	NSHER
69	42183	Anti-aircraft battery	Modern	Site of WWI searchlights and light anti-aircraft battery at Sheepway Heavy Anti-Aircraft site.		348560	176630	NSHER
70	45942	Heavy Anti-Aircraft battery	Modern	WWII garage and inspection pit associated with a heavy anti-aircraft battery.		348900	176570	NSHER
71	22049	Portview Picture Theatre	Modern	A cinema on Portview Road, which opened in 1912, and closed in 1940.		351809	177859	BCCHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
72	22555	Avonmouth Park	Modern	The OS 3rd edition map (1916) records Avonmouth Park on the north-east side of Avonmouth Road. The park was laid out at the beginning of the 20th century as a roughly triangular site with lateral cross paths and connecting perimeter paths. At the centre of the park there was a circular bandstand.		351962	178169	BCCHER
73	22557	Bandstand	Modern	The OS 3rd edition map (1916) records a bandstand at the centre of Avonmouth Park on the north-east side of Avonmouth Road. The bandstand was circular, c.5m in diameter and constructed at the beginning of the 20th century.		351964	178168	BCCHER
74	22559	Drinking Fountain	Modern	The OS 3rd edition map (1916) records a drinking fountain in the highway at the junction of Avonmouth Road with St Andrews Road. The fountain was a rectangular structure and constructed at the beginning of the 20th century.		351774	178081	BCCHER
75	22562	Wesleyan Methodist chapel	Modern	The OS 3rd edition map (1916) records a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on the west side of Collins Street. The building was constructed at the beginning of the 20th century, and comprises a two-storey Gothic structure of squared Pennant sandstone rubble with limestone ashlar detail.		351843	178000	BCCHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
76	22564	Mortuary	Modern	The OS 3rd edition map (1916) records a mortuary of the south-west side of Richmond Terrace, built in the early 20th century.		351431	178418	BCCHER
77	22566	Masonic Hall	Modern	The OS 3rd edition map of 1916 records a Masonic Hall on the south-west side of Portview Road, Avonmouth. The building was constructed during the early 20th century, and consists of a two-storey red brick structure with limestone ashlar detailing.		351686	177943	BCCHER
78	2015M	Avonmouth GWR Station	Modern	Avonmouth GWR Station was built to accommodate GWR trains from Bristol via Henbury. It opened in May 1910 and closed in April 1919. The position but no remains of the wooden station are visible.		351000	178200	BCCHER
79	2016M	Royal Edward Pier Station	Modern	Royal Edward Pier Station was located on the southern side of the entrance to Royal Edward Dock. The station was built to serve the passenger shipping operating from Royal Edward Dock and was opened during a royal visit in 1908. The station was bombed during WWII and partly destroyed.		350590	178723	BCCHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
<b>80</b>	2191M	No.1 Granary	Modern	No.1 Granary is the earliest of five reinforced concrete granaries in the Royal Edward Dock, built at the same time as the dock in 1908 and formed part of the first bulk grain handling installation at the port. Fell out of use by 1983.		351289	178542	BCCHER
<b>81</b>	2314M	Royal Edward Docks	Modern	The Royal Edward Docks were built between 1902 and 1908 to expand the capacity of the docks at Avonmouth. The main dock and associated graving dock largely destroyed Dumball Island, which lay at the entrance to the River Avon. An extension was added to the north end of the docks in 1928.		350990	178670	BCCHER
<b>82</b>	2762M	ROC site	Modern	Royal Observer Corps post at Avonmouth. The post was constructed in May 1938. Its precise location is unknown, but the site appears to have been redeveloped for industrial buildings on St Brendans Way.		351800	178200	BCCHER
<b>83</b>	2805M	Coastal battery	Modern	WWI coastal defence battery located on the south pier of Avonmouth Docks. The precise location is unclear but it was operational from 1st December 1916, and was intended to provide defence against torpedo boats.		350278	178818	BCCHER

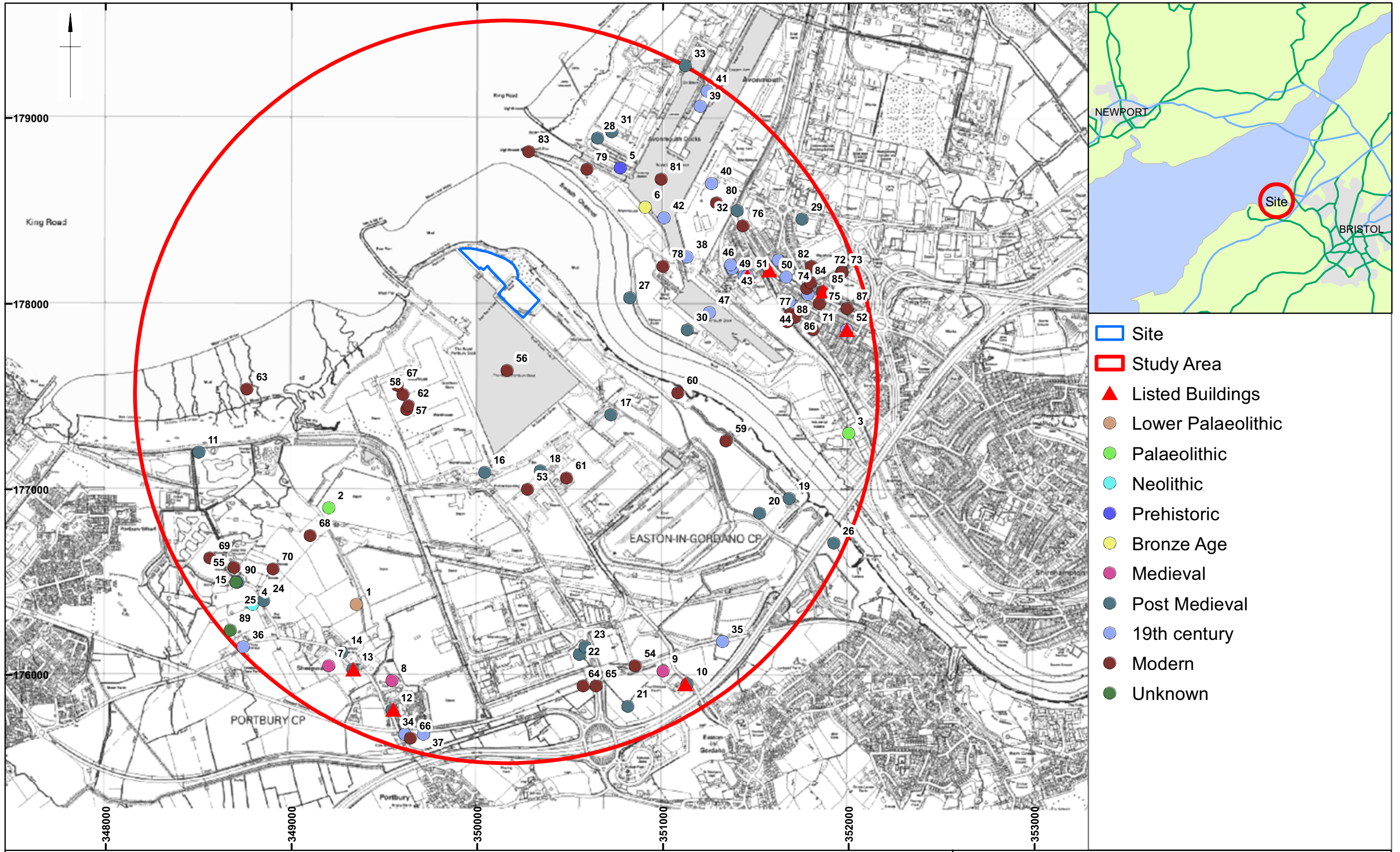
WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
84	3094M	St Brendan's RC Church	Modern	A timber church dedicated to St Brendan was established on the site in 1946, with the church rebuilt in 1955.		351795	178112	BCCHER
85	3181M	Bristol Tramways Company Depot	Modern	The Bristol Tramways Company Depot was built in 1915 in an Arts and Crafts style on the northern side of Avonmouth Road. The building is a single storey brick structure with pitched tile roof. Listed Building ref: 37885.	Listed Building Grade II	351860	178065	BCCHER
86	3184M	Avonmouth Hotel	Modern	The Avonmouth Hotel on the south-west side of Portview Road. The building is a two-storey brick structure with a pitched tiled roof in an Arts and Crafts style, and was built in the early 20th century.		351710	177925	BCCHER
87	3185M	Miles Arms Hotel	Modern	The Miles Arms Hotel on the south-west side of Portview Road. The building is a two-storey brick structure with a pitched tiled roof in an Arts and Crafts style, and was built in the early 20th century. It is first recorded on the OS 3rd edition map of 1916.		351992	177974	BCCHER
88	2100M	Railway turntable	Modern	A railway turntable located 16m to the south of the southern end of Green Lane. The turntable appears to have been removed but the turntable pit is extant.		351670	177902	BCCHER
89	449	Oval cropmark	Unknown	An oval cropmark noted on Somerset air photos to the north of Sheepway Gate Farm.		348670	176240	NSHER

WA No.	HER No.	Site name/type	Period	Description	Status	Easting	Northing	Source
90	3109	Earthwork banks	Unknown	Remains of earthwork banks at Portbury, located at NGR 349000,176200 and NGR 348780,176590. The northern set shown on Major's 1926 plan are no longer visible. Those in the south remain extant as slight ditches and form part of a drainage system.		348700	176500	NSHER

**APPENDIX 2: EVENT RECORD PROVIDED BY BCCHER AND NSHER**

<b>WA No.</b>	<b>Event name</b>	<b>Event type</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>HER ref</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>EV1</b>	Avonmouth Dock	Field Observation	Bristol Museum	21829	1903	350750	178830	BCCHER
<b>EV2</b>		Survey	Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Somerset and Gloucestershire	ENS239	1978	349200	176050	NSHER
<b>EV3</b>		Survey	Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Somerset and Gloucestershire	ENS240	1978	349600	175970	NSHER
<b>EV4</b>		Survey	Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Somerset and Gloucestershire	ENS241	1978	349620	177430	NSHER
<b>EV5</b>		Survey	Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Somerset and Gloucestershire	ENS242	1978	349600	177510	NSHER
<b>EV6</b>		Survey	Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Somerset and Gloucestershire	ENS243	1978	351340	177260	NSHER
<b>EV7</b>		Survey	Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Somerset and Gloucestershire	ENS244	1978	351000	176020	NSHER
<b>EV8</b>		Survey	Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Somerset and Gloucestershire	ENS93	1978	348500	177200	NSHER
<b>EV9</b>		Field Observation	Avon County Council	ENS614	1981	349300	176180	NSHER
<b>EV10</b>		Field Observation	Avon County Council	ENS615	1981	348700	176220	NSHER

<b>WA No.</b>	<b>Event name</b>	<b>Event type</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>HER ref</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>EV11</b>	Hill Leigh Timber Yard	Desk-based assessment	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services	20003	1996	351636	178692	BCCHER
<b>EV12</b>	Hill Leigh Timber Yard	Evaluation	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services	20074	1997	351630	178690	BCCHER
<b>EV13</b>	Royal Portbury Dock Proposed Railway Sidings, Morgans Pill, Easton-in-Gordano	Cultural Heritage Assessment	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust	ENS885	1999	351992	176674	NSHER
<b>EV14</b>	Land at King Road Avenue, Avonmouth	Desk-based assessment	Avon Archaeological Unit	22111	2004	351515	178650	BCCHER
<b>EV15</b>	Avonmouth Renewable Energy Project	Desk-based assessment	Wessex Archaeology, on behalf of Landmark Environmental Consultants	22022	2005	350560	179030	BCCHER
<b>EV16</b>	Land off King Road Avenue, Avonmouth	Evaluation	Avon Archaeological Unit	22238	2005	315505	178618	BCCHER



- Site
- Study Area
- ▲ Listed Buildings
- Lower Palaeolithic
- Palaeolithic
- Neolithic
- Prehistoric
- Bronze Age
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- 19th century
- Modern
- Unknown

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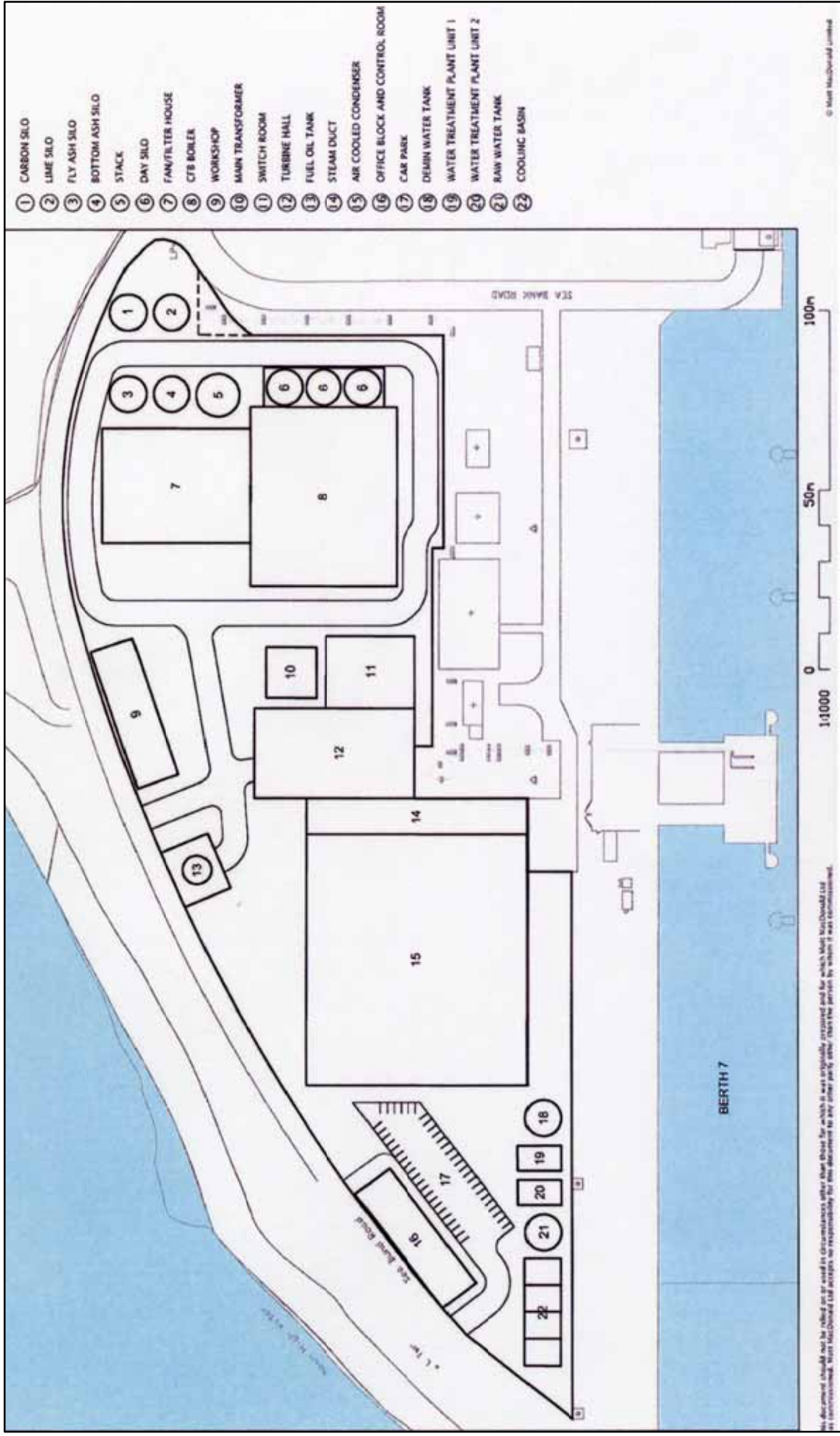
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Map showing location of Site, Study Area and BCCHER and NSHER data

Figure 1



- ① CARBON SILO
- ② LIME SILO
- ③ FLY ASH SILO
- ④ BOTTOM ASH SILO
- ⑤ STACK
- ⑥ DAY SILO
- ⑦ FAN/FILTER HOUSE
- ⑧ CFB BOILER
- ⑨ WORKSHOP
- ⑩ MAIN TRANSFORMER
- ⑪ SWITCH ROOM
- ⑫ TURBINE HALL
- ⑬ FUEL OIL TANK
- ⑭ STEAM DUCT
- ⑮ AIR COOLED CONDENSER
- ⑯ OFFICE BLOCK AND CONTROL ROOM
- ⑰ CAR PARK
- ⑱ DEMIN WATER TANK
- ⑲ WATER TREATMENT PLANT UNIT 1
- ⑳ WATER TREATMENT PLANT UNIT 2
- ㉑ RAIN WATER TANK
- ㉒ COOLING BASIN

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Detail of proposed biomass plant

Figure 2

H41



- Site
- Study Area
- Event Record



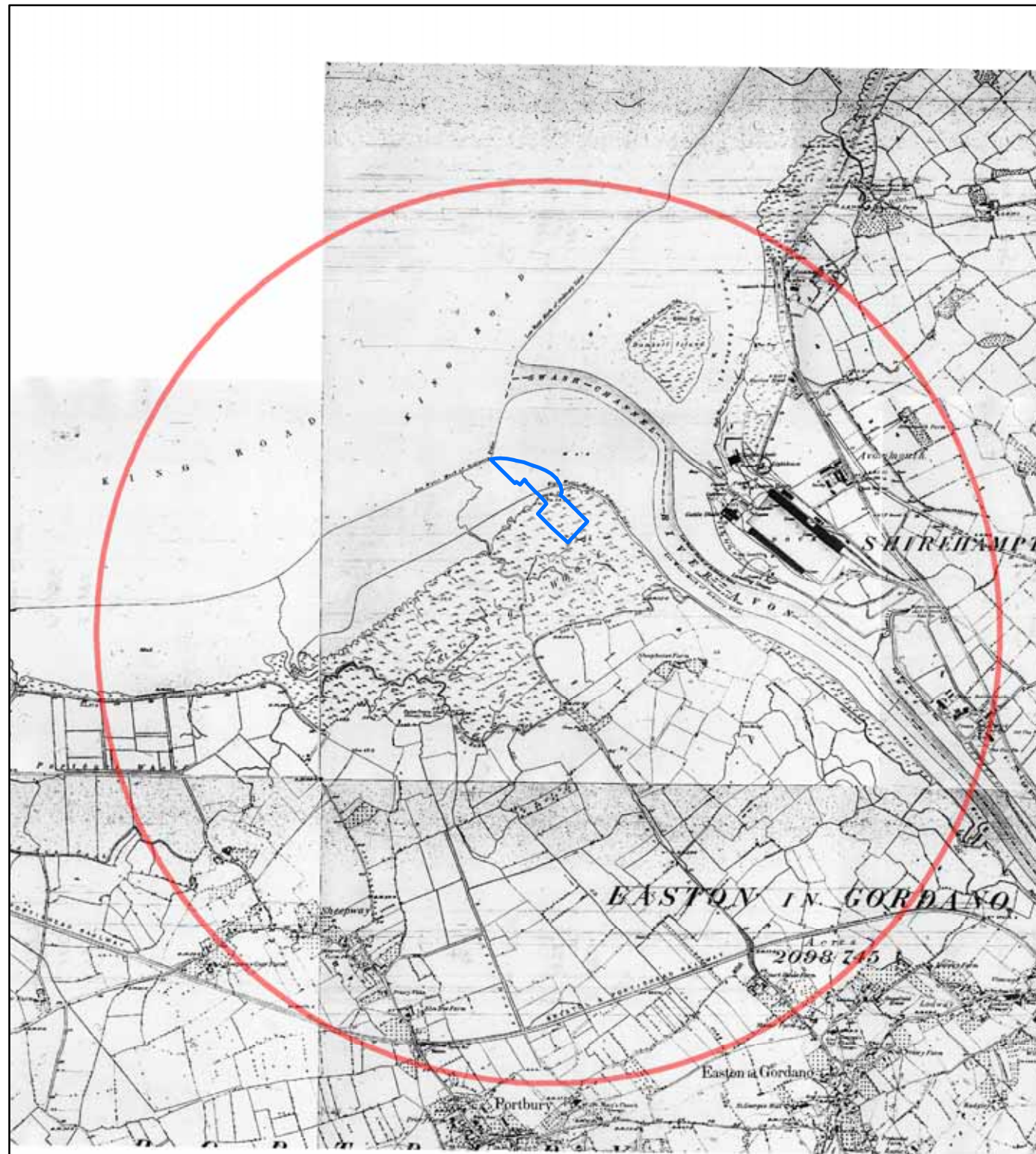
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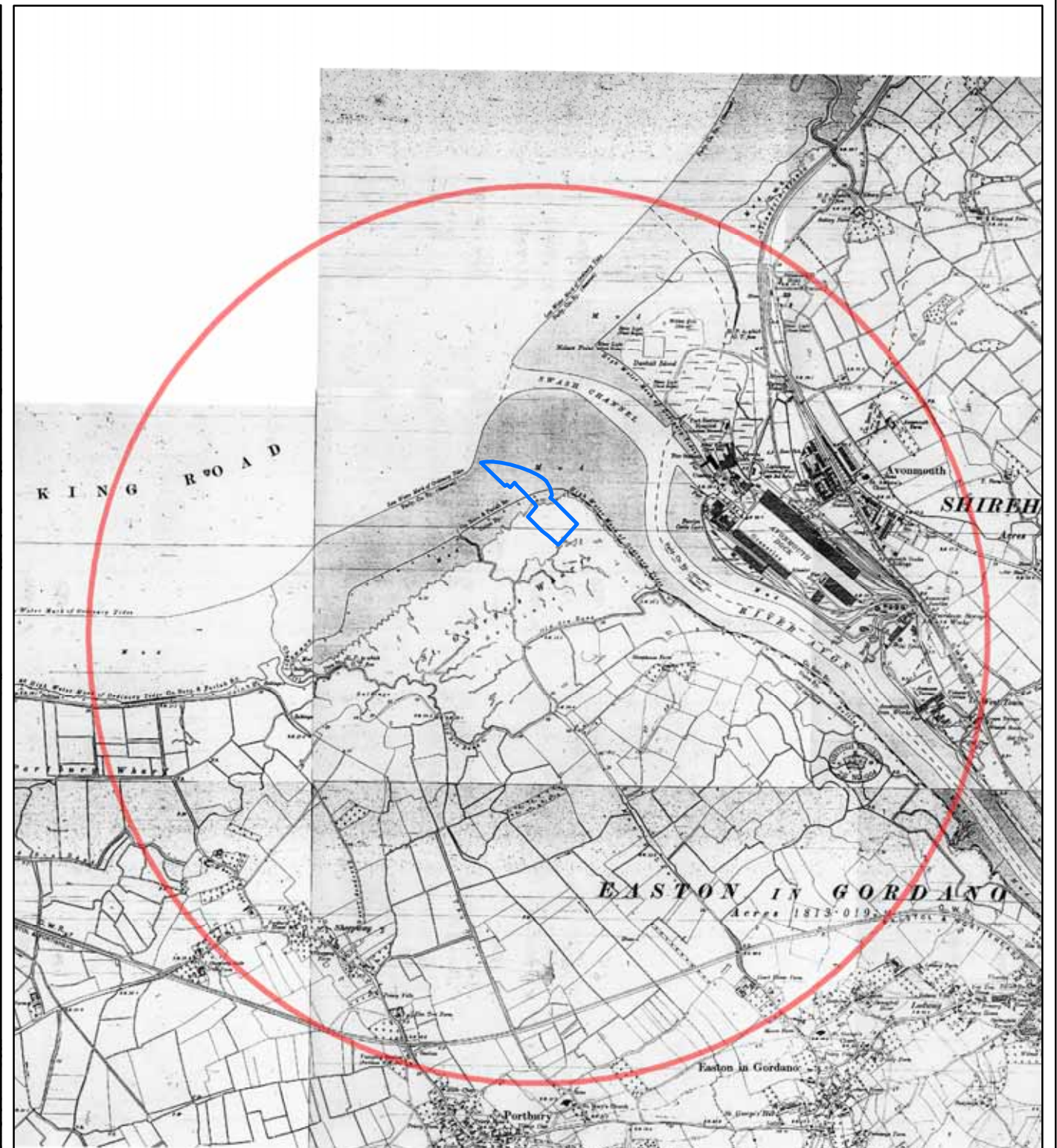
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Map showing previous archaeological event data as supplied by BCCHER and NSHER

Figure 3



1st Edition OS map, published 1888

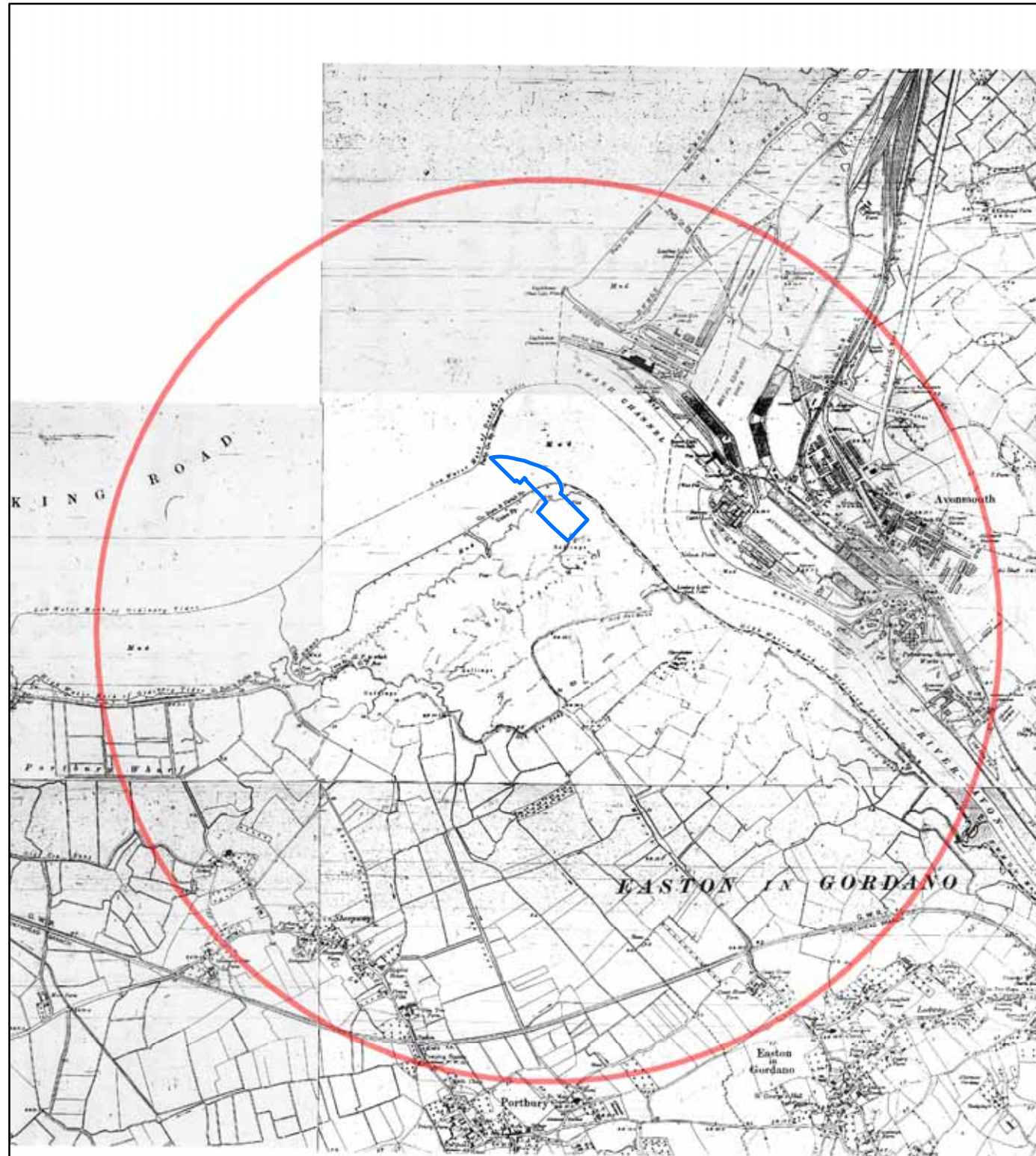


2nd Edition OS map, published 1904

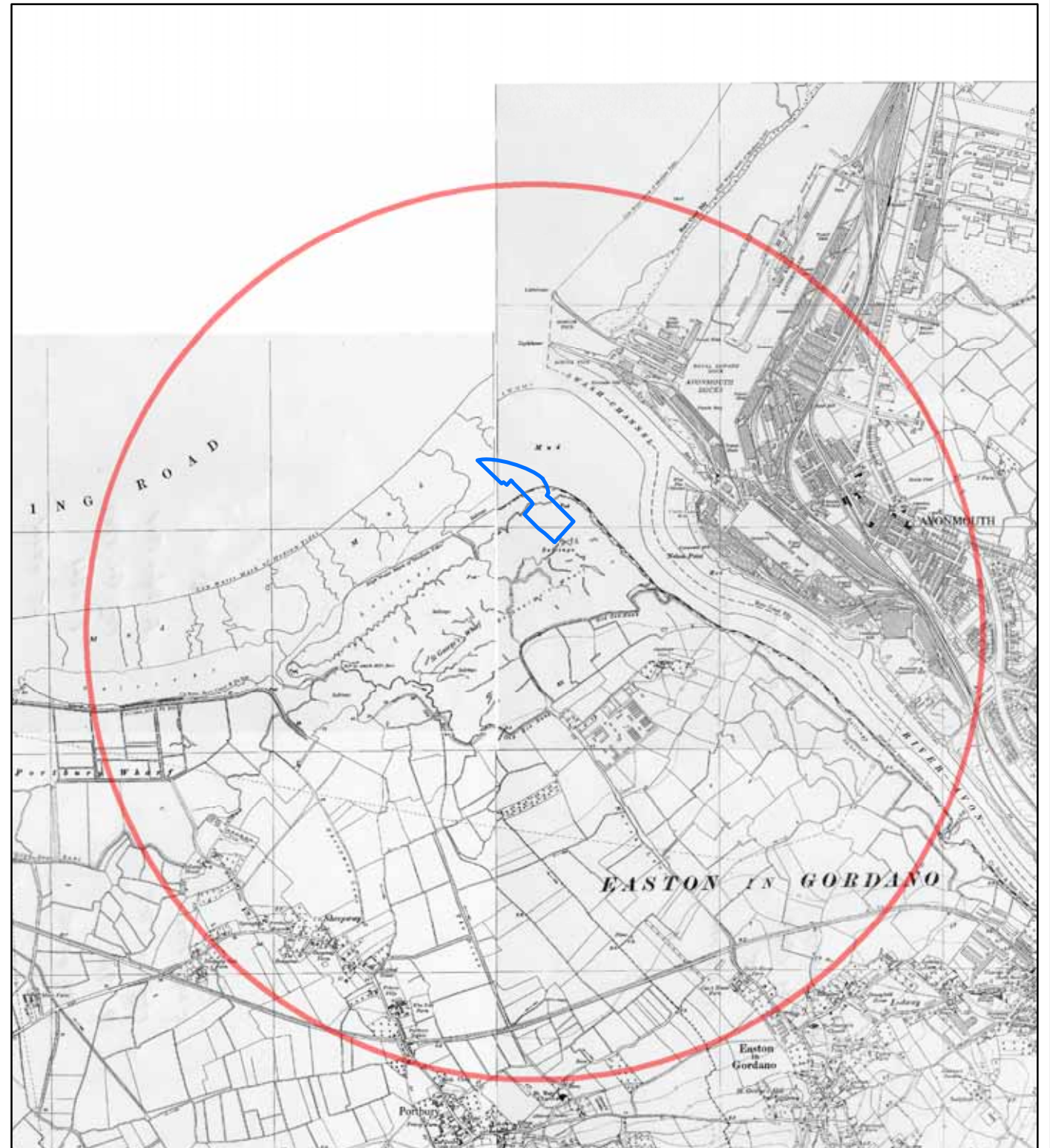
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3rd Edition OS map, published 1920



5th Edition OS map, published 1955

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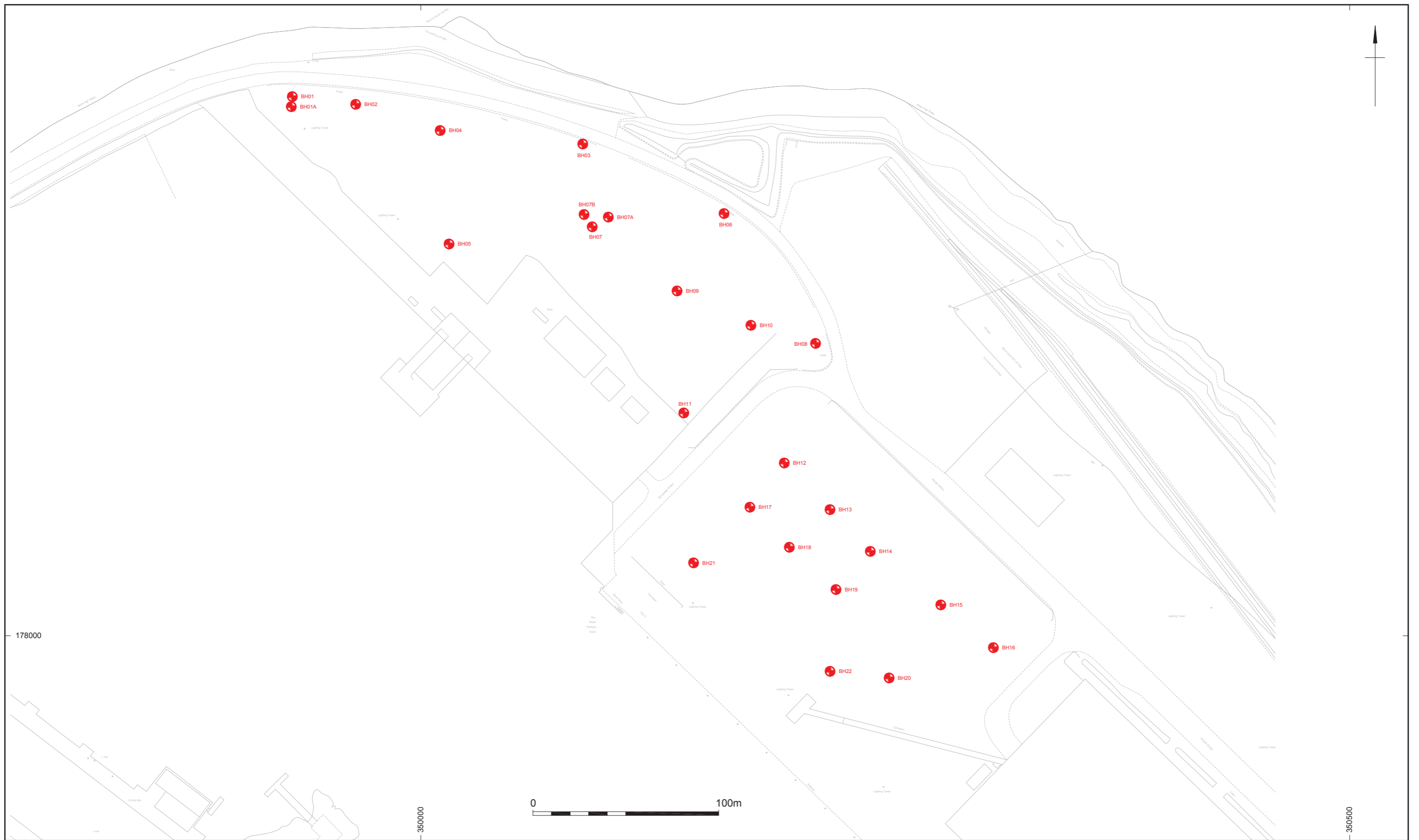


Proposed development site and Study Area as depicted on the 3rd and 5th Edition OS maps



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Figure 5



● Geotechnical borehole



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Location of geotechnical boreholes