

SUB38 Land at Griggs Timber, Bristol Road

Site Historic Environment Assessments for Strategic
Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)

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Site Historic Environment Assessment for Strategic Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)

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SUB38 Land at Griggs Timber, Bristol Road

1. Background

1.1 Location

This site historic environment assessment consists of SUB38 Land at Griggs Timber located within the Ward of Podsmead within the wider boundary of Gloucester City (Fig 1). It consists of an area alongside the canal to the east of Bristol Road, south of Newark Road and to the north of the Hempsted Bridge over the canal.

1.2 Site Visits

Site visits were undertaken in August 2016. Photographs of the site have been reproduced in this document as Plates 1. Archaeological information, historic maps and plans have also been reproduced as Figs 2-5.

1.3 Topography, Geology and Land Use

The SUB38 site encompasses an area of 1.87 hectares (Fig 1), is centred on NGR SO 8212 1664 and the ground slopes to north and south from the centre of the site. It lies at a height of between 13.13m and 14.96m AOD.

The underlying bedrock is 'Blue Lias Formation And Charmouth Mudstone Formation (Undifferentiated)' (BGS 2015). This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 183 to 204 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods. These rocks were formed in warm shallow seas with carbonate deposited on platform, shelf and slope areas. The soils overlying the area are a 'Clayey Loam to Silty Loam' type from a soil parent of 'Claystone/Mudstone' (UKSO 2015).

The site is currently, at the time of writing, used as a timber yard and has a number of industrial style buildings and open space containing stacks of timber.

1.4 Site Constraints

A table detailing all the designated and undesignated assets within and in the area of the site is included in Appendix I.

There are no scheduled monuments or listed buildings contained within the site. The closest listed buildings are 73 to 91 Bristol Road (Norfolk Buildings) (NHLE1245993) to the north east of the site. The closest scheduled monument is Llanthony Secunda Priory (NHLE1002091), to the north of the site. The SUB38 site is not part of a registered park or garden or a battlefield. It is also not within a conservation area.

There have been five planning applications within the area of the SUB38 site since 1994 including applications for an externally illuminated fascia sign (94/05191/ADV) and the erection of a two-storey office extension (07/01040/FUL). There have also been 15 historic applications ranging from erection

of a two storey office building (I1285/02 or 44/54655/HIST) and sawing and planing mill (P/237/64 or 44/54677/HIST).

2. Assessment

2.1 Archaeology, Built Heritage and Settings

A search of the Gloucester City Council Historic Environment Record (HER; GUAD numbers) for the site and its surrounding area revealed a number of records relating to the buried archaeology of the SUB38 area. This was enhanced by a search of records included in the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the National Monuments Record (NMR). The relevant records are shown on Figures 2 and 3 and discussed below.

2.1.1 Previous Assessments

A number of previous assessments have been carried out in the area of the SUB38 site. A desk-based assessment covering a large area along the canal corridor (GUAD1723) revealed potential for palaeoenvironmental, prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains. A number of assessments were produced in advance of the Gloucester Quays development. The land adjacent to the Gloucester and Sharpness Canal was the subject of a desk-based assessment (GUAD1937) which showed potential for medieval archaeology but was unlikely to have Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains. A further desk-based assessment of the urban regeneration of Gloucester Quays (GUAD1989) detailed the history of the area including the Llanthony Secunda Priory site. Two more desk-based assessments detailed the urban regeneration (GUAD2013) and the cultural heritage (GUAD2068) of the Gloucester Quays area. GUAD2013 summarised the archaeological and historical background of the area whilst GUAD2068 was an assessment of the built environment of the Quays area.

A desk-based assessment of Monk Meadow (GUAD1660) revealed that there was surviving medieval ridge and furrow but that the area was mainly disturbed ground. The MOD Fuel Pumping Station was the subject of a desk-based assessment (GUAD1647) which concluded that there was high potential for medieval and Roman remains within the area. On Tuffley Crescent a desk-based assessment (GUAD1982) concluded that there was limited archaeological potential although Romano-British coins, a Roman road and a medieval moat were close to the area. A desk-based assessment at Gloucester City Football Club (GUAD2002) revealed that the area had been agricultural land since the medieval period with little evidence for archaeological activity prior to this. At Bristol Road another desk-based assessment (GUAD2100) concluded there was little potential for the survival of archaeological deposits.

At 26 Hempstead Lane the desk-based assessment (GUAD2160) revealed that there was potential for palaeoenvironmental and Roman remains and ridge and furrow. The Newark Farm, Hempstead desk-based assessment (GUAD2184) showed evidence of Roman settlement and burials and medieval earthworks along with listed buildings, a scheduled monument and an historic farmstead within the area. A desk-based assessment at Hempstead (GUAD2222) revealed surviving ridge and furrow and potential for pre-medieval remains. A desk based-assessment for Land at Rea Bank (GUAD2257) showed that there was potential for prehistoric or Roman seasonal wetland exploitation and also historic field boundaries, ridge and furrow and drainage ditches within the area of the site. Desk based assessment of the former Gas Works (GUAD2180) revealed potential for Roman and later agricultural evidence but that the area had been considerably impacted by the gas works. At Calton Road the desk-based assessment (GUAD2279) showed that there was potential

for the presence of buried archaeological remains of Romano-British and post-medieval to modern date.

A geophysical survey on land east of Hempstead (GUAD1645) revealed ridge and furrow and a trackway. The Secunda Way geotechnical assessment (GUAD2104) showed that there was extensive made ground overlying natural clay.

2.1.2 Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon

There are no recorded prehistoric sites in the area around the SUB38 site. There are, however, a large number of Romano-British records within the area of the site.

Along both side of the Bristol Road there have been stray finds recovered including a number of coins. At 69 Granville Street (GUAD1143) a dupondius of Domitian dating from the late 1st century AD was found. Close to this at 38 Granville Street (GUAD1142) an as of Germanicus Caesar from the early 1st century AD was found. An Ae3 of Valentinian I dating from 364-375 AD (GUAD1141) was found at 35 Cecil Road. On Bristol Road (GUAD194) Roman brick and tile fragments and key were recovered. At the Bristol Road and Stroud Road junction a number of burials (GUAD195) believed to Romano-British in date were found during a sewer excavation. West of Bristol Road a Romano-British terracotta lamp (GUAD197) and a Roman pin (GUAD198) were recovered. Another coin was found at 10 Shakespeare Avenue (GUAD1174). This coin was marked URBS ROMA, dated to 330-335AD, and was struck by Constantine or his successors to reinforce ancient continuity after Constantinople became the centre of the Roman world. Two coins were also found to the east of Podsmead Road. GUAD1193 was a denarius of Domitian dated 80AD and GUAD1179 was an Ae3 of Constantine II dated to 317-337AD.

A watching brief at Hempstead Lane (GUAD1272) revealed a number of 2nd to 4th century coins. An evaluation at Land east of Hempsted Lane (GUAD2244) recovered Romano-British pot and a number of undated ditches which could Roman.

A single Anglo-Saxon find of a girdle hanger (GUAD194) was recovered on Bristol Road along with finds of Roman to post-medieval date.

2.1.3 Medieval

Archaeology

There are a number of archaeological records of medieval date in the area surrounding the site. On Bristol Road a medieval pin and a lead bullet were found along with a medieval to post-medieval stone ford (GUAD194). West of Bristol Road further medieval finds were recovered; an arrowhead, pin and finger ring (GUAD198). On Shakespeare Avenue a field observation (GUAD1175) was made of the site of Podsmead Moat showing that in 1952 one side still remained water filled and measured 42m long and 12m wide. Documentary evidence also exists for the Podsmead Moat (GUAD1176).

A watching brief at 258 Bristol Road (GUAD1314) uncovered a large pit of medieval date. An evaluation on land east of Hempsted (GUAD1645) confirmed that ridge and furrow revealed in a geophysical survey was of medieval date. Another evaluation, at Monk Meadow, revealed medieval marshland deposits (GUAD1716). A watching brief on Hempsted Lane (GUAD1894) uncovered a medieval metalled road surface. At Gloucester Quays a watching brief retrieved medieval finds and structures from test pits (GUAD2012). A further evaluation uncovered medieval pot (GUAD2244) on land east of Hempsted Lane.

Built Heritage

The closest medieval buildings are found within Llanthony Priory to the north of the site and in Hempsted village to the west.

2.1.4 Post-medieval

Archaeology

A small number of known post-medieval sites have been recorded in the area around the site. A medieval to post-medieval dated ford was recorded on Bristol Road (GUAD194). At the Bristol Road and Lower Tuffley Lane junction a stone make-up layer and two successive limestone surfaces were recorded, all of post-medieval date (GUAD952). A watching brief at Podsmead Farm recorded the post-medieval rebuilding of the moated farm buildings (GUAD1235). Another watching brief, at Talbot Mews, revealed a pond back-filled with post-medieval furnace waste (GUAD1298). An evaluation at the Bristol Road and Clifton Road junction (GUAD1511) uncovered two linear features, a posthole and two wells all of post-medieval date. The evaluation of land east of Hempsted (GUAD1645) revealed a post-medieval trackway previously recorded in a geophysical survey. A watching brief for the south-west bypass (GUAD1704) recorded a number of post-medieval small furrows, a backfilled brook, three ditches and a spread of post-medieval building rubble. On Hempsted Lane, a watching brief (GUAD1894) uncovered a fragment of 19th century wall. A watching brief at Gloucester Quays recorded post-medieval finds and structures in test pits (GUAD2012).

Built Heritage

The area to the north east of the SUB38 site contains a large number of post-medieval houses. To the north a number of listed buildings can be found on Stroud Road. 5 and 7 Stroud Road (NHLE1271785), 13 and 15 Stroud Road (NHLE1271786) and 23 to 33 Stroud Road (NHLE1271787) are all Grade II listed and date to the early 19th century. 155 and 157 Southgate Street (NHLE1245636) are a pair of semi-detached houses dating from around 1835 and Grade II listed. Close to this is the Grade II listed Provender Mill (NHLE1271710) originally built in 1862 but with extensions of the 1890s. This building has recently been seriously damaged by a fire and may need to be completely rebuilt.

Although not listed there are also a number of notable historic buildings in the area within and surrounding the site. To the north of Madleaze Road is the last surviving building of the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Works. This structure has a distinctive elevation on Bristol Road of 'saw-toothed gables' with blue brick detailing and was constructed in around 1890 to 1900. On the opposite side of the Bristol Road, a little to the south, is the frontage of the former Morelands Match Factory and the adjoining bike shop. Both of these structures were built around 1890 to 1900. The match factory building is distinctive because of its large stone sign above the ground floor windows. The bike shop was originally the end of a terrace of houses and has unique first floor windows with circular brick mullions.

To the north of the site is a tall chimney that is shown on the 1902 Ordnance Survey map. This brick chimney appears to be octagonal in shape and until recently had a cornice around the top, it has now been reduced in height. The historic maps show that it was associated with a timber yard off Price Street.

73 to 91 Bristol Road (NHLE1245993), known as Norfolk Buildings, is a terrace of ten houses built in 1836. They were built for Samuel Lysons to a design of Thomas Fulljames and are 'an imposing ashlar fronted terrace ... intended for prosperous residents' (Herbert 1988, p224). The streets of brick

artisan housing running to the east both north and south of Norfolk Buildings were also developed by Lysons from 1854 and those further south from around 1880-90. Just to the north of Norfolk Buildings is 57 to 67 Bristol Road, known as Victoria Terrace. It is an unlisted terrace of houses dating from around 1870 to 1880 built of red brick, with polychrome brick string bands and pointed arch window and door openings. On the opposite of Bristol Road are 52 to 56 Bristol Road and 58 Bristol Road, all unlisted buildings of red brick but with distinctive features. Numbers 52 to 56 have prominent crow-stepped gables topped with finials whilst number 58 has a central gable and terracotta panels over the first floor windows.

Further south on Bristol Road, on the corner of Lysons Avenue, is the former Bristol Hotel (149 Bristol Road) designed by J Fletcher Trew around 1900. This building, unusual for the area, is brick built with a rendered first floor. It has a 'rounded, rather oriental, corner tower with projecting eaves and ogee roof; wide rounded entrance arch, recessed bow window with wrought-iron balcony above' (Verey and Brooks 2002, p507). Close to this is St Stephen's Church (originally dedicated to St Luke the Less) which was designed in a free-perpendicular style by Walter Planck in 1895 but built to a reduced design in 1898-90 (Verey and Brooks 2002, p457) and was extended to the west in 1929-30.

The 19th century houses running along both the west and east sides of Bristol Road to the south of Cecil Road remain surprisingly intact. On the corner of Tuffley Avenue, at the end of the eastern run of houses, is the Avenue Hotel. This mid to late 19th century building, formerly two houses, is rendered and painted white and has two canted bay windows on its western and southern elevations. A number of the windows contain surviving sashes.

To the immediate south of the SUB38 site, two buildings run parallel to the canal, along its edge, and may be those mentioned in Pevsner as salt warehouses dating from around 1836 (Verey and Brooks 2002, p507), although they marked on Goad's insurance plan of 1891 as petroleum stores. Further south of the site is a Grade II listed canal mile post (NHLE1245823) dated to 1827. This is a triangular stone post with a rounded top and incised lettering and numbers.

2.1.5 Modern or Undated

Archaeology

Very little evidence of a modern date has been recorded from archaeological work in the area surrounding the SUB38 site. On Hempsted Lane, a watching brief (GUAD1272) uncovered a concentration of World War II shrapnel. Medieval deposits were revealed to be sealed by modern deposits during an evaluation on Monk Meadow (GUAD1716). A watching brief for the south west bypass (GUAD1875) uncovered underground petrol tanks of World War II date.

A watching brief at 4 Podsmead Place (GUAD1336) and an evaluation on land east of Hempsted Lane (GUAD2244) revealed undated features. These were features that may have been prehistoric to post-medieval in date but as they contained no artefactual evidence it was not possible to ascribe a date to them.

A number of archaeological investigations in the area recorded non archaeological features. These were GUAD1280, GUAD1294, GUAD1315, GUAD1362, GUAD1365, GUAD1440, GUAD1531, GUAD1583, GUAD1751, GUAD1777, GUAD1802, GUAD1805, GUAD2121 and GUAD2216.

Built Heritage

A large number of modern buildings exist within and surrounding the site. Most of these are not worthy of mention and Pevsner even comments that ‘the south section of Bristol Road presents an appalling 20th century hotchpotch’ (Verey and Brooks 2002, p457). The most prominent modern structure within the area is the tall brick chimney within Mill Place Trading Estate. This structure first appears on maps of the late 1960s and has a square base with an octagonal shaft.

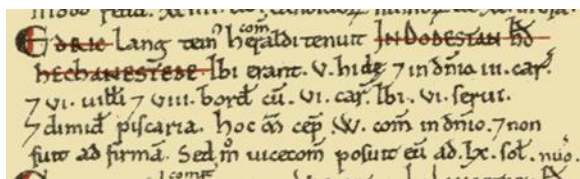
2.1.6 Settings and Key Views

‘The NPPF makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve’ (HE 2015d, p2). Whilst setting is itself not a heritage asset, its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset.

There are listed and historic buildings within the vicinity of the SUB38 site and historic buildings within the site itself. Any development within the site or its surrounding area would have an impact upon these heritage assets.

2.2 History and Map Regression Analysis

The HA21 site is situated in the historic parish of Hempsted and lies between Hempsted village and Podsmead. It lies along the western edge of the Bristol Road and the eastern bank of the canal.



Hempsted can trace its origins to Anglo-Saxon times or earlier. The name ‘Hempsted’ translates as ‘high or hedged homestead or place’ (Baddeley 1913, p81). It is included within the Domesday Survey, in which it is called Hechanestede (Moore

1982, [1],62). The settlement consisted of 20 households in five hides of land with a taxable value of five geld units, which is quite a large amount for only 20 households. Although it did not have a mill it did hold the rights to half a fishery and was able to field three plough teams along with the three Lord’s plough teams. Despite the manor being mentioned in Domesday, this does not mean that it consisted of a number of houses grouped together; it may have been a dispersed settlement that only became a village in later times.

The manor of Hempsted became part of the holdings of Llanthony Secunda Priory, located to the north of Hempsted, in 1141 when it was granted to the Priory by the Earl of Hereford (Herbert 1988, p422). The Priory held the manor until the Dissolution when it passed into private ownership. The manor stood on a moated site (now gone) at Podsmead in the south east of the ancient parish but the village was, and is, located on the south side of the hill at the centre of the parish (Herbert 1988, p423).

The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal (later Gloucester and Sharpness Canal) was begun in 1794, after an Act of Parliament in 1793, but ceased in 1799 with only the main basin and a few miles of the north end dug. The basin was opened to the River Severn in 1812 and work began on the southern part of the canal in 1817. The canal was linked with the Stroudwater Canal in 1820 but work was again suspended between 1820 and 1823. The barge basin was dug in 1825 and the canal was finally completed in 1827. This occasion was ‘marked with appropriate festivity. A convoy of vessels, decorated with flags and streamers and led by a large square rigged ship and a brig, came up the canal while crowds line the banks’ (Herbert 1988, p137). The effect on Gloucester’s economies was immediate because the canal could ‘take ships of up to 600 tons’ and gave Gloucester a role as a ‘supplier of imported goods to Birmingham and a large part of the West Midlands’ (ibid). Further

developments around the basin, the construction of quays, warehouses and more docks, throughout the 19th century.

Industry established itself along the canal sides with coal yards opening up around the basin in the early 1800s. By the 1820s there were 10 coal yards at the basin with more on the quay, all connected by the tramroads that were built in 1809-10. The barge basin was created predominantly for coal barges in 1825. Corn from Ireland rapidly became a principal import and the first of the large brick corn warehouses around the basin was built in the late 1820s to early 1830s. Timber from Canada and the Baltic was another chief import and large timber yards are shown at Baker's Quay on Causton's 1840s map. The only consistent export at this time was Droitwich salt, with two salt warehouses being constructed alongside the canal, close to Hempsted Lane, in the 1830s. The timber yards at Baker's Quay and High Orchard Dock also had sawmills and then creosote production followed for timber preservation. The timber yards expanded south along the canal and Bristol Road along with sawmills and iron works. By the end of the 19th century, historic mapping shows how industrial the area around the site had become.

Historic maps of the area show little detail before the late 19th century. The 1583 Saxton map (Fig 4) shows the River Severn and Gloucester along with Hempsted but there are no roads marked and no detail of the settlements. The 1646 Blaeu map (Fig 4) is very similar. The 1794 Cary map (Fig 4) shows the roads but is really no more detailed than the previous maps. The earliest more detailed map is the 1811 Dawson map (Fig 4) which appears to show an L-shaped building on the eastern edge of the site and also clearly shows the canal. The 1831 Ordnance Survey (Fig 5) also shows the canal and the small building on the eastern edge of the SUB38 site. The 1884 Ordnance Survey (Fig 5) has a small building in the northern part of the site, which is marked as 'Canada Wharf', and the southern part of the site is labelled as a 'Timber Yard'. To the immediate south of the site are two small buildings constructed parallel to the canal and may be the 1830s salt warehouses mentioned above. On the 1891 Goad insurance plan the site is labelled as 'J Bland and Co. Ltd' and shows stacks of deal timber with a sawmill in the centre.

By the time of the 1903 Ordnance Survey (Fig 5), a number of changes have taken place within the SUB38 site. The most obvious change is the construction of a railway line across the canal in the south of the site and causing the Bristol Road to be moved a few metres to the east at that point. Within the site are two buildings marked as 'Saw Mills'. This map shows the expansion of houses to the north east of the site as well. The 1923 Ordnance Survey (Fig 5) shows a number of buildings within the SUB38 site that are marked as 'Saw Mills and Joinery Works'. To the south of the site a chemical works has been constructed and the 'Manu Marble Works'. On the 1930s map (Fig 5) the buildings within the SUB38 have been extended to the north and an 'Engineering Works' has been constructed to the east. The housing to the north east has also expanded further south with more streets of houses constructed.

The 1942 Land Utilisation Survey shows the whole of the SUB38 site, and much of the adjoining land, coloured red. This signifies that the land is 'so closely covered with houses and other buildings or industrial works as to be agriculturally unproductive'. Although the map also shows that meadow land, coloured with green stripes, runs right up to the edge of the canal and the Bristol Road to the south and south west of the site. The 1950s map (Fig 5) shows little change within the SUB38 site. The buildings within the site are labelled 'Saw Mills and Joinery Works' with timber yards in the east, adjacent to the Bristol Road. On the opposite side of the Bristol Road, the engineering works have increased in size by this time. The 1960s Ordnance Survey also shows little change within the SUB38 site except for the construction of a new building towards the east side of the site. This area is still

labelled as a 'Timber Yard' on the map with the main buildings labelled 'Sawing, Planing and Moulding Mills'. On the opposite side of Bristol Road, the Engineering Works and Chemical Works have both expanded and the former 'Manu Marble Works' is now labelled as an 'Engineering Works' also. Current mapping shows little change within the SUB38 site although the area to the immediate north has increased the number of buildings within its plot. The biggest change in the area surrounding the SUB38 site is the expansion of the housing on the west side of the canal. The village of Hempsted has expanded so much that the houses now reach the canal edge no doubt partly because of the new road to the west of the canal.

2.3 Potential for Further Assets

The SUB38 site runs along the side of the canal and will have been subject to some earth moving which may have compromised any possible archaeological evidence along with the 19th century and later buildings that have been built within the site boundary. However, with a large number of Roman finds being recovered to the north and north east of the SUB38 site and medieval archaeology being recovered from the immediate north of the site it is likely that there will be further archaeological evidence to be found within the site itself.

3. Significance

3.1 Intrinsic interest of the site

The area of the SUB38 site is of interest because of the possible archaeological evidence that may exist within the site. The southern boundary of the site is immediately adjacent to the two possible 1830s salt warehouses, close to the Hempsted Bridge. These are of interest as surviving warehouse buildings of the early to mid 19th century.

3.2 Relative importance of the site

There are no designated heritage assets within the SUB38 site and it therefore holds little national importance. Although there are a number of listed buildings and a scheduled monument within the vicinity of the site, none of them are associated with the site itself.

3.3 Physical extent of important elements

The physical extent of buried features on the site cannot be identified because any archaeological features that could exist have yet to be investigated. It is possible that within the mix of buildings on the SUB38 site late 19th century or early 20th century structures have survived and a detailed building assessment would be required to identify them.

4. Impact of Development of Site

4.1 Assessment Criteria

The NPPF (DCLG 2012) policy on harm to heritage assets is set out in paragraphs 132 to 134. This is further discussed in the NPPG (NPPG 2014) in paragraph: 017 (Reference ID: 18a-017-20140306) and paragraph: 018 (Reference ID: 18a-018-20140306) of the section on 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'. The impact assessment table below has been produced with reference to these policies and guidance.

The site historic environment assessments will consider the impact of development for the allocation sites and will use the criteria cited in the following table.

Major Enhancement	Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area
Enhancement	Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value).
Neutral	Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.
Minor Harm	Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.
Moderate Harm	Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.
Major Harm	Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole. Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.
Substantial Harm	Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole
Unknown	Where there is insufficient information to determine either significance or impact for any heritage asset, or where a heritage asset is likely to exist but this has not been established, or where there is insufficient evidence for the absence of a heritage asset. For instance where further information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision.

4.2 Assessment of Harm

4.2.1 Archaeology

Should development within the SUB38 site go ahead, given the nature of modern development, the depth of foundations and drainage, it is likely that any archaeology would be removed as a result of the development. The impact upon the unknown archaeological remains suspected to survive within

the site cannot be quantified in detail however given the likelihood of archaeology existing on the site and the requirements of modern development, any proposals for the site would have an impact upon this archaeology causing partial or complete loss. This would cause **Moderate Harm** to heritage assets.

4.2.2 Built Heritage

Any development within the SUB38 would have a detrimental impact on the historic buildings existing within the site. It is possible that development would require the complete clearance of the site and as such this would cause **Major Harm** to the heritage assets. Should a development require conversion or alteration of the historic buildings this would cause **Minor Harm** to the heritage assets.

4.2.3 Settings

To the north and north east of the SUB38 site are a number of listed buildings which would be affected by any development within the site. The whole area is currently industrial in nature and a number of the listed buildings look out upon the industrial estates within the surroundings of the SUB38 site. Sympathetic development within the site would be an enhancement of the area and would have a positive effect upon the settings of the listed buildings. However, development as an industrial or retail park would have the opposite effect on the listed buildings and would cause **Minor Harm** to the heritage assets.

4.3 Improvements and Enhancements

Retention and incorporation of all of the historic buildings within the SUB38 site would be an **enhancement** to the area. Removal of the rundown and mid to late 20th century industrial buildings would be an **improvement** to the area.

5. Planning Requirements

Any application for this site should be supported by a description of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development. In the first instance applicants should provide a desk-based assessment describing the archaeological potential of the site.

Should the assessment indicate that the proposed development has the potential to conflict with buried archaeological remains, then there will be a need to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching supported by geophysical survey) to investigate in detail the presence/absence, character, significance and depth of archaeological remains within the site.

Should the assessment indicate that the proposed development has the potential to conflict with built heritage elements, then there will be a need to undertake built heritage assessment (proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset) to investigate in detail the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of the specified structure on the site.

An assessment of the setting of the near-by listed buildings should be undertaken in relation to a known scheme of development and should include a Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) or Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) assessment in accordance with Historic England guidance The Setting of Heritage Assets (HE 2015d). These could be included within a built heritage assessment.

Reports outlining the results of each stage of work will need to be submitted in support of the application. This is in accordance with paragraph 128 of the NPPF (DCLG 2012) and policies BE.32 and BE.33 of the Second Stage Deposit Draft of the Gloucester Local Plan 2002 (GCC 2002).

A design and character assessment would need to be produced in order to provide information on heights, massing and scale of the proposed development. This is in accordance with paragraphs 61, 64 and 131 of the NPPF and policies BE.7 and BE.22 of the Second Stage Deposit Draft of the Gloucester Local Plan 2002 (GCC 2002).

6. Minimising Harm

Should any development be proposed, then a number of actions are recommended to mitigate the impacts identified above.

- The buildings within the SUB38 site should be assessed with an initial built heritage assessment followed by, if necessary, building recording of all historic structures. Both should be produced in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014e) and Historic England (EH 2006).
- Retention of all historic structures, as identified by the built heritage assessment and building recording, including putting forward the structures for inclusion in the forthcoming Local List.
- Desk-based assessment of the site, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014f) and Historic England (EH 2010)
- Geophysical survey of the site, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014d).
- Evaluation trenches to identify any possible buried archaeological remains followed by, if necessary, excavation in advance of development or watching brief during construction, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014a; ClfA 2014b; ClfA 2014c).
- Setting of close listed buildings to be appraised. The appraisal could be included within a built heritage assessment, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014e) and Historic England (EH 2006).
- Full reporting and publication of all results.
- The design of any development should take into account the style and design of the many 19th century buildings along the Bristol Road.
- Any development should preserve, and where possible, enhance the character and setting of the close listed buildings.
- Preservation of setting of designated assets should be achieved by, for example, screening or tree planting.

The scope and specification of any works would be agreed with the Gloucester City Archaeologist and the Principal Conservation and Design Officer.

7. Recommendations

The criteria used for the recommendations are detailed in the table below.

Development allowed	Development can go ahead with no mitigation subject to planning approval of proposals and designs.
Development Allowed –mitigation programme	Development can go ahead but following a stage or number of stages of mitigation designed to alleviate the impacts of any proposal. Also subject to planning approval of proposals and designs.
No development	No development within this area.

The recommendations are mapped on Figure 6.

The January 2015 SALA report (GCC 2015a) includes the SUB38 site and describes it as 'existing employment site' and 'most suitable use was for whole area was for employment purposes' (ibid, Appendix 2). Should the site be approved for development for residential, business or industrial use then certain areas of the site would need to be left free of development and some would involve mitigation from the impacts identified above.

8. Conclusion

This assessment has looked at the heritage assets within and in the area of the SUB38 site and discussed the past and present uses of the site. It has looked at the potential for unknown heritage assets to exist with the site and whether they would be at risk of harm from a development. It is considered that development on the SUB38 site could be delivered without significant impact on the heritage assets of the site provided that the actions proposed to minimise the impacts of development, as detailed above, are followed.

Taking into account the impacts discussed and the recommendations to avoid harm to the heritage assets, of the 1.87 hectares of the site, a total area of 0 hectares would be unavailable leaving an area of **1.87 hectares available for development**. This figure is indicative only – the final extent of mitigation will need to be agreed in consultation with the City Archaeologist and Principal Conservation and Design Officer.

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10. Appendix I: Table of designated and undesignated assets

Those marked in **bold** are within the site.

HER	Name	Period	Type	Details
GUAD194	Bristol Road	Romano-British Medieval Post-medieval	Finds	Stray finds. Roman brick and tile fragments and key; Anglo-Saxon girdle hanger; Medieval pin; lead bullet; Medieval to post-medieval ford of stones.
GUAD195	Bristol Road and Stroud Road junction	Romano-British	Burials	Stray finds. Burials found during sewer excavation most probably Romano-British
GUAD197	West of Bristol Road	Roman-British	Lamp	Stray find. Roman terracotta lamp.
GUAD198	West of Bristol Road	Romano-British Medieval	Finds	Stray finds. Roman pin with medieval arrowhead, pin and finger ring.
GUAD952	Bristol Road and Lower Tuffley Lane junction	Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Pitched stone make-up layer with two successive limestone surfaces recorded.
GUAD1141	35 Cecil Road	Romano-British	Coin	Stray find. Roman coin, Ae3 of Valentinian I (364-375AD)
GUAD1142	38 Granville Street	Romano-British	Coin	Stray find. Roman coin, As of Germanicus Caesar (early 1 st C AD)
GUAD1143	69 Granville Street	Romano-British	Coin	Stray find. Roman coin, Dupondius of Domitian (late 1 st C AD)
GUAD1174	10 Shakespeare Avenue	Romano-British	Coin	Stray find. Roman coin of URBS ROMA (330-335AD). Struck by Constantine and his successors to reinforce continuity after founding of Constantinople as centre Roman world
GUAD1175	Shakespeare Avenue	Medieval	Field Observation	Site of Podsmead moat, one side remained in 1952 measuring 42m long and 12 m wide, water filled
GUAD1176	Shakespeare Avenue	Medieval	Documentary Record	Documentary evidence for Podsmead moat
GUAD1179	East of Podsmead Road	Romano-British	Coin	Stray find. Roman coin, Ae3 of Constantine II (317-337AD)
GUAD1193	East of Podsmead Road	Romano-British	Coin	Stray find. Roman coin, Denarius of Domitian date 80AD
GUAD1235	Podsmead Farm	Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Post-medieval rebuilding of moated farm buildings recorded
GUAD1272	Hempsted Lane	Roman Modern	Watching Brief	2 nd to 4 th century coins recovered and concentration of World War II shrapnel
GUAD1280	South West Bypass	-	Evaluation	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1298	Talbot Mews	Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Revealed pond back-filled with furnace waste
GUAD1294	20-30 Masefield Avenue	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1314	258 Bristol Road	Medieval	Watching Brief	Large pit of probable medieval date.

GUADI315	153 Bristol Road	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUADI336	4 Podsmead Place	Undated	Watching Brief	Undefined and undated pit or linear feature
GUADI362	72 Tuffley Crescent	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUADI365	7 Cecil Road	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUADI440	Monk Meadow	-	Evaluation	No archaeological features recorded
GUADI511	Clifton Road and Bristol Road junction	Post-medieval	Evaluation	Two linear features, posthole and two wells revealed.
GUADI531	Linden Primary School	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUADI583	Tuffley Park	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUADI645	Land east of Hempsted	Medieval Post-medieval	Geophysical survey Evaluation	Geophysics revealed ridge and furrow and a trackway. Evaluation showed that ridge and furrow was medieval with the trackway being post-medieval in date.
GUADI660	Monk Meadow	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Surviving medieval ridge and furrow but mainly disturbed ground
GUADI647	MOD Fuel Pumping Station	-	Desk-Based Assessment	High potential for medieval and Roman remains
GUADI704	South west bypass	Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Small furrows, backfilled brook, three post-medieval ditches and spread of post-medieval building rubble.
GUADI716	Monk Meadow, Hempsted Lane	Medieval Modern	Evaluation	Medieval marshland deposits sealed by modern overburden
GUADI723	Canal Corridor	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Potential for palaeoenvironmental, prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains
GUADI751	Tuffley Park	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUADI777	43 Stroud Road	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUADI802	22 Sandalwood Drive	-	Excavation	No archaeological features recorded
GUADI805	117 Bristol Road	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUADI875	South West Bypass	Modern	Watching Brief	World War II underground petrol tanks identified
GUADI894	Hempsted Lane	Medieval Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Medieval metalled road surface and fragment of 19 th C wall recorded.
GUADI937	Land adj Gloucester and Sharpness Canal (Gloucester Quays)	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Potential for medieval archaeology but unlikely to contain Roman or Saxon
GUADI982	Tuffley Crescent	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Limited archaeological potential although Romano-British coins and road and medieval moat close to the site.
GUADI989	Gloucester Quays	-	Desk-Based	History of area including

	Urban Regeneration		Assessment	Llanthony Secunda Priory site
GUAD2002	Gloucester City Football Club	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Agricultural land since medieval period with little evidence of archaeological activity prior to this.
GUAD2012	Gloucester Quays	Medieval Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Medieval and post-medieval finds and structures recorded in test pits.
GUAD2013	Gloucester Quays (Urban regeneration)	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Summary of archaeological and historical background of Quays area
GUAD2068	Gloucester Quays (Cultural heritage)	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Assessment of built environment of Quays area
GUAD2100	Bristol Road	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Little potential for survival of archaeological deposits
GUAD2104	Secunda Way	-	Geotechnical Assessment	Showed extensive 'made-ground' overlying natural clay
GUAD2121	84 Frampton Road	-	Evaluation	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD2160	Land at 26 Hempsted Lane	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Potential for palaeoenvironmental and Roman remains and ridge and furrow
GUAD2180	Former Gas Works	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Potential for Roman and later agricultural evidence but area has been considerably impacted by gas works
GUAD2184	Newark Farm, Hempsted	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Evidence of Roman settlement and burials and medieval earthworks. Listed buildings, scheduled monument and historic farmstead also within area.
GUAD2216	Former Jet and Whittle Pub, Shakespeare Av.	-	Evaluation	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD2222	Land at Hempsted	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Potential for pre-medieval remains. Ridge and furrow survives.
GUAD2244	Land east of Hempsted Lane	Romano-British Medieval	Evaluation	Romano-British and medieval pot recovered and undated ditches recorded.
GUAD2257	Land at Rea Bank	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Possible prehistoric or Roman seasonal wetland exploitation with historic field boundaries, ridge and furrow and drainage ditches
GUAD2279	Calton Road	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Showed potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains of Romano-British and post-medieval to modern date in the area.
NHLE1002091	Llanthony Secunda Priory	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	Site of medieval Augustinian priory founded in the 12 th century. Some upstanding remains survive and are listed.
NHLE1245636	155 and 157 Southgate Street	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Semi-detached houses of 1835 now post office and café. Brick with stucco, six bays, pilasters, entablature and

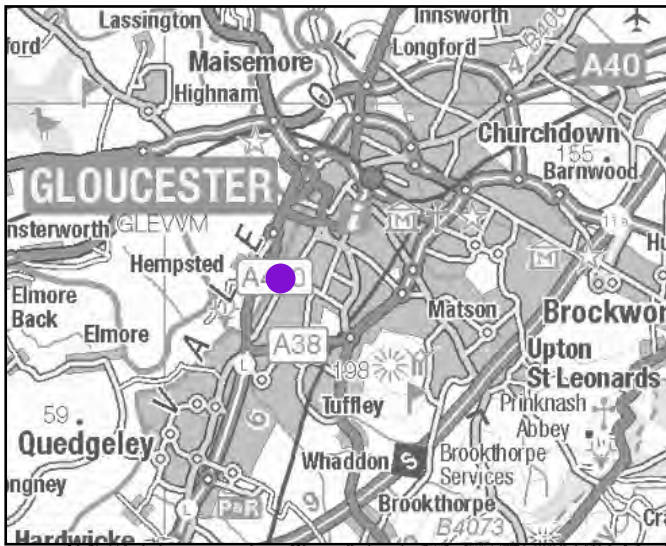
				parapet.
NHLE1245823	Canal Mile Post	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. 1827. Painted, triangular, stone post with rounded top. Incised serif lettering and numbers.
NHLE1245993	Norfolk Buildings, 73-91 Bristol Road	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Terrace of 10 houses built in 1836 by Thomas Fulljames in Greek Revival style.
NHLE1271710	Llanthony Provender Mill, Baker's Quay	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Oil and cake mill of 1862 by George Hunt of Evesham for Foster Brothers. Red brick with bands of blue engineering brick, tall multiple bays. Gutted by fire 2016
NHLE1271785	5 and 7 Stroud Road	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Pair of early 19 th century houses with later additions and alterations.
NHLE1271786	13 and 15 Stroud Road	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Two early 19 th century houses, originally one house, with 20 th century alterations. Painted stucco.
NHLE1271787	23 to 33 Stroud Road	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Terrace of six houses of early 19 th century. Stucco on brick, pilasters with moulded bases and capitals.

II. Plates



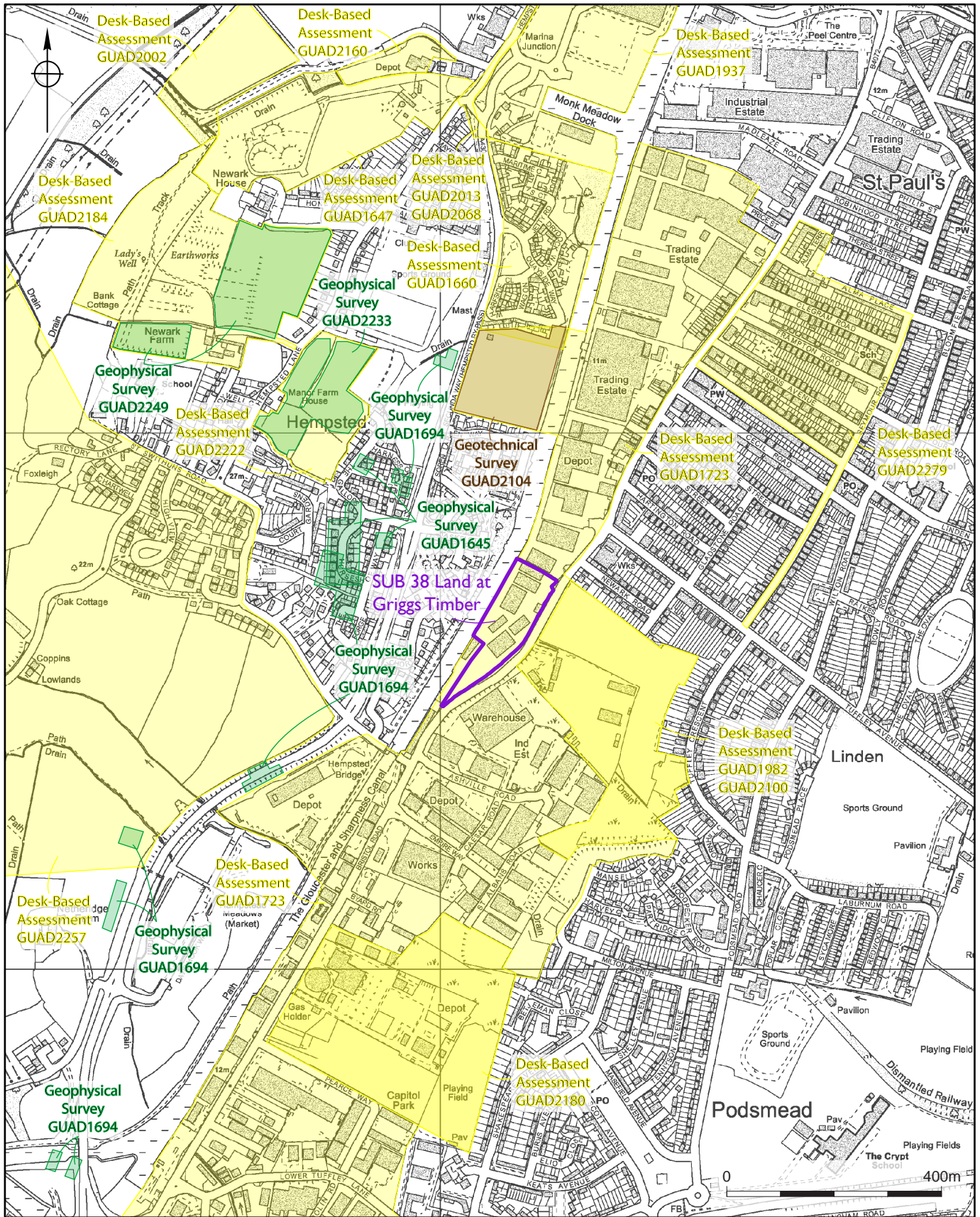
Plate 1 Entrance into SUB38 site from the Bristol Road

12. Figures



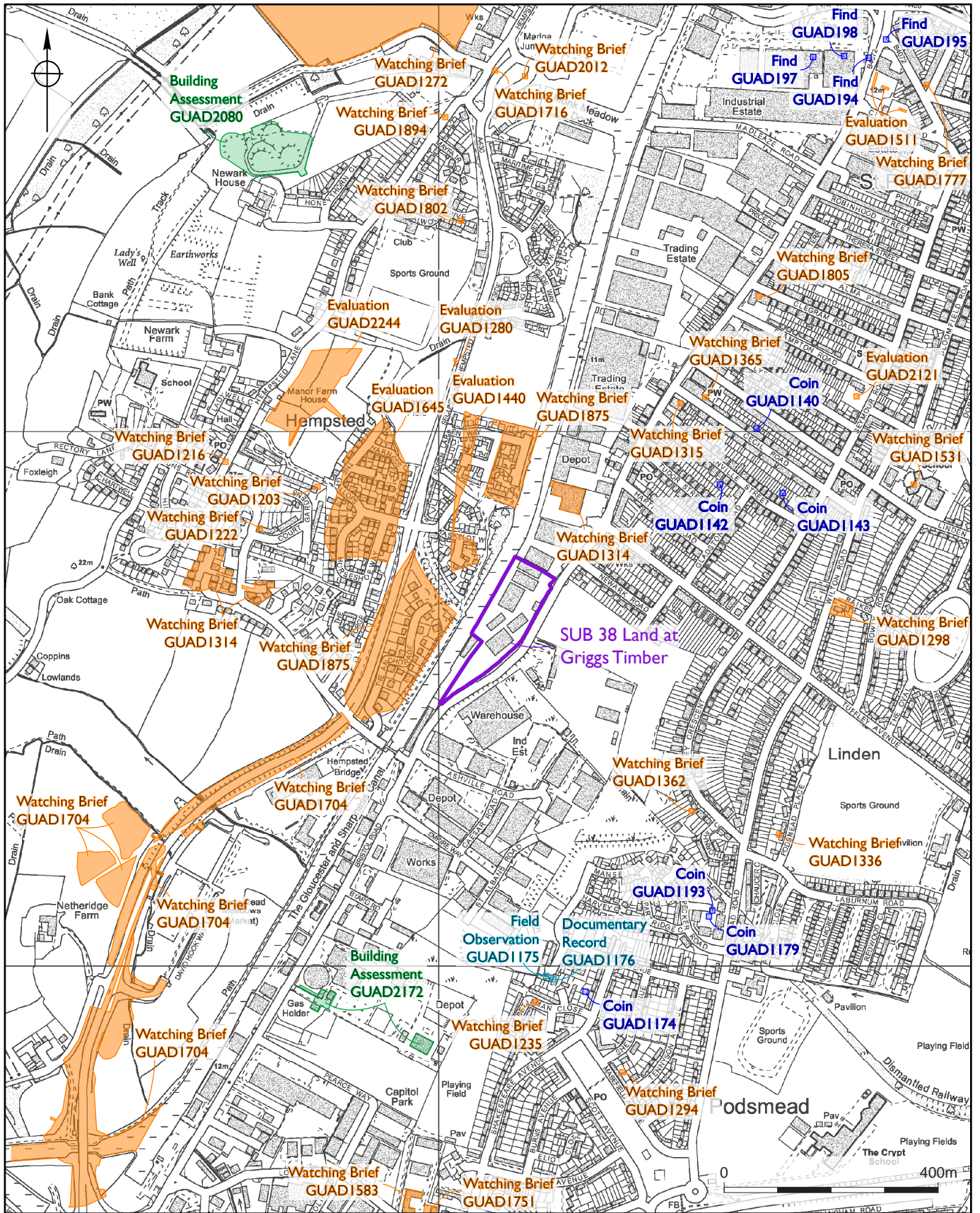
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Figure 1 - Site Location



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Figure 2 - Archaeological information

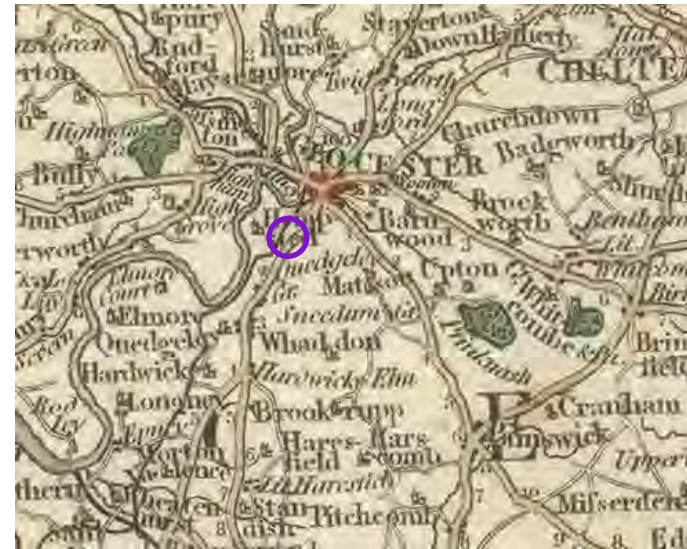


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Figure 3 - Archaeological information



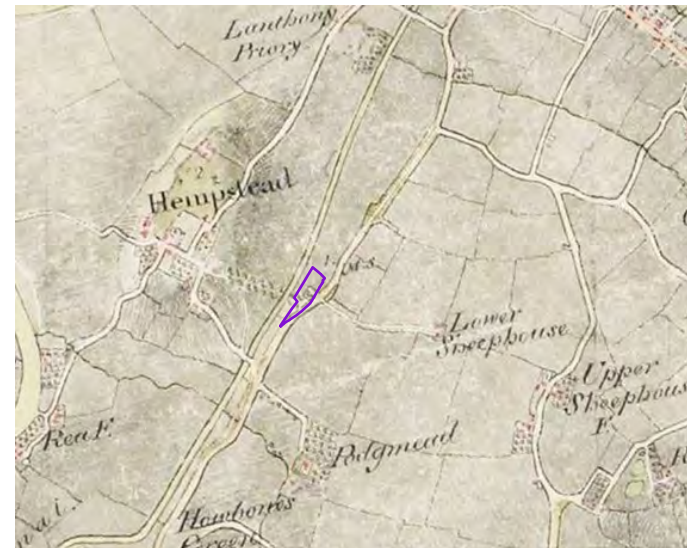
1583 Saxton map



1794 Cary map



1646 Bleau map



1811 Dawson map

Figure 4 - Historical mapping



1831 Ordnance Survey



1903 Ordnance Survey



1938 Ordnance Survey



1884 Ordnance Survey

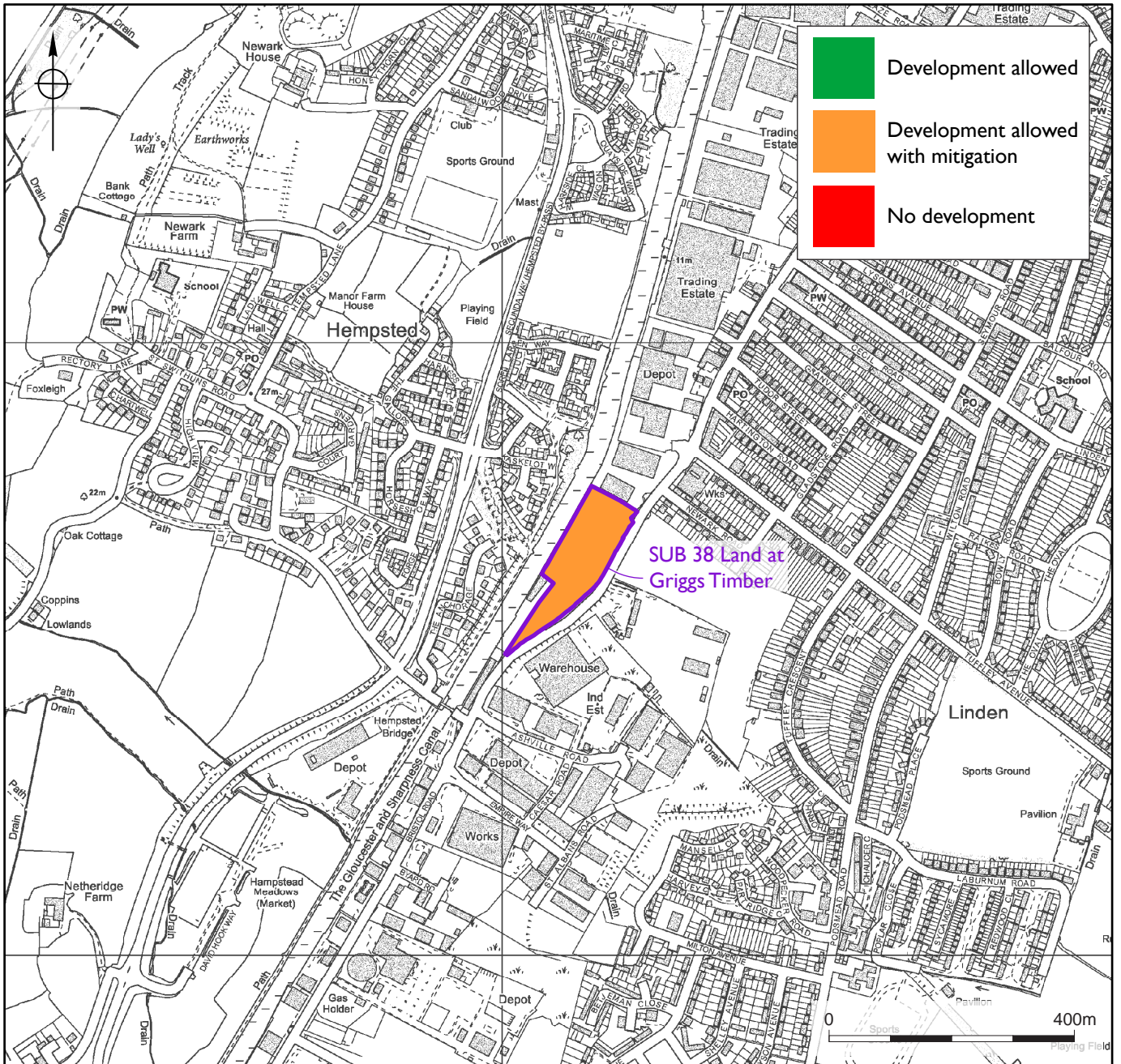


1921 Ordnance Survey



1952 Ordnance Survey

Figure 5 - Historical mapping



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Figure 6 - Recommendations