



University Of Bath, Masterplan Development Proposal 2008

Archaeological Desk- based Assessment





**UNIVERSITY OF BATH
MASTERPLAN DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL
2008**

**Archaeological
Desk- based Assessment**

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The University of Bath to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the University of Bath Campus, Claverton Down, Bath, centred on NGR 377381 164448, hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

This assessment was commenced in response to proposed development projects being undertaken by the University of Bath, situated approximately 1.5km to the south-east of the city of Bath. The proposed scheme involves the design and construction of a series of structures within the University campus. Archaeological investigations within and around the Study Area have recorded archaeological sites and deposits dating from the Mesolithic to the modern period, with much of the known and potential archaeological resource relating to the position of the Site on the upland plateau of Claverton Down. It has been assessed that there is a moderate potential for the presence and survival of archaeological remains and deposits of Romano-British date within the Site. The potential for the presence of archaeological remains within the Site from other periods is considered low. Overall the potential archaeological resource within the Site may be considered to be of local to regional importance.

Detailed proposals are yet to be formalised but the outlined scheme would have a very localised, direct adverse impact within the footprint of the developments. Excavations associated with the groundworks could damage/remove deposits that have a potential to contain evidence for archaeological activity.

Given the nature of the potential archaeological resource, it is considered that some form of limited intrusive field evaluation, for example trial trenching, is likely to be required. Limited evaluation should be considered in areas where archaeological investigation has not previously been undertaken as part of earlier schemes.

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The report was researched and compiled by Duncan Wright. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Rob Armour Chelu.

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Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The University of Bath to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the University of Bath Campus, Claverton Down, Bath, centred on NGR 377381, 164448 hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed scheme involves the design and construction of several new developments within the University of Bath Campus (**Figure 3**). Further details of the proposed developments are outlined in **Section 5.2**.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 Founded on a plateau formed by the Claverton and Bathampton Downs, the 80-hectare University of Bath campus is situated 1.5 km to the south-east of the city of Bath. Construction of the campus began in 1965 and current land use comprises teaching, residential and administrative buildings, roads, car-parking and sports pitches.

1.2.2 The local geology comprises Great Oolitic Limestone formed during the Jurassic period, sporadically overlain by Pleistocene and recent head deposits (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1:50,000 map sheet 265).

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.

2.1.3 This report assesses the likely impact of proposed development on archaeology, the built heritage resource and the historic landscape, and provides recommendations on appropriate mitigation strategies.

2.2 Study Area

- 2.2.1 The recorded cultural heritage resource within a 500m Study Area, measured from the Site's boundary, was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site (**Figure 1**). Where appropriate, details of sites and monuments lying outside the Study Area have also been assessed as part of this Study.
- 2.2.2 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 Bath and North-East Somerset Historic Environment Record (B&NES, HER).
- 2.3.2 The HER was consulted for information held pertaining to the cultural heritage resource within the Study Area. The HER is a database of all recorded archaeological sites, findspots, and archaeological events within the district, and was consulted for this Study in January 2008. Information from the HER along with that from the additional sources has been reviewed and synthesised for the purposes of this report and the data is provided in gazetteer format in **Appendix 1**.
- 2.3.3 Information relating to the Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments within the Study Area was obtained by consulting English Heritage online resources. For full website details see **References**.

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 *Bath and North East Somerset Local Plan* (adopted October 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 The results of a review of this legislation and, where relevant, details of any statutory and non-statutory designations are included below.

Documentary sources

- 2.3.6 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 below.

Cartographic sources

- 2.3.7 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 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 Site visit

- 2.4.1 The Site was visited on 15th January 2008, when full access to the Site was obtained. The aim of the visit was to assess the general aspect, character, condition and setting of the Site and to identify any potential impacts not evident from secondary sources. Weather conditions were overcast and wet. A digital photographic record of the visit is held in the project archive.

2.5 Chronology

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

- Modern 1900-present
- Second World War to present
- 19th century 1800-1900
- Post-medieval 1500-1799
- Medieval AD1066-1499
- Saxon AD410-1066
- Post-Roman AD410-650
- Roman AD 43-410
- Iron Age 700 BC- AD 43
- Bronze Age 2400-700 BC
- Neolithic 4000-2400 BC
- Mesolithic 8500-4000BC
- Palaeolithic 500000-10000BP

2.6 Best practice

- 2.6.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the *Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IFA 1994, revised September 2001).

2.7 Assumptions and limitations

- 2.7.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources, 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.

2.7.2 The HER is not a record of all surviving elements of the cultural heritage resource, but is a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the cultural heritage. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 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

POLICY NO.	TITLE	POLICY TEXT
n/a	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)	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	Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	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.
PPG 16	Archaeology and Planning	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.
PPG15	Planning and the Historic Environment	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.
n/a	Hedgerow Regulations 1997	Under the Regulations, hedgerows are deemed to be Important if they are documented to be of pre-enclosure date, which for the purposes of the Regulation, is currently taken (by case law precedent) to mean pre-1845.

3.3 Local planning guidance and policy

POLICY NO.	TITLE	POLICY TEXT
<i>Bath and North East Somerset, Bristol, North Somerset, South Gloucestershire Joint Replacement Structure Plan (adopted September 2002)</i>		
Policy 19	Historic Settlements and Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Policy 19	Archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Plans protect Ancient Monuments and other nationally important archaeological remains, which should be preserved in situ 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.

<i>Bath and North East Somerset Local Plan (adopted October 2007)</i>		
Policy BH.6	Conservation Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development within or affecting a Conservation Area will only be permitted where it preserves or enhances the character or appearance of the area, in terms of size, scale, form, massing, position, suitability of external materials, design and detailing.
Policy BH.7	Conservation Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within Conservation Areas development involving the total or substantial demolition of buildings and other structures which make a positive contribution to the special character and appearance of the Conservation Area will only be permitted where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the building of a structure is not capable of retention or repair; - every possible effort has been made to continue the existing use or find suitable alternative use; and - the proposed development, if any, would make a similar or

		<p>of the area, or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the proposed development would make a significantly greater contribution to the conservation area than the building being lost.
Policy BH.11	Nationally Important Archaeological Remains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development which would adversely affect the site or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument or of an archaeological site that is of national importance will not be permitted.
Policy BH.12	Locally Important Archaeological Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development which would harm important remains or their settings outside the scope of Policy BH,11 will not be permitted unless the adverse impact of proposal on the remains can be mitigated.

3.3.1 In summary, national, regional and local policy and guidance requires that sufficient information relating to the archaeological resource within the Site is obtained by means of archaeological assessment prior to, or as part of, the planning application process. This information should enable an informed decision to be made by the LPA regarding the nature and scope of any mitigation works that may be required to reduce or remove any adverse impacts on the resource identified as part of the assessment process.

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 within the Site. 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 A gazetteer of the sites referred to in the text is provided in **Appendix 1**. Sites are numbered from **1- 78** 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 is one Scheduled Monument within the Study Area; Bathampton Camp, an Iron Age hillfort (**WA 8**). (Monument No. BA61). The monument is situated immediately adjacent to the northern extent of the Site, on the north side of Claverton Down. The interior of the hillfort is now partially occupied by a modern reservoir and golf course, both constructed in the early 20th century.

4.2.2 Within the Study Area there are 27 Listed Buildings (**Figure 1**). The built heritage resource represented by these designated buildings is characterised by the extant Georgian buildings within the historic core and

suburbs of the city of Bath. In addition to these, several buildings situated outside the main settlement focus are also designated. These buildings are a combination of rural agricultural buildings, in addition to the house and garden landscape of Claverton Manor, located 1km east of the Site.

- 4.2.3 Within the Study Area is one Conservation Area, defining the historic core of Bath, part of which extends into the western part of the Site (**Figure 1**).
- 4.2.4 A number of Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area of Bath are located adjacent to the southern extent of the Site boundary.

4.3 Previous studies

- 4.3.1 A desk-based assessment was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of four areas proposed for re-development in the 2001 Masterplan, designated the Western Car Parks, Eastern Playing Fields and Limekiln Field (Davenport and Lewcun 2001). This study comprised cartographic and documentary evidence, aerial photographic survey and observation of geo-technical test-pits.
- 4.3.2 Magnetometer and topographic surveys were subsequently undertaken by Wessex Archaeology and identified a number of linear anomalies and low banks, indicative of the possible presence of an enclosure and remnant ridge and furrow. These features were targeted by trial trench evaluation, undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2001 (Wessex Archaeology 2001a).
- 4.3.3 Further field evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology across parts of all four 2001 Masterplan development areas, and reported on in two separate documents; Western Car Parks and Limekiln Field (Wessex Archaeology 2001a), and Eastern Playing Fields (Wessex Archaeology 2001b).
- 4.3.4 The results of the field evaluation suggested a high potential for the survival of archaeological remains in the central part of the Western Car Parks. The archaeology appeared to be concentrated and associated with an embanked feature, located directly south of the present Western Car Parks (**WA 15, Figure 1**). A single inhumation and a possible funerary feature were recorded and have been tentatively dated to the Romano-British period. Only two undated features were recorded from the Limekiln Field site, located immediately to the south of the south-eastern extremity of the Site (**Figure 1**).
- 4.3.5 Evaluation in the Eastern Playing Fields, located in the eastern part of the Site (**Figure 1**), produced only very little archaeological evidence in the form of one undated ditch feature. A natural embankment and hollow were also recorded. Deposits from the natural features produced a very small amount of abraded prehistoric (1st millennium BC) and post-medieval ceramics, and some charred grain of uncertain provenance (Wessex Archaeology 2001b).
- 4.3.6 The most recent work within the Study Area comprised a watching brief conducted by Wessex Archaeology during construction of the R5 student accommodation at the eastern extremity of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2007). The aim of the work was to identify any archaeological activity related to the artefactual and ecofactual remains previously recovered from natural features and to investigate the nature of possible archaeological features

recorded from aerial photographs. No finds or features of a demonstrably archaeological nature were identified during the watching brief.

4.4 Archaeological and historical context

Palaeolithic and early prehistoric

4.4.1 The majority of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic archaeological resource in Britain consists of assemblages of stone tools (palaeoliths) transported by ancient rivers from their original location of discard by hominids, to re-worked (secondary) contexts within the sands and gravels of river terraces. The character and positioning of the Site is not suited to preservation of such fluvial deposits.

4.4.2 The first substantial evidence for archaeological activity from the area dates from the Mesolithic period, and early twentieth century flint collections from the region often feature Mesolithic material (Davenport and Lewcun 2001, 21). Although it is known some of this material was collected from Claverton Down, unless recorded as part of a controlled survey (i.e. fieldwalking) or from excavation, records of such scatters in isolation offer limited potential for understanding patterns of occupation and economic exploitation. Nevertheless, these scatters indicate a general level of human activity in the immediate landscape during the Mesolithic period.

4.4.3 Whilst the flint scatters from the region represent a general level of activity from the Mesolithic period, the context of the finds suggests that they are not of exceptional archaeological importance. Furthermore, 20th century development of the Site and adjacent areas of the Down suggests that the likelihood of uncovering significant archaeological remains dating from the early prehistoric period is low.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

4.4.4 The relative lack of Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement evidence on the Down is consistent with general understanding of activity during this period, with habitation commonly restricted to more agriculturally fertile areas. Within the Study Area, as with the earlier periods, a background level of Neolithic activity is represented by flint scatters and sporadic individual finds (**WA 1**).

4.4.5 Evidence of human activity from within the Study Area dating to the Bronze Age is more substantial than that from earlier periods. The most significant archaeological remains dating to the period are a series of four Bronze Age round barrows (**WA 2-7**). One of the barrows (**WA 7**) lies within the Site but the surface remains have been destroyed during development of the campus. In addition to the round barrows, a probable bowl barrow and possible confluent barrow have been recorded in the area. All of the monuments have been subject to antiquarian investigation although only one round barrow (**WA 5**) produced a significant find, a small burial urn.

4.4.6 Further evidence of possible Bronze Age activity has been produced during excavation of Bathampton Camp hillfort where investigations recorded finds of possible Bronze Age date.

Iron Age and Romano-British

- 4.4.7 The Study Area contains notable remains of human activity from the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Immediately to the north of the Site is Bathampton Camp, a univallate hillfort situated on the limestone promontory overlooking the Avon valley (**WA 8**). It is thought that hillforts generally functioned as foci for trade, exchange, habitation and as defensible places for people situated in surrounding satellite settlements.
- 4.4.8 During the Iron Age, the evidence suggests that the area was characterised by a settled agrarian landscape. Several field systems, dating from between the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, are situated close to the Study Area (**WA 10-12**). The enclosures survive most prominently in the areas to the north and east of Bathampton Camp, extant in places up to 0.5m. Extant remains are less prominent to the west of the monument but one enclosure was recorded in the area of the Site prior to construction of the campus. No visible remains of Iron Age or Romano-British field systems are evident within the Site.
- 4.4.9 Romano-British activity is characterised by evidence for funerary activity within and around the Study Area. Two Romano-British stone coffins were found in 1794 and 1824, both containing inhumation remains (**WA 13 & 14**). During excavations by Wessex Archaeology in the Western Car Park area of the University Campus, a probable Romano-British inhumation burial was recovered adjacent to an embanked linear feature (**WA 15**). Alongside the same embanked feature, a possible funerary structure consisting of burnt slabs in a probable grave cut was excavated (**WA 16**). The region has previously been suggested as a likely location of a Roman 'camp' by antiquarian observers (**WA 18**). However, the excavated evidence is more indicative of funerary features.

Saxon and medieval settlement and land use

- 4.4.10 Within the Study Area, the historic settlement pattern is characterised by small village settlements which favoured the valley bottoms flanking the river Avon. In addition to Bath itself, the villages of Monkton Combe, Batheaston and Claverton are all recorded as settlements at the time of Domesday (1086), and have their origins in the late Saxon/early medieval period.
- 4.4.11 During this period, archaeological evidence suggests that the Study Area continued to be typified by a settled agrarian landscape. The possible course of the 'Wansdyke', a Saxon linear earthwork feature, is located approximately 250 metres to the south of the Site (**WA 20**). Nearby medieval agrarian activity is represented by extant strip lynchets to the west of Bathwick Wood (**WA 21**). The presence of a number of medieval pillow mounds, used as artificial rabbit warrens, are located to the north of the study area at Bathampton Warren (**WA 22 - 29**). Several of these mounds have been subject to antiquarian investigation, after being mistaken as barrows. The surviving wall of a medieval deer park, owned by the Bishop of Bath and Wells and first documented in the thirteenth century, is still evident in the vicinity of Claverton Manor, approximately 1km east of the Site.

Post-medieval and modern landscape

- 4.4.12 Throughout the post-medieval period, most of the land within the Study Area, including the Site, continued to form part of the agricultural hinterland of the city of Bath. The research area attracted investment from wealthy land owners, with Claverton Manor House and gardens first constructed around 1625. Sham Castle, a folly situated to the west of the Site was also erected during this period and Claverton Down quarry was developed during this period, producing large quantities of Bathstone for the growing city (**WA 35**).
- 4.4.13 In general, the rural landscape within the Study Area is a product of post-medieval land utilisation. Large-scale parliamentary Enclosure of fields took place during the 18th century, producing the boundaries and regular field sizes characteristic of the remaining agricultural landscape of the Study Area.
- 4.4.14 Georgian buildings characterise much of the Study Area during the post-medieval period, constructed as the suburbs of Bath expanded. Many of these structures are now registered as Listed Buildings and lie within the Conservation Area of Bath (**Appendix 1**).
- 4.4.15 Modern developments, 1km west of the Site, have altered the character of the Study Area. Claverton Manor was rebuilt between 1819-25 and now houses the American Museum. Oakwood Garden was developed shortly afterwards, much of which is still visible as standing remains (**WA 37**). The biggest change within the immediate vicinity of the Site was the early twentieth century construction of an 18-hole golf course on the site of Bathampton Camp. The development destroyed much of the visible archaeological remains to the north of the Site, although medieval pillow mounds were possibly incorporated into the course.
- 4.4.16 During the Second World War an anti-aircraft battery was constructed on the land of Rainbow Wood farm, immediately to the south of the Site (**WA 38**).
- 4.4.17 Construction of the University campus began in 1965 and involved intense landscaping and development of the Site. The construction of the campus has impacted heavily on archaeological surface remains, confirmed by observations made during the Site visit.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Summary of presence and survival within the Site

- 5.1.1 The known and potential elements of the archaeological and historic environment resource, which may require further consideration/investigation as part of the proposed developments, are summarised below.
- 5.1.2 Evidence from previous limited archaeological interventions within the Site and the quantity of visible remains evident in the immediate vicinity, indicates a potential for the presence of survival of within the Site.
- 5.1.3 The recorded evidence indicates a low potential for the presence of significant early prehistoric remains (Mesolithic and Neolithic) within the Site. It is probable that, where present, remains of this period would be limited to isolated findspots of diagnostic flint artefacts, indicative of a background level of activity within the wider landscape during this period.

- 5.1.4 The level of Bronze Age archaeology recorded within the Study Area is significant and is of increased value due to its relative rarity in the region. The existing Bronze Age barrows are indicative of activity in close proximity to the Site, suggesting a high potential for the occurrence of similar features. The likely character and location of such archaeological remains cannot be accurately predicted on the basis of the desk-based assessment.
- 5.1.5 The proximity of the Site to the Iron Age hillfort of Bathampton Camp, which itself lies 2km south of a similar structure (Little Solsbury Hill) across the Avon valley, indicates that the area of the Site was probably set within a relatively populous Iron Age landscape. Whilst the earthwork remains appear to be concentrated to the north and east of Claverton Down, remains of the period could be anticipated anywhere across the Site. Sub-surface remains could be expected within the Site and would not necessarily be restricted to the location of the known upstanding features. In general there is a high potential for remains of Iron Age date to be present within the Site.
- 5.1.6 Similarly, the close proximity of the Roman city of Bath approximately 1.5km to the west of the Site, and the excavation of Romano-British burial and other funerary features within the Site indicates activity in the vicinity during this period. Such activity may be indicated by the remains of field systems that may have continued in use during the Romano-British period. The excavation of an embanked linear feature in association with burial evidence indicates a high potential for further significant remains of Romano-British date within the Site. The nature and scope of this activity cannot be clearly defined using desk-based sources.
- 5.1.7 The location of the Site outside recognised zones of later Saxon and medieval settlement suggests that the Site has remained situated in an agricultural hinterland since at least the medieval period. Therefore, levels of activity resulting in an extensive archaeological record dating to these period are considered low.
- 5.1.8 Whilst it is likely that the majority of the Site was situated away from the main settlement foci of the small villages in the Avon valley, there remains the possibility that Rainbow Wood Farm could have medieval origins (**WA 70**).
- 5.1.9 Throughout the post-medieval period the Site remained situated within agricultural land away from the foci of the small nucleated settlements of the surrounding area and the expanding urban centre of the city of Bath. The 19th and 20th century cartographic evidence suggests that the Site lay largely within post-medieval farmland, with predominant field boundaries changing little since the mid 1800s (**Figures 1 & 2**).
- 5.1.10 Across the Site, historic ploughing of arable land, evidenced by ridge and furrow on aerial photographs, may have impacted on buried archaeological deposits. The construction of the University campus will have caused further significant surface and possible sub-surface disturbance. However, it is unlikely that that the previous land use across the Site would have completely removed archaeological deposits where present, as evidenced by results of recent archaeological investigations. Overall the potential for buried archaeological remains, where present, to survive within the Site is considered good.

5.2 Potential development impacts

5.2.1 Several areas within the Site are proposed for residential development (**Figure 3**) Whilst detailed development plans were not available at the time of writing, a summary of activities associated with the proposed works, which could result in an adverse impact on buried archaeological remains within the Site may include :

- groundworks associated with construction of new foundations;
- groundworks associated with grading and mounding of land areas, changing the levels and contours on Site;
- groundworks associated with the construction of new access points and roads, car parking and landscaping; and
- groundworks associated with construction of services (foul drainage, water, electric etc).

5.2.2 The extent of these impacts will depend on the presence, nature and depth of any archaeological remains, in association with the extent and depth of proposed groundworks.

6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Statement of impact

6.1.1 Archaeological investigations within and around the Study Area have recorded archaeological sites, deposits and find spots dating from the Mesolithic to the modern period, with much of the known and potential archaeological resource relating to the position of the Site on an elevated plateau above the Avon valley.

6.1.2 There is a high potential for the presence and survival of archaeological remains and deposits of later prehistoric and/or Romano-British date within the Site. Overall the potential archaeological resource within the Site may be considered to be of local to regional importance.

6.1.3 The proposed scheme would have a localised, direct adverse impact within the footprint of the developments and their immediate vicinity. Excavations associated with the groundworks could damage/remove deposits which have a potential to contain evidence for archaeological activity.

6.1.4 Although all of the proposed developments lie entirely within the University campus, construction within the Conservation Area of Bath may be detrimental to the intrinsic heritage value of the area. Furthermore, construction may affect the visual settings of several adjacent Listed Buildings.

6.1.5 It is considered that there would be no impact on the Scheduled Monument of Bathampton Camp. Despite its close proximity to the Study Area, the monument has already been significantly altered by construction of the golf course and reservoir. Furthermore, the proposed development would not encroach onto the monument and thus would not further impact upon it.

6.2 Recommendations for further work

- 6.2.1 It is considered that, in order to comply with the criteria set out in Policy C29 of the *Bath and North East Somerset Local Plan*, further archaeological intervention may be required as part of the proposed scheme.
- 6.2.2 Given the nature of the potential archaeological resource, it is considered that intrusive field evaluation, for example trial trenching, is likely to be required. Field evaluation should be considered in areas where archaeological investigation has not previously been undertaken as part of earlier schemes.
- 6.2.3 The above outline mitigation strategy should be viewed as a guide to the likely course of action required by the planning authority as part of this application. The precise nature and scope of further investigations within the Site would need to be agreed with the Development Control Archaeologist for Bath and North East Somerset at Bath and North East Somerset County Council, and undertaken in line with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation, produced in advance of any Site works.

7 REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliography

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7.2 Online resources

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

7.3 Cartographic Sources

1882-83 Ordnance Survey Map 6 inch
1940 Ordnance Survey Map 6 inch
1997 Ordnance Survey Explorer 155
2008 Ordnance Survey Landplan Map

8 APPENDIX 1
8.1 Gazetteer of information provided by B&NES SMR

WA No	HER No	Period	Site Name	Description	Status	Easting	Northing
1		?Neolithic	Stone axe	A granite axehead of late Stone Age type was found in Bathampton parish and exhibited by H. St George Gray.		377000	165000
2	MBN1787	Bronze Age	Barrow south of Sham Castle	Two barrows south east of Sham Castle were noted by Rev. Skinner in the early 19th Century as 8-10 m in circumference and 0.5 m high. One was ditched and had been excavated before 1821. Both were trial excavated in 1904 by trenching and found to be of soil and rubble. No finds were made.		376800	164600
3	MBN1809	Bronze Age	Barrow (?), north of Sham Castle	A possible barrow at Sham Castle, noted by the Rev. J. Skinner in the early 19th Century.		376600	164900
4	MBN1810	Bronze Age	Barrow south of Sham Castle	Two barrows south east of Sham Castle were noted by Rev. Skinner in the early 19th Century as 20-30 feet in circumference and 2 feet high. One was ditched and had been excavated before 1821. Both trial excavated in 1904 by trenching and found to be of soil and rubble. A probable bowl barrow.		376700	164700

WA No	HER No	Period	Site Name	Description	Status	Easting	Northing
5	MBN1816	Bronze Age	Barrow site on southern edge of golf course	Barrow, 113 yards from a gate and about 90 yards from a trackway, which was probably flattened to make a tee. It was noticed by Rev J. Skinner as a barrow 20 feet in diameter. Excavation yielded an urn in a small cist but no charcoal or ashes. No barrow is now located here and was probably destroyed by the golf course.		377300	164900
6	MBN1817	Bronze Age	2 Bowl Barrows (?), possibly confluent	Possibly two confluent round barrows 11 feet in diameter and 1 foot high. This feature situated on the 'fairway' of a golf course appears to have been considerably mutilated. In the past it has been classified with the pillow mounds on the nearby Bathampton Warren. This can be discounted as it differs in appearance and falls outside the wall bounding the warren.		377100	164800
7	MBN11850	Bronze Age	Possible round barrow	Possible Bronze Age round barrow visible on aerial photograph dated 4th December 1946. Feature now within area occupied by the university.		377064	164517
8	MBN1714	Iron Age	Bathampton Camp	Enclosure partly overlying the field system (SMR 1712) and the rampart, formed by a bank and with outer ditch. Originally mis-identified as part of the Wansdyke but now recognised as an Iron Age hillfort. The monument has been a golf course since the 1920s.		377400	165000

WA No	HER No	Period	Site Name	Description	Status	Easting	Northing
9	MBN1735	Iron Age		Iron Age "A" and Roman potsherds dug up near Sham Castle and "Nutley", given to Taunton Museum, 1952-4. Roman potsherds of indeterminate date found overlying the ruins of the stone rampart.	Scheduled Monument	378000	165000
10	MBN1802	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Iron Age- Romano-British field system	Area of well preserved Iron Age-Romano-British field banks in a field called Bushy Norwood, south of Bathampton Down. The banks survive up to 0.5m in height, particularly in the western part of the field, towards the south and east they are not so clearly defined.		377800	164800
11	MBN1818	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Iron Age - Romano-British enclosure	A wall foundation protruding from the turf, was noted in an area of Iron Age-Romano British field banks in a field called Bushy Norwood, south of Bathampton Down, by H.D. Skrine. He commenced excavations in 1888 and exposed the foundations of an irregularly oval building. Crawford, Shaw, Mellor and Winbolt agreed that it was likely to be a courtyard or small enclosure than a building. T.S. Bush re-excavated the site and found similar finds to Skrine. This feature seems to have been completely destroyed.		377800	164800

WA No	HER No	Period	Site Name	Description	Status	Easting	Northing
12	MBN11848	Iron Age/ Romano-British	Banks at Claverton Down	Banks of uncertain function visible as crop marks on an aerial photograph dated 4th December 1946 and identified in a desk-based assessment on the proposed developments at the University of Bath. The banks appear as a zigzag feature possibly relating to an ancient field system and now lie within the area currently occupied by the university.		377121	164438
13	MBN4593	Romano-British	Roman Stone Coffin	A coffin was reported in 1794 at Claverton. It lay "about a foot below the surface". Oriented north-south, its cover consisted of several flat stones and contained a male skeleton.		378000	65000
14	MBN4611	Romano-British	Roman stone coffin and coins	Haverfield mentions the finding of a stone coffin in 1823/4 "on Hampton Down". He suggests it was probably found in Bathwick, probably because of the later discoveries of so many coffins in this area. The coffin contained "human remains and coins of the Lower Empire".		377000	165000

WA No	HER No	Period	Site Name	Description	Status	Easting	Northing
15	MBN11728	Romano-British	Western Car Park funerary site	During excavation of the bank a possible funerary feature was recorded 0.4m to the south of the inhumation. It consisted of limestone slabs which may be faced, some patches of blue and pink discolouration were observed on the upper surface as if burning had occurred. Its close proximity to an inhumation associated with its grave cut shape and size and burnt nature suggest that this could well be a funerary feature.		376957	164485
16	MBN11729	Romano-British	Western Car Park burial	Possible Romano-British burial (c.43 AD- 409 AD).		376956	164486
17	MBN30280	Romano-British	Possible Romano-British farmstead	A farmstead and field boundaries, possibly Romano-British in date, have been noted in this field.		377840	163550
18	MBN4566	Roman	Possible Roman Camp, University Sports Ground	The site of the camp is included in plans by Phelps and Skinner and depicted as being a rectangular feature with sides approximately 100-120m long. Scarth recorded that near the Hampton Down hillfort and "not far from the stone quarries at the top of Bathwick Hill" are traces of a Roman camp, part of which has been destroyed.		376900	164500
19	MBN4610	Roman	Possible Roman coin	Possible Roman coin found in 1964. Unstratified stray find.		377100	165300
20	MBN10098	Saxon	Possible course of Wansdyke, Claverton Down.	A line of bank denoted as Wansdyke is noted on the County Series map.		377000	164000

WA No	HER No	Period	Site Name	Description	Status	Easting	Northing
21	MBN3043	Medieval	Strip lynchets west of Bathwick Wood	Aerial Photograph shows strip lynchets and 4 wide terraces in good condition.		374900	164600
22	MBN4538	Medieval	Bathampton Warren. Pillow Mound (c.1066-1539)	One of ten mounds discovered, described and some excavated by Skinner on Bathampton Down in the early 19th Century.		377000	165000
23	MBN4540	Medieval	Bathampton Warren. Pillow Mound (c.1066-1539)	One of ten mounds discovered, described and some excavated by Skinner on Bathampton Down in the early 19th Century.		376500	165100
24	MBN4541	Medieval	Bathampton Warren. Pillow Mound (c.1066-1539)	One of ten mounds discovered, described and some excavated by Skinner on Bathampton Down in the early 19th Century.		376900	165000
25	MBN4542	Medieval	Bathampton Warren. Pillow Mound (c.1066-1539)	One of ten mounds discovered, described and some excavated by Skinner on Bathampton Down in the early 19th Century.		377000	165300
26	MBN4543	Medieval	Bathampton Warren. Pillow Mound (c.1066-1539)	One of ten mounds discovered, described and some excavated by Skinner on Bathampton Down in the early 19th Century.		377000	165300
27	MBN4545	Medieval	Bathampton Warren. Pillow Mound (c.1066-1539)	One of ten mounds discovered, described and some excavated by Skinner on Bathampton Down in the early 19th Century.		376900	165000
28	MBN4546	Medieval	Bathampton Warren. Pillow Mound (c.1066-1539)	One of ten mounds discovered, described and some excavated by Skinner on Bathampton Down in the early 19th Century.		377100	164900

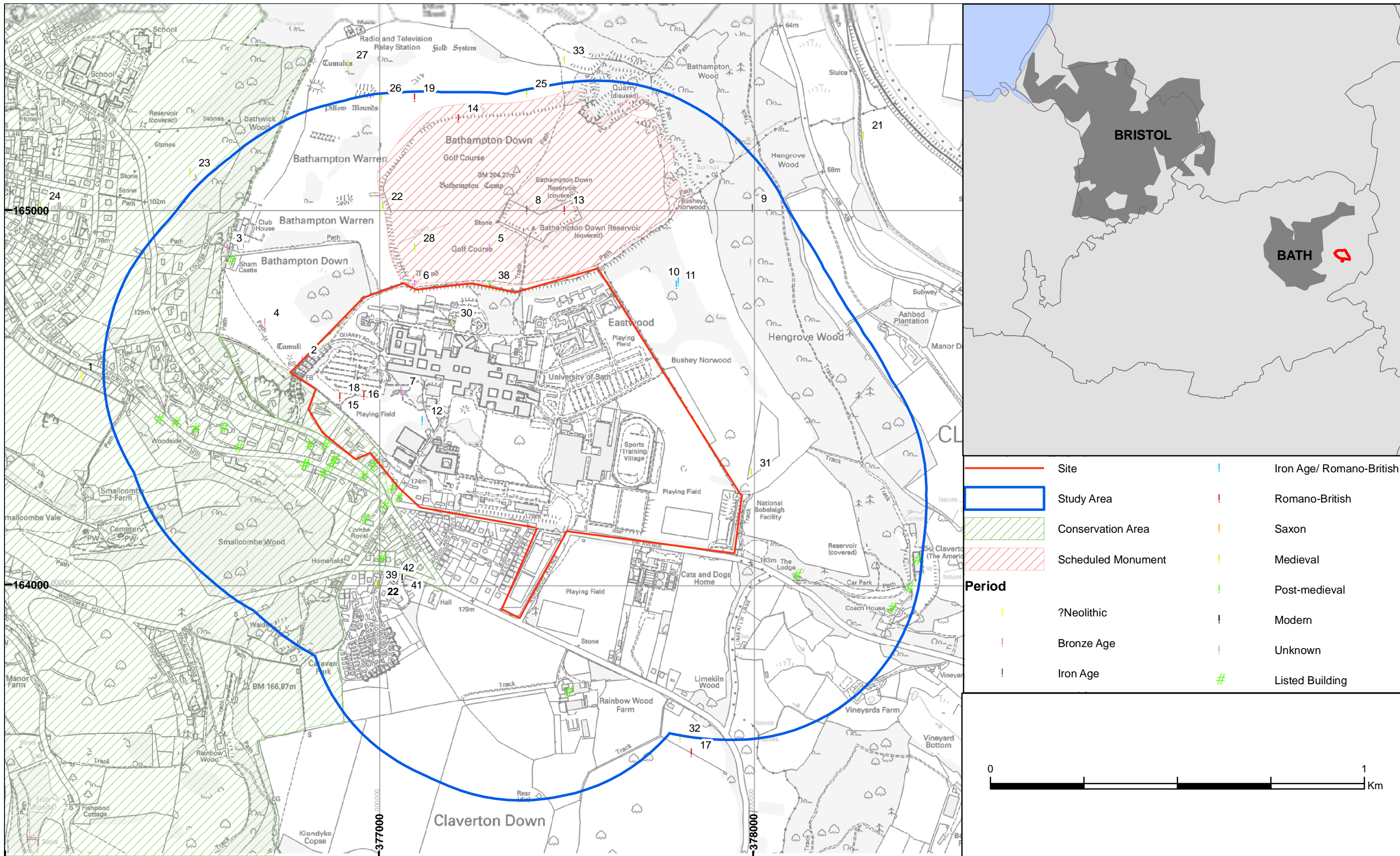
WA No	HER No	Period	Site Name	Description	Status	Easting	Northing
29	MBN4547	Medieval	Bathampton Warren. Pillow Mound (c.1066-1539)	One of ten mounds discovered, described and some excavated by Skinner on Bathampton Down in the early 19th Century.		378600	165000
30	MBN9785	Medieval	Course of old lane to Englishcombe	A lane once ran from below Twerton Church up to the common fields to the south, crossing Whitewar Road and continuing on westward to Englishcombe. It also served as the original 'church path' into Twerton Church, which then had a south porch. In the early 18th century it was known as Half-Acre Lane but was evidently of earlier origin.		377200	164700
31	MBN3343	Medieval	Medieval deer park	13th and 14th century documents refer to a park belonging to the Bishop of Wells.		378000	164000
32	MBN30279	Medieval	Remains of the deer park wall	The foundations of the deer park wall are still visible and survive to approximately 0.5m high at this location. There is also a gap in the foundations, wide enough for a gate. Part of Claverton Manor Deer Park.		377890	163580
33	MBN10174	Medieval	Barton Farm	The Medieval Barton Farm stood in this area.		377500	165000
34	MBN9783	Post-medieval	Site of Cottages, Twerton Church Yard.	There was a row of cottages known as Church Row that stood below the churchyard and between which passed the old road to Newton St Loe. The buildings were demolished in c1900 when the site was backfilled to enlarge the churchyard ground.		377300	164800

WA No	HER No	Period	Site Name	Description	Status	Easting	Northing
				Early photographs show some late 17/early 18th century structures.			
35	MBN10097	Post-medieval	Claverton Down Quarry	A large quarry, now converted into a caravan park.		377000	164000
36	MBN4259	Modern	Oakwood (formerly Smallcombe Grove) garden	A carefully laid-out garden with fine views. The garden was laid out c1820 and added to in the late 19th Century. A good example of a well preserved, late Georgian town garden.		377000	164000
37	MBN9955	Modern	Anti Aircraft Battery, Rainbow Wood Farm	Anti Aircraft Gun Battery, World War II - 1939 AD to 1945.		377000	164000
38	MBN6150	Unknown	Probable Limekiln	Placenames, "Limekiln Wood" and "Limekiln Lane" but no limekiln now extant.		379900	163800
39	MBN3050	Unknown		North half of circular enclosure around site for public road, approximately 60m diameter. Nothing visible to South of the road. It seems to be the eastern end of a slight ditch which runs along the north side of the line of trees forming 'The Avenue' as far west as the pavilion.		378000	164000
40	MBN3051	Unknown	Earthworks, Hengrove Wood	Clear but unusual shaped earthwork on steep slope North-West of Claverton.		378400	164500

WA No	HER No	Period	Site Name	Description	Status	Easting	Northing
41	MBN10099	Unknown	Road	An ancient road is recorded at this location on the County Series Map (1939).		377500	164100
42	MBN10100	Unknown	Road	An ancient road is recorded at this location on the County Series Map (1939).		377000	164800
43	MBN11176	Unknown	Bathampton/Hengrove Woods	Wooded area of significant antiquity.		377998	164860
44	MBN11177	Unknown	Bathampton/Hengrove Woods	Wooded area of significant antiquity.		377962	365186
45	MBN11178	Unknown	Bathampton/Hengrove Woods	Wooded area of significant antiquity.		378371	164424
46	MBN11182	Unknown	Bathwick Wood	Wooded area of significant antiquity.		376706	176706
47	MBN11183	Unknown	Smallcombe Wood	Wooded area of significant antiquity.		376531	164185
48	MBN11184	Unknown	Smallcombe Wood	Wooded area of significant antiquity.		376653	164053
49	MBN11727	Unknown	Western Car Park enclosure	An embanked feature recorded by evaluation and geophysical survey. Bank observed to be c.11m wide on the northern axis. No associated ditch.		376954	164517
50	MBN11849	Unknown	Bank or wall at Claverton Down	Possible boundary line of unknown date visible on aerial photograph dated 4th December 1946. Identified during desk-based assessment of development proposals at the University of Bath.		377129	164654
51	DBN2611	Listed Building	Ardenlee		Listed Building II	376960	164288
52	DBN1847	Listed Building	Bathwick Grange		Listed Building II	376511	164414
53	DBN3284	Listed Building	Bathwick Hill House		Listed Building II	376586	164417
54	DBN3475	Listed Building	Claverton Down Gospel Hall		Listed Building II	377008	164069
55	DBN1297	Listed	Claverton Lodge		Listed Building II	376414	164440

WA No	HER No	Period	Site Name	Description	Status	Easting	Northing
		Building					
56	DBN2216	Listed Building	Claverton Manor (American Museum) and screen walls to the North and South		Listed Building II	378439	164064
57	DBN3109	Listed Building	Combe Royal		Listed Building II	376964	164173
58	DBN1303	Listed Building	Entrance to Numbers 1 and 2, Woodhill Palace		Listed Building II	376874	164316
59	DBN3499	Listed Building	Former Coach House and Stables, and screen walls to east.		Listed Building II	378372	163934
60	DBN2324	Listed Building	Garden Bridge, West of Oakwood		Listed Building II	376803	164318
61	DBN2323	Listed Building	Garden Fountain, West of Oakwood		Listed Building II	376803	64318
62	DBN3070	Listed Building	Garden Terraces and Steps to West and South of Oakwood		Listed Building II	376803	164318
63	DBN1775	Listed Building	Grotto, 150 yards to South of Claverton Manor		Listed Building II	378419	163989
64	DBN1300	Listed Building	Lodge to Bathwick Hill House		Listed Building II	376626	164366
65	DBN1298	Listed Building	Lodge to Combe Royal		Listed Building II	377018	164210
66	DBN1302	Listed Building	Numbers 1 and 2 Woodhill Palace		Listed Building II	376883	164334
67	DBN2176	Listed Building	Numbers 1 to 6 Woodland Palace		Listed Building II	376853	164295
68	DBN1588	Listed Building	Oakwood.		Listed Building II	376803	164318
69	DBN1566	Listed Building	Ornamental Garden Bed of South Oakwood		Listed Building II	376803	164318

WA No	HER No	Period	Site Name	Description	Status	Easting	Northing
70	DBN2262	Listed Building	Rainbow Wood Farmhouse, Barn and Cottage at Rainbow Wood Farmhouse		Listed Building II	377508	163711
71	DBN2390	Listed Building	Sham Castle		Listed Building II*	376607	164864
72	DBN1171	Listed Building	The Lodge and Gatepiers at South, at entrance to Claverton Manor		Listed Building II	378118	164024
73	DBN996	Listed Building	The Lodge to Bathwick Grange		Listed Building II	376458	164430
74	DBN2534	Listed Building	The Round House		Listed Building II	377054	164230
75	DBN1455	Listed Building	The Woodlands		Listed Building II	377038	164256
76	DBN1301	Listed Building	Uplands		Listed Building II	376858	164369
77	DBN1848	Listed Building	Upton House		Listed Building II	376815	164370
78	DBN2075	Listed Building	Woodside House		Listed Building II	376985	164315



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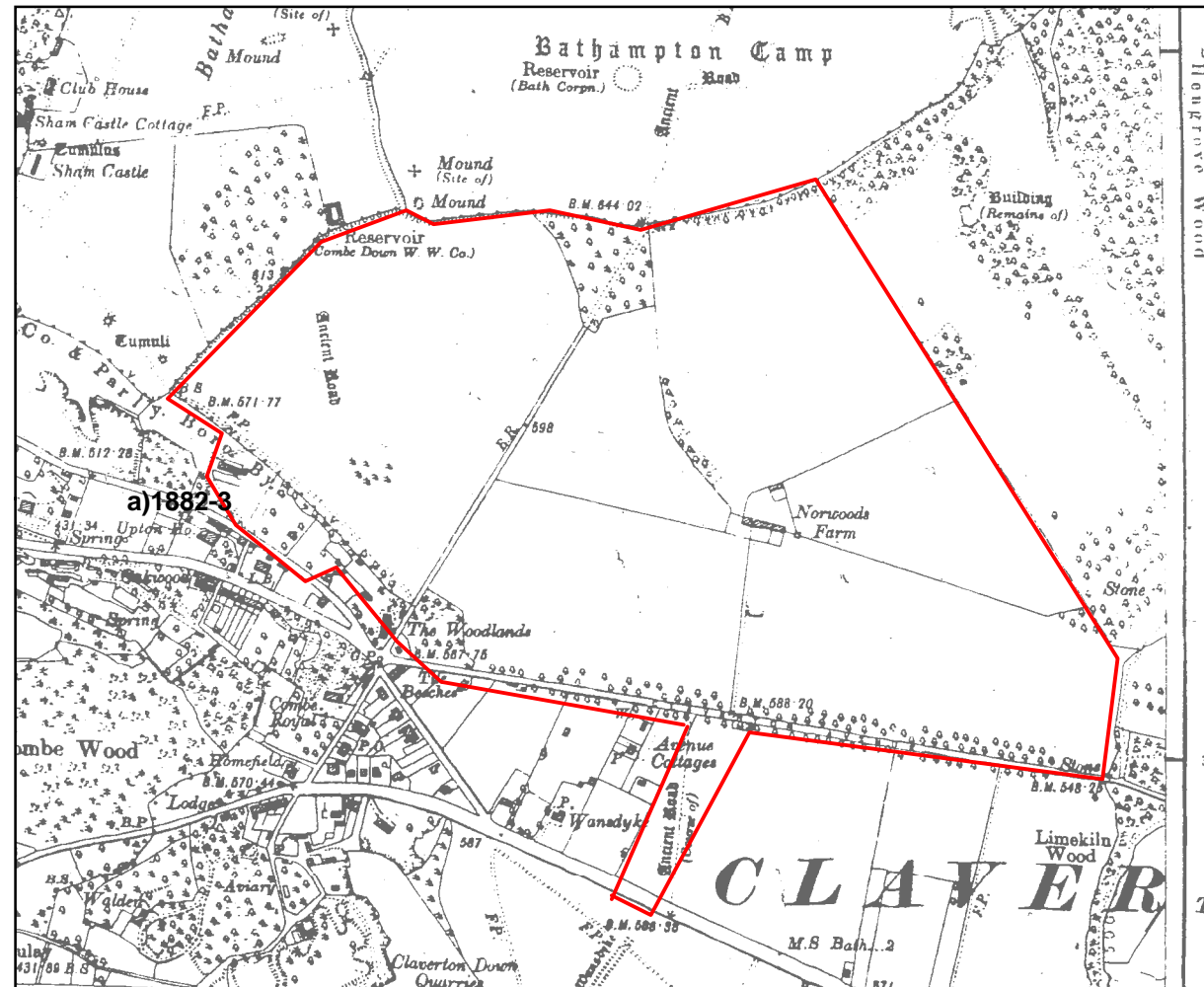
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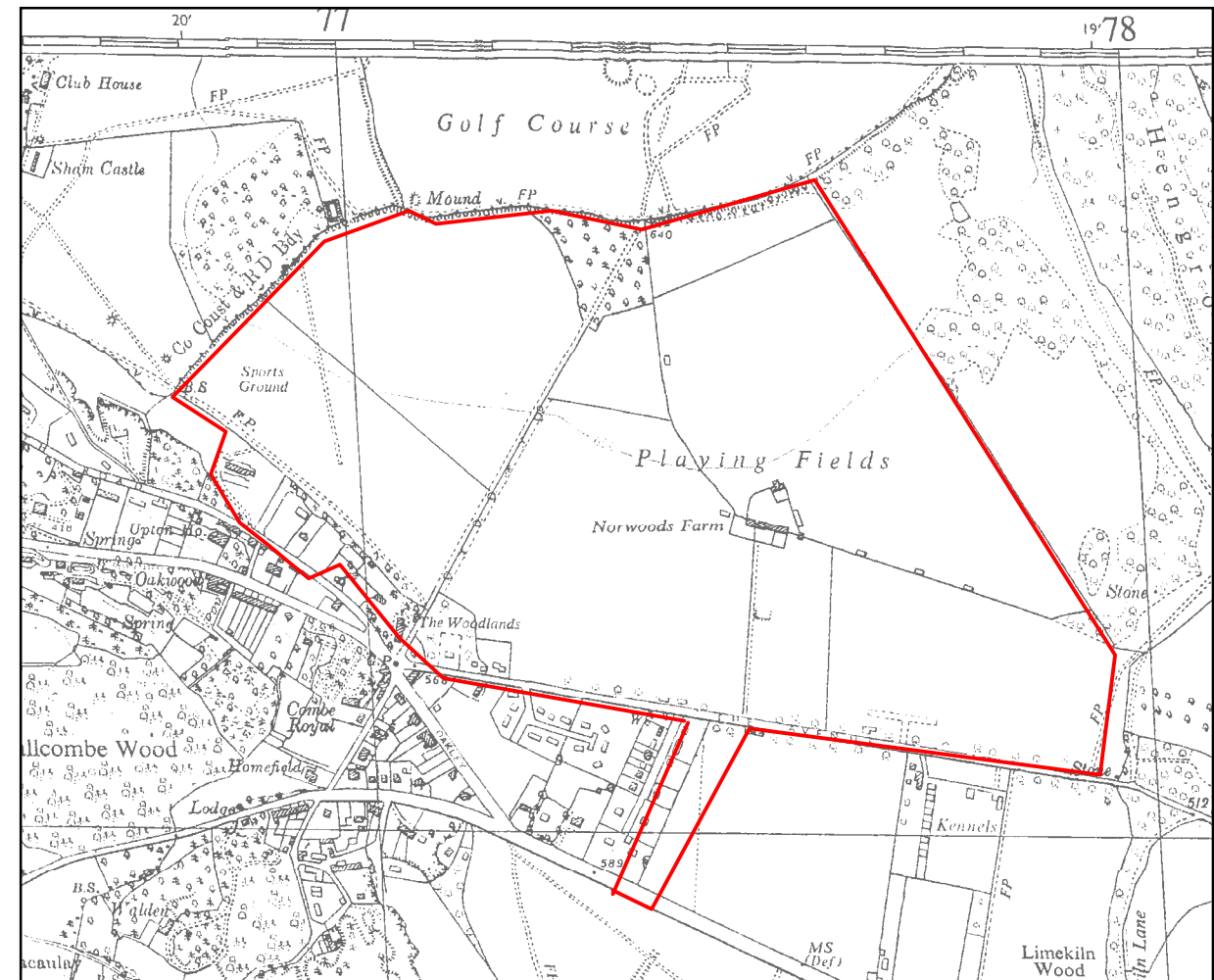


Site, Study Area and B&NES HER Information

Figure 1

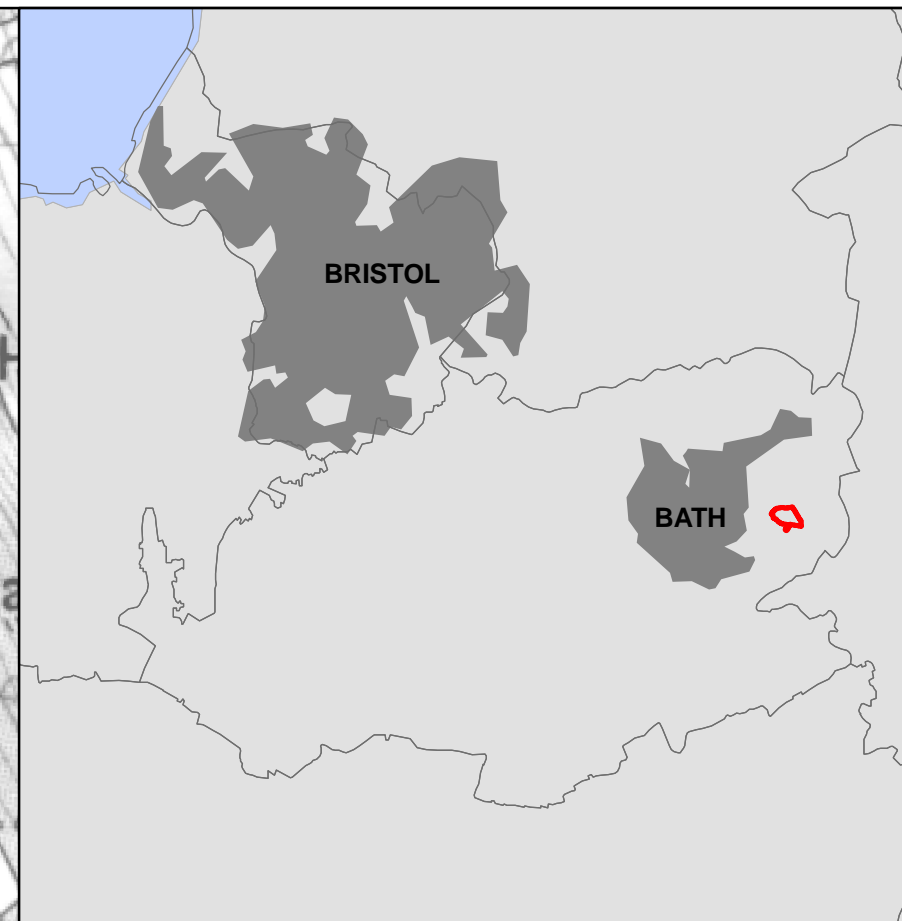
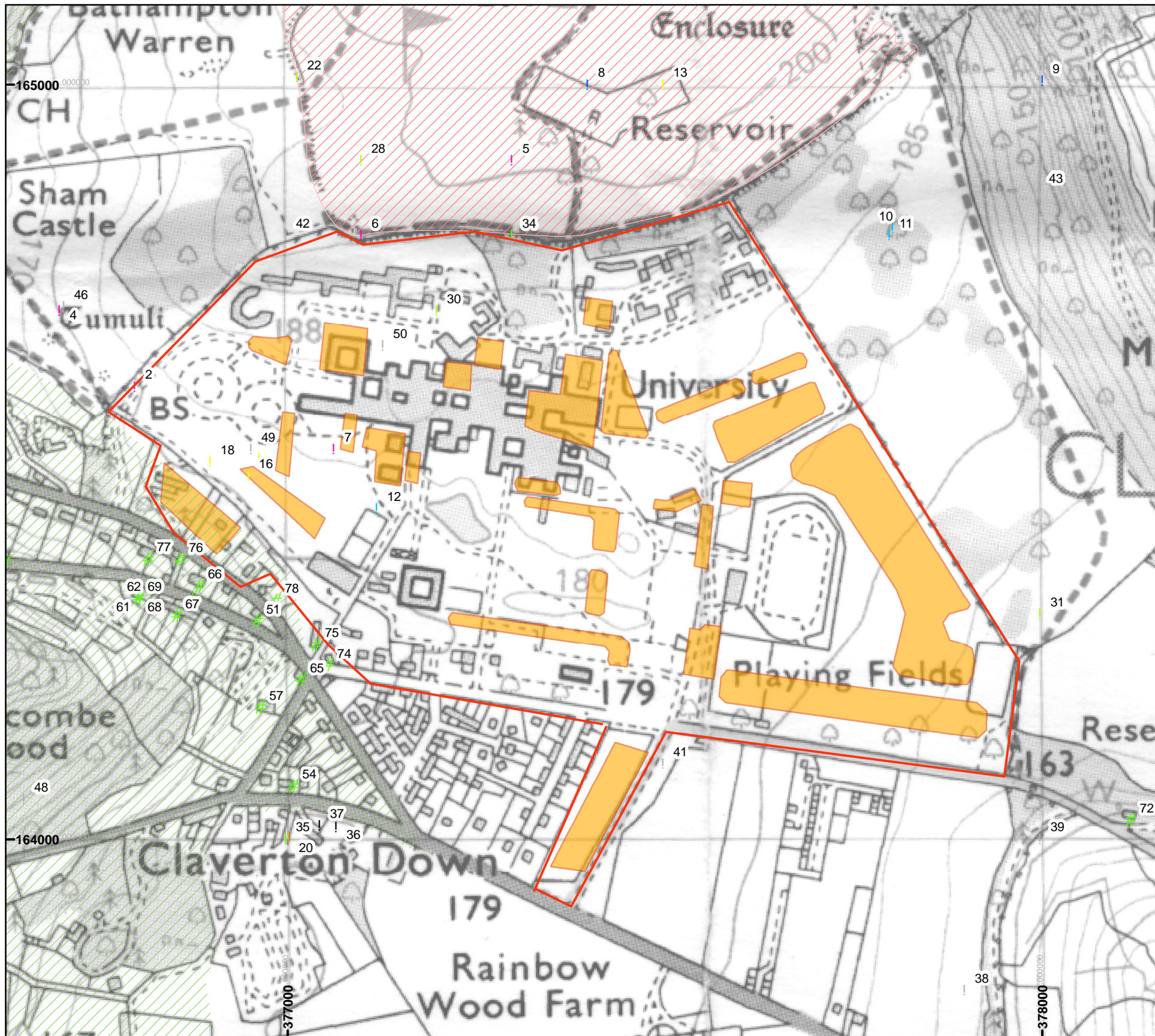


a) 1882-3



b) 1940

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	Site		Iron Age/ Romano-British
	Developments		Romano-British
	Conservation Area		Saxon
	Scheduled Monument		Medieval
Period			Post-medieval
	?Neolithic		Modern
	Bronze Age		Unknown
	Iron Age		Listed Building



Date:	30/01/2008	Revision Number:	0
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