

**Scotch Horn
Leisure Centre
Historic Environment
Desk Based
Assessment**

Client: WILLMOTT DIXON

AB Heritage Project No:60068

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Scotch Horn Leisure Centre Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 AB Heritage Limited (hereinafter AB Heritage) has been commissioned by Willmott Dixon to produce a Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment covering a proposed development at Scotch Horn Leisure Centre, Brockway, Nailsea, BS48 1BZ.
- 1.1.2 This report will form part of a planning application for the redevelopment of the Leisure Centre into a new multi-use facility with associated parking.
- 1.1.3 This report includes a description of the baseline conditions; an examination of readily available documentary, cartographic and known archaeological evidence; and identifies any known and potential cultural heritage receptor(s) within the application site and its surrounding area. It proposes a suitable mitigation strategy for archaeology and heritage, where such works are deemed appropriate.

1.2 Site Location & Description

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site comprises the existing Scotch Horn Leisure Centre, its associated car park to the west of the centre and an access road to the south. The site will also take up a portion of Millennium Park, which lies immediately adjacent to the east of the Leisure Centre (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The site is bounded to the west by Brockway. This road also provides access to the existing car park. Mature trees line part of this boundary.
- 1.2.3 To the north the site is bounded by a metal fence which makes a small partition with a footpath. The footpath is bounded by a stone wall on the northern side, beyond which is a fuelling station.
- 1.2.4 Along the south of the site an access road provides further parking provision and is bounded by mature hedgerows. The site is overlooked by Silver Trees Care Home, a modern two-storey development with its external wall approximately 2-3m from the southern site boundary. The care home runs to approximately 70m following the site edge.
- 1.2.5 The site is approximately 100m east of Nailsea High Street. To the north is a scheduled ancient monument of the former Nailsea Glassworks (NHLE 1021462) c. 75m to the north of the application site. Part of the former factory is now buried beneath a supermarket.
- 1.2.6 The site is located at NGR: ST 4770 7072, and covers an area of approximately 1.1ha (Fig. 1).

1.3 Geology & Topography

- 1.3.1 The underlying bedrock geology on the site is Downend Member Sandstone. There is no recorded superficial geology (BGS, 2017).
- 1.3.2 The site is largely level, and lies at approximately 32m above OD.

1.4 Proposed Development

- 1.4.1 The proposed development is for the demolition of the single storey entrance foyer, and for the construction of a new multi-purpose leisure facility over the existing car park. The retained part of the Leisure Centre will be redeveloped and connected to the new extension, creating a larger facility.
- 1.4.2 A new entrance from Brockway will be created at the south-western part of the site. The southern access road will be upgraded to provide further parking. It will also form a route to the new main car park which will be located to the east of the building, on what is currently part of Millennium Park.
- 1.4.3 An urban garden adjoining the eastern edge of the building will be retained.

2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1.1 Early consultation on the results of cultural heritage research and consideration of the implications of proposed development are the key to informing reasonable planning decisions.
- 2.1.2 The aim of this report is to facilitate such a process by understanding the historical development of the application site and the likely impact upon any surviving archaeological resource or historic building resulting from the proposed development, devising appropriate mitigation responses where necessary.

2.2 Aims of Works

- 2.2.1 The assessment has been carried out, in regard to the collation of baseline information, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (January 2017).
- 2.2.2 This assessment includes relevant information contained in various statutory requirements, national, regional and local planning policies and professional good practice guidance, including:
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990
 - The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012
- 2.2.3 The North Somerset Historic Environment Record is the primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in this area. For reporting purposes, the HER information has been re-numbered with AB numbers, which can be viewed in Appendix 1. The information contained within this database was supported by examination of data from a wide range of other sources, principally:
- The Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk) for information from Historic England National Monuments Record, Pastscape and other research resources, including the Access to Archives (A2A);
 - The Historic England website professional pages, including the National Heritage List for England;
 - A site-walk over was undertaken on the 31st July 2017 by Mark Harrison, Assistant Heritage Consultant and Kerry Kerr-Peterson, Senior Heritage Consultant, of AB Heritage.
 - A visit to the Somerset Heritage Centre on 2nd August 2017;
 - Additional relevant documentary and online historic sources.
- 2.2.4 Information from these sources was used to understand:
- Information on statutory and non-statutory designated sites;

- Information on heritage assets recorded on the HER;
- Readily accessible information on the site's history from readily available historic maps and photographs held at the Somerset Heritage Centre;
- Any information on the site contained in published and unpublished archaeological and historical sources, including any previous investigations undertaken within the study area;
- A greater understanding of key cultural heritage issues of the site and surrounding area, developed through the onsite walkover, including information on areas of past truncation within the site boundary;
- The impact of proposed development on the known and potential cultural heritage resource, resulting in the formulation of a mitigation strategy, where required, which appropriately targets any future works to those required to gain planning consent.

2.3 Consultation & Study Area

- 2.3.1 During consultation, Cat Lodge (Archaeologist; North Somerset Council) confirmed to Mark Harrison of AB Heritage that a study area of 500m from the proposed development site would be sufficient for this Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment.

2.4 Methodology of Works

- 2.4.1 This desk based assessment contains a record of the known heritage resource of the area. It also assesses the potential cultural heritage resource of the site, using the following scale:
- No Potential - Clear evidence of past impacts / site sterilisation
 - Low - Very unlikely to be encountered on site
 - Medium - Features may occur / be encountered on site
 - High - Remains almost certain to survive on site
- 2.4.2 In relation to buried archaeological remains, where a site is known, or there is a medium or above potential for archaeology to survive, full impact assessment will be undertaken.
- 2.4.3 There is currently no standard adopted statutory or government guidance for assessing the importance of an archaeological feature and this is instead judged upon factors such as statutory and non-statutory designations, architectural, archaeological or historical significance, and the contribution to local research agendas. Considering these criteria each identified feature can be assigned to a level of importance in accordance with a five-point scale (Table 1, below).

Table 1: Assessing the Importance of a Cultural Heritage Site

SCALE OF SITE IMPORTANCE	
NATIONAL	The highest status of site, e.g. Scheduled Monuments (or undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance). Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. Other listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. Undesignated structures of clear national importance. Extremely well preserved historic landscape, whether inscribed or not, with exceptional coherence, time depth, or other critical factor(s).
REGIONAL	Grade II Listed Buildings or other designated or undesignated archaeological sites (in addition to those listed above), or assets of a reasonably defined extent and significance, or reasonable evidence of occupation / settlement, ritual, industrial activity etc. Examples may include areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character, burial sites, deserted medieval villages, Roman roads and dense scatter of finds.
LOCAL	Evidence of human activity more limited in historic value than the examples above, or compromised by poor preservation and/or survival of context associations, though which still have the potential to contribute to local research objectives. Examples include sites such as 'locally designated' buildings or undesignated structures / buildings of limited historic merit, out-of-situ archaeological finds pots / ephemeral archaeological evidence and historic field systems and boundaries etc.
NEGLIGIBLE	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest. Examples include destroyed antiquities, structures of almost no architectural / historic merit, buildings of an intrusive character or relatively modern / common landscape features such as quarries, drains and ponds etc.
UNKNOWN	Insufficient information exists to assess the importance of a feature (e.g. unidentified features on aerial photographs).

- 2.4.4 The importance of already identified cultural heritage resources is determined by reference to existing designations. Where classification of a receptor's value covered a range of the above possibilities or for previously unidentified features where no designation has been assigned, the value of the receptor was based on professional knowledge and judgement.
- 2.4.5 For some types of finds or remains there is no consistent value and the importance may vary, for example Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. For this reason, adjustments are occasionally made, where appropriate, based on professional judgement.

2.5 Impact Assessment Criteria

- 2.5.1 The magnitude of impact upon the archaeological and heritage resource, which can be considered in terms of direct and indirect impacts, is determined by identifying the level of effect from the proposed development upon the baseline conditions of the site and the cultural heritage resource identified. The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 (below).
- 2.5.2 In certain cases it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a cultural heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. Where possible a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied to enable the likely 'Significance of Effects' to be established; however, a magnitude level of 'uncertain' is included for situations where it is simply not appropriate to make such a judgement at this stage of works.

Table 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact

IMPACT LEVEL	DEFINITION
HIGH	Changes to most or all of the key archaeological or key heritage baseline elements, or comprehensive changes to the setting of such key features that lead to total or almost complete alteration of a features physical structure, dramatic visual alteration to the setting of a heritage asset, or almost comprehensive variation to aspects such as noise, access, or visual amenity of the historic landscape.
MEDIUM	Changes to many key archaeological materials/historic elements, or their setting, such that the baseline resource is clearly modified. This includes considerable visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise or sound quality, and considerable changes to use or access changes to key historic landscape elements
LOW	Detectable impacts which alter the baseline condition of an archaeological or heritage receptor to a slight degree – e.g. a small proportion of the surviving heritage resource is altered; slight alterations to the setting or structure, or limited changes to aspects such as noise levels, use or access that results in limited changes to historic landscape character.
NEGLIGIBLE	Barely distinguishable change from baseline conditions, where there would be very little appreciable effect on a known site, possibly because of distance from the development, method of construction or landscape or ecological planting, that are thought to have no long term effect on the historic value of a resource.
UNCERTAIN	Extent / nature of the resource is unknown and the magnitude of change cannot be ascertained.

2.5.3 The overall Significance of Effects from the proposed development upon the Cultural Heritage Resource is determined by correlating the magnitude of Impact against value of the Cultural Heritage resource. Table 3 highlights the criteria for assessing the overall Significance of Effects. Where effects are moderate or above these are classified as significant.

Table 3: Significance of Effects

IMPORTANCE	MAGNITUDE			
	HIGH	MED	LOW	NEG
NATIONAL	Severe	Major	Mod	Minor
REGIONAL	Major	Mod	Minor	Not Sig.
LOCAL	Mod	Minor	Minor	Not Sig.
NEGLIGIBLE	Minor	Not Sig.	Not Sig.	Nt.

Not Sig. = Not Significant; Nt. = Neutral; Mod = Moderate

2.6 Limitations

2.6.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instruction and solely for the use of Willmott Dixon, and any associated parties they elect to share this information with. Measurements and distances referred to in the report should be taken as approximations only and should not be used for detailed design purposes.

- 2.6.2 All the work carried out in this report is based upon the professional knowledge and understanding of AB Heritage on current (August 2017) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation. Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, recommendations or design given. AB Heritage does not accept responsibility for advising the client's or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.
- 2.6.3 This report has been prepared utilising factual information obtained from third party sources. AB Heritage takes no responsibility for the accuracy of such information. It should also be noted that this report represents an early stage of a phased approach to assessing the archaeological and cultural heritage resource of the application site to allow the development of an appropriate mitigation strategy, should this be required. It does not comprise mitigation of impacts in itself.

3. PLANNING & LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The following section highlights the key planning and legislative framework relevant to this project, including legislative framework, national planning policy and relevant sector guidance.

3.2 Statutory Protection for Heritage Assets

- 3.2.1 Current legislation, in the form of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, provides for the legal protection of important and well-preserved archaeological sites and monuments through their addition to a list, or 'schedule' of archaeological monuments by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. This necessitates the granting of formal Scheduled Monument Consent for any work undertaken within the designated area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 3.2.2 Likewise, structures are afforded legal protection in the form of their addition to 'lists' of buildings of special architectural or historical interest. The listing of buildings is carried out by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990. The main purpose of the legislation is to protect buildings and their surroundings from changes that would materially alter the special historic or architectural value of the building or its setting. This necessitates the granting of formal Listed Building Consent for all works undertaken to or within the designated curtilage of a Listed Building. This legislation also allows for the creation and protection of Conservation Areas by local planning authorities to protect areas and groupings of historical significance.
- 3.2.3 The categories of assets with some form of legal protection have been extended in recent years, and now include Registered Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields. While designation as a UNESCO World Heritage Site is not a statutory designation under English planning law, such a designation is regarded as a material consideration in planning decisions, and World Heritage Sites are in practice protected from development that could affect any aspect of their significance including settings within the Site and a buffer zone around it.

3.3 National Planning Policy

- 3.3.1 The NPPF sets out government policy on the historic environment, which covers all elements, whether designated or not, that are identified as 'having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest'.
- 3.3.2 One of the over-arching aims is to 'Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations'. To achieve this, local planning authorities can request that the applicant describe "the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". The level of detail required in the assessment should be "proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". It goes on to say that "where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest,

local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

- 3.3.3 A key policy within the NPPF is that “when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
- 3.3.4 With regard to non-designated heritage assets specific policy is provided in that a balanced judgement will be required having due regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset affected.
- 3.3.5 Paragraph 132 states that ‘Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of a heritage asset or development within its setting. Substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional, while substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, should be wholly exceptional’.
- 3.3.6 Paragraphs 133 & 134 explain that ‘where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss.
- 3.3.7 It also advises that where a proposal involves less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

3.4 Local Planning Policy

- 3.4.1 The North Somerset Core Strategy was adopted in April 2012. Nine policies were remitted for re-examination. As of January 2017, all remaining policies have been adopted.
- 3.4.2 The Policy held within the Core Strategy that relates to the historic environment is Policy CS5 which states:

The council will conserve the historic environment of North Somerset, having regard to the significance of heritage assets such as conservation areas, listed buildings, buildings of local significance, scheduled monuments, other archaeological sites, registered and other historic parks and gardens.

- 3.4.3 Policy CS5 (3.85) states that:

Archaeological remains are important for their historical and education interest and may also be important features in the landscape.

4. CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE BASELINE

4.1 Known Cultural Heritage Assets

Within the Proposed Development Site

- 4.1.1 There are no known designated or non-designated cultural heritage assets within the development site.

Within the Study Area

- 4.1.2 There is one Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1021462) in the study area [AB 2]. The asset is the 18th century Nailsea Glassworks, which is less than 75m north of Scotch Horn Leisure Centre.
- 4.1.3 The Royal Oak [AB 25] is an 18th century Grade II Listed public house c. 100m north west of the site. The medieval burgage plot extends to Brockway at the rear. From the site an ancillary building and the perimeter wall, which form part of the listed curtilage, are visible.
- 4.1.4 There are 42 other known archaeological heritage assets known within a 500m radius of the development site. Most of these relate to Post Medieval industry, particularly coal mining. Details of these records are presented in the Cultural Heritage Gazetteer in Appendix 1.

4.2 Previous Work in the Study Area

- 4.2.1 The Glassworks [AB 2] located c. 75m from the proposal site, was one of the most important glass factories in the country, and operated between 1788 and 1873. It was demolished in 1905. Archaeological excavation was undertaken in 1983, in advance of the construction of Brockway which subsequently divided the site of former Glassworks. Excavation revealed the New Cone, associated buildings and other industrial features. The whole western part was scheduled in 2004 and has since been reburied and landscaped.
- 4.2.3 In 2002, archaeological observation and recording was undertaken on the eastern part of the former Glassworks in advance of a supermarket development.

4.3 Archaeology & History Background

The Prehistoric Period (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.3.1 Little prehistoric activity is recorded from within the study area. Neolithic flint finds [AB 1] suggest some prehistoric occupation in Nailsea, c. 400m north west of the proposal site.

The Roman Period (c. AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.3.2 There was a small villa near Birdcombe Court Farm c. 1.75 km to the north east of the application site.
- 4.3.1 There is no evidence of Roman activity within the site or the study area, however, it is believed that the Romans quarried stone at Nailsea (Nailsea Town Council, 2011).

The Medieval Period (AD 410 – AD 1536)

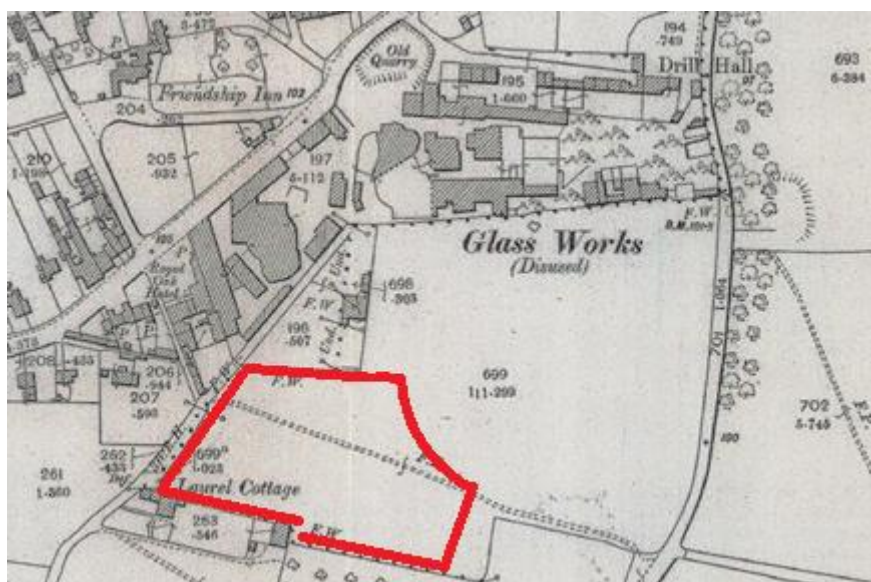
- 4.3.3 Nailsea is not recorded in the Domesday book. Coal working began around the turn of the 16th Century. The earliest record is of coal transportation to Yatton in 1507 (Nailsea Parish History, 2017).

The Post Medieval Period (AD 1537 – AD 1800)

- 4.3.4 The coal industry was pivotal to the establishment and expansion of Nailsea. It attracted John Lucas to open a Glassworks in 1788, making bottles and window glass. The Glassworks became highly renowned and was for a time the fourth largest in Britain (Nailsea Town Council, 2011).

The Modern Period (AD 1801 – present)

- 4.3.5 New transport links to Nailsea, including the Bristol and Exeter Railway main line between Bristol and Bridgwater in 1841, resulted in a period of population increase (Nailsea Parish History, 2017).
- 4.3.6 In 1874, Nailsea Glassworks closed due to financial difficulty. Within ten years the last local coal mine also closed - it was unsustainable without the Glassworks and competition from bigger mines elsewhere. This resulted in a population decrease to c.1,700 in around 1901 and the community again became reliant on agriculture (Nailsea Town Council, 2011).
- 4.3.7 The earliest available map consulted was the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition published 1903. This map shows the site occupying undeveloped land with a footpath running east to west through the site. The disused Glassworks are depicted to the north of the site.



Map 1. OS 1894-1903 25" 2nd Edition.

- 4.3.8 The next available map from was the 6 Inch OS map of 1943. This map shows that the site had changed very little from the previous map. The Glassworks have been demolished and smaller, likely domestic properties have appeared on the site.



Map 2. OS 1921-1943 25" Rev. Edition.

- 4.3.9 Following World War Two, the national building boom saw many garden villages and commuter towns developed across the country. Somerset Council selected Nailsea for such a scheme and the New Town development increased the urban scale of Nailsea dramatically in the 1970s. Nailsea is now predominantly a commuter town for nearby Bristol, approximately 8 miles away.

4.4 Site Visit

- 4.4.1 A site visit was undertaken by Mark Harrison and Kerry Kerr-Peterson on the 31 July 2017. The purpose of this visit was to gain a greater understanding of the existing land use and past impacts within the current site limits, along with an appreciation for the potential survival of below ground archaeological deposits.
- 4.4.2 The area of the Leisure Centre earmarked for development lies in the west of the site, over the current car park. The car park has been terraced into the natural topography, with the potential to damage or disturb underlying archaeological deposits (Photo. 7).
- 4.4.3 The scheduled site of the former Glassworks [**AB 2**] which is c. 75m north of the development site is visible from the western edge of the site along Brockway.
- 4.4.4 An ancillary building and a curtilage wall to the rear of the Royal Oak [**AB 25**] and facing onto Brockway, are visible from the application site. The Royal Oak public house itself and the proposed development site are not intervisible.

- 4.4.5 The character of the western part of the application area based on Brockway is largely commercial with areas of planting to add greenery. Brockway provides access to a care home, a medical centre, a supermarket, a fuelling station and the Leisure Centre itself.
- 4.4.6 The eastern part of the application area and beyond towards Millennium Park has a green and leafy character, and comprises mainly parkland and fields.
- 4.4.7 The open and public nature of the existing site is underlined by the presence of pedestrian access to the park and to the commercial area around the Royal Oak and into Nailsea itself.
- 4.4.8 No evidence of archaeological features or earthworks was noted during the site visit.



Photo. 1. View of Scotch Horn Leisure Centre and car park from Brockway looking east



Photo. 2. View of Leisure Centre from south access road looking east toward park



Photo. 3. View of Leisure Centre from NE corner of site (in park) looking west



Photo. 4. View of Leisure Centre and car park from the Nailsea Glassworks [AB 2]



**Photo. 5. View of rear ancillary building of the Royal Oak [AB 25].
Taken from entrance of site car park looking west across Brockway**



Photo. 6. View of car park looking east along passage with Royal Oak on left.



Photo. 7. Looking north into north-east corner of site, showing terraced construction of existing car park

5. CULTURAL HERITAGE POTENTIAL & MITIGATION

5.1 Known Cultural Heritage Resource

- 5.1.1 The key cultural heritage resource within the study area is the Scheduled Monument of the 18th century Glassworks [AB 2]. In line with Table 1, the Glassworks [AB 2] is a heritage asset of National Importance.
- 5.1.2 There is a Grade II-Listed 18th century inn, the Royal Oak [AB 25], c. 75m north west of Scotch Horn Leisure Centre.

5.2 Past Impact Within the Site Boundary

- 5.2.1 Known past impacts are from the construction of the Leisure Centre and associated car parking. There is evidence that construction of the north-west carpark involved a degree of terracing. This would have the potential to damage underlying deposits.

5.3 Potential Archaeological Resource

- 5.3.1 Evidence gathered from HER data, research and a site visit show no evidence of historic settlement or activity on the site. Therefore, the potential is considered to be low overall.

5.4 Predicted Impact of Proposed Development

- 5.4.1 The proposed development is for the demolition of the single storey entrance foyer, and for the subsequent construction of a new multi-purpose leisure facility incorporating the remaining parts of the existing building.
- Demolition of existing foyer. No impact.
 - Construction of a new build extension to the existing leisure centre. The details of the proposed foundation plans are unknown. The worst-case scenario would be that the building is constructed on traditional trenched foundations. This would have a Negligible direct adverse magnitude of impact on any underlying deposits in line with Table 2. The result is a Neutral Significance of Effects on the underlying deposits.
 - A new car park will be constructed to the east of the centre, accessed via the access road along the southern perimeter of the site. It is considered that this will have a Negligible direct adverse impact on the cultural heritage baseline conditions in line with Table 2. This would result in a Neutral Significance of Effect (Table 3).

5.5 Outline Recommendations

- 5.5.1 It is recommended that no further archaeological investigation is be carried out at this site.
- 5.5.2 All recommendations are subject to the approval of the Archaeologist at North Somerset Council.

6. REFERENCES

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
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<http://maps.bristol.gov.uk/kyp/?edition=>
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/CIfAS&GDBA_2.pdf
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http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/pdfs/ukpga_19900009_en.pdf
- Vince Russett. Gradiometry Survey at the Cockpit Field.
http://www.ycccart.co.uk/index_htm_files/WRAXALL%20VILLA%20NAILSEA%20Y15%20final%20edit%20160712.pdf
- Map 1. OS 1894-1903 25" 2nd Edition.
- Map 2. OS 1921-1943 25" Rev. Edition.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Cultural Heritage Gazetteer

This gazetteer incorporates all archaeological and historical sites identified on the North Somerset HER, and other sources within the 500m study area.

Abbreviations

NGR - National Grid Reference

CA – Conservation Area

LB – Listed Building

HLC - Historic Landscape Character Area

SM – Scheduled Monument

APZ - Archaeological Priority Zone

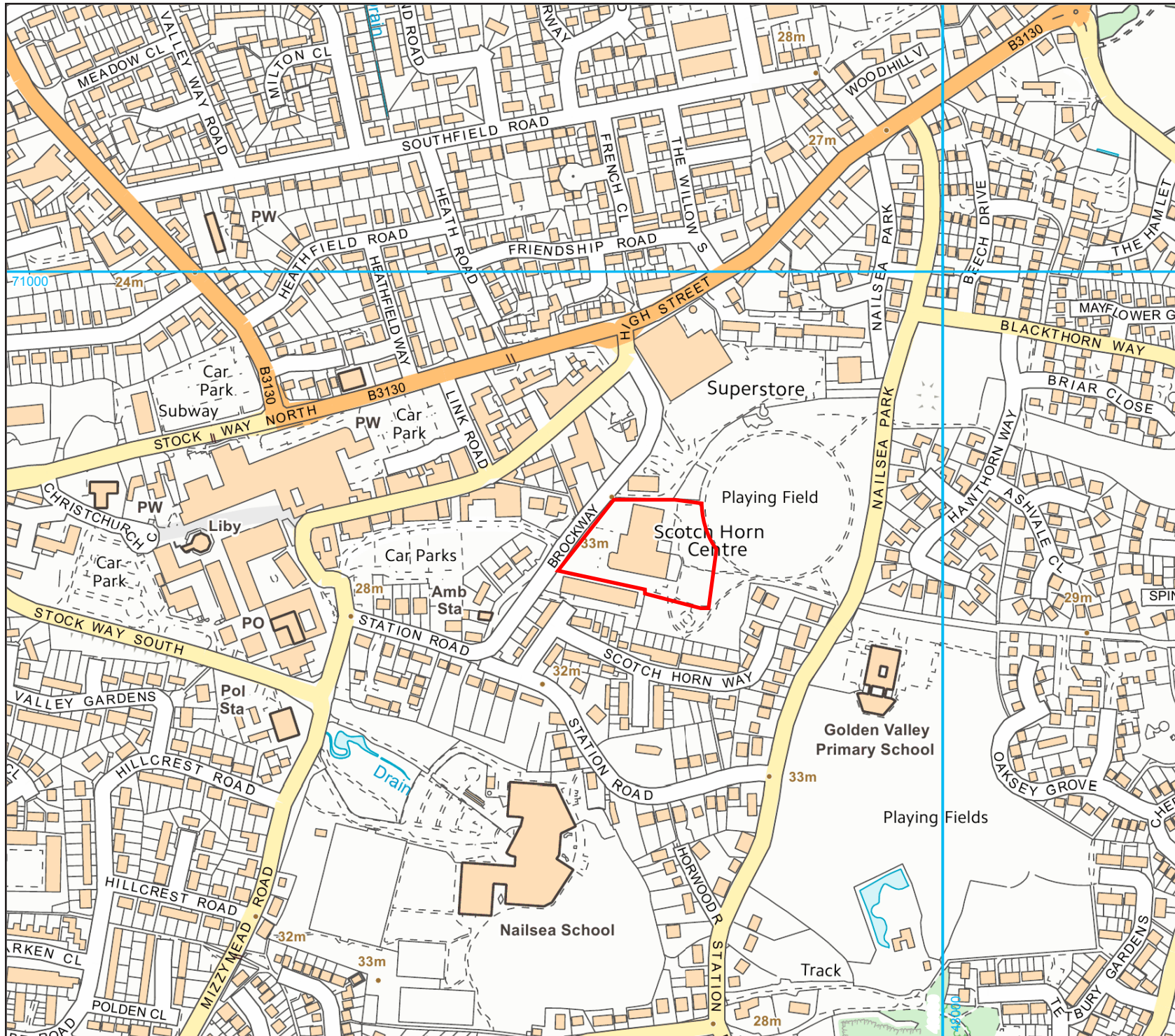
AB No.	Period	Monument Type	Description	Status	NGR	Reference No.
1	PREHISTORIC	FINDSPOT	A Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead from 4 Heath Road, Nailsea, found in 1972. (Find: FNS791).		ST 4748 7116	561 – MNS555
2	POST MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT	Nailsea Glassworks (1788-1873). Demolished 1905. Excavated 1983-1985 and 1990s. (Event: ENS90).	SM	ST 4780 7090	2397 – MNS796
3	POST MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT	Old Glasshouse Pit, Scotch Horn Playing Field. (Events: ENS104, ENS498, ENS403).		ST 4786 7088	3527 – MNS1070
4	POST MEDIEVAL	MONUMENT	Gas Works at rear of Royal Oak. (Events: ENS501, ENS105).		ST 4765 7082	3530 – MNS1073
5	POST MEDIEVAL	BUILDING	Steam Corn Mill (Pendulous Mill). (Event: ENS503).		ST 4791 7117	3532 – MNS1075
6	POST MEDIEVAL	BREWERY	Nailsea Heath Brewery		ST 4749 7108	4043 – MNS1137
7	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Old Colliery Shaft		ST 4765 7111	4045 – MNS1139
8	POST MEDIEVAL	EVENT	Nailsea Glassworks – Excavation. (Events: ENS390, ENS453, ENS457, ENS1353).		ST 4775 7095	10090 – MNS2595

AB No.	Period	Monument Type	Description	Status	NGR	Reference No.
9	POST MEDIEVAL	EVENT	Nailsea Glassworks – Building Recording, 1994. (Event: ENS393)		ST 4772 7084	10371 – MNS2614
10	POST MEDIEVAL	EVENT	Nailsea Glassworks – Excavation, 1995. (Event: ENS397).		ST 4780 7090	10509 – MNS2631
11	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Coal mine at Nailsea Glassworks		ST 4774 7091	40850 – MNS3362
12	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Coal mine off High Street		ST 4762 7090	40851 – MNS3363
13	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Coal mine at Stock Way North		ST 4753 7090	40852 – MNS3364
14	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Coal mine NE of the Square		ST 4736 7079	40853 – MNS3365
15	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Double Screen colliery at Station Road		ST 4771 7045	40862 – MNS3373
16	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Coal mine shaft and spoil heap, Nailsea Park		ST 4798 7087	40892 – MNS3401
17	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Coal mine shaft at Nailsea Heath		ST 4762 7106	40893 – MNS3402
18	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Coal mine shaft at 50 Woodland Road		ST 4751 7121	40894 – MNS3403
19	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Coal mine shaft at 54 Woodland Road		ST 4756 7122	40895 – MNS3404
20	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Group of three coal mine shafts at Colliers Walk		ST 4730 7071	40897 – MNS3406


AB No.	Period	Monument Type	Description	Status	NGR	Reference No.
21	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Coal mine shaft at Mizzymead Road and Station Road		ST 4739 7064	40898 – MNS3407
22	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Coal mine shaft at 57 Station Road		ST 4776 7033	40899 – MNS3408
23	POST MEDIEVAL	CHAPEL	19 th Century Congregational Chapel, Stockway North		ST 4742 7089	41139 – MNS3600
24	POST MEDIEVAL	VICARAGE	The Old Vicarage, Stock Way North		ST 4723 7078	41142 – MNS3602
25	POST MEDIEVAL	PUBLIC HOUSE	18 th Century Royal Oak, High Street	LB – GV II	ST 4764 7081	41148 – MNS3608
26	POST MEDIEVAL	HOUSE	17 th Century Noah's Ark, Station Road	LB – GV II	ST 4762 7056	41157 – MNS3617
27	POST MEDIEVAL	PUBLIC HOUSE	18 th Century Friendship Inn, Stock Way North		ST 4760 7094	41164 – MNS3624
28	POST MEDIEVAL	PUBLIC HOUSE	18 th Century Queen's Head, High Street		ST 4739 7073	41188 – MNS3648
29	POST MEDIEVAL	BAKERY	Former Yendales Steam Bakery, Southfield Road		ST 4790 7115	41198 – MNS3657
30	POST MEDIEVAL	CLAY EXTRACT	Claypit at The Willows		ST 4779 7110	41207 – MNS3666
31	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Coal mine shaft, north of the Square		ST 4729 7077	41221 – MNS3680
32	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Bell coal pits at Blackthorn Way		ST 4806 7096	41222 – MNS3681

AB No.	Period	Monument Type	Description	Status	NGR	Reference No.
33	POST MEDIEVAL	QUARRY	Quarry, at High Street		ST 4775 7096	43828 – MNS5978
34	POST MEDIEVAL	STONE	Boundary stone at Beggar Bush Lane		ST 5441 7242	45021 – MNS7041
35	POST MEDIEVAL	CHAPEL	Mission Room		ST 4734 7074	45914 – MNS7715
36	POST MEDIEVAL	COAL MINING	Coal pit at Southfield Road		ST 4788 7117	46111 – MNS7842
37	POST MEDIEVAL	STONE	Stone at Nailsea car park		ST 4749 7071	47112 – MNS8799
38	POST MEDIEVAL	TERRACE	French Row, a terrace at Nailsea Heath		ST 4770 7113	47115 – MNS8802
39	POST MEDIEVAL	HOUSE	Mizzymead Cottage, Mizzymead Road		ST 4739 7045	47117 – MNS8804
40	POST MEDIEVAL	TERRACE	New Rank, High Street		ST 4771 7098	47118 – MNS8805
41	POST MEDIEVAL	TERRACE	Woodview Terrace		ST 4784 7094	47119 – MNS8806
42	MODERN	WORLD WAR II SITE	Site of unexploded WW2 mine, at Southfield Road		ST 4756 7114	41885 – MNS4309
43	MODERN	WORLD WAR II SITE	Cellars of the Royal Oak (Public House), used as a WW2 air-raid shelter		ST 4763 7080	41886 – MNS4310
44	MODERN	WORLD WAR II SITE	Drill Hall used in WW2, Nailsea Park		ST 4791 7093	42140 – MNS4516
45	MODERN	WORLD WAR II SITE	Site of tented camp for British troops in WW2 (pre-1941), Nailsea Park		ST 4803 7092	42141 – MNS4517

AB No.	Period	Monument Type	Description	Status	NGR	Reference No.
46	MODERN	WORLD WAR II SITE	Site of WW2 British Army hutted camp (1941-1943), Nailsea Park		ST 4801 7090	42144 – MNS4520
47	MODERN	WORLD WAR II SITE	Site of WW2 USA coloured troops camp (1943-1945), Nailsea Park		ST 4801 7089	42145 – MNS4521



KEY

 Site Boundary



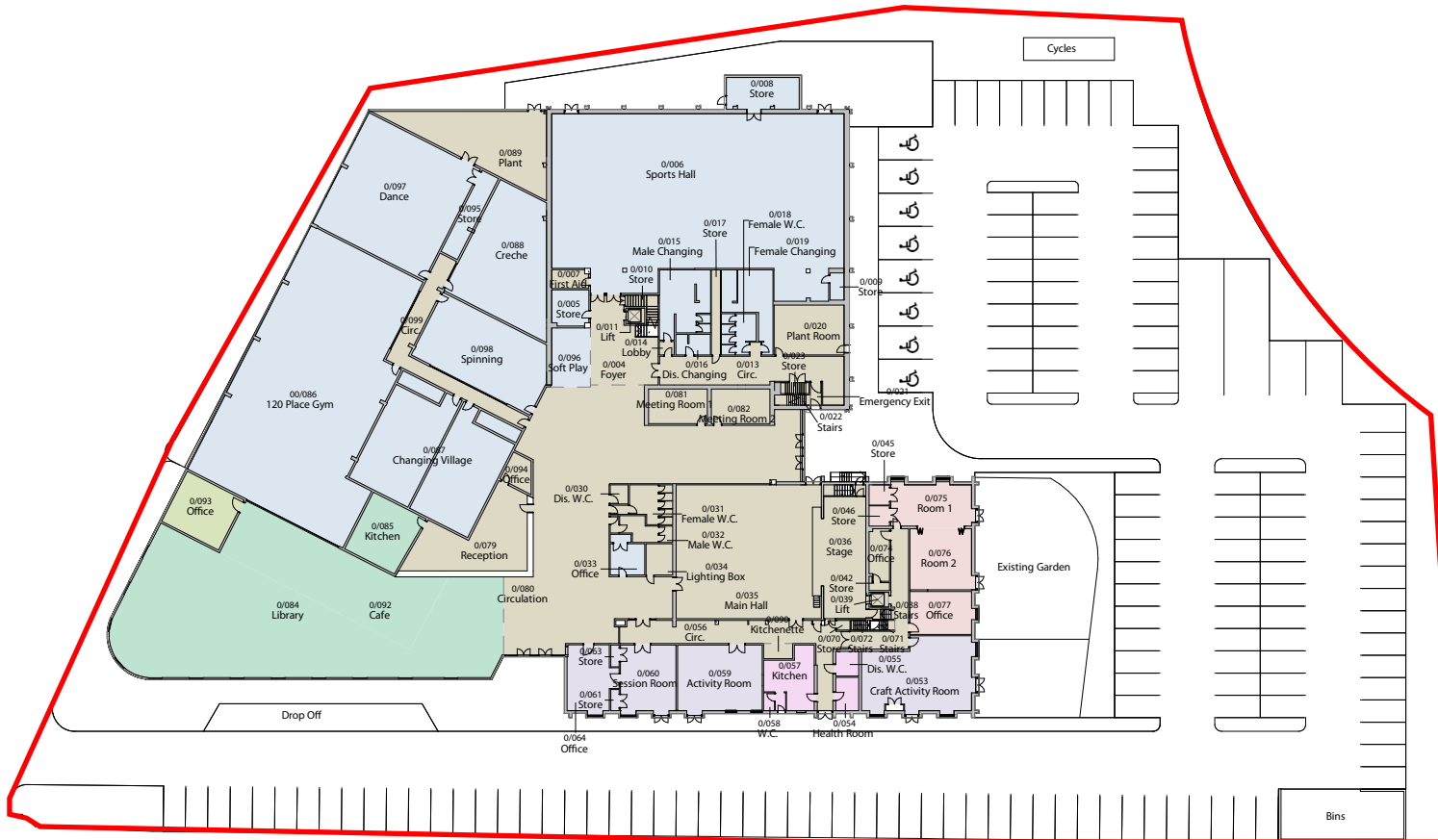
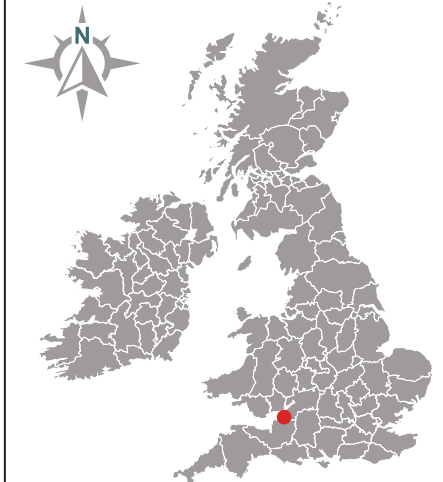
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Figure 1: Site Location
(inset shows location of photos)

Project: Scotch Horn, Nailsea

Date: 09/08/17 Job No: 60068

Drawn by: PL Approved by:



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Brandon Trust
- Children's Centre
- Leisure Centre
- Library
- Shared
- Shared Brandon Trust & Children's Centre
- Shared Leisure Centre & Library



1:800 (see note)

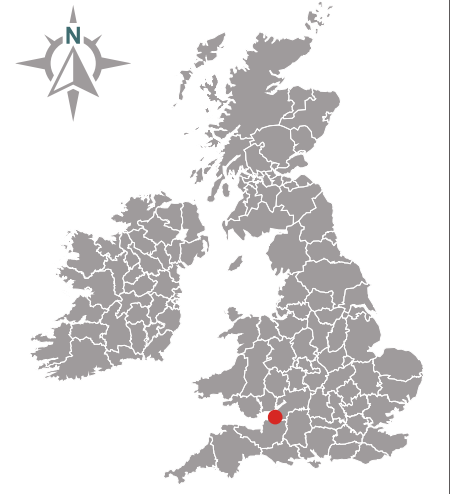
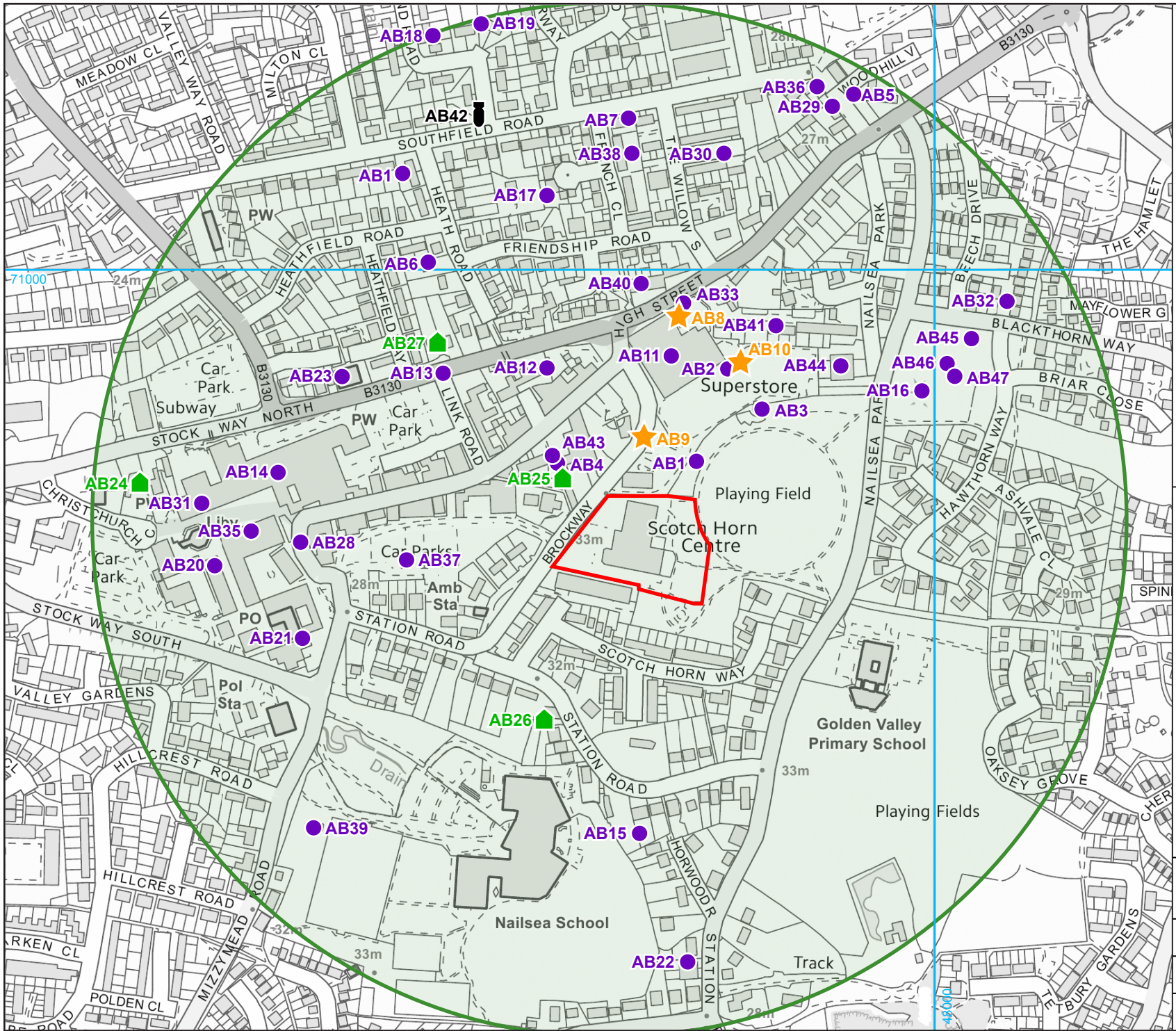
Notes:
This drawing have not been prepared from survey information. It has been prepared from site photos and site information provided by others, therefore all existing dimensions to be checked and verified.

Figure 2: Proposed Development

Project: Scotch Horn, Nailsea

Date: 09/08/17 Job No: 60068

Drawn by: PL Approved by:



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Search Area (500m)
- Monument
- ▲ Listed Building
- ★ Archaeological Event
- ☼ WWII Bomb (Unexploded)

0 200m
1:5000

Figure3: Map of Cultural Heritage Features

Project: Scotch Horn, Nailsea	
Date: 09/08/17	Job No: 60068
Drawn by: PL	Approved by:



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