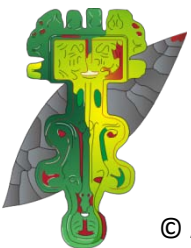


2012

Desk-Based Assessment

Ensleigh South, Granville Road, Bath, BA1 9BE



© Absolute Archaeology 2012

Dr Paul Driscoll, BA (Hons), MA
Absolute Archaeology

Client/Agent Name: Skanska Residential
 Client Ref Number: TE_Projects_2011/20110520s0180\Ensleigh_Disposal
 Project Site: Ensleigh South, Granville Road, Bath, BA1 9BE
 National Grid Reference: 374180, 167630
 Document Type: Desk-Based Assessment
 Issue Number: 1
 Date of Preparation: 09/02/2012
 Local Planning Authority: Bath and Northeast Somerset
 Planning Reference: N/A – Due diligence exercise
 Absolute Archaeology Site Code: AARC63
 Museum Repository: Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
 Museum Accession Number: N/A
 OS Licence: **100048201**

Issue Number	Prepared By	Checked By	Signed
1	Dr Paul Driscoll BA (Hons), MA, PhD Partner	Mrs Sam Driscoll BA (Hons), Ma, MIFA, Partner	Paul Driscoll

Disclaimer

Whereas Absolute Archaeology have taken all care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological and historical evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

Copyright

The copyright to the following text, drawings, graphics and photographs is, unless otherwise credited, the property of Absolute Archaeology. Absolute Archaeology hereby grants a licence to the client and their agent(s), to use this report for the purpose for which it was issued, after receipt of full payment.

Reproduction of maps

Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved.

Absolute Archaeology

51 St Mary's Gardens, Hilperton Marsh, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 7PH

Sam Driscoll (m) 07825550271 (e) sam.driscoll@absolutearchaeology.co.uk

Paul Martin (m) 07796333021 (e) paul.martin@absoltuearchaeology.co.uk

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In January 2012, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of Ensleigh South, Granville Road, Bath, BA1 9BE in order to assist Skanska Residential (the client) to complete a due diligence exercise.

The desk-based assessment has demonstrated that although little evidence could be obtained from documentary, cartographic and aerial photographic sources, the existing archaeological resource in the Study Area suggests the potential for the survival of Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval deposits on the project site.

Prehistoric activity is well recorded in the Study Area and adjacent to the project site, whilst a Roman Road (now Lansdown Road) borders the S-SW extent of the site, running SE-NW from Bath. Early Medieval activity is recorded directly on the Project Site, with the presence of an 8th century AD crosshead and potential associated mound, possibly noted at the time of the site visit.

Contents

1.	Introduction	1
1.1.	Background.....	1
1.2.	The Project Site and Study Area	1
1.3.	Topography and Geology	1
2.	Aims of the Desk-Based Assessment.....	2
3.	Methodology	3
3.1.	Walk-Over Survey.....	3
3.2.	Data Collation	3
4.	Baseline Survey	5
4.1.	Map regression	5
4.1.1.	General observations.....	5
4.2.	Aerial Photographs	6
4.3.	Archaeological and Historical Context.....	6
4.3.1.	Palaeoenvironmental Evidence	6
4.3.2.	Prehistory.....	6
4.3.3.	Romano-British (AD44 - AD410)	7
4.3.4.	Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD1066).....	7
4.3.5.	Medieval (AD 1066 – AD1540)	7
4.3.6.	Post-Medieval (AD 1600 – 1900).....	8
4.3.7.	World War II.....	9
5.	Conclusion	9
5.1.	Survival of the Cultural Heritage/Archaeological Resource.....	9
5.2.	Impact and Setting.....	10
5.3.	Potential Mitigation	12
6.	Bibliography	13
7.	Figures and Images	14
8.	Appendices	22
8.1.	Project Gazetteer (see Fig 3).....	22
8.2.	Abbreviations and Terminology	33
8.3.	CONFIDENCE RATINGS.....	34
8.4.	General chronological table (for the purposes of this DBA)	35

List of Figures

Fig 1: Site location.....	14
Fig 2: Current site outline	15
Fig 3: Study Area and Archaeological Resource	16
Fig 4: 1742 Plan of the City of Bath	17
Fig 5: 1787 Bath Turnpike Roads map	18
Fig 6: 1852 Plan of the City of Bath (Cotterrell).....	19
Fig 7: 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map.....	20
Fig 8: Single-Storey WWII dwellings	21

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In January 2012, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Skanska Residential, as part of a due diligence exercise, to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of the site currently occupied by the MOD compound at Ensleigh, Granville Road, Bath, ST74180, 67630 (Fig 1). The objective of the DBA was to identify the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment/cultural heritage resource within the Project Site and its environs (the Study Area).

This DBA has been undertaken by Paul Driscoll (BA, MA, PhD) and was managed by Sam Driscoll (BA, MA, MIFA). The Absolute Archaeology project reference is AArc63/12/DBA.

1.2. The Project Site and Study Area

The Project Site is the area currently occupied by the MOD compound at Ensleigh South (Fig 2), which was purpose built as temporary offices for use by the Admiralty in 1940. It is bounded to the west by Lansdown Road, to the NE by Colliers Lane and is bisected by Granville Road. The ancient village of Weston is located less than 2km to the southwest and the equally ancient village of Charlcombe is less than 1km SSE of the Project Site.

The Project Site is c.3km north of Bath City Centre, although it still falls within the designated area of the World Heritage Site. It is situated within the ancient parish of Walcot, which was subdivided in the 19th century, and also within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

The Study Area (Fig 3) has been defined as a 1000m radius from the centre of the Project Site, in order to pick up all heritage assets and archaeological sites that occur within that zone.

1.3. Topography and Geology

The Project Site is situated in a predominately rural setting, with panoramic view towards Bath. The land surrounding the Project Site is defined by permanent pasture, enclosed by limestone drystone walling, in a deteriorated state. Areas of ancient woodland are also preserved, for example Soper's Wood. Although falling within the subdivided parish of Walcot, the Project Site is not part of the urban expansion of Bath (which can be traced chronologically), but occurs slightly north of this.

The site is located on a SE facing slope, recorded at c. 229m aOD at the highest point and c. 225m aOD at the lowest. Geologically, the site is defined by Chalfield Oolitic limestone, surrounded by interbedded limestone and mudstone of the Jurassic.

2. Aims of the Desk-Based Assessment

The aim of this Desk-Based Assessment is to:

- Identify the presence of designated and non-designated cultural heritage assets within the Study Area;
- Identify the potential of the Project Site to include archaeological deposits and to determine, where possible, their condition and likely level of survival;
- Provide an assessment of the known or predicted heritage assets considering their archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interests;
- Identify, where possible, any health and safety concerns, such as soil contamination;
- Define the potential development impact to the archaeological resource;
- Examine the potential for the Project Site to conceal buried human remains associated with the neighbouring Lansdown Cemetery;
- Determine strategies for further evaluation.

This Desk-Based Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the *IFA Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (revised Nov 2011), which states that a DBA 'will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area' and that in 'development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact (IFA 2011: 4).

3. Methodology

This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (IFA revised 2011).

3.1. Walk-Over Survey

A walk-over survey was undertaken on Friday 3rd February 2012, in order to assess the character of the Study Area and to identify visible historic features and assess possible factors which may affect the survival or condition of known or potential assets. The walk-over survey comprised access to the majority of the compound and enabled a photographic record of part of the Project Site and its surroundings to be undertaken.

At the time of the visit, the site was defined by deciduous trees, scattered around the inside of the perimeter of the Project Site, which was enclosed to the west by concrete posts, netting and razor wire. The only feature of potential interest, was an earthwork feature (low mound), in the vicinity of the picnic area, to the south of the Project Site. Although this may be modern in date, the potential for the feature to represent archaeological activity must not be ruled out without further investigation.

3.2. Data Collation

The DBA involved consultation of available archaeological and historical information from documentary, cartographic, photographic and historic environment record sources. The aim was to produce a document that not only considered the potential for archaeological remains on the Project Site, but to also put these into their historical and archaeological context.

The primary repositories for information consulted comprised:

Unesco

- World Heritage List

Somerset Record Office

- Historic maps and documents;
- Aerial photographs;
- Books and articles

Bath Record Office

- Historic maps and documents;
- Books and articles

National Monuments Record

- Archaeological data from the AMIE database

Bath and Northeast Somerset

- Historic Environment Record

4. Baseline Survey

4.1. Map regression

The cartographic evidence covering the Project Site provides only limited information (summarised below).

Map	Date	Observations	Fig No
A Plan of the Parish of Walcot in the County of Somerset by Thomas Thorpe	1740	Extent of map falls south of the Project Site	N/A
An Actual Survey of the City of Bath, in the County of Bath, in the County of Somerset, and of Five Miles Round by Thomas Thorpe	1742	Project Site is defined as agricultural land. No dwellings of other features are notable.	Fig 4
Charlcombe	1766	Does not cover the Project Site	
Bath Turnpike Roads Map	1787	Shows presence of the Hare and Hounds Inn south of the Project Site, and does show the Project Site owned by Mr Hooper. The land that would become Lansdown Cemetery is agricultural at this time	Fig 5
Walcot Tithe	1842	Does not cover the Project Site, although it is within the parish	
Charlcombe Tithe	1839	Does not cover the Project Site, but does show land bordering it, including a field called Deep Hall	
Weston Tithe	1851	Does not cover the Project Site, but does show land bordering it including land that will become Lansdown cemetery, although at this stage it has not been granted so.	
Plan of the City and Borough of Bath and Its Suburbs, surveyed by J.H. Cotterrell	1852	Shows the very south of the Project Site, but not in its entirety. A building is noted south of the Project Site, and both Lansdown Cemetery and Beckford's Tower are visible	Fig 6
1 st edition OS	1886	Although the Project Site is still defined as agricultural land, Ensleigh House, a Grade II listed building is clearly extant to the east of the Project Site.	Fig 7
Bath blitz maps	1945	Does not cover as far north as the Project Site	

Table 1: Summary of map observations

4.1.1. General observations

The map evidence does not identify any features of archaeological interest on the Project Site, prior to the construction of the Admiralty/MOD compound in 1942. A notable omission however, is the Tithe map, which does not extend to the site (the focus of the surveyors appears to have been on the area of Walcot just north of the City of Bath). Neither Charlcombe nor Weston Tithe maps include the Project Site and it is therefore not covered by any Tithe map.

The development of Beckford's Tower and the Cemetery can be well documented, as can the emergence of a number of Listed Buildings within the Study Area.

4.2. Aerial Photographs¹

The Project Site itself is defined by built structures and there is no scope for identifying previously unrecognised archaeological features.

Evidence from the surrounding landscape contributes little to the interpretation of the site. Reconnaissance of the areas of the Bronze Age barrows, shows that they occur within what is now playing fields.

Some faint earthwork features exist to the southeast of the Project Site and may be remnant Ridge and Furrow, but this cannot be confirmed.

Although not visible from aerial photographic records, the site visit initiated by this project identified the presence of a low lying mound in the western area of the Project Site.

4.3. Archaeological and Historical Context

4.3.1. Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

There is no record of any dedicated palaeoenvironmental investigation having been carried out within the Study Area. Although outside the Study Area, the Bath Water Mains Rehabilitation Project, which included an Archaeological Watching Brief (EBN2980) does remark on the presence of colluvium and possibly Roman soil horizons in the vicinity of Sion Hill (c.1500m S) and Weston (c.1700m SW).

4.3.2. Prehistory

Prehistoric activity is surprisingly well recorded within the Study Area, although it all occurs to the west of the Project Site. Within what is now Lansdown Cemetery, prehistoric surface finds have been found ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age (Fig 3: 2), including a perforated stone maul, found less than 200m west of the Project Site, that may date from the Early Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age (Fig 3: 3).

¹ It was not possible to consult the 1940s RAF aerial photographs held in the NMR as part of this assessment as English Heritage have had a reduction in staffing. The result has been that a delay of 9 weeks awaiting arrival of aerial photographs. However, photographs have been ordered and will be consulted in line with the requirement for any further work associated with the development of this site.

Part of a prehistoric trackway runs parallel to the Project Site in a NNW-SSE direction (Fig 3: 1) and forms part of the Jurassic Way.

More clearly there is a strong Bronze Age presence within the Study Area, comprised of three barrows (Fig 3: 5-7; Appendix 1: 5-7), all within 750m west of the Project Site and the discovery of a Bronze Age knife (Fig 3: 4) less than 900m NNW of the Project Site. Other barrows may exist in the area (Fig 3: 31-32) although the dates for these features are not confirmed at this time.

4.3.3. Romano-British (AD44 - AD410)

Romano-British activity is also recorded within the Study Area, although on available evidence and in comparison to the prehistoric activity there is a shift to east. At Swainswick, c.920m NE of the Project Site, a Romano-British coffin (Fig 3: 8) containing glass vessels and an ampule was discovered in 1840, whilst a hoard of Roman metalwork, comprising an iron pick, anvil, snaffle butts, nails, a balance arm and hammer, along with other tools was found by metal detecting activity c.730m south of the Project Site (Fig 3: 9).

More importantly, the Roman Road (Fig 3: 10) running from Bath and over Lansdown, ultimately to the ancient Midland Ridgeway, forms the south-westerly boundary of the site. The potential for Roman Road side settlement is therefore a possibility.

4.3.4. Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD1066)

Early Medieval activity in the Project Site occurs at the villages of Charlcombe (Fig 3: 12) and Woolley (Fig 3: 13), which are mentioned in the Domesday Book and thus must pre-date it, if only slightly.

More important was the discovery of a probable 9th century Crosshead (Fig 3: 11) from within the Project Site itself. It was found during the building of the temporary offices for the Admiralty in 1940 and may be associated with a mound (Fig 3: 32) that is no longer visible.

4.3.5. Medieval (AD 1066 – AD1540)

Historical evidence relating to the Project Site is meagre and as such there is little that it can contribute to the baseline survey. The Project Site fell within the parish of Walcot, once the largest parish in England (Walcot/Larkhall Townswomen's Guild 1987: 3), and whilst there is evidence to support a Medieval and even Saxon presence within the parish,

this is likely to be confined to the very south, where the parish occupies the northern boundary of the City of Bath. Walcot is not mentioned in Domesday, although there can be little doubt that it would have been within the scope of the Bath Domesday account (Keevil 1996: 26).

Walcot was part of the Barton of Bath (later Bath Forum Hundred) and by 1327 AD had eleven inhabitants and although there are records indicating the holdings of peasant farmers (Keevil 1996: 32), there is nothing to link these directly to the Project Site. However, it has been postulated that Bath Forum Hundred comprises lands formerly belonging to a Roman, or perhaps even pre-Roman, estate (Walcot/Larkhall Townswomen's Guild 1987: 3; Keevil 1996: 27).

However, Medieval activity is recorded within the Study Area, albeit focussed around Charlcombe. St Mary's church in Charlcombe (Fig 3: 14) is a Grade I listed building originating in the Norman period, although heavily altered, whilst a Holloway and shrunken village is recorded c.740m SW of the Project Site (Fig 3: 16).

The Tithe Map apportionment for Charlcombe contains a field adjacent to the Project Site called Deep Halls. The meaning of this is difficult to determine but it could relate to quarrying as Hall is an Old English word for rock or stone (Ekwall 1984: 212). Conversely Hall is also recorded as meaning residence, manor house, building for worship or a building for legal purposes, a court of law (Ekwall 1984: 212). Whilst this cannot be claimed to relate to anything directly medieval, the absence of discernible structures in the cartographic sources may suggest the presence of a building prior to their drawing.

4.3.6. Post-Medieval (AD 1600 – 1900)

Post-Medieval activity in the Study Area demonstrates an increase in structures and the introduction of a designed landscape, but is itself not connected to the urban expansion of Bath.

There are a number of listed buildings within the Study Area, the most prominent of which is Beckford's Tower (Fig 3: 20), a Grade I listed building standing c.50m high. It was built in 1825-1826 to the designs of Henry Goodridge on behalf of William Beckett. The tower was linked to Beckett's home at Lansdown Crescent by way of a Pleasance, a ornamental and picturesque walk comprised of an irregular area of gardens and woodland connected by a ride (Fig 3: 26). It is a lavish example of a designed landscape of the Post-Medieval period, although now divided up by 20th century development.

In 1885 the parish of Walcot was reduced and the parish of Charlcombe enlarged (Vision of Britain: Walcot). This resulted in the division of Walcot into two parishes, one just north of the city and one surrounding the Project Site.

4.3.7. World War II

The compound at Ensleigh, which forms the Project Site, was constructed in 1942 as temporary offices for the Admiralty (Lee 1945). During WWII the Government sought to extradite staff out of London and one of the locations for this was Bath. Initially the Admiralty occupied hotels and offices in Bath itself, as well as billeting the local population, but in 1942 there was need for semi-permanent occupation (MOD 1989).

At Ensleigh a series of single storey hutments were constructed with integral air raid shelters, as part of this process. The extant remains of these structures, recorded during the Walkover Survey, comprise buildings of brick construction or brick foundations (Fig 4) ranged in a H-shape.

Although locally important, the WWII structures at Ensleigh are not considered to be of enough national significance to merit designation (Richard Osgood – Pers. Comm).

5. Conclusion

5.1. Survival of the Cultural Heritage/Archaeological Resource

There has been limited evidence produced through documentary archives, map regression or aerial photo analysis to demonstrate previously unrecognised archaeology at the site. However, whilst documentary sources are limited, the archaeological resource within the Study Area and upon the Project Site is significant.

Prehistoric activity is well attested within the Study Area and is located directly adjacent to the Project Site. This ranges from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age, although focuses upon the latter. The barrows in the Study Area are only a small number of a series of similar tumuli throughout the southern Cotswolds (others are known at Cold Ashton and Marshfield) and represent a form of elite burial in the Bronze Age (2200-800 BC). Whilst not as lavish as examples in Wessex, the Cotswolds barrows represent an important group of burial monuments for interpreting prehistoric ritual practice in this area and understanding the importance of the landscape to prehistoric populations.

The presence of a mound directly within the Project Site (potentially identified at the time of the site visit) may indicate the existence of a previously unrecognised barrow (or conversely may have been associated with the Saxon Crosshead).

The potential for prehistoric deposits to survive on site is considered *Medium*.

The proximity of the Project Site bordering a known Roman Road does offer high potential for Roman road side remains. Roman activity in the form of burial and a hoard deposit is recorded from the Study Area, whilst Roman activity is well defined within the wider landscape (e.g. Bath and Lansdown). Although outside the Study Area, Romano-British sealed deposits were recognised at Weston High Street and Sion Hill.

Furthermore, documentary evidence for the Hundred of Bath Forum may suggest that the lands that formed Walcot parish emerged out of a Roman (or even pre-Roman) estate (Keevil 1996). Finally, part of the prehistoric track of the Jurassic Way may cross the Roman Road at the southwest corner of the site, perhaps indicating an ancient crossing point.

The potential for Roman deposits to survive on the Project Site is considered *Medium*.

One of the most significant discoveries found on the Project Site directly, was the 8-10th century Saxon style crosshead, now in Bath abbey. Although it cannot be determined that this crosshead was an in situ find, the potential for the site to preserve Saxon activity cannot be ignored, particularly when considering the association to the mound that previously existed on the Project Site.

The potential for Early Medieval deposits to survive on the Project Site is considered *Medium*.

Medieval activity is negligible on the Project Site itself. Charlcombe and Woolley are villages that persisted through the Medieval period and beyond, but there is little to show a Medieval presence on the Project Site. There is equally little to define a Post-Medieval presence directly on the site.

The potential for Medieval and Post-Medieval deposits to survive on the Project Site is considered *Low*.

5.2. Impact and Setting

The construction of the temporary offices at Ensleigh during WWII is unlikely to have had a significant impact on the ground, as it employed the use of relatively shallow brick foundations. Therefore, archaeological deposits have a good potential for survival and any future development may impact upon these.

Although post-medieval activity on the Project Site directly is limited, it does exist within an important Post-Medieval landscape, and is adjacent to two significant heritage assets, Beckford's Tower (Grade I) and Lansdown Cemetery (nationally designated Park and Garden) and any development will need to be sympathetic to these existing heritage assets. The extent of the cemetery is well defined through map analysis and in the documentary archive (as a donation from Beckford's daughter, the Duchess of Hamilton) and as such there is no evidence to support the presence of human remains associated with this burial ground on the Project Site.

The impact to other designated heritage assets, such as Ensleigh House, a Grade II listed building, is considered negligible, in light of the proximity of that structure to the already existing MOD compound at Ensleigh.

The Project Site falls within the designated World Heritage Site of Bath. UNESCO (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/428>) has defined the importance of Bath, and a rationale for its designation, thus:

- Bath's grandiose Neo-classical Palladian crescents, terraces, and squares spread out over the surrounding hills and set in its green valley are a demonstration par excellence of the integration of architecture, urban design, and landscape setting, and the deliberate creation of a beautiful city (criterion i);
- Bath exemplifies the 18th century move away from the inward-looking uniform street layouts of Renaissance cities that dominated through the 15th–17th centuries, towards the idea of planting buildings and cities in the landscape to achieve picturesque views and forms, which could be seen echoed around Europe, particularly in the 19th century (criterion ii);
- Bath reflects two great eras in human history: Roman and Georgian. The Roman Baths and temple complex, together with the remains of the city of Aquae Sulis that grew up around them, make a significant contribution to the understanding and appreciation of Roman social and religious society. The 18th century redevelopment is a unique combination of outstanding urban architecture, spatial arrangement, and social history. Bath exemplifies the main themes of the 18th century neoclassical city; the monumentalisation of ordinary houses, the integration of landscape and town, and the creation and interlinking of urban

spaces, designed and developed as a response to the growing popularity of Bath as a society and spa destination and to provide an appropriate picturesque setting and facilities for the cure takers and social visitors. Although Bath gained greatest importance in Roman and Georgian times, the city nevertheless reflects continuous development over two millennia with the spectacular medieval Abbey Church sat beside the Roman temple and baths, in the heart of the 18th century and modern city (criterion iv).

The setting of the Project Site within the Cotswold AONB and the World Heritage Site must be of consideration. The views to Bath, in particular, are part of the rationale behind Beckford's Ride and Tower and form an important part of the reasons behind the designation of Bath as a World Heritage Site. Alongside this is the position of the Project Site within the Cotswolds AONB, which contributes strongly to the character of the area.

5.3. Potential Mitigation

The Project Site does offer the potential for preserved archaeological remains relating to the Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval periods, with limited potential for the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

As such it is recommended that any development of the site should be preceded by evaluation involving trial trenching or test pitting of a minimum of 5%, either as a predetermination exercise, or (following the removal of the standing structures), in line with a staged approach, as a condition of planning.

6. Bibliography

- Aston, M. 1986. The Bath region from Late Prehistory to the Middle Ages. *Bath History* 1: 61-89
- Collinson, J. 1791. *The History and Antiquities of the County of Somerset*. Bath: R. Cruttwell.
- Davenport, P. 1994. Town and Country: Roman Bath and its Hinterland History. *Bath History* 5: 7-23.
- Ekwall, E. 1984. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Institute for Archaeologists. 2011. *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*. Reading: IFA.
- Keevil, A.J. 1996. The Barton of Bath. *Bath History* 6: 25-53.
- Lee, E. 1945. *1939 Evacuation to Bath*. Unknown publisher
- Margary, I.D. 1973. *Roman Roads in Britain*. London: John Baker Publishers Ltd.
- MOD. 1989. *Vanguard to Vanguard: The Admiralty/Ministry of Defence celebrates 50 Years in Bath (1939-1989)*. Booklet held in BRO
- Walcot/Larkhall Townswomen's Guild. 1987. *A History of the Parish & Manor of Walcot Vol I*. Bristol: Newbridge Printers.
- Walcot/Larkhall Townswomen's Guild. 1987. *A History of the Parish & Manor of Walcot Vol II*. Bristol: Newbridge Printers.
- UNESCO <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/428>
- Vision of Britain
http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/relationships.jsp?u_id=10420131&c_id=10001043

Cartographic sources

1740. A Plan of the Parish of Walcot in the County of Somerset by Thomas Thorp (BRO).
1742. An Actual Survey of the City of Bath, in the County of Bath, in the County of Somerset, and of Five Miles Round by Thomas Thorpe (BRO).
1766. Charlcombe Estate Map (SRO [DD\BR\bn/41](#)).
1839. Charlcombe Tithe Map (SRO [D\D\Rt\M/110](#)).
1839. Charlcombe Tithe Apportionment (SRO [D\D\Rt/A/110](#)).
1842. Walcot Tithe Map (SRO [D\D\Rt\M/337](#)).
1842. Walcot Tithe Apportionment (SRO [D\D\Rt/A/337](#)).
1851. Weston Tithe Map (SRO [D\D\Rt\M/471](#))
1851. Weston Tithe Apportionment ([D\D\Rt/A/471](#))
1852. Plan of the City and Borough of Bath and Its Suburbs, surveyed by J.H. Cotterrell. (BRO)
1945. Bath blitz maps (BRO)

7. Figures and Images

Fig 1: Site location

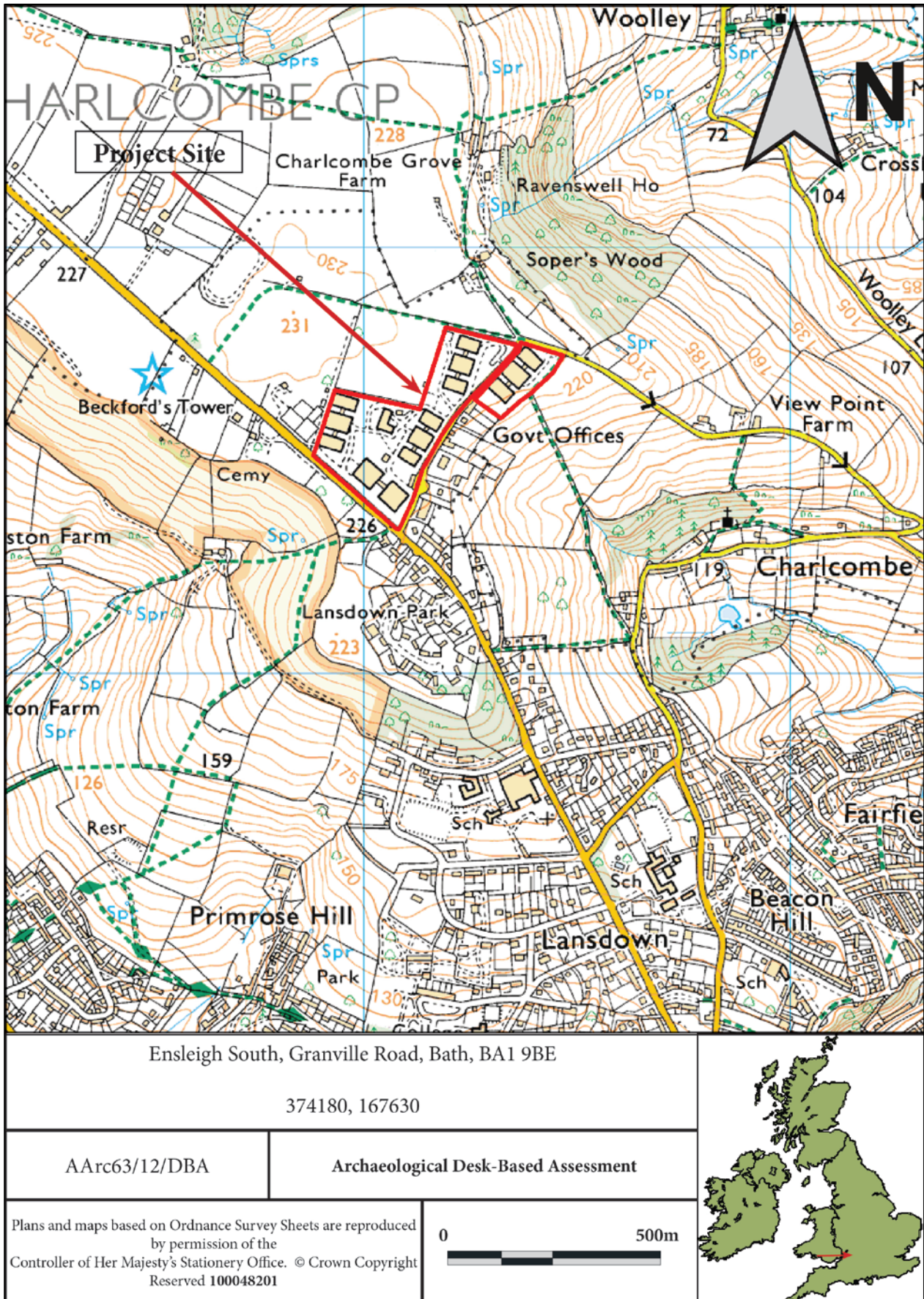


Fig 2: Current site outline

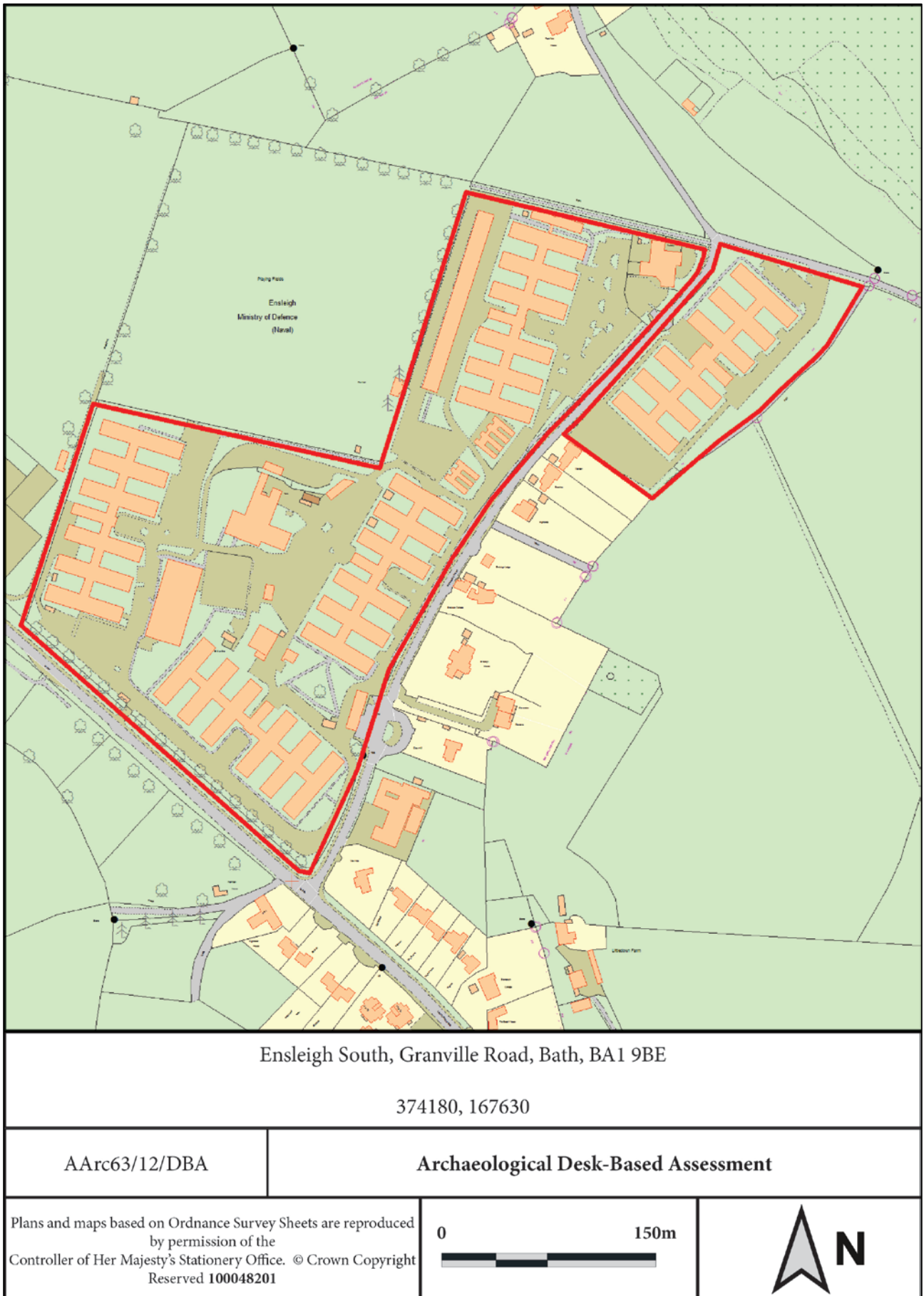
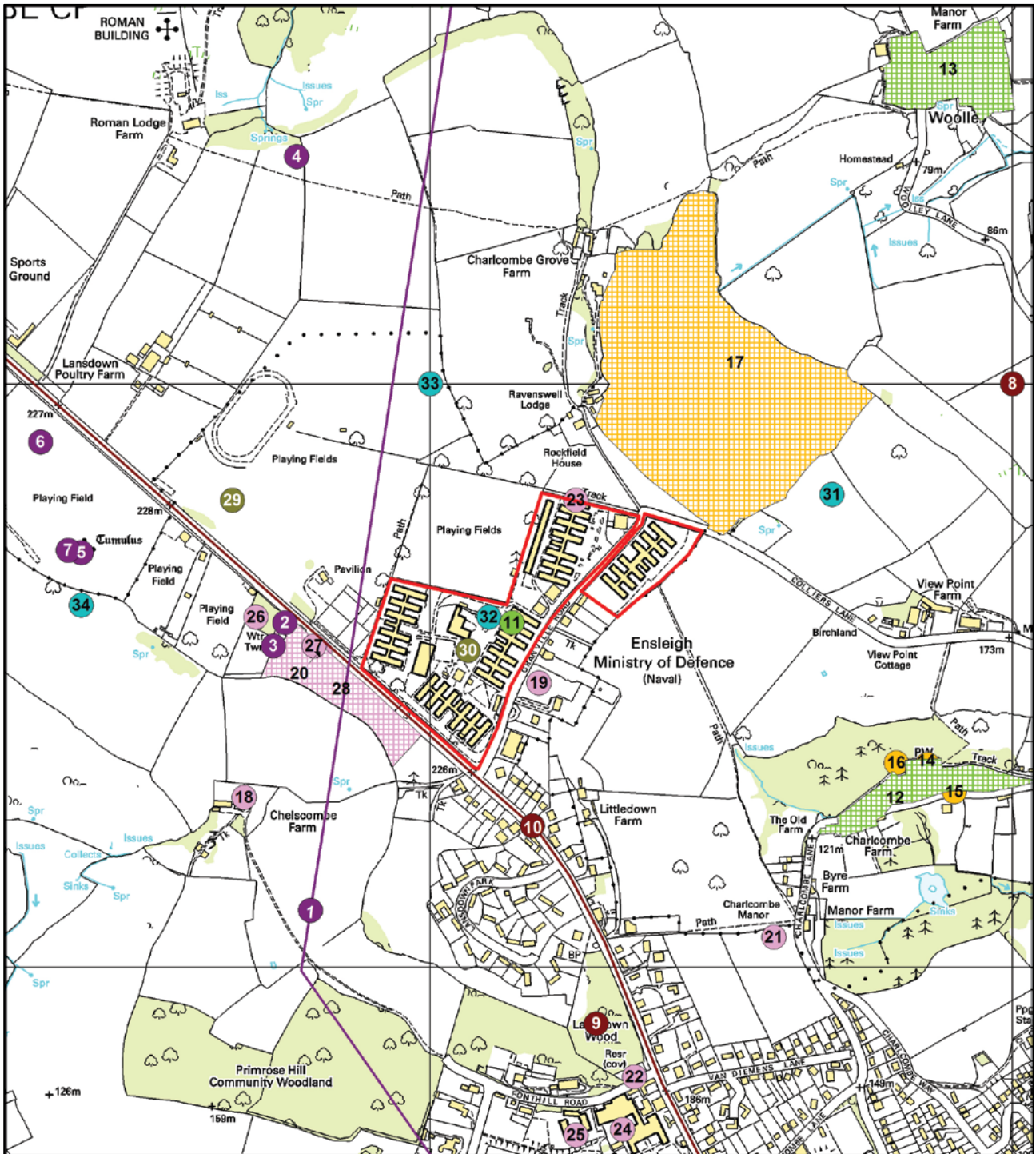


Fig 3: Study Area and Archaeological Resource



Enleigh South, Granville Road, Bath, BA1 9BE

374180, 167630

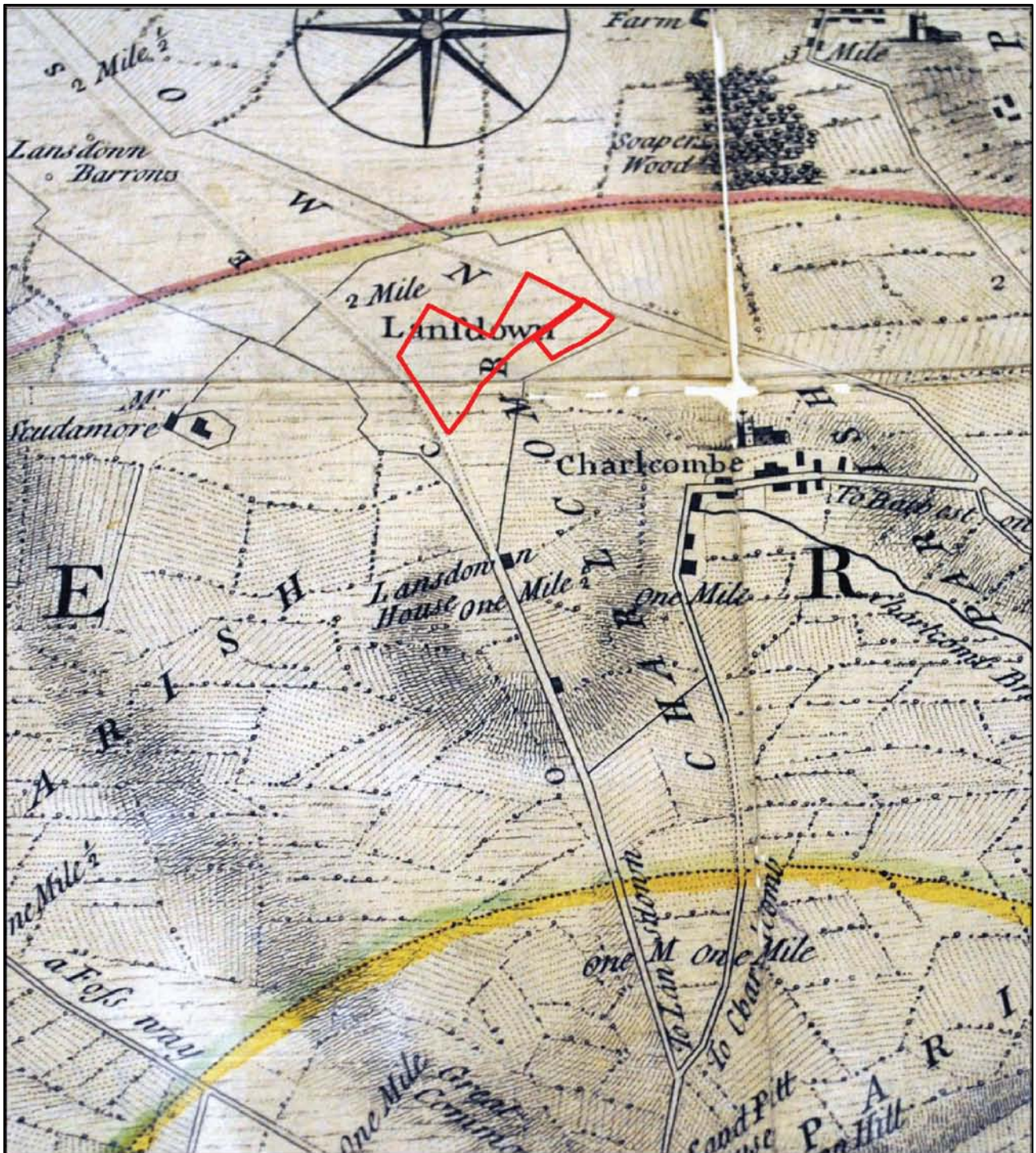
AArc63/12/DBA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201



Fig 4: 1742 Plan of the City of Bath



Ensleigh South, Granville Road, Bath, BA1 9BE

374180, 167630

AArc63/12/DBA

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Plans and maps based on Ordnance Survey Sheets are reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright Reserved 100048201



Fig 5: 1787 Bath Turnpike Roads map

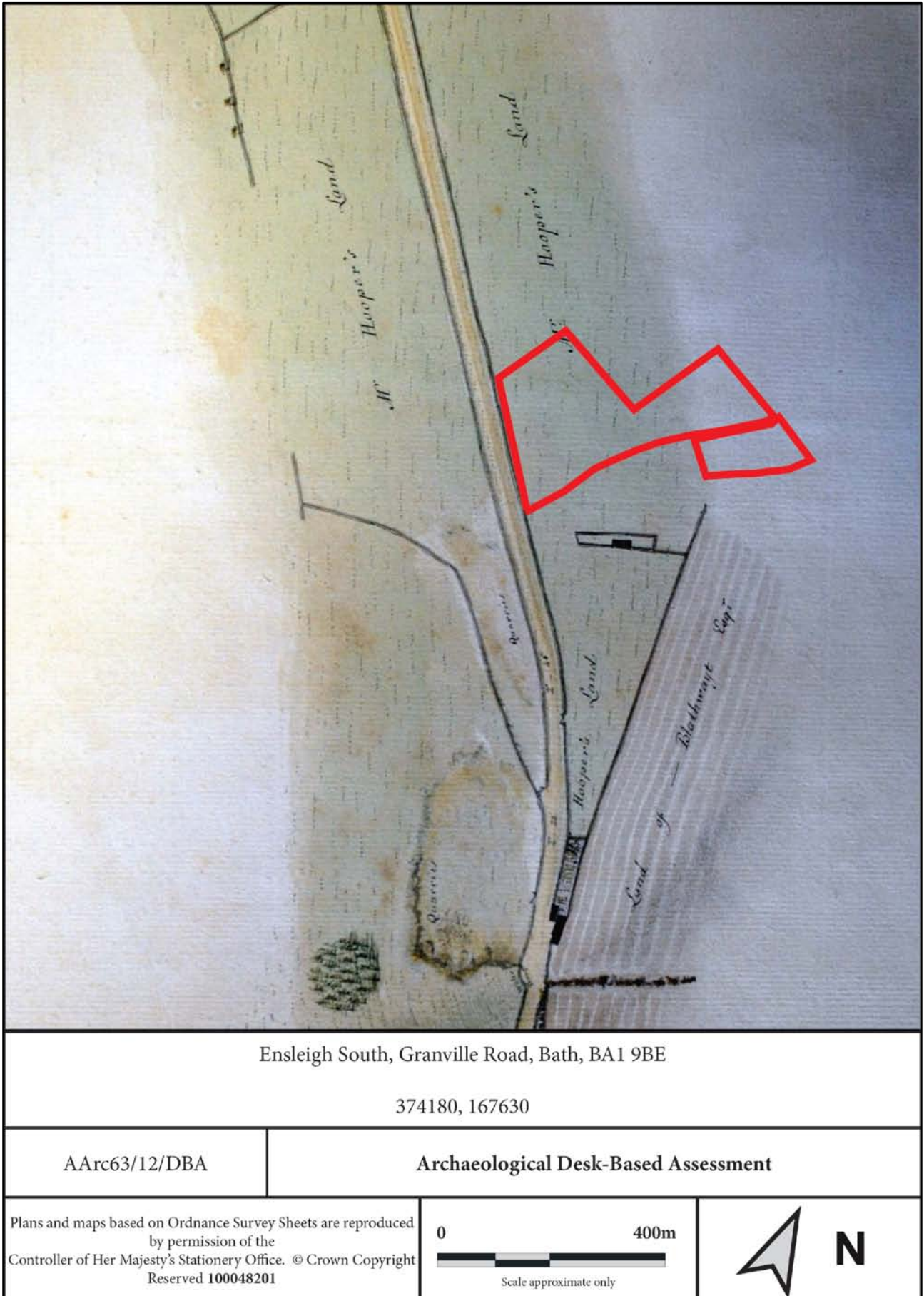


Fig 6: 1852 Plan of the City of Bath (Cotterrell)

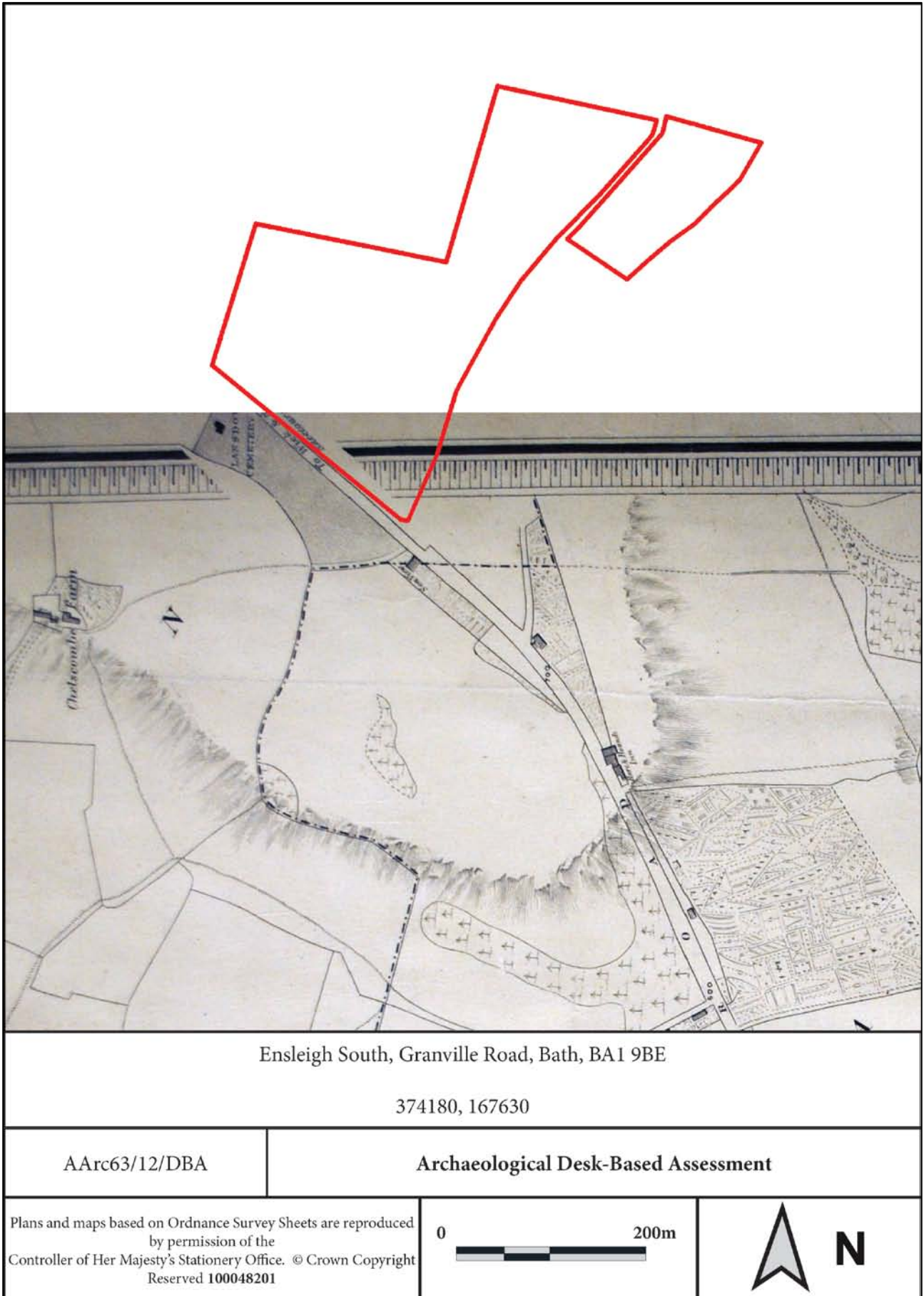


Fig 8: Single-Storey WWII dwellings



8. Appendices

8.1. Project Gazetteer (see Fig 3)

This gazetteer has been compiled from the Historic Environment Record data provided by Bath and Northeast Somerset Council (prefix MBN) as well as similar data provided by English Heritage from the AIMIE database (prefix EH). It has been summarised and reordered and reflects the current state of knowledge concerning archaeological sites and finds.

No.	Bath and EH MonUID	Site/Find Name	Grade	Period	Description
1	MBN7296 EH1035203	Prehistoric Trackway		Prehistoric	<p>Jurassic Way - Lincoln to Stamford section.</p> <p>The Jurassic Way is a corridor for traffic, rather than a single track, that dates at least from the Early Bronze Age and may well have begun in the Neolithic. It is in the Early Iron Age, however, that it becomes clearly defined as a line of movement between the culturally progressive centres of Yorkshire and Somerset, the most likely course being the junction of the lias and the oolite.</p> <p>Along the western rim of the Lincoln Edge one version of the route can be identified to the north of Lincoln as 'Middle Street' (see LINEAR 15) and to the south partly as 'Pottergate'. The latter route is still in use to just north of Ancaster, where it ceases to be an enclosed modern road and swings eastward to cross the Ancaster Gap. South of Ancaster there is no sign of the route and Ermine Street must be regarded as having replaced the older route.</p> <p>On Harrowby Heath the route meets the 'Salter's Way' (Roman Roads RR 58a and RR 58b) and descends to cross the upper Witham probably at Saltersford. South of Grantham, Grimes follows the course on the ancient Sewstern Lane</p>

					<p>(Roman Road RR 580 for Romanized section) which meets Ermine Street again about six miles north-west of Stamford. The Roman road seems to have replaced the prehistoric route, until the high ground above Stamford where they separate again, the prehistoric route probably crossing the Welland near the present bridge.</p> <p>At Thistleton Gap the line leaves the county to rejoin it again south of Great Casterton.</p> <p>'It is incidentally worth noting in relation to Bathford that there is a direct connexion with the Jurassic Way over Lansdown by way of Bailbrook' (Grines 1960)</p>
2	EH203758	Prehistoric surface finds		Prehistoric	<p>Surface finds of worked flints ranging from the Palaeolithic through to the Bronze Age have been found in the vicinity of Beckford's Ride.</p> <p>Cemetery Field. One of a number of sites in a large area from which surface flints have been collected. The various collections have been collated and the implements, dated by typology, range from Late Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic through Neolithic to Bronze Age.</p> <p>Includes a perforated maul (Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age) of fossiliferous oolite found at Beckford's Tower and presented to Bath Museum by Mrs Peach in 1904.</p>
3	MBN1681	Stone implement near the Chapel		Early Neolithic - Late Bronze Age	<p>A perforated maul of fossiliferous oolite was found at Beckford's Tower and presented to Bath Museum by Mrs Peach in 1904.</p>
4	MBN1677	Bronze Age knife north of Lansdown Poultry Farm		Bronze Age	<p>Bronze knife found by J.P.E. Falconer in 1911. Triangular blade with rounded corners and rivet hole.</p>

5	MBN1680	Bowl barrow west of the Playing Field		Bronze Age	A tumulus situated in a field on the west side of the Lansdown Road, about 400 yards north west of Beckford Tower, was excavated in 1909 and found to contain 27 cremations some in urns, one inhumation. Much spread bowl barrow 0.3m high, but no longer extant.
6	MBN4500	Barrow, south of Emden		Bronze Age	Grinsell sites a barrow under grass in the sports ground in 1970. Shown Actual Survey of the City of Bath as "Lansdown Barrows"
7	MBN4499	Bowl Barrow, South of Emden		Bronze Age	A second round barrow (SMR 1680) in this field is visible although greatly flattened by ploughing. Scatter of burnt bones. A slight rise is visible when viewed from certain angles. The feature reported by Gardner & probably a bowl barrow.
8	MBN1747	Romano-British coffin		Roman	A Roman stone coffin was found at Swainswick in 1840. It contained three glass vessels, two double handed and one ampule, the latter now at Alnwick, Northumberland.
9	MBN11716	Hoard of Roman metalwork		Roman	Mr. Ridewood found a hoard while metal detecting on private land with landowner permission in April 1997. He showed hoard to curator of Roman Baths Museum. The finds were as follows: iron pick, iron mower's anvil, iron 2 link snaffle butts, 3 large iron nails, iron balance arm from steelyard, iron adze hammer, iron latch lifter, iron stirgil, 3 broad iron bands, 3 iron bucket bands, iron bucket handle, large iron key, hook w/decorative fixing, flat axe, possible shackle, band, cauldron chain.
10	1325848	Roman Road		Roman	A Roman road led northward from Bath (Aquae Sulis) over Lansdown Hill to connect with the ancient Midland ridgeway, which has been called the Jurassic Way. Ascending Lansdown Hill direct from the Roman city, the road ran in a series of straight lengths, designed to keep along the ridge, and was much raised in parts. Beyond Lansdown the route curved past the Battlefields to

					<p>take advantage of a col before rising over Freezing Hill beyond, and then it was straight again over Tog Hill to its junction with the present main road, at Oldfield Gate south of Dryham Park.</p> <p>The route was then a ridgeway, much of it in short straight lengths and considerably raised. Parish boundaries follow its line for some distance. Just east of Lasborough it crossed a road of similar character running from the Foss Way at Easton Grey to Nympsfield and the Severn at Arlingham. The crossing occurred near Goss Covet and was once traced by weed growth in the fields. An aerodrome then covered it, but at Babdown its course was previously marked by a track and line of hedgerows, crossing the Tetbury-Kingscote road diagonally. Some remains of the agger were visible north of the hedgerow beyond the crossing, and farther on when the road is approaching Chavenage Green.</p> <p>Here it forms part of another minor road leading from Kingscote Park by Rodmarton to Cirencester.</p>
11	MBN1684/EH2 03674	Crosshead		Early Medieval	<p>An early 9th Century fragment of a crosshead was found during preparation of the site for a temporary Government office in 1940, in Charlcombe Lane, off Lansdown Road, Bath. The cross head is now in Bath Abbey. It was found at the site of the Admiralty in Lansdown Road.</p>
12	MBN11824	Medieval Settlement of Charlcombe		Early Medieval - Modern	<p>Approximate area of Medieval settlement. William Hussey holds CHARLCOMBE from the Church. A thane held it before 1066 from the Church; it paid tax for 4 hides. Land for 4 ploughs. In lordship 2 ploughs; 3 slaves; 2 hides & 3 virgates. 5 villagers and 4 smallholders with 2 ploughs & 1 hide & 1 virgate. Meadow, 5</p>

					<p>acres; underwood, 10 acres. 1 cob; 200 sheep. The value was 50s; now £6.</p> <p>The earliest parish records are a series of Anglo-Saxon charters (now at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge) which show that the boundaries of the modern parish remain unchanged from that of the Saxon manor. In origin a possession of Bath Abbey, it was a local tradition that St Mary's was mother church to the Abbey, which paid a pound of pepper annually by way of acknowledgement. The Domesday Book entry for Charlcombe (Cedecurnbe), is of a relatively small holding with land for four ploughs 'one riding horse and 200 sheep'. Subsequent documentary history, traced from the late eleventh century into the 1700s, shows that it remained thus, a rural holding, supporting a small agricultural community.</p>
13	MBN9589	Medieval Settlement of Woolley		Early Medieval - Modern	<p>Approximate area of Medieval settlement.</p> <p>To this manor (BATHWICK) has been added 1 hide in WOOLLEY which Aelfric held before 1066 as one manor; it paid tax for 1 hide. 2 ploughs there, in lordship, & 1 virgate less 3 acres; 6 slaves. 9 smallholders with 1 plough & 3 virgates. 2 mills which pay 2s; underwood, 20 acres. 1 cob; 14 pigs; 106 sheep; 33 goats. The value was and is 60s. The Bishop holds these two manors from the King as one manor.</p>
14	MBN1686	St. Mary's Church	Listed Building – Grade I	Medieval	<p>St. Mary's Church, Charlcombe has Norman work but was much restored in 1865. Photos taken 19th Century of Grimm's sketches of Church made in 1790 and held in Bath Museum. The Church consists of an aisleless nave and chancel, south porch, a corbelled bell turret, modern organ chamber (1886) and vestry (1901). The bulk of the fabric of the building is fourteenth to fifteenth century in style, although almost the</p>

					<p>entire chancel was rebuilt in 1861 (Pevsner 1957). The earliest features are the north and south doors and font. The north door consists of a double, plain and high round headed arch. It now opens into the vestry, but would have originally been external.</p> <p>This, together with the font, is likely to be early eleventh century, while the more ornate south door is slightly later. The churchyard surrounds the building to the north, east and west, fronting onto the church lane, below which gardens extend downhill to the Holy Well.</p> <p>Traces of the pre 1902 cemetery boundary can be seen ca 12m west of the church.</p>
15	MBN1687	St. Mary's Well, south of the Church		Medieval	<p>St. Mary's Well, Charlcombe, is a small spring which runs into an underground settling tank and is then piped to the Rectory situated in a fern-covered bank in the Rectory garden. The water is reputed to be good for the eyes. The overflow runs into an oval trough 18 inches deep behind which is a pile of rock and tracery from the Church. No medieval structure associated with the well.</p>
16	MBN4987	Earthworks (settlement remains?)		Medieval (trackway) - Post-Medieval (Shrunken Village)	<p>Earthworks to the W of the church. Holloway running up the hill to the NW. Photos taken of Grimms sketches of the village in 1790 show at least 4 (5?) houses and outbuildings between the church and the manor house, although the area immediately around the church is clear of buildings now.</p> <p>Excavations of the N? of the church at the beginning of this century, revealed pennant flooring slabs, roofing tile and pottery dated to the C15-16.</p>
17	MBN11086	Charlcombe/Soper's Woods		Medieval - Modern	Ancient semi-natural woodland
18	MBN2648	Chelscombe	Listed Building	Post-Medieval	Farmhouse dated 1651.

		Farmhouse	– Grade II		
19	EH1396148	Ensleigh House	Listed Building – Grade II	Post-Medieval	<p>Detached house. c1860 (first appearance in Bath Directory).</p> <p>MATERIALS: Coursed quarry faced rubble with ashlar dressings, all in limestone, Welsh slate roof. PLAN: Picturesque villa with projecting wings.</p> <p>STYLE: Severe Italianate manner.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: Two storeys, partly with basement and attic. Quoin pilasters and rusticated quoins. Entrance front has doorway with panelled door to left. Rectangular light over and slight pedimented hood on brackets. Door flanked by two/two sashes in dressed frames, similar windows to floor above. Central section projects forward under gabled roof. Rusticated quoins with large bracketed capitals. Four two/two sashes to ground floor, three with arched heads on first floor and two likewise on second floor. Service wing to right with window and chimneystack. Garden elevation has wing to left with two storey-canted bay with plain sashes, and forward wing with square bay on ground floor with tripartite plain sashes and stone mullions above smaller one for basement and single ones in returns. Balustraded roof to bay forming balcony for first floor Venetian window. Roundel in gable. Angle between wings has eight by six window conservatory with altered roofline. Tall rusticated stack with weathering on wall above this. Wing to right has paired plain sashes. Roof has bracketed eaves cornices, bargeboarded gables and stone copings. INTERIOR: Inspected by Bath Council 1981. Victorian staircase with moulded treads. Black marble fireplace in dining room and several other Victorian ones throughout.</p>
20	MBN2649/EH2 03819	Beckford's Tower	Conservation Area; World Heritage Site;	Post-Medieval	<p>Prominent, landmark, 154' (c.50m) high including octagonal lantern. It was built in 1825-1826 to the designs of Henry Edmund Goodridge for William Beckett.</p>

			Registered Park and Garden – Grade II; Listed Building – Grade I		<p>A writer, collector and patron of the arts, William Beckford was the son of William Beckford Snr. (1709-1770), plantation owner and twice Lord Mayor of London. His grandfather Peter Beckford (1643-1710) founded the greatest sugar fortune in the West Indies; at one time the family owned 20 estates. Beckfords huge inheritance allowed him to enjoy an extravagant lifestyle, and to build homes like the gothic Fonthill Abbey, and the tower, which was completed in 1827.</p> <p>Built of Bath stone ashlar, the building consists of two separate elements: a Neo-Greek style tower and an asymmetrical Italianate one-and-two-storeyed house. The tower is formed by three separate stages, the first of which spans more than half of the tower and is a relatively plain square shaft. At the second level, each side of the tower contains three rectangular openings with recessed arches framed by plain square piers. The final stage of the tower is octagonal, with a plinth supporting an octagonal lantern surrounded by cast-iron piers.</p> <p>Beckford died in 1844 and in 1847 the Tower was sold on behalf of Beckford's daughter for £1000 to a local publican. When Beckford's daughter, Duchess of Hamilton, discovered that the new owner intended on converting the Tower to a beer garden, she bought it back for £1,150 and donated it, with the surrounding land, to the Rector of Walcot.</p> <p>In 1848, the Bishop of Bath and Wells consecrated the ground around the Tower and the principal ground-floor room became the mortuary chapel. The interior was destroyed by fire in 1931,</p>
--	--	--	---	--	---

					<p>and in 1972, the chapel having become redundant, J. Owen Williams converted it to a house.</p> <p>In 1997-2000 Caroe & Partners and Mann Williams Structural Engineers carried out restoration work on the Tower for the Bath Preservation Trust. The ground floor was converted to holiday accommodation by Hawkes, Edwards & Cave for the Landmark Trust.</p>
21	MBN2651	Charlcombe Manor	Listed Building – Grade II	Post-Medieval	<p>C16-17 Manor, with much C19 restoration.</p> <p>Manor House. Late C17, restored c. 1840, probably by James Wilson of Bath. Rubble with freestone quoins and dressings; slate roof with coped raised verges; ashlar stacks, diagonal on east gable. 2 storeys and attics in steep, coped gables with ball finials. Five 3-light cross windows on ground floor, all C19; five 2- and 3-light casements on first floor and two 3-light casements in attics with keyed bullseye windows above; all in ovolo moulded mullions and surrounds. Continuous string courses and relieving arches over ground and first floors. Central C19 door in moulded surround. Two rear wings and C19 extensions.</p> <p>Photo taken c 1900 of Grimms sketches of the village made in 1790 and held in the British Museum.</p>
22	MBN7428	Lansdown Wood Reservoir		Post-Medieval	<p>The reservoir at the corner of Lansdown and Fonthill Roads, was constructed in the late 18th century of ashlar block masonry with a vaulted roof. It is now structurally unsound and has failed bacteriologically and is to be replaced by a new reservoir on the same site. While not being particularly interesting, the tank is a good example of early public health engineering.</p>
23	MBN7901	Midland Bridge Road Goods		Post-Medieval	<p>An extensive series of sidings, sheds, platforms and ancillary buildings, which</p>

		Station			developed during the 19th and 20th centuries stood in this area most of which was removed during the construction of a supermarket in the 1990s.
24	MBN10034	Kingswood School		Post-Medieval	One of the oldest foundations of Methodism, set up by John Wesley at Kingswood near Bristol 1748. The move to more salubrious Lansdown followed the pattern of other older city schools at this period. James Wilson produced an imposing design in a simple, symmetrical Tudor Gothic, a centre and two wings with a dominant central tower. The school was built in 1851. There was no chapel but a big hall in one wing-extended c1890 rather impressively. A low entrance hall led to a compact staircase with simple iron rails. Money was not wasted on extraneous ornament. A big and barrack like block was added to the rear in 1883 by Elijah Hoole.
25	MBN10035	Sanatorium at Kingswood School		Post-Medieval	A delightful timbered sanatorium and ?Art School stands at the rear of the site (Kingswood School) on Fonthill Road. {1}
26	MBN10076/EH 1086894	Beckford's Ride	Registered Park and Garden – Grade II	Post-Medieval	Ornamental & picturesque walk 1822-44. The Pleasance comprised an irregular area of gardens and woodland connected by a ride (2.4km long) from the rear of 19-20 Lansdown Crescent to Lansdown (Beckford's) Tower, a retreat and belvedere also designed by Goodridge in 1827. Now fragmented by C20 development. Surviving features include Turkish tea-house in garden of no.20, fruit & vegetables garden terraces "embattled gateway". Lansdown Wood now in Kingswood school, arch to grotto tunnel. Panoramic views.
27	EH1317356	Entrance gates and walls to Lansdown Cemetery	Listed Building – Grade II	Post-Medieval	Entrance gates and walls to Lansdown Cemetery, designed by architect H. E Goodridge in 1848. Stone pedimented central block pierced by semi-circular headed archway with vaulted ceiling, and

					<p>smaller square headed arch each side.</p> <p>Bellcote at apex of pediment. A low stone wall extends each side of archway surmounted at intervals by square piers with half-cylindrical caps, ornamental iron railings between each pier. Both archway and walls are richly ornamented with over-elaborate Romanesque detail - twisted cable mouldings around arches and along vaulting ribs, imbricated surfaces to capitals of wall piers and to archway. Heavy wood and iron gates to central arch and side openings. Both William Beckford and H E Goodridge are buried in the cemetery</p>
28	MBN10085/EH 1086894	Lansdown Cemetery	Registered Park and Garden - Grade II	Post-Medieval	<p>Formerly part of a Pleasance (pleasure ground and ride) created by William Beckford and Henry Edmund Goodridge in 1825-27.</p> <p>The land was donated by Beckfords daughter in 1847 to the rector of Walcot, and it became Lansdown Cemetery, which was consecrated in 1848 and used as a parish cemetery.</p> <p>Beckfords tomb was relocated here from Abbey Cemetery in 1848.</p> <p>It was extended in 1947 and 1961. The burials are laid out in a grid pattern within a mixed planting scheme of mainly laurel, yew and cypress.</p>
29	MBN7918	WW2 Slit Trenches Lansdown		World War II	Slit trenches show up in APs
30	MBN10254	MOD establishment		World War II	Constructed in 1940 for the Ministry of Defence the blocks formed temporary offices for the Admiralty.
31	MBN2325	Barrow (?) south east of Sopers Wood		Unknown, possibly Bronze Age or Medieval	Mound 15 paces across, 4 feet high. Large hollow in centre, so probably not a barrow; perhaps connected with medieval settlement.
32	MBN4532	Mound		Unknown	A mound near the crosshead (SMR 1684). No sign of a mound.

33	MBN4533/EH2 03803	Earthwork, Possibly field boundary, Soper's Wood		Unknown	<p>A bank and ditch in Twenty-Four Acre Field just above Soper's Wood close to Soper's Farmhouse was trenched in 1910. The earthwork, 9-12 inches [0.23-0.31m] in height and 220 yards [201m] long proved to be an artificial denuded and silted up bank and ditch but nothing was found to date it.</p> <p>Neither Twenty-Four Acre Field nor Soper's Farmhouse can be located and are not described on the Tithe Map. From the description it would seem that the bank and ditch were part of a field boundary.</p>
34	MBN7920	Cropmark Lansdown Playing Field		Unknown	<p>Cropmarks are noted in the report for ASMR10369 but the source for this information is not specified although the 1991 survey seems the most likely.</p>

8.2. Abbreviations and Terminology

ARCHAEOLOGY

Taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. It is also used in this report as a means of describing physical remains (e.g. there is likely to be preservation of archaeology).

DBA

Desk Based Assessment.

aOD

Above Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above mean sea level.

PROJECT SITE

The area of the proposed development site. This may include heritage assets and boundaries that will not be directly affected by development, but which by virtue of their proximity to the actual ground disturbance are important elements of the historic environment and which must be included in any assessment.

SEA LEVEL

Heights are to the nearest metre above sea level.

STUDY AREA

Area around the Project Site whose Historic Environment is assessed to understand the nature of the site. The Study Area for this DBA is 1000m from the centre of the Project Site.

8.3. CONFIDENCE RATINGS

Low

Archaeological activity is considered unlikely based on available information, but cannot be entirely discounted.

Medium

Likely survival of archaeological remains based on proximity to archaeological sites, associated finds and or literary and cartographic evidence.

High

Confirmed presence of archaeological features, preserved to a high level from which vital and important evidence could be obtained.

8.4. General chronological table (for the purposes of this DBA)

Period	Date	Information
Prehistoric	800000 – 43 AD	Generalised period from the earliest human activity in Britain (Happisburgh) to the conquest of Britain by Claudius.
Palaeolithic	800000 - 10000 BC	Mobile groups, ephemeral habitation evidence, stone tool technology. Material evidence found predominantly in caves. Earliest evidence for hominins in Britain is at Happisburgh and Pakefield in Norfolk dating to the Early Pleistocene c.800,000 BP.
Mesolithic	10000 – 4000 BC	Period of major transformation in the European environment and landscape after the end of the last Ice Age. Mobile hunter-gatherer communities, sophisticated tool technology and some semi-permanent settlement, particularly along the east coast of England and in Ireland.
Neolithic	4000 – 2350 BC	Emergence of monumental architecture, such as long barrows and causewayed enclosures. Movement towards more complex society and sedentary lifestyles.
Bronze Age	2350 – 800 BC	Introduction of Bronze, construction of barrows/tumuli for the dead in the early stages replaced by a lack of monuments and the preponderance toward hoard deposition.
Iron Age	800 BC– 43 AD	Introduction of Iron and the return of monumental architecture in the form of hillforts, tribal boundaries and the introduction of coinage.
Romano-British	43-410 AD	Romano-British period including the emergence of villas and Roman infrastructure.
Anglo-Saxon	410 –1065 AD	Post-Roman period including Saxon invasions and the arrival of Christianity.
Medieval	1066 – 1650 AD	Medieval period in Britain including Tudor activity, with arbitrary cut off point of 1650 AD.
Post-Medieval	1650 – 1900 AD	Period of rapid industrial development and changes to the English landscape.
Modern	1900 – 1950 AD	Including WWI, WWII and Cold War archaeology.