

Archaeological Watching Brief
at
ALL SAINTS CHURCH,
ALL SAINTS ROAD, LANSDOWN, BATH.
for
Mr Steven Bennett



Report No. 2211 / 2010

By Tim Longman



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Archaeological Watching Brief
at
**ALL SAINTS CHURCH,
ALL SAINTS ROAD, LANSDOWN, BATH**

Centred on
N.G.R. ST 7449 6590

Client: Steven Bennett

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<i>Date Issued:</i>	2 November 2010 

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Abbreviations

AD	Anno Domini	Km	Kilometre
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum	m	Metre
BaRAS	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	NGR	National Grid Reference
BC	Before Christ	NMR	National Monuments Record
BRO	Bath Record Office	OS	Ordnance Survey
c.	Circa		
HER	Historic Environment Record		

NOTE

Notwithstanding that Bristol and Region Archaeological Services have taken reasonable care to produce a comprehensive summary of the known and recorded archaeological evidence, no responsibility can be accepted for any omissions of fact or opinion, however caused.

November, 2010.

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SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the site of the late 18th to mid 20th-century All Saints Chapel, during ground reduction/site clearance work prior to the building of a new detached two-storey dwelling on the plot of land.

All Saints Chapel was built between 1790-94 on a steeply sloping site south of Lansdown Crescent, Bath. New housing was being built on surrounding land and the chapel was erected to provide church accommodation for those new residents of the parish of St Swithins. The chapel ceased being used for services in 1939 and in April 1942 was badly damaged by a German incendiary bomb. The ruins were demolished by 1953.

Structural remains of the south and west walls of the chapel along with much of the south and west walls of the adjoining western domestic wing (Buildings 'B' and 'C' – parts of the original Chapel House) dating from the early-1790s, were excavated and recorded. The structures included walls standing up to 1.5m in height along with internal features, including areas of flagstone flooring, three short flights of steps and under-floor drains. In addition, two culverts that transected the site (north to south and east to west), providing drainage, were recorded in the garden beyond the remains of the chapel. Other recorded structures comprised post-1950's garden walls associated with the later landscaping of the site and two areas of concrete hardstanding. No archaeology pre-dating the 1790s was recorded.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) was commissioned by Mr Steven Bennett to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundwork associated with the construction of a two-storey private dwelling on the site of the former All Saints' Chapel, Lansdown, Bath (ST 7449 6590) (**Fig. 1; Cover**).
- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned to comply with a condition of the planning consent (Planning Reference 07/03080/FUL) granted by the local planning authority (Bath & North East Somerset Council) in August 2009 and in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* prepared in December 2009 by Dr Andrew Townsend (Project Officer, BaRAS) of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Townsend 2009). Condition 23 of the consent states:

The applicant shall appoint a suitably qualified archaeologist to advise on the preservation in situ during groundworks of archaeological remains identified within the archaeological assessment report by Bath Archaeological Trust dated December 2003 submitted as part of the planning permission ref: 04/00436/FUL.
- 1.3 The development site is situated in the Lansdown district of Bath, approximately 1.5 km north of the city centre, and is within the area designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, as well as within the Bath Conservation Area.
- 1.4 The planning application was submitted to Bath & North East Somerset Council in October 2007 by ADW Design Group, on behalf of Mr Steve Bennett, to redevelop land on All Saints Road, Lansdown, Bath BA1 5HE for a single private dwelling (**Figs. 2, 3 & 4**). The development site covers an area of about 0.25 hectares (½ acre) and includes drainage and landscaping. The application received planning consent in August 2009 with a number of planning conditions attached, one of which required an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during site ground works.
- 1.5 The fieldwork was undertaken over a number of visits between Tuesday 19th January and Thursday 10th June 2010 under the supervision of Tim Longman (Project Officer, BaRAS) who also compiled this report.
- 1.6 The project archive will be deposited with the Roman Baths Museum, Bath under the Accession Number BATRM 2010.2 and a copy of the report will be available to the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon, which is maintained by English Heritage. The project has been entered in the Bath & North East Somerset Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and has also been allocated the following OASIS ID: bristola1-71482.

2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The site is situated below Lansdown Crescent at the southern end of All Saints Road in the Lansdown district of Bath. The site is bounded north by All Saints Road, north-west by the grounds of The Old Garden (private house), west by the grounds of Cavendish Lodge (private residential apartments), south by the north end of Park Street, south-east by part of an unnamed footpath running between Park Street and All Saints Road, and east by Chapel House (private house) and its grounds. Main site access (vehicular and pedestrian) is from All Saints Road, with additional pedestrian access via an entrance off Park Street. At between approximately 96m and 88.5m aOD, the site enjoys commanding views southwards across the City.
- 2.2 The British Geological Survey (1:63,360) map (revised 1959), *Bath*, depicts the solid geology of the study area as generally comprising undivided Lower and Middle Jurassic foundered deposits of limestone brash (clay, silt, sand, limestone [g¹⁻⁷]).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

General

- 3.1 The study area is situated in the historic parish of Walcot (ecclesiastical parish of St Swithin's), which formed part of the hundred of Bath Forum in the county of Somerset. Walcot was incorporated within the boundaries of the City of Bath in 1590, although it retained some of its parish functions until the mid-nineteenth century.

Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval

- 3.2 The development site is situated to the north of the Roman town of *Aquæ Sulis*. The general environs of Bath have produced substantive evidence for prehistoric, Roman and medieval activities.

Eighteenth Century

- 3.3 While it was thought possible that archaeological remains dating to the medieval period, or earlier, might be present on the development site, the key focus of the archaeological recording programme concentrated on the post-medieval period, namely the Georgian 'Gothick' style All Saints' Chapel designed by the Bath architect John Palmer (1738-1817)(**Fig. 6**). He also designed St James's Square and Lansdown Crescent along with four other churches, namely *St James*, Stall Street (gutted by incendiary bomb; ruins demolished 1957) built 1768-9, *St Swithin*, London Street, Walcot, re-built 1779-90, the *Unitarian Church*, Trim Street, built 1795, and *Christ Church*, Julian Road (Montpelier Row), built 1798.
- 3.4 All Saints' Chapel was built 1790-94 from funds raised by '*a subscription of gentlemen*' to provide church accommodation '*for the Service of Almighty God therein according to the Rights and Ceremonies of the Church of England*' for residents of the new housing being erected north of Julian Road c.1788-93. At that time the largely rural parish of Walcot was served solely by St Swithin's parish church, which lay nearly a mile away to the south-east, and by Margaret's Chapel, Chapel Row (near Queen's Square), which was even further to the south. All Saints' Chapel (**Fig. 7**) opened for worship on Sunday 26 November 1794 (Root 2003).

- 3.5 A detailed description of the chapel's original interior was given by the Rev^d. Richard Warner in 1801:

'Its dimensions are 64 feet long by 46 feet wide within the walls, exclusive of four recesses for the reception of stoves. The gallery is carried all round the chapel, forming an oval, and supported by eight light Gothick pillars, which, rising to the roof, branch off into ribs serving as a support to it. The central part of the ceiling, rising six feet higher than the ceiling over the gallery, assumes also an oval form, and is enriched with appropriate ornaments in stucco. Twelve large windows above the gallery illuminate the chapel, bearing the heads of the twelve apostles, and other decorations in painted glass. The window over the altar, also, has a transparent representation of the Lords-supper. All these ornaments are from the design of Mr Barker' (Root 2003).

- 3.6 According to the architectural historian Walter Ison the chapel interior also included 'a great chandelier of glittering crystals', but that object, along with all the chapel glass designed and painted by Thomas Barker, disappeared during the course of 'improvements' made to the chapel in 1878 (Root 2003). That work included the installation of Victorian pews and stained glass, a new pulpit and a reordering of the altar and the chancel recess.
- 3.7 In 1880 a stables and coach house (east wing) were built behind (and incorporating) the screen built in 1825 to the east of the chapel. In 1897 the height of the west wing was raised by one storey in a matching style.
- 3.8 The building ceased to be used as a chapel in 1939, though still owned by the chapel trustees, the fittings were removed and the set of church plate of 1794 was moved to the parish church (St Swithin) with the chapel subsequently becoming a furniture depository. Between the 25 and 27 April 1942 Bath was the target of three so-called 'Baedeker Raids', which resulted in the deaths of over 400 people, nearly 1,000 were injured and over 19,000 buildings were damaged or destroyed including All Saints Chapel, which was severely damaged by a German incendiary bomb (**Figs. 14 & 15**). Drawings and paintings of the building from the late eighteenth century onwards, along with photographs from the mid-nineteenth century onwards (of both the exterior and interior), confirm Ison's description of the chapel as 'a picturesque composition, with 'Gothick' windows ranged between buttresses rising into sharp pinnacles above the open balustrading of narrow arches, and a small belfry tower surmounting the middle bay of the north front' and 'wholly delightful, although somewhat theatrical' (Root 2003). Much of the ruins of the building were demolished in 1944 and the remains had been substantially removed by 1953. The former stables and coach house (east wing) were remodelled in the early 1950's to make the present Chapel House. The trustees sold the remainder of the site to Mrs P. A. Howard-Smith in 1957, after which the site remained a rather neglected terraced garden until recent years (after Davenport 2003).
- 3.9 The development site was initially the subject of a desk-based assessment in 2003 (Root 2003) and was subsequently assessed/evaluated archaeologically by the Bath Archaeological Trust, also in 2003 (Davenport 2003), and by Kim Watkins in 2004 (Watkins 2004). An archaeological watching brief relating to the excavation of geotechnical pits was subsequently undertaken by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in 2006 (Davenport 2006). The latter investigation exposed truncated buried remains of All Saints' Chapel, while vestiges of the building surviving within extant walls flanking the development site were also noted.

4. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The purpose of the watching brief was to record any archaeological deposits or features revealed during the course of intrusive groundwork, particularly relating to the late 18th-century All Saints' Chapel. All groundworks were to be archaeologically monitored. This was to include any surface-stripping, reduced-level excavations, foundation trenches, all drainage and other service trenches and any landscaping operations. Monitoring was to take place as-and-when necessary for the full duration of the construction phase, not just in its early stages. Where archaeological features were found the construction contractor, or their sub-contractors, were to be requested to temporarily halt work to allow sufficient time for proper assessment and recording to take place. The fieldwork sought to add to the knowledge and understanding of the development of both the chapel, in particular, as well as the local area in general.
- 4.2 The fieldwork complied with the methodology contained within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Townsend 2009). The fieldwork also followed the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999, revised 2008), and *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP II) issued by English Heritage (EH 1991).
- 4.3 The watching brief involved monitoring pre-construction ground reduction and other excavation work across the study area for the new dwelling (**Fig. 3**). In order to meet the requirements stipulated by the local planning authority (Bath & North East Somerset Council) Archaeological Officer, the archaeological watching brief ensured:
- a) That any archaeological features that were designated for preservation *in situ* in the area of proposed groundworks remained undisturbed; this included extant masonry in the areas denoted in black in areas 'A' and 'B' on **Figs 2 & 3**;
 - b) That all significant archaeological features and/or deposits and/or finds were recorded in an appropriate manner *before* they were disturbed and/or removed. The work was conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA 2008).
- 4.4 It was proposed that, where affected by the development, the footprint area of All Saints' Chapel would be reduced in level to the top of any surviving masonry/features associated with the building (i.e. 'open area'), not exposed and recorded in a piecemeal fashion (**Fig. 2**).

5. RESULTS

- 5.1 Ground reduction work, closely monitored by an archaeologist, commenced on an area of level, terraced ground (93.2m aOD) at the foot of a flight of steps leading to/from the upper terrace immediately south of All Saints Road (96m aOD). Utilising a 360° mini-digger (**Plate 1**) a 0.25m thick layer of turf and topsoil (100) was removed exposing a surviving area of Pennant flagstone floor (101; at 92.98m aOD) adjacent to the eastern exterior wall (102) of the chapel. This area lay in the north-east corner of the former basement, which had occupied the southern half of the building.
- 5.2 Immediately south and west of the remains of the Pennant flagstone floor (101) was a layer of demolition rubble/fill (103), mostly composed of limestone masonry and mortar, beneath which (at 92.7m aOD) were the tops of two drains (104 & 105), abutting the remains of the South Chancel wall (106). The main channel was an east-west aligned brick-built drain (104) measuring 0.5m wide by 0.34m deep (**Figs. 4 & 5; Plate 2**), while the secondary (feeder) drain (105) measured some 0.25m wide by 0.28m deep. The main drain (104) had originally been capped with a 3mm thick iron plate, on top of which were limestone slabs but most had fractured and collapsed onto the ironwork forcing it down into the void beneath. Indeed only the eastern end of the main channel was still capped with an in-situ 80mm thick limestone slab. The secondary drain (105) had been capped solely with limestone slabs, most of which were in-situ.
- 5.3 The next phase of mechanical excavation moved to the north-west corner of the former chapel footprint, south of an extant length of high wall (**Plate 3**). Beneath the overlying layers of turf, topsoil (100), and demolition rubble/fill (103), two internal limestone floor surfaces (107 & 109), separated by two stone sills (108 & 110; possibly the bases for ?timber partitions) (**Plate 4**), areas of reddish-orange coloured screed-type sub-floor (111), a short flight of stone steps (112) and part of the western exterior wall (113) (**Plate 5**) of the western domestic wing belonging to a building (Building 'C' as shown on the original architects plan of the chapel) abutting the chapel foundations were uncovered. There was much evidence of the robbing of building materials, presumably dating from the demolition of the building in the early 1950's, but several orange and black ceramic floor tiles were recovered from the fill.
- 5.4 Further excavation work on the site of the western domestic wing uncovered additional structural remains, including the foundations of an east-west aligned limestone wall (114) (**Plate 6**) that formerly partitioned Buildings 'B' and 'C', as well as the remains (c.0.6m high) of the south wall (115; E-W aligned) of the domestic wing (**Plate 7**). Deposited within the southern half of the building, up against wall 111 itself, were layers of burnt debris (116) dating from the destruction of the chapel in 1942, while the internal face of the wall showed evidence of heat damage (reddening) and several of the facing stones had fractured. An interesting find from the rubble fill (116), close to wall 114, was a fragment of fire damaged paper – the charred fragment comprised parts of several pages of unidentifiable sheet music stuck together, but faint lines of musical notation were still visible.
- 5.5 Excavation work subsequently moved on to the site of the remains of wall (117) (**Plate 8**) that once formed the south front of the chapel. In fact, the top of the extant wall proved to be only a few centimetres below the present ground surface. The roughly east-west aligned limestone wall, which appeared to be intact along its entire length, along with several buttress walls projecting from it, was gradually uncovered over a period of 2 days or so. The wall could be traced as far as the extant stub of wall abutting the former east wall of the chapel (102) (**Plate 9**). This latter wall now forms part of the boundary wall between the site and the garden of the neighbouring Chapel House.
- 5.6 During this phase of excavation work the limestone capping over a drain or culvert (118) (**Plate 10**) was partially uncovered a few metres beyond the SW corner of the chapel. The

subterranean feature was built of blocks of re-used limestone masonry. The drainage channel contained much silt, but was largely dry.

- 5.7 An area of concrete hardstanding, which covered ground adjacent to wall 102, was later broken up and removed. Beneath the concrete were numerous broken fragments of highly decorated ceramic tiles along with fragments of a marble slab, which probably had fallen from the floor above into the former basement either during the fire or, more likely, during the subsequent demolition of the building.
- 5.8 The remaining period of ground clearance work concentrated on exposing extant structural remains beneath the former interior of the chapel. This phase of work identified further areas of intact Pennant flagstone floor (101) at the northern end of the basement alongside walls 121 and 123 (**Plate 11**), along with remains of a doorway (between walls 119 & 120) (**Plate 12**), which appeared to confirm that there was indeed access between the western domestic wing and the basement. Conversely there was no surviving evidence (if it ever existed) of access between either the domestic range and the chapel or the basement and the chapel, particularly as the extant remains comprised mostly the floor level of the basement or of its foundations. During monitoring work in this area more orange and black ceramic floor tiles, plus a small intact panel of stained glass window (**Plate 13**), possibly dating from the 1878 alterations, were recovered from the demolition rubble/fill. The glass was removed from site for conservation. In addition, other wall foundations (walls 121-122, 124-26) and remains of internal drain 104 were uncovered.
- 5.9 Once the remains of much of the chapel and the western domestic wing (beneath the footprint of the proposed new single dwelling) had been exposed and cleaned, the structures (**Plates 14-17**) were surveyed, photographed and recorded prior to their removal.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The watching brief identified significant remains belonging to the former All Saints Chapel, which was built on the site between 1790-94 and was severely damaged by bombing in 1942, prior to being demolished by 1953.
- 6.2 The recorded remains ranged from extant walls surviving above basement floor level, beyond the north end of the basement, to surviving areas of flooring alongside the north and east walls of the basement and within the northern half of the western domestic wing, along with remains of exterior walls, to the more severely impacted upon southern half of the basement where only internal under-floor drains and wall foundations survived.
- 6.3 The presence of an identifiable former doorway in the extant wall(s) dividing the main body of the chapel from the adjoining western domestic wing seems to confirm that there was access between the domestic range (Buildings 'B' and 'C' on the plan of 1790) and the basement, as suggested (Root 2003). The archaeology also proved it extremely unlikely (reinforcing the topographical evidence) that there had ever been a basement beneath the northern half of the building.

7. PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by Tim Longman MifA (Project Officer, BaRAS) who also produced this report. He was assisted on-site by Simon Roper AifA (Project Officer, BaRAS), for the undertaking of the survey of the excavated remains of the chapel. Hefin Meara (Site Assistant, BaRAS) also provided assistance during the programme of fieldwork. The illustrations were prepared and the report compiled by Ann Linge (Design & Production Officer, BaRAS). The project was managed by Bruce Williams MifA (Manager, BaRAS).

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

Published Material

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP II)

IFA, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2008).
Institute of Field Archaeologists

Unpublished Material

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Davenport, P., 2006 *All Saints' Chapel, Bath: Archaeological Watching Brief Report* (Oxford Archaeology Report BAASC06; privately circulated report)

Root, J., 2003 *All Saints' Chapel, Bath. The history and development of the site and buildings* (Privately circulated report)

Townsend, A., 2009 *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a Recording Programme at the site of All Saints' Chapel, Lansdown, Bath as Archaeological Mitigation for Redevelopment of the site for residential purposes* (BaRAS Report; privately circulated report)

Watkins, K., 2004 *All Saints' Chapel, Lansdown, Bath. An Archaeological Evaluation* (Privately circulated report)

Maps & Plans

1790 Architects plan of *All Saints Chapel, Lansdown, Bath*

1841 Extract from *Walcot Parish Tithe Map* (BRO)

1886 Extract from 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey plan (BRO)

2009 Architectural plan drawings, courtesy of ADW Design Group

Illustrations & Photographs

The chapel from the north west, W. Watts, London, 1 May 1794 (Lees-Milne & Ford, 1982: gallery no. 784)

The chapel from the north west, c.1845 (Lees-Milne & Ford, 1982: gallery no. 786)

Photograph of the chapel from the north east, by Francis Lockey, c.1850-55 (McLaughlin & Gray, 1990)

All Saints, Lansdown from Park Street, by Samuel Poole, c.1920 (Collections of Victoria Art Gallery, Bath (ref. BATVG/P/1929.32)

The bombed stable and coach house, 1942 (NMR A42/2360)

The bombed chapel from the north, 1942 (NMR A42/2359)

9. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services would like to thank Steve Bennett and his site team of Phil Akers and Tristan Akers (mini-digger/dumper drivers) and Billy Davies, general labourer, for their assistance and co-operation. Thanks also to the team of stonemasons from Futurestone, to Richard Sermon (Archaeological Officer, Bath & North East Somerset Council) for his advice and to Susan Fox (Collections Manager, Roman Baths Museum, Bath).

APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement

This report is the result of work carried out in the light of national and local authority policies.

NATIONAL POLICIES

Statutory protection for archaeology is enshrined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), amended by the National Heritage Act, 1983. Nationally important sites are listed in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (SAM). Scheduled Monument consent is required for any work that would affect a SAM.

GOVERNMENT POLICY GUIDANCE

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990) have been replaced (23 March 2010) by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010) which sets out the Government's national policies on conservation of the historic environment. Those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called heritage assets.

Of particular relevance within the Planning Policy Statement are:

Policy HE6: Information Requirements for Applications for Consent Affecting Heritage Assets

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

Policy HE9: Additional Policy Principles Guiding the Consideration of Applications for Consent Relating to Designated Heritage Assets

HE9.1 There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I or II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Policy HE12: Policy Principles Guiding the Recording of Information Related to Heritage Assets

HE12.3 Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance. Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record. Local planning authorities should require any archive generated to be deposited with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it. Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure such work is carried out in a timely manner and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

Local Policy

Bath & North East Somerset Local Plan including waste and minerals policies Revised Deposit Draft 2003 as approved for used for Development Control purposes contains the following policies:

Policy BH.11 – Development which would adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments or any other sites of national importance, and their settings and does not preserve such sites in situ will not be permitted.

Policy BH.12 – Development which would harm important archaeological remains or their settings outside the scope of Policy BH.11 will not be permitted unless the adverse impact of the development proposal on the remains can be mitigated.

Policy BH.13 – Development which adversely affects significant archaeological remains within Bath will not be permitted unless the preservation in situ of these remains can be achieved through a detailed design and construction scheme.

Two Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) documents '*Archaeology in Bath & North-East Somerset*' and '*Archaeology in the City of Bath*' (both 2004) have been adopted. Their principal purpose is to supplement Policies BH.11, BH.12 & BH.13 of the existing and emerging Bath & North East Somerset Local Plan and should be read in conjunction with these.

APPENDIX 2: Context Descriptions

Context No.	Description
100	Turf and topsoil
101	Pennant flagstone floor
102	Eastern exterior wall of chapel
103	Demolition rubble/fill
104	Drain
105	Drain
106	South Chancel wall
107	Limestone floor
108	Stone sill
109	Limestone floor
110	Stone sill
111	Reddish-orange coloured sub-floor
112	Stone steps
113	Western exterior wall of the western domestic range (Building 'C')
114	Limestone partition wall
115	South wall of the western domestic range
116	Burnt debris, comprising fragments of burnt limestone masonry, ash, burnt timbers, sherds of broken domestic pottery and heat affected glass
117	South exterior wall of chapel
118	Drain or culvert
119	Partition wall dividing the chapel from the western domestic range
120	Partition wall dividing the chapel from the western domestic range
121	Limestone wall
122	Wall foundation
123	North (brick-built) wall of basement
124	Wall foundation
125	Wall foundation
126	Wall foundation
127	Brick drain



Fig.1 Site location plan



Fig.2 New Dwelling at All Saints Road, Lansdown, Bath : Detailed Scheme Design 2: Location & Site plan as Proposed



Fig.3 New Dwelling at All Saints Road, Lansdown, Bath: Detailed Scheme Design 2: Lower Ground Floor Plan

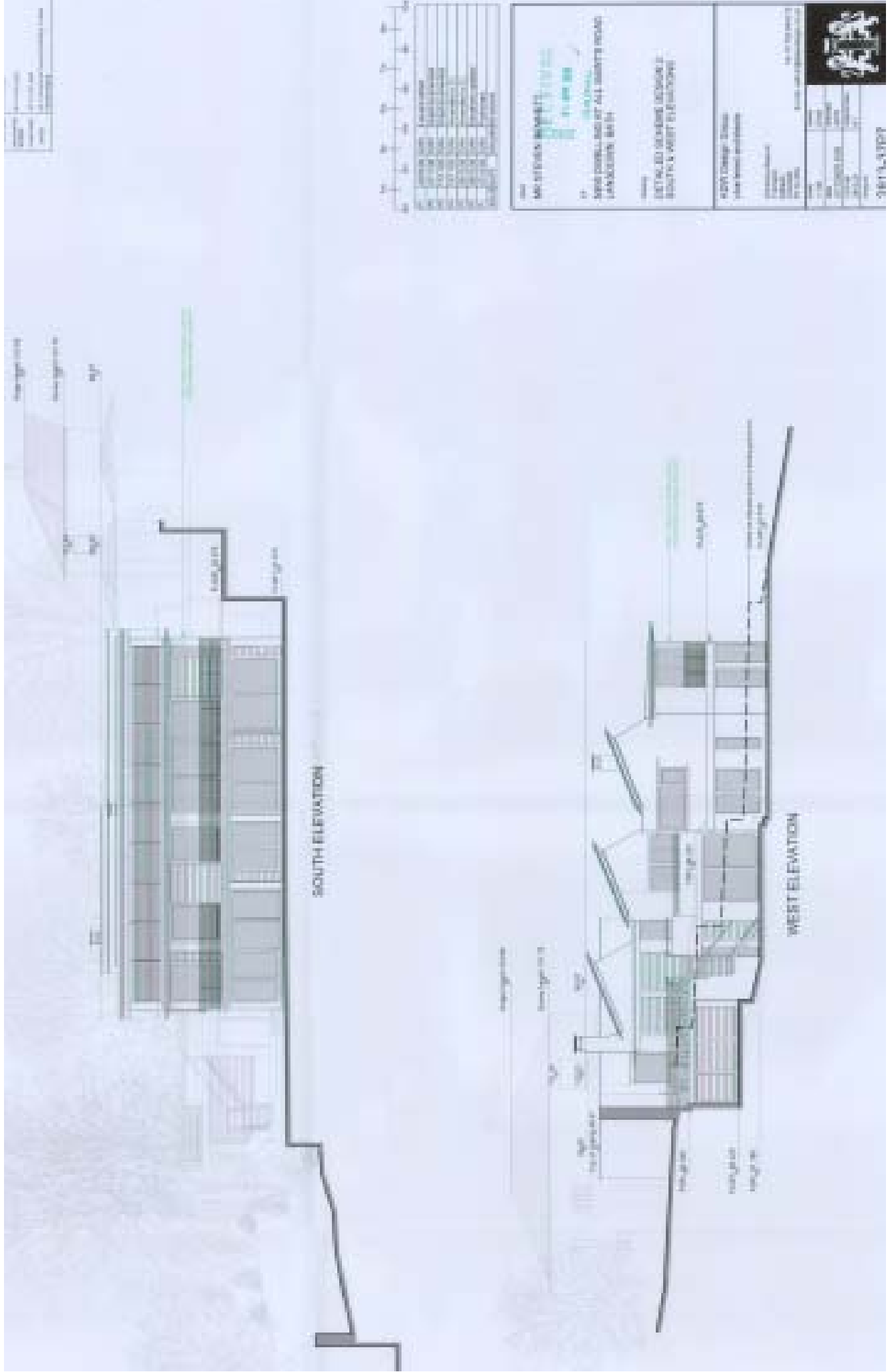


Fig.4 New Dwelling at All Saints Road, Lansdown, Bath: Detailed Scheme Design 2: South & West Elevations

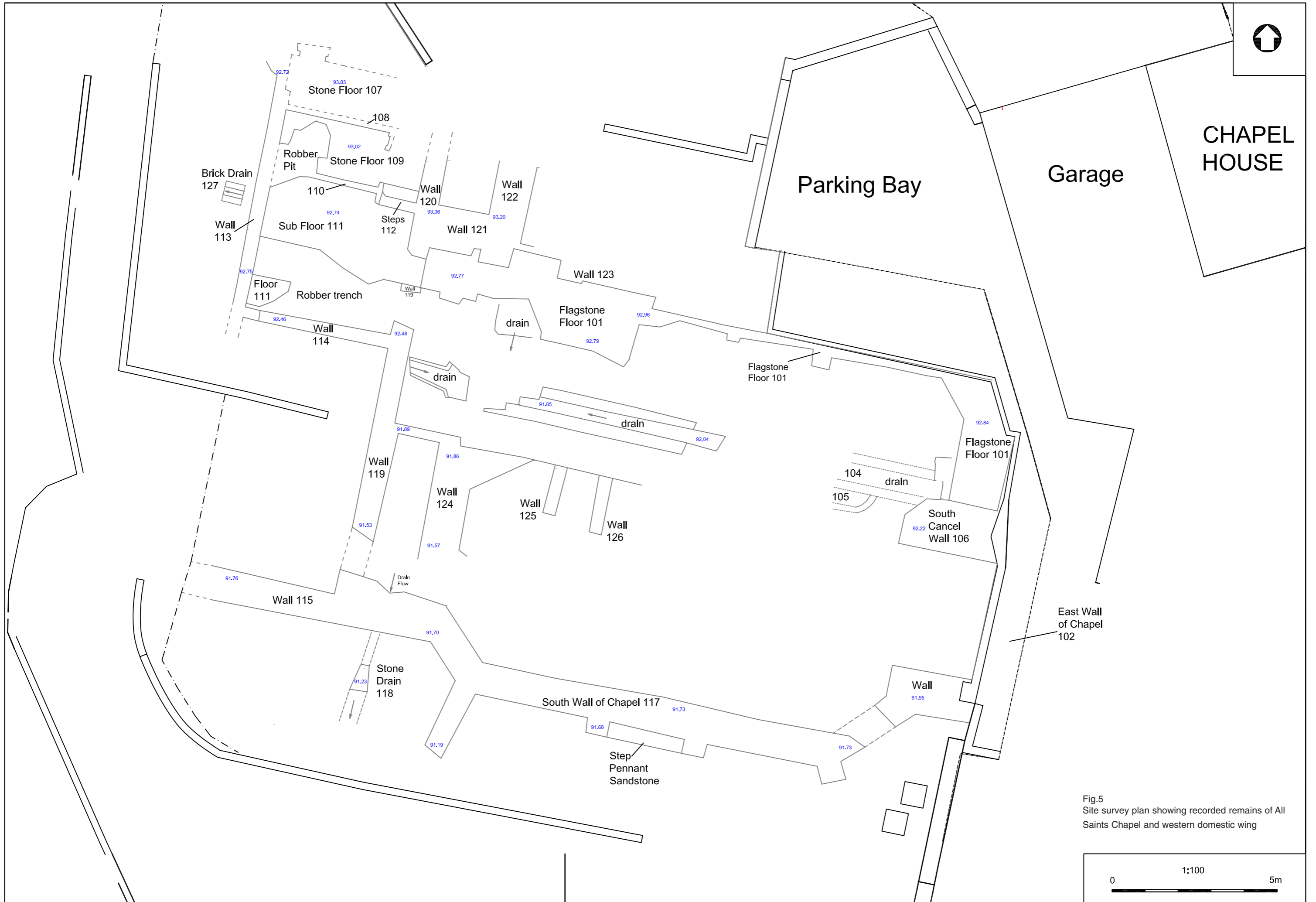


Fig.5
 Site survey plan showing recorded remains of All
 Saints Chapel and western domestic wing

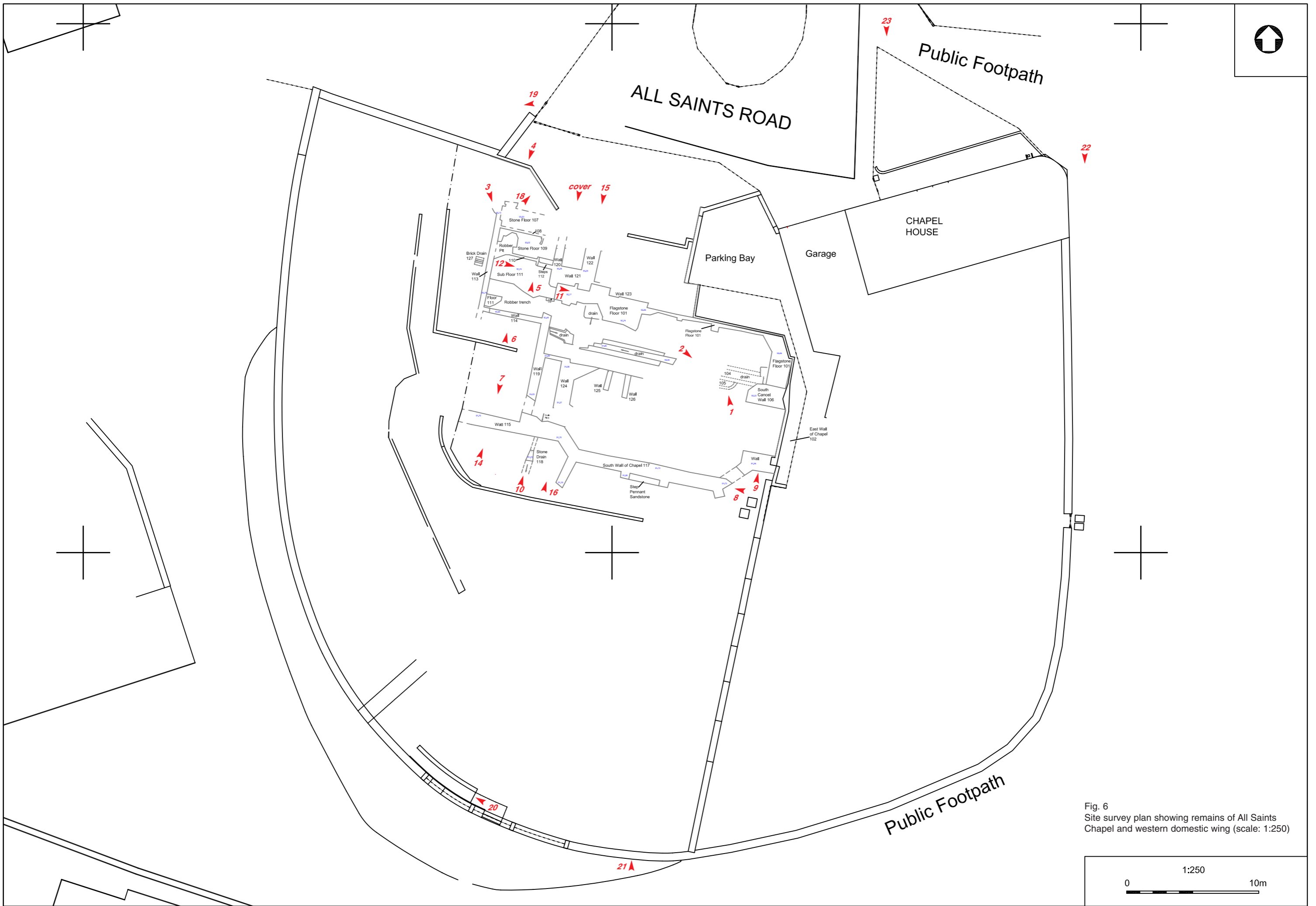
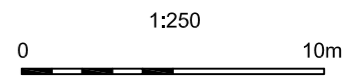


Fig. 6
 Site survey plan showing remains of All Saints
 Chapel and western domestic wing (scale: 1:250)



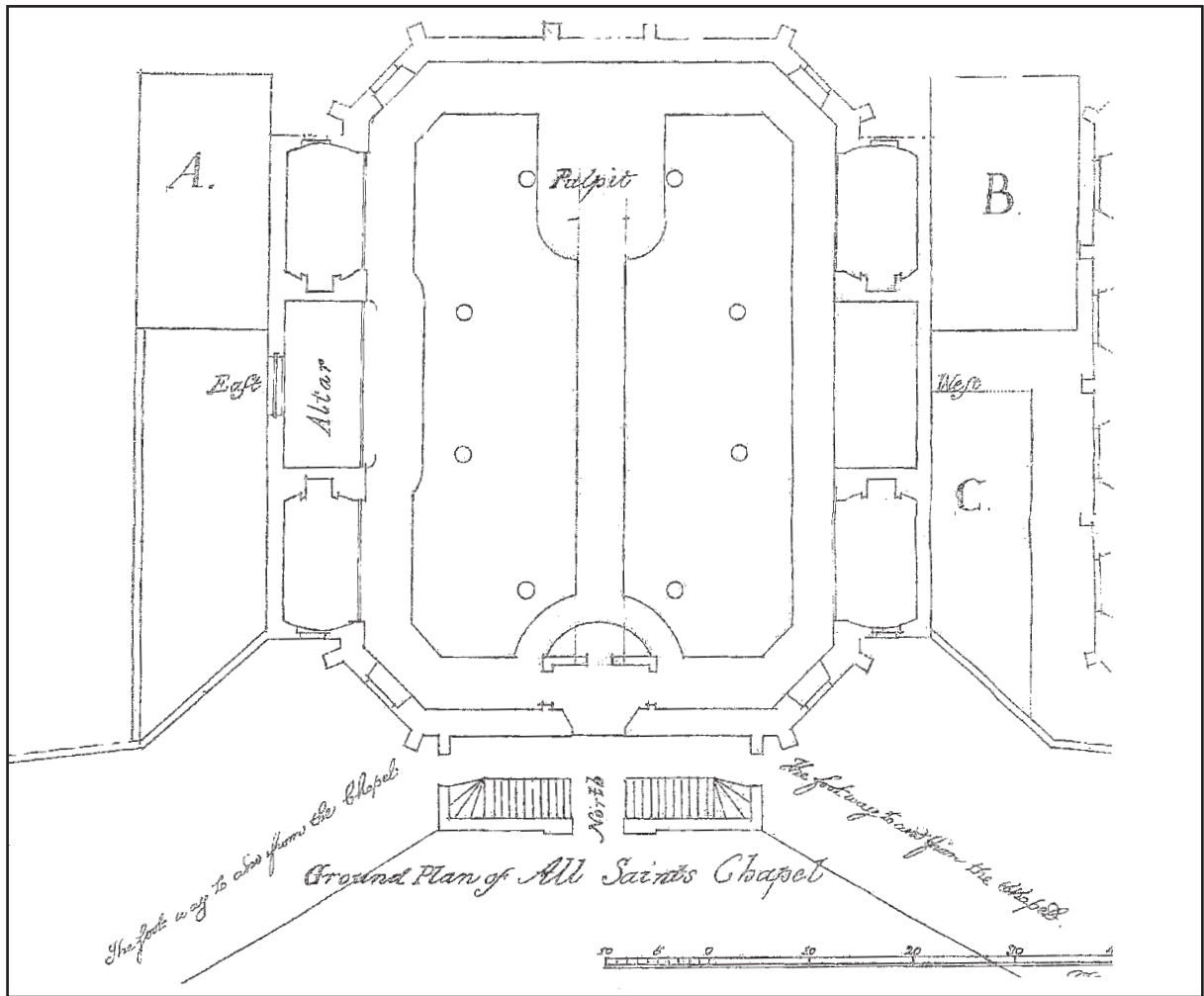


Fig.7 Copy of the original c. 1790 architects plan of All Saints Chapel

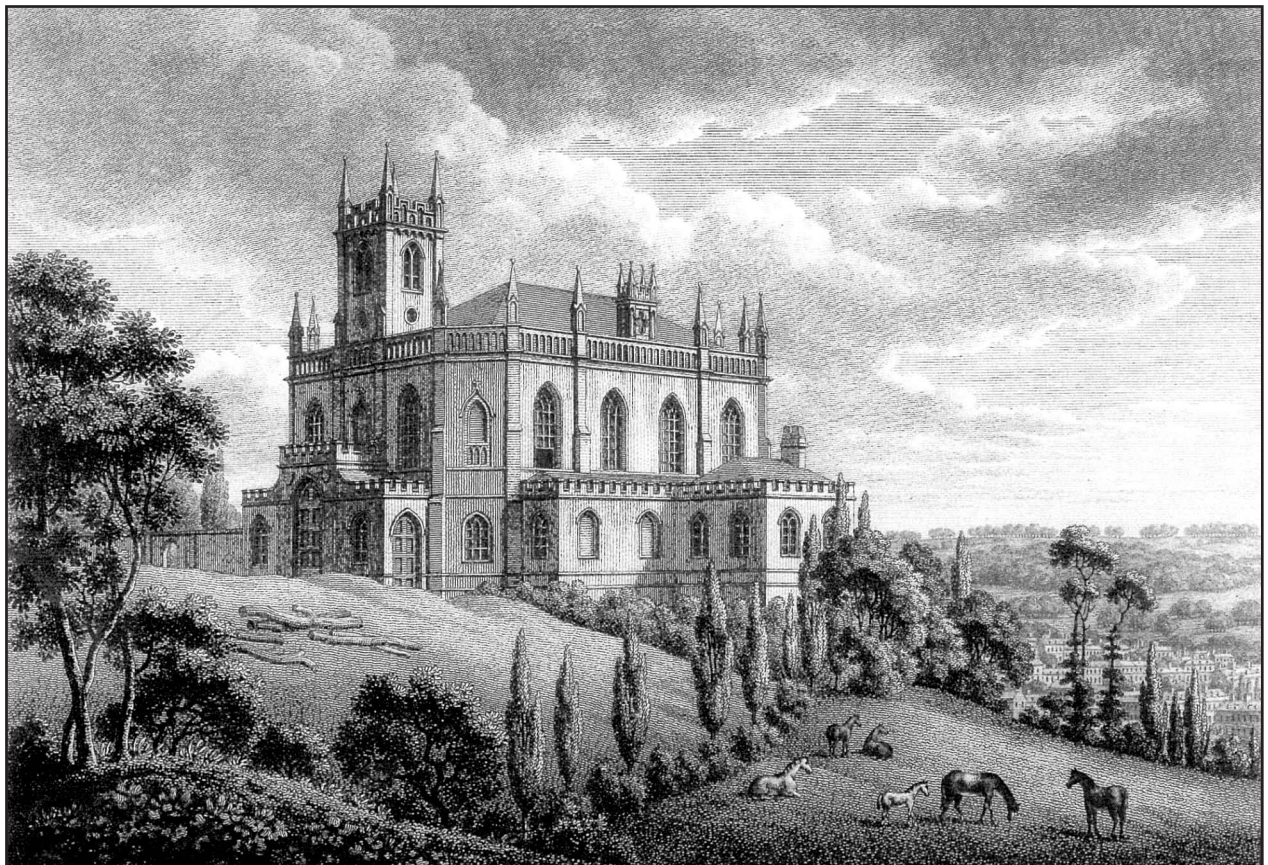


Fig.8 The chapel from the north-west, 1794

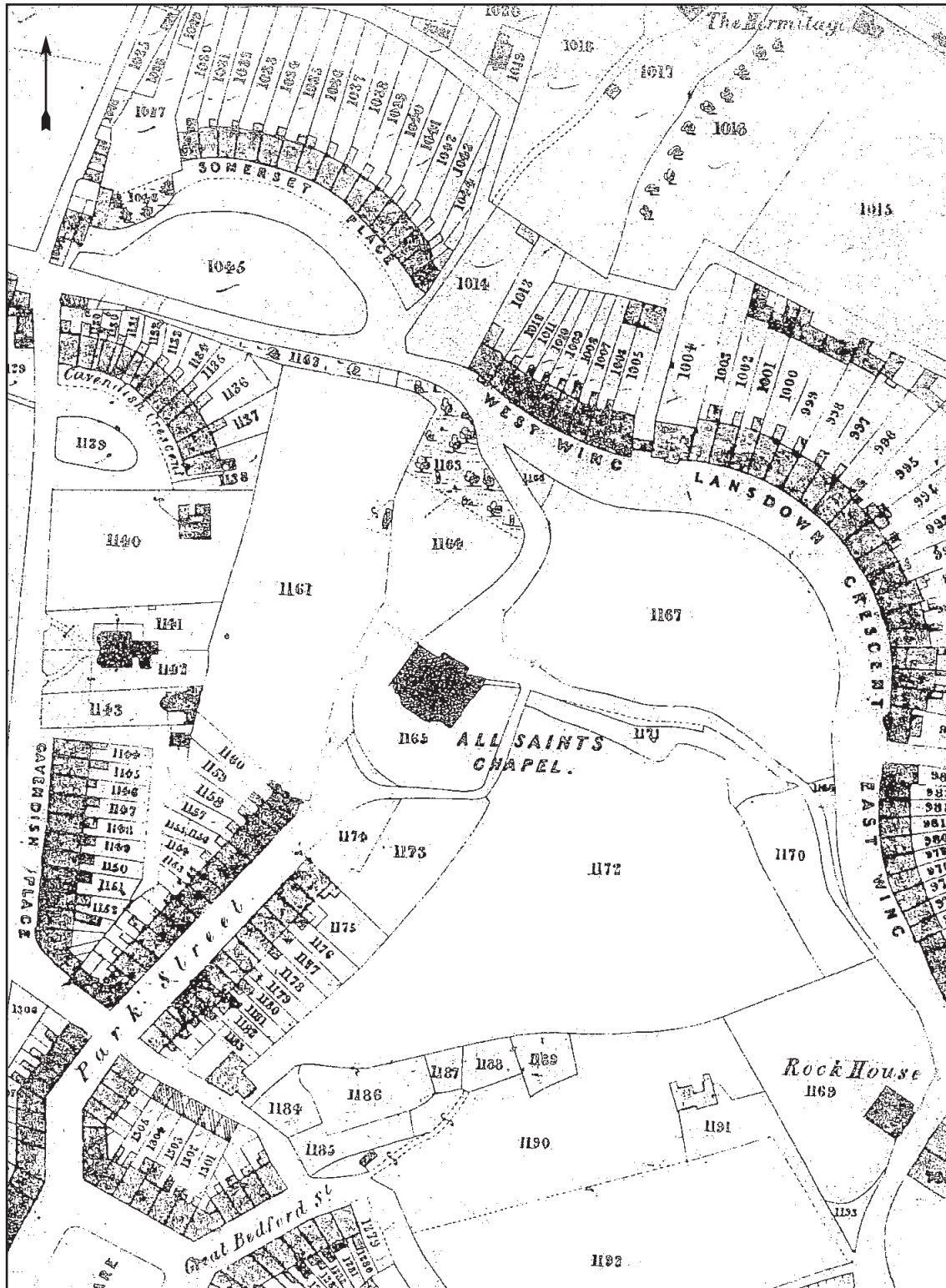


Fig.9 Extract from 1841 Walcot Parish Tithe Map (BRO)



Fig.10 The chapel from the north-west, c. 1845



Fig.11 Photograph by Francis Lockey, c. 1850-55

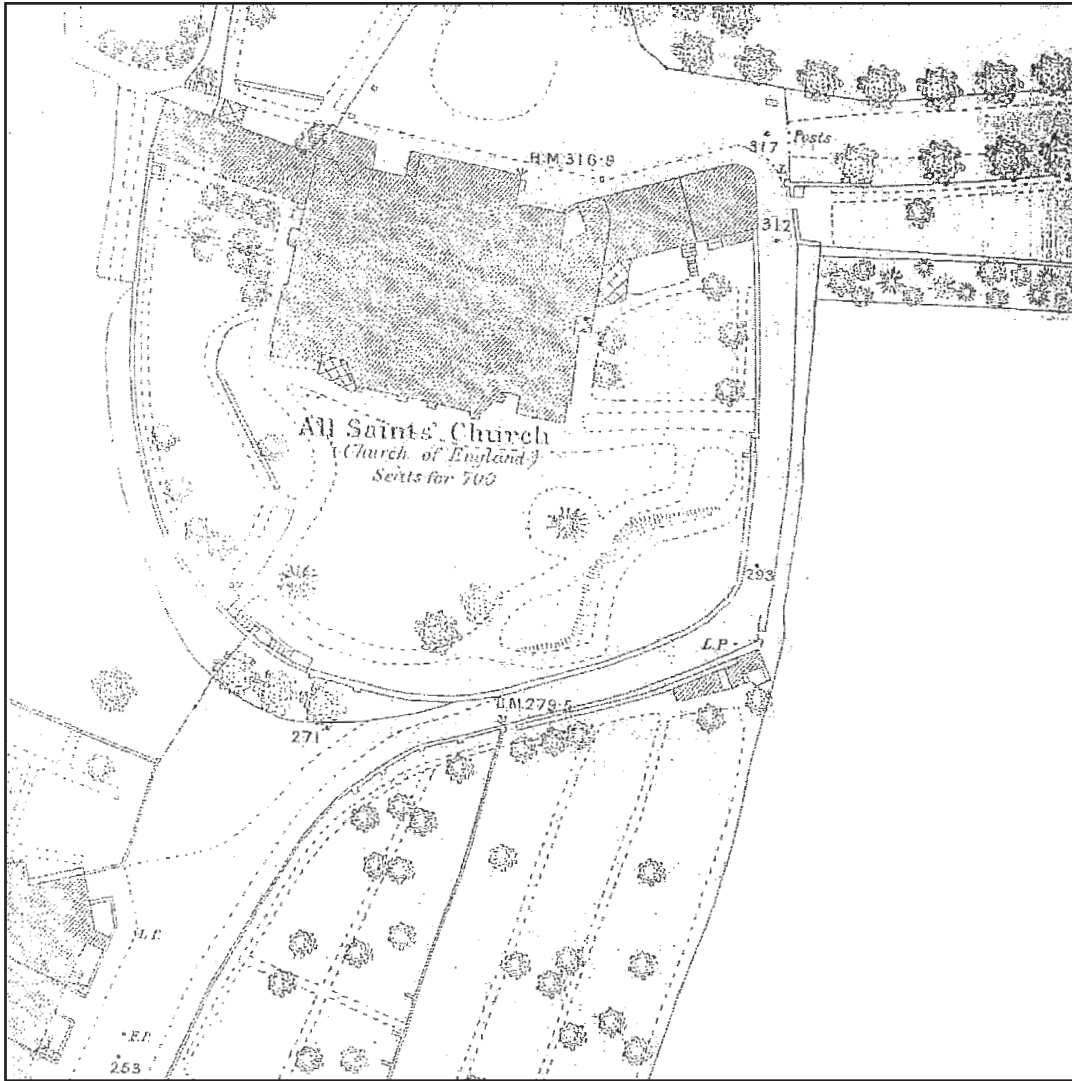


Fig.12 Extract from the 1886 Ordnance Survey plan (original scale 1:500)

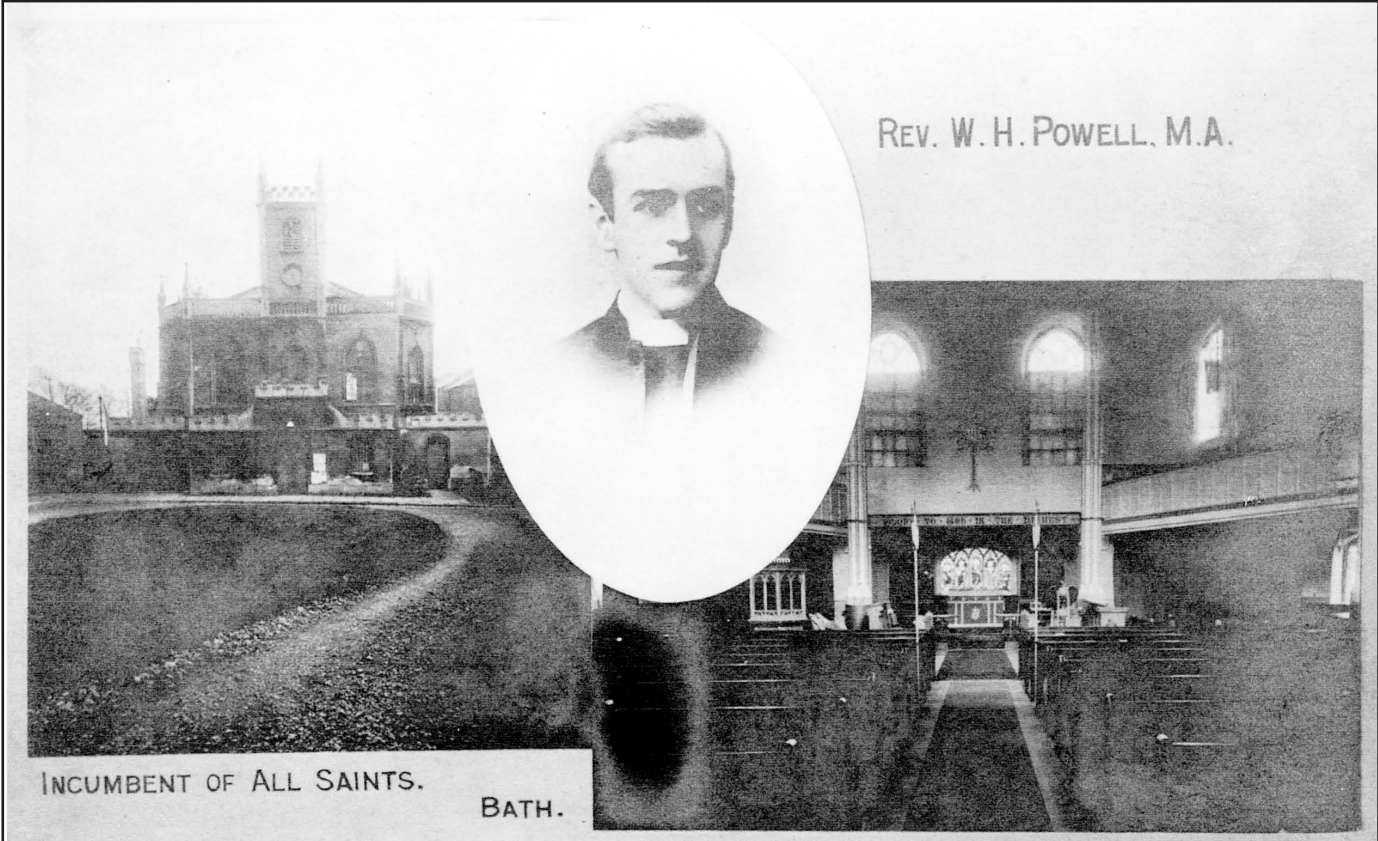


Fig.13 Photographs of the chapel's north front (from All Saints Road), the interior (looking east) and the former incumbent (Reverend William Hawkins Powell, D.D., M.A.) c. 1910

Fig.14
All Saints, Lansdown from Park Street, painting by Samuel Poole (1870-1947) c. 1920



Fig.15
Photograph of the bombed ruin of the chapel, from All Saints Road, 1942

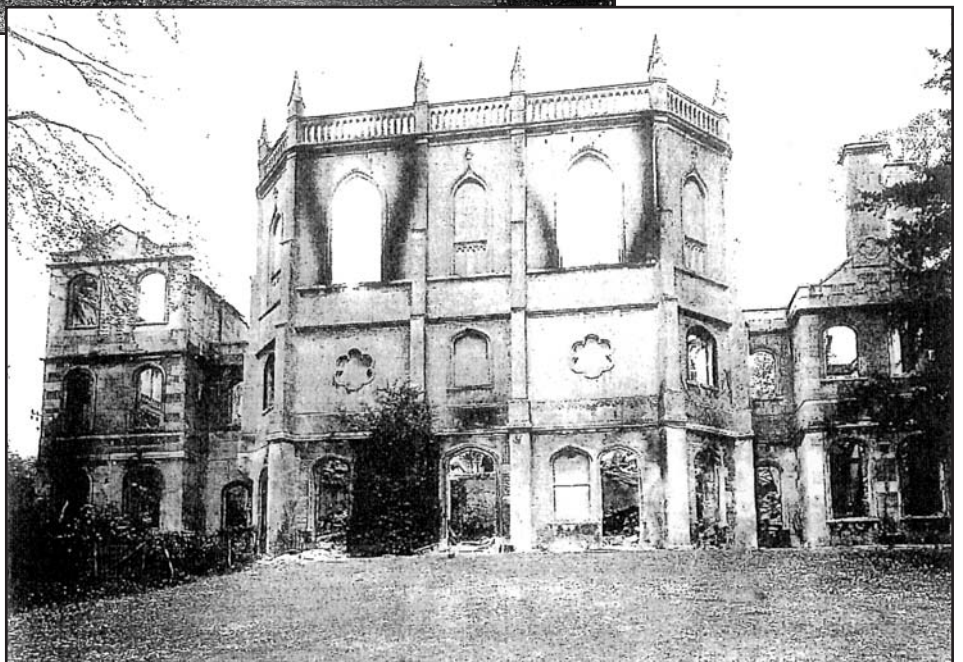


Fig.16
Photograph of the gutted south front of the chapel, from the garden, 1942



Plate 1 Excavation work in progress within the former NE corner of the basement



Plate 2 View (looking east) of the remains of drains 104 & 105



Plate 3 Excavating the remains of the western domestic wing - looking south



Plate 4 View of extant structural remains at the northern end of the western domestic wing - looking south



Plate 5 Looking north, at pair of stone steps (112) within the western domestic wing



Plate 7 North-facing (internal) elevation of wall 115



Plate 6 Looking north at south-facing elevation of partition wall 114, which divided Building 'B' from Building 'C'



Plate 8 Looking west at wall 117, the foundations of the south front of the chapel



Plate 9

View showing the junction of walls 117 (foreground) and 102 (right) - looking north



Plate 11

Looking east across flagstone floor (101) next to walls 121 and 123 (left)



Plate 10
View of drain 118
- looking north

Plate 12
Remains of doorway (note chartered stonework on wall 120) giving access to/from the western domestic wing (foreground) from/to the basement - looking east



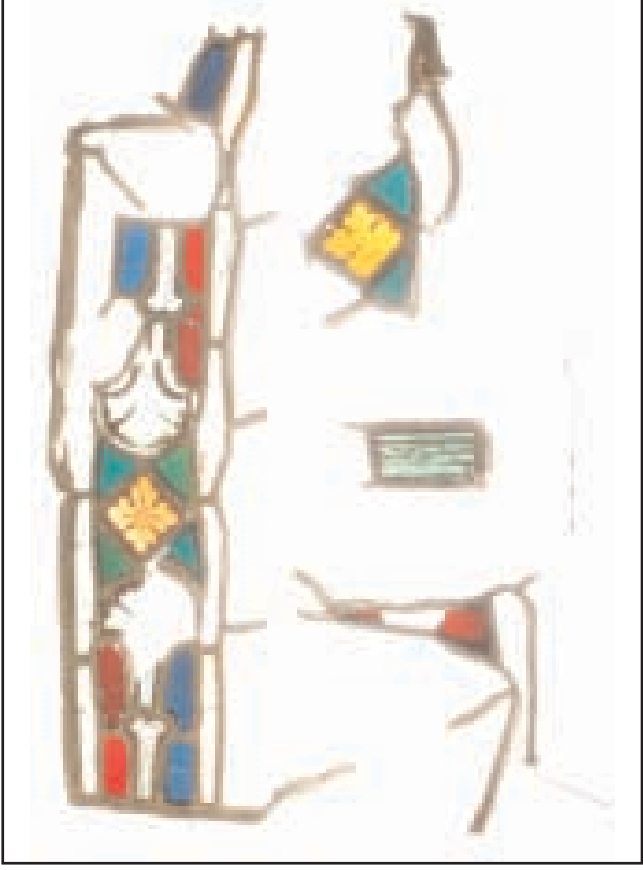


Plate 13 Part of stained glass window panel recovered from demolition rubble/fill



Plate 14 View of the remains of the western domestic range and adjoining parts of the chapel - looking north



Plate 15 A view of the central and southern areas of the former basement beneath the chapel - looking south

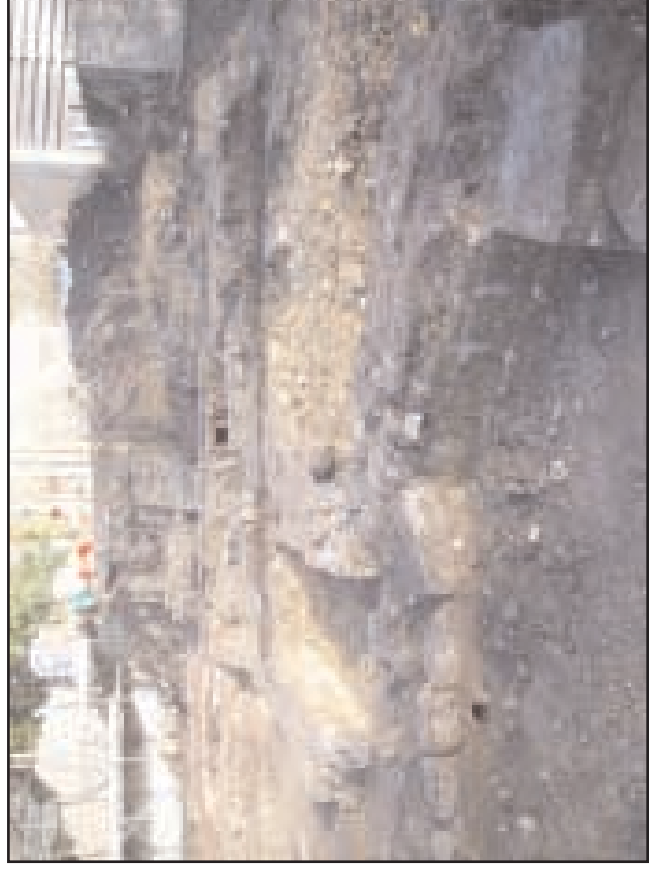


Plate 16 Looking north at the in situ remains, from the SW-corner of the former chapel

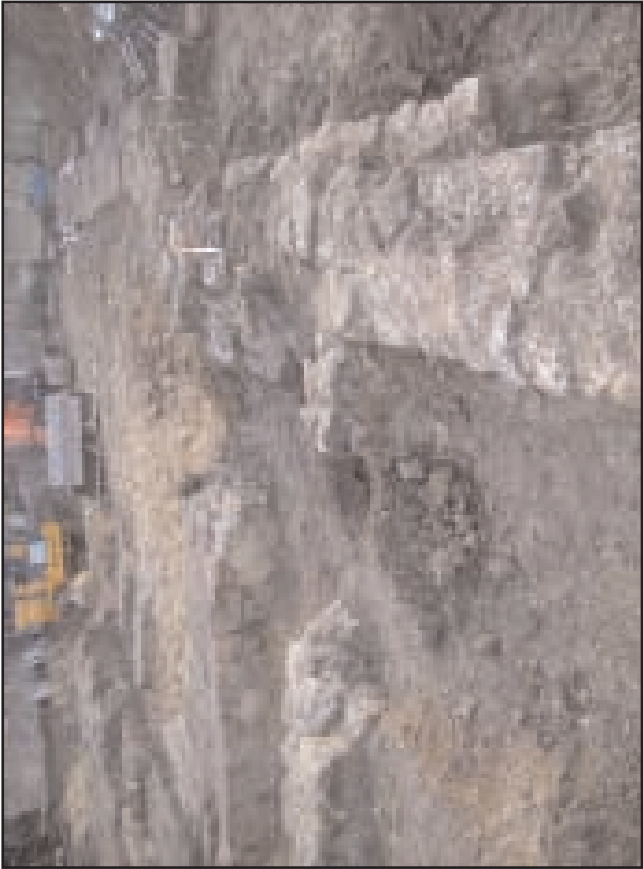


Plate 17 Looking east at the south walls of the western domestic wing (foreground) and the chapel beyond



Plate 18 View of the SW-facing (internal) elevation of wall at north end of western domestic wing, showing blocked former coal chutes



Plate 19 North-facing elevation of surviving length of Gothic-style perimeter wall (complete with faux arrow loops) undergoing restoration



Plate 20 Flight of steps, leading from doorway in boundary wall, off Park Street



Plate 21 View of south side of boundary wall from Park Street



Plate 23
Chapel House

Plate 22
Looking along footpath
(leading to/from Park
Street) from the corner of
Chapel House (right)