

Archaeological Watching Brief  
on land at  
**GOLDNEY WAY,**  
**TILEDOWN, TEMPLE CLOUD, SOMERSET.**  
for  
Leadbitter Construction



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Centred on  
N.G.R. ST 62575 58200

Client: Leadbitter Construction

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## CONTENTS

Summary	
List of Illustrations	
1. Introduction.....	1
2. The Site.....	2
3. Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
4. Aims and Methodology .....	4
5. Results.....	5
6. Project Team.....	6
7. Bibliography and Sources Consulted.....	6
8. Acknowledgements.....	6
Appendix 1: Policy Statement	
Appendix 2: Context Descriptions	
Illustrations and Plates	

### 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
c.	Circa	OS	Ordnance Survey
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.

February, 2011.

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## **SUMMARY**

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundwork associated with the demolition of the former Goldney House Residential Home and the subsequent construction of 20 new dwellings on the site in Temple Cloud, Somerset.

Site monitoring took place between late November 2010 and late February 2011, when following the excavation of 5 test pits mechanical excavation work associated with the removal of foundations and services belonging to the former building was carried out. This revealed thin layers of topsoil (100) and sub-soil (101) sealing the natural, stiff, yellowish orange clay (102), beneath which was the solid Pennant sandstone geology (103). During these ground excavation works it was observed that there was much disturbance associated with the construction of the former residential care home.

Subsequently, the excavation of trenches for foundations and services for the new dwellings were undertaken. These site visits also recorded nothing of archaeological interest.

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

### Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location plans
- Fig. 2 Site survey plan, scale 1:200 at A1
- Fig. 3 Proposed site plan, scale 1:400 at A3

### Plates

- Cover View (taken in mid February 2011), looking south-east, across the site
- Plate 1 Mechanical removal of foundations belonging to the former care home
- Plate 2 Exposed deposits in a SW-facing section
- Plate 3 Excavation of 2.5m deep trench for diverted mains sewer
- Plate 4 Looking north-west at the excavation of foundation trenches on the site of house plots 9 - 13
- Plate 5 Excavation of a foundation trench on the site of house plots 17 – 20. Looking north
- Plate 6 Looking south-east across the site during the excavation of trenches on the site of house plots 1 - 8

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) was commissioned by Leadbitter Construction Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundwork associated with the construction of 20 new dwellings on land at Goldney Way (**Fig. 1; Cover**) in Temple Cloud, near Cameley, in Somerset.
- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned to comply with a condition of the planning consent (Planning Reference No. 10/01554/FUL) granted by the local planning authority (Bath & North East Somerset Council) and in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* prepared by Ray Ducker of Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (Ducker 2010).
- 1.3 The planning application was submitted to Bath & North East Somerset Council (LPA) on 15 April 2010 by Tetlow King Planning, on behalf of Sarsen Housing Association, to build 20 new dwellings on the site of the former Goldney House Residential Home at Goldney Way, Temple Cloud, Somerset BS39 5DS (**Figs. 2 & 3**). The application subsequently received planning consent on 18 June 2010 with a number of planning conditions attached, one of which required an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during all site groundwork.
- 1.4 The fieldwork was undertaken over a number of site visits that took place between late November 2010 and late February 2011 under the supervision of, initially, Simon Roper (Project Officer, BaRAS), but subsequently by David Fallon and then Tim Longman (Project Officer, BaRAS) who also compiled this report.
- 1.5 The project archive will be deposited with the Roman Baths Museum, Bath under the Accession Number BATRM 2010.59 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:bristolal-79358.

## 2. THE SITE

- 2.1 The site (centred at NGR ST 62575 58200) (**Figs. 1–3**) is located some 400m northeast of the centre of Temple Cloud. The settlement itself is situated alongside the A37 in the parish of Cameley, approximately 19km (12 miles) south of Bristol and 26km (16 miles) southwest of Bath, in north-east Somerset. The population of the Parish of Cameley (including Temple Cloud) in the 2001 Census was approximately 1,286. The site is bounded by residential housing to the north-west and south-east, by Goldney Close (cul-de-sac) to the west and Goldney Way (road) to the south-west (beyond which is further residential housing) and by farmland to the north-east.
- 2.2 None of the site lies within a conservation area and there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM's) on or close to the site. The closest listed buildings (including Grade II listed Temple Cloud Court House & Police Station, of 1857 and the Temple Inn, C17 with C18 and C19 additions) are located alongside the Bristol Road (A37) several hundred metres to the west.
- 2.3 According to the British Geological Survey, the site lies on Upper Coal Measures, Pennant Series (<sup>d6a</sup>), of the Carboniferous period.
- 2.4 Gently sloping downhill from south-west to north-east, the site was occupied, prior to the commencement of groundwork, by a residential care home (comprising several adjoining single-storey flat roofed buildings with a 3-storey block at one end) surrounded by landscaped areas down to grass. The site is roughly rectangular in shape and the new dwellings are to comprise three terraces of houses with gardens and a single terrace of four houses (with gardens) with an adjoining two-storey block of flats. A new access road (cul-de-sac), off which will be a number of residential parking bays, will enter the site from Goldney Way. The site frontage will comprise shrub planting and landscaping.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Historically, the parish of Cameley lies in the hundred of Chewton in the county of Somerset. Chewton hundred is not yet covered in the *Victoria History of the Counties of England*, but an early account of the hundred is given by the Revd. John Collinson (1791). However, this largely dwells on the descent of the Lordship of Cameley and provides no information upon the origins of the village of Cameley (or the hamlet of Temple Cloud) itself.
- 3.2 The 'Temple' element of the name 'Temple Cloud' may relate to the Knights Templar, while 'Cloud' is thought to derive from the personal name 'Cloda', or the Old English word 'clud' meaning 'rocky hillside'.
- 3.3 There have been no modern historical studies of Temple Cloud and no known amateur research of any relevance to the development of the settlement has been published. Cameley ('*Camelie*') is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Morris 1980), when the manor was held by the Bishop of Coutances.
- 3.4 The Knights Templar are thought to have owned lands at Temple Cloud and Cameley in the 13th and 14th centuries. Aymeric de St Maur, a Grand Master of the Knights Templar (1200-18) was lord of the manor of Cameley by 1203. His family were major landowners in Somerset until the 14th century. In 1310 King Edward II ordered the seizure of Templar estates in England, including the manor of Cameley, which was then granted to the Knights of St John's Hospitalers. The legacy of the Templars apparently remains in the old field names of Inner Temple Field, Outer Temple Field and Temple Mead.
- 3.5 Cartographic information is equally limited, the earliest map or plan to show the site being an estate map of 1766 (SRO DD/HI/A/270) of the manors of Temple Cloud and Cameley then belonging to John Hippisley Coxe (d.1769) of Ston Easton Park. This appears to show that the development site then lay in farmland. Later Ordnance Survey plans (1st & 2nd Editions; 1:10,560 scale) of c1885 and 1900 confirm that the site was then still farmland. Indeed, that was the case until the development of the Tiledown housing estate (including Goldney House) in the 1960s and 1970s.
- 3.6 There is no indication that the site has been subject to any prior archaeological investigation, indeed there is a paucity of archaeological data within the vicinity of Temple Cloud. However, a landscape survey (Osborne *et al*, 2010) was carried out in 2010 of 'Hollow Marsh', which lies about 1.5km (1 mile) south-west of the site near Farrington Gurney.



#### **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 construction groundwork.
- 4.2 The recent programme of fieldwork complied with the methodology contained within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Ducker 2010). 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 Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MORPHE) issued by English Heritage (EH 2006).
- 4.3 The watching brief involved monitoring ground excavation work across the site, including the excavation of five test pits, followed by post-demolition ground clearance works and later the excavation of foundation trenches and service trenches for the 20 new dwellings.

## 5. RESULTS

### The Watching Brief

- 5.1 Following the demolition of the former care home, site remediation and excavation works in November and December 2010 involved monitoring the excavation of 5 test pits followed by a reduced dig across the site, removing foundations and redundant services belonging to the former building (**Plates 1 & 2**). Site monitoring recorded layers of topsoil (100) and sub-soil (101) sealing the natural stiff yellowish orange clay (102), beneath which was the solid Pennant sandstone geology (103). No archaeology was observed during this phase of the project.
- 5.2 In February 2011, during the mechanical excavation of foundation trenches for the new dwellings along with associated drainage work (**Cover & plates 3 – 6**), the solid Pennant sandstone geology was found to lie less than 0.5m in places below the existing ground surface near the Goldney Way frontage. This meant that 1m deep foundations were adequate for the plots on that side of the site. However, because the Pennant sandstone dropped away steeply to the north-east the foundations for plots 14 – 16 and 17 – 20 had to be excavated to a greater depth into the clay - up to 1.5m. No archaeological features or deposits were observed during this phase of activity either.

## 6. PROJECT TEAM

- 6.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Roper AIfA (Project Officer, BaRAS), David Fallon and Tim Longman MIfA (Project Officer, BaRAS), the latter of whom also produced this report. The illustrations were prepared and the report compiled by Ann Linge (Design & Production Officer, BaRAS). The project was managed by John Bryant MIfA (Acting Manager, BaRAS).

## 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES CONSULTED

### Published Material

English Heritage 2006 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MORPHE)

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

Osborne, P., Budge, C., Bihan, A. & Walker, R., 2010  
*Hollowmarsh: a Medieval, Communal Meadowland in North east Somerset*. Community Archaeology on the Mendip Plateau, Short Report Series No. 1 (2010).

### Unpublished Material

Ducker, R., 2010 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief at Goldney House, Goldney Way, Tiledown, Temple Cloud, Bath & Northeast Somerset* (BaRAS Report; privately circulated report).

### Maps & Plans

*Residential Development Goldney Way Temple Cloud* site plans (original plans supplied by Leadbitter Construction Limited).

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Bristol and Region Archaeological Services would like to thank Nathan Wyatt (Site Manager), and other site staff from Leadbitter Construction Ltd, along with Danny Connolly and his site staff from Penhow Ltd (Civil Engineering & Groundwork Contractors), along with site staff from Bath Demolition for their assistance and co-operation during the programme of ground works. Thanks also to Bleddyn Watts from Leadbitter Construction Ltd, and Richard Sermon (Archaeological Planning Officer, Bath & North East Somerset Council) for their assistance.

## **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 & 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 Application 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 or 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**

The Bath & North East Somerset Local Plan was adopted in October 2007. It includes the following policies:

### **Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

C3.59 Where a Scheduled Ancient Monument or other nationally important archaeological remains would be adversely affected by a proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation *in situ*.

#### ***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.***

### **Other Archaeological Remains**

C3.61 PPG16 advises that developers, before making a planning application, should undertake an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains. This initial research should include reference to the SMR. Where there are indications that archaeological remains might exist, the applicant will be requested to arrange for an archaeological field evaluation. This will help define the extent of the archaeological remains in the area of the proposed development; indicate the weight to be attached to their preservation; and allow options for minimising or avoiding damage to the remains to be considered. The results of such evaluations will be expected to be provided as part of the planning application.

C3.62 It is preferable that archaeological remains are preserved *in situ* as even archaeological excavation may mean the destruction of evidence. It may be possible to incorporate the archaeological remains into a development without destroying it if the archaeological interest is taken into account at an early stage, e.g. foundations which avoid disturbing the remains or careful siting of landscaped or open areas.

C3.63 In those cases where damage to archaeological deposits and structures is unavoidable the Planning Authority may approve development subject to a detailed mitigation scheme involving excavation, recording, post-excavation analysis and publication of the archaeological remains prior to development.

C3.64 This mitigation scheme will be secured either through the use of conditions or voluntarily through use of a Section 106 legal agreement. The Planning Authority will provide advice and guidance for this work.

#### ***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 proposal on the remains can be mitigated.***

## APPENDIX 2: Context Descriptions

Context No.	Description
100	Dark reddish/brown topsoil
101	Mid reddish/brown clayey subsoil, containing occasional charcoal flecks plus sparse small sandstone inclusions
102	Stiff yellowish orange natural clay
103	Solid Pennant sandstone geology

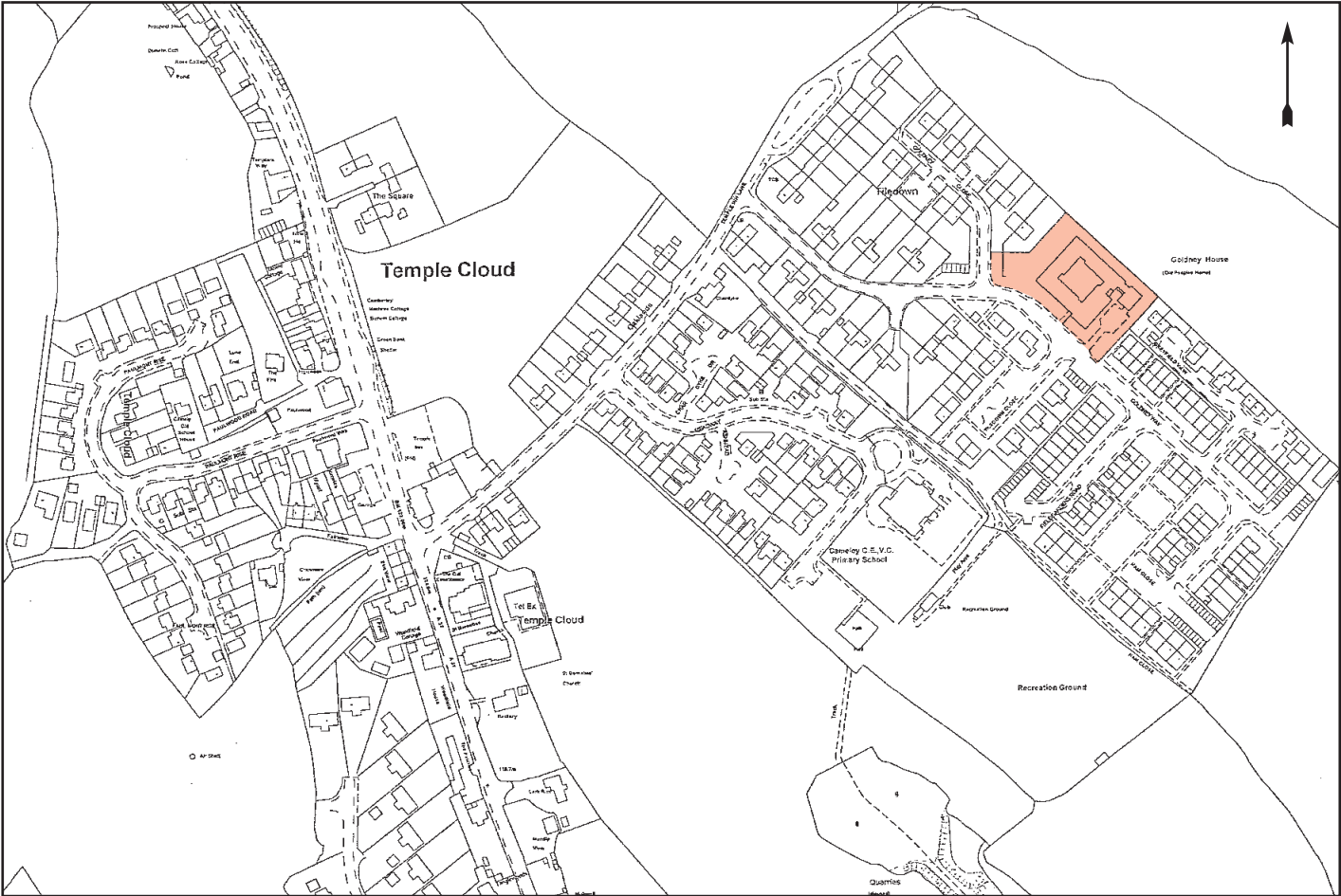
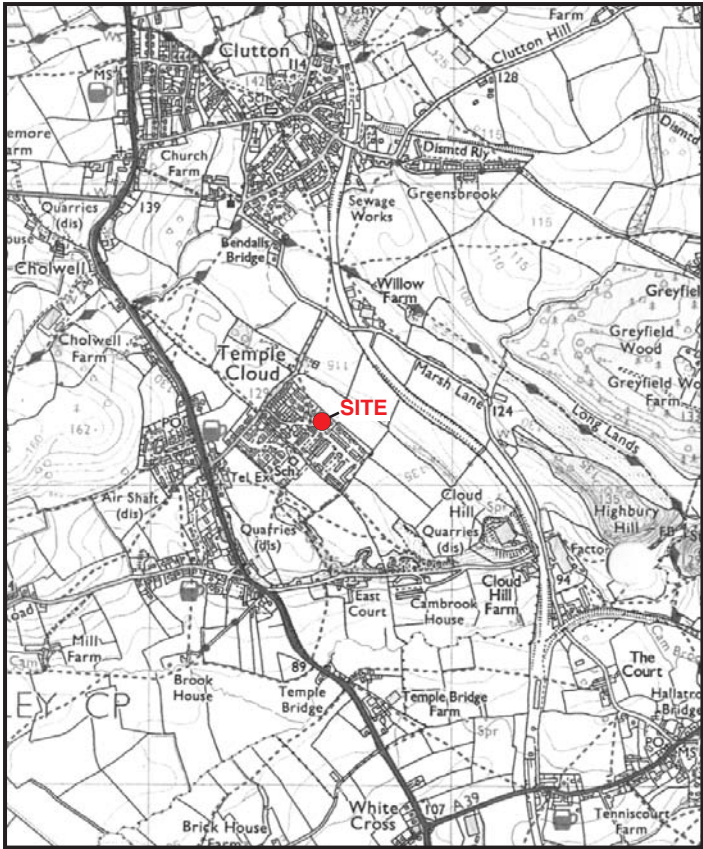


Fig.1 Site location plans



Fig.2 Site survey plan, scale 1:200 at A1, plate directions in red





Fig.3 Proposed site plan, scale 1:400 at A3



Plate 1  
Mechanical removal of  
foundations belonging to  
the former care home



Plate 2  
Exposed deposits in a  
SW-facing section



Plate 3  
Excavation of 2.5m deep  
trench for diverted mains  
sewer



Plate 4  
Looking north-west at  
the excavation of  
foundation trenches on  
the site of house plots  
9 - 13



Plate 5  
Excavation of a  
foundation trench on the  
site of house plots  
17 - 20. Looking north



Plate 6  
Looking south-east  
across the site during the  
excavation of trenches  
on the site of house plots  
1 - 8