

Geotechnical Survey & Watching Brief  
at the former  
**TEMPLE INFANT SCHOOL,**  
**TEMPLE STREET, KEYNSHAM.**  
for  
Whitecroft Developments Limited



Report No. 2444/2011

By Tim Longman



Bristol and Region Archaeological Services



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Geotechnical Survey & Watching Brief  
at the former  
**TEMPLE INFANT SCHOOL,  
TEMPLE STREET, KEYNSHAM.**

Centred on  
N.G.R. ST 6553 6816

Client: Whitecroft Developments Limited

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<i>Date Issued:</i>	15 November 2011

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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
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.

November 2011.

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## **SUMMARY**

An archaeological watching brief was carried out in two phases prior to and during the redevelopment of the former school site on Temple Street close to Keynsham town centre.

Initial site monitoring took place in late March 2011. This involved an archaeological watching brief during the mechanical excavation of 6 geotechnical trial pits at specific locations across the site. These mostly revealed, not unexpectedly, varying depths of construction related disturbance. However, in three locations (TP2, TP4 & TP5) it appears that layers of stratified archaeological deposits, in the form of post-medieval buried garden soils, are present.

The second phase of the watching brief took place between mid August and early September, when monitoring of the excavation of foundation and service trenches recorded an undated Lias limestone wall foundation, cut features thought to belong to undated pits or stone quarries and a mortar spread associated with part of a building shown on the 1st Edition O. S., all pre-dating the early 1890's school. The cartographic evidence for the site prior to 1882 is somewhat ambiguous whereas the archaeological evidence suggests that the site had been subject to development prior to the late 19th century.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Bristol and Region Archaeological Services (BaRAS) was commissioned by Cavanna Partnership, on behalf of Whitecroft Developments Limited, to undertake a two-stage archaeological watching brief, initially during a geotechnical survey and later during excavation groundwork, at the former Temple Infants School, Temple Street, Keynsham BS31 1HF. The watching brief was commissioned in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site (Planning Application Nos. 09/01097/REG03 & 11/00832/NMA) for the '*conversion of existing building and erection of new building to form 10 no. dwellings and associated works*'.
- 1.2 The former Infants School (**Cover & Fig. 1**; centred on NGR ST 6553 6816) is located close to Keynsham's historic town centre. The site lies on the southern edge of the medieval town and had been intensively developed by the late 19th century. It is situated close to, but lies outside of, the town's two designated Conservation Areas (Dapps' Hill and High Street). The present school buildings lie south of the medieval parish Church of St John the Baptist, on the west side of Temple Street, at a height of approximately 27m aOD. The original single-storey school building, built c1894 (with later additions to the rear), is bounded east by Temple Street, south by Albert Road, west by No.2 Albert Road and north by Cranmore House (Nos. 92-94) on Temple Street.
- 1.3 The geology comprises Lias clay with bands of Lias Limestone (g<sup>1</sup>) (Lower Lias) of the Jurassic period.
- 1.4 The fieldwork (**Fig. 2**) was undertaken in late March and between mid August and early September 2011 under the supervision of Tim Longman (Project Officer) and Cai Mason, the former of whom also wrote this report. The illustrations were prepared and the report compiled by Ann Linge (Design & Production Officer). The project was managed by John Bryant (Acting Manager, BaRAS).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The study area is situated in the parish of Keynsham, which formed part of the hundred of Keynsham, in the county of Somerset.
- 2.2 No previous archaeological work has been carried out on the site, although a neighbouring property (Cranmore House, 92-94 Temple Street), where cut features containing medieval pottery were recorded, was the subject of an archaeological evaluation in 2007 (BaRAS Report 1822/2007).
- 2.3 There is much evidence of Romano-British activity in the vicinity of Keynsham. There are several recorded sites, including the villas at Somerdale and Durley Hill and a cemetery between Keynsham and Saltford. The line of the Roman road between Bath (*Aqua Sulis*) and Sea Mills (*Portus Abonae*) in Bristol also passes close to the town, north of the River Avon.
- 2.4 William, Earl of Gloucester founded a house of Victorine Austin (Augustinian) Canons at Keynsham circa 1166, the year in which his only son and heir Robert died. The abbey, which lay approximately 500m north-east of the study area, was founded as a daughter house of St Augustine's Abbey in Bristol.
- 2.5 On 23 January 1539 the abbot and 10 monks surrendered the abbey to officials of King Henry VIII. The conventual (abbey) church of SS Mary, Peter & Paul was demolished soon after, the other buildings and land sold and the clerics pensioned off.
- 2.6 The 1841 tithe map (**Fig. 3**) of the parish of Keynsham lacks much detail and appears to show that the site, located between Cranmore House (north) and a Methodist Chapel (south), was largely undeveloped at that time. The site appears still unaltered by the time of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey plan (1:2500), surveyed in 1882 (**Fig. 4**).
- 2.7 Temple Street Infants School opened in 1894, with Temple County Primary School (on Bath Hill), becoming the 'Upper School'.
- 2.8 The earliest cartographic evidence for the present '*Infant School*' is the Ordnance Survey Edition of 1904 (**Fig. 5**), which shows the schoolhouse, along with a number of ancillary buildings, located north of the new Albert Road.
- 2.9 In 1960 Somerset Education Authority changed the name of the school from 'Temple Street Infants School' to 'Keynsham Temple County Infants School'. In 1968 it was proposed that the school should be enlarged and amalgamated with Bath Hill County Junior School, becoming 'Temple County Primary School' '*providing for 80 children mainly between the ages of 5-12 years*' divided between three classes in the infant department. This new arrangement started in February 1969 with Dorothy Rudderham, the Head Mistress of the Infant School, becoming the new headteacher.
- 2.10 In 2003 Bath and North East Somerset Council announced its intention to review the provision of schools in the Keynsham area. Eventually a decision to close Temple Primary School was taken, citing the split-site and lack of car parking or playing field facilities and closure notices were published in August 2007. The school closed at the end of the Summer Term in 2008 after 114 years continuous use as a school.

### **3. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The purpose of the watching brief was to record any archaeological deposits or features revealed during the course of the programme of geotechnical survey work and the subsequent redevelopment of the site.
- 3.2 The recent programme of fieldwork complied with the methodology contained within the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Longman 2011). The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2008), and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MORPHE) issued by English Heritage (EH 2006).
- 3.3 The initial watching brief involved monitoring all geotechnical work across the site, comprising the excavation of six trial pits (TP1 - 6).
- 3.4 The school's construction was thought likely to have caused mass disturbance to the burial environment in the immediate vicinity of the present buildings. However, it was also thought that portions of the site beyond the buildings may contain undisturbed archaeological deposits and features.
- 3.5 Phase Two of the watching brief, undertaken during construction groundwork, concentrated on ground clearance/reduction work, along with the excavation of foundation trenches and drainage/service trenches.



## 4. THE WATCHING BRIEF

### Trial Pits

- 4.1 The mechanical excavation of six small trial pits (TP1 - 6) (**Fig. 2; Plates 1-4**) to varying depths of between 1.1 - 1.3 metres below ground level, was carried out over a single day. The monitoring revealed stratified archaeological deposits in TP2, TP4 and TP5. Three trial pits (TPs 3, 5 & 6) were excavated within the former playground at the west of the site, while the remaining three were excavated near the south-east corner (TPs 1 & 2) and the south-west corner (TP4) of the site. See the accompanying 'Trial Pit Logs' (Appendix 4), courtesy of Structural Soils Limited.

#### *Trial Pit 1*

- 4.2 This trial pit was orientated roughly north-south, measured 1.55m long by 0.5m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.10m. Overlying the solid Lias limestone bedrock (Context 106), first observed at a depth of 0.7m, was a 0.35m thick layer of stiff, yellowish brown slightly sandy clay with frequent inclusions of angular Lias limestone fragments (105). Some animal bone was present, but no other finds were recovered from the deposit. Only modern structures/deposits (including a ceramic 100mm diameter drain pipe at a depth of 0.45m), associated with the present school building, were recorded overlying 105. Truncating context 105 was the cut (104) for the drain pipe and an associated backfill deposit (103). Sealing the fill of the drain pipe trench was a 0.34m thick layer (102) of friable, dark orange brown clayey soil containing numerous small fragments of limestone, flecks of charcoal and fragments of brick and slate, overlying which was a 140mm thick layer of gravel scalpings (101). A 40mm thick layer of tarmac (100) formed the surface of the yard.

#### *Trial Pit 2*

- 4.3 This trial pit (**Plate 3**) was orientated roughly east-west, measured 2.4m long by 0.66m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.10m. Overlying the solid Lias limestone bedrock (203), at a depth of 0.4m, was a 0.32m thick layer of dark brown friable slightly sandy clay soil that included frequent flecks of limestone and occasional charcoal flecks (202). Deposit 202 also contained several sherds of 19th century pottery and fragments of animal bone and probably represents a buried former garden soil, which pre-dates the construction of the school c.1894. Sealing the soil horizon (202) were modern deposits, comprising a 20mm thick deposit (201) of loose, Type-2 gravel scalpings, overlying which was a thin layer of tarmac (200) forming the yard surface.

#### *Trial Pit 3*

- 4.4 This trial pit (**Plate 1**), measuring 2.3m long by 0.7m wide was orientated east-west and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. Sealing the solid Lias limestone geology (304) was a layer of natural stiff, brownish orange clay (303). Overlying deposit 303 was a 0.23m thick deposit of friable, yellowish-brown clayey soil (302) that included very occasional small limestone fragments and very sparse charcoal flecks, but no anthropogenic material. Thin layers of gravel scalpings (301) and tarmac (300) had been laid over the latter soil horizon to form a playground to the rear of the school buildings. No deposits of archaeological significance were present.

#### *Trial Pit 4*

- 4.5 Trial pit 4 (**Plate 4**) was orientated roughly north-south, measured 2.5m long by 0.65m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.3m. The stratigraphically earliest deposit (sealing the Lias limestone bedrock (404)) was a 0.32m thick layer of dark brown clayey soil (403) with small inclusions of limestone and flecks of charcoal. In addition, several fragments of 19th/20th-century ceramic roof tile and animal bone were also recorded in this probable garden soil, but no other dating evidence was recovered. A modern lens of pale yellow mortar (402) sealed

deposit 403. Overlying 402 was a bedding layer (401) of gravel scalplings, which was in turn sealed beneath the tarmac (400) of the playground.

#### *Trial Pit 5*

- 4.6 This trial pit was orientated roughly north-south, measured 2.4m long by 0.48m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.25m. Sealing the Lias limestone bedrock (505), at a depth of 0.9m, was a 0.3m thick layer of friable orange brown clayey soil (504) with frequent small limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. It also contained 19th-century ceramic tile fragments as well as several oyster shells. That deposit was sealed beneath a 50mm lens of crushed limestone and mortar (503), which in turn was sealed by a 120mm thick layer of loose, dark brown former topsoil (502), which included occasional charcoal flecks and limestone fragments. Several sherds of late 19th/20th century pottery were also observed in the deposit. Overlying deposit 502 was a layer of gravel scalplings (501) some 60mm thick, which formed the bedding of the tarmac surface (500).

#### *Trial Pit 6*

- 4.7 This trial pit (**Plate 2**) was orientated roughly north-south, measured 2.2m long by 0.7m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.3m. Sealing the Lias limestone (603), at a depth of 0.4m, was a thin layer of stiff, natural yellowish brown slightly sandy clay with moderate small inclusions of Lias limestone (602). The latter deposit was sealed beneath a 180mm thick layer of black sandy gravel (601), which in turn was sealed beneath a 40mm thick layer of tarmac (600). No deposits of archaeological significance were present.

### **Construction Groundworks**

- 4.8 Monitoring work in early September during the excavation of foundation trenches (**Fig. 6; Plates 5-9**) for a new building next to Albert Road, recorded a deep cut feature (1002) truncating the limestone geology. This feature probably belongs to a late-medieval or post-medieval pit or stone quarry. The feature had been back-filled with a stony, reddish-brown silty clay (1001), from which no datable finds were recovered.
- 4.9 A wall foundation (1003) constructed from blocks of Lias limestone, the cut for an associated foundation trench [1005] and an accompanying fill deposit (1004) associated with a building apparently pre-dating the late 19th-century school, were also recorded nearby.
- 4.10 A few days later a mortar spread (1006) was recorded on the south side of the proposed new build located next to Albert Road. The spread corresponded with one side of an undated rectangular-shaped east-west orientated building shown on the 1st Edition OS plan (**Fig. 4**). At about the same time, a second, large cut feature [1007/1009] was recorded in two locations truncating the natural limestone bedrock. It was thought highly likely that they were the edges of a large stone quarry. Finds recovered from the fill (1008) suggest that the quarry was backfilled in the 19th century.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 It was thought likely, prior to the commencement of archaeological monitoring, that the construction of the foundations belonging to the school buildings would have had a severe negative impact on the burial environment across much of the site.

During the monitoring of the excavation of the geotechnical test pits it was observed, in the area of the main school playground (along with other areas of hard-standing), that indeed construction related disturbance continued, in places, for at least 0.4m below the present ground level. However elsewhere, within 80mm (on the sites of TPs 2, 4 & 5) of the surface there was found to be stratified post-medieval archaeology in the form of soil deposits (contexts 202, 404, 502 & 504) representing buried former garden soils.

The buried soil horizons recorded in TPs 2, 4 and 5 probably then represent garden soils formed prior to the construction of the original school building, immediately west of Temple Street, after the laying out of the new Albert Road in the early 1890s.

The watching brief carried out during construction groundwork recorded few substantial remains, however, the fragment of Lias limestone wall foundation and a mortar spread indicates the presence of two earlier building on the site, the former possibly belonging to a building that may have fronted on Temple Street prior to the construction of the school. In addition, it appears that stone was quarried from the site, perhaps in part to provide some of the materials needed to construct the school building itself.

## 6. THE ARCHIVE

The project archive will be deposited with the Roman Baths Museum, Bath under the accession number BATRM 2011.31 and a digital copy of this report will be available to the National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC) in Swindon, which is maintained by English Heritage. The project has been entered in the Bath & North East Somerset Council Historic Environment Record (HER) database and has also been allocated the OASIS reference number bristola1-99336.

## 7. SOURCES CONSULTED

### Published Material

Bath & North East Somerset Council, 2007 *Bath & North East Somerset Local Plan* (Adopted 2007). Bath: Planning Services, Bath & North East Somerset Council

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

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008 *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

### Unpublished Material

Longman, T., 2011 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at the former Temple Infant School, Temple Street, Keynsham* (BaRAS Report; unpublished client report)

Potter, K. 2007 *Archaeological Evaluation of land at Cranmore House, 92-94 Temple Street, Keynsham* (BaRAS Report No. 1822/2007; unpublished client report)

## **8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

BaRAS would like to thank Barrie Barker (Site & Contracts Manager) of Whitecroft Developments Limited and his site staff for their cooperation during the construction groundwork, along with Iain Foster (Geotechnical Engineer) of Structural Soils Limited for his assistance and co-operation during the programme of trial pit monitoring (and for permission to use the trial pit log data), as well as Tony Ball (mini digger operator) of Keyway (Plant Hire & Operators). Thanks also to Rebecca Hales (Director) of Whitecroft Developments Limited and Richard Sermon (Archaeological Officer) of Bath & North East Somerset Council.

## **APPENDIX 1: Policy Statement**

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

### **NATIONAL GOVERNMENT 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.

#### **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 AUTHORITY 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.

NOTE: PPG16 was replaced by *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)*, published on 23 March 2010.

**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

### Trial Pit Context Descriptions

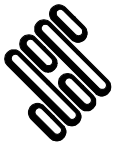
Trial Pits	Context Nos.	Description
TP1	100	Tarmac
	101	Gravel
	102	Friable dark brown orange clayey soil with inclusions
	103	Ceramic drainpipe
	104	Pipe trench
	105	Stiff yellowish brown clay with limestone inclusions
	106	Lias limestone bedrock
TP2	200	Tarmac
	201	Gravel
	202	Friable dark brown soil with inclusions of pottery, animal bone, charcoal flecks, limestone
	203	Lias limestone bedrock
TP3	300	Tarmac
	301	Gravel
	302	Friable yellowish brown clayey soil with inclusions
	303	Natural stiff brownish orange clay
	304	Lias limestone bedrock
TP4	400	Tarmac
	401	Gravel
	402	Pale yellow mortar
	403	Dark brown clayey soil with inclusions of ceramic rooftile, limestone, charcoal flecks
	404	Lias limestone bedrock
TP5	500	Tarmac
	501	Gravel
	502	Loose, dark brown topsoil with inclusions of pottery, charcoal flecks, limestone
	503	Crushed limestone and mortar
	504	Orange brown clayey soil with inclusions of tile, oyster shell, charcoal flecks, limestone
TP6	505	Lias limestone
	600	Tarmac
	601	Gravel
	602	Stiff, yellowish brown clay
	603	Lias limestone

### Watching Brief Context Descriptions

Context Nos	Type	Description
1000	Layer	Mix of modern topsoil and demolition rubble
1001	Fill	Reddish brown stony clay fill of cut 1002
1002	Cut	Possible pit or quarry cut
1003	Structure	Lias limestone wall foundation
1004	Layer	Dark grey silty clay – backfill of 1005
1005	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1003
1006	Layer	Mortar spread
1007	Cut	Possible pit or quarry cut
1008	Fill	Dark greyish brown stony clay fill of cut 1007
1009	Cut	Possible pit or quarry cut

**APPENDIX 3: Trial Pit Logs (courtesy of Structural Soils Ltd)**





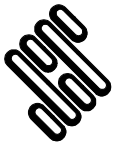
Contract: <b>Temple Street, Keynsham</b>		Client: <b>Cavanna Partnership</b>		Trialpit: <b>TP1</b>
Contract Ref: <b>725198</b>	Date: <b>24.3.11</b>	Ground Level <b>---</b>	Co-ordinates: <b>---</b>	Sheet: <b>1 of 1</b>

Samples and In-situ Tests				Water	Backfill	Description of Strata	Depth (Thickness)	Material Graphic Legend
Depth	No	Type	Results					
0.20	1	ES	1 x T 2 x J		[Cross-hatched pattern]	ASPHALT (40mm thick) over MADE GROUND: Soft brown slightly sandy gravelly CLAY. Gravel is angular to subrounded fine to coarse brick, limestone, charcoal and slate.	(0.50)	[Cross-hatched pattern]
0.20	1	B				... 100mm diameter drain pipe at 0.45m depth.	0.50	[Dotted pattern]
0.20		HP	$c_u < 25$			Soft brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is subangular to subrounded fine to coarse limestone.	(0.35)	[Dotted pattern]
0.60	2	ES	1 x T 2 x J		[Cross-hatched pattern]	... limestone band 0.95m thick at 0.70m depth.	0.85	[Dotted pattern]
0.60	2	D				Firm brown sandy CLAY.		[Dotted pattern]
0.60		HP	$c_u = 25/50/25$			... limestone unknown thickness at 1.00m depth.	1.10	[Dotted pattern]
0.90	3	ES	1 x T 2 x J			Trial pit terminated at 1.10m depth.		
0.90	3	D						
0.90		HP	$c_u = 50/75/50$					

GINT LIBRARY v8.04.GLB/TRIAL PIT LOG - STANDARD | 725198 TEMPLE STREET KEYNSHAM.GPJ - v8.04 | 5/4/11 - 09:37 | IF.  
 Structural Soils Ltd, Head Office - Bristol: The Old School, Stillhouse Lane, Bedminster, Bristol, BS3 4EB. Tel: 0117-947-1000, Fax: 0117-947-1004, Web: www.soils.co.uk, Email: admin@soils.co.uk

Plan (Not to Scale) 	<b>General Remarks</b>		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location cat scanned.</li> <li>Hole dry and stable.</li> <li>100mm diameter clay drain pipe at 0.45m depth.</li> <li>Limestone bands are fractured subvertically with 50/110/200 spacing.</li> <li>Hole backfilled with arisings on completion.</li> </ol>		
All dimensions in metres		Scale:	<b>1:25</b>
Method Used: <b>Machine dug</b>	Plant Used: <b>Mini tracked excavator</b>	Logged By: <b>IFoster</b>	Checked By: <b>IFoster</b>



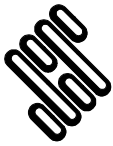


Contract: <b>Temple Street, Keynsham</b>		Client: <b>Cavanna Partnership</b>		Trialpit: <b>TP2</b>
Contract Ref: <b>725198</b>	Date: <b>24.3.11</b>	Ground Level <b>---</b>	Co-ordinates: <b>---</b>	Sheet: <b>1 of 1</b>

Samples and In-situ Tests				Water	Backfill	Description of Strata	Depth (Thickness)	Material Graphic Legend
Depth	No	Type	Results					
0.20 0.20 0.20	1 1	ES D HP	1 x T 2 x J  $c_u < 25$		ASPHALT (30mm thick) over MADE GROUND: Soft brown slightly gravelly slightly sandy CLAY. Gravel is angular to subrounded fine to coarse brick, limestone, charcoal and bone.	(0.40) 0.40		
					LIMESTONE band.	0.53		
0.60 0.60 0.60	2 2	ES D HP	1 x T 2 x J  $c_u = 50/75/75$		Firm brown slightly gravelly sandy CLAY. Gravel is subangular to subrounded fine to coarse limestone. ... limestone band 30mm thick at 0.70m depth. ... limestone band 60mm thick at 0.80m depth. ... limestone band 80mm thick at 0.90m depth.	(0.57) 1.10		
					... limestone unknown thickness at 1.05m depth. Trial pit terminated at 1.10m depth.			

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Plan (Not to Scale)  	<b>General Remarks</b>	
	1. Location cat scanned. 2. Hole dry and stable. 3. Insufficient material from sampling below 0.70m depth. 4. Limestone bands are fractured subvertically with 90/90/140 spacing. 5. Hole backfilled with arisings on completion.	
All dimensions in metres		Scale: <b>1:25</b>
Method Used: <b>Machine dug</b>	Plant Used: <b>Mini tracked excavator</b>	Logged By: <b>IFoster</b> Checked By:



Contract: <b>Temple Street, Keynsham</b>		Client: <b>Cavanna Partnership</b>		Trialpit: <b>TP3</b>
Contract Ref: <b>725198</b>	Date: <b>24.3.11</b>	Ground Level <b>---</b>	Co-ordinates: <b>---</b>	Sheet: <b>1 of 1</b>

Samples and In-situ Tests				Water	Backfill	Description of Strata	Depth (Thickness)	Material Graphic Legend
Depth	No	Type	Results					
0.20	1	ES	1 x T 2 x J		[Cross-hatch pattern]	ASPHALT (40mm thick) over MADE GROUND: Soft brown slightly sandy gravelly CLAY with low cobble content. Gravel is angular to subrounded fine to coarse limestone, brick, charcoal and coal.	(0.30)	[Cross-hatch pattern]
0.20	1	D				0.30		
0.20		HP	$c_u < 25$			Soft brown slightly sandy gravelly CLAY. Gravel is subrounded to subangular fine to coarse limestone.		[Dotted pattern]
0.50	2	ES	1 x T 2 x J		[Cross-hatch pattern]	... limestone band 0.15m thick at 0.55m depth.	(0.90)	[Dotted pattern]
0.50	2	D				... limestone band 0.10m thick at 0.80m depth.		
0.50		HP	$c_u = 25/25/25$			... limestone band 50mm thick at 0.95m depth.		
1.00	3	ES	1 x T 2 x J			... limestone band 50mm thick at 1.05m depth.		
1.00	3	D				... limestone unknown thickness at 1.10m depth.		
1.00		HP	$c_u = 50/50/50$			Trial pit terminated at 1.20m depth.		

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Plan (Not to Scale) 		<b>General Remarks</b> 1. Location cat scanned. 2. Hole dry and stable. 3. Limestone bands are fractured subvertically with 50/90/150 spacing. 4. Hole backfilled with arisings on completion.	
Method Used: <b>Machine dug</b>		Plant Used: <b>Mini tracked excavator</b>	
All dimensions in metres		Scale: <b>1:25</b>	
Logged By: <b>IFoster</b>		Checked By:	



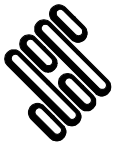
Contract: <b>Temple Street, Keynsham</b>		Client: <b>Cavanna Partnership</b>		Trialpit: <b>TP4</b>
Contract Ref: <b>725198</b>	Date: <b>24.3.11</b>	Ground Level ---	Co-ordinates: ---	Sheet: <b>1 of 1</b>

Samples and In-situ Tests				Water	Backfill	Description of Strata	Depth (Thickness)	Material Graphic Legend
Depth	No	Type	Results					
0.20	1	ES	1 x T 2 x J		Backfill	ASPHALT (30mm thick) over MADE GROUND: Soft brown slightly gravelly slightly sandy CLAY. Gravel is subangular to subrounded fine to coarse brick, concrete, limestone, charcoal and tile.	(0.40)	
0.20	1	D				LIMESTONE band.	0.40	
0.20		HP	$c_u < 25$			Firm brown sandy CLAY.		
						... limestone band 0.10m thick at 0.60m depth.		
0.50	2	ES	1 x T 2 x J			... limestone band 0.10m thick at 0.75m depth.		
0.50	2	D				... limestone band 0.10m thick at 0.95m depth.	(0.80)	
0.50		HP	$c_u = 25/50/50$			... limestone unknown thickness at 1.25m depth.	1.30	
0.90	3	D				Trial pit terminated at 1.30m depth.		
0.90		HP	$c_u = 75/50/50$					
1.20	4	D						
1.20		HP	$c_u = 50/75/50$					

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Plan (Not to Scale)		<b>General Remarks</b>		
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Location cat scanned.</li> <li>2. Hole dry and stable.</li> <li>3. Limestone bands are fractured subvertically with 60/90/240 spacing.</li> <li>4. Hole backfilled with arisings on completion.</li> </ol>		
		All dimensions in metres		Scale: <b>1:25</b>
Method Used:	<b>Machine dug</b>	Plant Used:	<b>Mini tracked excavator</b>	Logged By: <b>IFoster</b> Checked By:



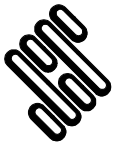


Contract: <b>Temple Street, Keynsham</b>		Client: <b>Cavanna Partnership</b>		Trialpit: <b>TP5</b>
Contract Ref: <b>725198</b>	Date: <b>24.3.11</b>	Ground Level <b>---</b>	Co-ordinates: <b>---</b>	Sheet: <b>1 of 1</b>

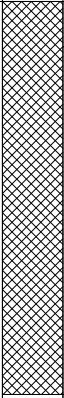
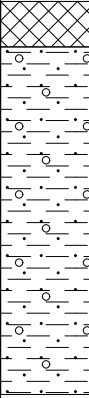
Samples and In-situ Tests				Water	Backfill	Description of Strata	Depth (Thickness)	Material Graphic Legend	
Depth	No	Type	Results						
0.20	1	ES	1 x T 2 x J		[Cross-hatched pattern]	ASPHALT (40mm thick) over MADE GROUND: Soft brown slightly sandy gravelly CLAY. Gravel is angular to subrounded fine to coarse brick, pottery, limestone, charcoal and concrete. Low cobble content.	(0.50)	[Cross-hatched pattern]	
0.20	1	B				... low boulder content below 0.40m depth.	0.50	[Cross-hatched pattern]	
0.20		HP	$c_u < 25$						
0.60	2	ES	1 x T 2 x J		[Cross-hatched pattern]	POSSIBLE MADE GROUND: Firm brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is subrounded to subangular fine to coarse limestone and charcoal.	0.70	[Cross-hatched pattern]	
0.60	2	D							
0.60		HP	$c_u = 25/50/50$						
0.80	3	ES	1 x T 2 x J				Firm brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is subrounded to subangular fine to coarse limestone.	(0.55)	[Pattern with circles]
0.80	3	D					... limestone band 0.25m thick at 0.90m depth.		
0.80		HP	$c_u = 50/50/50$			... limestone unknown thickness at 1.20m depth.	1.25	[Pattern with circles]	
						Trial pit terminated at 1.25m depth.			

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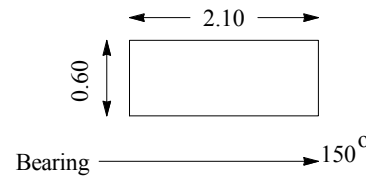

Plan (Not to Scale) 	<b>General Remarks</b>	
	1. Location cat scanned. 2. Hole dry and stable. 3. Limestone bands are fractured subvertically with 50/100/300 spacing. 4. Hole backfilled with arisings on completion.	
All dimensions in metres		Scale: <b>1:25</b>
Method Used: <b>Machine dug</b>	Plant Used: <b>Mini tracked excavator</b>	Logged By: <b>IFoster</b> Checked By:



Contract: <b>Temple Street, Keynsham</b>		Client: <b>Cavanna Partnership</b>		Trialpit: <b>TP6</b>
Contract Ref: <b>725198</b>	Date: <b>24.3.11</b>	Ground Level ---	Co-ordinates: ---	Sheet: <b>1 of 1</b>

Samples and In-situ Tests				Water	Backfill	Description of Strata	Depth (Thickness)	Material Graphic Legend
Depth	No	Type	Results					
0.20	1	ES	1 x T 2 x J			ASPHALT (40mm thick) over MADE GROUND: Black sandy GRAVEL of angular to subrounded fine to coarse limestone held together loosely with bitumen.	0.15	
0.20	1	D				Soft brown slightly gravelly slightly sandy CLAY. Gravel is subrounded to subangular fine to coarse limestone.	(1.15)	
0.20		HP	$c_u < 25$			... limestone band 0.15m thick at 0.40m depth. ... firm below 0.50m depth. ... limestone band 0.10m thick at 0.60m depth. ... limestone band 0.12m thick at 0.80m depth. ... limestone band 0.15m thick at 1.05m depth.		
0.50	2	ES	1 x T 2 x J			... limestone unknown thickness at 1.25m depth.	1.30	
0.50	2	D				Trial pit terminated at 1.30m depth.		
1.20	3	D						
1.20		HP	$c_u = 50/50/75$					

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Plan (Not to Scale) 		<b>General Remarks</b> 1. Location cat scanned. 2. Hole dry and unstable. 3. Limestone bands are fractured subvertically with 60/80/140 spacing. 4. Hole backfilled with arisings on completion.	
All dimensions in metres		Scale: <b>1:25</b>	
Method Used: <b>Machine dug</b>	Plant Used: <b>Mini tracked excavator</b>	Logged By: <b>IFoster</b>	Checked By: 



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Fig.1 Site location plan, scale 1:1250

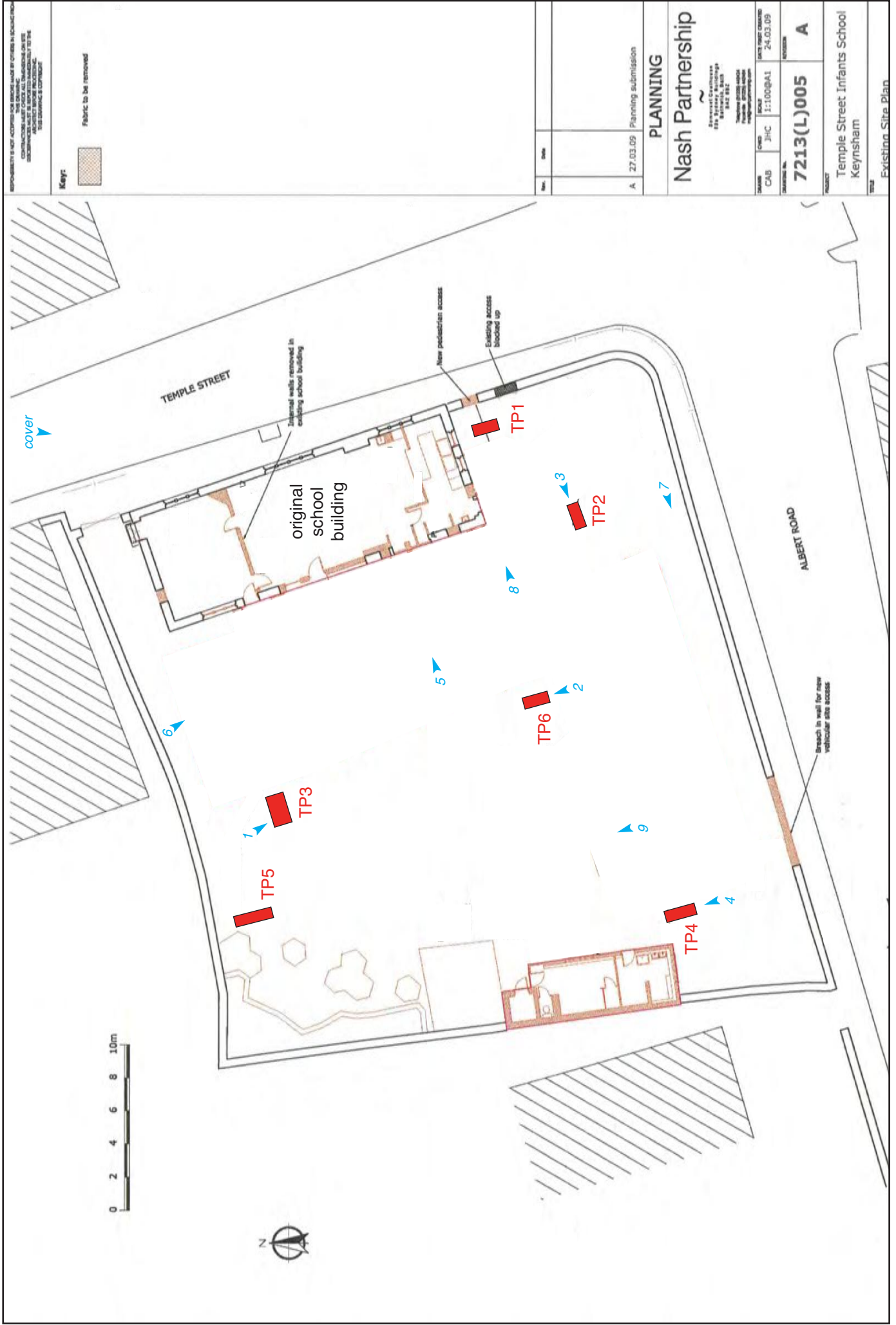


Fig.2 Plan of Temple Infant School, showing location of Trial Pits 1–6, plate directions in blue





Fig.3 Extract from 1841 Tithe Map

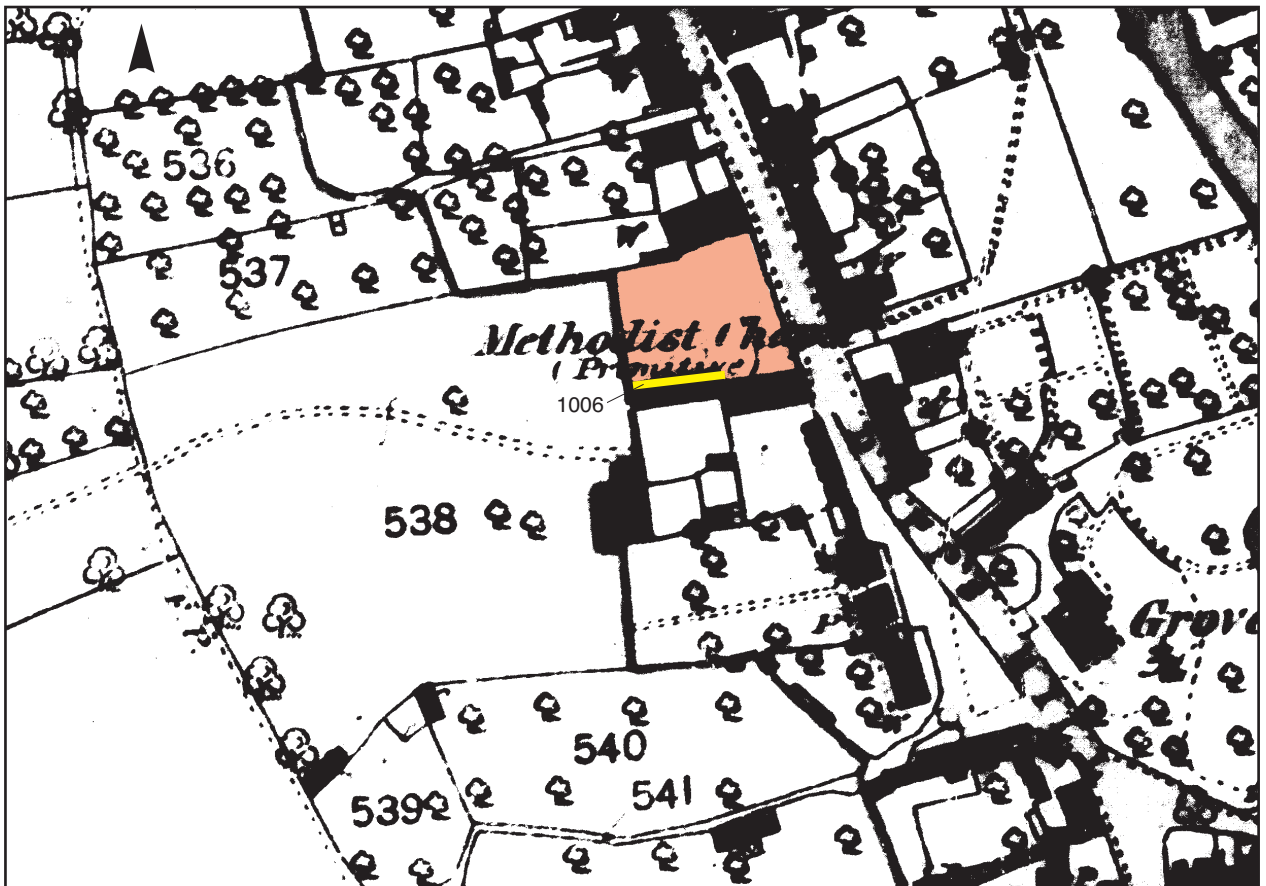


Fig.4 Extract from 1st Edition (1:2500 scale) O. S. plan of 1882

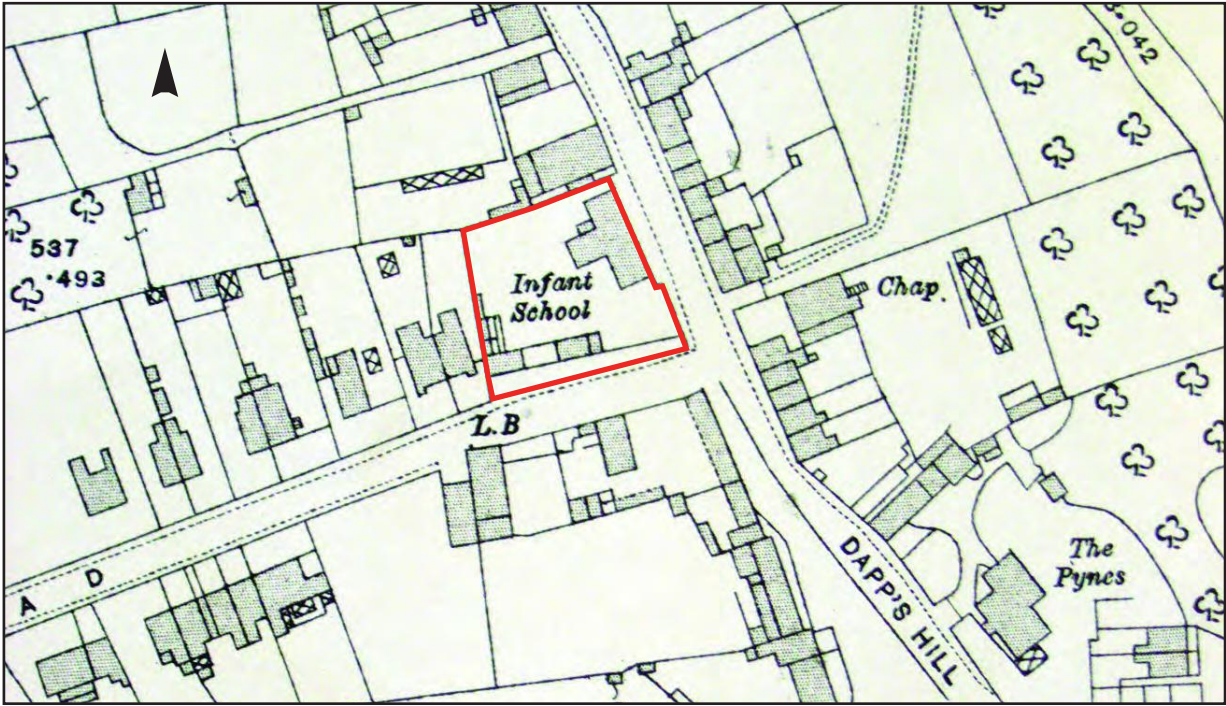


Fig.5 Extract from O. S. Edition of 1904 (1:2500 scale)

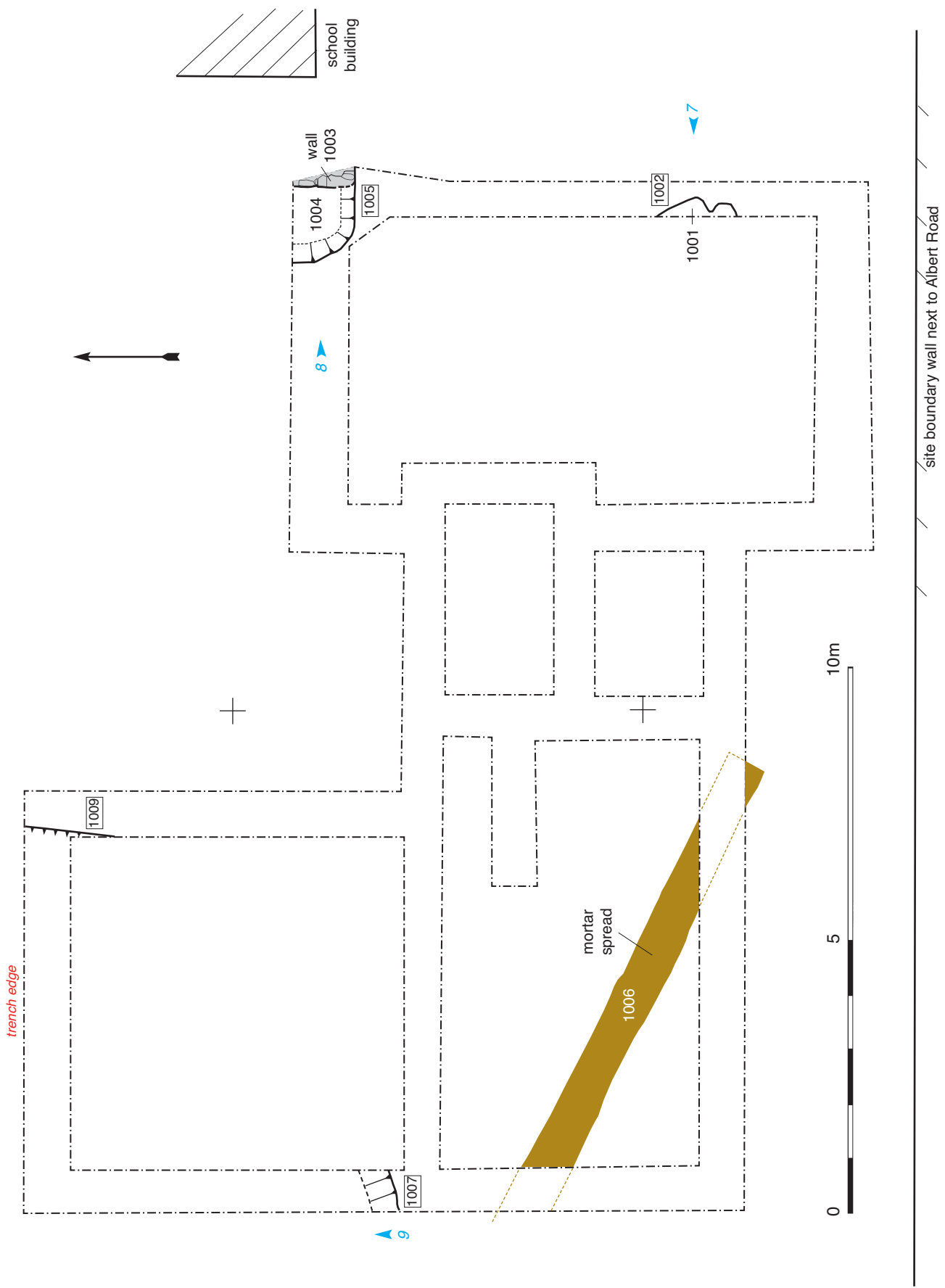


Fig.6 Plan showing outline of foundation trenches and location of recorded archaeological features, scale 1:100





Plate 1  
North-facing section in  
TP3 – looking south-east



Plate 2 South-facing section in TP6 – looking north



Plate 3 East-facing section in TP 2 – looking west





Plate 4  
Looking north along length  
of TP 4



Plate 5  
The rear elevation of the  
Victorian school, after the  
demolition of an original  
gabled single-storey  
extension (as well as two  
later flat-roofed extensions)



Plate 6  
Foundation trench  
excavations in progress  
near the north-west  
corner of the original  
building





Plate 7  
East-facing section in foundation  
trench showing a pit or quarry cut  
[1002] and its fill (1001)



Plate 8  
West-facing elevation of surviving wall  
foundation (1003)



Plate 9  
Quarry edge (looking north). Cut 1007 is  
visible in the foreground, within the trench