



# K4 Kitchens New Road, Studley

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



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Studley  
SN11 9LX

County Wiltshire  
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## Quality Assurance

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## **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Indent Investments Ltd ('the client'), to undertake a program of archaeological monitoring and recording during ground works. The monitored works covered 0.17 ha, centred on NGR 396977 171123, at K4 Kitchens, New Road, Studley, SN11 9LX

The development replaces the dis-used commercial premises with three three-bedroom new build dwellings. The works consisted of the demolition of the dis-used commercial premises (including the concrete pad on which it stands) and the construction of new buildings with footprints both within and outside of the current building's footprint. The demolition of the concrete pad and further groundworks were subject to monitoring by qualified archaeologists.

A planning application (20/02070/FUL) submitted to Wiltshire Council on 26 May 2020, was granted 16 October 2020, subject to conditions.

All groundworks were monitored in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI. No archaeological features were observed, and no archaeological finds were recovered.

## **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Indent Investments Ltd, for commissioning the Archaeological Monitoring and Recording, in particular Mike Smullen. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Wiltshire County Archaeology Service, who monitored the project, and to Lawsons Demolition and T&B Development for their cooperation and help on site.



# K4 Kitchens, New Road, Studley

## Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Indent Investments Ltd ('the client'), to undertake a program of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (AMR) during ground works. The monitored works covered 0.17 ha, centred on NGR 396977 171123, at K4 Kitchens, New Road, Studley, SN11 9LX (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The development replaces the dis-used commercial premises with three three-bedroom new build dwellings. The works consisted of the demolition of the dis-used commercial premises (including the concrete pad on which it stands) and the construction of new buildings with footprints both within and outside of the current building's footprint. The demolition of the concrete pad and further groundworks were subject to monitoring by qualified archaeologists.

1.1.3 A planning application (20/02070/FUL) submitted to Wiltshire Council on 26 May 2020, was granted 16 October 2020, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

*Condition 9: No development shall commence within the area indicated by application 20/04070/FUL until:*

*a) A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and*

*b) The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

*REASON: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.*

1.1.4 The AMR was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2021). Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The AMR was undertaken over 6 days between 31 August 2021 and 13 September 2021.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the AMR, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).



### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The proposed archaeological monitoring work is located at the existing K4 kitchens site, Studley, Wiltshire; approximately 1.9 km west of Calne. The 0.17 ha parcel of land is located to the south of open fields, immediately north of New Road (A4), on the eastern periphery of Studley. The western site boundary comprises the property boundary with Field House and with the Black Dog Inn positioned to the east.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are mapped as 103 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Sandstone – Hazelbury Bryan Formation, with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey 2021).

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site was researched for the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and is reproduced here. The following section summaries the recorded historical environment resource within a 500 m study area of the development. The results are presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

### 2.2 Archaeological and historical context

#### *Romano-British [43 -409 AD*

- 2.2.1 There is a moderate level of Roman or Romano-British activity within a 500 m radius of the site. This includes the settlement and activity areas identified by geophysical survey at Rumsey Farm, noted in communication with WCAS.
- 2.2.2 Three possible ditches (MWI75370) of Romano-British date (43 – 409 AD) were uncovered during an archaeological AMR by Archaeological Surveys Ltd on a service trench near the Bowood Sports Ground, about 115 m to the east of the site. They contained animal bone, window glass and pottery, mainly Samian ware. Two Romano-British burials (ST97SE301) with North/South orientation and no grave goods were found while laying a house foundation in 1959, off Studley Lane, 510 m to the west of the site.
- 2.2.3 An Iron Working Site (MWI64353) with a core iron working area and associated structures was identified in a geophysical survey in 2008 by Archaeological Surveys Ltd on Rumsey Farm, 300 m south-east of the site. This could be Romano-British in date, or later prehistoric. Further structures, interpreted as a Settlement, Farmstead and Agricultural Features (MWI64355) were also identified by geophysical survey at Rumsey Farm in 2009 by Archaeological Surveys Ltd; and a total of 60 coins, four brooches, one ring and two weights of Roman date were found by metal detecting survey. While these sites have not been excavated, the high quantity of Romano-British artefacts found during the metal detecting survey suggests this as an active site in the Romano-British period.
- 2.2.4 Six findspots are recorded on the WSHER, containing artefacts dating to the Romano-British period, mainly coins. Most of these artefacts date to before detailed archaeological records were routinely made. Romano-British pottery (New Forest Ware) (ST97SE308) and a Saxon or Roman spearhead/ferrule (ST97SE550) were found under the floor of a cottage in 1964, on New Road 200 m to the east of the site. Five Romano-British coins and some stretches of drystone walling (ST97SE303) were found on Norley Lane, 470 m to the north-east of the site. Seven Romano-British coins and three bronze fragments (ST97SE312)



were found 400 m to the north of the site in 1988. Two Romano-British coins and some pottery sherds (ST97SE314) were found in a field 410 m north-west of the site. A Roman coin (ST97SE304) was found in the village of Studley at Studley Hill in 1962, 650 m north-west of the site. A Romano-British coin (ST97SE309) was found in a cottage wall near Old Road, Studley, 280 m south-west of the site, sometime in the 1970s.

#### *Medieval*

- 2.2.5 The nearby village of Studley (ST97SE466) is a settlement of medieval origins, around 500 m to the north-west of the site.

#### *Listed Buildings*

- 2.2.6 Two listed buildings are in the area immediately surrounding the site. The Soho Inn (MWI36313)- Grade II- is next-door, about 70 m north of the site on New Road; it dates to the early 18th century and is called the 'Rose and Crown' on a 1763 map. Frog Hollow (MWI36325) – Grade II – is just around the corner, 100 m to the north down Old Road. This thatched house also dates to the 18th century. A further six listed buildings are in Studley, with another on Norley Lane.

#### *Undated*

- 2.2.7 A square enclosure (ST97SE609) is visible as a soil mark in the Bowood Sports Ground, about 170 m north-east of the site.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

- 3.1.1 The aims of the AMR, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the archaeological monitoring itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

#### **3.2 Objectives**

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording AMR, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record)



- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the AMR.

## **4 METHODS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

### **4.2 Fieldwork methods**

#### *General*

4.2.1 The archaeological AMR monitored the demolition of the concrete pad and all further ground disturbance works associated with the proposed development such as the excavation of footings, services and soakaways.

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area (Labelled Areas 1, 2 and 3 in **Fig. 1**). Area 2 was demolished in such a way that it was not possible to see beneath the slab during lifting so a sondage was excavated subsequently to better understand the stratigraphy.

4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

4.2.4 No archaeological features were observed nor archaeological finds recovered.

### **4.3 Recording**

4.3.1 All areas monitored were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

4.3.2 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.3.3 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### **4.4 Finds and environmental strategies**

4.4.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).





## **4.5 Monitoring**

- 4.5.1 WCAS monitored the AMR on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the WCAS.

## **5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The site was previously developed as a commercial buildings and the AMR was to monitor the below ground demolition work to remove them as well as the foundations for a new development.

### **5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits**

- 5.2.1 The natural geology was encountered at between 0.58 m and 1 m below ground level (bgl) and consisted of a variously brownish yellow or mottled yellow sand with low to high levels of gravel inclusions. This was observed in the sondage in area 2 and the footings for the new buildings
- 5.2.2 Most of the material observed under the foundation slab and in the new footing was made ground and disturbed natural that contained quantities of brick and concrete rubble, bitumen/tarmac and waste plastics. The excavation of the foundation trenches revealed large areas of intact Natural deposits but nothing archaeological.

## **6 FINDS EVIDENCE**

- 6.1.1 No archaeological finds were recovered

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1.1 No environmental samples were taken

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Summary**

- 8.1.1 All groundworks were monitored in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021).
- 8.1.2 No archaeological features were observed and no archaeological finds were recovered.

### **8.2 Discussion**

- 8.2.1 The archaeological monitoring was required on site because of the proximity of a known Roman settlement.
- 8.2.2 Whilst the site has been subject to disruption from previous development, the natural geology was encountered across the site and appeared relatively undisturbed for the most part. The amount of excavation observed during the archaeological monitoring means, that had there been any archaeological remains on site, these would have been identified. The lack of any archaeological material on site suggests that the potential for archaeological remains on site is low, and any features associated with nearby Roman activity, do not impact into the site.



## 9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the AMR is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Wiltshire Museum, Devizes has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **DZSWS:41-2021**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### 9.2 Preparation of the archive

#### *Physical archive*

9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code **DZSWS:41-2021**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 00 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 01 files/document cases of paper records

#### *Digital archive*

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.2.4 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The finds archive currently comprises the following:

#### *Documentary archive*

9.2.5 The physical archive currently includes paper records (site registers only), graphics and artefacts. Born digital data include site records, finds and environmental data, photographs, survey data and reports. Physical and digital records will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

### 9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.



9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

#### *Documentary records*

9.3.5 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

#### *Digital data*

9.3.6 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only [optional: with selected additional photographs].

## **9.4 Security copy**

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

## **9.5 OASIS**

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the WCAS on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

## **10 COPYRIGHT**

### **10.1 Archive and report copyright**

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes,



including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

## **10.2 Third party data copyright**

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

## REFERENCES

- ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- British Geological Survey *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 13/05/21)
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- CIfA *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit> (accessed 13/05/21)
- CIfA *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit> (accessed 13/05/21)
- English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 2021 *K4 Kitchens, New Road, Studley: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished report ref. 243110.01





## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench sheets

Area 1		Length 7.90 m	Width 10.70 m	Depth 0.14 m
396980 Easting		171135 Northing		107.57 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Concrete	Concrete platform exterior to building at the rear	0 – 0.10
102		Made ground	Mid orangey brown coarse sand, 30% fine to coarse gravel sized sub-angular stone (unsure of what type). Hardcore bedding layer for concrete 101.	0.10 – 0.14
103		Subsoil\made ground	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, 3% fine to medium gravel sized sub-angular limestone. Unsure if this is the top of the subsoil exposed by stripping before construction or redeposited subsoil from levelling of of site . Comparing to 205 it is likely the former.	0.14+

Area 2		Length 19.40 m	Width Unknown	Depth 10.10 m
396969 Easting		171128 Northing		108.00 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Concrete	Greyish white concrete forming platform for and floors of main building.	0 – 0.13
202		Made ground	Mid orangey brown coarse sand, 50% fine to coarse gravel sized angular iron stone, 10% 15_30cm iron stone blocks. No finds. Build up and bedding layer for concrete 201.	0.13–0.60
203		Secondary fill	Mottled mid brownish yellow sand and light greyish brown sandy silt.	0.60–1.46
204		Ditch	U-shaped trench for modern field drain. Vertical edge and flat bottom. Caught obliquely and only partial in windage dug to examine layers.	0.60–1.46
205		Subsoil	Light greyish brown sandy silt, 3% fine to coarse gravel sized sub-angular limestone. Appears to be original sub soil forming level of stripping prior to construction of building.	0.60–1.00
206		Natural	Mid brownish yellow sand, 5% fine to coarse gravel sized sub-angular limestone	1.00+



Area 3		Length 26 m	Width 13 m	Depth 1.10 m
396965 Easting		171111 Northing		108.63m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Poss subsoil	Dark grey, silty sand, occasional large rr stones <0.10m, sparse small stones <0.03mm occasional CBM flecks	0.00–0.38
302		Natural	Reddish brown sand, sparse sub-rounded stones <0.02m	0.38–0.58
303		Natural	Mottled yellow, pale / mid orange sand, rare sub-angular stones <0.08m	0.58+
304		Made ground	Very mixed accross site. Includes redosedited natural, bitumen / tarmac, building rubble, brick, plastic etc	0.00– 1.20



## Appendix 2 OASIS record

### 10.3 OASIS ID: wessexar1-431496

#### Project details

Project name	K4 Kitchens, New Road, Studley Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a program of archaeological monitoring (AMR) and recording during ground works. The monitored works covered 0.17 ha, centred on NGR 396977 171123, at K4 Kitchens, New Road, Studley, SN11 9LX. The development intends to replace the dis-used commercial premises with three three-bedroom new build dwellings. The works consisted of the demolition of the dis-used commercial premises (including the concrete pad on which it stands) and the construction of new buildings with footprints both within and outside of the current building's footprint. The demolition of the concrete pad and further groundworks were subject to monitoring by qualified archaeologists. A planning application (20/02070/FUL) submitted to Wiltshire Council on 26 May 2020, was granted 16 October 2020, subject to conditions. All groundworks were monitored in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021). Wiltshire County Archaeology Service recommended a AMR because of the proximity of the site to a known Roman settlement. Whilst the site has been subject to disruption from previous development, the natural geology was encountered across the site and appeared relatively undisturbed for the most part. The amount of excavation observed during the archaeological monitoring means, that had there been any archaeological remains on site, these would have been identified. The lack of any archaeological material on site suggests that the potential for archaeological remains on site is low, and any features associated with nearby Roman activity, do not impact into the site.</p>
Project dates	Start: 31-08-2021 End: 13-09-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	DZSWS:41-2021 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	243110 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE NORTH WILTSHIRE CALNE K4 Kitchens, New Road, Studley



Postcode	SN11 9LX
Study area	1700 Square metres
Site coordinates	ST 96977 71123 51.438604144926 -2.043496845731 51 26 18 N 002 02 36 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 103m Max: 103m

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#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	indent Investments Ltd
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Oliver Good
Project supervisor	Philip Trim
Project supervisor	Darryl Freer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

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#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Wiltshire Museum Devizes
Digital Archive recipient	ADS
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Digital Archive notes	Report
Paper Archive recipient	Wiltshire Museum Devizes
Paper Media available	"Drawing"
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#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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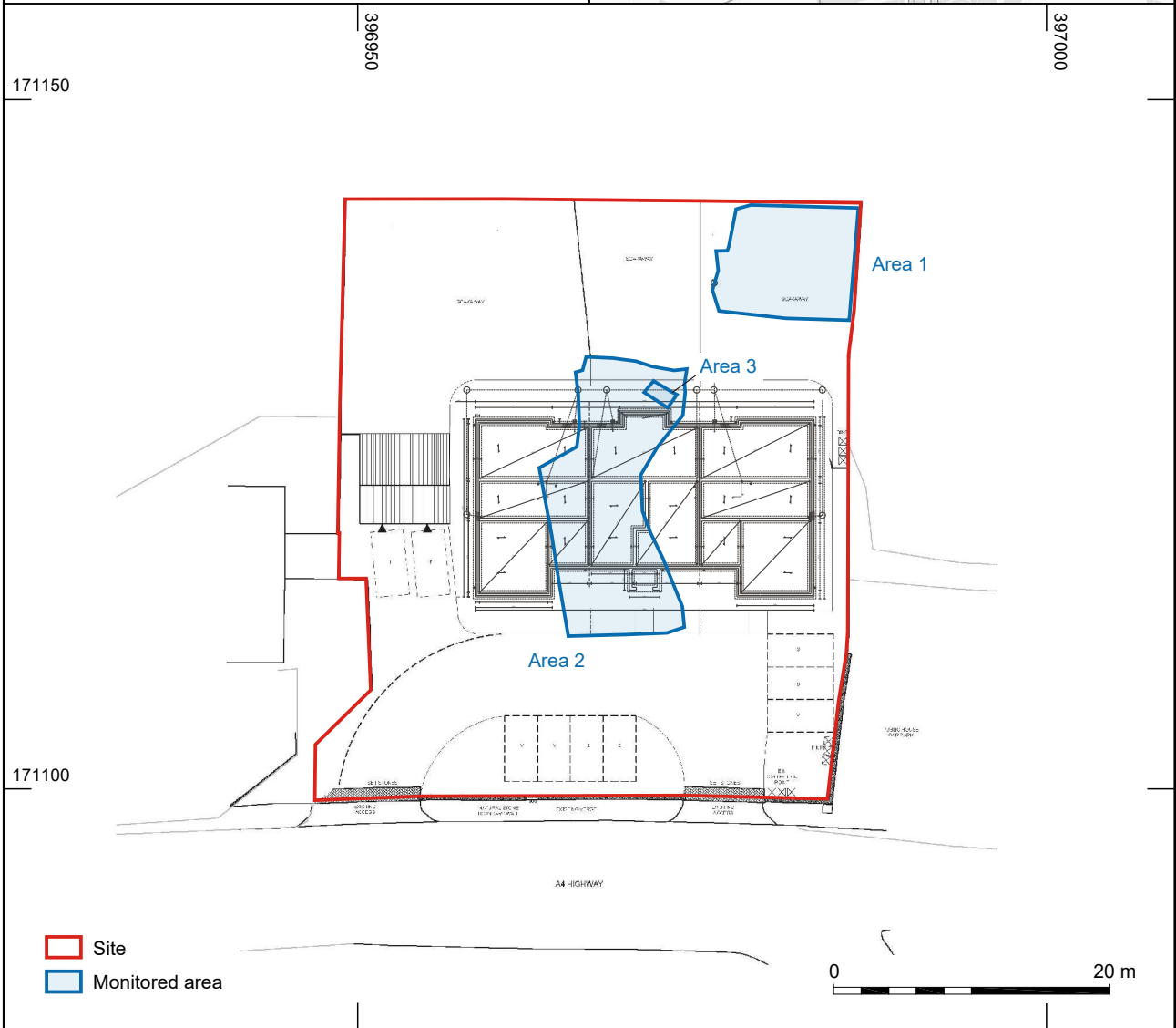
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Site location plan showing monitored areas

Figure 1



Plate 1: View of area 1 after removal of the concrete slab



Plate 2: South-west facing view of section through the sondage dug in area 2


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Plate 3: East facing view of section through a footings trench in area 3

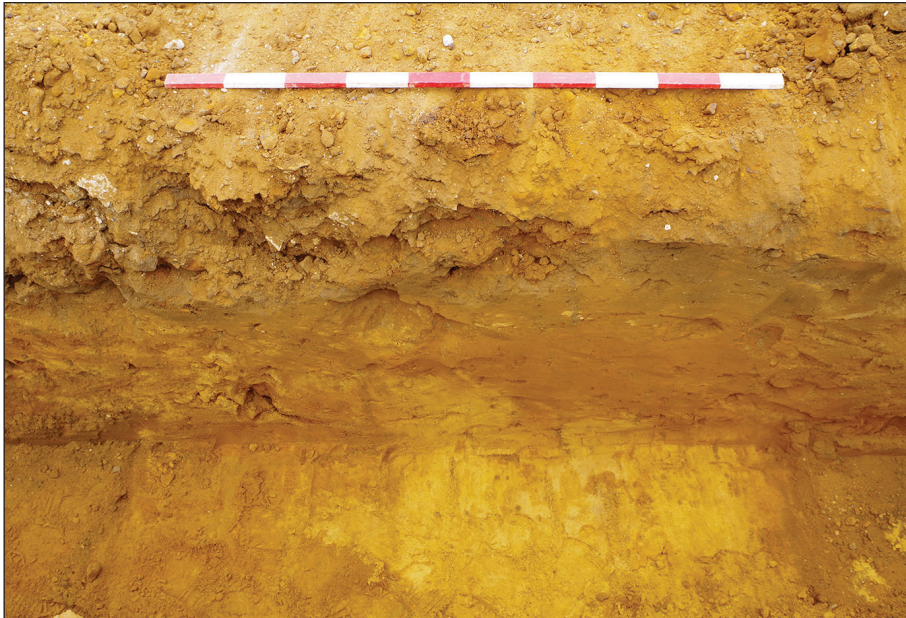


Plate 4: Representative section in foundation trench


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Plate 5: Oblique shot of foundation trench

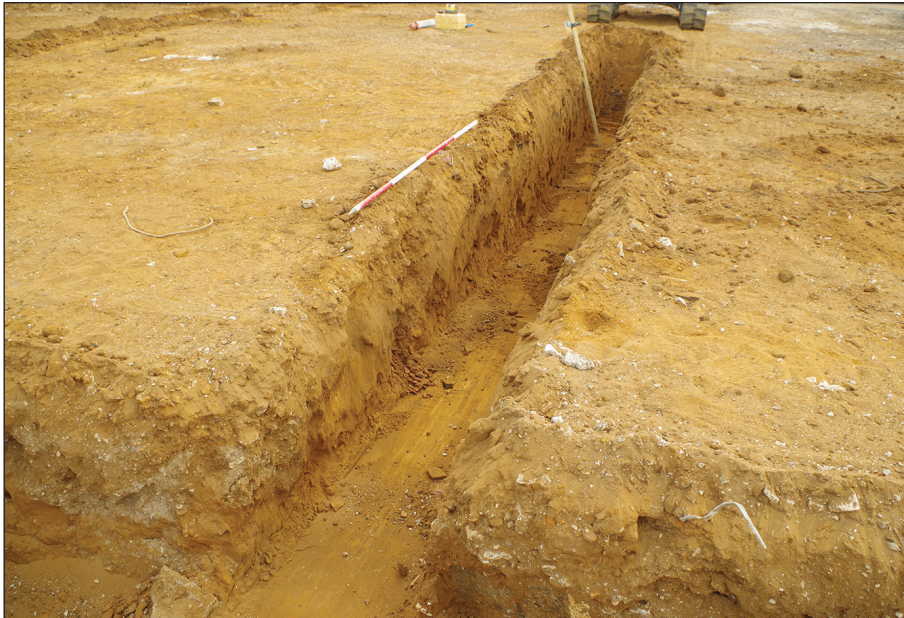


Plate 6: Oblique working shot of foundation trench



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Plate 7: Working shot

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