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# 7 Charlotte Street, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Ref: 85100.02  
May 2013



**7 Charlotte Street, Bath,  
Bath and North East Somerset**

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

**Prepared for:**

JH Consulting Architects Ltd  
87 Walcot Street, Bath  
Bath and North East Somerset  
Embankment Way  
BA1 5BW

**On behalf of:**

Mrs Edwina Cohen  
Sunhill House  
Sunhill  
Calbourne  
Newport  
PO30 4JA

**Prepared by:**

Wessex Archaeology  
Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
SALISBURY  
Wiltshire  
SP4 6EB

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

**May 2013**

**89350.01**



## Quality Assurance

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\* I= Internal Draft; E= External Draft; F= Final

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# 7 Charlotte Street, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

## Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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**Front cover:** General shot of excavation of Trench

**Back cover:** Final post excavation shot of Trench



## 7 Charlotte Street, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

### Archaeological Watching Brief Report

#### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by JH Consulting Architects Ltd on behalf of Mrs Edwina Cohen (The Client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the initial excavations associated with the extension and refurbishment of a residential building at 7 Charlotte Street, Bath BA1 2NE (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 374590 164980 (**Figure 1**).

A proposed basement area, approximately 5m by 5m, was excavated under constant archaeological observation. The watching brief identified a deep heavily disturbed made ground deposit, approximately 1.5m to 2m in depth, which sealed the natural clay. Relatively few archaeological remains were identified during the course of the work. A small truncated post-medieval pit was observed cut into the top of the natural clay at a level of approximately 2.10m below ground level, together with an adjacent rubble deposit. No other archaeological features or deposits were observed.



## **7 Charlotte Street, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset**

### **Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

#### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by JH Consulting Architects Ltd on behalf of Mrs Edwina Cohen (The Client). Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Jarrod Hill and Richard Rees-Roberts for all their assistance in this respect. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the monitoring archaeological officer, Richard Sermon Hannah Fluck (B&NES), for all his help and advice during the course of the project.

The watching brief was undertaken by Ralph Collard. This report was written and compiled by Ralph Collard and Andy Manning. The finds assessment was by Lorraine Mephram and illustrations were by Kitty Foster. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning.



# 7 Charlotte Street, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

## Archaeological Watching Brief Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by JH Consulting Architects Ltd on behalf of Mrs Edwina Cohen (The Client) to undertake an archaeological Strip, Map and Record during the ground works associated with the extension and refurbishment of a residential building at 7 Charlotte Street, Bath BA1 2NE (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 374590 164980 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The refurbishment works comprised of the excavation of a new basement floor level extension to the north of the existing building, extension of the ground floor and refurbishment of the property. The proposed area was to excavate to a depth of 3.00m below ground level.
- 1.1.3 A planning application was submitted to Bath and North East Somerset council in November 2011. The Archaeological Officer for Bath and North East Somerset Council noted that the proposed basement extension lay within a broad area of Roman activity including inhumation and cremation burials to the north of Charlotte Street and Queens Square. Accordingly, when full planning permission and listed building consent was granted in March 2012 (11/04758/FUL and 11/04759/LBA) an archaeological condition (Condition 5) was attached to the Listed Building Consent (11/04759/LBA):

#### *Condition 5*

*No development shall take place within the Site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme of archaeological work should provide (a) the controlled strip of modern overburden or topsoil under archaeological supervision to identify the full extent of any significant archaeological deposits and features within the footprint of the development and (b) the controlled archaeological excavation of all significant deposits and features which are to be disturbed by the proposed development, and shall be carried out by a competent person(s) and completed in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation. Thereafter the building works shall incorporate any building techniques and measures necessary to mitigate the loss or destruction of any further archaeological remains.*

*Reason: The site is within an area of significant archaeological interest and the Council will wish to record and protect the archaeological remains*





## 2 THE SITE

### 2.1 Location, topography and geology

- 2.1.1 The Site is at 7 Charlotte Street (a grade II listed building) and comprised one of nine buildings forming a short terrace at the south eastern corner of the Royal Victoria Park. The Site is located at a height of 25m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) with the land sloping gently towards the River Avon which lies approximately 300m to the south of the Site (**Figure 1**).
- 2.1.2 The terrace connects Queen Square and the Upper Bristol Road. The terrace was constructed in between 1839 and 1841 – although there is early map evidence from 1800 of previous development along the line of the later terrace (JH Consulting, 2011). The site lies within the Bath central city conservation area.
- 2.1.3 Geologically, the Site is located in an area of strata of lower Lias clay of a Jurassic date (Geological Survey of Great Britain Solid and Drift 1970 1:63,360 Sheet 265 Bath). Recent geotechnical investigations have indicated that the lower Lias clay deposits are located at an approximate depth of 2.20m below the present ground surface (MSS 2011).

## 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The Site lies approximately 150m to the North West (and outside) of the walled extent of the former Roman and later Saxon/early medieval city. After consultation with the Archaeological Officer, reference has not been made at this stage to the Bath & North East Somerset Sites and Monument Record (BSMR) which holds information relating to all known archaeological and historical sites in the area. However, the Supplementary Planning Guidance notes (a rapid assessment of the archaeological character of Bath through descriptions of 37 separate Character Zones) has been consulted and the Site is located at the edge of two of these zones (7 and 18, B&NES website).
- 3.1.2 These two zones are characterised in the following way:

**Zone 7** (George Street and Queen Square): Queen Square represents the earliest expression of John Wood's vision for Bath and the two earliest streets outside the city walls lie in this zone, Trim Street and Quiet Street were laid out between 1708 and 1721. Roman burials have also been found in the zone.

**Zone 18** (North Avon floodplain): Roman villa under Norfolk Crescent known from early 19th century sources and work at Kingsmead Motors site has identified areas of Roman demolition material. It is probable that this zone, particularly the higher ground above the river, may contain evidence of Roman ribbon development along a possible east west road along the line of Upper Bristol Road which forms the northern boundary of this zone. There may also be a number of individual Roman villa style dwellings still to be found. The Roman road in Zone 8 may also cross this zone. The zone also contains Georgian terraces and 19th century working class housing. Industrial landscapes are represented by the remains of the Midland Railway and Green Park Station.

Thus the Site has the potential to contain the potential for inhumation and cremation burials and other Roman or later features.

Recent geotechnical investigation by Mini Soils Surveys (West) Ltd had been undertaken within the basement extension area (**Figure 1**) (MSS 2011). A narrow borehole (BH1) identified made ground containing mixed clay and topsoil deposits with limestone rubble



to a depth of approximately 2.20m below the present ground surface, which directly sealed the natural Lias clay.

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Aims and objectives**

1.1.1 The aim and objectives of the programme of archaeological fieldwork was to;

- *monitor the initial controlled stripping of topsoil and overburden under archaeological supervision*
- *locate and to excavate and record to an appropriate level the archaeological features or deposits, if present*
- *establish, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of any archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area impacted, and*
- *carry out an appropriate programme of post-excavation assessment and reporting that would place the findings into their historical context.*

1.1.2 The works were carried out in accordance with guidance given in the Institute Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

### **4.2 Fieldwork methodology**

4.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2013) and is summarised below:

4.2.2 The watching brief monitored the machine excavation of an area of approximately 5m by 5m which was located against the rear retaining wall of the 7 Charlotte Street. The excavation was carried out by mechanical excavator, in discrete 0.20m spits under constant archaeological supervision.

4.2.3 At a depth of 1.00m below ground level excavation was halted and a metal shutter frame was placed around the trench to maintain a safe environment for continued excavation.

4.2.4 The trench was recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *proforma* recording system with a photographic record maintained during the watching brief using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels.

### **4.3 Health and Safety**

4.3.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.

4.3.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

## 5 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features are retained in the archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

### 5.2 Results

5.2.1 The monitored area consisted of the footprint for the proposed basement extension at the rear of 7 Charlotte and measured approximately 5m by 5m. Excavation was undertaken to the proposed formation level, which lay approximately 3m below the current ground surface (at a height of 25m aOD) (**Figure 2**)

5.2.2 The area was covered by a modern garden topsoil(**100**) to a maximum depth of 0.31m which in turn sealed a made ground deposit (**101**) which was up to 2.5m in depth. Along the southern edge of the excavation area, the cut for the modern kitchen footings (**102**) was seen, being approximately 1.2m wide and up to a depth of 0.80m. Once this was removed a partially stone vaulted cavity was revealed underneath, leading to next door's basement, although no further investigation was possible which truncated the area up to the limit of excavation (**Figure 2**).

5.2.3 The made ground deposit (**101**) comprised of thin lenses of mixed material containing post medieval and modern pottery fragments, CBM, domestic waste and stone rubble. At a depth of 1.50m below ground level, a large area of stone rubble and clay (**104**) was exposed on the west side of the site. This revealed no coherent structure when partially excavated (**Plate 1**) and continued to a depth of 1.90m below ground level and appears to be part of the made ground deposits.

5.2.4 The made ground deposits (**101** and **104**) sealed a yellow brown and grey blue silty clay (**105**) that appeared at a maximum height of 1.60m below ground level at the north end of site. This deposit of clay had no finds associated with it. Although initially no obvious evidence of any archaeological features could be clearly seen cut into the top of the natural clay (**105**), further spit excavation quickly revealed a shallow sub-circular pit, 0.96m by 0.91m ( feature **106**, **Plate 3**, **Figure 2**). Given the disturbance of the top of the natural clay deposit (**105**), it appears likely that this feature had been cut from the top of the natural clay **105** and had been heavily impacted by previous activity. This shallow feature (0.19m deep) contained a single humic, gritty clay fill (**107**) containing a single piece of early post medieval pottery and small fragment of carved wood.

5.2.5 Excavation was continued through the clay natural until grey blue clay (**108**) was revealed at a depth of 2.30m below ground level at which point it was clear that the excavation was within confirmed natural deposits with no potential for further archaeological features.

## 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Finds

6.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the watching brief, deriving from four contexts (made ground deposits **101** and **104**, and feature fills **103** and **107**); quantities by material type are given in **Table 1**. All datable finds are post-medieval.

6.1.2 The pottery includes coarse redwares (both glazed and unglazed); Staffordshire- or Bristol-type manganese mottled ware; white salt glaze; later refined wares (pearlware, whiteware, yellow ware), mostly transfer-printed; and English stoneware with a 'Bristol'



(feldspathic) glaze. These suggest a date range at least from 18th to 19th centuries, although the coarse redwares could be earlier, and some of the refined wares could belong to the early 20th century.

- 6.1.3 Clay pipe fragments consist only of plain stems, with no makers' marks apparent. The animal bone is unidentifiable to species. A small piece of worked wood from feature fill **107** (feature **106**), a roughly leaf-shaped flat fragment (70 x 30 x 10mm) is of unknown date and function.
- 6.1.4 All finds have been recorded to an appropriate archive level. Given the quantity of finds recovered, their nature, date range and provenance, retention for long-term curation is not recommended, and the finds will be discarded before archive deposition.

**Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Animal Bone	Clay Pipe	Pottery	Wood
101	1/5	2/6	7/150	
103	2/8	1/3	4/203	
104			5/180	
107			1/21	1/16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3/13</b>	<b>3/9</b>	<b>17/554</b>	<b>1/16</b>

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No features or deposits recorded were suitable for environmental sampling during the watching brief.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 No significant archaeological remains were identified during the course of the fieldwork. Below the garden topsoil **100**, it was clear that the Site has been heavily disturbed down to the top of the natural clays, which were sealed by a sequence of made ground deposits (**101** and **104**), in turn impacted by the construction of the present kitchen (**102**) (**Plate 2**). Archaeological finds from the made ground and pit **106** comprised of material of a post medieval and modern date.
- 8.1.2 The only archaeological feature present, pit **106**, had been truncated and contained late post-medieval pottery the earliest artefacts on site.

## 9 STORAGE AND CURATION

- 9.1.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire. In due course the archive will be deposited with the Roman Baths Museum, Bath, under the Accession Number **BATRM2012.16**. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project.
- 9.1.2 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, graphics, photographic records and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Roman Baths Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).



## 9.2 Copyright

- 9.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.
- 9.2.2 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

## 9.3 Security Copy

- 9.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of a pdf file, which will form part of the project archive.

## 10 REFERENCES

### 10.1 Bibliography

British Geological Survey information available at:

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

Brown, D.H., 2007, *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum

Richards, J. and Robinson, D., 2000, *Digital Archives From Excavation and Fieldwork: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service

SMA 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

Walker, K., 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*, UKIC Archaeology Section



## APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARIES

bgl = below ground level

### Trench Summaries

Dimensions: 4.80m X 4.80m		Max. depth: 2.4m	Ground level: 7.84-7.93-m aOD
Easting: 456951		Northing: 101795	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
100	<i>Topsoil</i>	<b>Modern topsoil.</b> Black humic clayey silt. 6% gravel, sub angular, <30mm. Moderately compact. Occasional CBM, pot fragments and animal bone fragments.	0.00-0.31 bgl
101	<i>Layer</i>	<b>Made ground.</b> Mixed grey silty clay with frequent concentrations of sand, soil and clay. 10% stone rubble, <20cm, frequent charcoal flecks and domestic waste. Fairly compact and sticky in places. Diffuse interface with (104) and (105).	0.23-1.60 bgl
102	<i>Cut</i>	<b>Construction cut for the basement of the house.</b> Large linear SW – NE steep sided cut filled by (103). 2.1m maximum width. Still visible once excavated to natural (105).	0.12+ bgl
103	<i>Fill</i>	<b>Packing and backfill for cut [102].</b> Grey sandy clay and medium sized stone rubble, some faced bath stone. Frequent domestic waste material <8%. Fairly compact and mixed.	0.12+ bgl
104	<i>Layer</i>	<b>Mixed Stone Rubble.</b> Very wet silty clay and stone rubble including some faced building stones. Possibly part of made ground (101)	1.5–1.9 bgl
105	<i>Layer</i>	<b>Natural.</b> Laminated yellow brown and grey blue silty clay appears naturally lain down.	1.6-2.3 bgl
106	<i>Cut</i>	<b>Sub circular pit.</b> Shallow sided pit in NE corner of site appears to cut (105). Contained preserved carved wood. Filled by (107)	2.1-2.3 bgl
107	<i>Fill</i>	<b>Fill of [106].</b> Mixed grey brown humic sandy clay contains preserved wood and pot fragments.	2.1-2.3 bgl
108	<i>Layer</i>	<b>Natural.</b> Very compacted grey blue clay below (105)	2.3+ bgl



## APPENDIX 2: OASIS SUMMARY

**OASIS ID: wessexar1-151730**

### Project details

Project name	7 Charlotte Street, Bath
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by JH Consulting Architects Ltd on behalf of Mrs Edwina Cohen (The Client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the initial excavations associated with the extension and refurbishment of a residential building at 7 Charlotte Street, Bath BA1 2NE (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 374590 164980. The watching brief identified a deep heavily disturbed made ground deposit, approximately 1.5m to 2m in depth, which sealed the natural clay. Relatively few archaeological remains were identified during the course of the work. A small truncated post-medieval pit was observed cut into the top of the natural clay at a level of approximately 2.10m below ground level, together with an adjacent rubble deposit. No other archaeological features or deposits were observed.
Project dates	Start: 25-04-2013 End: 09-05-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	85100 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET BATH 7 Charlotte st.
Postcode	BA1 2NE
Study area	25.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	ST 745 649 51 -2 51 22 55 N 002 21 59 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 22.00m Max: 25.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andrew Manning
Project supervisor	Ralph Collard
Type of	Landowner



sponsor/funding  
body

Name of  
sponsor/funding  
body Mrs Edwina Cohen

---

**Project archives**

Physical Archive  
Exists?

No

Digital Archive  
recipient

Bath and North East Somerset

Digital Contents

"none"

Digital Media  
available

"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets"

Paper Archive  
recipient

Bath and North East Somerset

Paper Contents

"none"

Paper Media  
available

"Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General  
Notes", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

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**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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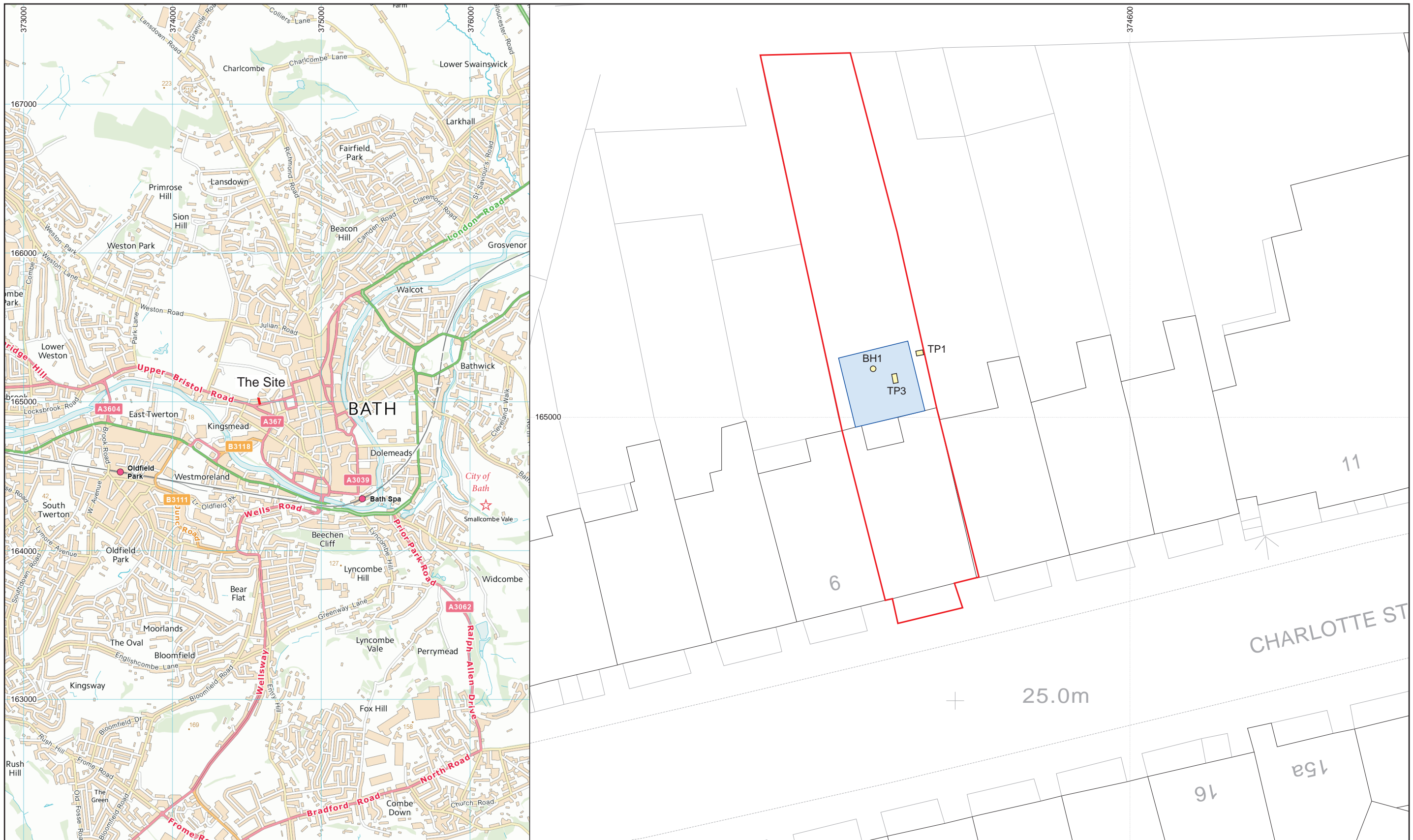
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Andrew manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)

Entered on

25 May 2013





- The Site
- Strip, map and record area

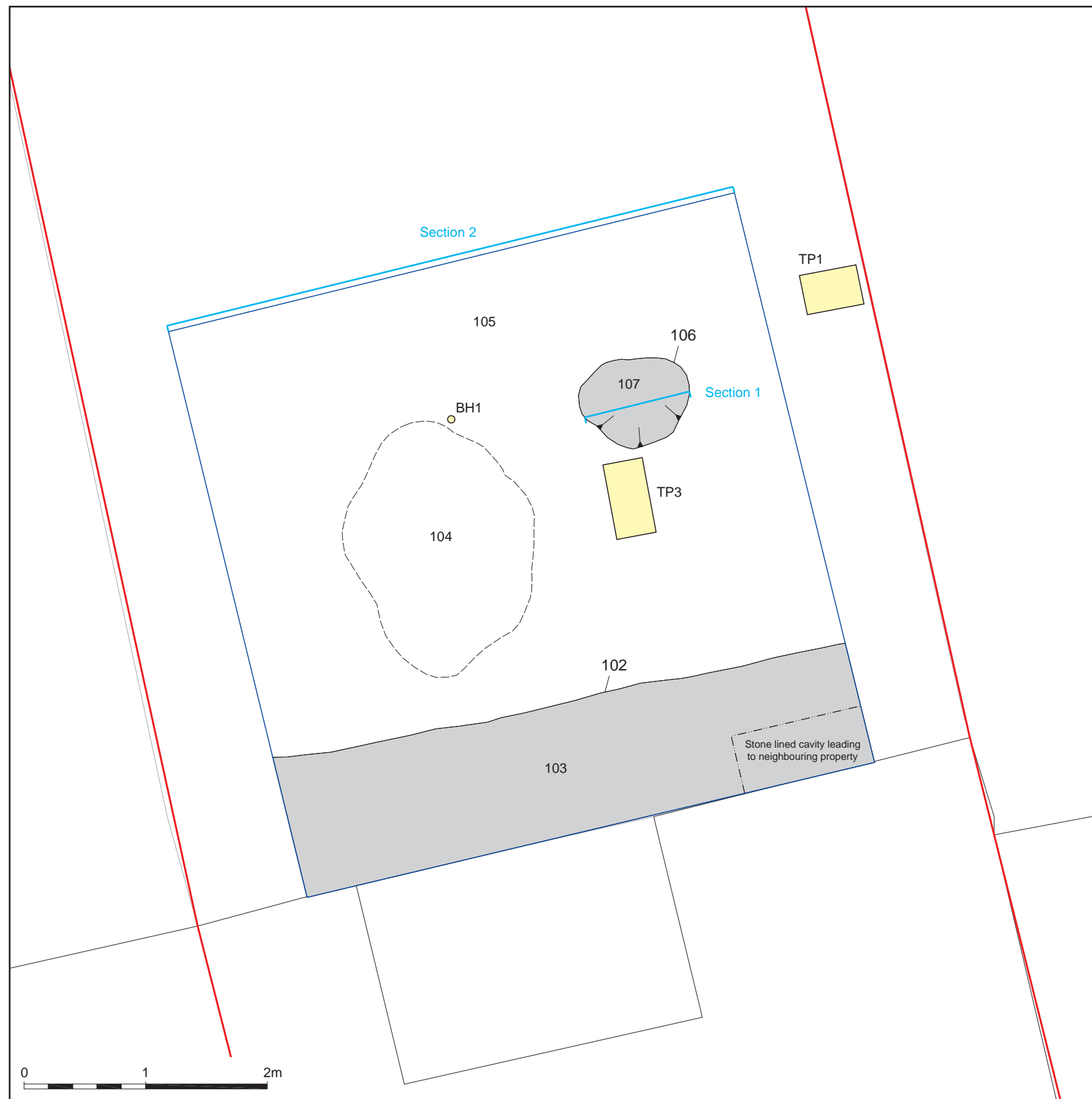


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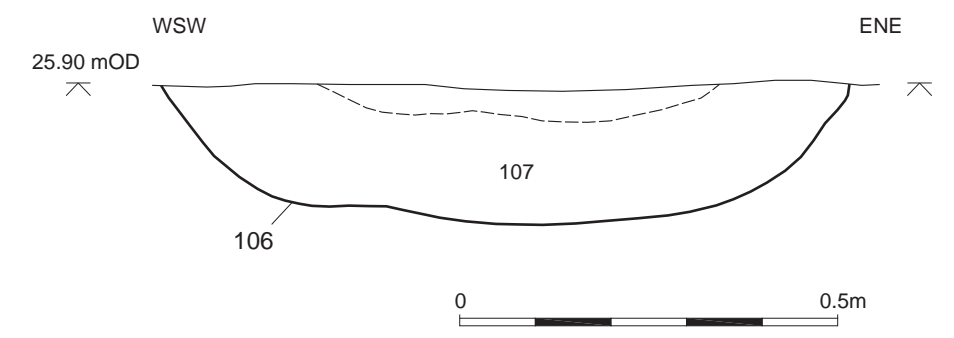
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Site location and strip, map and record area

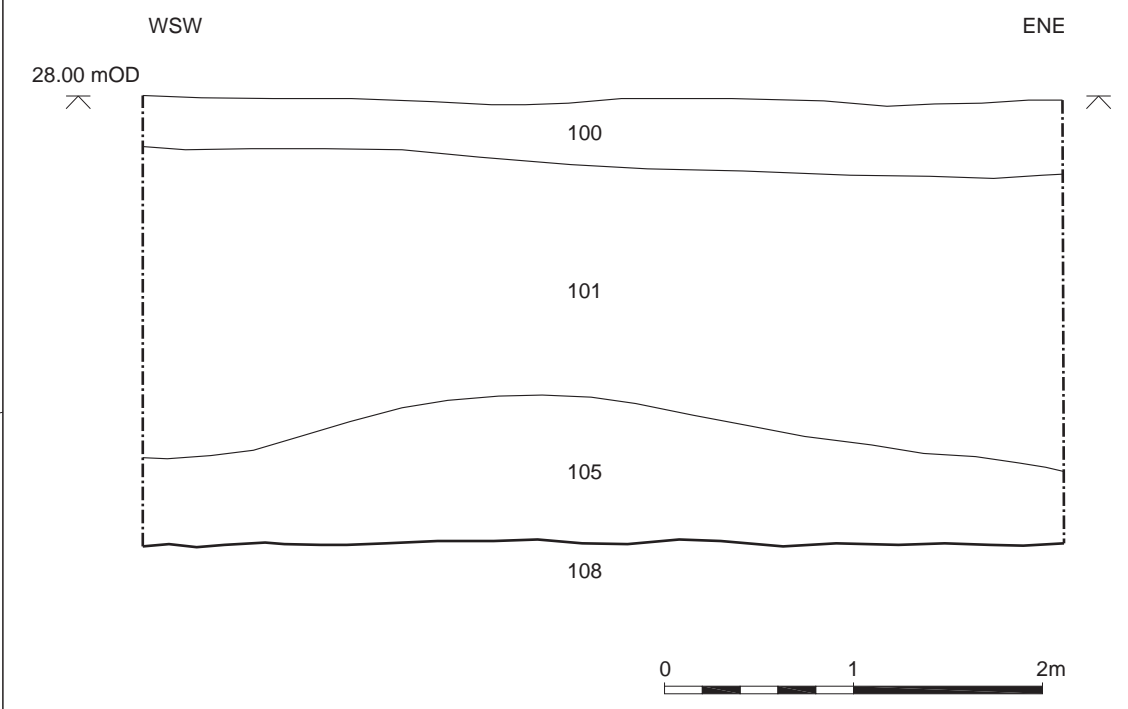
Figure 1



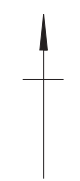
Section 1: Sketch section through cut 106



Section 2: Sketch of SSE facing section of strip, map and record area



- The Site
- Strip, map and record area
- Feature
- Section location



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Strip, map and record area plan and sections

Figure 2





Plate 1: Feature 104



Plate 2: Pit 106



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Plate 3: General shot of base of excavation area

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The logo for Wessex Archaeology features a stylized 'W' icon to the left of the company name. 'wessex' is written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, and 'archaeology' is written in a smaller, blue, sans-serif font below it.

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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