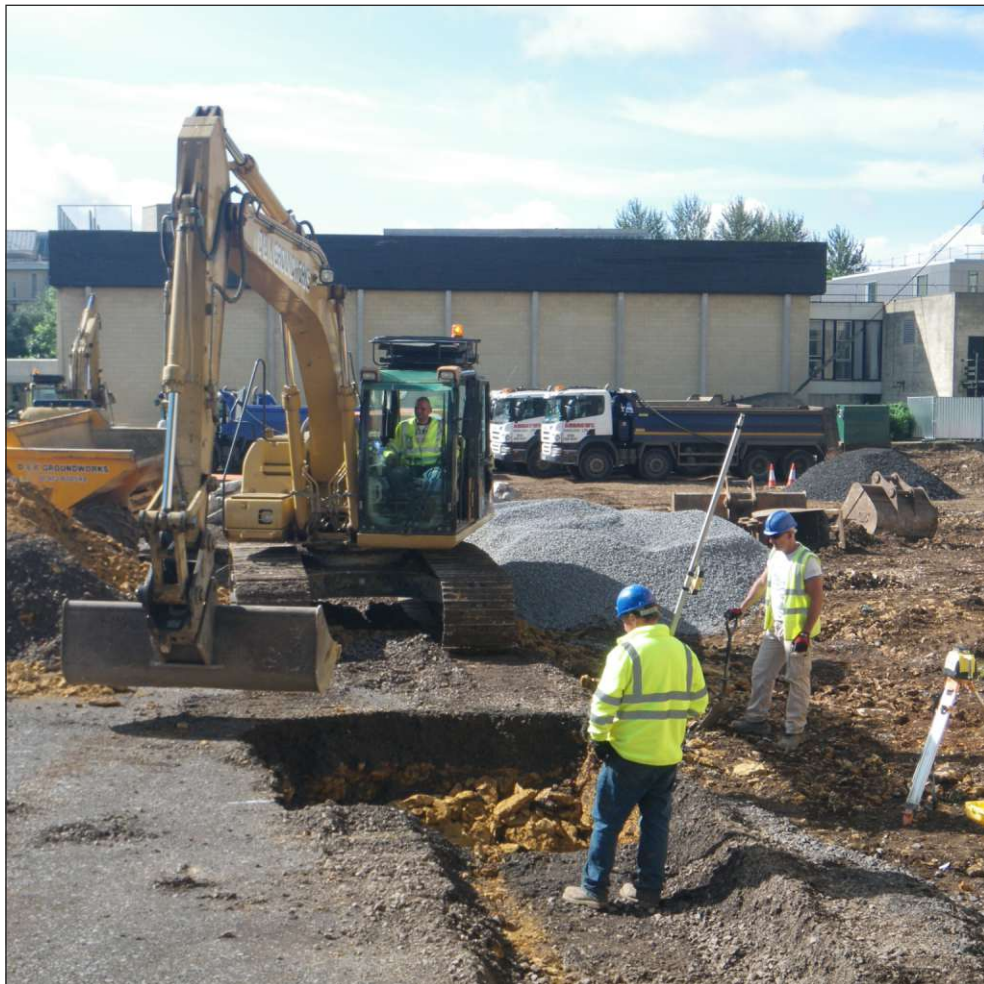




making sense of heritage

GTA Building and Enabling Works, University of Bath, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Ref: 68151.04
June 2013



**GTA Building and enabling works, University of Bath, Bath,
Bath and North East Somerset**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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June 2013

68151.04



Quality Assurance

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Planning Application Ref.	12/02626/FUL	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	377410 164610		

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

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GTA Building and enabling works, University of Bath, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1 Introduction	2
2.2 Designated heritage assets.....	2
2.3 Previous archaeological investigations	2
2.4 Historical development and archaeological baseline	3
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	4
3.1 Aims and objectives	4
3.2 Best practice	4
4 METHODOLOGY.....	4
4.1 Methodology	4
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	5
5.1 Results	5
6 ARTEFACTUAL AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	5
6.1 Finds	5
6.2 Environmental samples.....	6
7 CONCLUSION.....	6
7.1 Conclusion	6
8 STORAGE AND CURATION.....	6
8.2 Copyright.....	6
8.3 Security Copy.....	7
9 REFERENCES.....	7
9.1 Bibliography	7



APPENDIX 1: OASIS SUMMARY.....8
OASIS ID: wessexar1-152539.....8

Figures

- Figure 1: Site location and watching brief areas
- Plate 1: North-west facing section, storm drain excavation
- Plate 2: Bedrock ledge, view from south

Front cover: View of Site, from the east



GTA Building and enabling works, University of Bath, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Jones Lang LaSalle on behalf of the University of Bath Estates Office to undertake an archaeological watching brief during enabling works and subsequent groundworks at the location of the new proposed GTA building, University of Bath Campus, Bath (NGR 377410 164610).

The watching brief was undertaken during two main phases of ground works, which took place between August and September 2012 and in April 2013.

No archaeological features were observed during the course of the work, although a small quantity of 19th century pottery and a single undatable prehistoric flint scraper were recovered during the groundworks. The majority of the site had been heavily impacted by previous development within the site. However, archaeological observation during the initial stripping of the previously unimpacted grass areas immediately to the east of the main site also found no evidence of any archaeological activity.



GTA Building and enabling works, University of Bath, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Jones Lang LaSalle on behalf of the University of Bath Estates Office and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Simon Prendergast (Vinci Construction) for all his help and assistance on Site. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Richard Sermon (Archaeological Officer, Bath and North East Somerset Council) for his help and advice.

The watching brief was undertaken by Grace Flood, Neil Fitzpatrick, Matt Rous and Jack Russell. This report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with illustrations by Linda Coleman and SE James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning.

GTA Building and enabling works, University of Bath, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Jones Lang LaSalle on behalf of the University of Bath to undertake a watching brief during enabling works and subsequent groundworks at the location of the new proposed GTA building, University of Bath Campus, Bath, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 377410 164610 (hereafter the Site).
- 1.1.2 A planning application was submitted in June 2012 (Planning reference: 12/02626/FUL) for the construction of a new teaching/lecture building (known as the GTA Building) and skywalk access sited on the site of a former swimming pool and outbuildings. It was also intended to remove existing redundant services with the excavation and laying of new IT/electrical/gas services within the Site.
- 1.1.3 In addition, a predetermination programme of enabling works was proposed, comprising the removal of the existing swimming pool foundations and demolition of existing buildings within the Site, the removal of trees in the northeast corner of the development and the construction of a new square water tank building.
- 1.1.4 The planning application was supported by a Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2012a) and an archaeological desk-based assessment which had been previously prepared in 2008 (Wessex Archaeology 2008).
- 1.1.5 The watching brief was undertaken in August and September 2012 and March 2013.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land located within the north of the University of Bath Campus, located on the eastern outskirts of the city of Bath (**Figure 1**). The Site, which measures c. 0.4ha, is bounded to the north by a university estates building, to the west by a boiler house, to the south by the sports hall, and to the east by an access road with landscaped areas beyond.
- 1.2.2 The proposed GTA Building comprises a lecture hall approximately 38m by 53m in size with pad foundations, each approximately 3m square, with a new water tank building to the northeast, approximately 11m by 11m in size (**Figure 1**). The new building is partial accessed by a skywalk, the foundations of which lie approximately 45m from the southwest corner of the new building. New services are largely concentrated along the western, northern and eastern edge of the new building and extending to existing services to the east of the proposed building.
- 1.2.3 The University Campus lies on a plateau between Claverton Down to the south and Bathampton Down to the north. The ground slopes away slightly to the south, and the Site

itself is at an elevation of approximately 185m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The geology of the Site is mapped as Great Oolitic Limestone, formed during the Jurassic period (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1970).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The desk-based assessment (Wessex 2008) and the Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2012a) provided a previous assessment of the archaeological and historical development of the Site.
- 2.1.2 The B&NES Council have prepared Supplementary Planning Guidance for archaeological issues within the city. The guidance identifies the University Campus as located on the southern edge of Archaeological Zone 32, Bathampton Down.
- 2.1.3 This archaeological zone is characterised by “*Substantial surviving late prehistoric and Roman field systems revealed as low banks*” (B&NES online SPG). There is also settlement evidence, including the Iron Age Scheduled monument Bathampton Camp. There is some evidence for Roman quarries and buildings in the western part of the zone. Although the Site is not within it.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

- 2.2.1 There is a single Scheduled Monument located within the vicinity of the Site. Bathampton Camp, an Iron Age hillfort which is situated 140m north of Site, immediately north of the Campus on the north side of Claverton Down.
- 2.2.2 Although there are no Listed Buildings located within the Site or Campus, a large number of Listed Buildings, predominantly Grade II Listed, are located south-west of the Campus, in Claverton with the Grade I Listed Claverton Manor situated c.1.3km south-east of Site. The Conservation Area which defines the historic core of Bath extends up to and just inside the western edge of the Campus, c.460m from the Site.

2.3 Previous archaeological investigations

- 2.3.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out for the entire University Campus in 2008, as part of a masterplan for widespread development proposals across the Campus. The Study assessment concluded that there was some potential for the archaeological features within the Campus, in particular dating to the Romano-British period.
- 2.3.2 A number of additional investigations have been carried out within the University, including an earlier desk-based assessment in 2001 which focused on four specific development areas to the east, west and south of the Site; Area 2 extended up to the eastern limit of the current Site. Subsequent topographic survey, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation was carried out, although no geophysics or trial trenching was undertaken within the Site itself (Wessex Archaeology 2001a and 2001b).
- 2.3.3 A watching brief was carried out during construction of new student accommodation at the eastern edge of the University Campus (Wessex Archaeology 2007). No archaeological finds or features were identified during the watching brief.
- 2.3.4 Recent geotechnical investigation (Test pits 1-6; **Figure 1**) excavated within the centre of the Site and to the east of the former swimming pool revealed soil sequences similar to those encountered within archaeological trial trenches excavated to the east of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2001b). Topsoil directly overlay natural bedrock, which comprised a

weathered oolitic limestone within a clay matrix, at a depth of 0.3 to 0.4m BGL (Integrale 2012). However, the test pits excavated within the western edge of the Site recorded made ground and rubble, containing modern concrete and reinforcing steel, to a depth of between 0.6 to 1.4m below ground level (BGL) (Integrale 2012), indicating deep modern disturbance within this part of the Site.

2.4 Historical development and archaeological baseline

- 2.4.1 Mesolithic flint scatters recovered from Claverton Down may indicate a background level of activity during the Mesolithic period, however there are no such finds recorded within the Site.
- 2.4.2 There is evidence for prehistoric activity within the area, no doubt influenced by the favourable plateau location. Isolated finds have been recovered, such as a Neolithic handaxe from Bathampton Down. Bronze Age funerary activity has been identified in the form of seven round barrows scattered across the north-west of the Campus and beyond. The nearest barrow is located 280m to the north of the Site. The barrow is no longer visible as an earthwork. There is some potential for a continuation of this barrow cemetery within the Site. Excavations at Bathampton Camp identified evidence for Bronze Age activity prior to the Iron Age occupation.
- 2.4.3 Iron Age settlement in the vicinity of the Site is indicated by the presence of the Iron Age hillfort. There is further settlement evidence in the form of Iron Age to Romano-British field systems and enclosures in the vicinity of the University. These are predominantly located to the north and north-east of Bathampton Camp. However a probable field system was identified from aerial photographs within the west of the Campus.
- 2.4.4 Subsequent topographic survey and geophysical survey undertaken within the Campus (Wessex Archaeology 2001b) identified a series of east to west aligned linear earthwork features, tentatively identified as further elements of the field system. At least one section of these linear earthworks was identified within the very eastern limit of the current Site, with additional sections of linear features immediately to the north, east and west (**Figure 1**). However when some of these linear features were excavated in a subsequent trial trench evaluation c.80m east of the Site, they corresponded with variations in the bedrock limestone, which formed raised ridges. No finds or archaeological traces of the earthwork features were identified during the trial trench evaluation, and the report concluded that the linear features were entirely natural in origin (Wessex Archaeology 2001b).
- 2.4.5 Evidence for Romano-British funerary activity has been identified within the area. This area was previously identified as a Romano-British camp. However trial trench evaluation carried out within University Sports Ground in the west of the Campus identified a single inhumation burial and a possible embanked funerary feature some 400m south-west of Site (Wessex Archaeology 2001a). Additional Romano-British burials have been excavated to the north of Campus. There may be some potential for the continuation of such features within the current Site, however evaluation trenches excavated a short distance to the east of Site found no evidence of this (Wessex Archaeology 2001b).
- 2.4.6 A section of the linear earthwork known as the Wansdyke, thought to be of Saxon date, is depicted on historic mapping immediately south of the Campus (Wessex Archaeology 2008). Historic mapping identifies a number of possible historic route ways, labelled on 19th century OS mapping as '*ancient road*', across the Bathampton and Claverton Down area. North to south aligned sections of possible ancient road to the north and the south of the Campus area appear to line up with the general Site area, and as such there may be potential for such features to pass through the Site itself.



- 2.4.7 Saxon and medieval agrarian activity is represented by strip lynchets to the north-west of the University. Medieval pillow mounds, or artificial rabbit warrens, are scattered across Bathampton Warren, to the north-west of the Campus. The area remained as agricultural land until the construction of the University in 1965.
- 2.4.8 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. Thus the Site has the potential to contain the potential for inhumation and cremation burials and other Roman or later features.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aim and objectives of this archaeological watching brief were to:

- *monitor the initial removal of topsoil and overburden in the enabling works, subsequent controlled Site strip and service excavation under constant 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 will place the findings into their historical context.*

3.2 Best practice

3.2.1 The works will be carried out in accordance with guidance given in the Institute Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2008).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Methodology

- 4.1.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2012b), this is summarized below:
- 4.1.2 All machine work that is undertaken within the Site, which is subject to archaeological monitoring, will be under constant archaeological supervision and guidance. The excavation will be carried out, under archaeological supervision, by mechanical excavator, in discrete 0.20 spits and will cease at the upper surface of significant archaeological features or *in situ* geology or the proposed construction level, whichever is encountered first. Topsoil and subsoil/overburden deposits will be stored separately and scanned for artefacts by a metal detector to enhance artefact retrieval.
- 4.1.3 Additional continuous monitoring of new service trenches, piles and skywalk foundation footings and during the removal of old foundations will take place to ensure any archaeology features can be investigated and recorded immediately, whether in plan or, if previously disturbed, in section.



- 4.1.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate.
- 4.1.5 A full photographic record was compiled using digital images. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 4.1.6 Areas monitored and any features located were located using data provided by the client and referenced to Ordnance Survey mapping.
- 4.1.7 A unique site code **68151** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Results

- 5.1.1 Machine stripping of the overburden was observed within the footprint of the new building as well as the excavation of footing pads and foundation trenches. Additional excavation for associated services and utilities was also observed (**Figure 1**).
- 5.1.2 In general, within the central, south-western and eastern part of the Site, the stratigraphic sequence observed was between 0.3m to 0.5m of modern topsoil or overburden directly overlying the weathered limestone bedrock (**Plate 1**). This included the previously undisturbed grassed area to the east of the GTA building, through which a new storm drain was cut.
- 5.1.3 No archaeological features or deposits were observed during the ground works. However, a linear outcrop of limestone bedrock was seen running approximately north-east/south-west close to the southern limits of the Site (**Figure 1** and **Plate 2**). Part of this linear feature was investigated and was found to be a natural feature.
- 5.1.4 Within the former footprint of the swimming pool, stripping and foundation removal confirmed, as expected, that the top of the limestone natural had been heavily and deeply truncated to a depth of at least 0.90m, approximately 1.4m below the current ground level.
- 5.1.5 Within the skywalk foundation excavation to the west of the main site, the initial stripping located natural limestone at a depth of approximately 0.60m below the current ground surface, although this was sealed by modern made ground deposits indicating some degree of previous truncation rather than a relatively undisturbed area.

6 ARTEFACTUAL AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Finds

- 6.1.1 Very little artefactual material was recovered from the Site, all of which was recovered from unstratified contexts during the initial stripping of topsoil and subsoil. The material collected consisted of a sherd of 19th century transfer printed pottery, a fragment of a modern blue glazed tile and a single piece of struck flint (**Table 1**). The flint was a crudely worked tertiary flake of probably prehistoric date but was non-diagnostic and undatable.
- 6.1.2 After basic identification and assessment all finds were subsequently discarded.

Table 1: Random quantification table

Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)
U/S	Pottery	1	2
U/S	Flint	1	19
U/S	CBM	1	5

6.2 Environmental samples

6.2.1 No datable deposits or features were identified during the course of the fieldwork and accordingly no environmental samples were taken.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Conclusion

7.1.1 Despite observation of the groundworks within the new building footprint, the new water tank/skywalk foundation as well as associated services, no archaeological features or deposits were located. Recovered finds were very limited and restricted to an undiagnostic piece of prehistoric struck flint and modern ceramics.

7.1.2 Although part of the Site, in particular the footprint of the former swimming pool, had been heavily impacted by previous development, archaeological observation within the relatively undeveloped grass areas immediately to the east of the main Site also found no evidence of any surviving archaeological features. This would seem to confirm the relatively low potential for archaeological activity within the Site and its immediate vicinity despite the presence of known archaeology within the wider environs.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1.1 The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with The Roman Baths Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **BATRM2012.17**.

8.1.2 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records and graphics 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 (such as Walker 1990 and SMA 1995 etc.).

8.2 Copyright

8.2.1 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

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8.3 Security Copy

- 8.3.1 Text 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 microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology. Alternatively, the security copy may be in the form of a pdf file.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

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APPENDIX 1: OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS ID: wessexar1-152539

Project details

Project name	GTA building, Bath University, Somerset
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Jones Lang LaSalle on behalf of the University of Bath Estates Office to undertake an archaeological watching brief during enabling works and subsequent groundworks at the location of the new proposed GTA building, University of Bath Campus, Bath (NGR 377410 164610). No archaeological features were observed during the course of the work, although a small quantity of 19th century pottery and a single undatable prehistoric flint scraper were recovered during the groundworks.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2012 End: 19-04-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	68151 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BATRM2012.17 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
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 CLAVERTON GTA Building, Bath University
Postcode	BA2 7JP
Study area	0.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	ST 773 645 51 -2 51 22 42 N 002 19 34 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 184.00m Max: 185.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Manning



Project supervisor	Neil Fitzpatrick
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	University of Bath Estates Office

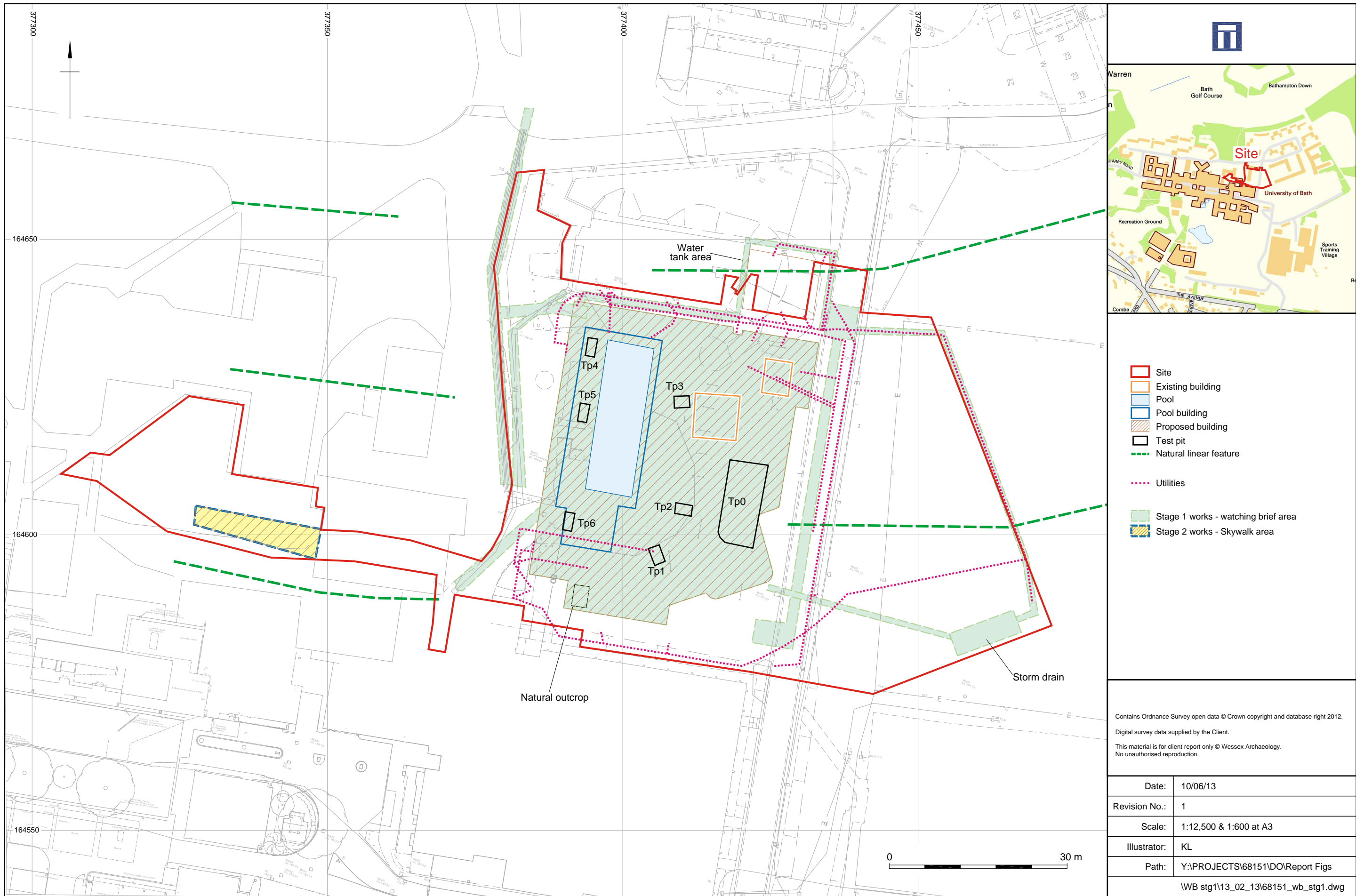
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Bath and North East Somerset
Digital Archive ID	BATRM2012.17
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Bath and North East Somerset
Paper Archive ID	BATRM2012.17
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Plan", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Entered on	10 June 2013



Site location and watching brief areas


Figure 1



Plate 1: North-west facing section, storm drain excavation



Plate 2: Bedrock ledge, view from south

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