

**Land at Westbury Sailing Lake  
Station Road, Westbury  
Wiltshire**  
*Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
Square Bay (Westbury) LLP

CA Project: 5511  
CA Report: 15639

September 2015



# Land at Westbury Sailing Lake Station Road, Westbury Wiltshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 5511  
CA Report: 15639



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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land at Westbury Sailing Lake
<b>Location:</b>	Station Road, Westbury, Wiltshire
<b>NGR:</b>	ST 8582 5130
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	28-31 July 2015
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Wiltshire Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	STN 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2015 at Westbury Sailing Lake, Station Road, Westbury, Wiltshire. Two trenches were excavated.

A canalised water course was identified running north-west/south-east along the edge of the valley bottom. Remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation or a fragment of water meadow was also identified.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Square Bay (Westbury) LLP at land at Westbury Sailing Lake, Station Road, Westbury, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: ST 8582 5130; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application for the construction of up to 300 new residential properties, with associated green space and access.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with advice given by Rachel Foster Assistant County Archaeologist, Archaeological Service, Wiltshire County Council (WCC) requiring an archaeological evaluation on part of the site, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* produced by CA (2015) and approved by Rachel Foster. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Rachel Foster on 30 July 2015.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development area covers approximately 22.3ha, of agricultural land located to the north-west of Westbury. The site lies to the south of Westbury Railway Station, between two branches of the railway, which divide the site into two areas at their point of intersection. A boating lake adjacent to Station Road is located to the north-east, and the site is otherwise surrounded by modern residential development to the south and south-east, industrial development to the north and farmland surrounding Penleigh to the south-west. West Wiltshire Trading Estate is located to the north of the site, north of Westbury Station.
- 1.4 Westbury lies at the foot of the north-western edge of the chalk downland that forms Salisbury Plain. To the east, the town of Westbury lies on the Greensand bench at the foot of the chalk downs of Salisbury Plain, which rises above the town to the south and east. The geology underlying the proposed development site comprises Kimmeridge Clay of Jurassic date to the south, and Westbury Ironstone, Todber Freestone and Hazlebury Sandstone outcrops to the north. Within the shallow valley of the Biss Brook alluvium of Holocene date has been deposited (BGS 2015). The site is largely flat, and sits at a height of c.60-65m AOD. Kimmeridge clay was

exposed in the base of the two trenches excavated in the western half of the proposed development.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has been the subject of a preceding Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (HDBA: CA 2015), and geophysical survey (GSB 2015), to which reference should be made for further detail. In summary, the HDBA identified non-designated earthworks at the south-western end of the proposed development site, which were thought likely to comprise the remains of a building platform and associated ditch (possibly a hollow way) of probable medieval/post-medieval origin. The south-western end of the proposed development site also contains known remnant earthworks associated with a former post-medieval water meadow system. Whilst none are known within the site, prehistoric and Roman remains have previously been excavated between 0.75km to 1km to the north east, and a potential deserted medieval settlement at Penleia lies c. 0.5km to the south. A scheduled monument, a moated site to the east of Penleigh Farm, also lies c. 0.5km to the south, and may be the site of Penleigh manor (NMR No. 1013083). The Grade II Listed building, Penleigh Mill lies 1km to the south of the site. The proposed development site also has potential for medieval/post-medieval agricultural remains, and for modern structural remains associated with the adjacent railway.

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, – specifically in this instance the ditch/hollow way identified in 2.1 above, including information on its character, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable Wiltshire County Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of two trenches (30m long by 1.8m wide); in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). They were located to cross the north-west/south-east orientated linear earthwork at 90°, avoiding dense areas of vegetation, at locations close to those in the agreed in the WSI. Trenches were then located within the OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*. However, in both trenches it was only possible to machine excavate the lower fills and record them from the side of the trench, due to the depth of each trench (c. 2m) and unstable fills.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and no samples were taken. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Wiltshire Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

- 5.1 The area of the site evaluated consisted of a broad (up to 20m wide), north-west/south-east orientated ditch or Holloway like earthwork located towards the western extent of the site (Fig. 2). At its northern extent, the feature turns through 90° to the west and runs for a further 70m, before disappearing at its junction with the top carrier watercourse for the water meadows occupying the western portion of

the site. Although the earthwork was at its most obvious within the bounds of the site, its course was also traceable to the south of the site using field boundaries depicted on old maps. There also appeared to be two large rectangular platforms on the western side of the ditch/Holloway feature, towards its northern extent.

- 5.2 Because of its size and regular nature the ditch/Holloway feature has been re-interpreted as a canalised watercourse, and will be referred to as such hereafter.

### ***Canalised watercourse (Figs 2, 3, and 4)***

- 5.3 Trench 1 was located just to the south of the bend in the canalised watercourse to investigate this feature at its broadest point, along with the northern possible platform. Trench 2 was located 77m to the south-west, where the watercourse was starting to narrow, and was designed to investigate both the southern platform and the narrower portion of the canalised watercourse.

#### ***Trench 1***

- 5.4 The trench revealed a single north-west/south-east orientated cut, 110, cutting the natural clay 103 (Fig. 3). It was c. 20.2m wide by 4.7m deep. The tops of the cut initially sloped gently down to a number of vertical/steep sided, flat bottomed steps. There were two steps on the eastern side and one on the western side between 0.4-1m high and 1.8-3.4m broad. The base of the cut had steep sides and a c. 4m wide flat base located at 59.1m AOD.
- 5.5 The basal fill (112) in the base of the cut was very different to the overlying the fills. This consisted of white/light grey clean chalky gravel overlying a thin layer of weathered natural clay with a large number of oyster shells on the boundary between the clay and gravel. It would seem likely that this is a waterborne deposit, and a lack of organic matter and silt would suggest that it is a fast flowing clean chalk stream deposit. A rimsherd from a greyware flagon was retrieved from this fill, broadly dating to from the late 1st to early 3rd centuries AD. However, as it shows some edge abrasion and has a thick, chalky residue adhering to the interior of the sherd, it suggests it may have been in the stream for some time and is possibly residual. In addition, as it is larger and lighter than some of the stones within the deposit, there is a strong possibility that it has been washed along the water course, maybe for some distance from its original point of deposition.



- 5.6 The next fill (113) in the sequence was loose, grey black/brown slightly silty sand with fragments of waterlogged, preserved vegetation. It filled most of the lower portion of the cut. This fill was excavated by machine as it was actively collapsing in to the trench; it was very similar to fills 207, 224, and 225 in Trench 2. It appeared to be a waterborne deposit and, as the grain size of the deposit was smaller than in 112, it is possible to suggest that flow rate through the feature during the deposition of 113 was less than during the deposition of the earlier fill 112.
- 5.7 The other fills in the cut are predominately silt clays, the earliest of which (106 and 109) cover the eastern and western steps in the cut respectively. Because of their similarity to the natural deposits they would seem to be the result of the erosion of the sides of the cut. Unfortunately, because of the collapse of the sides of the trench the relationship between these fills and the sandy fill 113 is not totally clear. However, there was the impression that the upper portion of 113 may have overlain the lower portion of 106 and 109, in which case it suggests that the watercourse may have been re-cut prior to the deposition of 108 and 113.
- 5.8 The clay fill 108 sealed fills 106, 109, and 113 and had a distantly 'cottage cheese' texture, suggesting that it possibly formed in a still or stagnant water environment. As the boundary between 113 and 108 is fairly flat and very sharp, it is possible to suggest that the flowing water environment that deposited 113 relatively suddenly became a still water environment, allowing for the stark change in sediment deposition within the feature.
- 5.9 Overlying 108 was the clay fill 105, and similar fill 111 overlay fill 109. Both fills possibly result from weathering of the upper portion of the cut. Fill 107 would seem to be a peaty deposit forming in the boggy ground between 105 and 111.

#### *Trench 2*

- 5.10 At the eastern end of the trench, a substantial north-west/south-east orientated cut 210 was revealed (Fig. 4). It cut the natural clay 203 and was c. 5.45m wide by 2.3m deep. The top of the cut (like 110), on both sides sloped gently down until it was 1.1m (western side) and 1.8m (eastern side) above the base, at which point the sides dive steeply to a flat base. The base of the cut was c. 1.8m wide and located at c. 60.1m AOD.

- 5.11 The cut contained a similar sequence of fills to cut 110 in Trench 1. However, as the sides of the trench were more stable it was possible to observe them in more detail. The basal fill 228 was a 0.05m thick, grey blue sand/silt which probably represents the initial erosion of the sides of the cut. Above this was 0.15m thick, clean chalky gravel 227 (Fig. 4). It was identical to fill 112 in Trench 1, and like 112 it would seem to have been deposited by a fast flowing, clean chalk stream deposit.
- 5.12 Above this there was a succession of silt clay fills (208, 209, 215, and 226) and loose silty sand fills, each with a dark band at their base (207, 224, and 225). Fills 207, 224, and 225 were almost identical to 113 in Trench 1, and would seem to be waterborne deposits laid down in a slower-flowing stream than 227. It is possible these represent a succession of erosional events (226, 209, 208, and 215) and subsequent re-cutting and maintenance of the watercourse, but it was not possible to investigate these deposits at close quarters for the health and safety reasons outlined above.
- 5.13 Clay fill 206 broadly corresponds to fill 108 in Trench 1 and was deposited before ditch 214 was cut. Ditch 214 is a north-west/south-east orientated ditch on the same alignment as 210. It is 1.34m wide by 0.56m deep and contains the single silt clay fill 213. Ditch 214 seems to be a field ditch following the line of 210 and it had had a ceramic land drain inserted into the top of it, prior to the final silt clay fills 205 and 204 sealing both the ditch and the canalised water course 210.

#### *Possible platforms (Fig. 2)*

- 5.14 In both trenches there were no features or finds that would suggest that these were house platforms. The slope of the natural to the east and west of the canalised watercourse would seem to be continuous (Fig. 3), strongly suggesting that the possible platforms are upcast resulting from the excavation and subsequent apparent maintenance of the canalised watercourse, rather than intentional platform construction.
- 5.15 Cutting the surface of the natural substrate on the southern possible platform were two north-west/south-east ephemeral linear features (217 and 223). These might either be plough furrows or, given their location just above the valley bottom, they may be remnants of a water meadow field system. The western side of the southern platform was bounded by the unexcavated field ditch 221, which was visible on the surface prior to excavation.

## 6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material from evaluation was hand-recovered from a single deposit: the primary canalised watercourse fill 112. The recovered pottery dates to the Roman period. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included vessel form/rim morphology and any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues. Fabrics are equated to the Westbury type series as defined by Corney and Morris (2014).

### **Pottery: Roman**

6.2 A rimsherd from a greyware (R1) flagon was retrieved from fill 112 of canalised stream 110. Condition is moderate, with some edge abrasion and a thick, chalky residue adhering to the interior of the sherd. This pottery appears to represent the reduced fabric manufactured at the kiln recently excavated at Short Street, Westbury (Corney *et al.* 2014). The kiln was in production from the late 1st to early 3rd centuries and such a date is tentatively suggested for this sherd.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### **Animal Bone**

7.1 A total of six fragments of animal bone (574g) were recovered from deposits 113, 225 and 227, the fills of canalised watercourse 110. The bone was not recovered in association with any datable artefacts but was well preserved, making possible the identification of a cattle (*Bos taurus*) mandible and horse (*Equus caballus*) from a fragmented femur and loose molar teeth. No cut marks relating to butchery practices were observed.

7.2 The potential amount of useful interpretative data to be gleaned from such a small assemblage is extremely limited. The combined factors of low recovery and limited amount of datable material, suggest that while there may be an origin in domestic waste, the assemblage is likely to be residual in nature.



### **Oyster Shell**

- 7.3 A total of seven fragments (236g) of oyster shell were recovered from deposit 112 the fill of canalised watercourse 110 and in association with pottery dating to the Roman period. Upon inspection the shell was identified as a salt water species. As such it is likely that the material results from the disposal of domestic food waste into the watercourse or that the shell, along with the pottery eroded out of a Roman context further upstream (N. Watson, pers. comm. 2015).

## **8. DISCUSSION**

### *Ditch or Holloway/Canalised watercourse*

- 8.1 The two trenches across the north-west/south-east orientated earthwork, previously interpreted as a ditch or Holloway, demonstrated that it was originally a large cut feature with at least three distinct phases of silting. Its size (up to 20.2m wide by 4.72m deep in Trench 1), and its regularity, suggest that it was intentionally excavated, and not a natural feature leading to the interpretation that this is a canalised watercourse.
- 8.2 Although the fact that this watercourse is a human construct is clear, its function is not. The base of the feature is c. 1m lower in Trench 1 than Trench 2, a fall of 0.77%, suggesting that any water flow would be south to north; consistent with the natural flow in the surrounding rivers and the top carrier water course for the extant water meadows in the western part of the site. The clean gravely primary fills (112 and 227) suggest that the watercourse was initially fast flowing and had been kept clean. The width of the cut at its base (1.8m in Trench 2 to 4.1m in Trench 1) would suggest that it could carry a substantial volume of water. This opens up the possibility that it could relate to a mill leat, or a top carrier/feeder stream for a water meadow.
- 8.3 However, if the feature was simply a top carrier/feeder stream for a water meadow this is problematic: the natural contours of the valley bottom just to the west of the trenches (along the western edge of the possible platforms) would have allowed an alternative course to have been taken avoiding the need for such a deep cutting. The rising ground in the area of Trench 1 meant that a c. 20.2m wide by 4.7m deep cutting was required to maintain the straight line of the water course, which was stepped in order to maintain its stability and probably facilitate access. The size of

the cut in the area of Trench 1, and the straightness of its course may point rather to a primary function as a mill leat, rather than a top carrier for a water meadow. There are a large number of water mills known to have existed along the Biss Brook including Penleigh Mill, which lies 1km to the south of the site (CA 2015), so it is conceivable that the feature could be associated with a nearby mill.

- 8.4 The date of the watercourse is unclear, but must be younger than the probably residual single sherd of 1st to early 3rd century greyware and would seem to have gone out of use by the 1808 Westbury Parish Enclosure Map. Its course within the site is depicted as simple field boundaries on all known maps, and it is not shown running south of the site.

#### *Possible platforms*

- 8.5 In both trenches the possible platforms would appear in fact to be the result of upcast created during construction and maintenance of the canalised watercourse, rather than building platforms (Fig. 3).

## **9. CA PROJECT TEAM**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Peter Busby, assisted by Lizzie Raison and Elisa Vecchi. The report was written by Peter Busby. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Peter Busby, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Simon Cox.

## **10. REFERENCES**

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Online resource at: [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html) viewed August 2015.

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Land at Westbury Sailing Lake, Westbury, Wiltshire: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment*, CA Report No. **15206**

Corney, M., Charlton, M. and Morris, N. 2014 'A Romano-British pottery production centre at Short Street, Westbury, Wiltshire.' *Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Magazine*. Vol. **107**. 66–76.

Corney, M. and Morris, N. 2014 'Romano-British pottery', in Corney *et al* 2014, 71–4.

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

GSB (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford) 2015 *Land at Westbury Sailing Lake, Westbury, Wiltshire: Geophysical Survey*, GSB Report No. **G1570**



## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	101	Layer		Topsoil	Very dark brown/black clay silt with 25% fine roots	>30	>1.8	0.16	
1	102	Layer		Subsoil	Yellow brown clay silt	>9	>1.8	0.14	
1	103	Layer		Natural (Drift)	Yellow brown clay capping a blue grey clay with bands of mineral panning within it	>30	>1.8	>3	
1	104	Layer		Subsoil	As 102	>4	>1.8	0.11	
1	105	Fill	110	Canalised stream fill	Light brown clay silt	>1.8	12.8	0.26	
1	106	Fill	110	Canalised stream fill	Slightly brown yellow clay	>1.8	3.64	0.9	
1	107	Fill	110	Canalised stream fill	Brown coarse peat	>1.8	5.1	0.26	
1	108	Fill	110	Canalised stream fill	Slightly blue grey clay with poorly defined yellow and brown streak's	>1.8	7.75	0.75	
1	109	Fill	110	Canalised stream fill	Slightly brown yellow clay with grey blue patches	>1.8	3.7	0.86	
1	110	Cut		Canalised stream	NW/SE orientated linear cut with stepped sides and flat base	>1.8	20.2	4.7	
1	111	Fill	110	Canalised stream fill	As 105	>1.8	4.3	0.24	
1	112	Fill	110	Primary canalised stream fill	White/light grey/ blue grey clean chalky gravel overlying a thin layer of weathered natural clay with a large number of oyster shells on the boundary between the clay and gravel	>1.8	2.8	0.15	LC1-EC3?
1	113	Fill	110	Canalised stream fill	A loose, lensed fill of grey black/brown slightly silty sand with 20% twigs and other waterlogged preserved vegetation	>1.8	4.56	0.95	
2	201	Layer		Topsoil	As 101	30	>1.8	0.26	
2	202	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown silt clay	30	>1.8	0.23	
2	203	Layer		Natural (Drift)	As 103	30	>1.8	>2	
2	204	Fill	210	Canalised stream fill	Yellow brown silt clay		1.18	0.14	
2	205	Fill	210	Canalised stream fill	Dark grey brown silt clay	>1.8	5.68	0.32	
2	206	Fill	210	Canalised stream fill	Mottled blue grey/orange brown silt clay	>1.8	3.32	0.48	
2	207	Fill	210	Canalised stream fill	Blue grey slightly silty sand with 5% waterlogged preserved twigs and wood fragments	>1.8	2.14	0.68	
2	208	Fill	210	Canalised stream fill	Mottled orange brown/grey blue silt clay	>1.8	1.35	1.05	
2	209	Fill	210	Canalised stream fill	Yellow brown clay	>1.8	1.12	1.05	
2	210	Cut		Canalised stream	NW/SE orientated linear cut with steep sides and flat base	>1.8	4.2	2.3	
2	211	Fill	212	Land drain fill	Dark brown silt clay with 0.13m diameter ceramic land drain	>1.8	0.5	0.24	
2	212	Cut		Land drain	NW/SE Linear cut with steep sides and flat base	>1.8	0.5	0.24	
2	213	Fill	214	Ditch fill	Slightly blue grey silt clay	>1.8	1.34	0.56	
2	214	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and rounded base	>1.8	1.34	0.56	
2	215	Fill	210	Canalised	As 208	>1.8	1.25	0.95	

				stream fill					
2	216	Fill	217	Furrow fill	Light brown silt	>1.8	2.1	0.19	
2	217	Cut		Furrow	NW/SE linear in plan with shallow sides and gently curving base	>1.8	2.1	0.19	
2	218	Fill	219	Ditch fill	Light grey brown silt clay	>1.8	>1.7		
2	219	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE linear, not excavated	>1.8	>1.7		
2	220	Fill	221	Canalised stream fill	Dark grey brown silt clay	>1.8	1.24	0.22	
2	221	Cut		Canalised stream	NW/SE linear in plan with shallow sides. Probably a continuation of cut 210	>1.8	1.24	0.22	
2	222	Fill	223	Furrow fill	Light brown silt	>1.8	1.1		
2	223	Cut		Furrow	NW/SE linear. Not excavated	>1.8	1.1		
2	224	Fill	210	Canalised stream fill	Loose grey brown with black brown band at base slightly silty sand	>1.8	2.2	0.38	
2	225	Fill	210	Canalised stream fill	Loose grey brown silty sand with 5% waterlogged vegetation	>1.8	1.175	0.18	
2	226	Fill	210	Canalised stream fill	Mottled orange brown/grey blue silt clay	>1.8	1.05	0.72	
2	227	Fill	210	Primary canalised stream fill	Mottled white/off white/ rusty brown clean chalky gravel with 1% large round stones	>1.8	2.15	0.15	
2	228	Fill	210	Canalised stream fill	Grey blue lensed silt sand/silt clay with 5% waterlogged vegetation	>1.8	2.15	0.05	

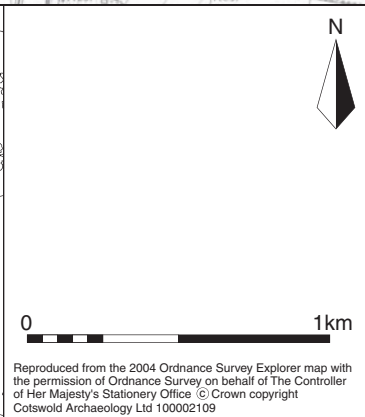
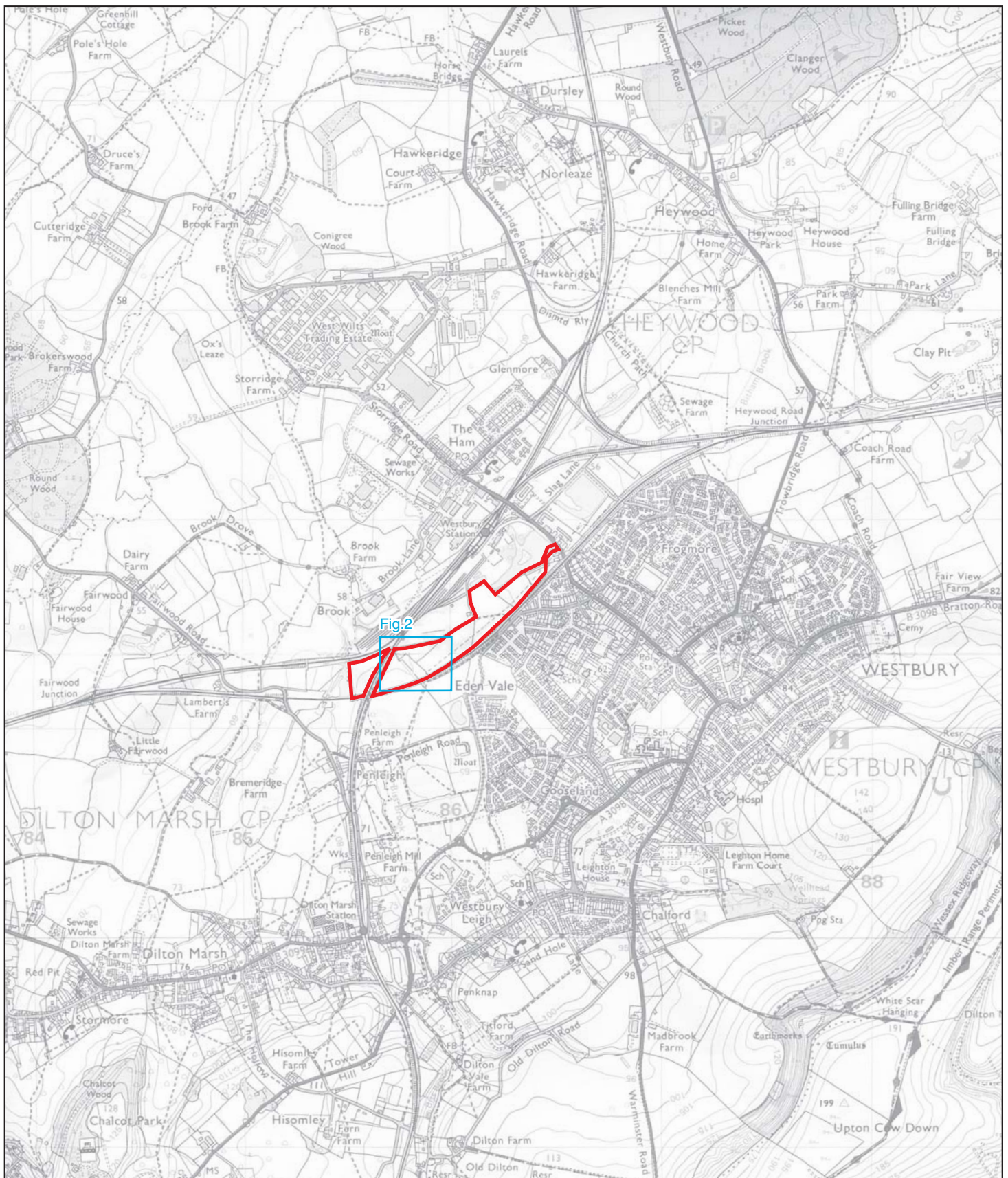
## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
112	Roman pottery Shell	Greyware	R1	1 7	25 236	LC1-EC3?



**APPENDIX C OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land at Westbury Sailing Lake	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2015 at Westbury Sailing Lake, Station Road, Westbury, Wiltshire. Two trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A canalised water course was identified running north-west/south-east along the edge of the valley bottom. Remnants of ridge and furrow cultivation or a fragment of water meadow was also identified.</p>	
Project dates	28-31 July 2015	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Not known	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Station Road, Westbury, Wiltshire	
Study area	22.3ha	
Site co-ordinates	ST 8582 5130	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Cox	
Project Supervisor	Peter Busby	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Canalised water course	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	Intended final location of archive Wiltshire Museum	Content of each archive box
Physical		Ceramics, animal bone
Paper		Context/trench sheets
Digital		Digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 Land at Westbury Sailing Lake, Station Road, Westbury, Wiltshire: <i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report <b>15639</b></p>		




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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land at Westbury Sailing Lake  
 Station Road, Westbury, Wiltshire

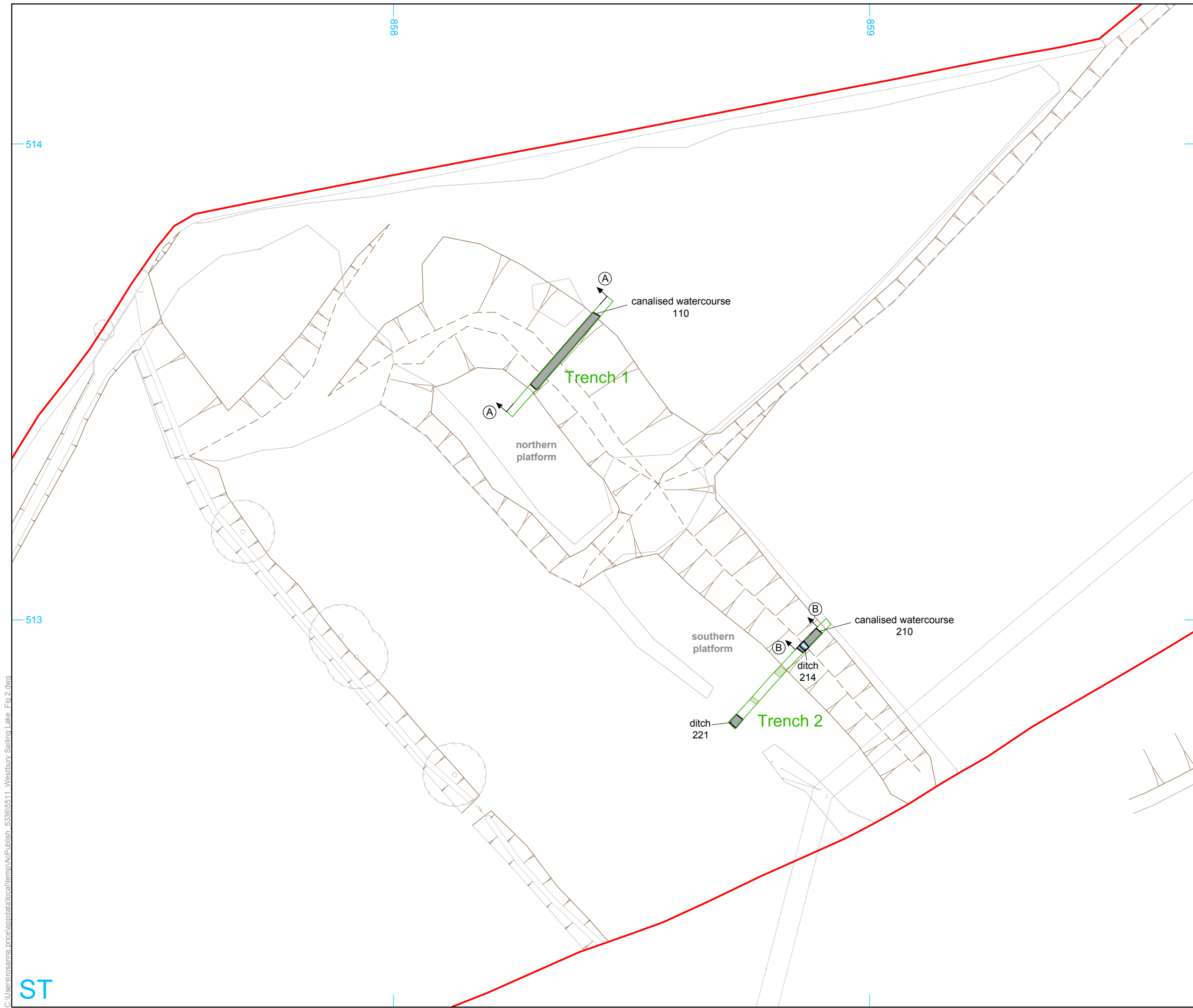
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Site location plan**

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<b>DRAWN BY</b> LJH	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 5511	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> LM	<b>DATE</b> 20/08/15	
<b>APPROVED BY</b> SC	<b>SCALE@A4</b> 1:25,000	<b>1</b>

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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- field drain
- earthwork top of slope
- earthwork bottom of slope
- section location



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land at Westbury Sailing Lake  
 Station Road, Westbury, Wiltshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan showing  
 archaeological features and  
 earthworks

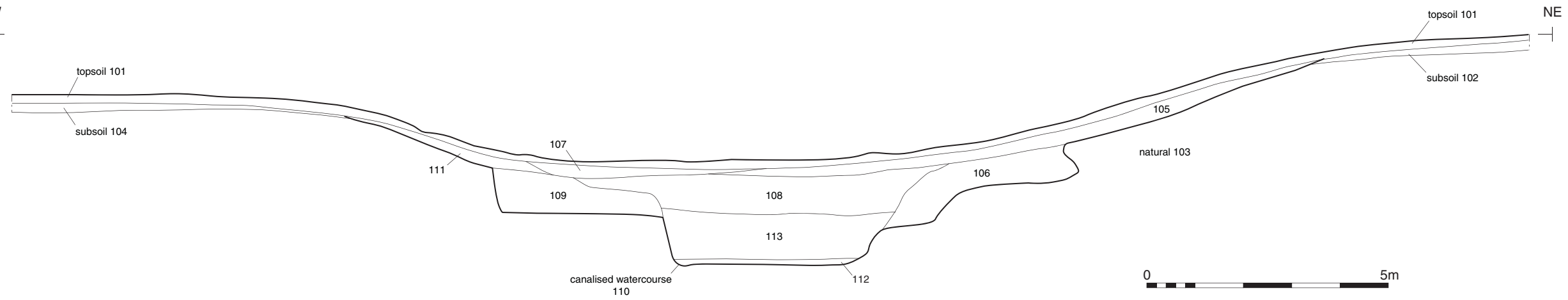
<b>DRAWN BY</b>	LJH	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	5511	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	LM	<b>DATE</b>	20/08/2015	<b>2</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	SC	<b>SCALE@A3</b>	1:750	

C:\Users\rosanna.pricel\appdata\local\temp\AcPublish\_533615511\_Westbury\_Sailing\_Lake\_Fig 2.dwg

ST

Section AA

SW  
63.8m  
AOD



View of trench 1 during backfilling, looking north-west

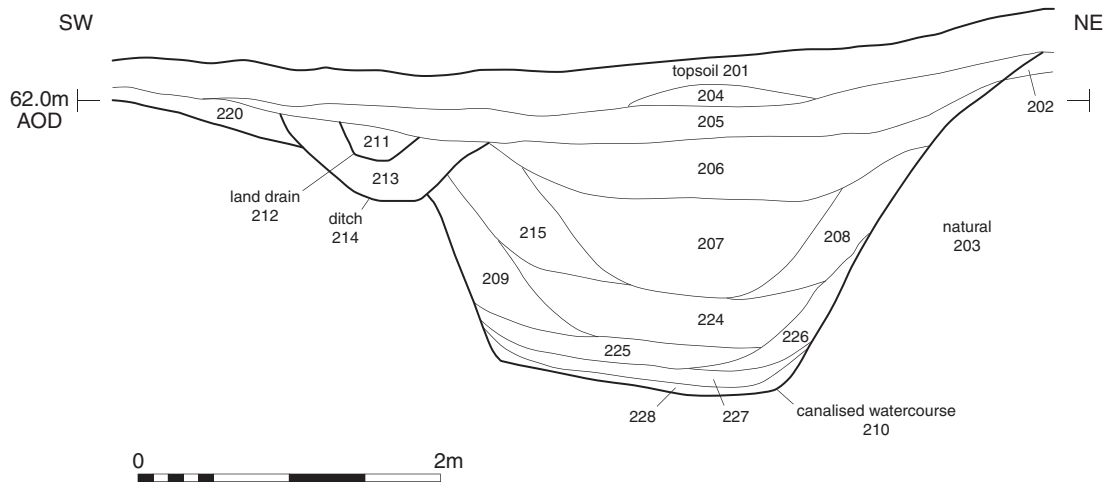

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PROJECT TITLE  
**Land at Westbury Sailing Lake  
 Station Road, Westbury, Wiltshire**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 1: section and photograph**

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	20/08/15	<b>3</b>
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Section BB



Trench 2: deposit (227) in base of machine dug trench across canalised watercourse [210], looking south-east



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Westbury Sailing Lake  
Station Road, Westbury, Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 2: section and photograph**

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FIGURE NO.

**4**

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