



Cornworthy, Old Blandford Road, Salisbury

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment



**CORNWORTHY, OLD BLANDFORD ROAD,
SALISBURY**

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

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Report reference: 64750.01

November 2007

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr M Scratchley, Keen Construction Ltd (on behalf of Octave Homes West the Client) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment on a small triangular area of land sandwiched between the Old Blandford Road and Blandford Road, Salisbury (hereafter the 'Site'). The Site is centered on National Grid Reference (NGR) 413410 128277. The planning proposal is a residential development of 14 properties within the Site, presently occupied by a lorry park.

The Site is situated at approximately 85m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology comprises cretaceous chalk beneath alluvium.

Due to the restricted nature of the Site a search area for sites and monuments records was reduced to 500m. The search returned no results within the Site Area and only two entries, one of which is on the periphery, within the Search Area. A further entry is located immediately beyond the Search Area and crop marks located to the south west may extend into the edge of the Search Area.

The Site walkover revealed that the original topsoil and subsoil has been removed from the Site and appears to have been bulldozed to the edges to form screening bunds. The upper surface of the underlying chalk, exposed in places, has been covered with a layer of recycled hardcore consisting of gravel and brick fragments.

There is a **low to zero** potential for archaeological material to remain within the Site.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology London is grateful to Octave Homes West (the Client) for commissioning this assessment and in particular Martin Scratchley. Wessex Archaeology would also like to extend thanks to Mr David Minns, Prime Meridian Architects (the Client Agent) for his help and assistance during the undertaking of the report. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank in particular Helena Cave-Penny, for the advice and information provided by the Wiltshire County Council Archaeological Service and staff at the Local Records Office, Chippenham is gratefully acknowledged.

This report was researched and written by Peter Reeves. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Peter Reeves. The report illustrations were prepared by Kitty Brandon.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Octave Homes West to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land of Old Blandford Road, Salisbury (hereafter the 'Site'). The Client is proposing to redevelop the Site, currently used as a lorry park and general storage area, into 14 detached houses. The proposals will include the stopping up of the present entrance on Old Blandford Road to be replaced with a new entrance onto Blandford Road (A354)

1.1.2 This assessment details the known archaeological and historical information relating to the Site and assesses the potential for the presence of undiscovered archaeological remains. The assessment will inform the client about cultural heritage issues relating to the proposed redevelopment.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 413410 128277, is located between Old Blandford Road and Blandford Road (the A 354), south-west of Salisbury, and south east of Harnham (**Figure 1**). The Site is triangular in shape, with the point (at the junction of the two roads which form the two sides) to the south west. The east boundary, or the base of the triangle, is abutted against gardens associated with large detached residents. The Site is currently used as a lorry park and general storage area, and is surrounded by earth formed screening bunds.

1.2.2 The Site, previously located on a gentle south west facing slope, is located on artificially leveled ground at approximately 85m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The drift geology comprises deposits of Recent and Pleistocene alluvium (Geological Survey of Great Britain Drift 1:50,000, Sheet 298, Salisbury) overlying Cretaceous Chalk. Site observation noted that the top soil and subsoil has been completely removed from the Site.

1.3 Legislative and planning background

Introduction

1.3.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection of, and proposed development on or near, important archaeological sites or historical buildings within planning regulations as defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

National legislation and guidance

1.3.2 The principal legislation concerning the protection of important archaeological sites is the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (as amended). This act provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Monuments (SMs). Under this act Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) must be sought for any works which may affect a designated Scheduled Monument.

- 1.3.3 Guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of the archaeological resource within the planning process is provided by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. The underlying principle of this guidance is that archaeological resources are non-renewable, stating that:

Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation [Para. 8].

- 1.3.4 Developers and local authorities should take into account archaeological considerations and deal with them from the beginning of the development control process:

The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining a planning application whether that monument is scheduled or not [Para. 18].

- 1.3.5 The key to informed and reasonable planning decisions is for consideration to be given early, before formal planning applications are made, to the question of whether archaeological remains are known to exist on a site where development is planned and the implications for the development proposal. Paragraph 19 of PPG16 states:

In their own interests...prospective developers should in all cases include as part of the research into the development of a site...an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.

- 1.3.6 Paragraph 22 adds:

Local Planning Authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments ...as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance.

- 1.3.7 Protection for historically important buildings is principally based upon the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Recent guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15), issued by the Department of the Environment in September 1994. Paragraph 2.16 of PPG15 states:

Sections 16 and 66 of the Act [Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990)], require authorities considering applications for planning permission or listed building consent for works which affect a listed building to have special regard to certain matters, including the desirability of preserving the setting of the building.

- 1.3.8 Buildings or structures Listed as of particular architectural or historic interest benefit from statutory protection. These may include buildings or structures of national (Grade I, Grade II*) or local (Grade II) importance. Listed building consent is required for any works that would remove or alter the fabric or other listed features of the building or structure.

- 1.3.9 Local planning authorities are required to consider the impact of development immediately adjacent to, or in sight of, a conservation area. Paragraph 4.14 of PPG15 states in part:

The desirability of preserving or enhancing the area should also, in the Secretary of State's view, be a material consideration in the planning authority's handling of

development proposals which are outside the conservation area but would affect its setting, or views into or out of the area.

Regional and local planning guidance

- 1.3.10 Wiltshire County Council and Salisbury District Council have statutory duties regarding the control of development. With regard to the historic environment, the authorities have drawn up policies and management plans incorporating statutory advice from the national guidelines outlined above (PPG15 and PPG16). These plans seek a balance between necessary development and the protection of the historic environment.

Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011

- 1.3.11 The Wiltshire Structure Plan was adopted in January 2001. Adoption of the Wiltshire Structure Plan Review is timetabled for early 2006. The proposed modifications indicate no changes are to be made to the current development control information regarding the treatment of the historic environment resource. The relevant policies are listed below.

- 1.3.12 Policy HE2 states:

Features of archaeological or historic interest and their settings should be protected from inappropriate development. Where nationally important archaeological or historic remains, whether scheduled sites or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation "in situ".

- 1.3.13 Policy HE6 states:

Proposals for development should not adversely affect the landscape setting of the following historic towns: Bradford on Avon, Devizes, Highworth, Malmesbury, Marlborough, Salisbury, Warminster, Wilton, and Wootton Bassett.

- 1.3.14 Policy HE7 states:

The architectural and historic heritage of the plan area will be safeguarded from inappropriate development. Development proposals should preserve or enhance the character of conservation areas. Development involving listed buildings should have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

Salisbury City Council Local Plan 2011

- 1.3.15 The Salisbury Local Plan was adopted in June 2003 and contains a number of policies relating to archaeology and the historic environment. They include Policy CN21 which states:

Where an application for development may affect a known or potential site of archaeological interest, as defined on the Plan as an Area of Special Archaeological Interest, the Local Planning Authority will request an archaeological evaluation to be carried out before the planning application is determined.

- 1.3.16 Policy CN22 states:

The Local Planning Authority will also seek the preservation of archaeological remains that are of regional and local importance, whether they are currently known or discovered during the lifetime of the Plan and there will be a preference to preserve them in situ and to protect their settings. Development that does not achieve acceptable mitigation of adverse archaeological effects will not be permitted. Where development is permitted and preservation in situ is not

appropriate or possible, the Council will require suitable investigation and recording to take place. These measures will be sought by means of legal agreement or the use of conditions.

1.3.17 Policy CN23 states:

'Within the historic settlements of Salisbury, Amesbury, Downton, Hindon, Mere, Old Sarum, Shrewton, Tilshead and Wilton, the Local Planning Authority will seek to establish, prior to determining planning applications, the archaeological implications of all development, will wish to be informed of all requirements for archaeological work, and will continue to seek the provision of adequate facilities for archaeological site investigation, particularly by use of agreements where appropriate, or by conditions on planning approvals where necessary.

2 METHODS

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This report provides an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Site within a 500m radius Study Area (**Figure 1**). The aim is to investigate, as far as reasonable and practical, the nature and extent of any known or potential archaeological and historical resource within the Site. The assessment has attempted to determine the extent to which past and present land uses may have diminished or enhanced the archaeological potential of the Site. A number of sources was consulted, as summarised below:

2.2 Sites and Monuments Record

2.2.1 The baseline data for this report were provided by Wiltshire County Council's Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). This comprises an index with associated distribution maps of all known archaeological sites and findspots within the county. The results from the SMR search are illustrated on **Figure 1**.

2.3 Cartographic and other sources

2.3.1 Historical maps for the area of the Site were consulted at the Wiltshire Record Office. The study of maps and other associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the Site in two ways. Firstly, it can indicate aspects of the medieval and later land use prior to its modern development which can indicate the potential survival of earlier archaeological deposits. Secondly, it pinpoints areas of the Site which, as a result of previous development, may have become archaeologically sterile. The maps consulted are listed in **References** and a selection is shown on **Figure 2**.

2.3.2 Secondary documentary sources, published and unpublished, including local archaeological journals, were consulted at the Library of the National Monuments Record, Salisbury Local Studies Library, the local studies section of Wiltshire County Library, Trowbridge, and Wessex Archaeology's own library. They included the Extensive Urban Survey for Salisbury (Cave-Penny 2004) and the Victoria County History of Wiltshire Volume 6 (ed. Crittal 1962). The sources referred to are listed in **References**.

2.4 Site visit

2.4.1 The Site was visited on 16th November 2007, in order to assess its general aspect, character, condition and setting, and to identify any potential impacts not evident from the secondary sources. Full access to the Site was provided by the current landowner, and all areas were visited. Where relevant, information from the site visit

has been incorporated into the report text. A total of fourteen digital photographs were taken and are included in the project archive.

2.5 Previous studies

2.5.1 No previous desk-based assessments or excavations are recorded for the Site.

2.6 Best practice guidance

2.6.1 This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IFA 1994, revised September 2001).

2.7 Assumptions

2.7.1 The SMR data consists of secondary information derived from varied sources, only some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 There are no archaeological or historical features recorded within the Site boundary. Within the Search Area only two entries on the SMR are recorded and one of these is regarded as dubious. A third entry has been recorded immediately beyond the search area. The details are contained in Appendix 1.

3.2 Statutory designations

3.2.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings recorded within the Site or the Study Area.

3.3 Prehistoric (10,000 BC – AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

3.3.1 A small number of Palaeolithic artefacts have been found in Salisbury and its environs most probably derived from river terrace gravels (Cave-Penny 2004). The elevation of the Site suggests that features dating to this period are extremely unlikely.

3.3.2 Neither Mesolithic finds nor those of Neolithic date have been recorded within the search area.

3.3.3 A possible Bronze Age (2400-700BC) barrow has been recorded (**WA 3**) immediately outside the Search Area to the south of the Site. The barrow was recorded during an evaluation exercise in 2003, a cremation placed inside a collared urn was found between two ditch segments that might have formed a ring ditch.

3.3.4 Although undated a similar sized ring ditch has been observed on an aerial photograph, on the margin of the search area and to the south west of the Site (**WA 2, Figure 2**). Aerial photographs appear to indicate, again undated, a field system to the south west of this feature.

3.3.5 A single record dating to the Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43)/Romano-British (AD 43 – 410) period is recorded within the Study Area to the north east of the Site. The SMR describes a Little Woodbury style settlement found during road widening in 1937.

The Site is in an ideal location lying on a south west facing slope just below the crest of a hill (Harnham Hill).

3.4 Saxon (AD410-1066)

3.4.1 The focus of Post-Roman settlement activity in the region continued to be at Old Sarum. However, excavations around Salisbury have recorded early Saxon burials on the surrounding higher ground (Bourne Hill, Kelsey Road and Harnham).

3.4.2 The focus of activity at Old Sarum, possibly due to the over expansion of the settlement along with the lack of a natural water source, resulted in the relocation of the church and subsequent town to the river valley during the medieval period.

3.5 Medieval (1066-1499) and post-medieval (1500-1799)

3.5.1 The medieval planned city of Salisbury (New Sarum) was established c. 1220 by Bishop Richard Poore. The town was defended on its northern and eastern sides by a rampart and by the River Avon along its southern and western sides.

3.5.2 To the south west of Salisbury lies Harnham a small hamlet on the opposite bank of the River Avon. Two bridges were constructed during the Medieval period (Aylesward and Harnham Bridges) to allow easier transport of goods into the city.

3.5.3 It is also noted on the Tithe Map (Figure 2A), though not annotated as such, that to the north of Old Blandford Road is a drove way annotated on later maps as the Old Shaftesbury Drove. Both of these roads lead toward the Aylesward Bridge.

3.5.4 The present day Blandford Road, forming the south boundary of the Site, was previously known as Coombe Road. This road leads to the Harnham Bridge.

3.5.5 The Site lies below and to the west of Harnham, it would appear to have been retained as agricultural land.

3.6 Modern (1800-present)

3.6.1 All of the maps consulted show little evidence of change within the Site (**Figure 2**). A number of houses have been constructed at the northern end of the Site, including Cornworthy after which the Site is named.

3.6.2 The date for the removal of the upper soil deposits within the Site remains unknown, although it is assumed to be from the mid twentieth century onward. The majority of the spoil appears to have been bulldozed to form screening bunds along the south and north boundaries of the lorry park (**Plates 1 and 2**). The bunds, that in places are over 2m in height (**Plate 3**) are topped by fairly mature low growth hedges.

3.6.3 The more detailed photograph of the northern bund (**Plate 4**) shows topsoil, overlain by subsoil, which in turn is overlain by the fragmented upper surface of the underlying chalk. The deposition pattern observed is consistent with that observed when a 'bulldozer' or other front bladed earthmoving machine is used to clear a Site.

3.6.4 At various locations across the Site the underlying chalk can be viewed through the eroded hard core surface (**Plate 5**).

3.6.5 By the early 1970s, the Salisbury Community Health Care Centre had been constructed on the central and southern parts of the Site. The northern part formerly housed the Wiltshire Ambulance service training school, but is now used as a car park.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Summary of archaeological potential

4.1.1 The results obtained from the SMR indicate a general prehistoric presence in the vicinity with none recorded in the Site area.

4.1.2 The analysis of the cartographic record indicates that the triangular piece of land has, until modern usage, existed as a single field. The Tithe Map, **Figure 2A**, records the field as in arable usage. By 1953 the field area has been reduced by half with the construction of houses, including Cornworthy for which the Site is named, in the northern portion (**Figure 2C**).

4.1.3 The Site visit has ascertained that all the surface deposits on the Site have been removed and 'bulldozed' to form screening bunds along the southern and northern margins of the Site (**Plates 3 and 4**) and that in most areas where the hardcore has been eroded the top of the underlying chalk can be observed (**Plate 5**).

4.2 Existing impact

4.2.1 The upper soil and drift deposits that would have covered the Site have been removed to create screening bunds along the edges of the Site. The volume of material that would have been present suggests that additional material was probably transported off the Site when these activities occurred.

4.2.2 Although covered by hard core where this surface has been eroded away the underlying chalk deposits are being truncated by vehicular movement across it.

4.3 Development impacts

4.3.1 The proposed redevelopment of the Site is for 14 dwellings, ground works associated with the construction of services or foundations may have an impact on any surviving archaeological deposits if present.

4.3.2 Archaeological impacts may potentially arise from the following activities:

- groundworks associated with construction of new foundations;
- site clearance;
- groundworks associated with grading and mounding of land areas, changing the levels and contours on Site;
- groundworks associated with the construction of new access points and roads, car parking or landscaping; and
- groundworks associated with construction of services (foul drainage, water, electric etc.).

4.3.3 The extent of these impacts will depend on the presence, nature and depth of burial of any archaeological remains, depth of made ground, and the extent and depth of proposed groundworks.

4.3.4 With the information available and the knowledge that all surface deposits have been removed it is regarded as extremely unlikely that any archaeological deposits will remain.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 There is a very low potential for archaeological remains within the Site. The SMR indicates a very low density of activity in the area with a focus of development to the north east (Salisbury and Harnham). Until the leveling of the Site in the twentieth century the triangular piece of land occupied a gentle south west facing slope ideally suited to arable farming. All surface deposits originally on the Site have been removed.

5.1.2 Taking into account the size of the bunds, width and height, and therefore the volume of material they contain it is unlikely that any surface deposits remain within the Site footprint. If archaeological remains had been present on Site only the deepest of the cut features would survive.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 The desk based assessment has noted a lack of archaeological activity within the Search Area and the Site in particular. The cartographic evidence indicates that the Site was most probably used for agricultural purposes up until its conversion to a lorry park.

5.2.2 Due to the modern removal of all surface deposits within the proposed development area it is not recommended that any further archaeological mitigation is placed on this Site.

REFERENCES

Documentary sources

Borthwick, A. and Chandler, B., 1983, *Our Chequered Past; An Archaeological Appraisal of Salisbury*, Wiltshire County Council

Cave-Penney, H., 2004, *An Extensive Urban Survey – Salisbury*

Corney, M., 2001, *The Romano-British nucleated settlements of Wiltshire*, Roman Wiltshire and After – Papers in Honour of Ken Annable, Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society

Crittall, E. (ed.), 1962, *Victoria County History of Wiltshire Volume 6*

Cartographic sources

1849 Tithe Map of Britford

1881 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6"

1901 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6"

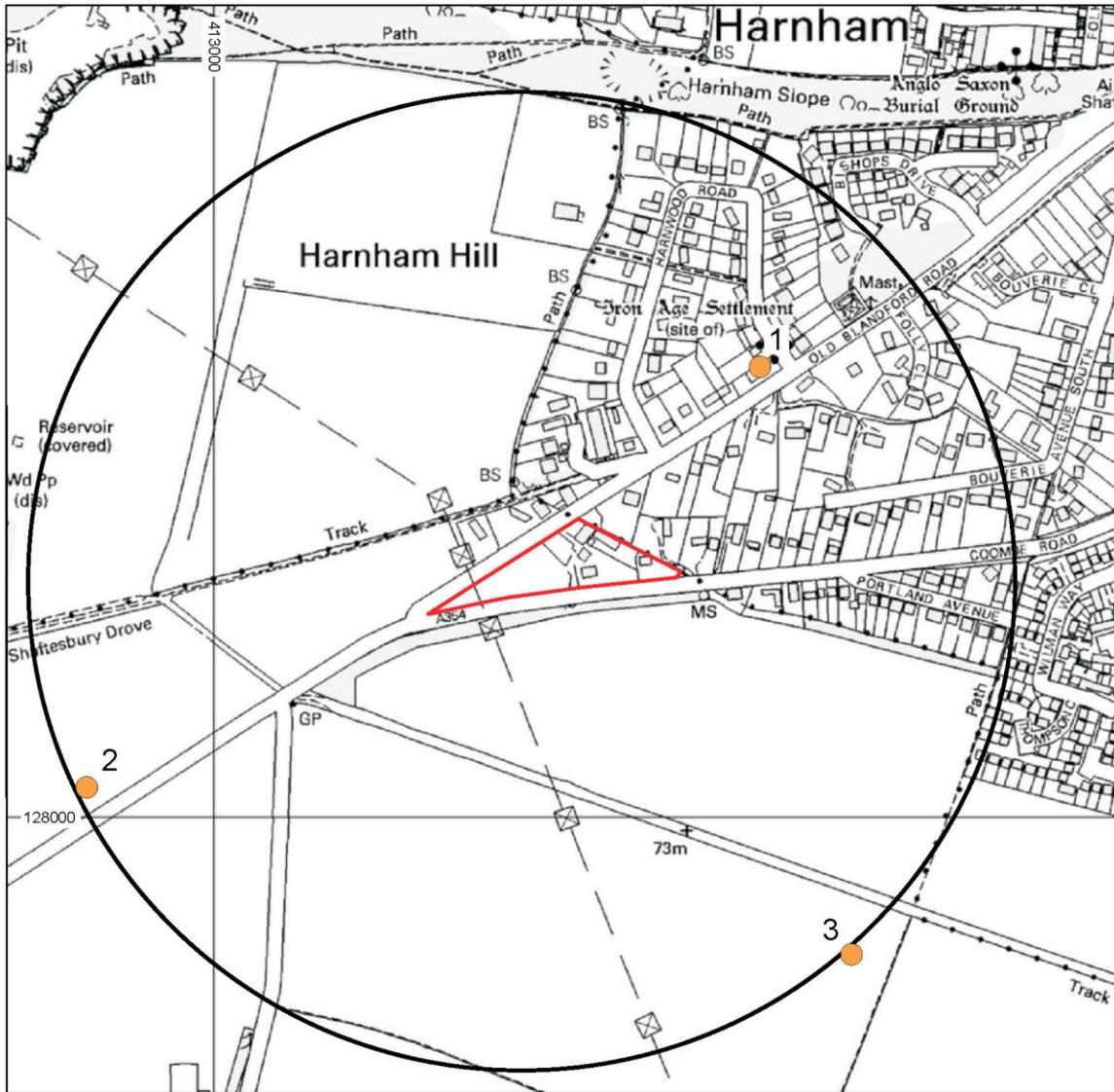
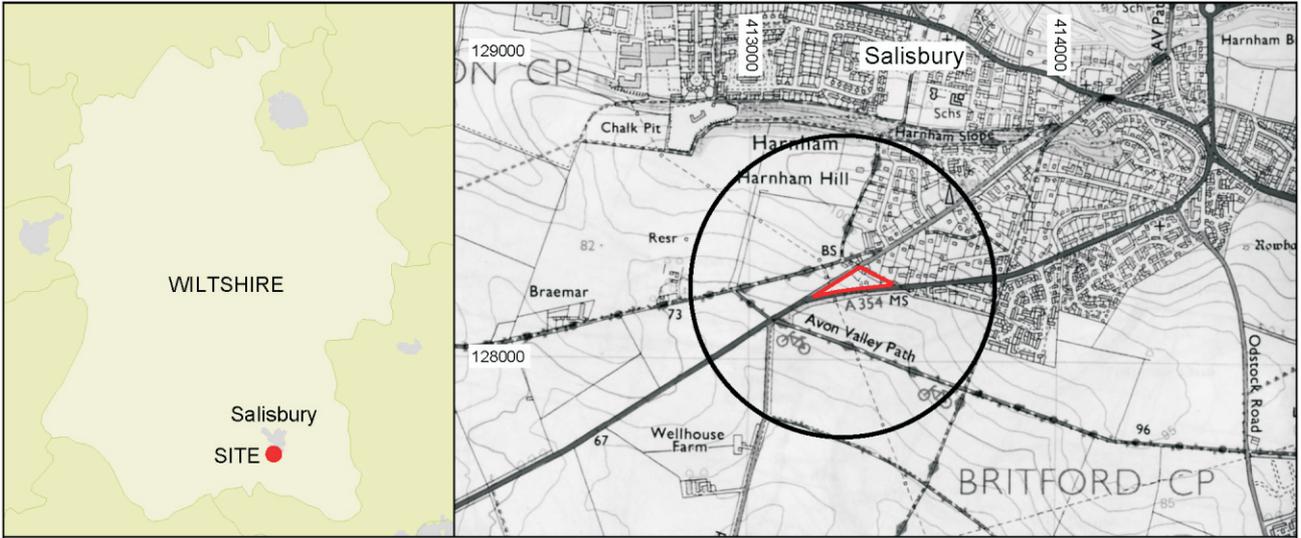
1927 Ordnance Survey 6"

1953 Ordnance Survey 6"

1977 Ordnance Survey 6"

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of historical sites and monuments within the Study Area

WA no.	NGR		Class	Period	Comments	SMR No
	East	North				
WA1	435500	128460	Settlement	Iron Age	Small Little Woodbury type Settlement found in c. 1936 during road widening.	203
WA2	412870	128030	Crop Mark	Bronze Age?	Undated cropmark observed on aerial photograph	689
WA3	413640	127850	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	Cremation found in Collared Urn during 2003 Archaeological Evaluation	165



0 500m

- Site boundary
- Study Area
- Prehistoric



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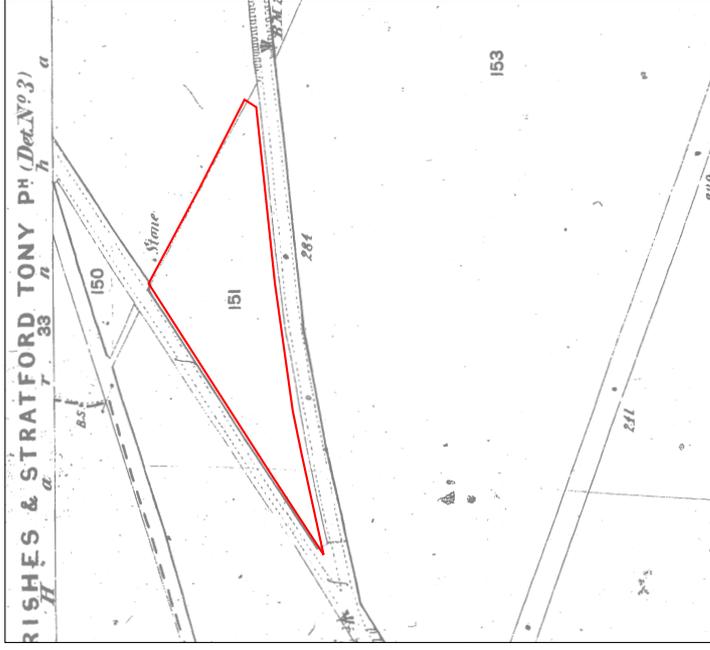
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Site location with SMR data

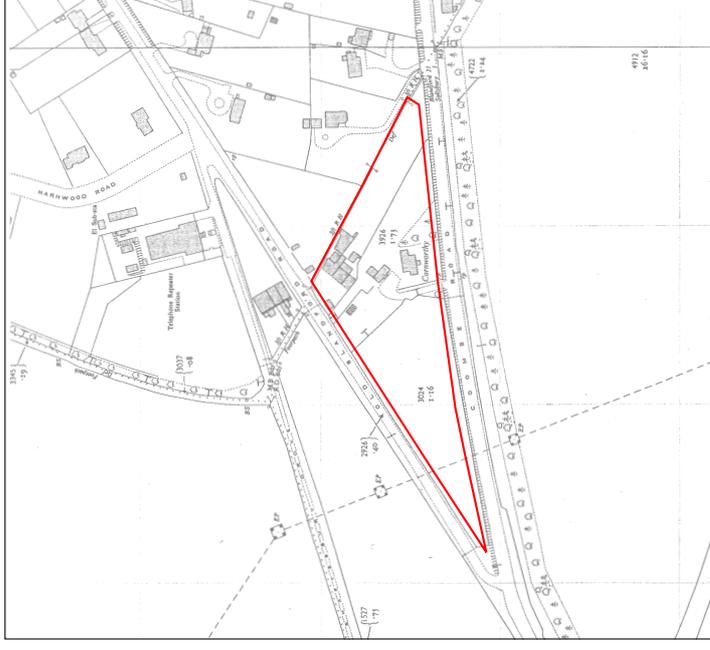
Figure 1



A. Extract from 1849 Tithe Map of Britford, showing Site boundary (digitised by WA)



B. Extract from 1881 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Site boundary



C. Extract from 1953 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey Map, showing Site boundary

	 Site boundary	The material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	
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Plate 1: The Site viewed from the east



Plate 2: The Site viewed from the west

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Plate 3: Screening bunds along southern boundary



Plate 4: Close up of north bund showing mix of topsoil, subsoil and upper surface of chalk

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Plate 5: Exposed chalk surface viewed through hardcore surface

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