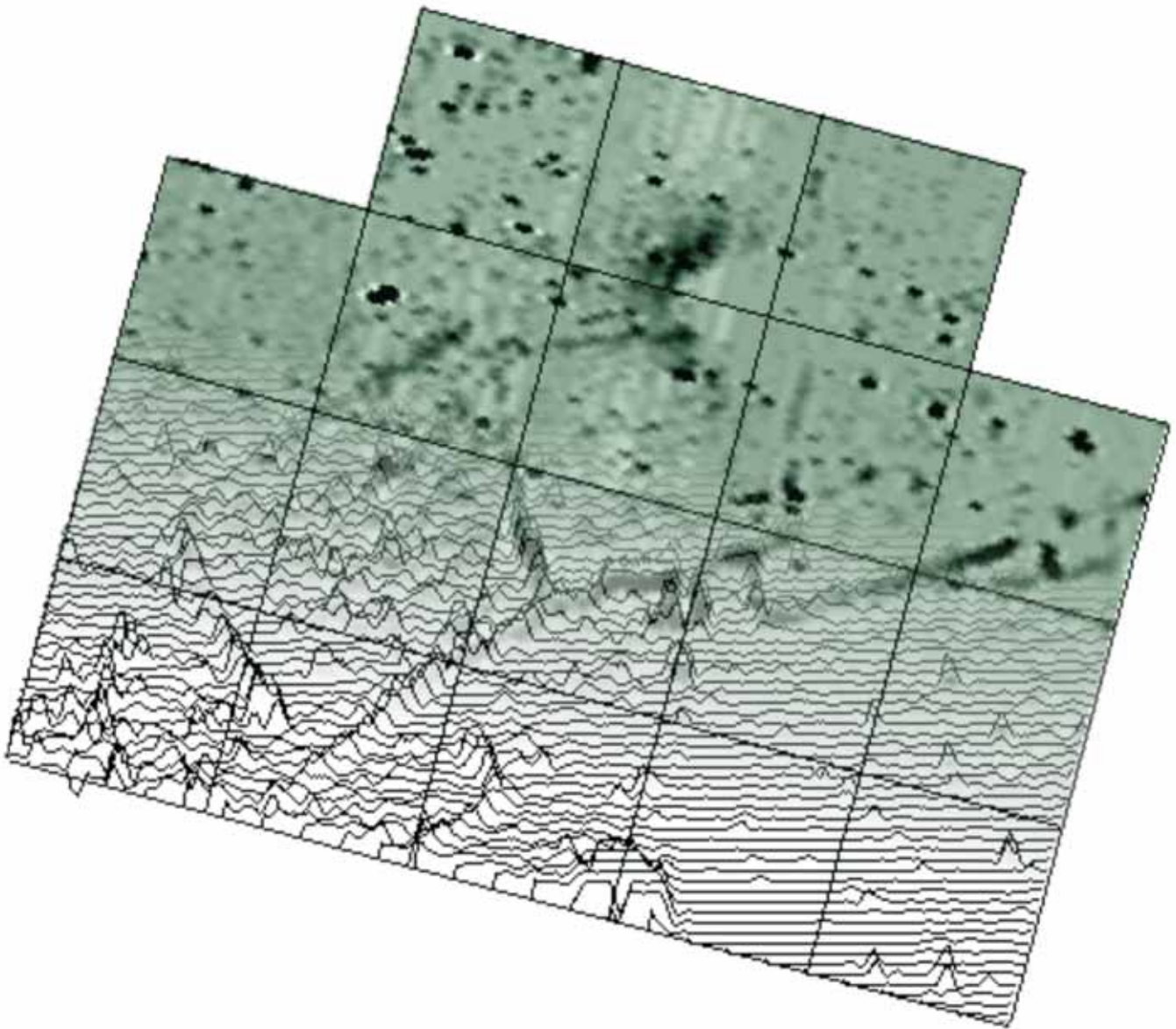


## Wyck Beck Road, Cribbs Causeway Filton, Bristol

Geophysical Survey Report





**WYCK BECK ROAD, CRIBBS CAUSEWAY  
FILTON, BRISTOL**

**Archaeological Interpretation of Geophysical Data**

Prepared for  
**Persimmon Homes & Ashfield Land**

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Report reference: 67520.01

**January 2008**

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**WYCK BECK ROAD, CRIBBS CAUSEWAY****FILTON, BRISTOL****Archaeological Interpretation of Geophysical Data****CONTENTS**

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**WYCK BECK ROAD, CRIBBS CAUSEWAY****FILTON, BRISTOL****Archaeological Interpretation of Geophysical Data****SUMMARY**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes and Ashfield Land, through their agents Barton Willmore, to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Wyck Beck Road, Cribbs Causeway, Filton, situated towards the northern edge of suburban Bristol and centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 357722 179831. A previously undertaken desk-based assessment had identified areas of the Site as having increased potential for the presence of Saxon and/or medieval settlement remains.

The geophysical survey comprised reconnaissance scanning survey conducted over all accessible parts of the Site, followed by detailed survey of 10% of the Site which was targeted over areas identified by scanning as having increased archaeological potential, along with 'control' areas, surveyed to prove absence of archaeological features.

A number of clear archaeological anomalies were identified by detailed gradiometer survey, with significant field boundaries/enclosures recorded of probable pre-medieval date; potential archaeological remains were also identified within these enclosed areas. Detailed surveys also recorded evidence for medieval ridge and furrow. A large number of ambiguous responses are thought to represent groups of pit-like features, which may be of archaeological origin. Additional weak trends and areas of increased magnetic response were also detected for which no definite interpretation is proposed at this stage.

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**WYCK BECK ROAD, CRIBBS CAUSEWAY****FILTON, BRISTOL****Archaeological Interpretation of Geophysical Data****ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank land owners **REDACTED, REDACTED, REDACTED, REDACTED** and **REDACTED** from The Dick Lovette Property Group for their time and assistance with regards to land access during fieldwork. WA would also like to thank local walkers for their valuable information about the surveyed sites.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Robert Armour Chelu, field work was directed by geophysics manager Paul Baggaley. The fieldwork was conducted by Cristina Serra and Daniel Hart. Cristina Serra interpreted the geophysical data and wrote this report. Illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman and Karen Nichols.

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**WYCK BECK ROAD, CRIBBS CAUSEWAY****FILTON, BRISTOL****Archaeological Interpretation of Geophysical Data****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes and Ashfield Land, through their agents Barton Willmore, to undertake a geophysical survey on land at Wyck Beck Road, Cribbs Causeway, Filton, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 357722 179831 (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in January 2007 (Wessex Archaeology 2007), which sub-divided the 67ha Site into two separate Study Areas, with Elm Tree Farm and Kessington Farm between. Area A (43ha) is located in the western part of the Site, with Area B (24ha) to the east (**Figure 1**). These Study Areas are delimited by Filton Aerodrome to the north and east, the Avonmouth to Filton Railway line to the south, and the A4018 and areas of development to the west.

1.1.3 This survey was undertaken subsequent to completion of the DBA, to further inform the Cultural Heritage chapter of a proposed Environmental Impact Assessment. This report will form a Technical Volume in the completed Environmental Statement to be submitted in support of a planning application for the development of the Site for residential/mixed use.

**1.2 Site location, geology and topography**

1.2.1 The Site is situated towards the northern edge of suburban Bristol, to the immediate south of Filton Aerodrome, and lies within South Gloucestershire for planning purposes. It is bounded to the south by the Avonmouth to Filton Railway and extensive residential development, to the north by Filton aerodrome, to the west by the A4018, a water channel and residential housing and to the east by farmland.

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the Site comprises rhaetic clay and shale of the Triassic geological period (Geological survey of Great Britain 1971, Sheet 264).

**1.3 Archaeological and historical background**

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site is covered at length in the desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2007), and is thus presented below in summary form only.

1.3.2 The DBA established that there were known Saxon/medieval settlement sites within the Site boundary. Site inspection and aerial photography further suggested that settlement activity was likely to extend beyond the areas

currently recorded by the South Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record. Site inspection also recorded possible medieval ridge and furrow at three additional locations across the Site.

- 1.3.3 There is one watercourse, Hazel Brook/Henbury Trym, which crosses the Site. Riverine environments are considered to represent areas of increased archaeological potential. There is one Listed Building, Cedar House, and one Locally Listed Building, the Aerodrome Accommodation Bridge, within 85m of the Site.

## 2 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREAS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Survey Areas

- 2.1.1 The two Survey Areas comprised 21 fields within Area A (A00-A20) and 11 fields within Area B (B00-B11). The majority of the land surveyed was in use as pasture (**Figure 1**).
- 2.1.2 Reconnaissance survey scanning was undertaken across approximately 80% of the Site, a total of 52.9ha. The remaining 20% was not surveyed due to a number of constraints: access restrictions imposed by land owners (A10-A13 and A21), vegetation overgrowth (A01 northern section and B03) and ground obstructions (A06). Areas which could not be surveyed are illustrated in **Plates 1-6**. Detailed survey coverage is set out in Table 1, below.

Area	Proposed coverage	Scanning coverage achieved	Detailed coverage achieved	Comments
A00-21	42.5ha	31.5ha	4.4ha	Area A10-13 and A21: Land access not granted.  Area A06: Unsuitable for survey as it is covered by modern rubble and concrete.  Area A01: Overgrown vegetation on the northern half of the site.
B00-11	24.1ha	21	1.4ha	Area B03: Impeded access by overgrown vegetation
Total	66.6 ha	52.5 ha	5.8ha	

**Table 1: Survey coverage**

- 2.1.3 Detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken over a total area of 5.8ha, following the interpretation of the reconnaissance scanning survey data. Detailed survey was focused both in areas of potential archaeological interest, indicated by reconnaissance scanning, and areas identified in the DBA as having increased archaeological potential through cropmark, documentary and findspot evidence.



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## 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Phase 1 geophysical investigations comprised a comprehensive reconnaissance scan of approximately 52.5ha of the Site's total area. Reconnaissance scanning was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysical survey team, equipped with a Bartington 601-2 dual magnetic gradiometer system.
- 2.2.2 Following interpretation of the scanning results, seven fields were selected as suitable for detailed scanning, comprising a total area of 6.2ha. Survey grids were established at 20m x 20m, using a Leica 1200 RTK GPS system, which was able to provide accurate locations in real-time to within 2cm, exceeding the level of accuracy recommended by English Heritage for geophysical survey.
- 2.2.3 Further details of the geophysical and other survey equipment, methods and processing used during this survey are described in **Appendix I**.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results and interpretations of the survey data are discussed below in terms of survey type, reconnaissance scan or detailed. Survey results are presented graphically in **Figures 2-16**.

### 3.2 Reconnaissance Scan Survey

- 3.2.1 The reconnaissance scan results are illustrated in **Figure 2**, with an overall magnetic amplitude of  $\pm 5\text{nT}$ . All datasets retrieved from the Site were also reviewed at a finer grained  $\pm 2\text{nT}$  amplitude, to allow identification of archaeological features which offered weaker magnetic responses.

#### **Survey Area A**

- 3.2.2 Scanning in Survey Area A identified both modern features and anomalies of potential archaeological origin.
- 3.2.3 Area A01, A02 and A07 contained modern drains/services associated with nearby buildings as well as surface features associated with previous agricultural activity. The background magnetic 'noise' produced by these modern features effectively masked the response from any archaeological features which may be present in the area. Area A06 could not be surveyed due to substantial quantities of rubble/concrete which covered the entire area.
- 3.2.4 The reconnaissance scan of fields A01, A03-05, A09, A15, A19 and A20 revealed very few magnetic anomalies, with the exception of those associated with the current field boundary fencing. Fields A08, A16 and A17 were characterised by a high number of magnetic responses, although only fields A14 and A16 indicated low amplitude linear features typical of archaeological material. Based upon these results, fields A08, A14 and A16-A18 were selected for further detailed investigation.

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### **Survey Area B**

- 3.2.5 The scanning of Survey Area B identified modern features such as drains, services and field boundaries throughout most of the area. The large magnetic signals produced by these features will have masked any responses from archaeological features which may have been present in the area.
- 3.2.6 Fields B06, B08 and B09 were selected for further investigation as they appeared to contain no obviously modern features, and therefore provided suitable conditions for the identification of archaeological features through detailed survey.

### **3.3 Detailed Survey**

- 3.3.1 Detailed surveys were conducted over eight fields currently in use as pasture (**Plates 7 – 14**). The detailed gradiometer results for each field are presented in greyscale and XY trace, together with a colour plotted interpretation in **Figures 3-17**. The colour plots illustrate probable archaeological sites, possible archaeological features, linear trends, ferrous objects, and areas of general increased magnetic response. Full definitions of these terms are provided in **Appendix 2**.
- 3.3.2 Five groups of anomalies were identified from the detailed surveys (4000–4004). In addition to this, detailed survey revealed numerous ferrous objects, areas of increased magnetic response and isolated features of possible archaeological origin.

#### **Area A08**

- 3.3.3 The detailed survey of field A08 (**Figure 3**) covered 1ha, and identified no features of probable archaeological origin (**Figure 4**). However, numerous linear trends, mostly orientated north-west to south-east, and three small pit-like features, interpreted as possible archaeological features were identified, although none of these anomalies form any discernable pattern or trend. In addition, two small areas offered an increased magnetic response but were not interpreted as being archaeological. The remainder of the features identified in this field were interpreted as ferrous objects, likely to be of modern origin.

#### **Area A14**

- 3.3.4 Detailed survey in field A14 was split into two areas (**Figure 5**). The larger area contained numerous small features of possible archaeological origin, along with a small number of linear trends (**Figure 6**). The smaller area revealed a dense group of archaeological anomalies (4000). These features represent a discontinuous series of linear features, interpreted as being enclosures and/or field boundaries of probable pre-medieval date, possibly Iron Age or Romano-British.

#### **Area A16**

- 3.3.5 The detailed survey of field A16 (**Figure 7**) covered 1ha, and revealed no features interpreted as being of probable archaeological origin (**Figure 8**). Linear trends in this area were mostly orientated north-west to south-east (4001). Approximately 40 small pit-like features were identified from the detailed survey, but these formed no recognisable pattern. The majority of

features identified in this field were interpreted as being ferrous objects which are likely to be of modern origin.

#### **Area A17**

- 3.3.6 Survey in field A17 (**Figure 9**) covered just under 1ha, and revealed no features interpreted as being of probable archaeological origin (**Figure 10**). Linear trends in this area were mostly orientated north-east to south-west. Eleven small pit-like features were identified from the detailed survey, but again, these appeared to be distributed randomly. The majority of features identified in this field were interpreted as being modern ferrous objects.

#### **Area A18**

- 3.3.7 Detailed survey of field A18 (**Figure 11**) covered 0.72ha, and identified features of probable archaeological origin (**Figure 12**), interpreted as enclosures and/or field boundaries (4002), a continuation of the group of possible Iron Age or Romano-British features recorded in field A14 (4000). Within these enclosures, areas of increased magnetic response and a number of areas of possible archaeological features were identified. In addition to these archaeological features were a number of linear trends demonstrating a variety of orientations, along with numerous features interpreted as being ferrous objects. Anomalies identified within the probable enclosures may represent groups of pits and/or post holes, possibly the remains of internal structures such as round houses or agricultural buildings.

#### **Area B06**

- 3.3.8 Survey in field B06 (**Figure 13**) covered an area of 0.52ha, and identified no features of probable or possible archaeological origin (**Figure 14**). The majority of features in this field were interpreted as being ferrous objects of probable modern origin, and may represent material associated with the demolition of the former village of Charlton (4003). The few linear trends identified in this field were mainly orientated north-east to south-west.

#### **Areas B08 and B09**

- 3.3.9 The field boundary between fields B08 and B09, indicated on the Ordnance Survey mapping, was found to be no longer extant at the time of the geophysical survey. Therefore one detailed survey was conducted which covered areas in both fields. This detailed survey (**Figure 15**) covered 0.88ha and identified no features of probable archaeological potential. Linear trends in these fields were mainly orientated north-east to south-west (4004) and may represent remnant medieval ridge and furrow (**Figure 16**). Sixteen small pit-like features were identified, but these formed no recognisable pattern. The majority of features identified in this field were interpreted as being ferrous objects which are likely to be of modern origin.

#### **Overview**

- 3.3.10 An overview of the spatial relationships between features identified from the detailed surveys as being of probable or possible archaeological origin, areas of increased magnetic response and linear trends is illustrated in **Figure 17**.

---

## **4 CONCLUSIONS**

### **4.1 Reconnaissance Scan**

4.1.1 The scanning survey identified a number of areas for detailed investigation in Area A, which subsequent detailed scanning showed to contain groups of archaeological anomalies (4000–4002). A number of areas which were interpreted as having few or no archaeological anomalies from the scanning survey were investigated with detailed survey as a control, in order to prove the validity of the initial interpretation.

4.1.2 Reconnaissance scanning in Area B showed that detailed survey would not be possible over the majority of this area. Where detailed surveys were conducted, they provided indications of the presence of ferrous material, thought to relate to the demolition of the former of Charlton village (4003), and linear features which may represent evidence for ridge and furrow (4004).

### **4.2 Detailed survey**

4.2.1 The clearest and most positively identified and interpreted archaeological anomalies recorded during the detailed survey are groups 4000 and 4002. The two groups are clearly indicative of enclosures and/or field boundaries of potentially pre-medieval date; possibly Iron Age or Romano-British. The surveys further suggest that the two groups of features are related, indicating an area of high archaeological potential in the south of the Site. Comparison of the detailed results with the scanning results indicates that these features may continue for approximately 200m to the east into field A20.

---

## 5 REFERENCES

English Heritage, 1995, *Geophysical survey in archaeological field evaluation*. Research and Professional Service Guideline No 1.

Geological Survey of Great Britain 1971, Sheet 264.

Wessex Archaeology, 2006, *Wyck Beck Road, Cribbs Causeway, Filton, Bristol, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished client report ref. 64720.01

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## APPENDIX I: SURVEY EQUIPMENT AND DATA PROCESSING

### ***Survey Methods and Equipment***

The magnetic data for this project was acquired using a Bartington 601-2 Dual Magnetic Gradiometer System. This instrument has two sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1m apart, allowing two traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers with a 1m vertical separation, and measures the vertical magnetic gradient as the difference between the total magnetic field at each fluxgate magnetometer. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The magnetometers have a resolution of 0.1nT and measurements are logged at intervals of 0.25m along traverses spaced 1m apart. All of the data were stored on an integrated data logger for subsequent post-processing and analysis.

WA undertakes two types of magnetic surveys: scanning and detailed.

Scanning surveys consist of recording transects of data at 10m line spacing filling the survey areas in full. The transects are subdivided at 20m. This survey mode provides large coverage in lesser time than detail. The recording of scanning surveys allows the geophysicist to analyse the data prior to detail survey and provides the client with tangible results. The detailed surveys consist of 20m x 20m grids. Data are collected at 0.25m intervals along scanning transects and the detail traverses, which are 1m apart. This gives at least 80 measurements per transect and 1600 measurements per grid and is the recommended methodology for archaeological surveys of this type (English Heritage, 1995).

The scanning transects and the detail survey grids are established using a Leica 1200 RTK GPS system and then extended using tapes. The Leica 1200 RTK GPS system receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems allowing positions to be determined to an accuracy of 1-2cm in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by English Heritage (1995) for geophysical surveys.

### ***Post-Processing***

The magnetic data collected during the reconnaissance stage are downloaded from the Bartington system using Grad601 software. The data are analysed in raw format using Magpick, which allows for the data to be visualised at different magnetic amplitudes. The data were analysed at  $\pm 2\text{nT}$ ,  $\pm 5\text{nT}$  and  $\pm 10\text{nT}$ .

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey were downloaded from the Bartington system for processing and analysis using Archaeosurveyor software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis, however it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- Destripe – Applying a zero mean traverse in order to remove differences caused by directional effects inherent in the magnetometer;

- 
- Destagger – Shifting each traverse forward or backward by a number of readings. This corrects for operator errors and is used to enhance linear features;
  - Clipping – Limiting the displayed range of the processed data to either  $\pm 3nT$  or  $\pm 3s.d.$  in order to enhance the appearance of smaller anomalies.
  - Despike – Filtering any datapoints that exceed the mean by a specified amount to reduce the appearance of dominant anomalous readings caused by modern, small ferrous objects at the surface

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- XY Plot – Presents the data as a trace or graph line for each traverse. Each traverse is displaced down the image to produce a stacked profile effect. This image can include a hidden line algorithm to remove certain lines and enhance the image. This type of image is useful as it shows the full range and shape of individual anomalies.
- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.

---

## APPENDIX II: GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

The interpretation methodology used by WA separates the anomalies into two main categories: archaeological and unidentified responses.

The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided into three groups, implying a decreasing level of confidence:

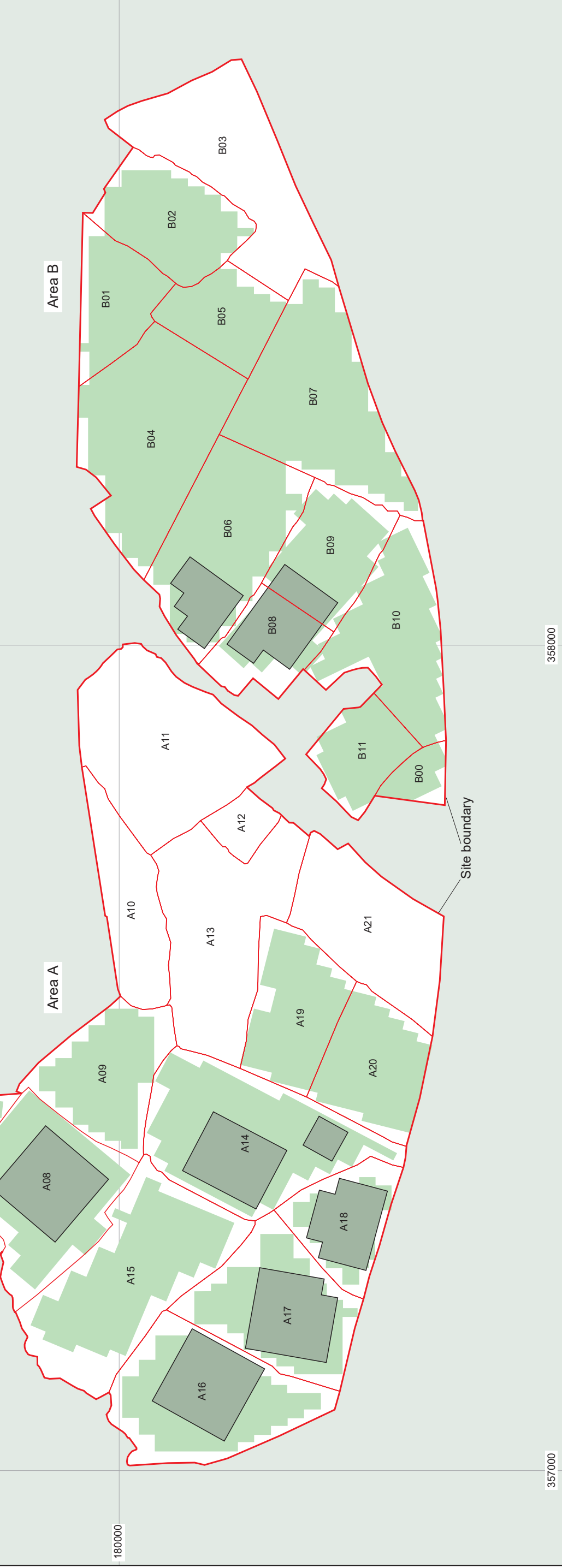
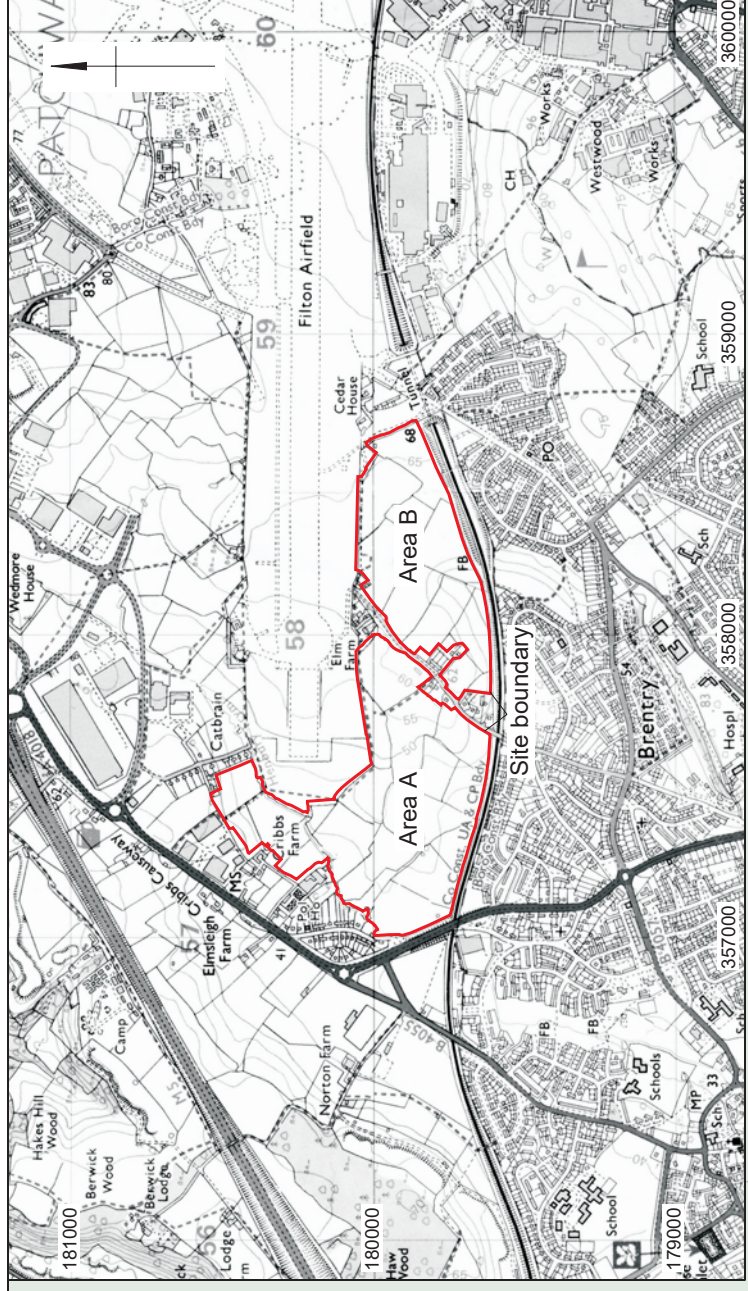
- Ditch / Pit – used when there is a clear geophysical response, possibly with corroborating evidence of the features presence.
- Archaeology – used when there is a clear geophysical response and anthropogenic pattern.
- Probable archaeology – used for features which give a clear response but which form incomplete patterns.

The unidentified category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are not sufficient to warrant a classification as an archaeological feature. This category is further sub-divided into:

- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response but which form no discernable pattern or trend.
- Increased magnetic response – used for areas dominated by indistinct anomalies which may have some archaeological potential.
- Trend – used for low amplitude or indistinct linear anomalies.
- Ferrous – used for responses from small amounts of ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.

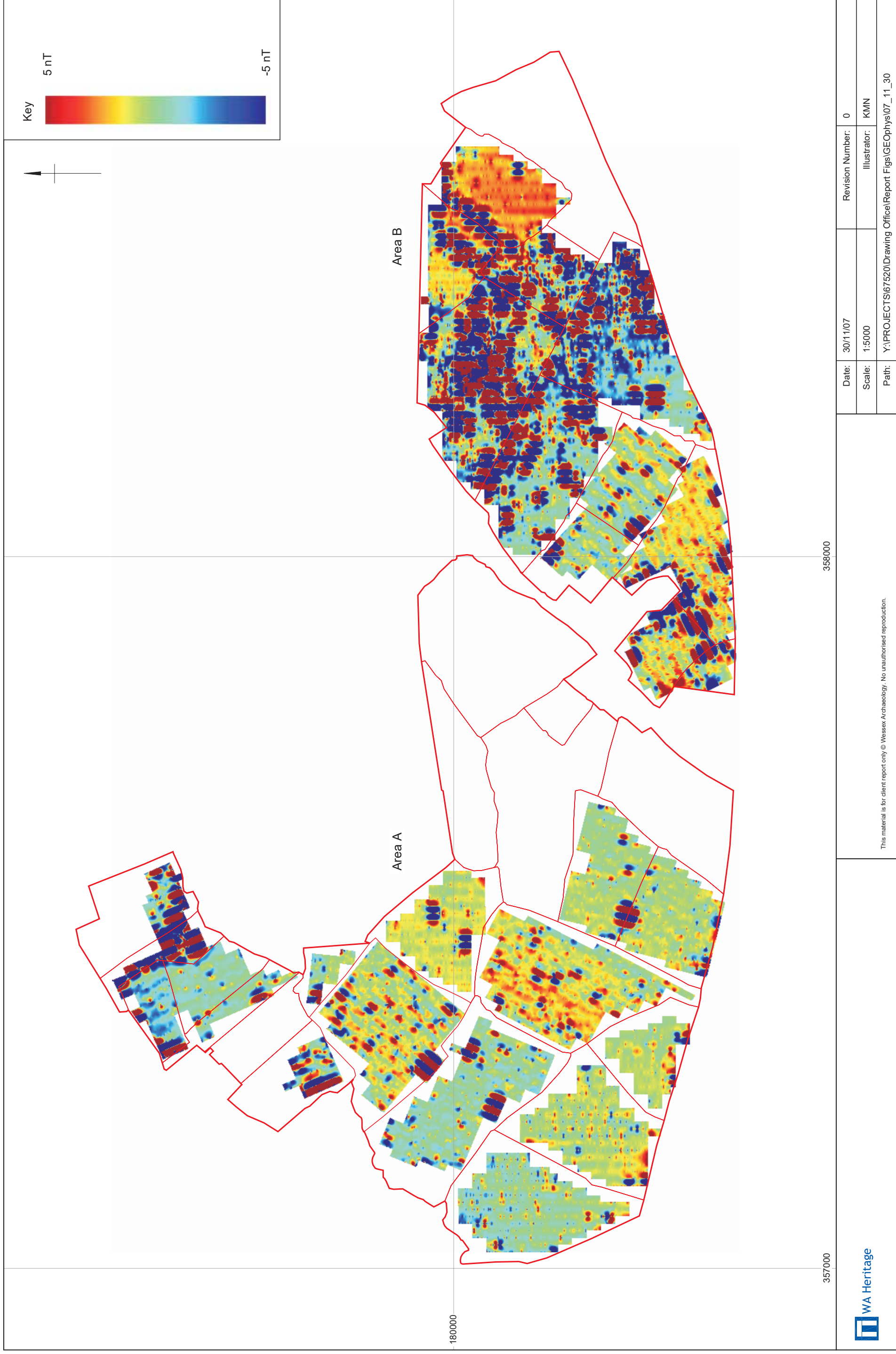
Finally, services such as water pipes are marked where they have been identified.





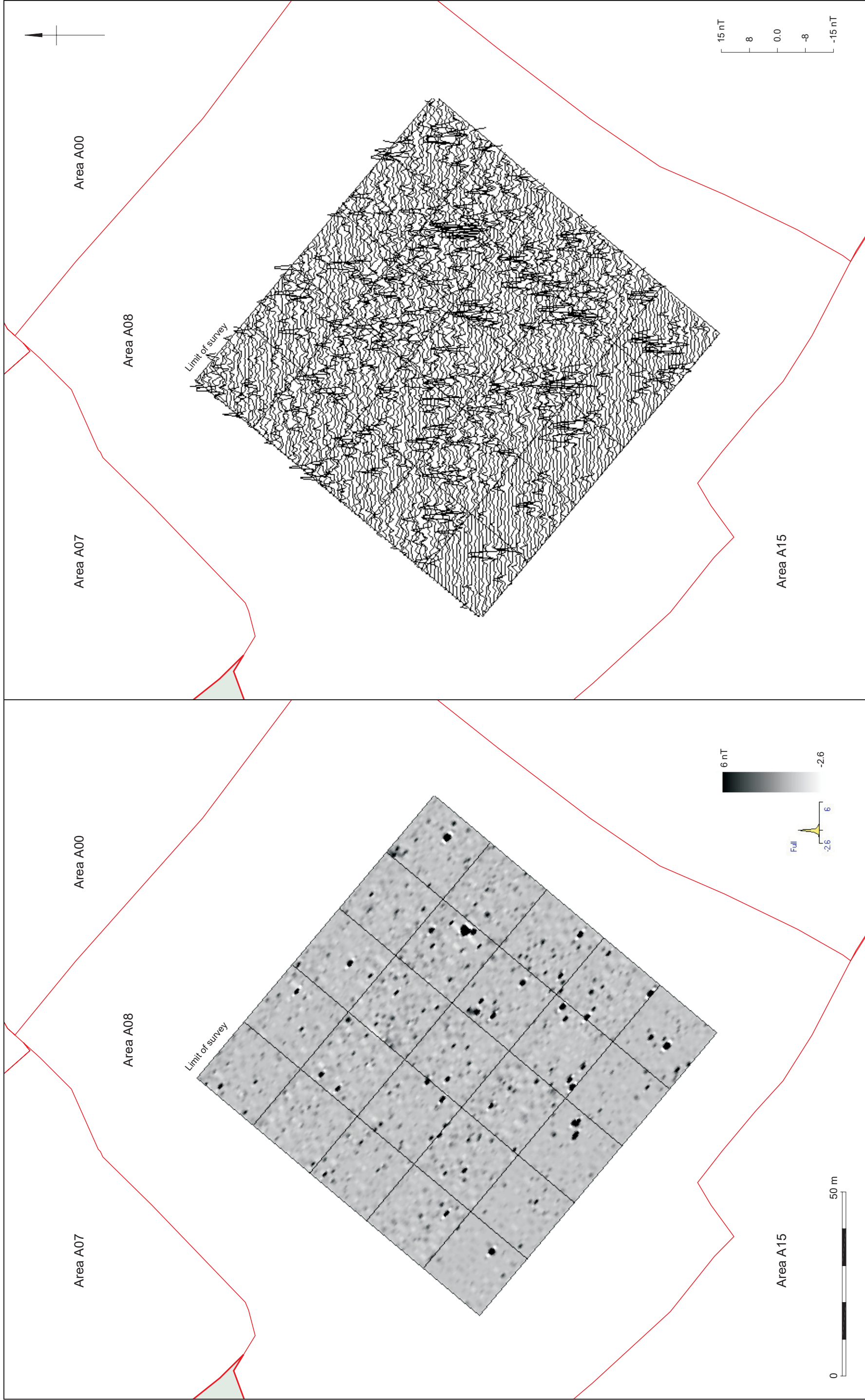
	Areas/fields Reconnaissance areas Detailed survey areas	Reproduced from the 1987 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 explorer @ map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Wessex Archaeology, Parkway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire. SP4 6EB. Licence Number: 100028190.  This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	Date: 30/11/07 Scale: 1:25,000 1:5000 Path: Y:\PROJECTS\67520\Drawing Office\Report Figs\GEOphys\07_11_30	Revision Number: 0 Illustrator: KMN
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Location of proposed and investigated areas Figure 1



Areas A and B: Reconnaissance results

Figure 2



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Area A08: Greyscale plot and XY trace Figure 3



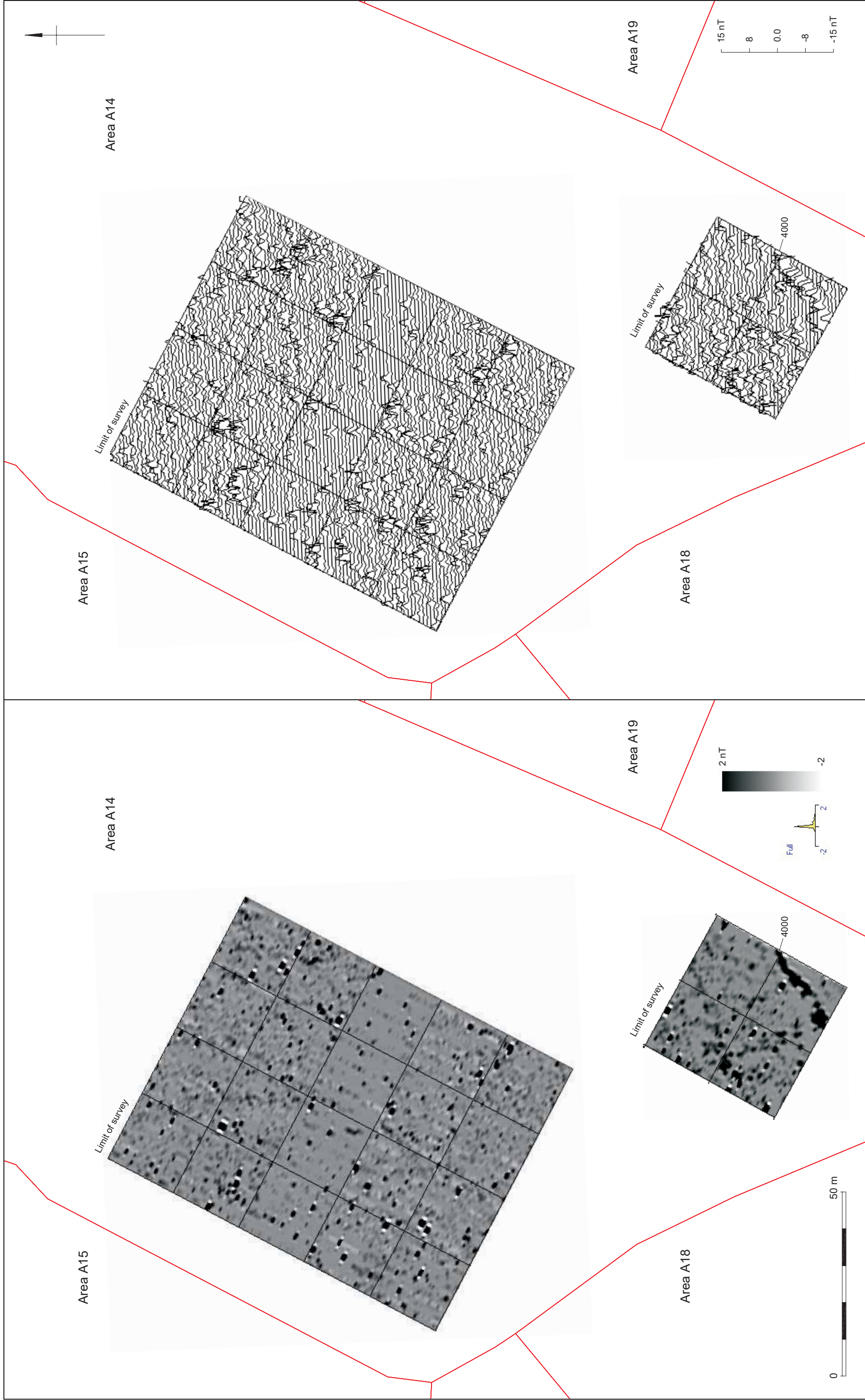
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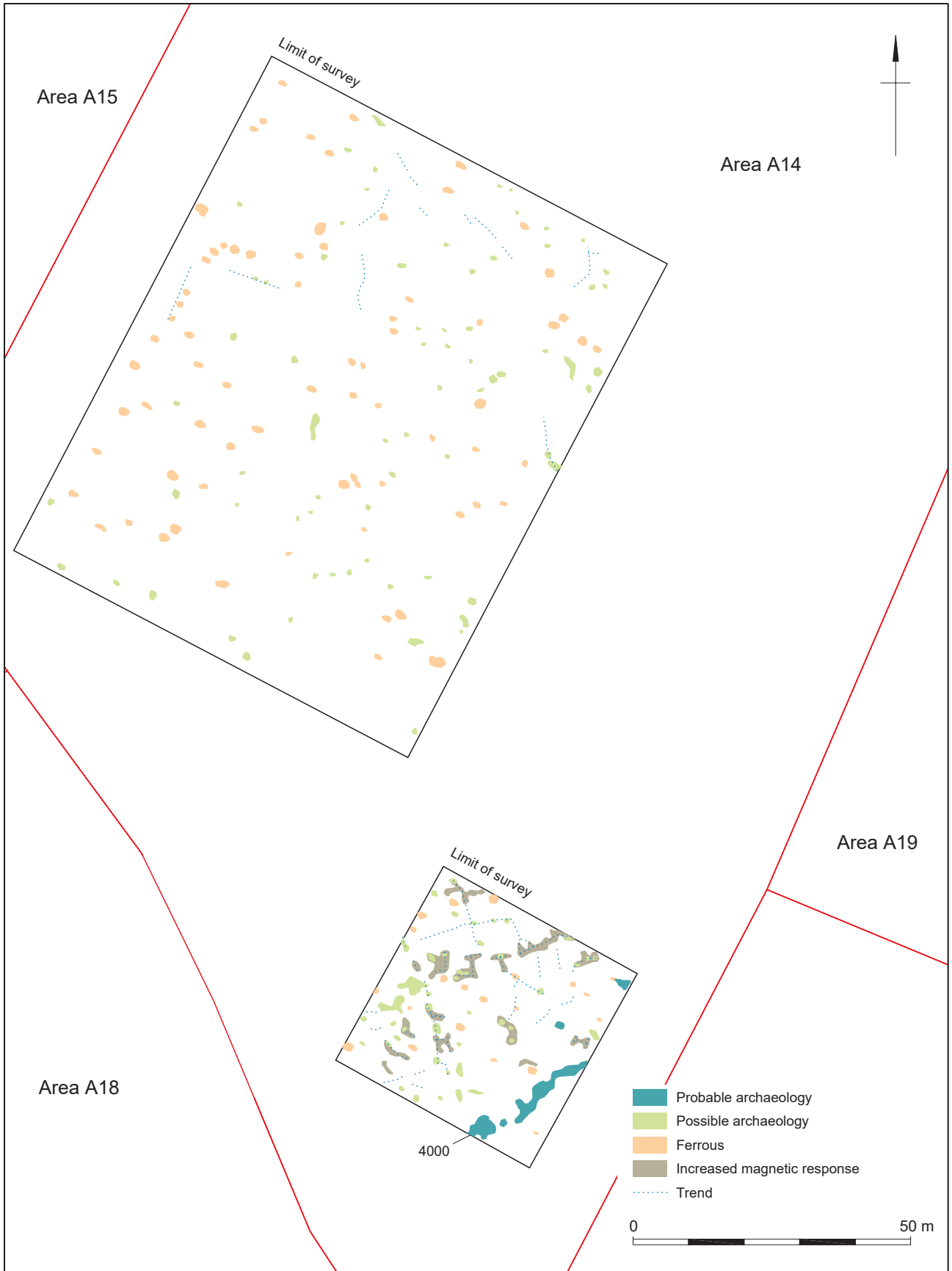
Area A08: Archaeological interpretation

Figure 4



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Area A14: Greyscale plot and XY trace Figure 5



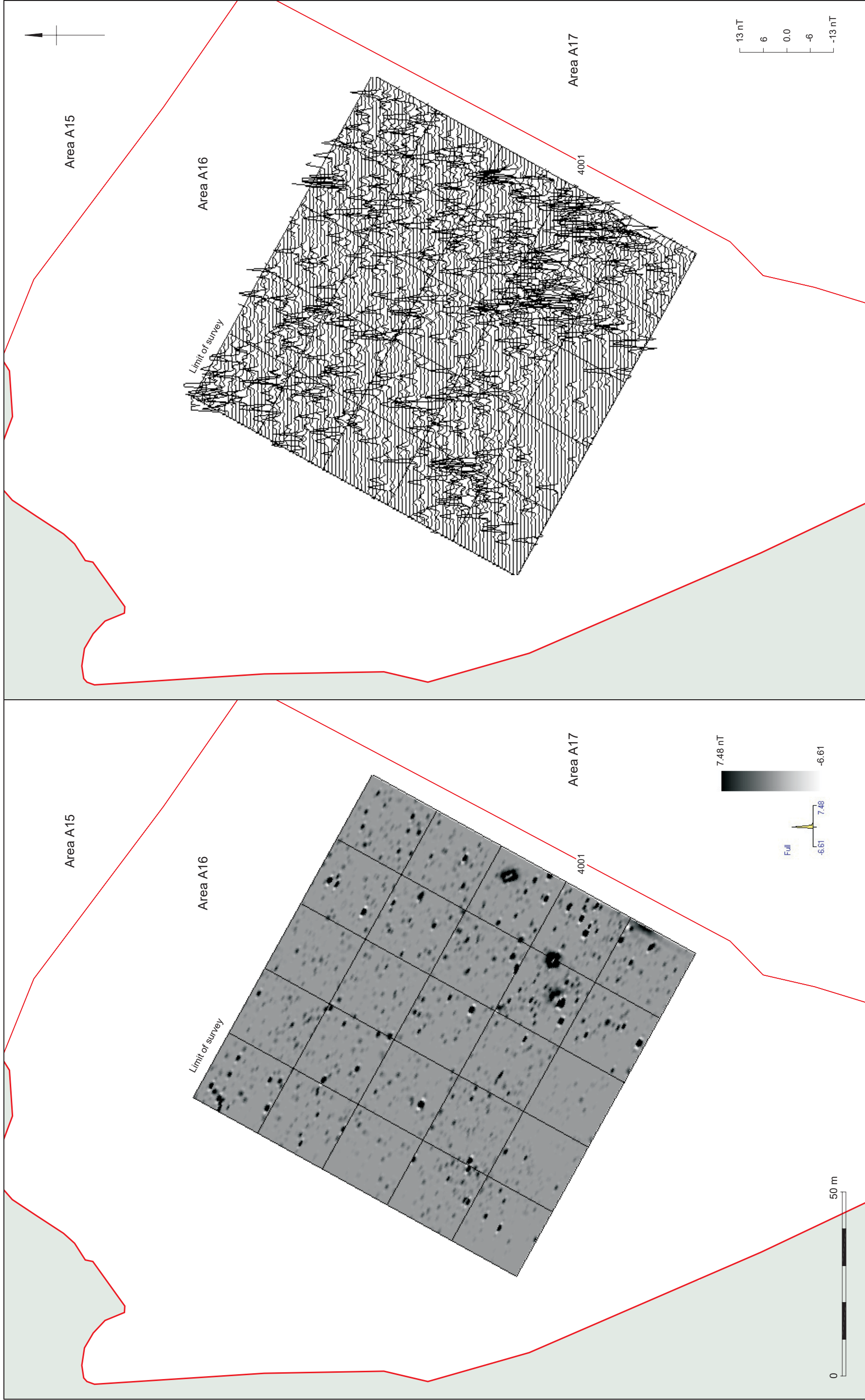
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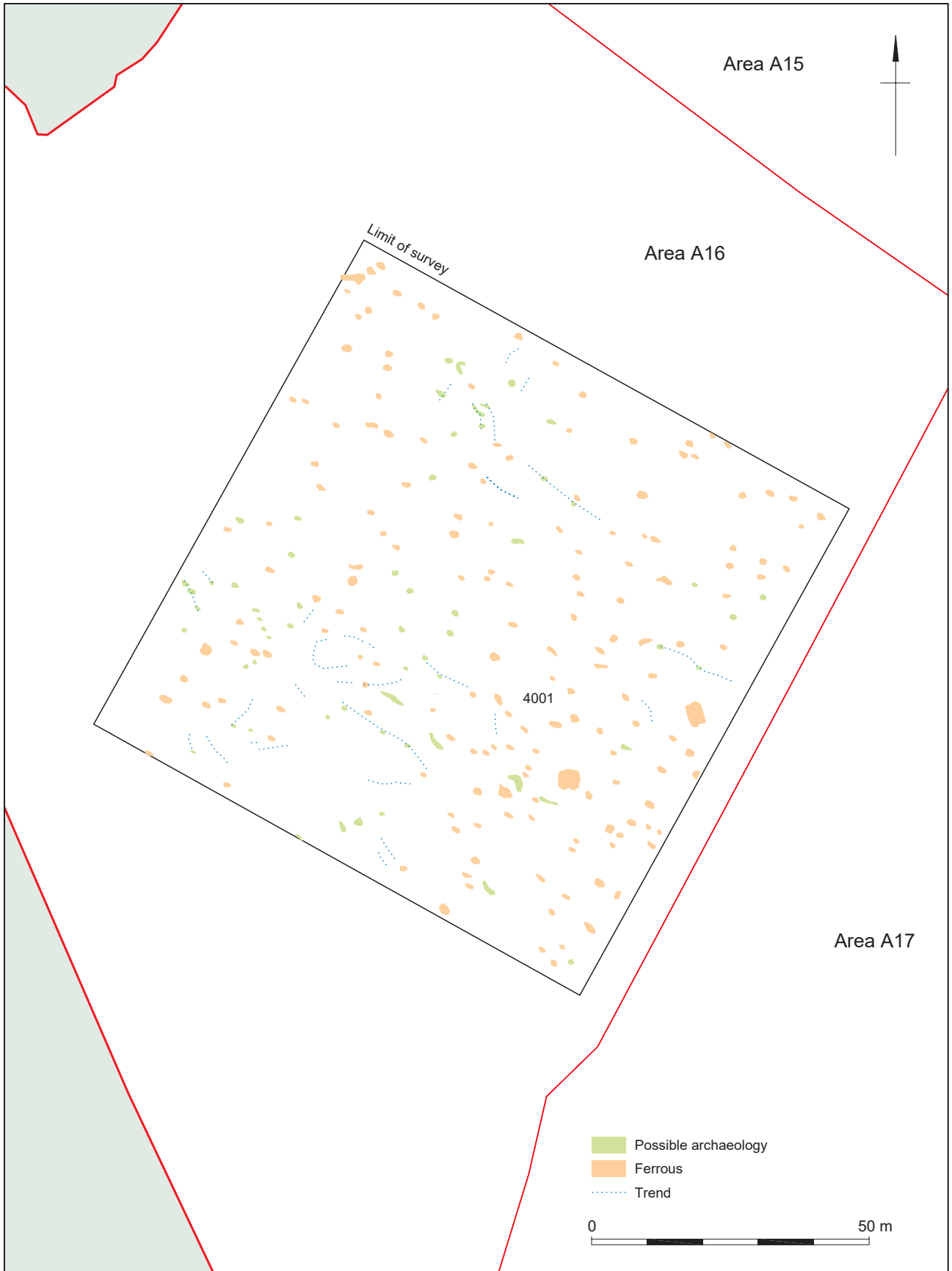
Area A14: Archaeological interpretation


Figure 6



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Area A16: Greyscale plot and XY trace Figure 7

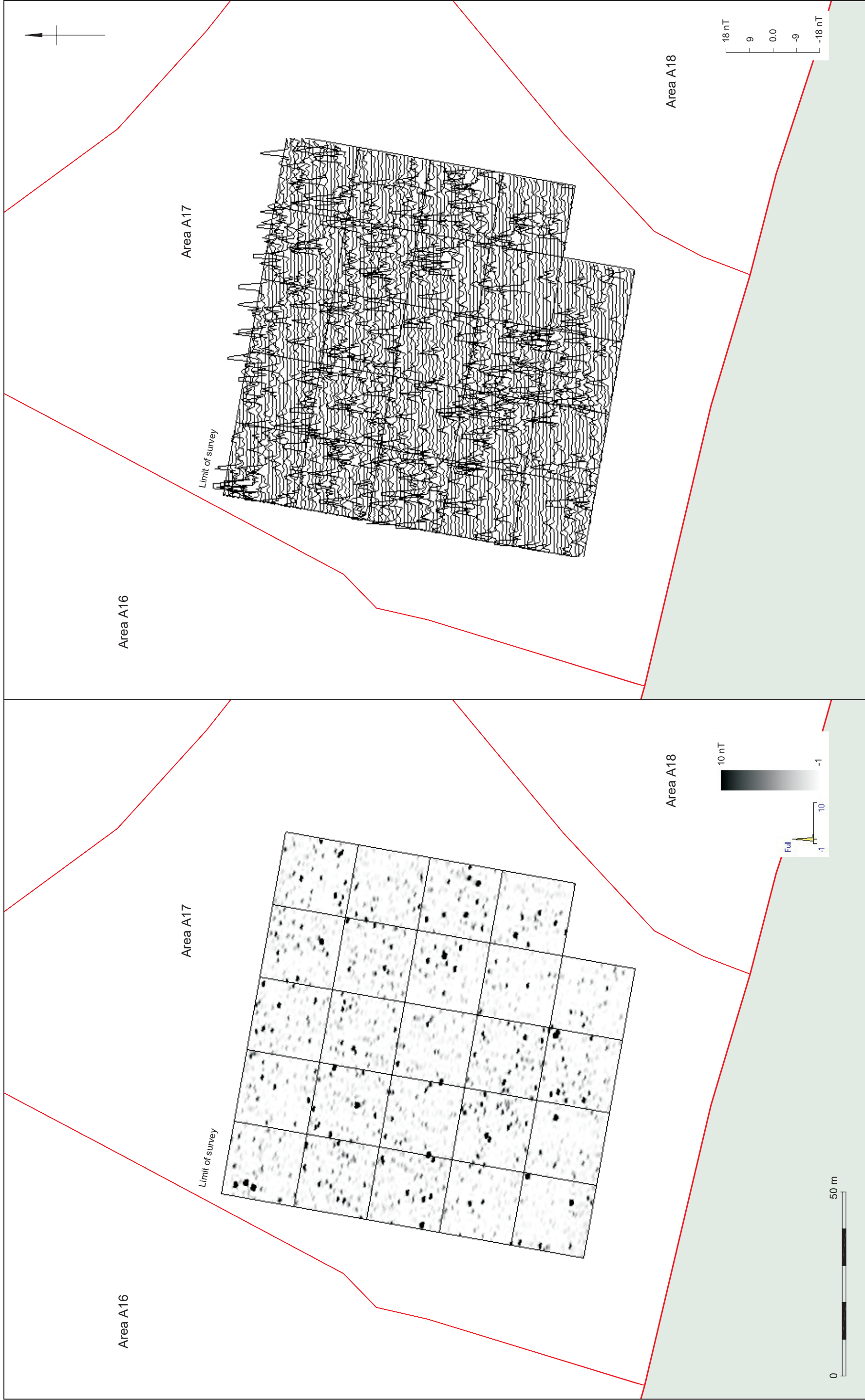


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Area A16: Archaeological interpretation

Figure 8





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Area A17: Greyscale plot and XY trace Figure 9



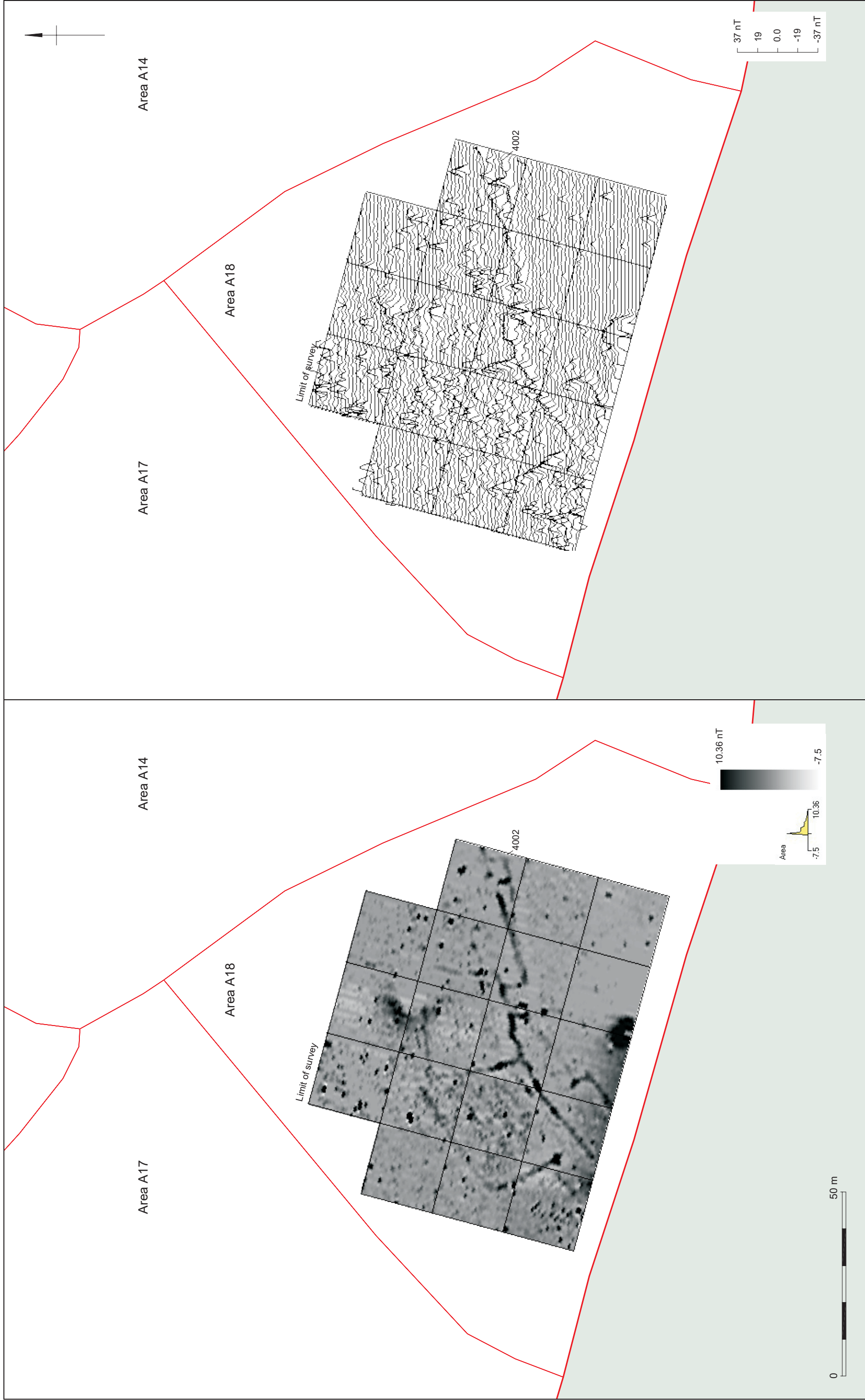
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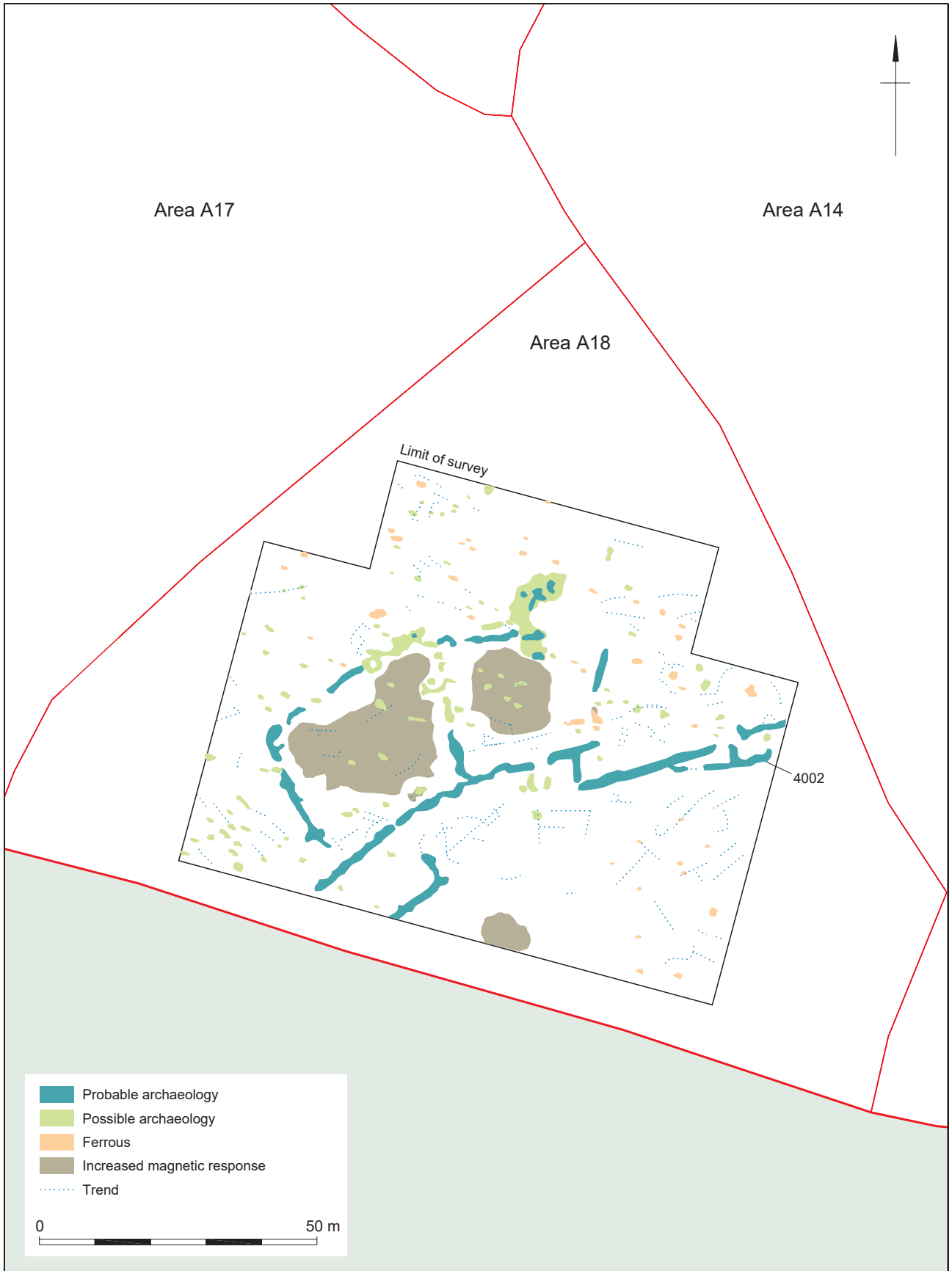
Area A17: Archaeological interpretation

Figure 10



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Area A18: Greyscale plot and XY trace Figure 11



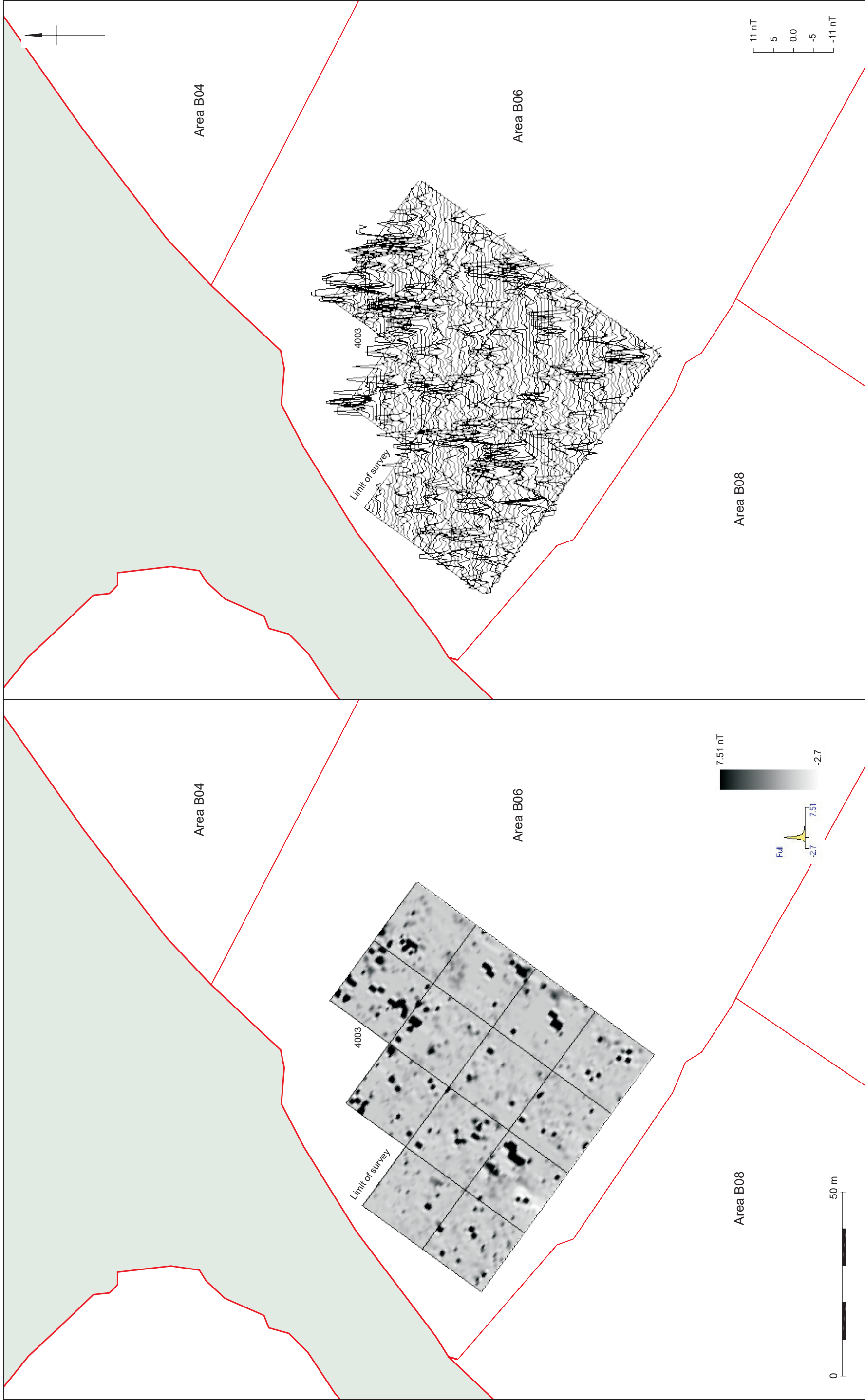
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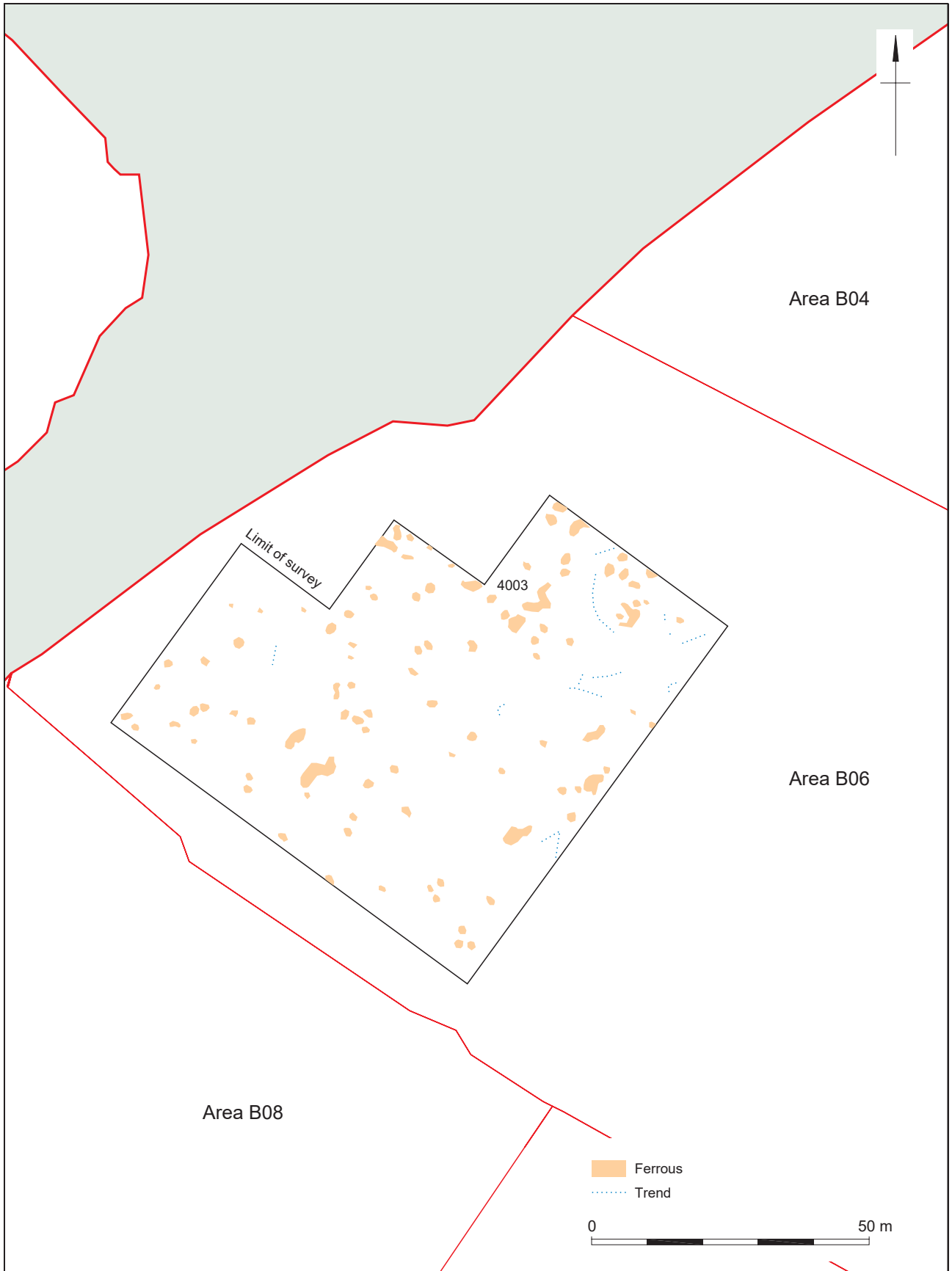
Area A18: Archaeological interpretation

Figure 12



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Area B06: Greyscale plot and XY trace Figure 13



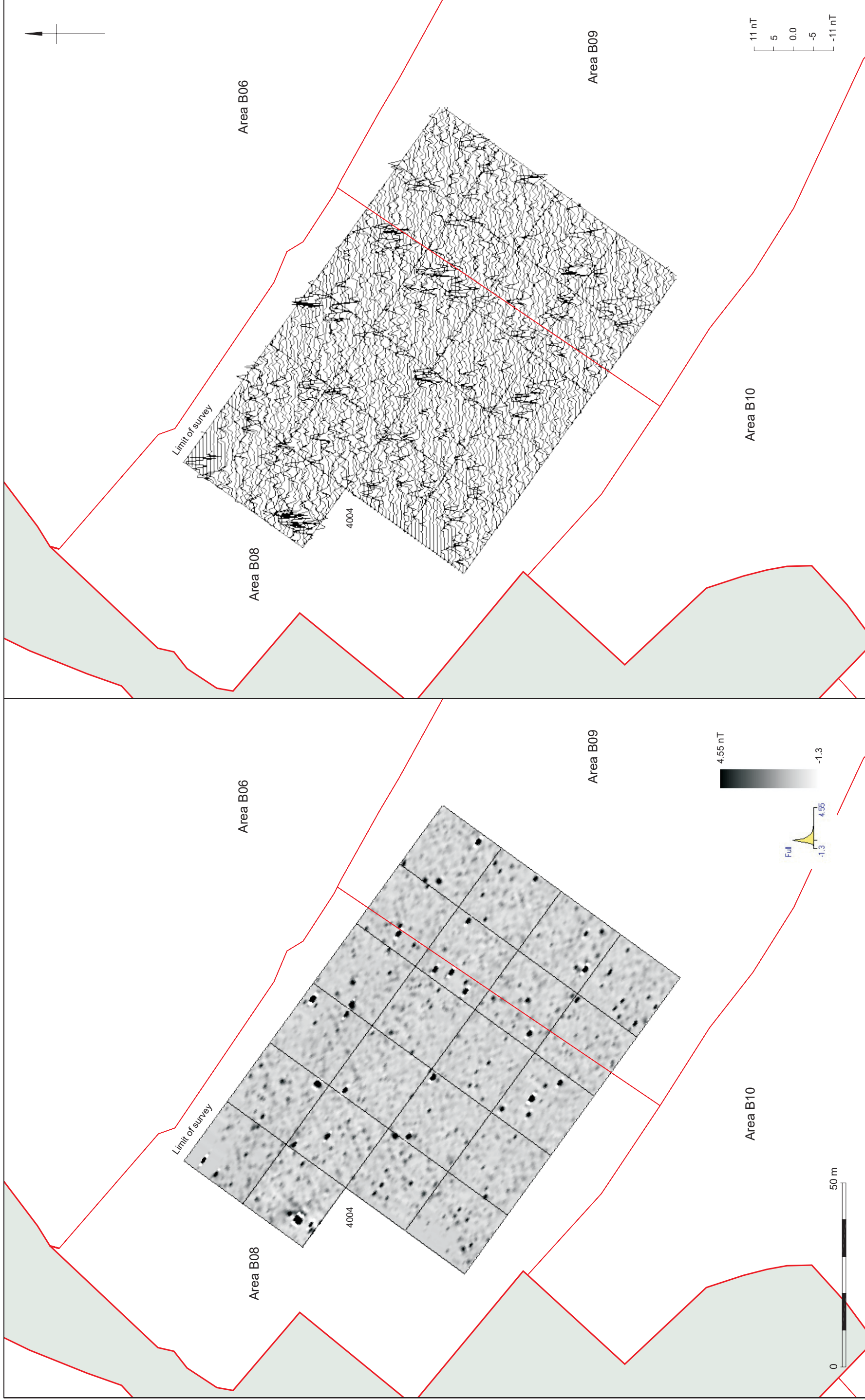
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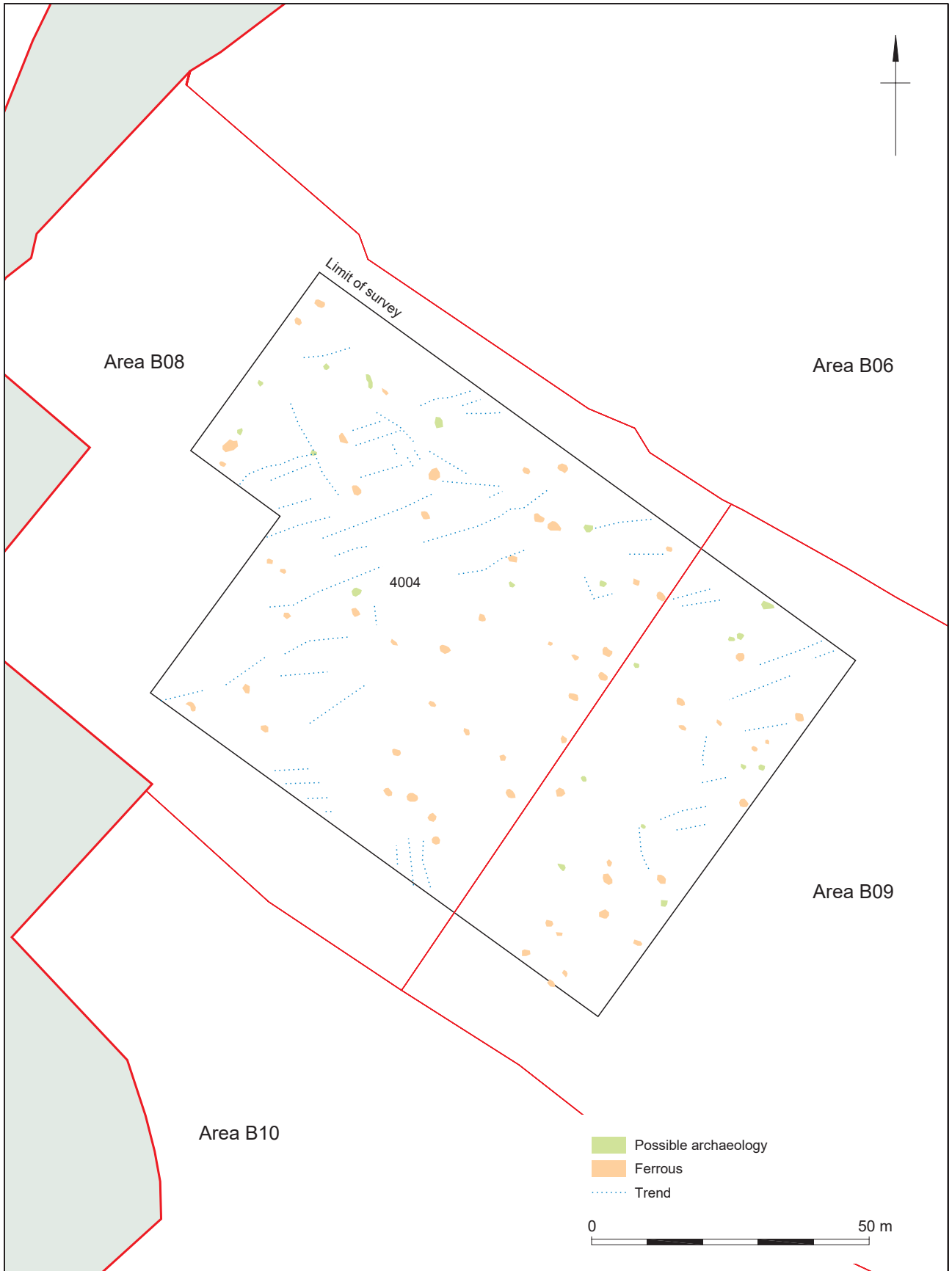
Area B06: Archaeological interpretation

Figure 14



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Area B08: Greyscale plot and XY trace Figure 15



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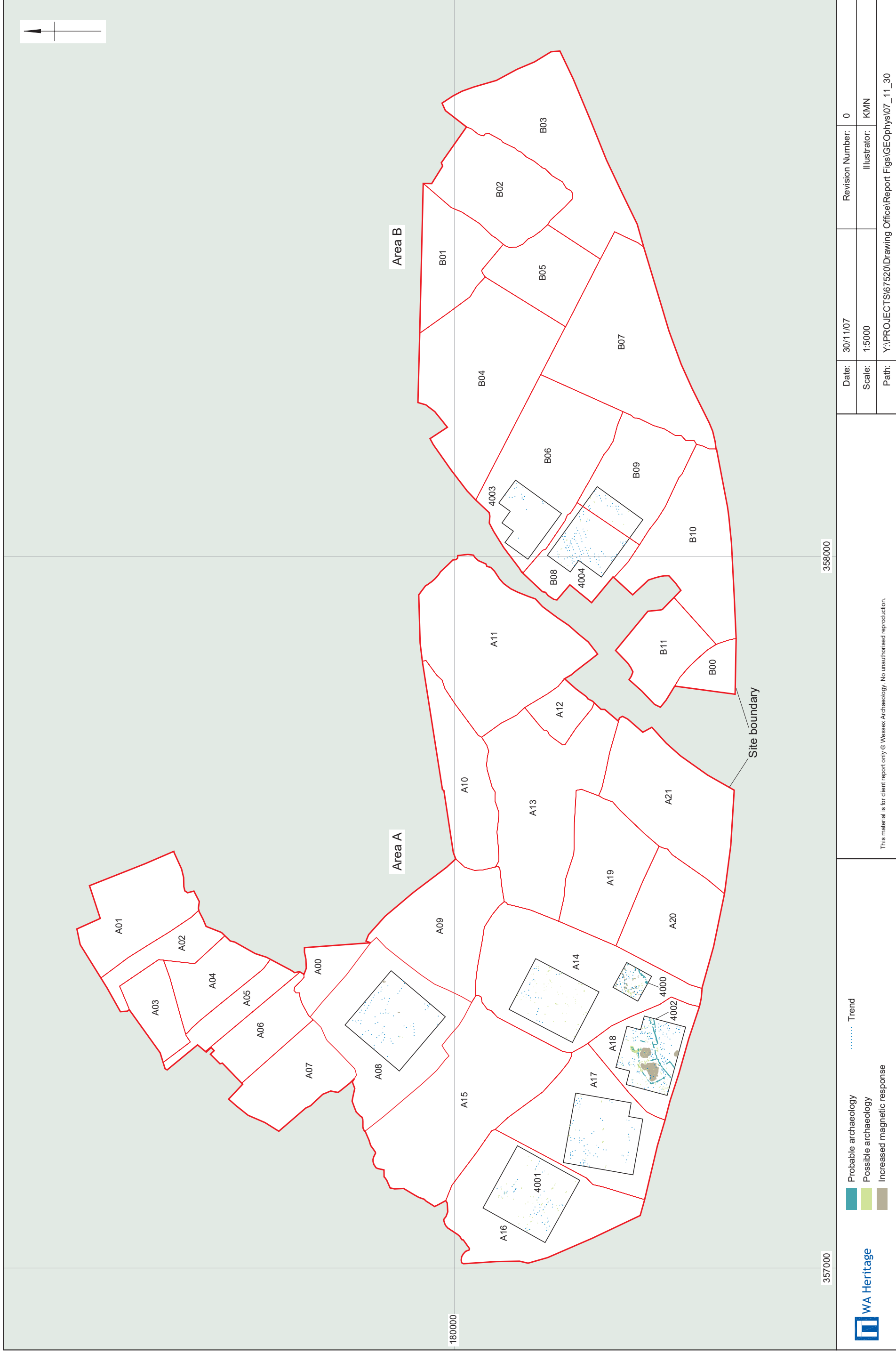
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Archaeological interpretation across the site

Figure 17



Plate 1: Area A01 North



Plate 2: Area A01 North



Plate 3: Area A06



Plate 4: Area A06



Plate 5: Area B03



Plate 6: Area B03



Plate 7: Area A08



Plate 8: Area A14



Plate 9: Area A14

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Plate 10: Area A16



Plate 11: Area A17



Plate 12: Area A18

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Plate 13: Area B06



Plate 14: Area B08



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