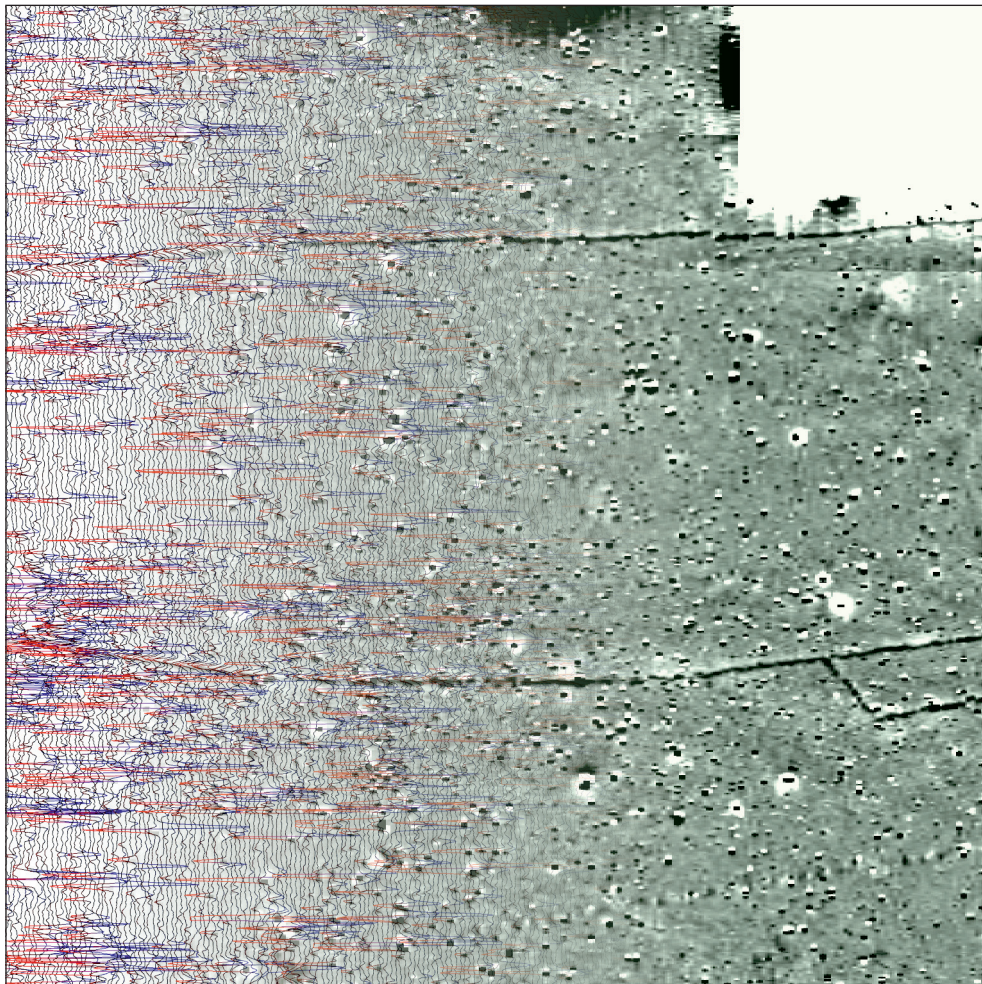




making sense of heritage

Fairwind Solar Farm Bulphan, Essex

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report



Ref: 88671.02
June 2013



**Fairwind Solar Farm
Bulphan, Essex**

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Prepared for:
MS Power Projects Limited
Development 53
Chandos Place
London
WC2N4HS

Prepared by:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Fairwind Solar Farm Bulphan, Essex

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

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Fairwind Solar Farm Bulphan, Essex

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Summary

A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over land off Lower Dunton Road, near Bulphan, Essex. The project was commissioned by MS Power Projects Limited with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features on the site ahead of a proposed development. The survey area was centred on NGR 565450, 187700.

The site comprises three arable fields to the west of Lower Dunton Road, approximately 7.25km WSW of Basildon. The site occupies a gently sloping area of land. The gradiometer survey covered 28.8ha and has demonstrated the presence of anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest within the survey area, along with regions of increased magnetic response and a modern service. Only one feature identified in the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was found in the geophysical data. This is likely to be a former field boundary. The other ditches identified in the data could not be linked to any features identified in the DBA.

The majority of features detected relate to relatively recent agricultural activity in the area with possible former field boundaries detected in addition to pits and more ephemeral features such as weak trends.

Extensive magnetic disturbance associated with the services and numerous small-scale ferrous responses were seen throughout the dataset.

The survey was carried out between 29th April and 8th May 2013.



Fairwind Solar Farm Bulphan, Essex

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

Acknowledgements

The detailed gradiometer survey was commissioned by MS Power Projects Limited. The assistance of Chris Brake is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

The fieldwork was directed by Ross Lefort and assisted by Jennifer Smith, Clara Dickinson and Rachel Chester. Jennifer Smith processed the geophysical data and Ross Lefort interpreted the geophysical data in addition to writing this report. The geophysical work was quality controlled by Dr. Paul Baggaley. Illustrations were prepared by Kitty Foster. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.



Fairwind Solar Farm Bulphan, Essex

Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by MS Power Projects Limited to carry out a geophysical survey of land off Lower Dunton Road, Bulphan, Essex (**Figure 1**), hereafter “the Site” (centred on NGR 565450, 187700). The survey forms part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works being undertaken ahead of the proposed development of a solar farm at the Site.
- 1.1.2 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), an Environmental Statement (ES) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) have been prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2013a, 2013b and 2013c respectively). These documents identified the potential for the presence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area and outlined the aims and proposed methodology for this survey. The geophysical survey will form part of the initial programme of archaeological works necessary for the Site and will aim to identify any previously unknown areas of archaeological activity, along with better defining the known archaeology at the Site.
- 1.1.3 The specific aims of the geophysical survey set out in the WSI are to:
- Conduct a detailed gradiometer survey which covers as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for artificial obstructions;
 - Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any detectable buried archaeological remains within the Site;
 - Characterise any sites identified during the detailed survey;
 - Produce a report which will present the results of the geophysical survey in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site’s archaeological potential.
- 1.1.4 This report presents a brief description of the methodology employed during the survey followed by the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the geophysical data.



1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in south Essex, c. 500m to the west of the town of Basildon and c. 7km to the east of Upminster. The settlement of Bulphan lies c. 2km to the south-west. The Site comprises an irregular parcel of agricultural land of c. 29ha, currently occupied by three fields under arable cultivation. Detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken over all accessible parts of the Site, a total of 28.8ha.
- 1.2.2 The Site is located on a gently sloping area of land, much of the Site lies at a height of 15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) with the highest area along the western edge of the survey area at 20m aOD. The survey area is defined by field boundaries in all three fields.
- 1.2.3 The solid geology on Site is recorded as London Clay (Eocene). The superficial deposits are recorded as alluvium along the north of the Site and head deposits across the rest of the Site (Ordnance Survey 1957). The soils underlying the Site are likely to be pelo-stagnogley soils of the 712c (Windsor) association (SSEW 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer survey.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The detailed magnetometer survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad601-2 dual fluxgate gradiometer system. The survey was conducted in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (2008).
- 2.1.2 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 29th April and 8th May 2013. Field conditions at the time of the survey were good, with firm ground under foot and consistent weather.

2.2 Method

- 2.2.1 Individual survey grid nodes were established at 30m x 30m intervals using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS instrument, which is precise to approximately 0.02m and therefore exceeds English Heritage (EH) recommendations (EH 2008).
- 2.2.2 The magnetometer survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad601-2 fluxgate gradiometer instrument, which has a vertical separation of 1m between sensors. Data were collected at 0.25m intervals along transects spaced 1m apart with an effective sensitivity of 0.03nT, in accordance with EH guidelines (EH 2008). Data were collected in the zigzag method.
- 2.2.3 Data from the survey was subject to minimal data correction processes. These comprise a zero mean traverse function (± 10 nT thresholds) applied to correct for any variation between the two Bartington sensors used, and a de-step function to account for variations in traverse position due to varying ground cover and topography. These two steps were applied to all survey areas, with no interpolation applied.



2.2.4 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**.

3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The gradiometer survey has been successful in identifying anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest across the Site, along with a modern service. The results are presented as a series of greyscale and XY plots, and archaeological interpretations, at a scale of 1:2000 (**Figures 2 to 7**). The data are displayed at -2nT (white) to +3nT (black) for the greyscale image and ± 25 nT at 25nT per cm for the XY trace plots.

3.1.2 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous/burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends (**Figures 3, 5 and 7**). Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 2**.

3.1.3 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the detailed survey dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.

3.2 Gradiometer Survey Results and Interpretation

3.2.1 The field to the northwest contains two curvilinear ditches at **4000** and **4001**; they possess magnetic values around +5nT and are considered to be ditches. There are no ditches visible on the mapping consulted in the DBA (Wessex Archaeology 2013a) but these ditches are considered to belong to the existing field system given the common alignments they share. These ditches may relate to drainage or could be earlier field boundaries that were removed to increase field sizes. A small, irregular shaped, diffuse edged anomaly is present at **4002**; it has magnetic values around +2.5nT and measures 3.2m in length. This anomaly is considered to represent a cut feature such as a pit but has been interpreted as probable archaeology due to it having diffuse edges.

3.2.2 A weak but regular L-shaped anomaly is present at **4003**; it has magnetic values around +1nT and has diffuse edges. This feature is considered to be anthropogenic rather than geological given its regularity but as it is very weak has been interpreted as possible archaeology. This anomaly could represent a cut feature such as a ditch but it is aligned roughly northwest to southeast which is a completely different alignment from the modern field system. This could form part of an earlier field system that is not recorded in the records and datasets consulted in the DBA (Wessex Archaeology 2013a).

3.2.3 There are two clear ceramic field drains in this field with one present at **4004**; there are possibly others present but they are less well-defined. There is a spread of enhanced readings at **4005** that may either relate to geological variations or are due to a dense concentration of magnetic debris. Two positive linear features defined as possible archaeology are found in this area; they could represent ditch sections or could be strong ploughing trends. The remaining anomalies in this field



are small positive anomalies, ferrous responses and linear trends. Many of these trends clearly relate to ploughing activity. The remaining trends and small positive anomalies may prove to be archaeological but as they form no obvious significant patterns in their spatial distribution are considered to be of possible archaeological interest. A large service runs through this field at **4006** and continues to the south into the next field.

- 3.2.4 The central field to the south contains the continuation of the service mentioned above along with several anomalies of probable interest. A positive curvilinear ditch is present at **4007** with magnetic values around +1.6nT; much of this positive anomaly is obscured by ferrous responses suggesting it is filled with a significant amount of ferrous/ceramic material. This ditch links up with another in the next field at **4012** and is similar to the ditches encountered at **4000** and **4001**. The curvilinear feature at **4007** correlates with a curved boundary marked on all of the maps consulted in the DBA (Wessex Archaeology 2013a). A sub-oval shaped positive anomaly is present at **4008** with magnetic values around +6nT and measures 3m in length. It has a negative associated with it and either represents an area of burning or is a cut feature such as a pit.
- 3.2.5 A concentration of ferrous responses and weaker positive responses is present at **4009**; this is likely to be a concentration of modern debris but has been highlighted in case it represents something more significant. A bipolar anomaly is present at **4010** with magnetic values ranging from -9nT to +10.5nT; it is either a large ceramic object or an area of burning. The remaining anomalies in this field are ploughing trends, trends of possible interest and small positive anomalies of possible archaeological interest.
- 3.2.6 The final field to the east contains four more ditches at **4011** to **4014**; they are all linear with similar magnetic values around +5nT. The ditch at **4013** splits into two at the eastern end and the western end of **4014** appears to form a small enclosure/field entrance at **4015**. These ditches probably serve a similar function to the others encountered already although this function can only be speculated from the geophysical data alone. A large sub-circular pit-like anomaly is present at **4016** with magnetic values around +13nT. Two more positive anomalies are present at **4017** and **4018** that are thought to also represent cut features such as pits and/or ditch sections.
- 3.2.7 There are weaker positive curving anomalies at **4019** with magnetic values around +1nT; these anomalies are classed as possible archaeology due to their weaker magnetic readings. A weak positive linear anomaly is present at **4020**; it is on a similar alignment to **4003** with similar magnetic values but is less regular in form.
- 3.2.8 There are several more ceramic field drains visible in this field as at **4021**. An irregular shaped spread of increased response is present at **4022**; this could represent an area of intense burning, a concentration of ceramic objects or a geological feature. The remaining anomalies in this field are ploughing trends, trends of possible interest and small positive anomalies of possible archaeological interest.



3.3 Gradiometer Survey Results and Interpretation: Modern Services

- 3.3.1 There is one service present at **4006** that appears to be a pipe made up of sections made from ferrous material. It passes straight through the survey area and is aligned roughly north to south.
- 3.3.2 It is not clear from the geophysical data whether the service identified is in active use or not. Also gradiometer data will not be able to locate and identify all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g. CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

4 CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 The detailed gradiometer survey has been successful in detecting anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest within the Site, in addition to regions of increased magnetic response and one modern service. The survey results and accompanying report have successfully addressed the aims of the geophysical survey as stated in the WSI and above (Wessex Archaeology 2013c).
- 4.1.2 The area appears to have been used for agriculture in the main part with ploughing trends and ditches forming the bulk of the features detected. The remaining features observed relate to more recent use of this area with spreads of magnetic debris and one modern service identified. Only one of the ditches observed in the data could be linked to a map feature reported in the DBA, this was **4007**. The other ditches could either represent earlier field divisions that pre-date the earliest mapping consulted or may be regularly spaced drainage ditches within the fields that were deemed unworthy of mapping.
- 4.1.3 The relative dimensions of the modern service identified by the gradiometer survey are indicative of the strength of their magnetic response, which is dependent upon the materials used in its construction and the backfill of the service trench. The physical dimensions of the service indicated may therefore differ from its magnetic extents in plan; it is assumed that the centreline of a service is coincident with the centreline of its anomaly, however. Similarly, it is difficult to estimate the depth of burial of the service through gradiometer survey.
- 4.1.4 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be encountered than have been identified through geophysical survey.

5 REFERENCES

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Wessex Archaeology, 2013c. *Fairwind Solar Farm, Bulphan, Essex: Written Scheme of Investigation for Geophysical Survey*. Report reference: 88670.01.



APPENDIX 1: 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 arranged vertically with a 1m separation, and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of 0.03nT over a ± 100 nT range, and measurements from each sensor are logged at intervals of 0.25m. All of the data are stored on an integrated data logger for subsequent post-processing and analysis.

Wessex Archaeology undertakes two types of magnetic surveys: scanning and detail. Both types depend upon the establishment of an accurate 20m or 30m site grid, which is achieved using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS instrument and then extended using tapes. The Leica Viva system receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by English Heritage (2008) for geophysical surveys.

Scanning surveys consist of recording data at 0.25m intervals along transects spaced 10m apart, acquiring a minimum of 80 data points per transect. Due to the relatively coarse transect interval, scanning surveys should only be expected to detect extended regions of archaeological anomalies, when there is a greater likelihood of distinguishing such responses from the background magnetic field.

The detailed surveys consist of 20m x 20m or 30m x 30m grids, and data are collected at 0.25m intervals along traverses spaced 1m apart. These strategies give 1600 or 3600 measurements per 20m or 30m grid respectively, and are the recommended methodologies for archaeological surveys of this type (EH, 2008).

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.125m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25m apart, resulting in a maximum of 28800 readings per 30m grid, exceeding that recommended by English Heritage (2008) for characterisation surveys.



Post-Processing

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey are downloaded from the Bartington system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house 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.

As the scanning data are not as closely distributed as with detailed survey, they are georeferenced using the GPS information and interpolated to highlight similar anomalies in adjacent transects. Directional trends may be removed before interpolation to produce more easily understood images.

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 longitudinally by a number of readings. This corrects for operator errors and is used to enhance linear features;
- Despike – Filtering isolated data points that exceed the mean by a specified amount to reduce the appearance of dominant anomalous readings (generally only used for earth resistance data)

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 type of image is useful as it shows the full range 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 2: GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

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

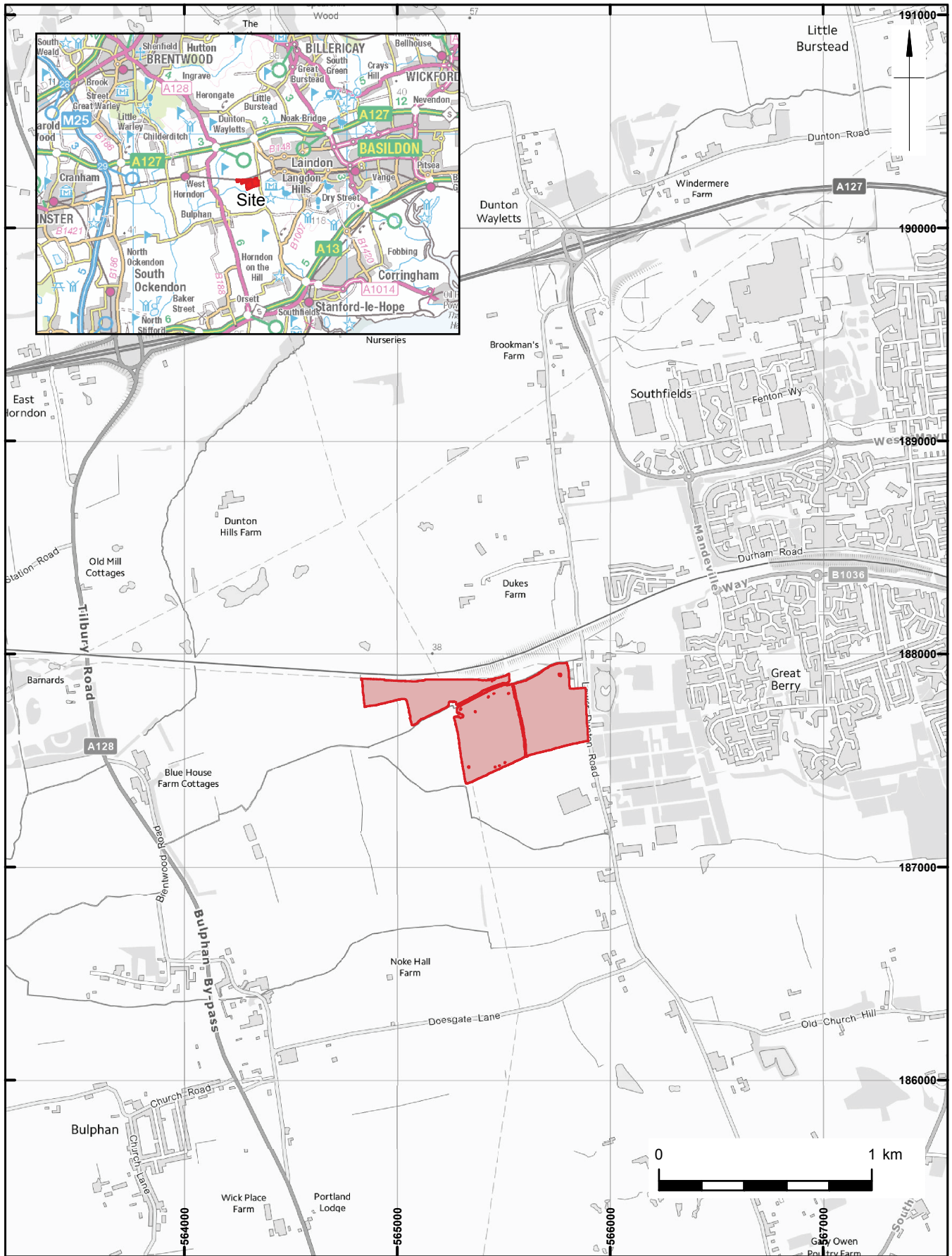
The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided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



- 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.
- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response but which form no discernible pattern or trend.

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:

- 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 caused by ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.

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



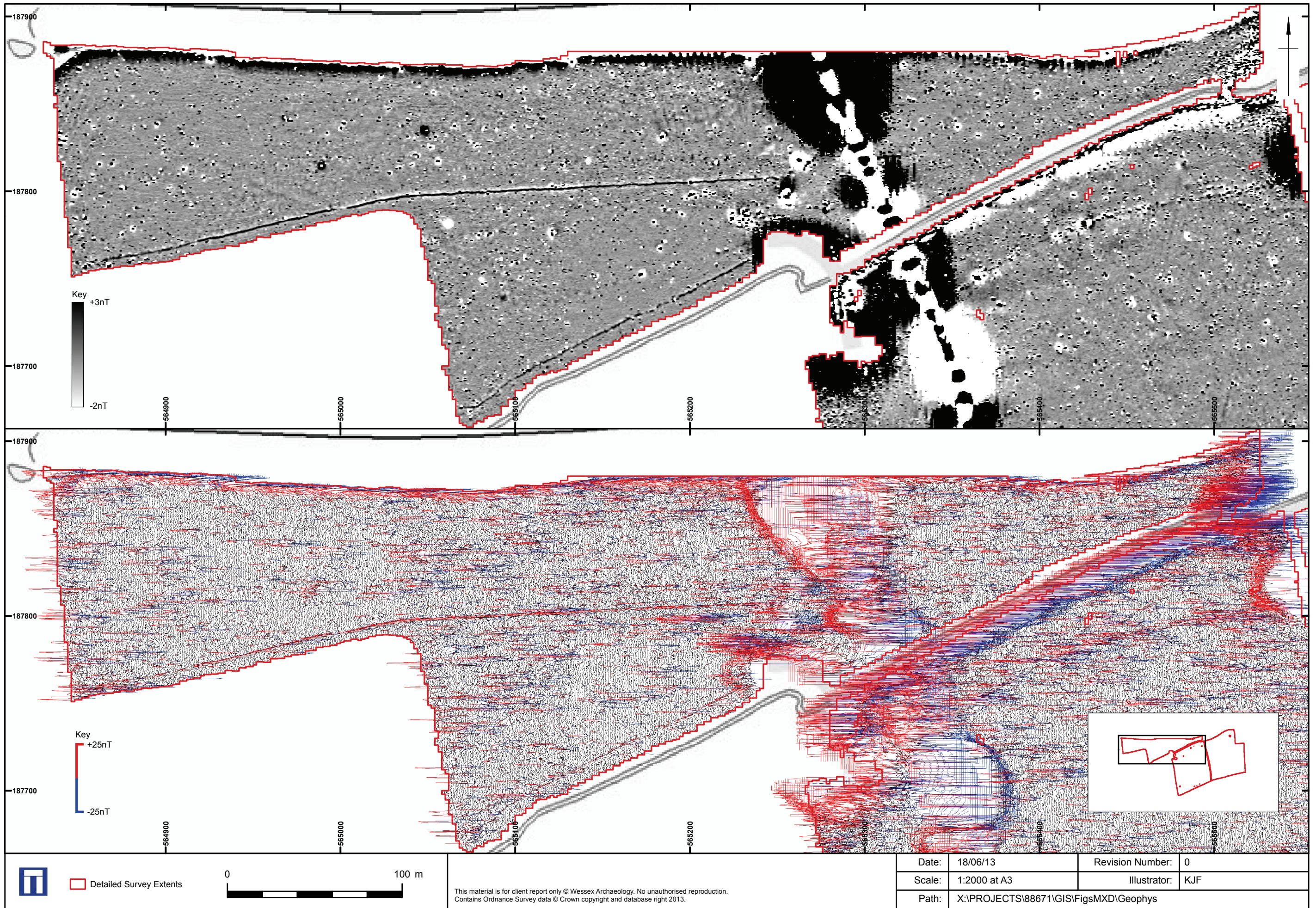
 Detailed Survey Extents


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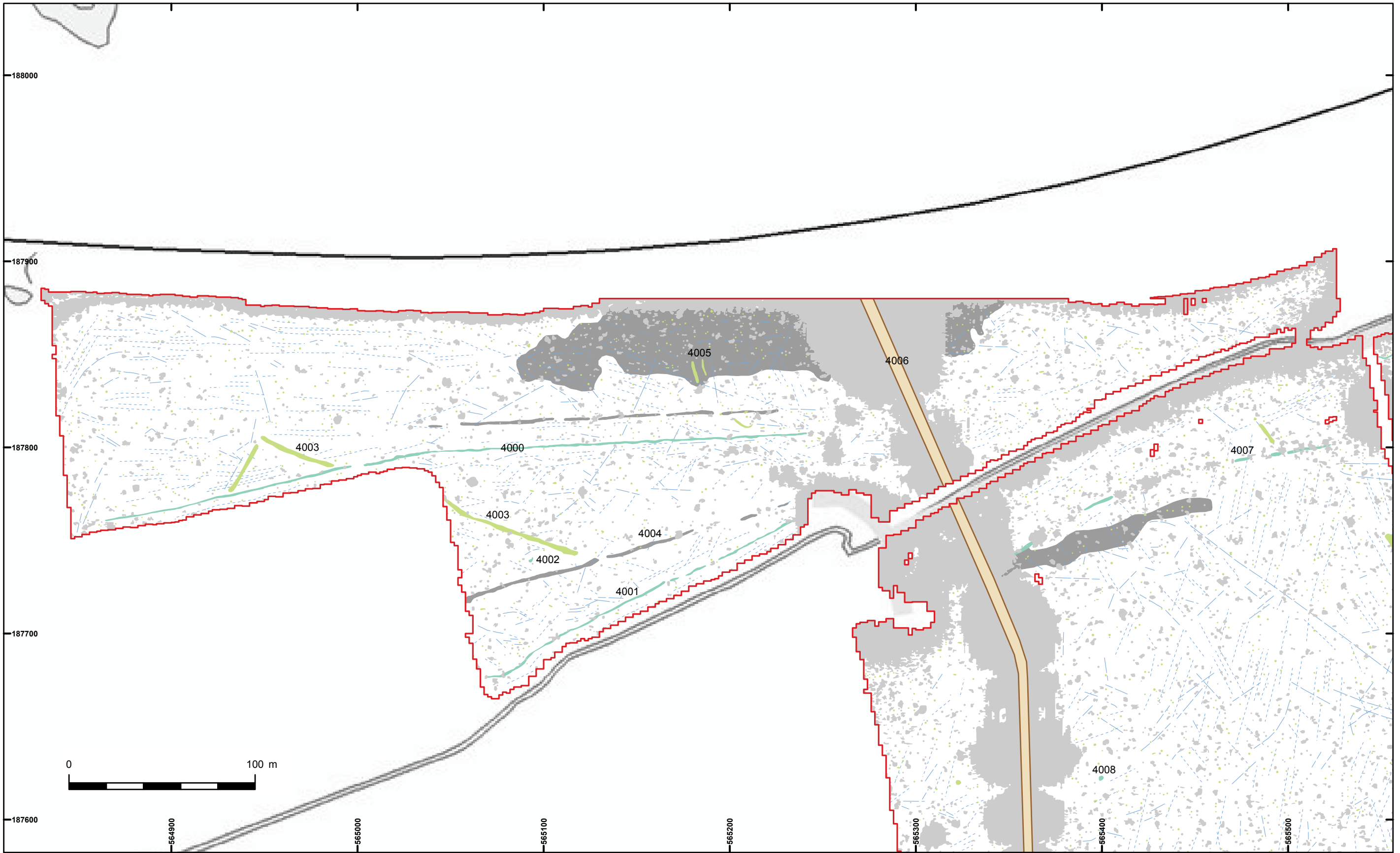
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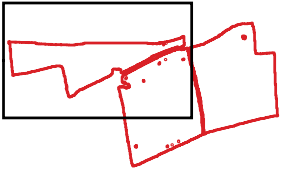

Figure 1



Greyscale plot and XY Trace: Northwest

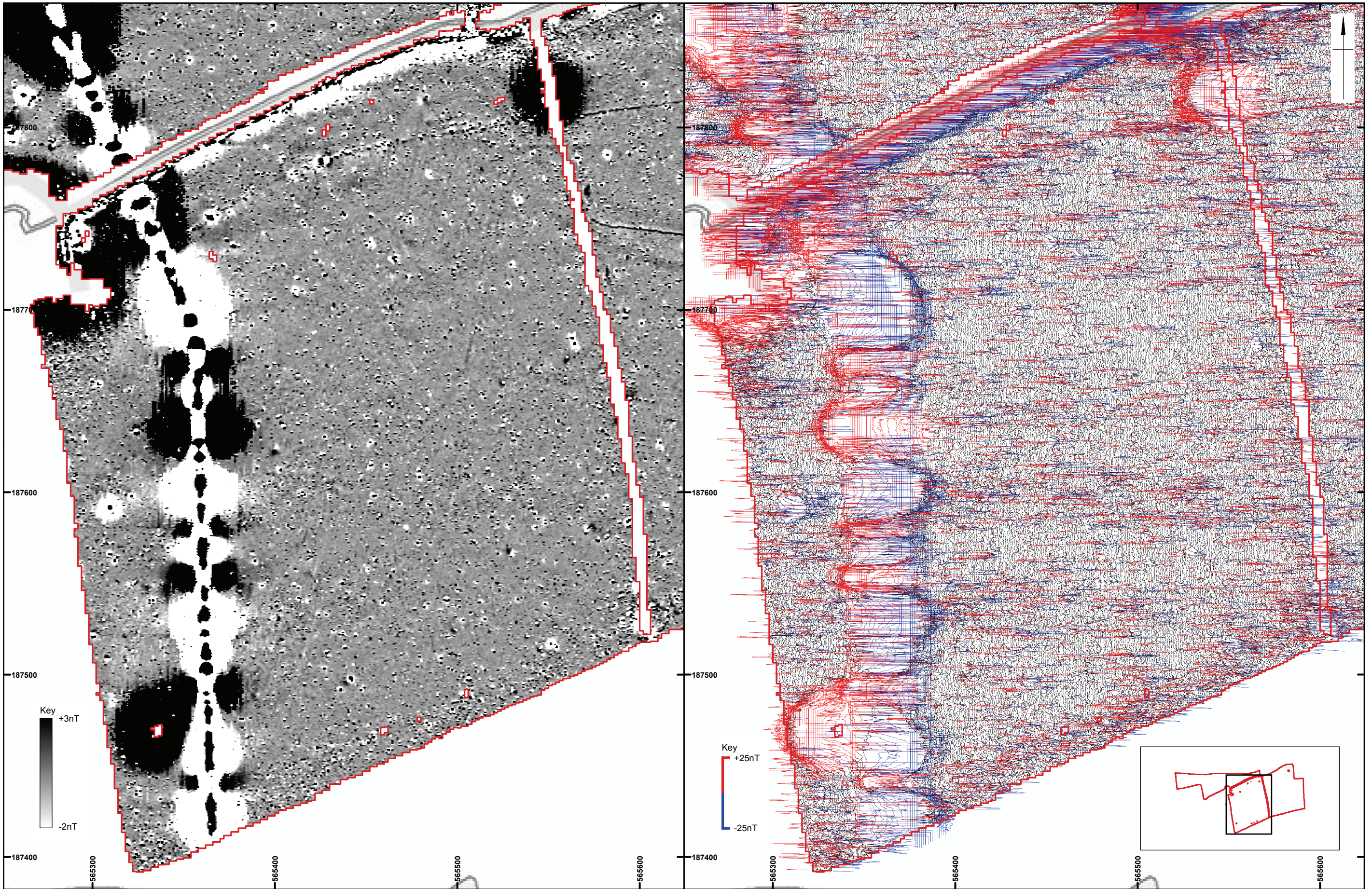
Figure 2



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Detailed Survey Extents Modern Service Ferrous Probable Archaeology Possible Archaeology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --- Trend --- Ploughing Increased Magnetic Response 		
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 Detailed Survey Extents

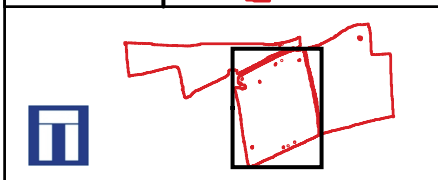
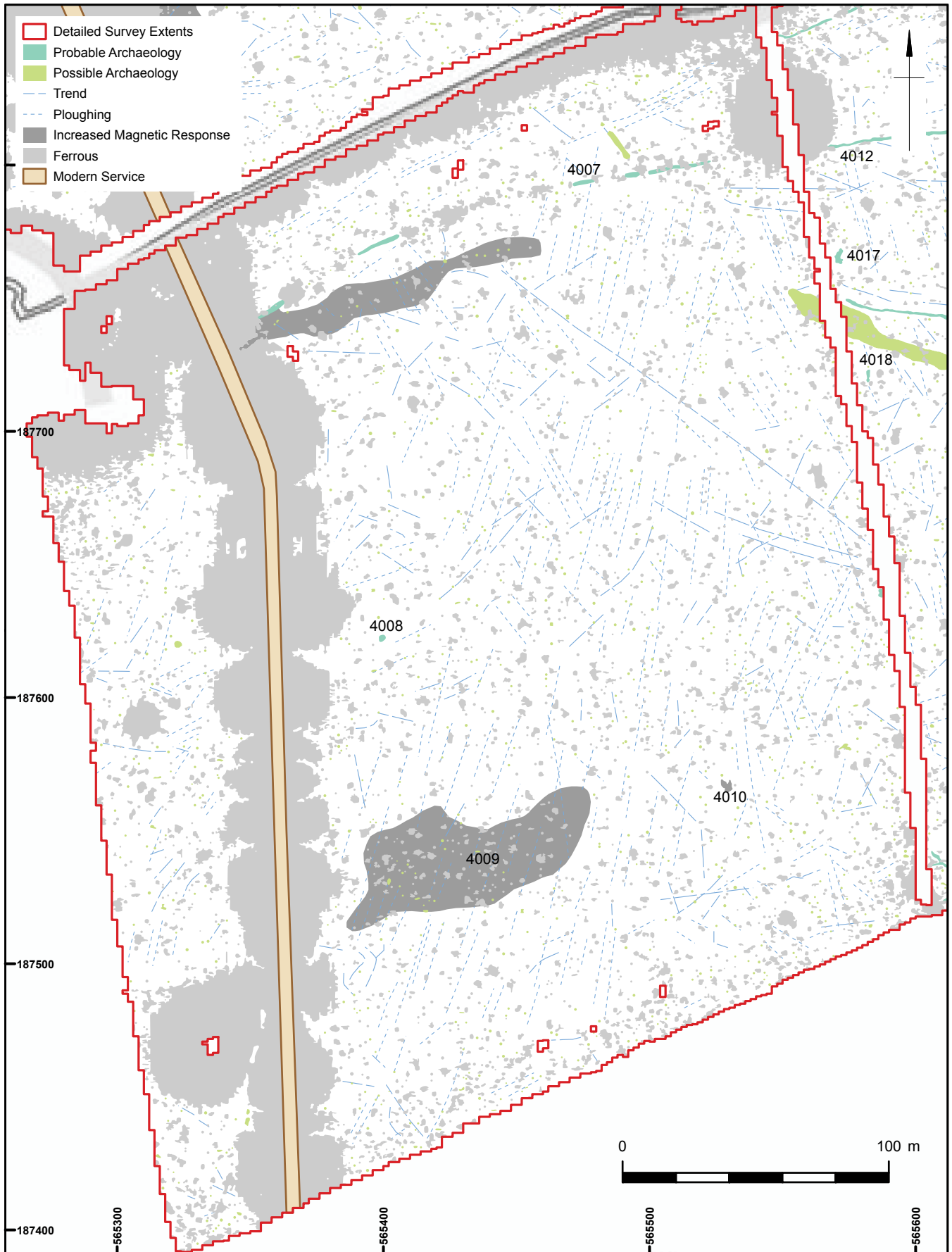


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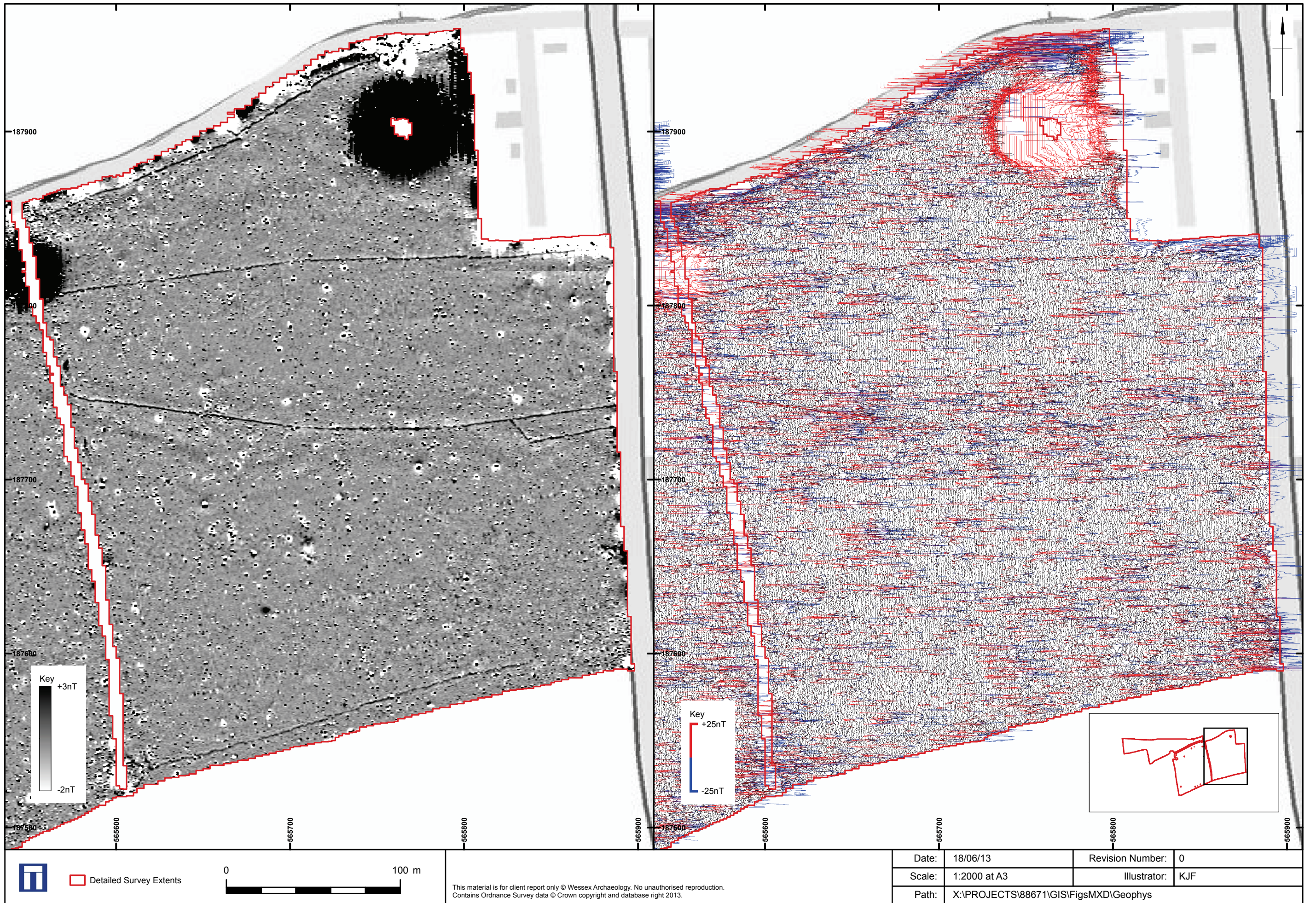
Greyscale plot and XY Trace: Central

Figure 4



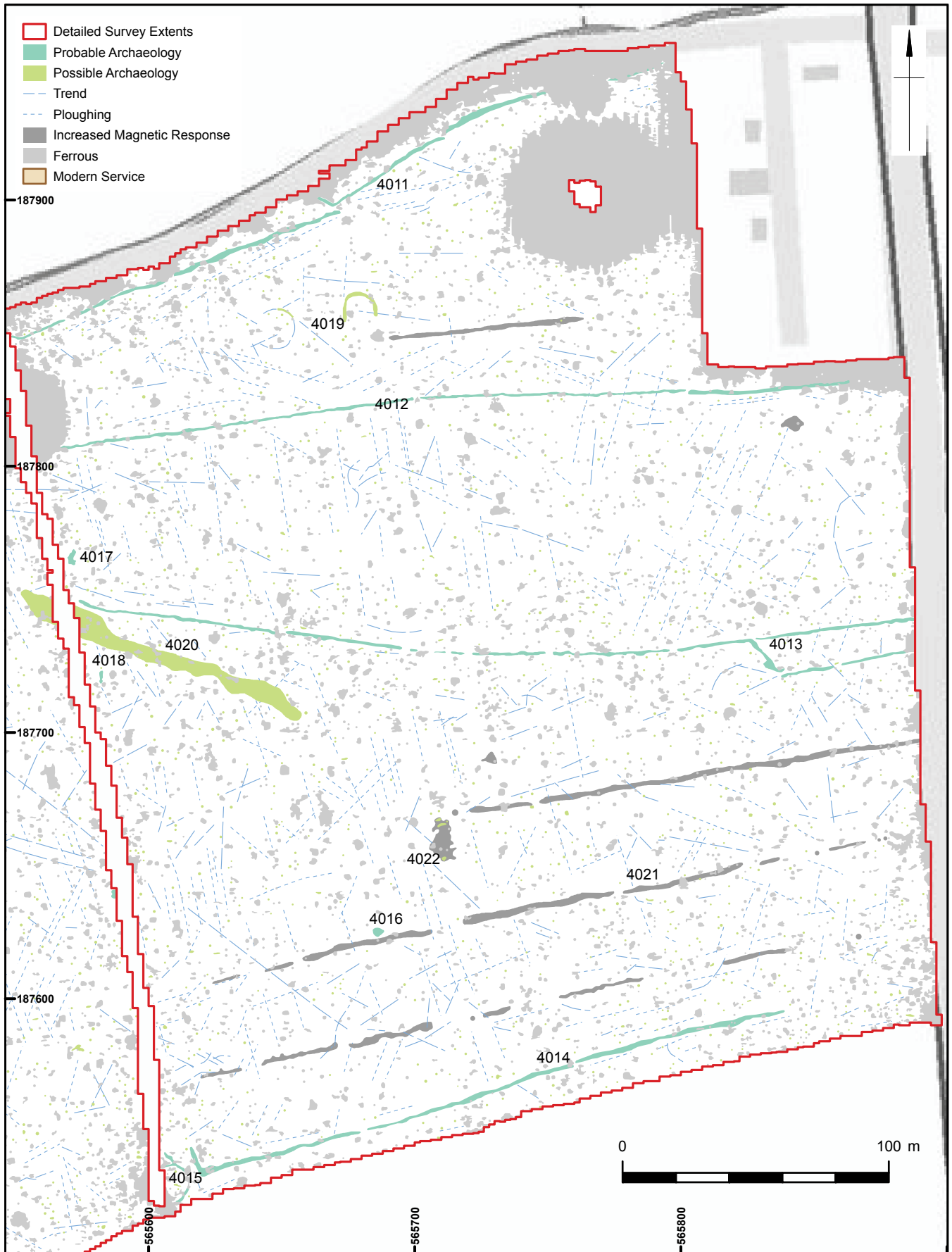
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Greyscale plot and XY Trace: East

Figure 6



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

