



## Timsbury Lake, Romsey, Hampshire

### Archaeological Watching Brief Report





**TIMSBURY LAKE, ROMSEY, HAMPSHIRE**

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

Prepared for:

**Morgan Sindall**

Albany Park  
Cabot Lane  
Poole  
Dorset  
BH17 7BU

by

**Wessex Archaeology**

Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
SALISBURY  
Wiltshire  
SP4 6EB

Wessex Archaeology Reference: 75190.03.Doc

**January 2011**

*© Wessex Archaeology Limited 2010 all rights reserved  
Wessex Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No. 287786*

## TIMSBURY LAKE, ROMSEY, HAMPSHIRE


### Archaeological Watching Brief Report

#### DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE

#### QUALITY ASSURANCE

<b>SITE CODE</b>	75190	<b>ACCESSION CODE</b>		<b>CLIENT CODE</b>	
<b>PLANNING APPLICATION REF.</b>	09/02660/FULLS	<b>NGR</b>	435660 124150		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
01	DRAFT FOR APPROVAL (E)	NH/AIM	NDT		DEC 2010	x:\projects\75190\reports\watching brief report75190.doc

I= Internal Draft E= External Draft F= Final

## TIMSBURY LAKE, ROMSEY, HAMPSHIRE

### Archaeological Watching Brief Report

#### Contents

Summary .....	iv
Acknowledgements.....	v
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project Background .....	1
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Archaeological background .....	2
<b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 Project aim and objectives.....	3
<b>4 METHOD STATEMENT .....</b>	<b>3</b>
4.1 Methodology .....	3
4.2 Health and Safety .....	4
4.3 Copyright .....	4
<b>5 RESULTS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	4
5.2 Access Road .....	4
5.3 New Buildings Area .....	5
5.4 Bund Area.....	5
5.5 Northern Canal Section .....	5
<b>6 FINDS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>8 DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>9 THE ARCHIVE .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>10 REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1 .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>OASIS ID: WESSEXAR1-90071 .....</b>	<b>8</b>

#### Figures

**Figure 1** Site location, showing watching brief areas and SMR information

**Figure 2** Detail and selected sections from the new building area

#### Tables

**Table 1: All finds by context**

**Front cover** Initial stripping of the access road and new buildings area

**Back cover** Excavated section of the northern canal

---

## TIMSBURY LAKE, ROMSEY, HAMPSHIRE

### Archaeological Watching Brief Report

#### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Morgan Sindall to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works on land at Timsbury Lake, Romsey, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 435660 124150. The proposed works included the widening of an existing access road, stripping of land for the construction of lake-side structures, removal of bunds and the cutting of a new section of canal within the existing lake system.

The watching brief was undertaken in the period of early September to late October 2010 and was carried out during the construction of the new access road, new buildings area and the cutting of the new canal section.

No significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were recovered during the course of the fieldwork. The initial stripping identified the natural clay at a relatively shallow depth and all areas had been considerably disturbed by the existing vegetation and previous modern activity within the site.

---

## **TIMSBURY LAKE, ROMSEY, HAMPSHIRE**

### **Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

#### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Morgan Sindall and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Guy Meadows and Jason Gifford for their help and assistance during the course of the project. The project was monitored by David Hopkins (Hampshire County Archaeologist) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and his advice and assistance is duly acknowledged.

The watching brief was undertaken by Piotr Orczewski, Naomi Hall and Jon Martin. The report was researched and compiled by Naomi Hall and Andy Manning and the drawings prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning.

---

## TIMSBURY LAKE, ROMSEY, HAMPSHIRE

### Archaeological Watching Brief Report

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

##### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Morgan Sindall to undertake an archaeological watching brief during initial groundworks and construction at Timsbury Lake, Romsey, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 435660 124150 (**Figure 1**), hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. Timsbury Lake comprises a man-made system of sub-divided fishing ponds covering an area of approximately 10.5ha.
- 1.1.2 The natural underlying geology comprises London Clay with fringes of River Terrace gravels identified adjacent to the Site (BGS 2002). The lake lies at within an area of low lying land with rising slopes to the north and south of the Site. The western edge of the Site lies at a height of approximately 24.50 above Ordnance Datum (aOD), gently dipping to approximately 23m by the middle of the Site and rising to 25m at the eastern end.
- 1.1.3 Southampton Solent University are proposing the development of the Site as a manned model centre. The development of the Site includes: the widening and improving of existing access into the west of the Site, the demolition of existing minor buildings and the construction of a new complex of workshops, classrooms and offices, the construction of new berths, revetments and harbour structures and the cutting of a new channel and the removal of sections of the existing bund which currently sub-divides the lake.
- 1.1.4 As part of the Environmental Statement supporting the planning application, an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Site and surrounding area was undertaken (WYG Environment 2009). The assessment identified a number of known prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeological sites, buildings or findspots which are in close proximity to the proposed development area. The assessment concluded that there was at least a moderate potential for the discovery of new archaeological remains.
- 1.1.5 The planning application was approved in January 2010 (Planning Application 09/02660/FULLS) with an archaeological condition (No. 3) requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work.
- 1.1.6 Subsequent discussions with the Hampshire County Archaeologist (David Hopkins) confirmed that the archaeological works should comprise a watching brief during the initial groundworks, with further mitigation if significant archaeological remains or finds were identified during the course of the works.
- 1.1.7 A project design for an archaeological watching brief was prepared by Wessex Archaeology and submitted to, and subsequently approved by, the Hampshire County Archaeologist before the commencement of fieldwork (Wessex Archaeology 2010).
- 1.1.8 This report details the results of the watching brief during the initial groundworks.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Archaeological background

2.1.1 Timsbury Lake is formed by a number of man-made fish ponds which appears to date to the medieval period. Documentary evidence points to a possible 13<sup>th</sup> century dam located at the western end of the lake, although this may have served to protect agricultural land to the west from flood water.

2.1.2 The area examined in the desk-based-assessment (WYG Environment 2009) covered a study area approximately 1.5km in radius from the centre of the Site. A total of 93 separate findspots, listed buildings and archaeological sites were identified from the consulted sources, although only six sites were identified as located within or in close proximity to the Site.

2.1.3 These sites include (**Figure 1**, Points 24, 30, 31-32, 35-6, 59 and 69):

- A Palaeolithic flint tool, scraper and waste flakes found near Brook farm (**30**) at the western end of the lake
- A possible Neolithic or Early Bronze Age settlement comprising of two dwellings and two double ditches found during the excavation of a pipeline at the eastern end of the lake (**31/32**)
- A prehistoric flint scatter of indeterminate date found during the excavation of a pipeline at the eastern end of the lake (**35**)
- A medieval dam, 3m high and 10m in width, located at the western end of the lake (**24**)
- The site of a chalk-floored post-medieval dwelling found during the excavation of a pipeline at the eastern end of the lake (**36**)
- The site of Brook Farm at the western end of the lake which was first documented in the late medieval period (**59**)
- The site of a former corn mill (now demolished) located at the western end of the lake and first documented in the late post-medieval period (**69**).

2.1.4 In the case of the prehistoric and medieval remains and the chalk-floored post-medieval dwelling the archaeological remains were identified during topsoil stripping, implying that there was a potential for archaeological remains and finds to survive at a relatively shallow depth below the present ground level.



### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Project aim and objectives**

3.1.1 With due regard to the IfA *Standards and Guidance for archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008), the generic aims of the project can be defined as;

- To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered and to establish the extent (where possible), date, character, relationship, condition and significance of surviving archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area to be impacted by construction work
- Where significant archaeological remains or deposits are identified, to inform discussions on the final extent and scope of the required archaeological mitigation
- To place any identified archaeological remains within their context, particularly with reference to the known prehistoric remains in the immediate area.

### **4 METHOD STATEMENT**

#### **4.1 Methodology**

4.1.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the methodology set out in the project design (Wessex Archaeology 2010) and with the standards laid down by the Institute for Archaeologists in *Standards and guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA, 2008).

4.1.2 Removal of topsoil and overburden was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. All overburden was removed to the top of the natural geology or the top of the archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first.

4.1.3 Where potential archaeological features were identified, all remains were hand cleaned and excavated by hand in accordance with the standards set out in the project design.

4.1.4 All features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique number. A full graphic record was also maintained. Plans and sections of all features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, where appropriate. All drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.

4.1.5 The spot height of all principal features and levels was calculated in metres relative to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. Plans, sections and elevations were annotated with spot heights as appropriate.

4.1.6 Digital photographs were taken as necessary to produce a photographic record. The photographic record comprises both working shots and record shots of deposits and features recorded during the watching brief.

4.1.7 The location of features was accurately surveyed by GPS and total station and tied into the OS National Grid.

4.1.8 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in the document *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections; Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) 1993) with regard to the retention of artefacts and samples. This allows for the discard of selected artefact categories and sample products which are not considered to warrant further analysis.

## **4.2 Health and Safety**

4.2.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety regulations 1992 and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation and regulations and codes of practice in force at the time (SCAUM 1996).

4.2.2 Prior to the commencement of the fieldwork, site-specific Risk Assessments were produced. All site staff involved in works signed and complied with these documents.

## **4.3 Copyright**

4.3.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

## **5 RESULTS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken intermittently between early September and late October 2010.

5.1.2 The initial project design identified a number of key phases of work which formed the focus of the watching brief. These phases included:

- the widening and extending of the existing access track into the western area of the Site
- the stripping to foundation level of the new buildings and hardstanding area
- the removal of parts of the western and central end of the bund subdividing the lake complex, and
- the cutting of the northern section of the new circular canal

### **5.2 Access Road**

5.2.1 The vegetation along the existing rough access track was removed and the track surface (largely comprising heavily disturbed topsoil and made ground deposits) was stripped to a depth of approximately 0.45m over a length of approximately 70m into the new building area. A deeper drainage channel

(approximately 1.6m in width and 0.65m in depth) was cut onto the top of the natural London Clay along the southern edge of the entire road line.

- 5.2.2 No evidence was seen for any archaeological features cut into the top of the natural London Clay or within the overlying heavily disturbed deposits. No finds were recovered from the deposits overlying the natural clay.

### **5.3 New Buildings Area**

- 5.3.1 The proposed area for the new buildings and hardstanding parking area totals approximately 1300m<sup>2</sup>. However, the southern part of this area overhangs the existing lake edge (using piers to support the southern edge of the buildings) and a total area of approximately 900m<sup>2</sup> was stripped to the formation level which was between 21.60-22m aOD (**Figure 2**). The ground level varied from 23.14m aOD at the edge of the bank on the northern edge to 22.52m aOD near the lake edge. The depth of the natural geology varied from around 0.29-0.48m below ground level.

- 5.3.2 At the northern edge of the new buildings area, the sequence was fairly simple with a topsoil deposit (**101**) between 0.30-0.34m in depth directly overlying the natural clay (**106**) (**Figure 2**, section 1A).

- 5.3.3 As the stripping proceeded southwards towards the present lake edge, a former lake edge was revealed, comprising of a silty alluvial deposit (**104**), up to 0.21m in depth which directly overlaid a deposit of disturbed natural clay (**105**), 0.10m in depth containing clinker and small fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and the natural clay (**106**) (**Figure 2**, section 1B).

- 5.3.4 As with the access road, no evidence was seen for any archaeological features cut into the top of the natural London Clay or any features within the upper alluvial deposit (**104**).

### **5.4 Bund Area**

- 5.4.1 Where the existing bund joins the present lake edge, a 4.5m long and 0.50m wide trench (**Figure 2**, section 3) was machine excavated to test the sequence of deposits and to confirm if the bund is of modern origin, as indicated in the desk-based assessment.

- 5.4.2 The section showed that the bund was created from a number of thin re-deposited clay layers (collectively referred to as **102**), which contained part of a modern metal girder. The deposit **102** overlaid the silty alluvial deposit (**104**) which in turn overlay natural gleyed clay deposits (**108** and **107**).

### **5.5 Northern Canal Section**

- 5.5.1 Prior to the excavation of the northern canal section, the line of the proposed cutting was examined. The area comprised relatively unmanaged woodland with a considerable degree of surface disturbance. Subsequent archaeological monitoring of the stripping and excavation of the canal section found no evidence of any surviving archaeological features or finds. The sequence of deposits was similar to that seen at the present lake edge in the new building area, with disturbed topsoil (**101**) overlying a silty alluvial deposit (**104**), up to 0.21m in depth which directly overlaid the natural clay (**106**).

## 6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds (two fragments of undatable Ceramic Building Material (CBM) were recovered (from contexts **104** and **105**) during the course of the watching brief. In addition, a single piece of coal was also recorded from context **105** and discarded.

**Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Worked Flint	Burnt Flint	Animal Bone	Clay Pipe	Pottery	CBM
104						1/21
105						1/12
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>2/33</b>

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No archaeological deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the watching brief. Consequently, no environmental samples were taken.

## 8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 The watching brief undertaken during the construction of the new access road, new buildings area and the cutting of the new canal section found no significant archaeological features, deposits or finds.
- 8.1.2 As expected, the natural clay was found at a relatively shallow depth and had been considerably disturbed by the existing vegetation and previous modern activity within the Site. The map evidence obtained by WYG Environment (2009) suggests that a large part of the present lake appears to have been created between 1938 and 1942. This may well have destroyed or had a severe impact on the original medieval form of the ponds.
- 8.1.3 The desk-based assessment indicated that the bund appeared to have been created in the 1970s, at the earliest. Observation of the existing tree cover along the line of the bund appeared to support this assessment and subsequently, after consultation with the Hampshire County Archaeologist, no further fieldwork was undertaken during the removal of the remaining bund sections.
- 8.1.4 In summary, any archaeological features, if present, are likely to have been heavily impacted upon by the vegetation and modern activity, although the absence of any significant quantity of finds recovered during the fieldwork appears to suggest that there was a low potential for any features within the watching brief areas.

## 9 THE ARCHIVE

- 9.1.1 The site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with the documents 'Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage' (Walker 1990), 'Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections' (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992) and 'Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections';

Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993).

- 9.1.2 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire under the Wessex Archaeology Project Code 75190. In due course the archive will be deposited with the Hampshire County Museums Service.
- 9.1.3 All records will be copied to microfilm. This will comply with the requirements presented in the document *Microfilming for Archaeological Archives* (RCHM). Wessex Archaeology will contact the National Monuments Record to check their requirements. The microfilm and one diazo duplicate will be submitted to the recipient museum, and one diazo duplicate submitted to the National Monument Record, Swindon.

## 10 REFERENCES

- Brown, D.H., 2007, *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum
- IfA, 2008, *Standards and guidance: for an archaeological watching brief*
- Leigh, D., Watkinson, D., and Neal, V., 1998, *First Aid for Finds*, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section
- Richards, J. and Robinson, D., 2000, *Digital Archives From Excavation and Fieldwork: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service
- SMA 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) 1996, *Health and safety in field archaeology*, SCAUM
- Walker, K., 1990, *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, London; UKIC
- WYG Environment, 2009, Timsbury Lake Manned Model Centre Environmental Statement, Volume 3 (Technical Appendices), Appendix 8.1: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, Southampton Solent University Ref. A058424-1

## APPENDIX 1

### OASIS ID: WESSEXAR1-90071

#### Project details

Project name	Timsbury Lake, Romsey, Hampshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Morgan Sindall to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works on land at Timsbury Lake, Romsey, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 435660 124150 (Figure 1). The proposed works included the widening of an existing access road, stripping of land for the construction of lake-side structures, removal of bunds and the cutting of a new section of canal within the existing lake system. The watching brief was undertaken in the period of early September to late October 2010 and was carried out during the construction of the new access road, new buildings area and the cutting of the new canal section. No significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were recovered during the course of the fieldwork. The initial stripping identified the natural clay at a relatively shallow depth and all areas had been considerably disturbed by the existing vegetation and previous modern activity within the Site.
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2010 End: 31-10-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Open Fresh Water 2 - Standing water
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Visual Inspection'
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE TEST VALLEY ROMSEY Timsbury Lake
Postcode	SO51 0PF
Study area	10.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 3435660 2124150 50.9890047877 -1.5104452074 50 59 20 N 001 30 37 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20.00m Max: 23.00m

### Project creators

Name of Wessex Archaeology  
 Organisation

Project brief City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist  
 originator

Project design Wessex Archaeology  
 originator

Project A Manning  
 director/manager

Project supervisor Naomi Hall

Type of Developer  
 sponsor/funding  
 body

Name of Morgan Sindall  
 sponsor/funding  
 body

### Project archives

Physical Archive No  
 Exists?

Digital Archive No  
 Exists?

Digital Archive Hampshire County Museums Service  
 recipient

Digital Media 'Database','Survey','Text'  
 available

Paper Archive No  
 Exists?

Paper Archive Hampshire County Museums Service  
 recipient

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Diary','Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research','  
 available General Notes','Section','Survey '

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Timsbury Lake, Romsey, Hampshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hall, Naomi

Other bibliographic 75190.03  
 details

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or Salisbury  
 publication

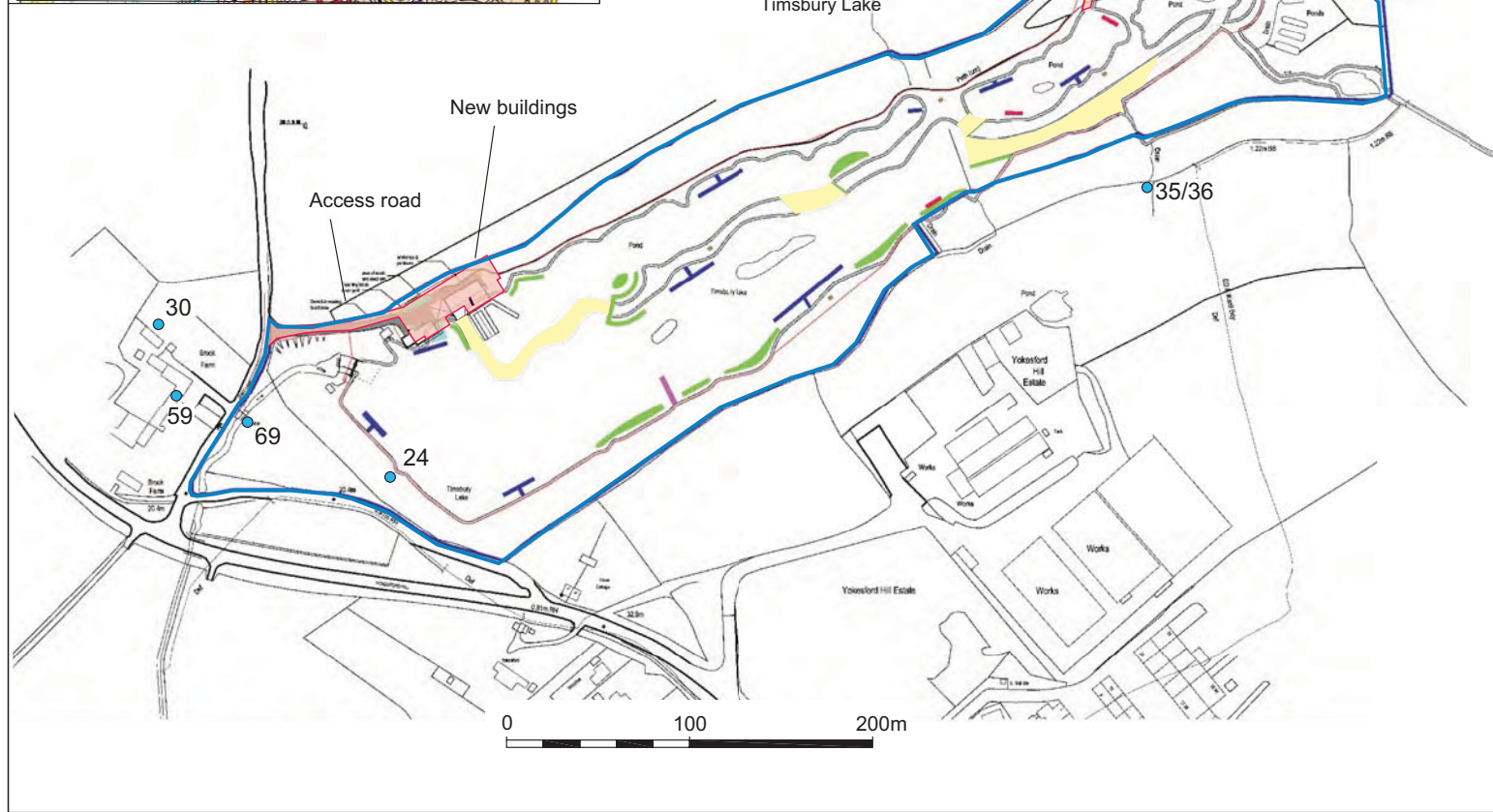
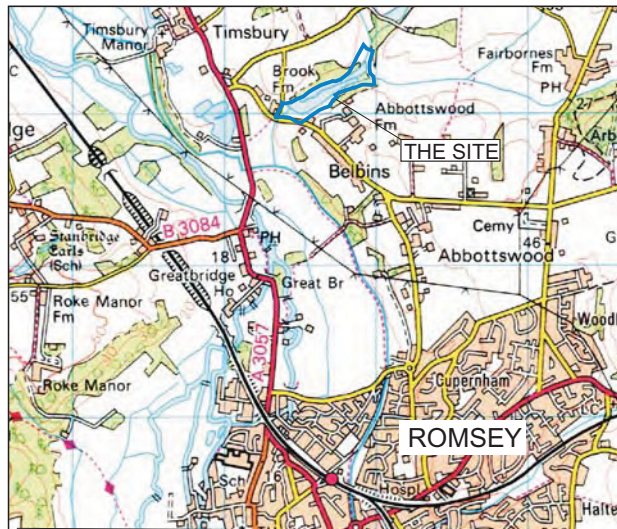
Description Short standard WB report

Entered by Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)

Entered on 20 December 2010







- Site boundary
- Watching brief area
- Removal of existing bunds & new canal cutting
- SMR findspot

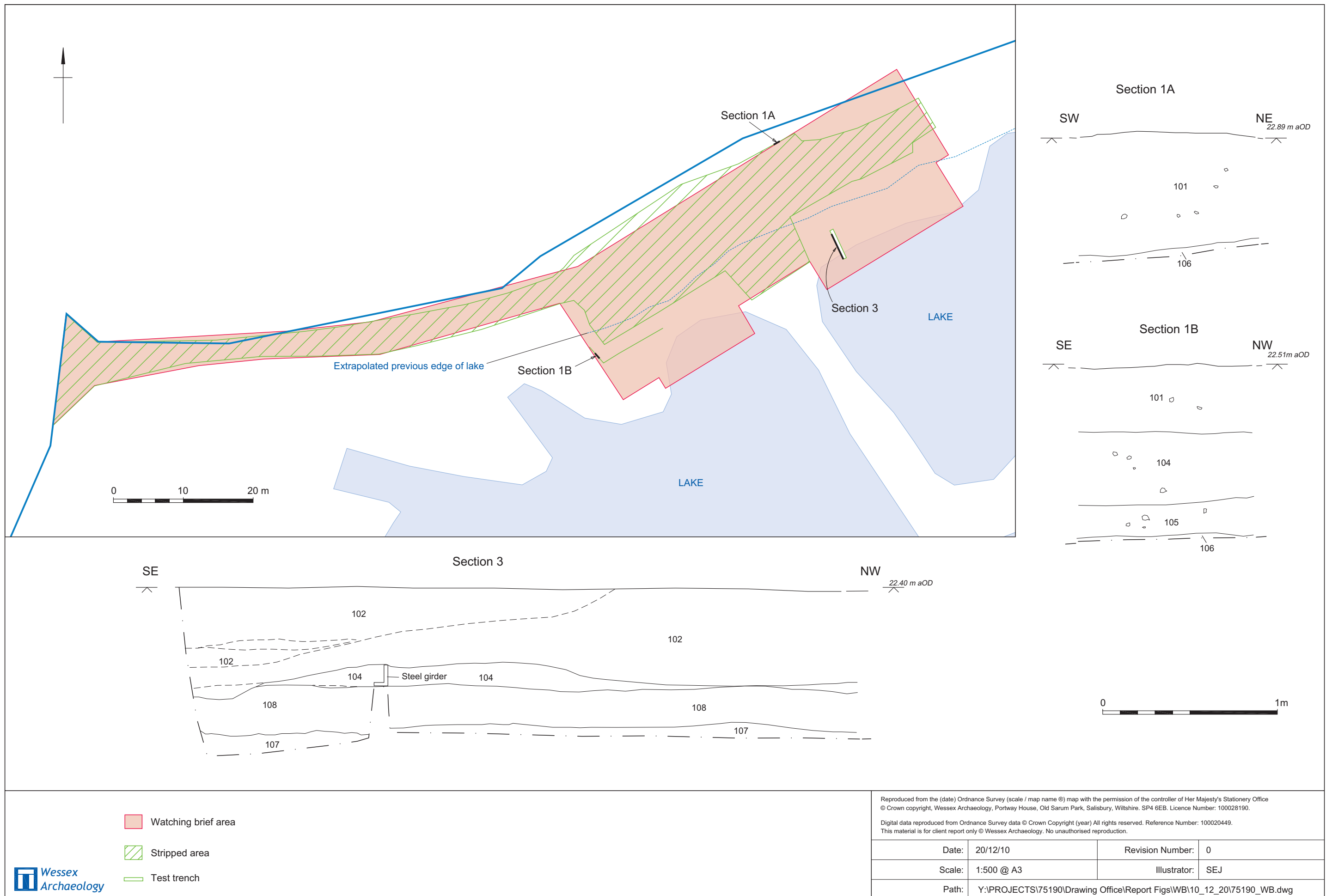
Reproduced from the 2002 Ordnance Survey 1:50000 Explorer © map with permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright, Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB. Licence Number: 100028190. Digital map data © XYZ Digital Map Company. Site plan supplied by Client. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	SEJ
Date:	21/12/10
Scale:	1:50000 & 1:4000 @ A4
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\75190\

Drawing Office\Report Figs\WB\10\_12\_20\75190\_WB.dwg

Site location showing watching brief areas and SMR information

Figure 1



Detail and selected sections from the new building area

Figure 2



**WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.**

Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk

Regional offices in Edinburgh, Maidstone and Sheffield

For more information visit [www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)



Registered Charity No. 287786. A company with limited liability registered in England No. 1712772.