

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Thatch Cottage, Lower Road, Britford,
Salisbury, Wiltshire**

Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Site Code: TCB19/130

(SU 1609 2812)

Thatch Cottage, Lower Road, Britford, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Building Recording

For Armour Heritage

by Genni Elliott

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TCB 19/130

September 2019

Summary

Site name: Thatch Cottage, Lower Road, Britford, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Grid reference: SU 1609 2812

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 24th August 2019

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Genni Elliott

Site code: TCB 19/130

Summary of results: The house is a four bay / two-unit building that externally appears to retain its original form. Internally the stairs have been replaced, the upstairs sub-divided to include a bathroom and a back-boiler inserted into the inglenook fireplace. The staggered position of the front door and stairs, not typical of cottage layouts, may suggest either a former cross-passage house or relocation of either the front door or the stairs. Exposure of the floor joists and any removal of the render or plaster may clarify this.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Salisbury Museum in due course.

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:
www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 12.09.19 Steve Preston✓ 12.09.19

Thatch Cottage, Lower Road, Britford, Salisbury, Wiltshire Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Report 19/130

Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording at Thatch Cottage, Lower Road, Britford, Salisbury, Wiltshire (SU 1609 2812) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Sue Farr of Armour Heritage Limited, Foghamshire Timber Yard, Foghamshire Lane, Frome BA11 5DG, on behalf of Mr Jim Dennis of Thatch Cottage, Lower Road, Britford, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Planning consent (appln no. 19/05970/FUL) and listed building consent (appln. no. 19/06133/LBC) have been granted by Wiltshire Council for the general refurbishment of the cottage, a glazed link to a single-storey extension, a replacement garage and a replacement porch. The consent is subject to a condition which requires a programme of archaeological work including a building recording and watching brief on groundworks. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the Council's policies on the historic environment.

This report documents the results of the building survey. The watching brief will be reported separately. The fieldwork was undertaken by Genni Elliott on 24th August 2019 and the site code is TCB 19/130.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Salisbury Museum and a copy sent to the Historic England Archive in due course.

Location, topography and geology

Thatch Cottage is located in the village of Britford, to the south-east of Salisbury, within the floodplain of the River Avon (Fig. 1). Specifically the building is located on the north-east side of Lower Road, adjacent to Little Manor Farmhouse and backing onto Pigeon House Cottage (SU 1609 2812). A section of stream runs to the rear of Pigeon House Cottage, appearing to relate to the moated manor house to the north-west. Opposite is the village green (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 43m above Ordnance Datum with the house set slightly lower than the garden to the front. The underlying geology is recorded as River Terrace Deposits 4 (sand, gravel, flint, and chalk with silt and clay). The village is shown as being sited on an island of River Terrace Deposits within the surrounding alluvium (BGS 2005).

Historical Background

The history of the building has been covered in a separate heritage statement (Armour Chelu 2019). In summary the house is grade II listed and described in the listing as:

‘Detached cottage. Early C18. Rendered cob on brick and flint plinth to front, with Flemish bond to rear and returns, thatched hipped roof with brick gable end stack to left. 2-storey, 2- window front. Central C20 porch, either side are 3-light wooden casements. First floor has two 2-light wooden casements. Right return has one casement on first floor. To left is weather-boarded lean-to extension. Rear is windowless. Interior not inspected.’

A review of the mapping evidence (cf Armour Chelu 2019) shows that a series of buildings were present along Lower Road by Andrews and Drury’s map of Wiltshire in 1773 (Fig. 3). The approximate location of Thatch Cottage can be identified but it is likely that the map is more schematic than accurate. The slightly later 1810 map by Andrews and Drury gives no further detail on the cottage. The first map to show the cottage in detail is the 1838 Britford Tithe map (Fig. 4) which shows Thatch Cottage set within the north corner of the plot of land labelled 19. It is rectangular in shape; no further detail is shown. Within the southern corner of the site are a further two buildings along the boundary with Manor Farm. The apportionment records the plot as a cottage and garden owned by John Newman and occupied by John Francis.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 records the larger structure in the south corner of the plot as a pound, which has gone by 1901. There are no changes to Thatch Cottage itself during the preceding years though there are changes to the landscaping and ownership depicted. The garden to Thatch Cottage is now shown as separate whilst ownership appears to be tied up with the adjacent Pigeon Cottage and Manor Farm. By 1925 a small extension is shown to Thatch Cottage on the north gable end; ownership is still tied up with Pigeon Cottage and Manor Farm. The 1972 map shows the same single ownership of the properties but the small extension on the north gable is now shown as the full width of the building.

Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments (RCHM(E) 1996; HE 2016) for a level 2 record. The survey comprised a photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. The building has been recorded photographically using digital media which is catalogued (Appendix 1).

Description

The building is located in the north corner of the site, rectangular in shape and aligned north-west to south-east. It is a two-bay cottage built of cobb on a brick plinth. Internally it was possible to see that the cobb consists of fragments of chalk in a kind of lime mortar. The cobb has been cement rendered and painted white, parts of the front elevation retain evidence of ashlar effect. The roof is hipped on the south-east end and has a gable end where the chimney is on the north-west end. It is covered in straw thatch which has been netted over. A single storey 'utility' room is also present at the northwest end of the building with a mono-pitch roof of clay tiles.

Exterior (Figs 5 and 6)

The front elevation of the building is on the south-west side, facing onto the garden and road (Pl. 1). Entrance is via a small porch with a pitched roof. The porch is located slightly off-centre to the north-west end of the building. It is clad in tongue-and-groove timber and painted white. The door and door furniture are modern, timber planks with a single small light. Located on either side of the door is a three-light casement window, with each light containing three-over-four panes of glass. On the first floor are a further two identical windows located directly above those on the ground floor.

Six courses of brickwork are exposed at the base of the wall and form the plinth on which the cobb walls are built. These differ in style on either side of the porch, with that to the north-west consisting of rough English bond, bonded in lime mortar, with some flint nodules included. The bricks measure 225-230mm x 110mm x 69mm. There is a later concrete plinth obscuring much of the lowest two courses of bricks. On the south-east side of the porch, the brickwork consists of rough Flemish bond with the bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 60mm.

The north-west elevation consists of the gable end of the building containing the chimney (Pl. 2). The entire gable end is brick-built in English bond, with the bricks measuring 232mm x 110mm x 60mm, bonded in lime mortar. Leant up against the wall is the utility room lean-to, with a brick plinth onto which the stud wall is constructed and clad in timber planks. There are no windows or doors within the house wall, though there is a window within the wall of the lean-to: a casement window with two openings. Set within the wall at gable height are two sections of wood at the corners of the building.

The north-east (rear) elevation backs onto the neighbouring property of Pigeonhouse Cottage, making access limited (Pl. 3). Like the front elevation the wall is cobb built on a brick plinth. The bricks are laid in Flemish bond at the south-east end of the building measuring 203mm x 113mm x 60mm, and in the area of the chimney in English bond with the bricks measuring 226mm x 110mm x 60mm. The junction between the two

was not immediately apparent. The only feature within the wall is a small, square window of four panes, located off centre, towards the south-east end of the building.

The south-east elevation forms the gable end of the building and is set beneath a hipped roof (Pl. 4). The wall is of cobb construction set on a brick and flint rubble plinth. The small amount of this plinth that can be seen shows it to be of flint cobbles with a row of headers above measuring 110mm x 60mm, bonded in lime mortar. The wall itself is bisected by a modern down pipe, to the north-east of which is a pair of casement windows at both the ground floor and first floor level. Each window consists of four panes, arranged two-over-two. The ground floor pair is set beneath a course of bricks laid in rowlock bond.

Internal (Fig. 7)

Internally there are two rooms on the ground floor and three rooms on the first floor arranged around a central landing. The ground floor is entered via a small porch that is a later extension to the building. There is a separate 'utility' area within the lean-to, to the northwest and accessed externally. In general the walls are plastered over. The ceiling and dividing walls are of lath and plaster construction and the floors are carpeted.

Ground floor

The front door opens into a small porch which is plastered over. The junction with the main house has been encased in brickwork to protect the cobb wall. Above the junction is a timber lintel that contains empty mortices and pegholes. The beam is also chamfered (Pl. 5).

The porch opens out into the main room (room 1). The room is approximately square, with an exposed chamfered beam in the ceiling. The room is dominated by an inglenook fireplace taking up the entire north-west wall, and within the south-west wall is a window adjacent to the porch. The south-east dividing wall is clad in tongue-and-groove and painted white.

The beam is likely to be of oak (Pl. 5), though no analysis was undertaken. It is located between the window and porch and traverses the width of the room. The beam is 216mm wide (8½") with a 25mm (1") chamfer on either side. Towards the north-east end of the beam, on the underside is an empty mortice measuring 115mm x 51mm (4½" x 2"). The north-east end of the beam appears to be encased within the cobb wall whilst the south-west end of the beam ends at the main wall and is supported on a post, 56mm thick. A hole within the ceiling showed the joists to run north-west to south-east across the room.

The fireplace is brick-built with a timber lintel above (Pl. 6). This has been modified (in 1948 according to the owner) to include a smaller, central stack with a back boiler. On either side of the central fireplace area is a

recess beneath a brick arch. The bricks within the central fireplace area measure 231mm x 110mm x 60mm (9" x 4" x 2³/₈") and are laid in English bond above the lintel. Between the south-west recess and the central area is an opening in the brick pillar, above the height of the lintel. A second opening is present between the north-east recess and central area, below the height of the lintel. The lintel itself is set on a pair of wooden levelling plates and measures 190mm x 143mm (7¹/₂" x 5³/₄"). It is most likely of oak with a chamfer across the central section with a pair of empty pegholes above, presumably for a mantel piece. Within the south-west recess the bricks are laid in Flemish bond and continue along the wall to form the window seat and porch opening (Pl. 7). Within the rear of the recess is a small blocked opening beneath a wooden lintel and with a small section of window sill (Pl. 8). The north-east recess is slightly curved at the rear with the bricks laid in header bond, divided by a soldier course at the height of the opening between the two parts of the fireplace (Pl. 9). Above lintel height is a stretcher course, above which is roughly coursed stone. Within the north-east wall is a shelf, above which is plastered over. This may previously have been a bread oven.

Within the recess for the window a seat has been created (Pl. 5). The north-west end is splayed whilst the south-east end is straight, located up against the post to support the overhead beam. The window consists of three windows of three-over-four panes with the central light fixed and an opening casement on either side. The window catches and stays have a spiral end.

Room 2 is accessed via a plank door in the south-east wall of room 1, at the south-west end, adjacent to the porch. Immediately to the north-east are the stairs to the first floor. These consist of a straight flight, located up against the dividing wall. They are of pine construction and are modern in date. Beneath the stairs three cupboards have been formed, also of pine tongue-and-groove (Pl. 10). The tongue-and-groove also clads this side of the dividing wall, in which a small shelf has been created.

The remainder of the room is currently a kitchen, with both the north-east and south-east walls covered in tiles (Pl. 11). Within each wall is a window. The window in the south-west wall is the same as that in room 1, though it does not have the window seat (Pl. 12). The windows in the other two walls are similar, but smaller.

The ceiling is collapsing and is currently supported on a beam, which in turn is supported at either end on a post (Pls 10 and 11). This appears to be a later insertion. Examination within the room above showed the joists run north-east to south-west across the room.

First floor

The stairs are centrally located within the building and give access to a small landing (3) to the south-east, and room 4 to the north-west, both accessed via an additional step in each direction. Within the ceiling above the

stairs is access to the loft. The floors are carpeted beneath which are floorboards, 11½” wide. The stairs themselves are entirely modern in construction.

Room 4 is located directly above room 1 with the chimney breast in the north-west wall and a window in the south-west wall (Pl. 13). The window is the same as the two in rooms 1 and 2 at the front of the house, though slightly shorter. The original chimney breast tapers upwards, narrowing as it enters the roof space. In later times it has been infilled on either side; with a cupboard on the north-east side and a cast iron fireplace on the south-west side. The cupboard is located behind a simple two-panel door. The fireplace is a single unit typical of the Victorian period with reeded jambs and floral decoration above the fire opening (Pl. 14). On the south-east wall is a modern wardrobe.

The landing (3) also gives access to rooms 5 and 6. Room 5 is the second bedroom, located at the front of the house. Within the south-west wall is an off-centre window, the same as that in room 4 (Pl. 15). Above the stairs is a cupboard with a plank and batten door. Within this cupboard it can be clearly seen that the partition wall between rooms 4 and 5 is not bonded into the external walls (Pl. 16).

The bathroom (6) contains a single small window in the south-east wall, similar in style to the smaller windows present in room 2. The partitions creating the bathroom are almost certainly modern (Pl. 17).

Roof

No access to the roof space was possible but examination from the hatch revealed the general roof construction. The roof is constructed of three trusses, possibly of pine though no analysis was undertaken. The trusses are of raking strut type with the purlins tenoned between each truss (Pl. 18). At least one of the trusses appears to be of reused timber, along with some of the purlins as evidenced by empty mortices (Pl. 19). The principal rafters meet at a ridge pole. The rafters are also of saplings, overlaying the purlin. Resting on the backs of the saplings are timber battens to support the thatch (Pl. 20). The central truss appears to be blackened at its apex, possibly as a result of soot or burning; the thatch however is all of recent date (Pl. 19).

Interpretation

Thatch Cottage is of four-bay construction resulting in an original plan form of two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. It is of cobb construction which appears to be the same as that of the listed cobb walls forming the paddock to Little Manor farmhouse and they may be contemporary in date. Where the building has been rendered it is difficult to see any alterations, though it is possible that the brick plinth at the south-east end of the

front and rear elevation has been rebuilt, being of Flemish bond rather than the English bond characteristic of other areas of brickwork. Internally the fireplace has been altered from its original form and likely had a later bread oven removed from the north-east alcove, and the stairs have been entirely replaced. Upstairs the second room has been sub-divided to form a small landing area and bathroom.

The existing plan form of the cottage does not follow that of traditional layouts (Brunskill 1997, 2000) with its off-set entrance and central staircase. It is possible that one or other has been moved and a study of the floor joists may reveal further information as to alternative locations for the stairs. A position adjacent to the chimney stack appears to be too narrow to accommodate a spiral staircase, nor does there appear to be any evidence for an earlier one in this location. The current off-set location of the entrance and staircase may indicate a former cross-passage house subsequently blocked up with the erection of Pigeon House Cottage; should render and or plaster be removed it may be possible to see changes within the walls.

Conclusion

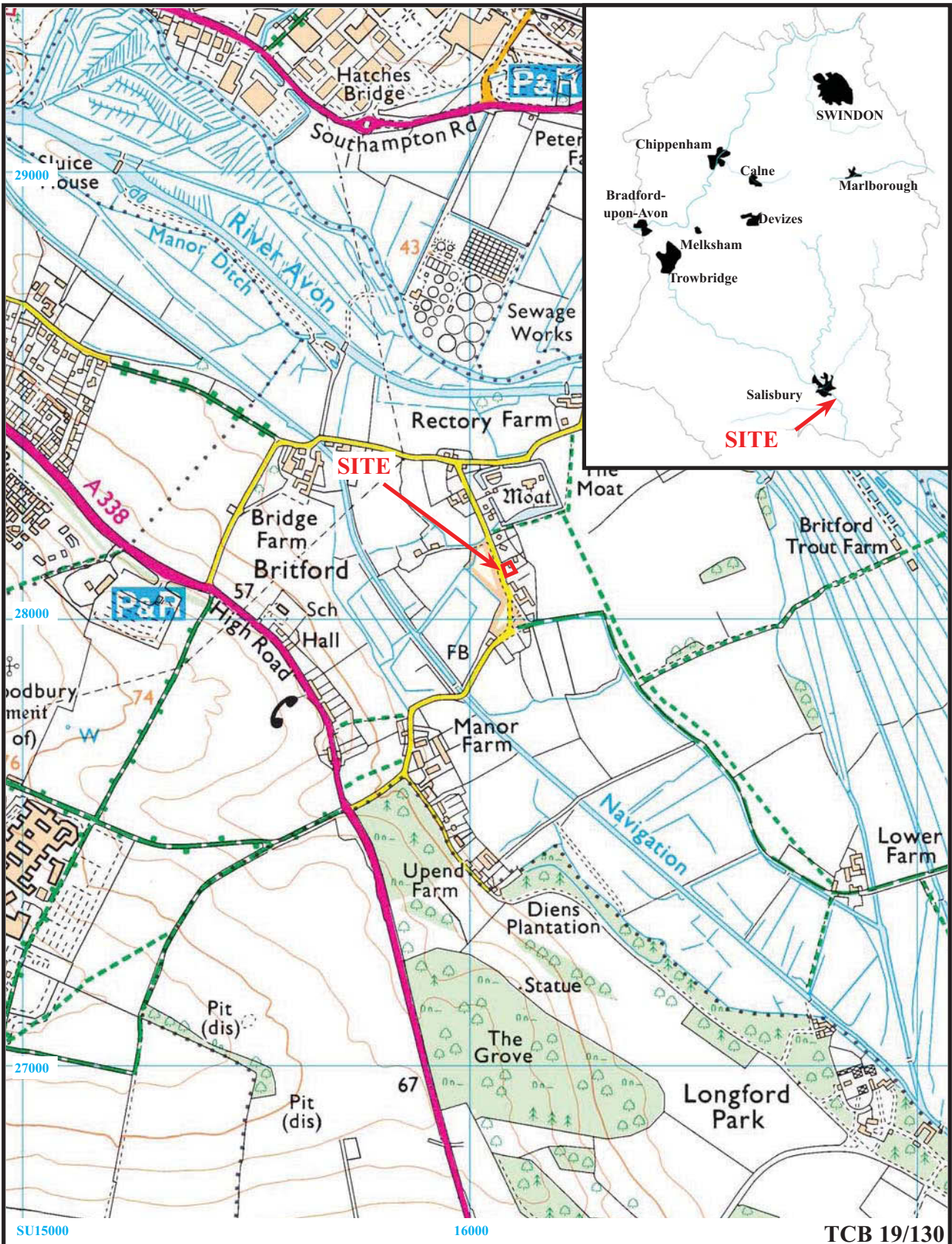
The house is a four-bay / two-unit building that externally appears to retain its original form. Internally it has been altered with a set of modern stairs and divided to provide an upstairs bathroom. The original inglenook fireplace has had a back boiler installed in the centre with possibly a bread oven (now removed) in the north-east alcove. The staggered position of the front door and stairs, not typical of cottage layouts, may suggest either a former cross-passage house or relocation of either the front door or the stairs. Exposure of the floor joists and any removal of the render or plaster may clarify this.

References

- Armour Chelu, R, 2019, 'Thatch Cottage, Britford, Salisbury, Wiltshire, Proposed Works to a Grade II Listed Building: Heritage Statement', Armour Heritage rep **672/1**, Frome
- BGS, 2005, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet **298**, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Brunskill, R W, 1997, *Houses and Cottages of Britain: Origins and Development of Traditional Buildings*, London
- Brunskill, R W, 2000, *Vernacular Architecture: an illustrated handbook* (4th edn), Frome
- HE, 2016, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*, Historic England, Swindon
- NPPF 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
- RCHME, 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings: a descriptive specification*, 3rd edn, Roy Comm Hist Monuments (England), London

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

<i>No</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 1	NW	Fireplace [PI. 6]
2	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 1	NW	Fireplace alcove [PI. 7]
3	1x0.1m	Rm 1	NW	Alcove detail [PI. 8]
4	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 1	N	Fireplace oblique
4a	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 1	N	Fireplace oblique
5	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 1	W	Fireplace oblique
5a	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 1	W	Fireplace oblique
6	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 1	NW	Fireplace alcove
7	1x2m	Rm 1	N	Alcove detail [PI. 9]
8	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 1	SW	Towards window and door [PI. 5]
9	-	Rm 1	E	Along beam
10	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 1	SE	Dividing wall between rooms 1 and 2
11	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 2	E	General view to window [PI. 11]
12	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 2	SW	View to window [PI. 12]
13	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 2	N	View to stairs [PI. 10]
14	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 2	NE	Stairs detail
15	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 4	W	General view to chimney and window [PI. 13]
16	1x1m	Rm 4	NW	Fireplace detail [PI. 14]
17	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 4	SW	View to window
18	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 4	S	General view to wardrobe and hallway 3
19	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 6	SE	General view of bathroom [PI. 17]
20	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 5	S	View to window [PI. 15]
21	1x1m	Rm 5	SW	Wall construction detail
22	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 5	NW	Cupboard and internal wall detail [PI. 16]
23	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 3	N	General view of hallway
24	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NE	Front elevation [PI. 1]
25	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NE	Front elevation
26	1x1m, 1x2m	External	N	Hipped gable end [PI. 4]
27	1x2m	External	NW	Hipped gable end
28	1x2m	External	E	Gable end within utility room
29	1x2m	External	E	Gable end within utility room
30	-	External	S	Rear elevation [PI. 3]
31	-	External	SW	Rear elevation
32	-	External	SW	Rear elevation showing window
33	-	External	SE	Gable end [PI. 2]
34	-	Roof space	S	Towards hip
35	-	Roof space	SW	Roof detail
36	-	Roof space	SW	Roof detail
37	-	Roof space	NW	Towards chimney stack
38	-	Roof space	Up	Purlin and common rafters [PI. 20]
39	-	Roof space	Up	Truss detail [PI. 18]
40	-	Roof space	SW	Along binder beam
41	-	Roof space	SE	Towards hip
42	-	Roof space	NW	Truss detail
43	-	Roof space	Up	Blackened apex on truss [PI. 19]

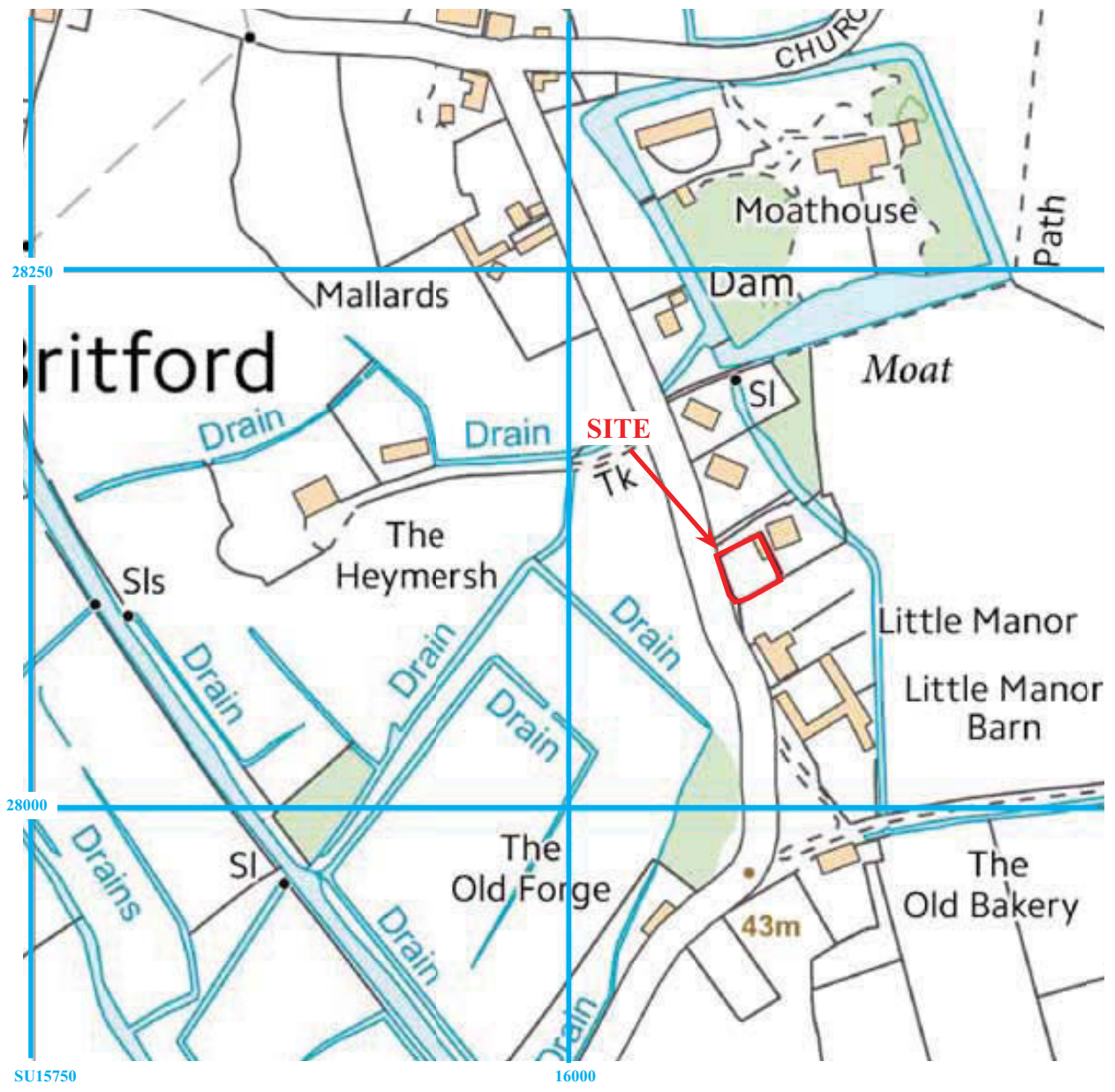


**Thatch Cottage, Lower Lane, Britford,
Salisbury, Wiltshire, 2019
Building Recording**

Figure 1. Location of site within Britford and Wiltshire.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500
Crown Copyright reserved

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



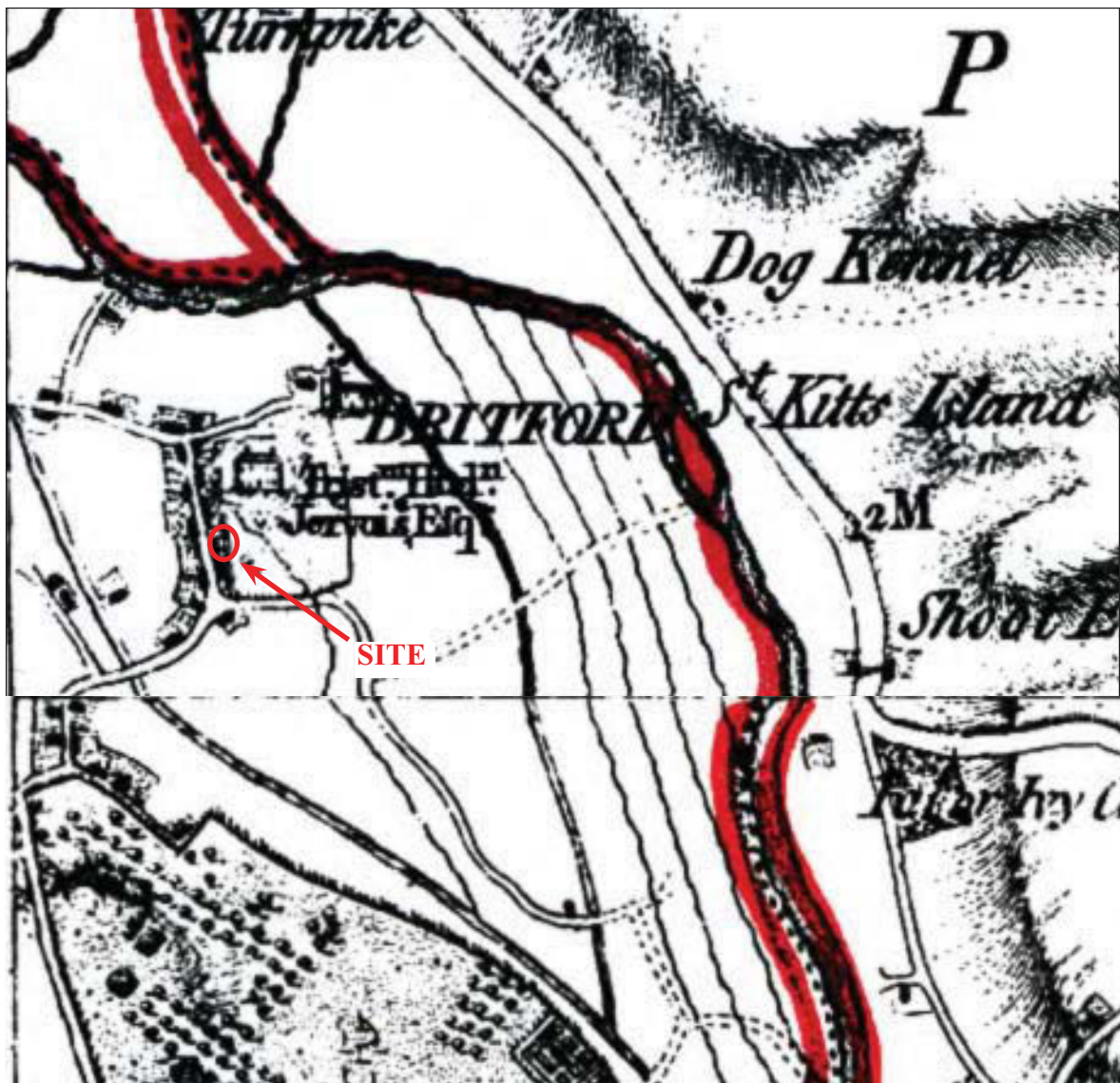
TCB 19/130

**Thatch Cottage, Lower Lane, Britford,
Salisbury, Wiltshire, 2019
Building Recording**

Figure 1. Detailed location of site on Lower Lane.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Digital mapping at 1:1250
Crown Copyright reserved

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

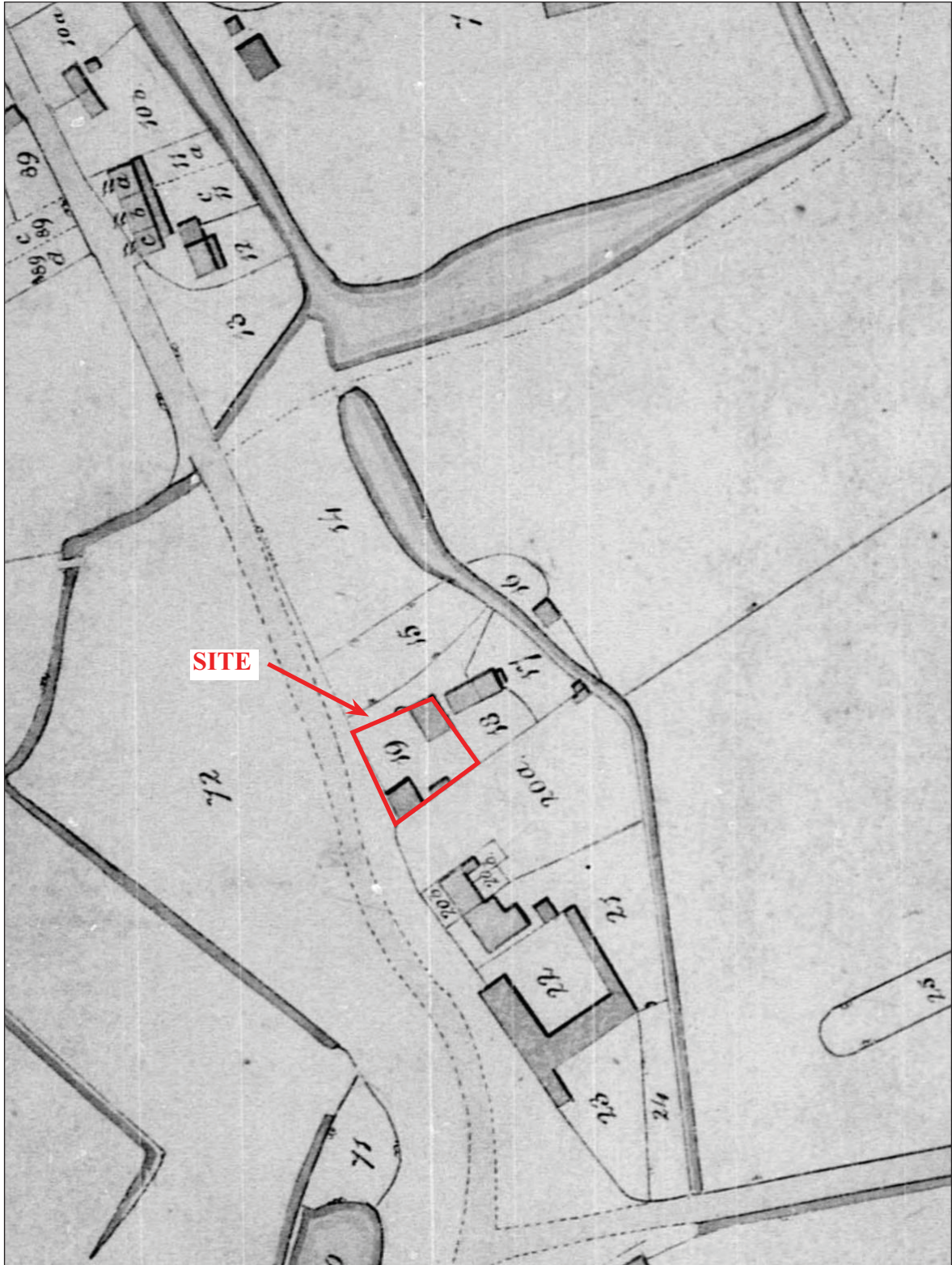


TCB 19/130



Thatch Cottage, Lower Lane, Britford,
Salisbury, Wiltshire, 2019
Building Recording
Figure 3. Andrews and Drury's map of Wiltshire, 1773





TCB 19/130



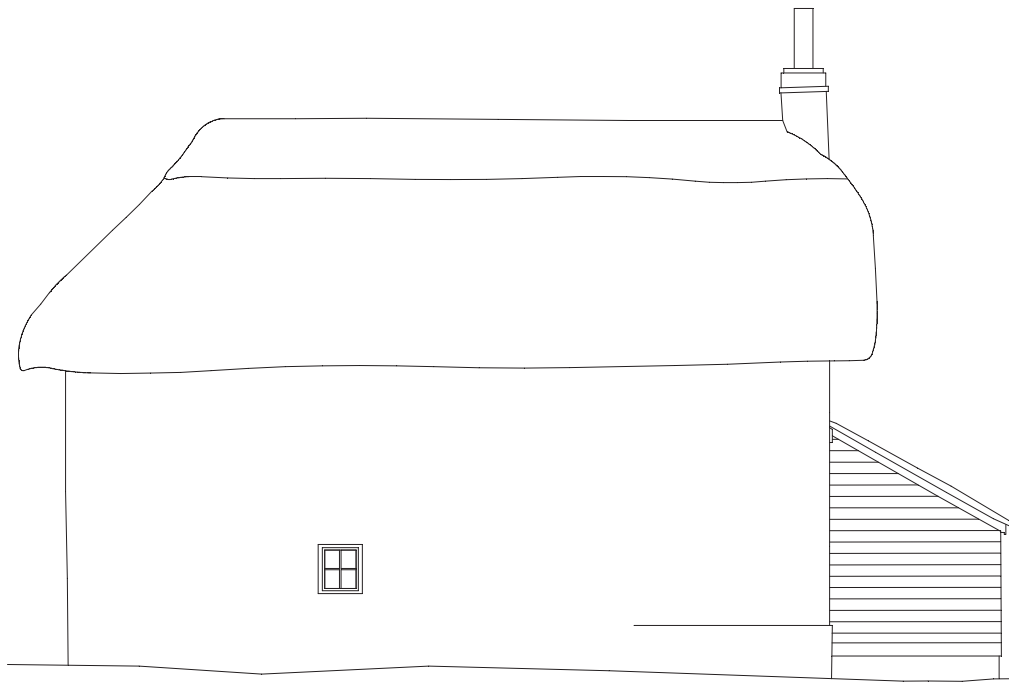
**Thatch Cottage, Lower Lane, Britford,
Salisbury, Wiltshire, 2019**
Building Recording

Figure 4. Britford Tithe map, 1839





Southwest (front) elevation



Northeast (rear) elevation

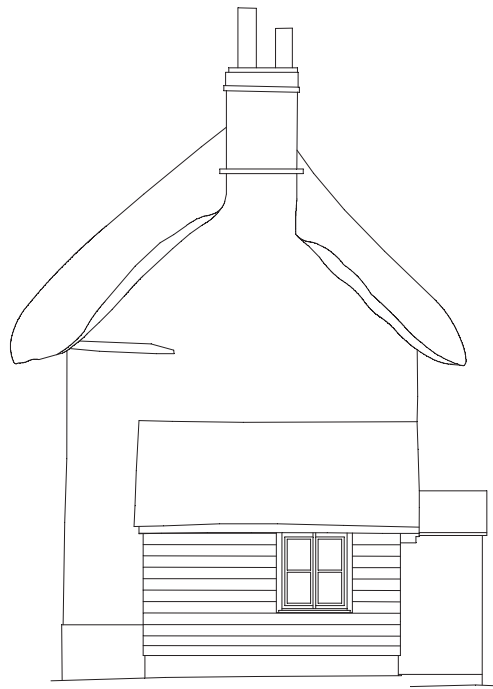
TCB 19/130

**Thatch Cottage, Lower Road, Britford,
Salisbury, Wiltshire, 2019
Building Recording**

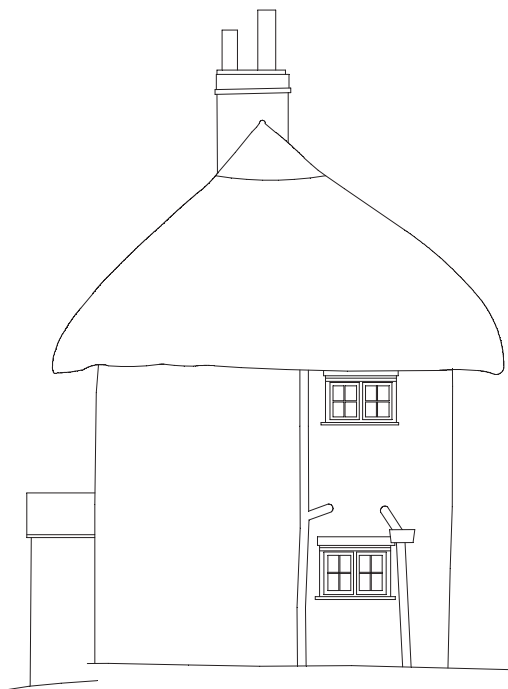
Figure 5. Front and Rear Elevations



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Northwest elevation



Southeast elevation

TCB 19/130

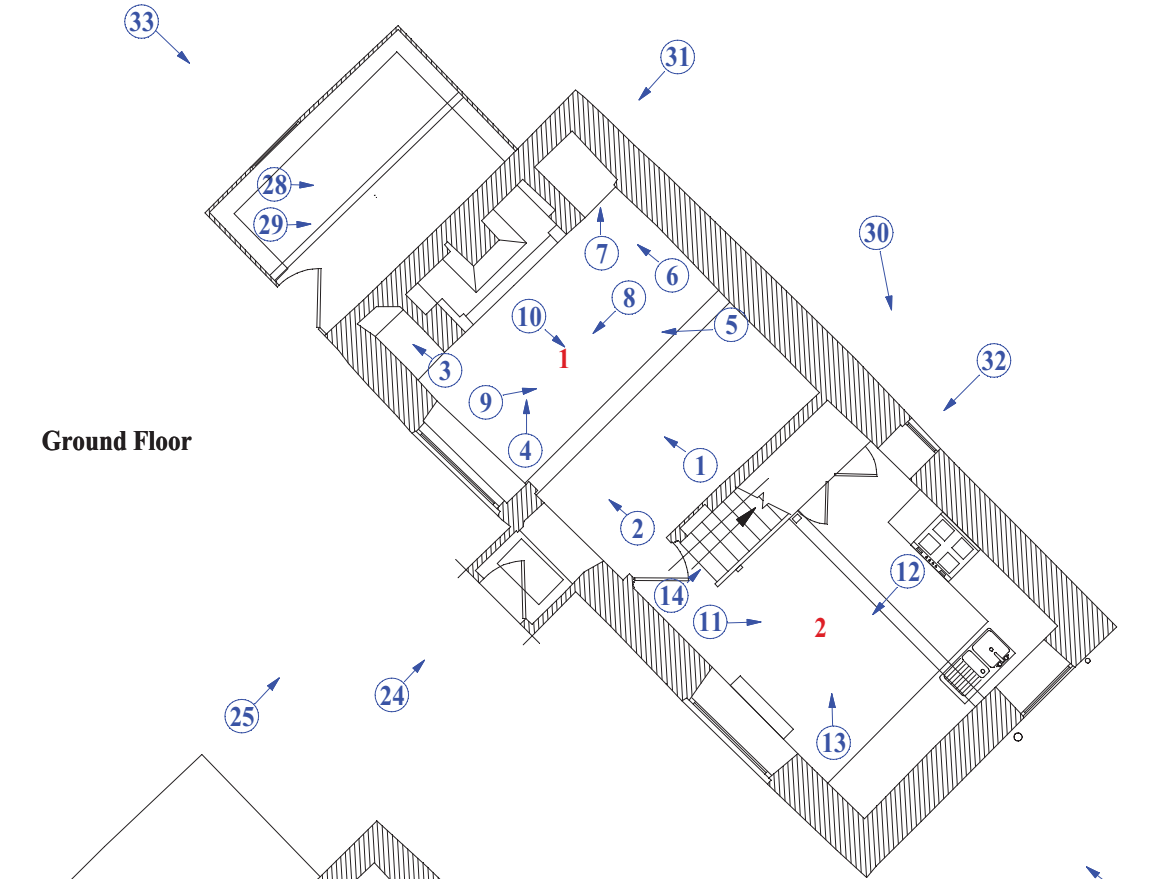
**Thatch Cottage, Lower Road, Britford,
Salisbury, Wiltshire, 2019
Building Recording**

Figure 6. Gable End Elevations

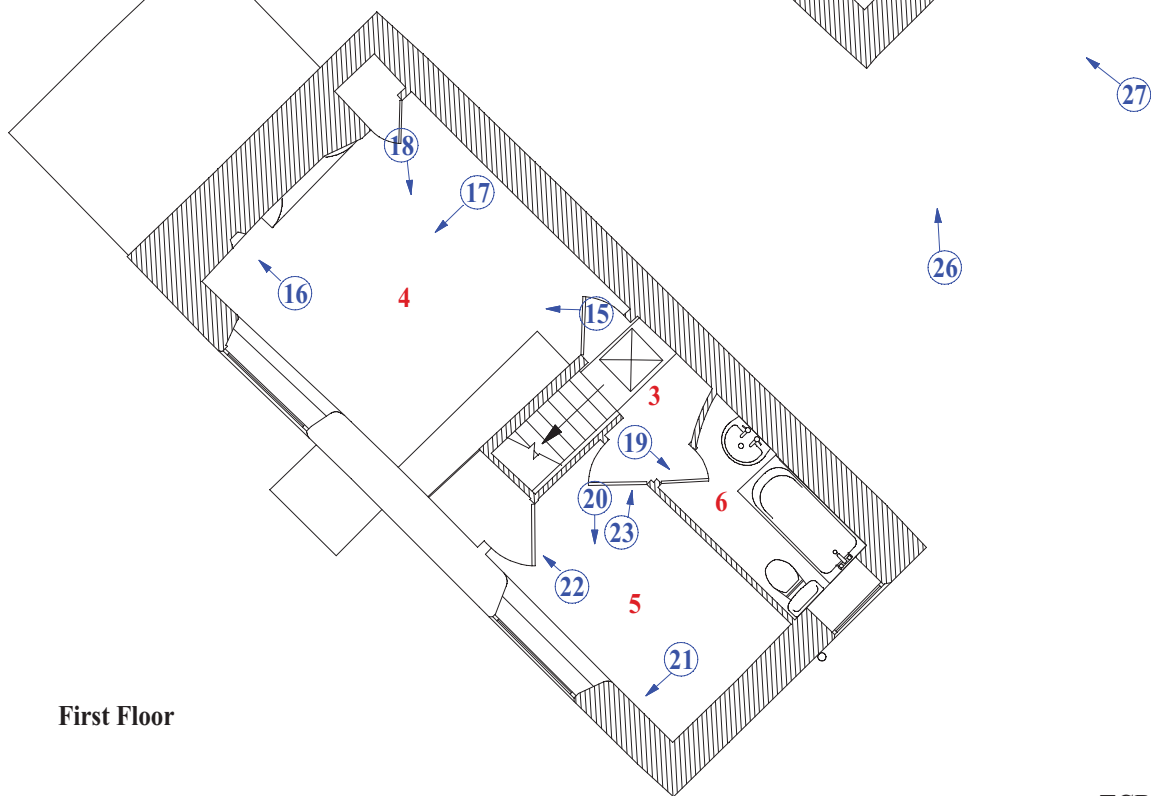


THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

Ground Floor



First Floor



TCB 19/130



**Thatch Cottage, Lower Lane, Britford,
Salisbury, Wiltshire, 2019
Building Recording**

Figure 7. Floor plans, showing locations and directions of photographs
(numbers refer to Appendix 1)



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 1. Front of cottage, looking north-east,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. North-west gable end, looking south-east.



Plate 3. Rear elevation, looking south.



Plate 4. Hipped gable, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.

TCB 19/130

**Thatch Cottage, Lower Lane, Britford,
Salisbury, Wiltshire, 2019**
Building Recording
Plates 1 to 4.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 5. Room 1, looking south-west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 6. Room 1, fireplace, looking north-west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 7. Room 1, fireplace alcove, looking north-west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Room 1 fireplace alcove detail, looking north-west, Scale: 0.1m.

TCB 19/130

**Thatch Cottage, Lower Lane, Britford,
Salisbury, Wiltshire, 2019**
Building Recording
Plates 5 to 8.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 9. Room 1, alcove detail, looking north, Scale: 2m.



Plate 10. Room 2, looking north to stairs,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 11. Room 2 looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 12. Room 2, looking south-west,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

TCB 19/130

**Thatch Cottage, Lower Lane, Britford,
Salisbury, Wiltshire, 2019
Building Recording
Plates 9 to 12.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 13. Room 4, looking west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 14. Room 4, fireplace detail, looking north-west, Scale: 1m.



Plate 15. Room 5, looking south, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 16. Room 5, cupboard and internal wall detail, looking north-west, Scales: 2m and 1m.

TCB 19/130

**Thatch Cottage, Lower Lane, Britford,
Salisbury, Wiltshire, 2019
Building Recording
Plates 13 to 16.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 17. General view of bathroom (room 6), looking south-east; Scales: 2m, 1m.



Plate 18. Roof space, truss detail.



Plate 19. Blackened apex on truss in roof space.



Plate 20. Roof space, purlin and common rafters.

TCB 19/130

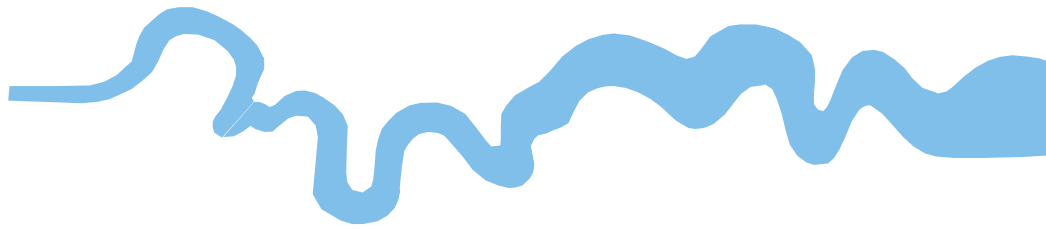
**Thatch Cottage, Lower Lane, Britford,
Salisbury, Wiltshire, 2019**
Building Recording
Plates 17 to 20.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road,
Reading RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**

***Offices in:
Brighton, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)***