



making sense of heritage

Land at the rear of 32 Winchester Street Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Planning Reference: S/2011/1042/FULL
Ref: 103310.01
October 2014



**Land at the rear of 32 Winchester Street
Salisbury, Wiltshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Quality Assurance

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Plate 1: West facing representative section through deposits observed in sondage excavated at the south-eastern corner of the Site

Plate 2: View of chalk wall (106) and mortar spread (107) from the east

Front Cover Overview of watching brief area from the north



Land at the rear of 32 Winchester Street Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Saul Bros. Limited to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of land at the rear of 32 Winchester Street, Salisbury SP1 1HG (NGR 414648 130006). The watching brief was undertaken on the 29th September 2014.

The objective of the watching brief was to monitor the initial excavation to the proposed construction level of a small defined area (approximately 60 square metres in size) occupying the southern portion of the Site, which was required for the extension of a concrete foundation slab.

The watching brief monitored the works and identified and recorded a single archaeological feature, a chalk rubble-built wall, surviving below modern and/or late post-medieval made-ground deposits. Although definitive dating evidence was not recovered, it was proposed that the wall may be of later medieval or post-medieval date. However, the limited depth of the excavations required to reach the formation level precluded the gathering of additional information which may have enabled more definitive conclusions to be drawn. The chalk wall and associated deposits were retained *in-situ* beneath the new concrete foundation.

A recent excavation at 7-11 Brown Street had been undertaken immediately adjacent to the south of the Site. A number of deep features and at least two chalk walls were noted. At least one of the walls was interpreted as the remains of a later medieval cess pit. The other chalk wall appeared to extend beyond the limits of the excavation area and is possibly associated with the chalk rubble-built wall found at the rear of 32 Winchester Street and may form the structural remains of a small building.



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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Peter Saul of Saul Bros. Limited for commissioning the archaeological watching brief.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Natalia Hunt, and this report was compiled by Tom Wells. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham. The report illustrations were prepared by and the project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning and Andy King.



Land at the rear of 32 Winchester Street Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Saul Bros. Limited to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of land at the rear of 32 Winchester Street, Salisbury SP1 1HG, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 414648 130006 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the demolition of an existing derelict building at the rear of 32 Winchester Street and the subsequent construction of two, two-bedroomed, flats within approximately the same footprint as the previous building. An open yard, landscaping and bin store will be situated between the development and the existing Listed Building at the street-frontage, with only pedestrian access to Winchester Street.

1.1.3 Planning applications were first submitted for the demolition and construction of dwellings on this Site in 2009. Planning Consent and Conservation Area Consent for this latest application were subsequently granted in December 2011.

1.1.4 The Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire, Clare King, was consulted and advised that an archaeological condition was placed on the planning approval and that an archaeological watching brief would be maintained during the initial groundworks.

1.1.5 The Condition required that:

No development shall commence within the area indicated (proposed development site) until: A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and the approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest. Following the recommendation from the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), the agreed archaeological works will comprise an initial requirement for an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the demolition of the existing buildings and any geotechnical investigation within the Site.

1.1.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) setting out the aims and objectives of the watching brief and the methods by which these would be achieved was prepared in accordance with standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (2008) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). The WSI was submitted and approved well in advance



of the commencement of the fieldwork, which was undertaken on the 29th September 2014.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The Site is located within the historic core of central Salisbury and lies within the Black Horse Chequer, bounded by Winchester Street (north) Pennyfarthing Street (East), Milford Street (South) and Brown Street (west). The 'Chequer' is named after the planned early-medieval grid system of streets which define the city's early history. The Site lies at a height of approximately 47m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and geological maps indicate that the underlying geology comprises drift deposits of river gravels (BGS 2007, Sheet 298).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Summary of historical background

2.1.1 The Site lies within the northern section of the historic core of the medieval city of Salisbury. A small number of scattered prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon finds and isolated features have been recorded throughout the town. The first possible indications of likely settlement is suggested by Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, which have been found at the north-eastern and south-western edges of the later medieval core of Salisbury, together with scatters of finds within the city itself.

2.1.2 However, the first firm historical and documentary evidence for settlement on the site of the later medieval city dates to the 11th and 12th centuries AD and was located in areas around St Martin's church (eastern part of the city) and Fisherton Anger (western part of the city). Possible additional settlements may have been located at the Town Mill area (to the west of the present market place) and in east Harnham (south of the city) (WCC 2003, 42).

2.1.3 The present city of Salisbury was relocated from its original position at Old Sarum in the early 13th Century (from 1219/20 AD). The city was laid out in a regular planned network of land plots, with the Site located within the eastern fringes of the planned city.

2.2 Previous archaeological fieldwork

2.2.1 A survey of the existing buildings within the Black Horse Chequer (RCHM 1980, 89-92) has revealed the survival of at least 15 separate dwellings and public houses dating from the early 18th to early 19th century, although part of the Milford Arms public house is known to have originated in the 15th century and part of the roof of No. 13 Brown Street is a documented fragment of a former significant 14th -century building 'Bolehall' which occupied the southwest corner of the Chequer.

2.2.2 The majority of these buildings are concentrated along the southern and eastern parts of the Chequer, although two 19th-century houses at 1 and 5 Brown Street survive in the northwest corner of the medieval block.

2.2.3 Relatively little archaeological investigation has taken place within the Chequer. In the immediate area, limited archaeological investigation was undertaken along St. Edmunds Church Street in 1998/9 (Wiltshire SMR 5121-3; Southern Archaeological Services, 1999) although nothing of archaeological significance appears to have been found.

2.2.4 A recent programme of archaeological works comprising two evaluation trenches (one of which was subsequently enlarged to provide a small excavation area) at the adjoining site



of 7-11 Brown Street (located immediately to the south of the Site). It should be noted that although the developments at 7-11 Brown Street and 32 Winchester Street are covered by different planning applications and the archaeological fieldwork was undertaken separately, both investigations cover a relatively discrete and complete area within the interior of the Chequer.

2.2.5 The investigations at the rear of 7-11 Brown Street revealed two chalk-built walls, which were interpreted as the structural remains of two possible chalk-lined cess-pits (Wessex Archaeology, 2014b). Part of a chalk yard surface and a post-medieval rubbish pit were also identified. A jeton found directly above the yard surface suggested a 15th century date for its final use.

2.2.6 Whilst neither of the 'chalk-lined pits' or walls could be fully excavated, both were considered likely to be of late medieval date. Their upper fills and subsequent layers were assigned to the early post-medieval period. The larger of the chalk-built walls (wall **117**) was observed to extend to the north, beyond the limit of the excavation area, and towards the Site at 32 Winchester Street.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 As specified within the scheme-specific WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014a), the aims and objectives of the watching brief were to;

- *Locate, identify, investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
- *Insofar as possible, to confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of any archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area impacted;*
- *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork (whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work),*
- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered; and*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, particularly with reference to known features and finds found in the immediate and wider area.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the standards set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) and in compliance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA 2008).

3.2.2 The watching brief was carried out within a defined area occupying the southern portion of the Site (**Figure 1**), wherein intrusive groundworks were undertaken. The area monitored during the watching brief measured approximately 10m (north to south) by 6m (east to west).

3.2.3 Excavations for the extension of the concrete foundation slab was carried out by mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision. Excavation was undertaken in discrete 0.20m spits and ceased at the upper surface of significant archaeological features/deposits or at the depth of the formation level, whichever was



encountered first. The depth of the formation level was reached at approximately 46.4m aOD. In addition, a sondage was mechanically excavated at the south-eastern corner of the Site to c. 46.2m aOD (a depth of 0.85m from the current ground surface) in order to provide a representative section through the local stratigraphic sequence (**Plate 1**).

- 3.2.4 Where practicable and safe to do so, all archaeological deposits and features observed during the watching brief were cleaned manually to an acceptable standard by the present archaeologist and planned and/or drawn in section and located on a site plan. The excavated spoil from the groundworks was stored adjacent to the working areas and was scanned for artefacts.
- 3.2.5 All features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique number. A total of 15 digital images were taken of groundwork operations during the watching brief.
- 3.2.6 All artefacts were retained from excavated contexts, except for those of undoubtedly modern origin. A representative sample of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was retained and a note made of the approximate quantities discarded on site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section provides a descriptive summary of information derived from the watching brief and contained in the archive of written drawn and photographic records. The archive is held by Wessex Archaeology under project code **103310**.
- 4.1.2 With the exception of the deeper sondage excavated at the south-eastern corner of the Site, the entire area monitored during the watching brief was reduced to the formation level (c. 46.4m aOD) which was situated approximately 0.60-0.85m below the existing ground surface.
- 4.1.3 The stratigraphic sequence was generally consistent across the Site. Underlying the surface topsoil or garden soil horizon (**101**), which attained a thickness of 0.2m, was a series of layers (**102**, **103** and **104**) representing episodic deposition of made-ground or levelling material. No datable material was retrieved from the upper of the two made ground/levelling layers, although the earliest deposit (**104**) incorporated occasional fragments of late post-medieval (possibly 19th century) or modern brick and tile, as well as infrequent sherds of willow pattern pottery, iron nails and animal bone. Layer **104** constituted the earliest stratigraphic deposit encountered across the majority of the Site as this was the deposit exposed at the formation level.
- 4.1.4 A deposit composed of degraded lime mortar (**107**; **Plate 2**) measuring 1.35 x 1.3m horizontally was exposed at the top of the formation level, immediately abutting a chalk wall foundation **106**. The deposit was not excavated and its stratigraphic associations could not be definitively ascertained, although it was likely to represent a discrete dump of material overlying **104**, or a lens of material contained within it.
- 4.1.5 A deeper sondage excavated at the south-eastern corner of the Site provided a section (**Plate 1**) through the stratigraphic sequence to a maximum depth of c. 0.85m from the existing ground surface. Layer **104**, where observed within the sondage, was revealed to attain a thickness of 0.26m and to overlie a layer (**105**), the upper surface of which was situated at 46.39m aOD. Layer **105** contained abundant quantities of later post-medieval (possibly 19th century) brick and tile fragments, which were not retained for analysis. The



base of the deposit, which is likely to be a demolition layer of later post-medieval to 19th century origin, was not observed within the sondage.

- 4.1.6 No archaeological features were observed to cut through any of the deposits encountered during the watching brief, and it is probable that this is because the excavations associated with the ground works did not attain sufficient depth to result in the exposure of stratigraphic sequences which pre-date the later post-medieval period.
- 4.1.7 Though undated, the most notable archaeological feature encountered during the watching brief was a chalk-built wall (**106; Plate 2**). Constructed of unworked chalk rubble, with no evidence of coursing or bonding material, the wall was aligned east to west and included two returns, extending to the south, both of which appeared to have been removed by modern activity. The east to west aligned portion of the wall measured 2.9m in length by 0.5m in width. The top of the wall was exposed at a depth of approximately 48.6m aOD. The wall was exposed to a maximum height of c. 0.15m, though was not fully exposed or excavated as it was encountered at a depth approximately coincident with the formation level.
- 4.1.8 Though unexcavated, the stratigraphic associations between the walls (**106**) and the surrounding deposits were readily apparent. No construction cut could be discerned through the surrounding deposits, and it was observed that layers **104** and **107** overlaid the pre-existing wall.
- 4.1.9 The southern ends of the north to south aligned returns of the walls (**106**) appeared to have been truncated away, although any evidence of the source of this disturbance was concealed beneath the overlying deposit (**104**). The western end of the wall was clearly truncated by the remaining portion of a recently demolished north-south aligned brick wall of modern construction (**109**), located along the western boundary of the watching brief area.
- 4.1.10 The date and purpose of the walls (**106**) could not be confirmed on the basis of the information retrieved during the watching brief. However, as discussed in **Section 7**, the two southern returns on the wall appear to match the returns noted on wall 117 within the 7-11 Brown Street site and it is possible that the walls may represent the structural remains of a small rectilinear building or the lining/foundation of a substantial regular cess-pit, at least 8m by 3m in size. In either case, a post-medieval or later medieval date is conceivable for the wall.
- 4.1.11 The final archaeological context observed and recorded during the watching brief was ascribed to the surviving section of a second modern brick wall (**108**), located along the southern edge of the Site, and demolished above ground as part of the programme of ground works.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 Finds were recovered only from one context (made ground deposit **104**), and comprised very small quantities of pottery (five sherds), bottle and window glass (3 fragments), clay tobacco pipe (1 stem fragment), animal bone (1 sheep tooth), and one fragment of bone-working waste (antler tine tip).
- 5.1.2 The pottery comprises two sherds of post-medieval Verwood-type earthenware from east Dorset, and three sherds of modern refined whiteware. The glass includes a bottle neck in green glass, of late 18th or early 19th century date.



5.1.3 These are all types which are commonly recorded in Salisbury, and they have been recorded to an appropriate archive level. No further analysis of publication is required, and retention for long-term curation is not warranted.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No deposits suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling were observed during this investigation.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1.1 The watching brief was successful in identifying and recording all archaeological features and deposits exposed during the programme of groundworks. The most notable archaeological feature revealed by the investigation was a chalk rubble-built wall (**106**).

7.1.2 As noted above, the wall and its returns may be of later medieval or post-medieval date and could represent the structural remains of a small building or the chalk-lining/foundation of a large cess pit. However, the limited depth of the excavations required to reach the formation level precluded the gathering of additional information which may have enabled more definitive conclusions to be drawn.

7.1.3 The Site is located in the centre of one of Salisbury's medieval chequers. In this context, the presence of cess pits is not unexpected as this area is likely to have fallen within the back plots of tenements fronting onto the surrounding streets. Similar chalk-lined features of medieval date, interpreted as cess pits, have been found elsewhere in Salisbury, for example during earlier excavation within other properties on Brown Street (Rawlings 2000, 59) and between Bedwin Street and Salt Lane (Wessex archaeology 2013). The recent excavation undertaken immediately to the south of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2014b) also revealed two chalk walls that were interpreted as the remains of a medieval cess pit.

7.1.4 These latter features appeared to extend beyond the excavation area in the direction of the Site (**Figure 1**). Though on a similar orientation and encountered at a similar depth from the existing ground surface, it is uncertain if the walls excavated to the south represent the firm continuation of the structure encountered during the watching brief, as the intervening area located between the earlier excavation and the Site was considerably disturbed.

7.1.5 A competing interpretation for the origin of the walls recorded during the excavation to the south and this watching brief is that these walls may represent the chalk rubble foundations of a small lightly constructed building.

7.1.6 Although a later medieval date was posited for the chalk walls recorded to the south (Wessex Archaeology 2014b), a date cannot be accurately attributed to the wall (**106**) encountered during the watching brief. However, based on the form and fabric of the walls, a later medieval or post-medieval date is possible.

7.1.7 The small finds assemblage retrieved during the watching brief, though informative for the purposes of the investigation, is of limited significance and does not warrant retention.

7.1.8 Although of limited significance due to the size of the development area, the watching brief has demonstrated that, at least, the survival of potentially late medieval and post-medieval features and deposits within the interior of the Chequer. Observations made during the watching brief suggest that disturbance in later periods has been limited within



the investigated area (i.e. extensive foundations and services were not encountered), and as such, any archaeological remains buried beneath the formation level (if present) can be expected to be relatively well preserved.

- 7.1.9 There was no further substantial impact to the wall **106** or the immediate area (ie from services or piling) and the remains have been preserved *in-situ* below the new concrete foundation.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Site Archive

- 8.1.1 The complete Site archive, which includes paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

- 8.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site/accession code and a full index will be prepared. The project archive will be held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Southern Region, at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire. In due course the archive will be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum under the project code **103310**.

- 8.1.3 The archive comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1files/document cases of paper records & A4 graphics
- 1 A1 graphic

8.2 Conservation

- 8.2.1 On the basis of the range of finds present and their provenance on the Site, no objects are considered to warrant further conservation treatment.

8.3 Storage

- 8.3.1 No charge will be made for the temporary storage of finds or archives during the period when Wessex Archaeology are undertaking analysis or report preparation. However, if, after completion and submission of the report, finds and archives cannot be deposited with the relevant museum due to circumstances beyond Wessex Archaeology's control, a charge will be made for storage.

8.4 Discard policy

- 8.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections; Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the dispersal of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. A selection strategy also exists for archaeological material recovered from Salisbury, prepared by Wessex Archaeology with the agreement of Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum.

- 8.4.2 In line with the discard policy adopted generally for sites in Salisbury all of the artefactual material collected during the watching brief has been targeted for selective discard, as



constituting types commonly occurring within the city. These include pottery (5 sherds of post-medieval to 19th century date; all discarded); clay pipe (1 plain stem fragment, discarded); bottle and window glass (3 fragments; all discarded); animal bone (1 sheep tooth; discarded) and one fragment of bone-working waste (1 antler tine tip; quantities insufficient for detailed analysis, discarded).

8.5 Copyright

- 8.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification or Design.
- 8.5.2 Wessex Archaeology will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (Chapter IV, s.79).
- 8.5.3 The recipient museum will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.

8.6 Security Copy

- 8.6.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through the omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Context Summary Table

Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	<i>Layer</i> Topsoil/Garden Soil, forming modern ground surface	0-0.2
102	<i>Layer</i> Made Ground. Mid brown-yellow sandy silt. Sparse lumps of mortar, rare stones.	0.2-0.3
103	<i>Layer</i> Made Ground. Mid yellow brown silty clay. Abundant flint gravel.	0.3-0.48
104	<i>Layer</i> Made Ground. Mid grey silty clay. Rare small nodules of chalk and flint. Very rare charcoal fragments. Occasional 19 th century or modern brick, tile, animal bone, pottery, Fe nails and animal bone observed (selection of material retained). Layer exposed at formation level across Site. Observed to overlie chalk wall 106 .	0.48-0.68
105	<i>Layer</i> Demolition Layer. Dark brownish grey silty loam. Deposit exposed in machine excavated sondage- earliest deposit encountered. Observed to contain abundant quantities of slate, brick and tile. Small fragments of glass also noted.	0.68-0.85+
106	Wall Chalk Wall. Undated (though possibly medieval) east to west aligned chalk wall, with two N-S returns. No visible coursing or bonding. Constructed of chalk rubble with rough, unworked faces. Overlain by 104, truncated by 109. Measured 2.9m length x 0.5m width. Maximum observed height 0.15m	
107	<i>Layer</i> Possible demolition material or surface. Light yellow sandy mortar layer. Discrete deposit measuring 1.35m x 1.3m. Located against chalk wall 106 ; though relationship could not be determined, it is likely that this layer post-dates the wall.	
108	<i>Wall</i> Modern Brick Wall. Orientated east-west and located at southern edge of Site.	
109	<i>Wall</i> c. 19 th Century Brick Wall. Orientated north-south and located at western edge of Site.	



10.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-192578

Project details

Project name	land at the rear of 32 Winchester Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Saul Bros. Limited to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of land at the rear of 32 Winchester Street, Salisbury SP1 1HG (NGR 414648 130006). The watching brief was undertaken on the 29th September 2014. The watching brief identified and recorded a single archaeological feature, a chalk rubble-built wall, surviving below modern and/or late post-medieval made-ground deposits. Although definitive dating evidence was not recovered, it was proposed that the wall may be of later medieval or post-medieval date. However, the limited depth of the excavations required to reach the formation level precluded the gathering of additional information which may have enabled more definitive conclusions to be drawn.
Project dates	Start: 29-09-2014 End: 29-09-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	103310 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY SALISBURY 32 Winchester Street
Postcode	SP1 1HG
Study area	60.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 146 300 51.0686120158 -1.7916051279 51 04 07 N 001 47 29 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 46.00m Max: 47.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Manning
Project supervisor	N Hunt



Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	magic carpets

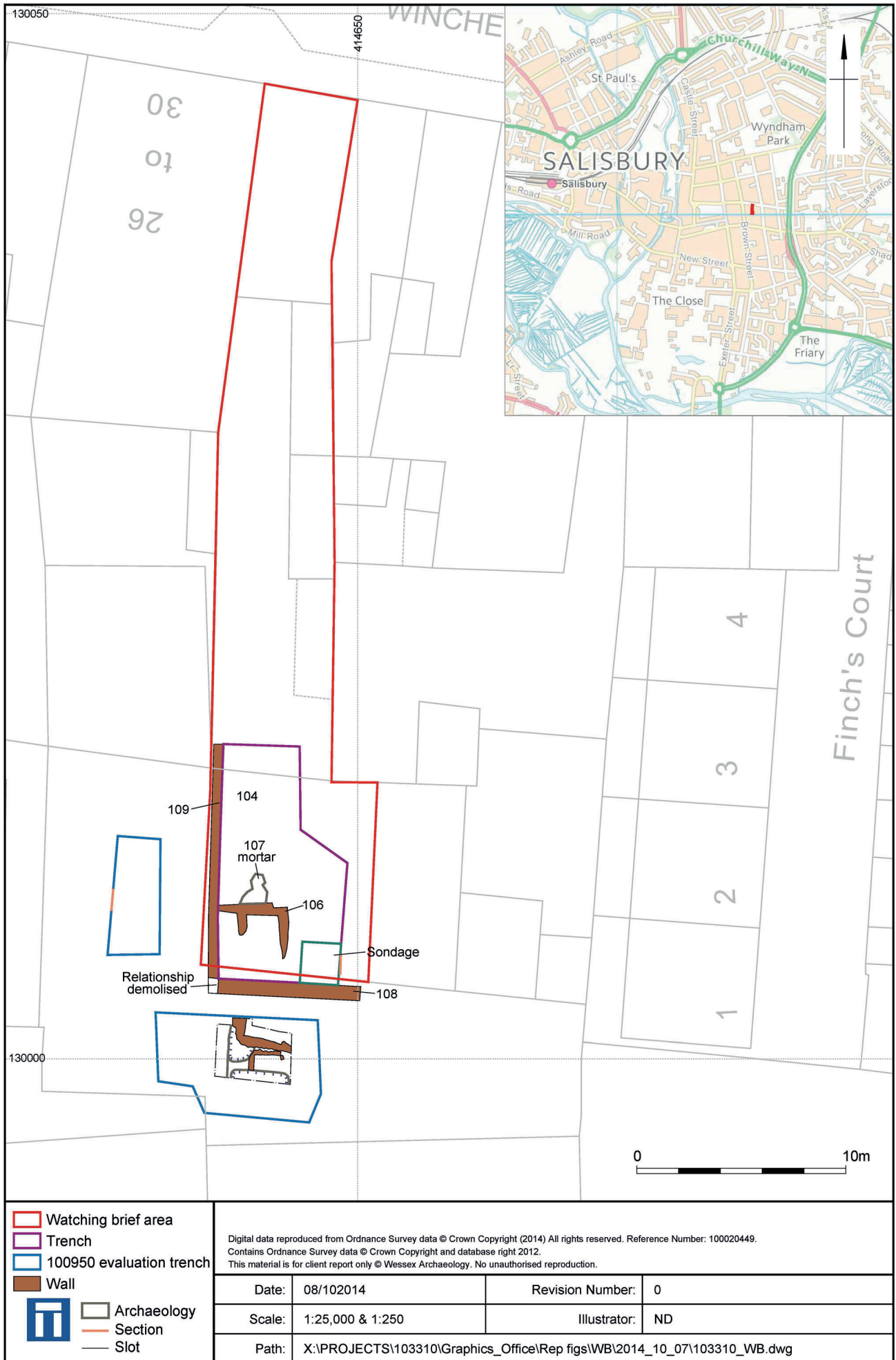
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wilts Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at the rear of 32 Winchester Street, Salisbury Wiltshire: Archaeological Watching brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wells, T
Other bibliographic details	103310
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Standard soft back illustrated watching brief report c. 16 pages

Entered by	Andy Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	13 October 2014



Site location and plan of watching brief area, incorporating results of earlier excavation to south (Wessex Archaeology 2014b)


Figure 1



Plate 1: West facing representative section through deposits observed in sondage excavated at south-eastern corner of the Site (Scale: 1m)



Plate 2: View of chalk wall (106) and mortar spread (107) from the east (Scale: 1m)

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