

**The Minster Church of England Primary
School, Emwell Street, Warminster, Wiltshire:
An Archaeological Watching Brief**



ARS Ltd Report No.2015/111
OASIS No: archaeo15-218968

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Executive Summary

Project Name: The Minster Church of England Primary School, Warminster, Wiltshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief.

Site Code: MPS'15

Planning Authority: Wiltshire County Council

Planning Application Number: 14/11230/DP3

Location: Emwell Street, Warminster, Wiltshire

Geology: Sandstone of both Shaftesbury Sandstone Member and Boyne Hollow Chert Member groups

NGR: 386933 145046

Date: June 2015

In June 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Wiltshire County Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief for the ground works at the Minster Church of England Primary school, Emwell Street, Warminster, Wiltshire, BA12 8JA.

The watching brief involved the archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with a new school building and a netball court. The ground works did not uncover any archaeological features or deposits. Fragments of late medieval and post medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass, ceramic tile and iron work were identified in the topsoil of both trenches..

Introduction

- 1.1 In June and July 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd.) was commissioned by Wiltshire County Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the ground works for a new school building and netball court at the Minster Church of England Primary School, Emwell Street, Warminster, Wiltshire, BA12 8JA.
- 1.2 Planning permission has been granted (Ref: 14/11230/DP3) for the works by the Wiltshire Council. Condition No.6 requires 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.”

2 Location and Geology

- 2.1 The site is centred at NGR 386933 145046 (Figure 1). The underlying geology of the site is Mudstone, Sandstone and Limestone of the Gault formation and Upper Greensand Formation, formed during the Cretaceous period when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas (BGS 2015).

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 An Archaeology & Heritage Statement, discussing the history of Warminster and the Minster Church of England Primary School site, was submitted by Quattro Design Architects Ltd to support their planning application (Court 2014). The town of Warminster has a history that stems back to at least the Anglo Saxon period, with the area of Saxon Settlement thought to be centred around the historic roads of Silver and Church Streets and extending as far south as Emwell Street. The medieval settlement of Warminster saw the erection of many significant structures, a number of which still exist today (QDA 2014, 10).
- 3.2 The Minster Church of England Primary School site is located along the southern border of the Saxon settlement area, within the boundaries of the medieval settlement and within the Warminster Conservation area. The school currently comprises several Grade II Listed buildings; a small chapel with an arched gateway, built in 1846 and several school buildings, built in the 1880's. While the proposed development site lies within or on the border of historic settlement

areas, the majority of the proposed construction works will be within areas previously disturbed by the construction of the original buildings (QDA 2014, 10).

4 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The objective of the archaeological watching brief was to ensure that any unknown archaeological features encountered during the ground works in the specified area were recorded and interpreted.

5 Method Statement

- 5.1 All groundworks were undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.
- 5.2 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b).
- 5.3 A written and photographic record was maintained during the watching brief. All excavations will be recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation and the relevant CIfA guidance upon pro forma context sheets (this included a minimum of context record sheets, an accurate site plan and record photography where no archaeological features are present).
- 5.5 Site photography was taken in black and white and high resolution colour photography. Photography included general site shots, shots of the excavation area. All photographs (when appropriate) included a suitable photographic scale and was recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.
- 5.10 All site operations were carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

6 Results

Trench 1- Netball court. (Figure 3 and 4)

- 6.1 The first trench measured 18m x 13m and had a maximum depth of 0.60m (Figure 2)

- 6.2 The excavation was part of the school playing field and therefore was overlain by topsoil (001) which had a maximum depth of 0.60m (Figure 3 and 4).
- 6.3 Directly below (001) was the natural sub stratum (002). The yellow sandy clay layer had limestone inclusions ranging from 0.05-0.10m in size.

Trench 2 - Ground works for School building. (Figure 5-7)

- 6.4 Foundation trenching had a maximum depth of 1.4m. The stratigraphic sequence is as followed: (004) Tarmac, (005) Hard core, (003) levelling layer, (001) topsoil, (002) natural.
- 6.5 The tarmac layer (004) had a depth of 0.10m and lay above hard-core layer (005). (005) consisted of a light orangey sand with angular limestone inclusions with maximum depth of 0.10m.
- 6.6 Below (005) lay a medium brown, sandy silt top soil (001). With a maximum depth of 0.40m, (001) covered the extent of the trench and had a maximum depth of 0.40m.
- 6.7 A sandy silt layer (003), not much different to (001), was identified in the northern extent of the trench. The deposit contained numerous bricks and stones. (003) had a depth of 0.20cm and is most likely a levelling layer for the construction of the playground. The material is likely to have come from the surrounding area.
- 6.8 Below (001) and (003) lay the natural sub stratum (002).

7 The finds

By Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA

Pottery

- 7.1 A total of 39 fragments of late medieval and post medieval pottery were recovered from both trenches (Table 1). The pottery has been recorded to a basic archive level by common name ware types and quantifying by sherd count by fabric group. An x10 magnifications lens was used when necessary, for identifying fabrics.

Descriptions	Date	Artefact count by context	
		Trench 1, (001)	Trench 2 (001)
Buff-coloured earthen ware with external olive green glaze	14 th -16 th centuries	5	-
Brown stoneware	19 th century	1	-
White stoneware	19 th - early 20 th century	5	-
Whiteware, including blue and white transfer-printed ware	19 th -early 20 th century	26	1
Flowerpot	20 th century	1	-

Table 1. The pottery assemblage

The pottery represents late medieval and post medieval utilitarian wares (e.g. stoneware) and refined wares (e.g. whiteware) used for storage, preparation and consumption of food and drink.

Clay tobacco Pipe

- 7.2 Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems were recovered from Trench 1 (001). Their diameters are 7mm and 5mm respectively and stem bore size are 4/64". The fragments date to the late 18th-19th centuries.

Ceramic Tile

- 7.3 An unglazed decorative square floor tile, measuring 75 x 75mm was recovered from Trench 2 (001).

Glass

- 7.4 Seven glass fragments, including two clear bottle glass fragments, four light green bottle glass fragments and one clear window glass fragment, of 19th-20th century date were recovered from Trench 1 (001).

Iron work

- 7.5 A door hinge fragment of 19th- early 20th century date was recorded from Trench 1 (001).

Discussion

7.6 The finds were by no means unusual in any respect for a site of this nature; parallels can be found at other sites producing materials dating from the 15th-20th centuries in the region. The finds have no potential for further research and could, therefore, be returned to the landowner, retained in a teaching collection or archive.

8 Discussion

8.1 The watching brief was carried out to identify if any archaeological features existed within the proposed development area. The watching brief did not encounter any archaeological deposits or features during the ground works.

8.2 The artefact assemblage identified in sandy silt layer (002) consisted of pottery representing late medieval and post medieval, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material, glass and ironwork. These artefacts are not unusual for the nature of this site, and have no potential for further research.

9 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

9.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988)

10 Statement of Indemnity

10.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

11 Acknowledgements

11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those who contributed to the outcome of this project, in particular Stephen Ford from Hansall, Luke Martin of Ridge and Partners LLP and Rachel Foster, Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire County Council.

12 References

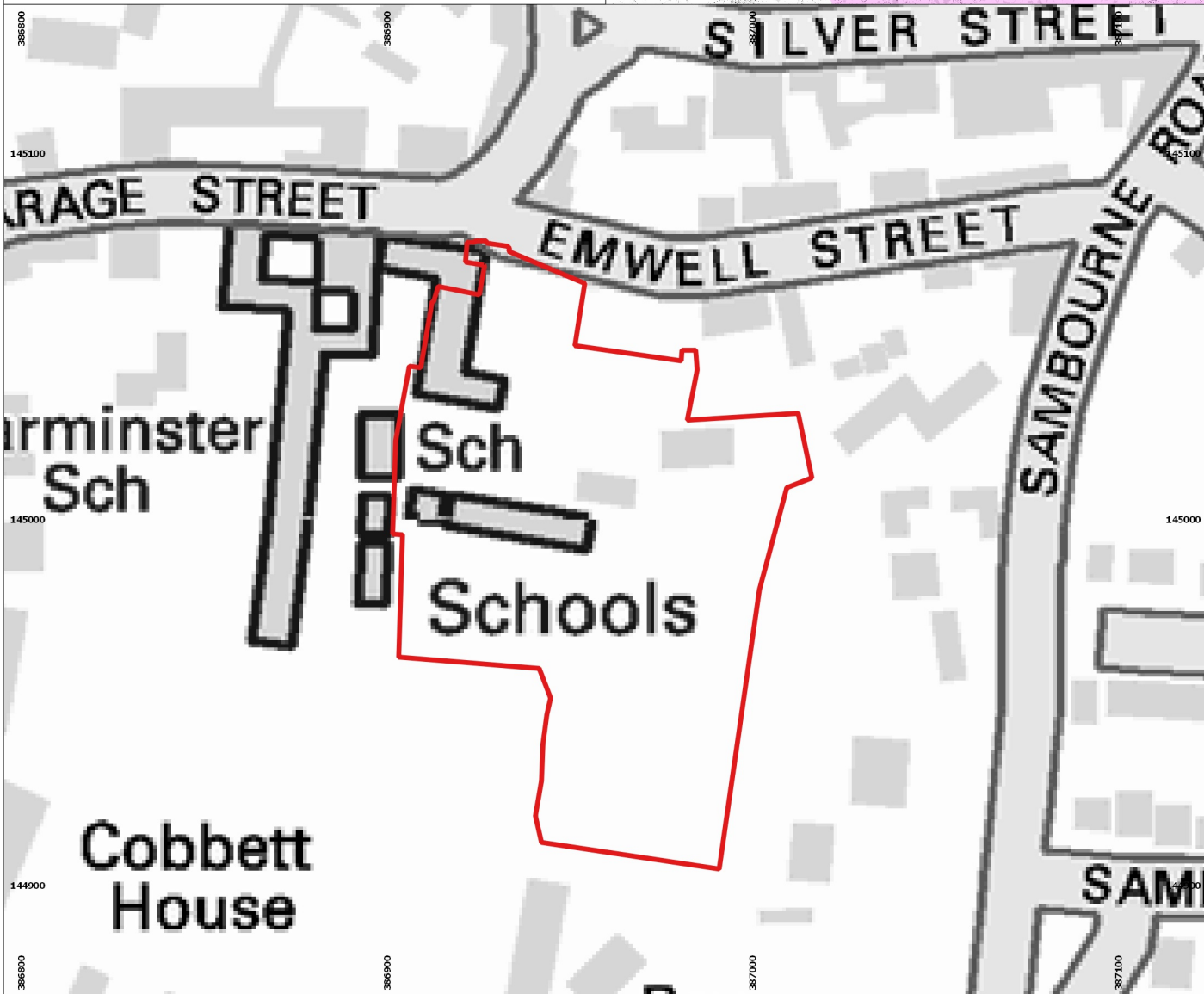
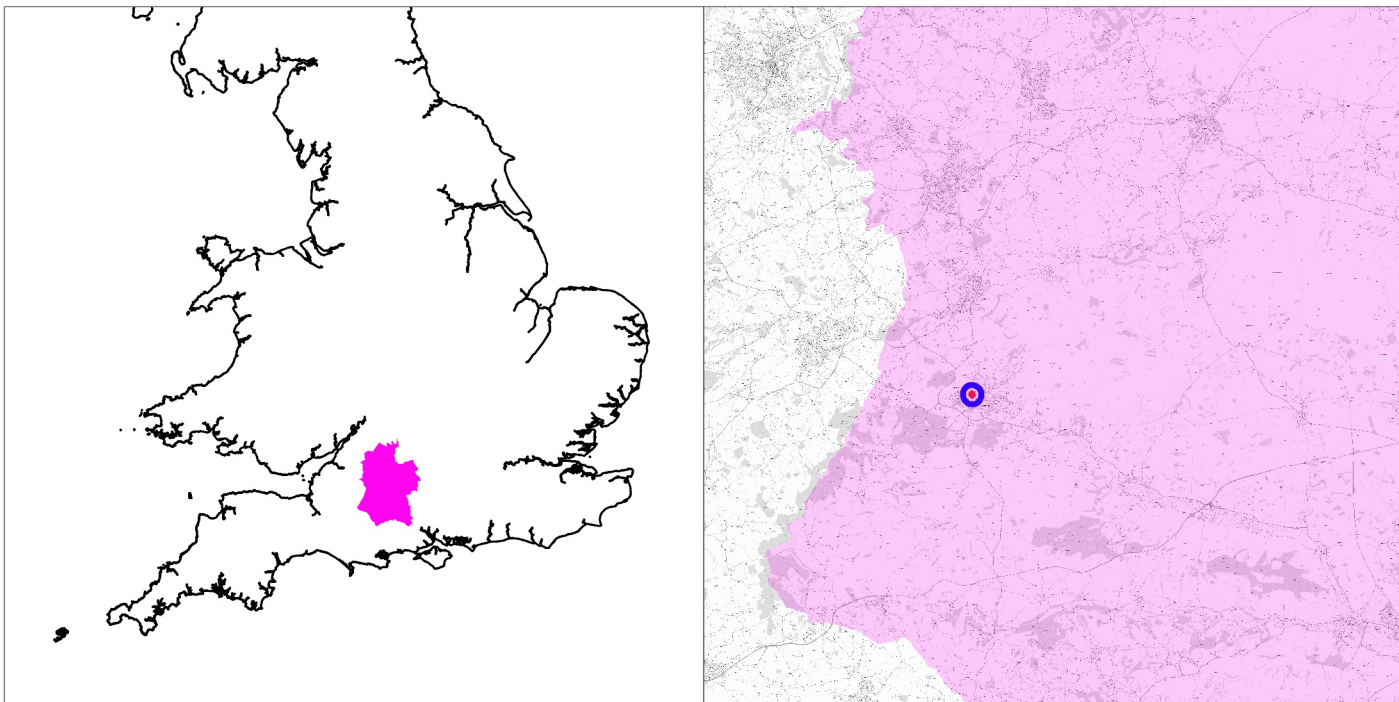
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Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists. 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation*.

Quattro Design Architects (QDA). 2014. *Design and Access Statement, Archaeology and Heritage Statement*. Unpublished report reference 4143-P-3000.

Appendix 1- Figures



Site name: Minster Primary School
 Date: April 2015
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

- Site Boundary
- Wiltshire District Boundary



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Figure 1:
Site location

Figure 2. Site Plan

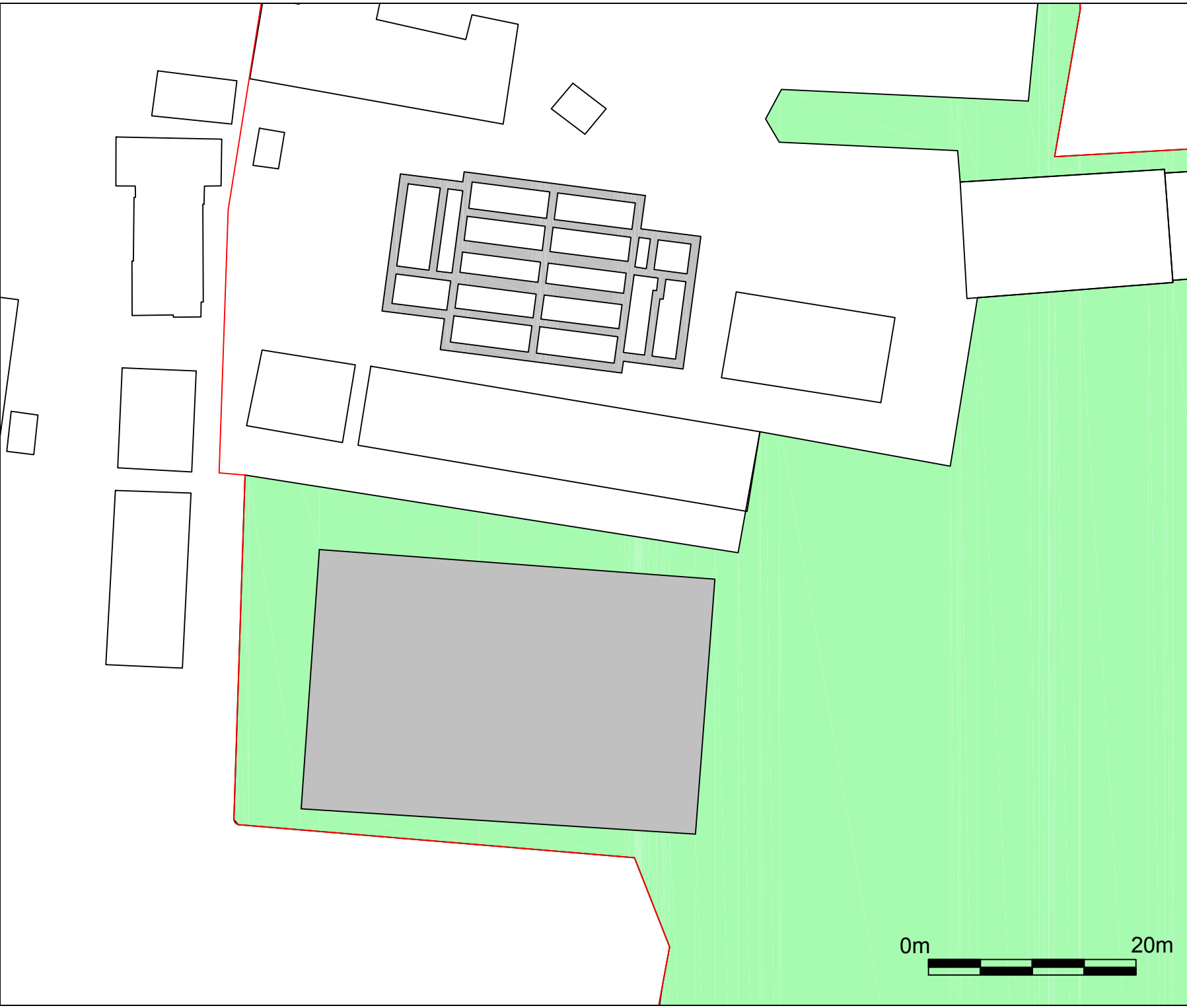
Scale: 1:500 @ A4

Key:

 Excavated areas

 Playing field

 Site boundary



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Figure 3. Trench 1. South facing section. Scale = 1x1m and 1x0.25m.



Figure 4. Trench 1. West facing. Scale = 2x1m.



Figure 5. Trench 2: North facing section. Scale = 1x1m.



Figure 6. Trench 2: South facing section. Scale = 2x1m



Figure 7. Trench 2: North facing section of Trench 1. Scale = 1x1m, 1x 2m.

Appendix 2- Context Register

Context No.	Type	Description
001	Layer	Top soil
002	Layer	Mid brown Sandy silt
103	Fill	Natural sub-stratum
104	Layer	Tarmac Layer
105	Layer	Hard-core deposit
106	Deposit	Similar to (002) but with bricks and larger stones

Appendix 3 - Written Scheme if Investigation



The Minster Church of England Primary School, Emwell Street, Warminster, Wiltshire

Written Scheme of Investigation

March 2015

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Wiltshire County Council. It provides a WSI for an archaeological watching brief for the demolition of existing structure, the construction of a new school building, an extension to the existing sports hall, and the construction of a new netball court at the Minster Church of England Primary School, Emwell Street, Warminster, Wiltshire, BA12 8JA.
- 1.2 The site is centred at NGR 386933 145046 (Figure 1). The underlying geology of the site is Sandstone of both Shaftesbury Sandstone Member and Boyne Hollow Chert Member groups (BGS 2015).
- 1.3 Planning permission has been granted (Ref: 14/11230/DP3) for the works by the Wiltshire Council. Condition No.6 requires 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.”
- 1.4 This WSI details the programme of an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during ground works by ARS Ltd so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be recorded.
- 1.5 The aim of the programme of work is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (CLG 2012), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible.

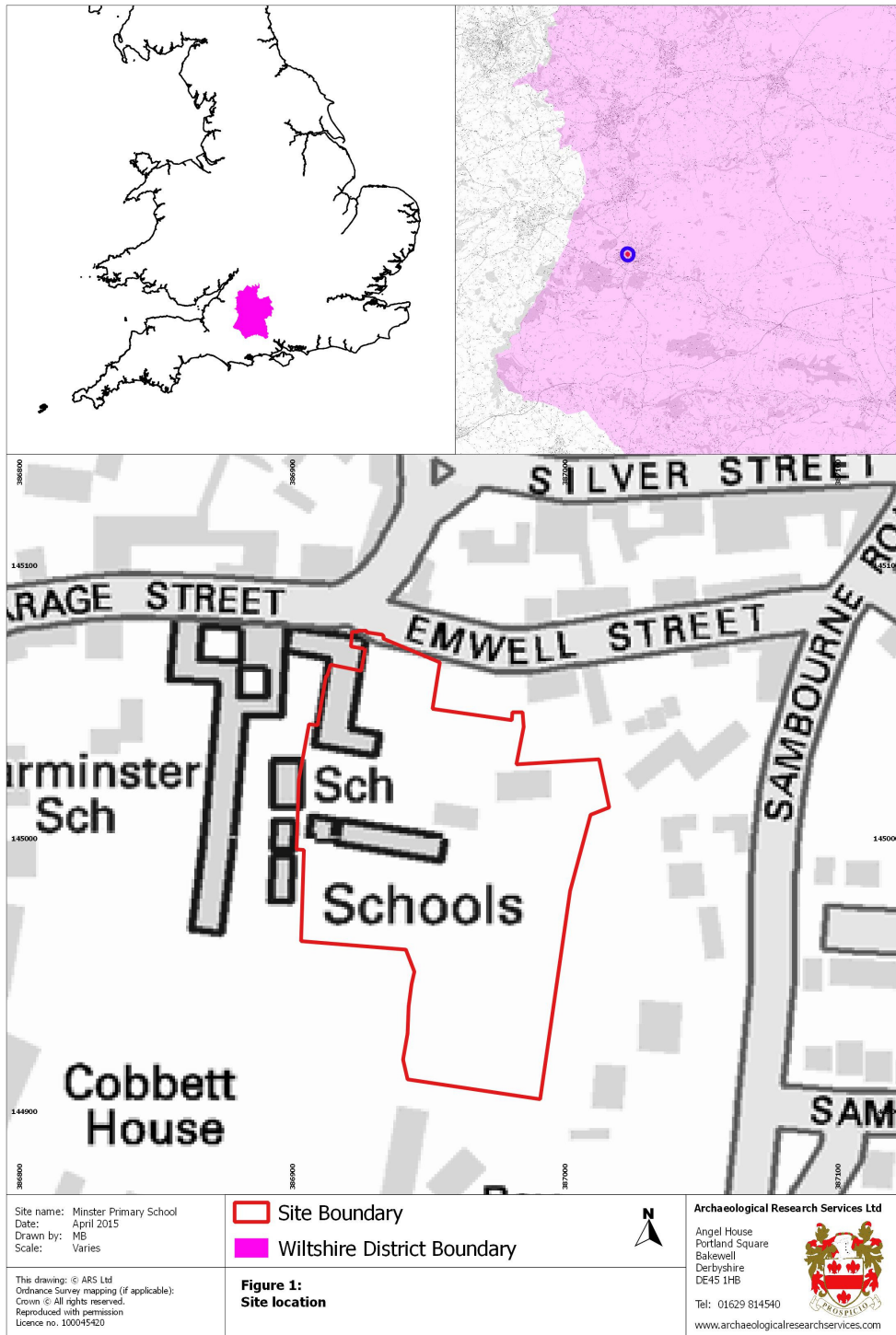


Figure 1. Site Location

2 Background

2.1 An Archaeology & Heritage Statement, discussing the history of Warminster and the Minster Church of England Primary School site, was submitted by Quattro Design Architects Ltd to support their planning application (Court 2014). The

town of Warminster has a history that stems back to that of the Celts and the Anglo Saxon period, with the area of Saxon Settlement thought to be centred around the historic roads of Silver and Church Streets and extending as far south as Emwell Street. The medieval settlement in Warminster saw the erection of many significant structures, many of which still exist today.

- 2.2 The Minster Church of England Primary School site is located along the southern border of the Saxon settlement area, within the boundaries of the medieval settlement and within the Warminster Conservation area. The school currently comprises several Grade II listed buildings; a small chapel with an arched gateway, built in 1846 and several school buildings, built in the 1880's. While the proposed development site lies within or on the border of historic settlement areas, the majority of the proposed construction works will be within areas previously disturbed by the construction of the original buildings.

3 Objectives

- 3.1 The objective of the archaeological watching brief is to ensure that any unknown archaeological features encountered during the ground works in the specified area are recorded and interpreted.

4 Methodology

4.1 Watching brief

- 4.2 A scheme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording should take place during all topsoil and subsoil stripping in relation to the demolition and construction. All relevant ground works will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Archaeological monitoring will not entail excavation beyond the total areas exposed by the development works. Arrangement will be made to avoid any tracking of machinery across recently stripped areas until the areas have been checked and cleared by a representative of ARS Ltd. A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.
- 4.3 ARS Ltd will provide a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times during any ground works on the site to undertake a watching brief in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014a) and *Code of Conduct* (2014b). The on-site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features. Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.
- 4.4 Discovery of any human remains will be reported to the coroner and excavated following receipt of the appropriate Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

4.5 Should archaeological remains be encountered for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard, then work on site shall cease and the Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist shall be notified immediately. Site works will not recommence until resources are in place to secure preservation *in situ* or adequate archaeological treatment of the relevant remains.

4.6 Recording

4.7 A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained of all significant archaeological remains, which will be recorded and/or retrieved. All excavations will be recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation upon pro forma context sheets. The records will follow standard conventions set by the Museum of London Archaeological Services (MoLAS) (2002). All significant archaeological features will be photographed (with scale) *in situ* and their location recorded on a plan of the site.

4.8 All features investigated will be recorded in plan and section and significant archaeological finds recovered will be retained for analysis. Any archaeological features identified will be drawn in plan at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate. The stratigraphy, where relevant and apparent, will be recorded. Any archaeological features identified, along with record shots of the site, the ground conditions pertaining at the time and record shots of the trenches or areas which are opened/stripped, will be photographed with a digital 35mm SLR colour camera or with a digital colour camera and 35mm black-and-white film and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept.

4.9 For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).

4.10 A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings will be carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts will be recorded using a single context recording system. The site archive will include plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent. Should archaeological features be present then the locations and height AOD of the features will be accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

5 Artefact and ecofact collection, conservation and recording

5.1 Artefact collection policy will be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. All finds of post-medieval and earlier date will be collected as a matter of course. Discarded artefactual materials (i.e. any post-1900 material of obvious recent or modern origin) will be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field. Collection and policies for structural remains and industrial residues have been set out by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993). The presence of such materials within a

context will be recorded even where comprehensive retention is not considered appropriate. Analysis of finds will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists. Retained finds will be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990) and the requirements of the recipient museum (see section 8: Archive Deposition below).

- 5.2 All finds will be assessed for conservation requirements in order to assess their potential for both preservation and further investigation.
- 5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.
- 5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.
- 5.5 Metal finds will be sampled, processed and analysed in line with *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage 2001) and *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* (English Heritage 2006). Any waterlogged artefacts or ecofacts will be sampled, processed and analysed using *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (English Heritage 2010) and *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidance on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (English Heritage 2012).
- 5.6 Any surface finds will be collected, recorded and processed in line with *Our Portable Past: a statement of English Heritage policy and good practice for portable antiquities/ surface collected material in the context of field archaeology and survey programmes (including the use of metal detectors)* (English Heritage 2014) and any Finds of 'treasure' will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996).
- 5.7 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

6 Monitoring arrangements

- 6.1 At least two weeks prior notice of the commencement of the works will be given to the Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist.

Rachel Foster
Assistant County Archaeologist
Archaeology Service

Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre
Cocklebury Road
Chippenham
SN15 3QN
Tel: 01249 705503

- 6.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

7 Report

- 7.1 Within two months of the completion of the watching brief, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include:
- Non-technical summary
 - Introductory statement, including NGR, dates when the fieldwork took place and relevant Planning Application number
 - Aims and purpose of the project
 - Methodology
 - A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
 - Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
 - Appropriate selection of photographs
 - An objective summary statement of results
 - Conclusions
 - Recommendations for the retention or discard of archive material
 - Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
 - Index to archive and details of archive location
 - References
 - Statement of intent regarding publication
 - Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
 - A copy of the approved scheme of works (WSI)
 - A copy of the OASIS form.
- 7.2 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record (HER) on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months). A copy of the report will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see 8.4 below).

8 Archive deposition

- 8.1 Should significant finds or stratigraphy be generated, then an accession number will be requested from the recipient museum, and a digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the

recipient museum). The archive will be deposited in line with recipient museum procedures for the transfer of archaeological archives, and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

- 8.2 The Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist and Museum Curator for the recipient museum will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.
- 8.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above).
- 8.3 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM that will be attached with the report.
- 8.4 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

9 Publication

- 9.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted for publication in an appropriate archaeological journal.

10 Standards and project management

- 10.1 ARS Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Registered Organisations are continuously assessed to ensure that the highest standards of work are carried out, in line with the Code of Conduct of the CIfA (2014b). In addition to our key management staff, who have achieved the highest grade of corporate CIfA membership, many of our field staff also hold corporate grade membership.
- 10.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies and will be given a copy of this WSI to read. All members of staff employed by ARS Ltd are fully qualified and experienced archaeologists, this will ensure that appropriate decisions regarding excavation and sampling will be made in the field.

- 10.3 The project team is as follows.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Project Management: | Chris Scott MCIfA (ARS Ltd) |
| Fieldwork Project Officer: | Joseph Tong (ARS Ltd) |
| Post-fieldwork & reporting: | Joseph Tong (ARS Ltd) |
| Flint specialist: | Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA (ARS Ltd) |
| Ceramic specialists: | Dr Clive Waddington MCIfA(ARS Ltd),
Dr Jane Timby, Paul Blinkhorn |
| Clay pipe specialist: | Mike Wood MCIfA |
| Metalwork specialists: | Dr Jenny Jones (Durham University
Conservation Laboratory) |
| Plant macrofossils and charcoals: | Elise McLellan (ARS Ltd) |
| Pollen analysis: | Elise McLellan (ARS Ltd) |
| Molluscan analysis: | Dr Andy McWilliams (ARS Ltd) |
| Human remains: | Milena Grzybowska (ARS Ltd) |
| Animal remains: | Milena Grzybowska (ARS Ltd) |
| Conservation specialist: | Dr Jenny Jones (Durham University
Conservation Laboratory) |

11 General Items

Health and Safety

- 11.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all out workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, record and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

Insurance Cover

- 11.2 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability, public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.

12 Changes to Methodology or Work Programme

- 12.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist.

13 References

British Geological Survey. 2015. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. [Accessed 20th January 2015].

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United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*. London.

Appendix 4- Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-218968

Project details

Project name	The Minster Church of England Primary School, Emwell Street, Warminster, Wiltshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	A watching brief at Minster Church of England Primary school monitoring ground-works associated with a new school building and a netball court.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2015 End: 24-06-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Monument type	NA None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE WEST WILTSHIRE WARMINSTER The Minster Church of England Primary School
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	ST 386933 145046 50.9261838356 -2.87240039311 50 55 34 N 002 52 20 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Chris Scott

Project supervisor Caitlin Halton

Project archives

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Project bibliography 1

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