



making sense of heritage

Premier Inn Pearce Way, Salisbury

Archaeological Evaluation Report



WA ref: 108371.03
November 2015



**Premier Inn,
Pearce Way, Salisbury**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:

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November 2015

108371.03



Quality Assurance

Project Code	108371	Accession Code		Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.	15/03556/FUL	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	416096, 132356		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	NB	C Budd		12/11/15
File:	X:\PROJECTS\108371\ Reports\108371_Premier Inn Salisbury_v01_NB_151104.docx				
v02	E	NB	C Budd		12/11/15
File:	\\projectserver\wessex\PROJECTS\108371\ Reports\108371_Premier Inn Salisbury_v02_CB_151112.docx				
File:					
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File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Figure 1: Location of Site and evaluation trenches

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Plate 1: South-west facing section, **Trench 2**

Plate 2: South-east facing section, **Trench 1**, showing edge of modern feature **104**

Front Cover Working shot, excavating **Trench 2**



Premier Inn, Pearce Way, Salisbury

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PSE Associates on behalf of Whitbread Group PLC (hereafter “the Client”), to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the Premier Inn, Pearce Way, Salisbury (centred on NGR 416096, 132356).

The evaluation was undertaken as a pre-commencement condition associated with the construction of a new annex building and additional car parking within a currently wooded area (Planning Application 15/03556/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken between the 2nd and 4th November 2015 and involved the excavation of two trenches, constituting a sample area of just under 7% of the total development footprint.

Despite the generally high archaeological potential of the area, with evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age and Romano-British activity in the vicinity, no archaeological features or deposits were found. The fairly steep and north-western facing slope may have been less attractive for occupation and activity making the Site more marginal land until the modern era.

The excavated trenches were targeted within the development footprint and constitute a sample area of just under 7% of the total development footprint in plan. The results are therefore considered to provide a reliable indication as to the archaeological potential and character of the Site. Consultation with the County Archaeologist and Assistant County Archaeologist indicates that therefore no archaeological mitigation works are required.



Premier Inn, Pearce Way, Salisbury

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by PSE Associates, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to James Bratton in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Simon Taylor and Gary Jones (Carter Lauren) for all their help and assistance on site.

The evaluation was undertaken by Naomi Brennan and Alistair Black. The report was written and compiled by Naomi Brennan with illustrations by Kenneth Lymer. Caroline Budd managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

Premier Inn, Pearce Way, Salisbury

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by PSE Associates on behalf of Whitbread Group PLC (hereafter “the Client, to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the Premier Inn, Pearce Way, Salisbury (**Figure 1**), hereafter “the Site” (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 416096, 132356).
- 1.1.2 The development comprises the construction of a new annex building and additional car parking within a currently wooded area (Planning Application 15/03556/FUL). The development is situated to the north-west of the existing hotel and car park and covers an area of approximately 0.19 ha.
- 1.1.3 An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) was initially prepared for the Site to consider its archaeological potential (Wessex Archaeology 2015a). This concluded that there was an archaeological interest within the Site, with evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age and Romano-British activity in the vicinity. No archaeological investigations are known to have been carried out within the Site itself.
- 1.1.4 Based on the results of the DBA the Assistant County Archaeologist Clare King had recommended that archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken prior to the application being determined. However, as this area is currently heavily wooded, upon further discussion it was agreed that archaeological evaluation should form a pre-commencement condition when the application was approved.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation was undertaken between the 2nd and 4th November 2015.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located approximately 3 km north-east of Salisbury and is bounded to the south-west by Pearce Way, to the northwest by the Riverdown Park New Homes Development, to the north-east by the River Bourne, and to the south-east by a balancing pond (**Figure 1**). The eastern edge of the Site is largely defined by a mixture of mature trees and bushes combined with post fencing.
- 1.2.2 Within the southern half of the Site is the current location of the Premier Inn and its existing restaurant with 78 bedrooms and 119 parking spaces. The northern part of the Site and the development area is occupied by a coppice of trees, bushes and undergrowth.
- 1.2.3 The Site is situated at an elevation of approximately 54 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), rising to around 59 m aOD in the south-eastern part of the Site. The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation with superficial gravel deposits to the west (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site and the surrounding area was assessed in detail within an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) (Wessex Archaeology 2015a) which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1km Study Area around the Site in order to place the site within its historical and archaeological context. The results of this assessment are summarised below.

2.2 Designated heritage assets

2.2.1 The Site lies within an Area of Special Archaeological Significance, defined in the adopted Local Plan, reflecting the rich prehistoric landscape that extends across this part of Southern Wiltshire (Salisbury District Council 2003). Designated heritage assets within the Study Area include the Old Sarum Airfield Conservation Area and associated First World War airfield and four Grade II Listed Buildings dating to the 18th and 19th century.

2.3 Prehistoric and Romano-British

2.3.1 The well-drained gravels of the river valley would have been a relatively rich resource habitat for settlement and hunting with a wide range of animal and plant resources available. The river valley would have also been an important corridor for inter-group communication, movement and social interaction. A number of Neolithic and Bronze Age finds within the Study Area indicate activity at this time.

2.3.2 During an excavation in 1993 at Pond Field, Bishopdown, Neolithic worked flints and a Bronze Age burial were located while an archaeological evaluation at Bishopdown Farm approximately 500m to the west of the Site found a pit containing probable Bronze Age pottery and cremated bone. A Bronze Age biconical urn containing a cremation was also found during construction work in 1973 at Castle Ford Farm, approximately 710m north-west of the Site.

2.3.3 While there is an apparent focus of activity on mortuary monuments and the interment of the dead recent excavations at Bishopdown, c. 600m northwest of the Site recorded an a number of Neolithic pits and an area of Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement (Wessex Archaeology 2014).

2.3.4 The Site is located c.2.3km to the east of the Iron Age hillfort at Old Sarum (SM 1015675) and the Romano-British settlement (*Sorviodunum*) which later developed there. The settlement area may have included occupation on the slope of Bishopdown immediately adjacent to the eastern entrance of Old Sarum.

2.3.5 The remains of an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement was excavated at Bishopdown approximately 1 km to the south-west of the Site which included a number storage pits, clustered predominantly on the north-facing chalk slope.

2.3.6 An excavation by AC Archaeology at Pond Field in 1993 recovered Romano-British pottery fragments approximately 670 m to the west of the Site and a scatter of tile and pottery were also collected by AC archaeology in 1991 during an evaluation c. 500m north-west of the Site.

2.3.7 Roman pottery sherds, including one sherd of undecorated imported Samian ware, was found in a water replacement trench during a watching brief by AC Archaeology in 1999. They were found in association with a broad bank perhaps representing a positive lynchet feature which dates to the Romano-British period.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and medieval (AD 410–1500)

- 2.4.1 Ford, to the north-east of the Site, is a late medieval settlement with earlier origins described as 'Winterburnefords' in AD1189. Earthworks survive in roadside fields throughout the hamlet.
- 2.4.2 The Site itself is thought to fall within *Sarisberie* ('King's Land'), as described in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The estate belonged to the Bishops of Salisbury and their predecessors for at least 150 years. It was part of a larger estate which included Milton, Woodford and Stratford.
- 2.4.3 It is likely that the Site was located within the agrarian hinterland, situated away from the foci of settlement activity in the river valleys. Whilst arable fields may have been located closer to the valley settlements, the principal land use on Bishopdown in the later medieval periods is likely to have been sheep grazing.
- 2.4.4 There have been a number of finds of Saxon and medieval date made in the study area including coins, brooches and an 11th century reliquary vessel fragment.

2.5 Post-medieval, 19th century and modern (AD 1500–present)

- 2.5.1 One find of post-medieval origin has been found within the Study Area approximately 970 m north-east of the Site just off the Roman Road.
- 2.5.2 There are a number of 18th to 19th century farmsteads and outfarms (outlying farms) recorded within the study area. Bishopdown Farm, approximately 500m south-west of the Site, is a partially extant farmstead of regular courtyard plan. Two working buildings have been identified as 18th century in origin and are Grade II Listed Buildings.
- 2.5.3 Parliamentary enclosure took place throughout the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries, dividing up former areas of common pasture. The 1842 Milton tithe map shows the Site straddling the boundary between two of these enclosed fields. This arrangement continued into the late 20th century when the hotel was constructed. During this time the woodland that currently covers the development footprint developed.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Project Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological works, as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2015b), were to:
- *Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by the proposed development;*
 - *Identify, within the constraints of the works, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;*
 - *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits; and*
 - *Produce a report which will present the results of the works in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.*

3.2 Evaluation methodology

- 3.2.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2015b), this is summarised below:
- 3.2.2 The evaluation consisted of the excavation and recording of total of two trial trenches, comprised of one approximately 30 m by 1.2 m trench in the additional car parking area and one 30 m by 1.2 m trench with an additional 11 m perpendicular section at the east end within the new annex area (**Figure 1**). This constitutes a sample area of just under 7% of the total development footprint. Some minor reductions in width and length and alteration in position from the proposed trench layout in the WSI was due to the presence of a live service and the machine used for excavation.
- 3.2.3 Investigations were recorded commensurate with the archaeological results using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system and a comprehensive day book. Recording also included written, drawn and photographic elements as conditions determined.
- 3.2.4 A full photographic record was compiled using digital images. The record illustrated both the detail and the general context of the Site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process that has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.5 A real time kinematic (RTK) survey was carried out using a Leica Viva series GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data was recorded in Ordnance Survey National Grid coordinates and heights above Ordnance Datum (Newlyn), to a three-dimensional accuracy limit of 30 mm.
- 3.2.6 A unique code **108371** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

3.3 Health and safety

- 3.3.1 Health and safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 3.3.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1.1 The general stratigraphic sequence encountered on site was approximately 0.35 m of topsoil overlying a thin (0.10 m) layer of subsoil (**Plate 1**). The underlying geology was not chalk as expected but a mid-orange clay with gravel suggesting that the head deposits recorded immediately to the west extend further down the slope. The exception to this was in **Trench 1** where a layer of modern made ground was found to overlie the then buried former topsoil. This deposit which decreases in depth downslope to the north-west is likely to be associated with landscaping for the current structures on the Site. Full details of the stratigraphic sequence and deposits observed are found in **Appendix 1**.
- 4.1.2 The only feature identified was **104** at the south-eastern end of **Trench 1**, which was deliberately backfilled with modern construction or demolition debris (**105**). This was observed to cut through the buried soil **102** and is thought to most likely be related to the construction of the existing buildings on the Site in the latter part of the 20th century (**Plate 2**).

- 4.1.3 Prior to this evaluation the area had been heavily wooded and within **Trench 2** in particular, areas of disturbance were visible associated with the tree root zones.

5 ARTEFACTUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 No artefacts were recovered during the works. Due to the absence of any features or securely dated deposits no environmental samples were taken.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 Despite the generally high archaeological potential of the area no archaeological features or deposits were found. This may be due to the fairly steep and north-western facing slope being less attractive to occupation and activity making the Site more marginal land until the modern era.
- 6.1.2 The excavated trenches were targeted within the development footprint and constitute a sample area of just under 7%. The results are therefore considered to provide a reliable indication as to the archaeological potential and character of the Site. Consultation with the County Archaeologist and Assistant County Archaeologist indicates that therefore no archaeological mitigation works are required.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum, though it should be noted that this is currently a closed repository.
- 7.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the project number or accession number, and a full index will be prepared.

7.2 Archive

- 7.2.1 The complete site archive, comprising paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, has been prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014b).
- 7.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been completed and submitted. A copy of this is included as **Appendix 2** of this report. A finalised version of this report will be uploaded in .pdf format on completion in conjunction with selected photographic images of the fieldwork. A paper copy of the finalised report will also be included with the project archive.

7.3 Copyright

- 7.3.1 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. The recipient museum, however, 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 to the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.
- 7.3.2 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of

our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

7.4 Security Copy

7.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), a security copy of relevant written records has been 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 omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliography

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9 APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARIES

KEY: bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1	Dimensions (m)		Ground surface level:	56.26-58.74 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
	29.3 x 1.2 x 1.0			
	416085.75, 132380.52 416059.09, 132365.53			
Context number	Context type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
101	Layer	Modern topsoil/ made ground. Thin lens of dark grey black humic silty clay (O horizon) overlying mid orange brown orange silty clay. 10% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Compact. Highly bioturbated. Previously wooded area. Clear interface with 102. Overlies 102. Decreases in depth towards the north-west (down slope).	0.00-0.26	
102	Layer	Buried soil. Mid grey silty clay. 5% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Moderately compact. Fairly homogeneous. Bioturbated. Clear interface with 103. Overlies 103.	0.05-0.44	
103	Layer	Natural geology. Mid orange clay. 40% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-12cm. Compact. Patches of gravel. Occasional areas of chalk exposed at lowest depth of trench. Some bioturbation.	0.40+	
104	Feature	Cut of modern dump, filled with 105. Not fully seen in plan. Steep, slightly irregular sides. Not fully excavated for safety reasons. Cuts 102. Sharp interface with 102.	0.26-1.00+	
105	Deposit	Deliberate backfill of modern dump 104 . Contains multiple lenses of pale yellow sand and mortar interspersed with topsoil derived material (mid brown silt loam). Contains modern brick, concrete, plastic and iron nails. Mixed. Fairly loose. Overlies 104 .	0.26-1.00+	
Comments	Ground surface slopes steeply from south-east to north-west. Contains modern dump of building or demolition waste. No archaeological finds or deposits.			

TRENCH 2	Dimensions (m)		Ground surface level:	55.34-56.58 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
	30.6 x 10.70 x 0.51			
	416103.69, 132359.01 416127.26, 132339.07			
Context number	Context type	Description	Depth bgl (m)	
201	Layer	Modern topsoil. Mid grey brown silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Highly bioturbated. Previously wooded area. Fairly clear interface with 202. Overlies 202.	0.00-0.35	
202	Layer	Modern subsoil. Pale brown silty clay. 15% gravel, sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Moderately compact. Fairly homogeneous. Bioturbated. Slightly diffuse interface with 203. Overlies 203.	0.34-0.44	
203	Layer	Natural geology. Mid orange clay. 40% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, 2-12cm. Compact. Patches of gravel. Some bioturbation	0.43+	
Comments	A number of areas of disturbance by active tree root zones. No archaeological finds or deposits.			



10 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-229527

Project details

Project name	Premier Inn, Pearce Way, Salisbury
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by PSE Associates (hereafter
Project dates	Start: 02-11-2015 End: 04-11-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	108371 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 2 - Institutional and communal accommodation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY LAVERSTOCK Premier Inn, Pearce Way, Salisbury
Postcode	SP1 3GU
Study area	0.19 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 16096 32356 51.089759701005 -1.770147005597 51 05 23 N 001 46 12 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)



Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Caroline Budd
Project supervisor	Naomi Brennan
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Archive ID	108371
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Archive ID	108371
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Premier Inn, Pearce Way, Salisbury: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brennan, N.
Other bibliographic details	report number 108371.03
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury
Description	A4 bound client report



Location of Site and evaluation trenches

Figure 1



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
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