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58 Harnham Road, Harnham Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Application Ref: 15/12337/FUL
Ref: 112260.03
February 2016



**58 Harnham Road, Harnham
Salisbury, Wiltshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Robert Wort to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 58 Harnham, Road, Harnham, Salisbury, Wiltshire. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference NGR 414176 128895.

The Site lies within an area of archaeological potential and the evaluation was a requirement of pre-application advice to inform the determination of a planning application for a proposed residential development.

Three trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new proposed buildings and revealed no archaeological features or finds of importance. It was clear that the presence of a 19th century whiting factory on the Site had truncated the top of the natural geology and thus removed any archaeological remains which may have been present on Site. The factory footings and a 20th swimming pool had also heavily impacted the Site.

Due to this truncation and disturbance in the 19th and 20th centuries the archaeological potential for further remains within the Site would appear to be low to non-existent

The evaluation was undertaken on the 8th and 9th February 2016.



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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Mr Robert Wort for commissioning the work, and his assistance during the course of the project is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also extended to Clare King of Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS) who monitored the work on behalf of the Local Authority.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Steve Thompson and Phoebe Hewitt. This report was written and compiled by Steve Thompson with initial historical research by Naomi Brennan, with illustrations by Karen Nichols.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning.

Finally thanks are extended to Mr Robert Wort and his father Mr John Wort for their assistance in the smooth running of the project.



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Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Robert Wort (hereafter 'the Client'), to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 58 Harnham, Road, Harnham, Salisbury, Wiltshire (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference NGR 414176, 128895 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 A planning application was submitted to Wiltshire Council in December 2015 for the demolition of the existing property and the construction of five new dwellings (Planning Application Reference: 15/12337/FUL). The application is due to be determined in mid-February 2016, but in pre-application advice from the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), who advise the Local Planning Authority, it was noted the Site lay immediately to the medieval historic core of East Harnham. Previous work close to the Site has revealed significant archaeological remains and the Site contains the potential to reveal further evidence. Accordingly WCAS recommended that an archaeological field evaluation of the footprint of the new buildings (excluding the current house footprint) should be carried out prior to the determination of the application.
- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2016) setting out the methodologies and standards that will be employed by WA in order to undertake an archaeological evaluation, in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site and inform any future mitigation which may be required was submitted to and agreed by the Client and WCAS prior to fieldwork commencing. In format and content the WSI conformed with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.1.4 This document presents the results of the archaeological evaluation which took place on the 8th and 9th February 2016.

1.2 Site location, topography, current land use and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is situated on the eastern edge of the village of Harnham and immediately south of the city of Salisbury (**Figure 1**). The Site is bounded by Harnham Road to the south and south-east and further residential development to the north, west and north-east. The Site in total measures around 0.2 ha currently occupied by a single two storey property, with the new buildings covering an area of approximately 500 m² excluding the current building's footprint.



- 1.2.2 The Site is situated at an approximate height of 54 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology is mapped as the Newhaven Chalk Formation with superficial deposits of head recorded.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A summary of the archaeological and historical background to the Site is discussed below informed by a search of the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER). Relevant entry numbers from the WHER, the National Record of the Historic Environment and National Heritage List for England (NHLE; designated assets) are included where appropriate.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 A Neolithic flint arrowhead is recorded as being found at Watersmeet Road, just to the north-west of the Site (WHER MWI9871). A Neolithic axehead is also reported as being found in East Harnham (WHER MWI9872) and a Bronze Age arrowhead to the north of the river in the grounds of the Bishops Palace (WHER MWI9877). Although these discoveries are chance finds they suggest some activity from these periods in the immediate area.
- 2.2.2 To the south-east of the Site in the area of Rowbarrow several barrows and other Bronze Age and Iron Age burials are recorded (Powell 2015). Although undated another possible barrow and ring ditch are recorded further to the east of this (WHER MWI8366, MWI8373).
- 2.2.3 An Iron Age settlement lies to the south-east at the Little Woodbury and Great Woodbury enclosures either side of Odstock Road (NHLE 1005652).

2.3 Romano-British

- 2.3.1 Evidence for Romano-British activity within the immediate vicinity of the Site is very limited. Some Roman coins and pottery were found during an excavation to the south of Harnham (WHER MWI9903) and a Roman coin found in Old Blandford Road to the south-west of the Site (WHER MWI9904).

2.4 Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern

- 2.4.1 Although not individually recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey there is considerable evidence for Saxon and medieval activity in the area of East Harnham indicating settlement at this time.
- 2.4.2 A Saxon cemetery with over 60 graves was excavated in the 19th century in Low Field, which now lies just to the south-east of the primary school (WHER MWI9913). Further Saxon activity is indicated by the discovery of a girdle ornament to the south-west of the Site in the Old Vicarage Garden (WHER MWI9915) and a grave found to the south-west of the church.
- 2.4.3 East and West Harnham are first documented in 1115 with the place name probably derived from 'enclosure frequented by hares' (Mills 2011, 226). The crossing point at Harnham Bridge was undoubtedly a significant focus of activity in the medieval period. The bridge was originally built in the 13th century, though the current outer fabric is probably 16th or 17th century (NHLE 1273133).



- 2.4.4 During road widening just to the south of the Site 13th and 14th century activity was discovered, including a pit containing oyster shells, fragments of cooking pot and tile (WHER MWI9983). Other finds from East Harnham confirm medieval activity and settlement (WHER MWI9964, MWI9959, MWI9957, and MWI9960).
- 2.4.5 Harnham was originally a chapelry attached to Britford Parish, the church which lies to the west of the Site dates from the mid-19th century (NHLE 1242276). To the south of Grassmere Close an underground military telephone exchange was located which then became the Salisbury Urban District Control Centre (WHER MWI64172).
- 2.4.6 On the 1881 and 1887 Ordnance Survey maps the Site is shown as a whiting works, where chalk would be washed and crushed, primarily for use in paints. The location of the structures from the 1887 edition map is shown on Figure 1 and indicates that these would have occupied a significant portion of the Site. The works were demolished in c.1910 with the Site forming part of the ground for the large house to the north-west (60 Harnham Road, labelled on the 1937 edition OS map as Watersmeet). The current property was constructed in 1961.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), the generic aims of the project were to:
- *To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
 - *To confirm, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;*
 - *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.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation

- 4.1.1 Three machine-excavated trial trenches (Trenches 1, 2 and 3), each measuring 5 m in length and 1.8 m wide were proposed (WA 2016), however, Trench 1 was moved slightly from its original position to avoid a large pampas grass (**Figure 1**).
- 4.1.2 The trial trenches were excavated using a 1.6 tonne 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under constant supervision by WA staff. Machine excavation proceeded in spits to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels or the top of natural deposits were exposed, whichever was the higher. Where appropriate, hand cleaning of the trenches was undertaken to establish the nature of the deposits, and all features were investigated.
- 4.1.3 Following completion of the investigations to the satisfaction of WCAS, the trenches were backfilled replacing the excavated material in the same order in which it was excavated



and the surface left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

4.2 Recording

- 4.2.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 4.2.2 A complete drawn record of the excavation was compiled including both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:50 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights. A representative section of the deposits recorded within each trench was drawn.
- 4.2.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

5 MONITORING

- 5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was monitored on behalf of the Local Authority by Clare King of Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS).

6 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts are retained in the Site archive and a tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.
- 6.1.2 The following result section should be read in conjunction with the trench descriptions in **Appendix 1**.

6.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

- 6.2.1 The overlying topsoil and turf was recorded as 0.17-0.18 m thick dark brown silty loam which lay directly over levelling and landscaping deposits associated with the demolition of the old whitening factory and the construction of the new house, and swimming pool and the subsequent infilling of the pool with debris. (**Plates 2, 3 5 and 8**)
- 6.2.2 The natural geology was only revealed in Trench 1 at a depth of 0.80 m below the current ground surface at a height of 52.19 m aOD. The degraded upper chalk was revealed as a yellowish grey silt with abundant chalk pea-grits and was recorded as over 1m thick within a sondage. The deposit is the likely to have been degraded by the action of water movement as the site is located to the south of a bend in the River Avon. It appeared that the upper levels of geology had been truncated as there was a very sharp boundary with it and the overlying 19th century deposits.

6.3 Archaeology

Introduction

- 6.3.1 No archaeological features or structures dating earlier than the 19th century in date were observed during the evaluation at 58 Harnham Road. No features were observed cutting the natural geology where it was exposed and this is likely to be the result of the stripping

of the site prior to the construction of the whiting factory. Trenches 2 revealed only 19th–20th century structures.

Trench 1 (Figures 1 and 2, Plates 1–3)

- 6.3.2 The earliest observed deposit within Trench 1 overlay the truncated natural **104** and was recorded as a 0.04 m thick grey brown silt deposit **103**. It is probable that this is the old ground surface which accumulated through trample activity during the construction of the whiting factory. The surface was then sealed beneath a series of dumping and levelling deposits of redeposited chalk, brick rubble and other waste which formed a 0.57 m thick heterogeneous deposit **102**. It is possible that deposit **102** was laid down during the construction of the factory but may also include layers which derived from the demolition of the factory.
- 6.3.3 Cutting through deposit **102** was a north–south aligned cut feature **105**, recorded as at least 0.70 m wide and 0.80 m deep and infilled with redeposited chalk **106**. It is likely that this is part of a robber trench for the removal of walls associated with the factory.

Trench 2 (Figures 1 and 2, Plates 4 and 5)

- 6.3.4 The earliest observed deposit in Trench 2 was just 0.20 m below the current ground surface at 52.71 m a OD. The origin and date of this redeposited chalk layer **205** is unclear, although it appears likely to belong to the construction phase of the factory. It was subsequently cut through by north–south aligned concrete foundation structure **207** (within cut 206). Structure **207** was recorded as 1 m wide, but no thickness was ascertained and had clearly been the foundation for a brick structure as the imprints of bricks were visible in the concrete; however what function the brick structure served within the factory is unclear.
- 6.3.5 Also cutting deposit **205** was cut **203**; the construction trench for a swimming pool which was subsequently backfilled. Within the cut **203** was a 0.70 m thick concrete block wall **204** bonded with yellow sandy mortar and lined with a waterproof fibre-glass covering which formed the outer wall of the swimming pool. The pool had been backfilled with a mix of modern rubble including concrete blocks and tarmac and waste building materials: bricks and plastic pipes.

Trench 3 (Figures 1 and 2, Plates 6–9)

- 6.3.6 The earliest structure within Trench 3 was a concrete raft **307** which was encountered at 0.77 m below the current ground surface at 52.19 m aOD and probable formed the main foundation and possibly floor base for the factory. It is probable that foundation **307** was sealed by a tile or perhaps wooden floor which was subsequently removed, this floor would have butted two walls which were constructed directly upon foundation 307.
- 6.3.7 At the southern end of Trench 1 an east–west aligned brick built aligned brick built wall with rubble and mortar core was observed. Wall **305** was recorded as 0.70 m wide and 0.25 m high and only survived as two courses on the southern side one course on the northern side. The surviving courses were built in stretchers over on-end headers and the bricks were recorded as un-frogged and 0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m in size. It is unclear if this wall was the outer wall of the factory or an internal load-bearing structure.
- 6.3.8 Towards the northern end of the trench wall **306** was recorded. This was a single brick wide wall and survived for two courses in stretcher bonded with a light yellow sandy chalk mortar. The brick size was equal to that in wall **305**. The function of **306** is unclear though it is unlikely to be load-bearing.



- 6.3.9 Following the demolition of the factory and the removal of walls **305** and **306**, material from the building which could not be recycled or reused was dumped and used to level the ground (Deposit 304) which was formed of broken bricks and other rubble within a matrix of waste mortar (cleaned off bricks to be recycled) and redeposited chalk most likely left over from the factory. This deposit sealed walls **305** and **306** and was in turn sealed by layer **303** which was solely derived from the cleaning of mortar off bricks.
- 6.3.10 Deposit **303** was sealed by a deliberate dumped deposit of mixed and mottled redeposited dirty chalk (deposit **302**) which was then cut through by cut **308** which was possibly a later robbing trench for removal of structures associated with the factory or may form the construction cut for the swimming pool to the north.

7 FINDS

- 7.1.1 No finds were recovered during the programme of works.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 8.1.1 No archaeological deposits suitable for environmental sampling were present on the Site.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 The programme of archaeological trial trenching conducted on land at 58 Harnham Road, Harnham, Salisbury was successful in its stated aims, in identifying an absence of archaeology of importance within the proposed development site, despite being located in an area of relatively high archaeological potential. However it was clear that a combination of the 19th century factory upon the Site and its demolition and the 20th century swimming pool has removed the potential for the survival of archaeological remains predating the modern period.
- 9.1.2 Accordingly the archaeological potential for further remains within the Site would appear to be low to non-existent.
- 9.1.3 It is recommended by Wessex Archaeology that no further archaeological work should be required in the event of approval of the planning application. However, the determination of any requirement for archaeological mitigation will be considered by the statutory authorities.

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

- 10.1.1 As in the agreed WSI (WA 2016), it is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation will be deposited with Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum, though it should be noted that this is currently a closed repository. In the interim the archive will be held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire, under the project code **112260**.

10.2 Preparation of archive

- 10.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the local museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

10.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the project code **112260** and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 1 file of paper records

10.2.3 The archive of all records and finds will be consistent with the principles of Management of *Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015).

10.3 Discard policy

10.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011). However, in this case no finds were recovered and no samples taken.

10.4 Copyright

10.4.1 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-profit making, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.

10.5 Security Copy

10.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written 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 omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

11 REFERENCES

11.1 Bibliography

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Mills, A. D., 2011, *A Dictionary of British Place Names*, Oxford University Press



Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

-1995, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

Wessex Archaeology (WA) 2016, 58 Harnham Road, Harnham, Salisbury, Wiltshire, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation, WA ref. 111160.01

11.2 Online resources

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html> - British Geological Survey

<http://opendomesday.org/> - Domesday book

<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/> - Pastscape

<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> - National Heritage List for England

[all URLs accessed February 2016]



Appendix 1: Trench and Context Summaries

Bgl: Below Ground Level,

Trench 1	Dimensions :	3.6 m by 1.7 m by 1.8 m (max)	Ground surface level:	52.99 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	414159.99, 128889.08 414163.49, 128889.62		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
101	Topsoil	Current turf and topsoil of lawn garden. Dark brown silty loam with a clear interface with the underlying deposit. Contains rare sub angular to sub rounded flint gravels <0.04m max.	0–0.18 m	
102	Made-ground	Layer composed of a multiple deposits of different waste material forming separate lenses of redeposited chalk and clay, with charcoal rich bands. Numerous layers of crushed brick. This material is likely to be laid down during the lifetime of the factory.	0.18–0.75 m	
103	Layer	Mid greyish brown silt with small chalk pea grit inclusions. There is a sharp horizon with the underlying deposit. It is likely that this deposit is the old pre-factory ground surface following the stripping of the site. The sharp horizon indicates the site has been previously stripped. 103 is likely to be trample layer deposited during the construction of the factory.	0.75–0.79 m	
104	Natural	Natural chalk geology. Decayed upper chalk, located due south of a bend in the River Avon. Deposit is yellowish grey silt with abundant chalk pea grits. Sondage excavated into 104 to a depth of 1m.	0.79 m+	
105	Cut	Cut located at the eastern end of Trench 1 and recorded as at least 0.70 m wide and 0.80m deep and was excavated through 102. It is likely that this cut is a robber cut for the removal of the factory walls during the early 20 th century.	0.80 m deep	
106	Fill	Redeposited chalk fill of cut 105.	0.80 m thick	

Trench 2	Dimensions :	4.5 m by 1.8 m by 1 m	Ground surface level:	52.91 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	414168.24, 128897.03 414172.79, 128897.09		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
201	Topsoil	Current turf and topsoil of lawn garden. Dark brown silty loam with a clear interface with the underlying deposit. Contains rare sub angular to sub rounded flint gravels <0.04m max.	0–0.18 m	
202	Layer	Deliberate infilling of defunct swimming pool. Mixed deposit of building rubble and waste material.	0.18–1.00 m	
203	Cut	Construction cut for an old swimming pool which was backfilled sometime in the 1980s. The pool is constructed on wall 204 which was lined with fibre-glass.	-	
204	Wall	Block built wall with yellow sandy mortar forming the western wall of the swimming pool. The wall has been lined with fibre-glass.	-	
205	Layer	Redeposited chalk layer – dirty white which has been cut through by 206 for structure 207. It is likely that 205 is derived from occupation of the factory	-	
206	Cut	Cut of north south aligned concrete structure just to the west of the wall of the swimming pool.	-	
207	Structure/foundation	Concrete structure within 206, Imprints of bricks are visible in the concrete, but the function and date is unclear.	-	



Trench 3	Dimensions :	4.2 m by 1.6 m by 0.77m	Ground surface level:	m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	414171.30, 128891.91 414171.30, 128887.62		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
301	Topsoil	Current turf and topsoil of lawn garden. Dark brown silty loam with a clear interface with the underlying deposit. Contains rare sub angular to sub rounded flint gravels <0.04m max.	0–0.17 m	
302	Layer	Deliberate dumped deposit of mixed and mottles redeposited dirty chalk, mid grey white with chalk blocks. Post factory demolition levelling.	0.17–0.48 m	
303	Layer	Mid to light yellow brown silty sandy clay layer – dumped mortar layer, material derived from the cleaning of mortar off bricks so the bricks could be re-used.	0.48–0.59 m	
304	Layer	Very mixed deposit of demolition rubble which fills in between walls 305 and 306, contains abundant brick rubble and waste mortar and whole and half bricks.	0.22 m thick	
305	Wall	East-west aligned brick built wall with rubble and mortar core. Recorded as 0.70 m wide and 0.25 m high. Two courses survive on the south side of the wall and only one on the northern side. Constructed of stretches over on-end headers. Bricks recorded as un-frogged and 0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m in size. The wall is constructed directly upon a concrete raft 307. It is unclear if this is the external wall of the factory or an internal load bearing structure.	0.25m high	
306	Wall	East west aligned single brick wide non load bearing wall. Only two courses in stretcher bond survive. Bricks are the same dimensions as 305, and structure built directly on 307	0.25 m high	
307	Surface	Concrete raft or floor surface for the factory. It is likely that this was overlain by another surface now removed.	-	
308	Cut	East west aligned cut observed at the northern end of the trench, unclear if a robbing wall for the part of the factory or construction cut for the swimming pool just to the north. Cuts 302 and was recorded as at least 0.90 m deep.	0.90 m deep	
309	Fil	Redeposited chalk fill of 309	0.90 m deep	



Appendix 2: Oasis Summary

OASIS ID: wessexar1-242895

Project details

Project name	58 Harnham Road, Salisbury
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Robert Wort to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 58 Harnham, Road, Harnham, Salisbury, Wiltshire. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference NGR 414176 128895. The Site lies within an area of archaeological potential and the evaluation was a requirement of pre-application advice to inform the determination of a planning application for a proposed residential development. Three trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new proposed buildings and revealed no archaeological features or finds of importance. It was clear that the presence of a 19th century whiting factory on the Site had truncated the top of the natural geology and thus removed any archaeological remains which may have been present on Site. The factory footings and a 20th swimming pool had also heavily impacted the Site. Due to this truncation and disturbance in the 19th and 20th centuries the archaeological potential for further remains within the Site would appear to be low to non-existent The evaluation was undertaken on the 8th and 9th February 2016.
Project dates	Start: 08-02-2016 End: 09-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	112260 - Contracting Unit No.
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY SALISBURY 58 Harnham Road
Postcode	SP2 8JJ
Study area	0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 14186 28878 51.058532117312 -1.797558381577 51 03 30 N 001 47 51 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53m Max: 54m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wiltshire County Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Manning



Project supervisor Steve Thompson
Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body Robert Wort

Project archives

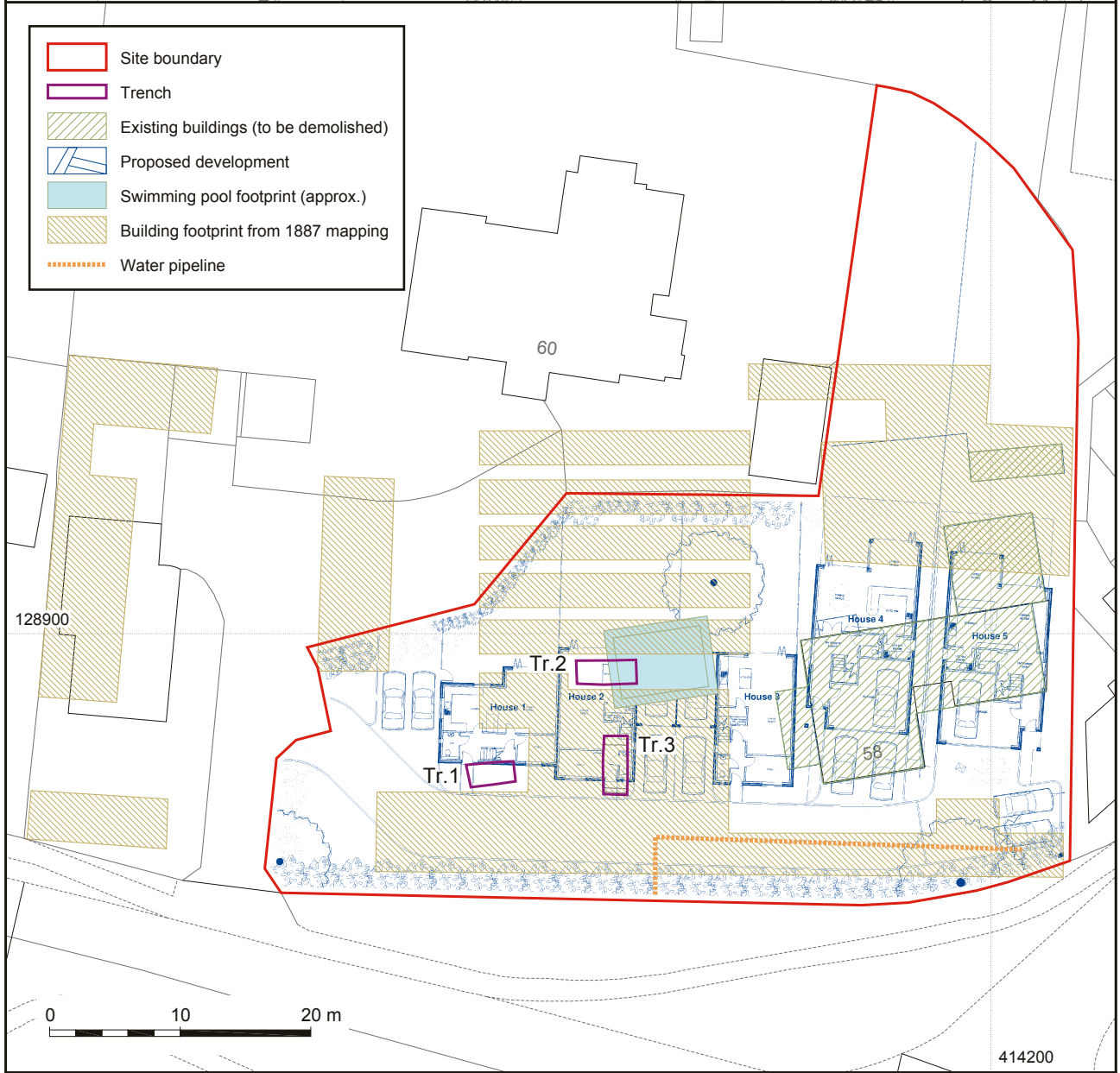
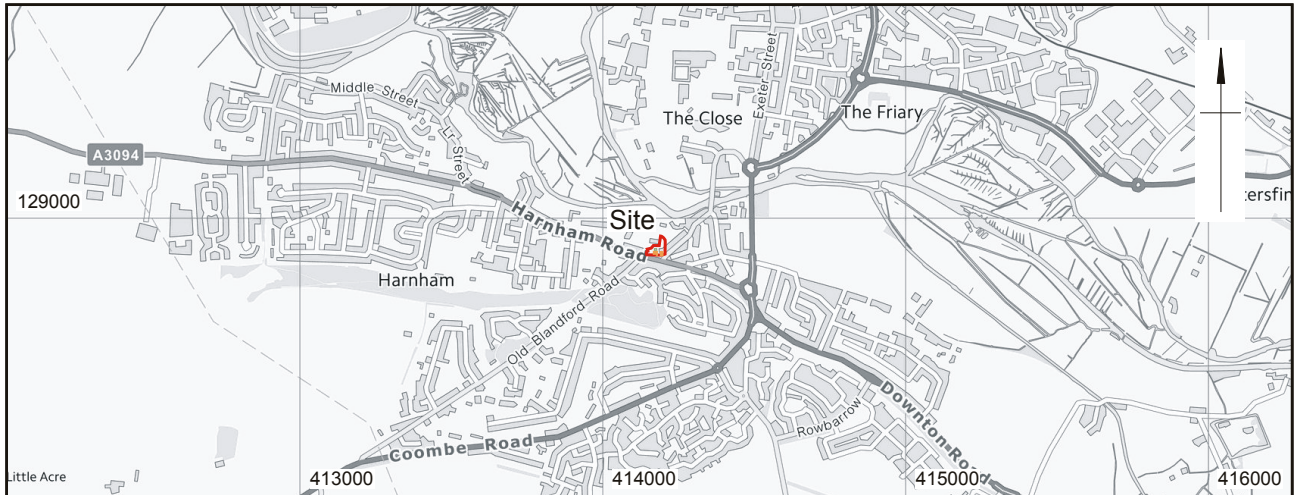
Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Salisbury and South Wilts Museum
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title 58 Harnham Road, Harnham, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s) Thompson, S
Other bibliographic details 112260.03
Date 2016
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Salisbury
Description Standard soft-back illustrated evaluation report, c. 15 pages

Entered by Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 17 February 2016





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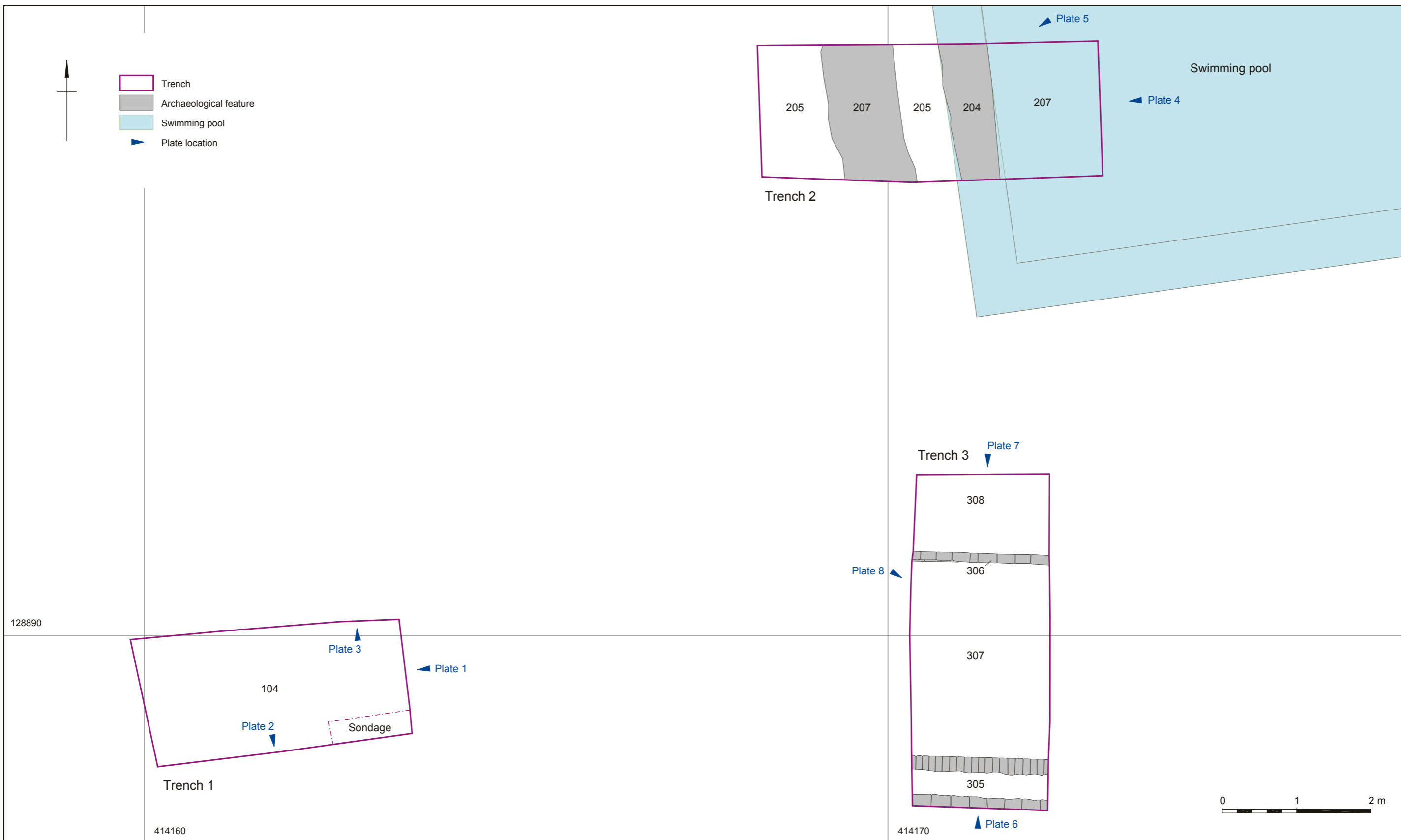
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Site and trench location

Figure 1



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Detail of Trenches 1-3

Figure 2



Plate 1: Trench 1 from the east (scale 1m, 0.50m)



Plate 2: North facing representative section of Trench 1 (scale 1m, 0.50m)


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Plate 3: South facing section of Trench 1 showing cut 105 (scale 1m, 0.50m)



Plate 4: Trench 2 from the east showing blue fibreglass lining of swimming pool (scale 1m, 0.50m)


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Plate 5: Trench 2 from the north-east (scale 1m, 0.50m)



Plate 6: Trench 3 from the south (scale 1m, 0.50m)



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Plate 7: Trench 3 from the north (scale 1m, 0.50m)



Plate 8: Oblique shot of the west facing section of Trench 3 (scales 1m, 0.50m)

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