



1 Beechcroft Road Laverstock

Archaeological Watching Brief



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Greenwood Building Projects Limited (the 'Client'), to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) excavation covering 0.3 hectare centred on NGR 415751 130120, at 1 Beechcroft Road, Laverstock, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 1PF.

The proposed development comprised of the demolition of an existing garage and driveway serving 1 Beechcroft Road, and the building of two semi-detached single storey residential dwellings with off-street parking and rear gardens. In response to the application, Wiltshire Council Archaeological Services (WCAS), archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), confirmed that an archaeological investigation would be necessary prior to any decision regarding the application. This was largely due to the site's proximity to the Roman stone coffin containing an inhumation uncovered in the rear garden of 29 Greenwood Avenue.

The work was carried out as a condition of the planning permission under consideration by Wiltshire Council (November 2020, Planning Ref: 20/10103/FUL) on 14-15/1/2021.

After approval from WCAS a small soakaway was completed in the northern portion of the site prior to excavations commencing on the eastern edge of the SMS area. It became clear that a significant amount of overburden was present which was not anticipated by the client. A change of future construction method was decided by the client at this point which meant no further impact into the geology was necessary. The level was taken across the entirety of the site leaving in the colluvial deposits as any remains below the current level would be preserved *in situ*.

Plough scars were present in the eastern portion of the site and were suggested to be the reason for the broad time period represented by the artefacts in the colluvial layer (204). These included a sherd of Saxon pottery, a period unrepresented in Laverstock.

Although no features were revealed during the excavations the artefacts recovered from the colluvial layer suggest human activity in the area over a long period time. Any future developments in the vicinity might therefore reveal features relating to these time periods.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Greenwood Building Projects Limited, for commissioning the archaeological mitigation works, Mark Ward and for their cooperation and help on site. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice Neil Adam of WCAS, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Gareth Chaffey, the graphics completed by Rob Goller and the finds analysed by Lorraine Mephram.



1 Beechcroft Road, Laverstock Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Greenwood Building Projects Limited (the 'Client'), to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) excavation covering 0.3 ha centred on NGR 415751 130120, at 1 Beechcroft Road SP1 1PF (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The work was carried out as a condition of the planning permission under consideration by Wiltshire Council (November 2020, Planning Ref: 20/10103/FUL). The proposed development comprised of the demolition of an existing garage and driveway serving 1 Beechcroft Road, and the building of two semi-detached single storey residential dwellings with off-street parking and rear gardens. The overall development area comprised 0.3 ha.

1.1.3 In response to the application, Wiltshire Council Archaeological Services (WCAS), archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), confirmed that an archaeological investigation would be necessary prior to any decision regarding the application. This was largely due to the site's proximity to the Roman stone coffin containing an inhumation uncovered in the rear garden of 29 Greenwood Avenue.

1.1.4 The consultation response stated:

The site of the proposed development is located immediately to the south of where a burial dating from the Roman period, was found in the late 1930s. The burial was placed within a greensand stone coffin. In addition to this a piece of worked flint dating from the Neolithic period was also recovered. It is entirely possible that further, as yet unrecorded, graves may exist close to the location of the original find and that such graves could be disturbed by ground working associated with the construction of the proposed houses. If a large number of graves exist in within the proposed development footprint, then it is possible that the site could be one of regional or national importance... (Neil Adam Consultation Response December 2020).

1.1.5 Due to the potential archaeological significance of the site and upon further consultation with WCAS on behalf of the client, an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation of the footprint of the proposed development was deemed necessary. The results of this work will be analysed to inform further decisions in regard to future decisions concerning the application.

1.1.6 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed, for both the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2021). WCAS approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.7 The excavation was undertaken 14-15 January 2021.



1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional results of the SMS and to assess the potential of the results to address the research aims outlined in the WSI. Where appropriate, it includes recommendations for a programme of further analysis, outlining the resources needed to achieve the aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The SMS area was located within the curtilage of Number 1 and former curtilage of Number 3 Beechcroft Road, Laverstock, Salisbury, Wiltshire (**Fig. 1**). The site was occupied by the driveway, garage and rear garden of Number 1, and is accessed via Greenwood Avenue which is positioned immediately south of the proposed development. To the west the site is bound by the rear gardens of residential properties on Greenwood Avenue and to the east the rear gardens of the properties on Beechcroft Road.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are recorded at 57 m above Ordinance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Newhaven Chalk Formation - Chalk. Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 72 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed and considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 0.5 km study area of the proposed development. A summary of the results presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WHER) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970, 000 – AD 43)

- 2.2.1 One flint flake (WHER SU13SE111) found immediately to the north of the site located near the stone Roman coffin (WHER SU13SE304) during the excavation of a sewer in the rear garden of 29 Greenwood Road.
- 2.2.2 Approximately, 400 m to the south-west of the site a stone axe was recovered from a clayey gravel layer, during the construction of a housing development (WHER SU12NE101). No other evidence of prehistoric activity was found in later excavations in the area.
- 2.2.3 In 1992 significant concentrations of worked and burnt flint, perhaps Bronze Age in date, were found during the excavation of evaluation trenches located 500 m to the south-east of the site (WHER SU13SE163).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.2.4 Immediately to the north of the site a Roman stone coffin was found containing an inhumation. During the 1937 excavation of a sewer trench, a stone coffin with rounded ends, made of a single block of green sandstone was located (WHER SU13SE304). Whilst the



WHER records the location of this immediately north of the site, the report states the exact site of the coffin was at latitude 51° 4' 7" N longitude 1°46' 30" W, approximately 200 m south-east of the site (Stevens 1938).

Medieval (1066-1500)

- 2.2.5 Site excavations, undertaken 400 m to the south east of the proposed development, revealed kilns of double stoke-pit type. Three buildings, including one discovered in 1955 were identified, together with eighteen pits, some of 12th century date and belonging to a pre-kiln phase. A large variety of 13th century pottery was found both in the kilns and pits (WHER SU12NE454).

Modern (1800 – present)

- 2.2.6 The site of a WW2 anti-tank ditch identified by the presence of a bridge which would have been used to cross it, is located 420 m to the south of site (WHER SU12NE243).

Undated

- 2.2.7 Immediately north of the medieval kilns and pits (WHER SU12NE454), a series of pits (WHER MWI75867) and north-south aligned ditches (WHER MWI75871) were recorded during an archaeological watching brief.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a), were to:

- examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
- seek a better understanding of the resource;
- compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them.

3.2 Research objectives

- 3.2.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site the research objectives of the excavation defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) were to:

- examine the site for the presence of further Roman burials associated with the burial located to the immediate north of the site, the location of which would be of potential regional/national significance; and
- to examine the site for any prehistoric activity, in particular that dating to the Neolithic period, in association with finds located to the north of the site.



4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.
- 4.1.2 There were two areas excavated, the main SMS area (labelled TR2,) detailed in the WSI and an additional area to the north (labelled TR1) for a soakaway. The additional area was verbally agreed, prior to excavation, with the WCAS officer. (**Fig.1**).

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The excavation area was set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the same position as that proposed in the WSI.
- 4.2.2 The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed. The situation altered during the excavation of the main SMS area as the client was not aware of the significant thickness of the colluvial deposits overlying the natural geology. After consultation with their Building Inspectors the client decided to change the method of foundation construction from trenching to 'block and beam'. Therefore, the level was kept the same as the eastern half across the entire area as now the development is having zero impact below current level of excavation, with any potential features being preserved *in situ*.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the surfaces of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation. A sample of natural features, such as tree-throw holes, was also investigated
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained except for some modern ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from the colluvial layer (204) and buried soil (203).

Recording

- 4.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control



and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

General

4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

Human remains

4.3.2 No human remains were recovered.

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The WCAS monitored the works on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI were agreed in advance with the client and the WCAS as detailed above.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

5.1.1 The only archaeological features revealed were a series of parallel plough scars located in the eastern part of the main SMS area. These were aligned east-west and disappeared into the colluvial deposits in the western part of the area (**Fig.1**).

5.1.2 A modern soakaway was also revealed under the footprint of the garage that had recently been demolished.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The sequence for the soakaway and the main area as follows (**Fig.2**).

5.2.2 Topsoil (101) (201): dark brown loam, with common sub-angular-rounded flints <0.07 m. Rare charcoal flecks and common rooting. This material has been brought in for gardening purposes

5.2.3 Made Ground (102) (202): Pale grey silty clay with common stone flecks and occasional sub-angular-rounded flints <0.06 m. This material has been used as bedding for the topsoil.

5.2.4 Buried topsoil (103) (203): Mid brown silty clay with common sub-angular flints <0.07 with common stone flecks. This represents the original ground surface which has been buried by subsequent landscaping

5.2.5 Colluvium (104) (204): Reddish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular-rounded flints <0.09 m.

5.2.6 Natural geology (205): pale yellowish clay with common chalk flecks.



- 5.2.7 It is worth noting that at the western extent of the main area the made ground (102) (202) and buried topsoil (103) (203) were not present possibly indicating they had been removed during the construction of the garage.
- 5.2.8 With the presence of the plough scars and the broad date range of the artefacts recovered from (204) detailed below there has been some disturbance of this strata from ploughing.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, all from TR2, deriving from buried topsoil (203) and a colluvial layer (204). The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to post-medieval, but the chronological range of finds from the colluvial layer, which includes one post-medieval item, indicates that everything earlier is residual.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Flint (no.)	Pottery
203		1/21		
204	9/33	1/24	5	5/86
Total	9/33	3/45	5	5/86

CBM = ceramic building material

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 Five sherds of pottery were recovered, all from colluvial layer 204. All appear to be of Saxon date, but with a chronological mixture. Two sherds are in an organic-tempered fabric typical of the early/middle Saxon period (5th–8th centuries) across southern England. They include the rim from a vessel with a slightly everted rim and probably a rounded profile, although the precise form is uncertain. In the absence of any further diagnostic features such as decoration these sherds cannot be dated more closely within the period.
- 6.2.2 The other three sherds are in a calcareous fabric, containing small fragments of well crushed limestone. Two of the sherds, from a basal angle, are conjoining, and all three may belong to a single vessel. This calcareous fabric is not as chronologically distinctive as the organic-tempered fabric, and fabrics containing limestone (particularly shelly limestone) are known from the Iron Age in the area, but this example, containing more frequent and better sorted inclusions, is more characteristic of the Late Saxon period (10th-/11th-century). Calcareous wares are known from Late Saxon deposits in Wilton, for example (Mephram 2012).

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.3.1 This category includes fragments of brick and roof tile. The small fragment from buried topsoil 203 is from a medieval roof tile, in a pale-firing fabric typical of 13th-/14th-century tiles in the Salisbury area, while the two fragments from colluvial layer 204 comprise a second roof tile fragment, broadly dated as medieval/post-medieval, and one of post-medieval brick.

6.4 Flint

- 6.4.1 Five pieces of flint recovered from the colluvial layer 204 are all waste flakes from core preparation activities. All are in chalk-derived flint; they are all patinated to a pale blue-grey



colour and all show edge damage consistent with a certain level of post-depositional movement. These flints are not chronologically distinctive, and as broadly dated as Neolithic/Bronze Age. They are clearly residual in this context.

6.5 Animal Bone

- 6.5.1 Five fragments of animal bone came from the colluvial layer 204, including cattle-size long bone fragments.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No environmental evidence was collected for analysis during the excavations as, except for the colluvial deposits, they were deemed relatively modern in nature.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1.1 The excavations fully answered the two specific research questions attached to the site.
- 8.1.2 The first 'examine the site for the presence of further Roman burials associated with the burial located to the immediate north of the site, the location of which would be of potential regional/national significance' was answered by the lack of any evidence to suggest there were burials, Roman or otherwise, within the limits of the excavated areas.
- 8.1.3 The second 'to examine the site for any prehistoric activity, in particular that dating to the Neolithic period, in association with finds located to the north of the site' was answered by the lack of any features within the excavated area. However, artefacts recovered from the colluvial layer (204) are mainly of an Iron Age date in terms of the pottery.
- 8.1.4 This layer also included a sherd of Saxon pottery, a period not represented in the Laverstock area. The potential for further Saxon remains therefore must be considered if future developments take place in the vicinity along with features relating to the other artefacts recovered.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Salisbury Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code SBYWM:2021.1. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Physical archive

- 9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 small box of artefacts and ecofacts



- 1 file of paper records

Digital archive

- 9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

Selection policy

- 9.2.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3 Security copy

- 9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

- 9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

- 9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

- 9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- 9.3.5 This is a very small assemblage and largely residual, but which nevertheless includes some items of intrinsic interest, ie the Saxon pottery. The pottery has further research potential and should be retained.
- 9.3.6 Other finds, however, are of lesser potential. These comprise the animal bone (undated), the worked flint (residual waste flakes, not chronologically distinctive) and the CBM (medieval/post-medieval, commonly occurring types). The recommendation is for no retention for these finds.



Documentary records

- 9.3.7 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 9.3.8 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

9.4 OASIS

- 9.4.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 1). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Neil Adam WCAS on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of *the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-413261

Project details

Project name	1 Beechcroft Road, Laverstock, Salisbury, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Greenwood Building Projects Limited, to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising Strip, Map and Sample excavation covering 0.3 hectare centred on NGR 415751 130120, at 1 Beechcroft Road, Laverstock, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 1PF. The proposed development comprised of the demolition of an existing garage and driveway serving 1 Beechcroft Road, and the building of two semi-detached single storey residential dwellings with off-street parking and rear gardens. Excavations commenced on the eastern edge of the development and it became clear that a significant amount of overburden was present which was not anticipated by the client. As a consequence of this the client changed the method of foundation construction from trenching to 'block and beam', meaning that there would be no further impact below the current level of excavation. This level was taken across the site without removing the remaining substantial colluvial deposits as any features beneath would be preserved in situ. Plough scars were present in the eastern portion of the site and were suggested to be the reason for the broad time period represented by the artefacts in the colluvial layer (204). These included a sherd of Saxon pottery, a period unrepresented in Laverstock. Although no features were revealed during the excavations the artefacts recovered from the colluvial layer suggest human activity in the area over a long period time.</p>
Project dates	Start: 14-01-2021 End: 15-01-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	243890 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PLOUGH MARKS Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY LAVERSTOCK 1 Beechcroft Road, Laverstock, Salisbury



Postcode	SP1 1PF
Study area	0.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 15751 30120 51.069660745677 -1.775171091634 51 04 10 N 001 46 30 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wiltshire Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Gareth Chaffey
Project supervisor	Darryl Freer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Greenwood Building Projects Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury Museum
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

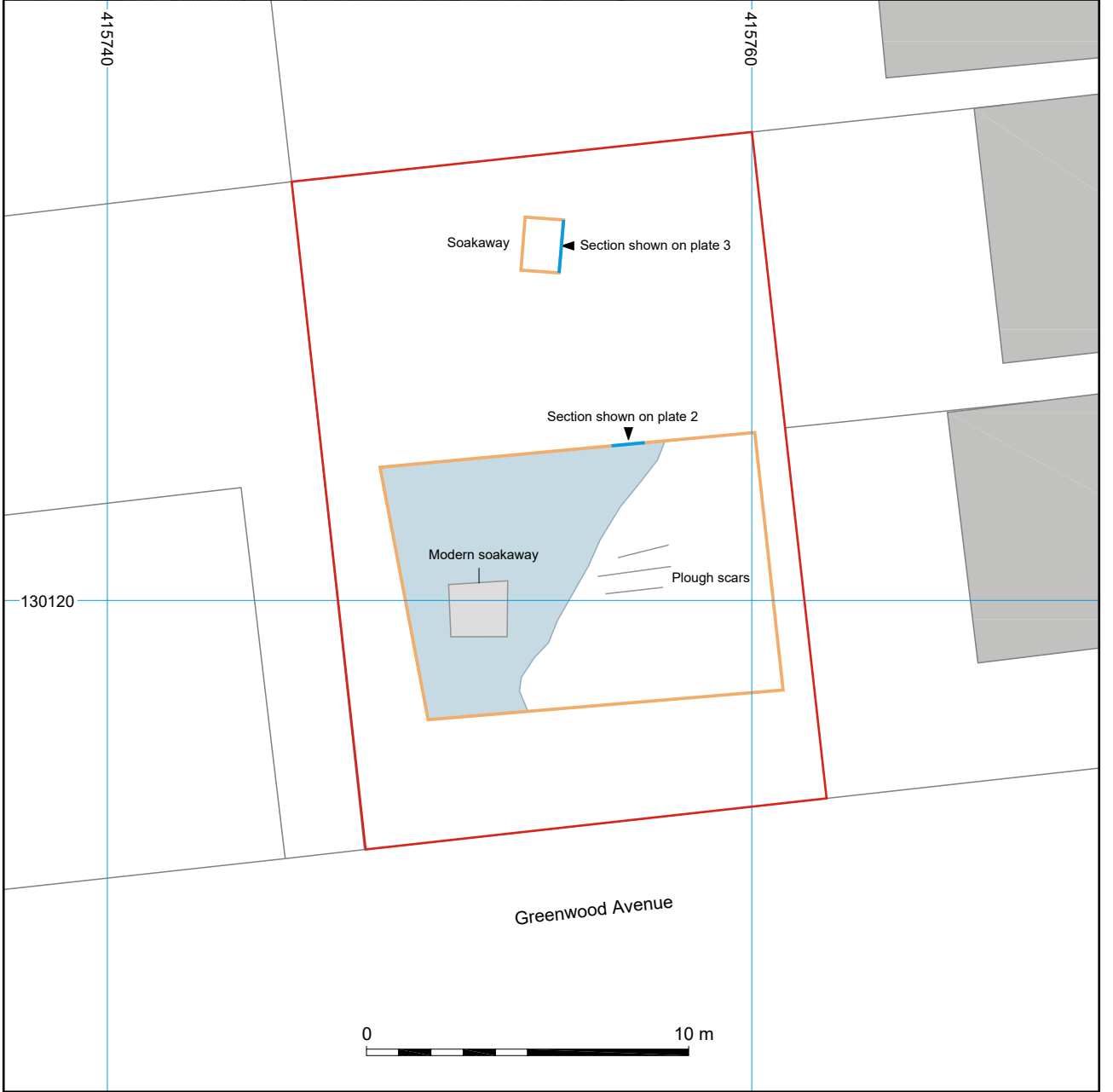
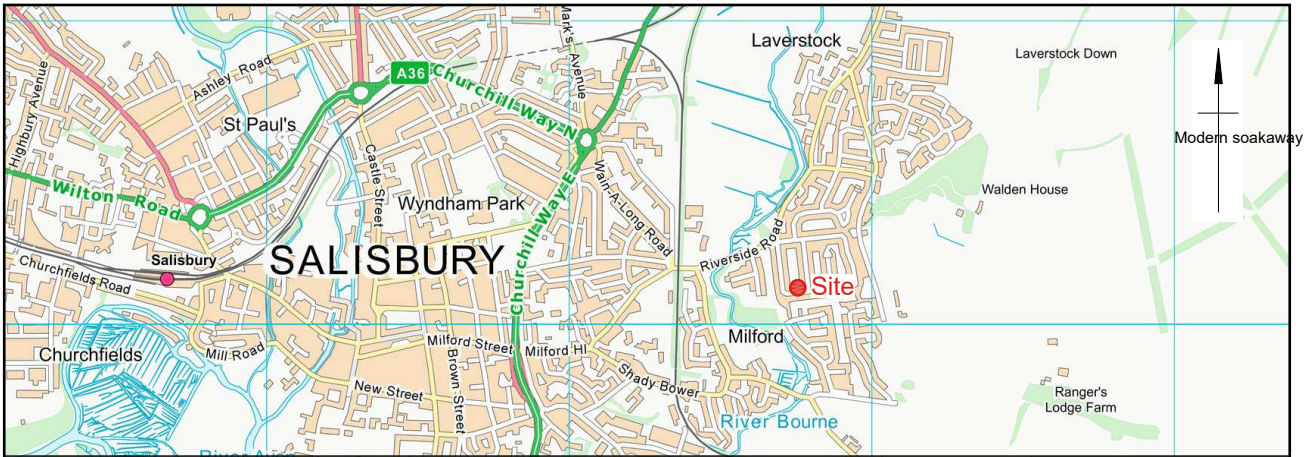
Project bibliography 1


Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	1 Beechcroft Road, Laverstock, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample



Author(s)/Editor(s)	D. Freer,
Other bibliographic details	unpublished client report ref 243890.03
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 bound booklet

Entered by	Rachael Capps (r.capps@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	22 January 2021



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Stripped area Layer of colluvium 	Coordinate system: OSGB36 Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2021. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2021. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
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Site location and stripped area

Figure 1



Plate 1: Main SMS area, viewed from the north-west



Plate 2: Representative section



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Plate 3: West facing section of soakaway

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