

**DOMINO'S PIZZA,
46 FISHERTON STREET,
SALISBURY,
WILTSHIRE.**

NGR: SU 1411 3004

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF**

September 2012

Report No. 819

Quality Assurance

This Document has been compiled and authorised in accordance with AMS's Quality Procedures (BS EN ISO 9001: 2000)

Author: J. Vessey

Date 20th September 2012

Approved: R. King

QA Checked: D. King

This report has been compiled with all reasonable skill care and attention to detail within the terms of the project as specified by the client and within the general terms and conditions of Archaeological Management Services Ltd trading as Foundations Archaeology but no explicit warranty is provided for information and opinions stated. AMS Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report or any part thereof is made known. Any such party relies on this report at their own risk. Copyright of this document is retained by AMS Ltd, but unlimited licence to reproduce it in whole or part is granted to the client and/or their agents and/or assignees on payment of invoice.

CONTENTS

List of Illustrations

Summary

Glossary

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND
- 3 AIMS
- 4 METHODOLOGY
- 5 RESULTS
- 6 CONCLUSIONS
- 7 BIBLIOGRAPHY
- 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Watching Brief Area

SUMMARY

Site Named: Dominos Pizza, 46 Fisherton Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Grid Reference: NGR: SU 1411 3004

Site Activity: Archaeological Watching Brief

Date and Duration of Project: 21st March 2012, 1 day

Project Manager: Roy King

Site Supervisor: Diana King

Site Code: FSS12

Summary of Results:

The archaeological works comprised the monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey extension to an existing property at Domino's Pizza, 46 Fisherton Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, along with the replacement of a ventilation system and external compressors (Planning ref: S/2011/0325).

No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered within the monitored areas. However, natural deposits were not encountered and features may be present at a deeper level. Overall the project indicated that the site is of low archaeological potential.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purpose of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level.

OS

Ordnance Survey

Post-medieval

The period between circa AD 1500 and AD 1900.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2012 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land to the rear of Domino's Pizza, 46 Fisherton Street, Salisbury, centred on NGR: SU 1411 3004 (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Domino's Pizza.
- 1.2 The project required the monitoring of ground-works associated with the construction of a new single storey rear extension, replacement extract ventilation system and replacement of external air conditioning compressors. (Planning ref S/2011/0325). A programme of archaeological works was required in accordance with the principals of PPS5 Planning For The Historic Environment (DoE 2010) and the archaeological policies of Wiltshire County Council.
- 1.3 The works were undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2011). The project was undertaken in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs issued by the Institute for Field Archaeologists (2008), Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Archaeological Watching Briefs: (guidelines) issued by English Heritage (London Region).
- 1.4 This report constitutes the results of the archaeological monitoring.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Planning permission (S/2011/0325) has been granted for the construction of a single storey rear extension, replacement extract ventilation system and replacement external compressors (air conditioning and cold room).
- 2.2 The study area is situated in the historic part of Salisbury and lies near to the site of a former Dominican Priory (HER SU13SW481) founded in 1281 and suppressed in 1539. The site was partially excavated by Alison Borthwick in 1978 when four monastic graves, wall foundations and lavatorium were found. Finds of wood, part of a wooden bowl, leather and 13th-14th century pottery were also revealed. Previous evaluation work in the area has also revealed human remains.
- 2.3 All intrusive ground works required for the proposed development had the potential to reveal significant archaeological deposits and/or features predominantly associated with the Medieval period. This in no way prejudiced the archaeological monitoring works against the recovery of finds or features related to other periods.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide

sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary.

3.2 These aims were to be achieved by the pursuit of the objectives as stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

i) To define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;

ii) To attempt to characterise the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;

iii) To recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples.

iv) To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The groundworks which required the reduction of the development area by approximately 0.45m were monitored and recorded under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist in order to identify archaeological finds and deposits. Machine excavation with a toothless bucket was undertaken to remove overburden of no archaeological significance, with any archaeological features excavated by hand.

4.2 Spoil tips were scanned for unstratified finds across the entire study area.

4.3 Any significant archaeological deposits and/or features within the study area were to be manually cleaned, investigated and recorded in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Natural deposits were not encountered during the course of the project. The lowest stratigraphic deposit observed comprised of mid brown soft friable clay sand (104), which was over 0.15m thick and contained fragments of chinaware and CBM. This was overlain by (107), a mix of mortar and greyish brown loose clay sand, up to 0.16m thick. This layer contained fragments of slate, CBM, and glazed Post –medieval pottery of *circa* 17th century date. This was overlain by an orange brick wall (103), which was two courses wide and five courses deep. It was roughly mortared to the upstanding 19th century building.

- 5.2 A small sub oval pit [105] which cut layer (107), measured 1.1m long and 0.80m wide. It was 0.35m deep and contained (106), a dark brown loose clay sand with modern debris including glass, CBM and a tin can. Wall (103) and cut [105] were then sealed by layer (102), a dark brown loose clay sand, up to 0.25m thick, which contained fragments of slate, CBM and modern china. The uppermost layer was a concrete pad (101), which was 0.15m thick.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The watching brief revealed a series of mixed layers and deposits across the site, the presence of mortar and CBM suggests that these were most likely the result of earlier demolition events and subsequent makeup.
- 6.2 The wall (103) is stratigraphically later than the upstanding 19th century building and pit [105] is modern.
- 6.3 No archaeological features or deposits which predated the 19th century, were encountered within the monitored areas. However, natural deposits were not encountered and archaeologically significant features may be present at a deeper level.

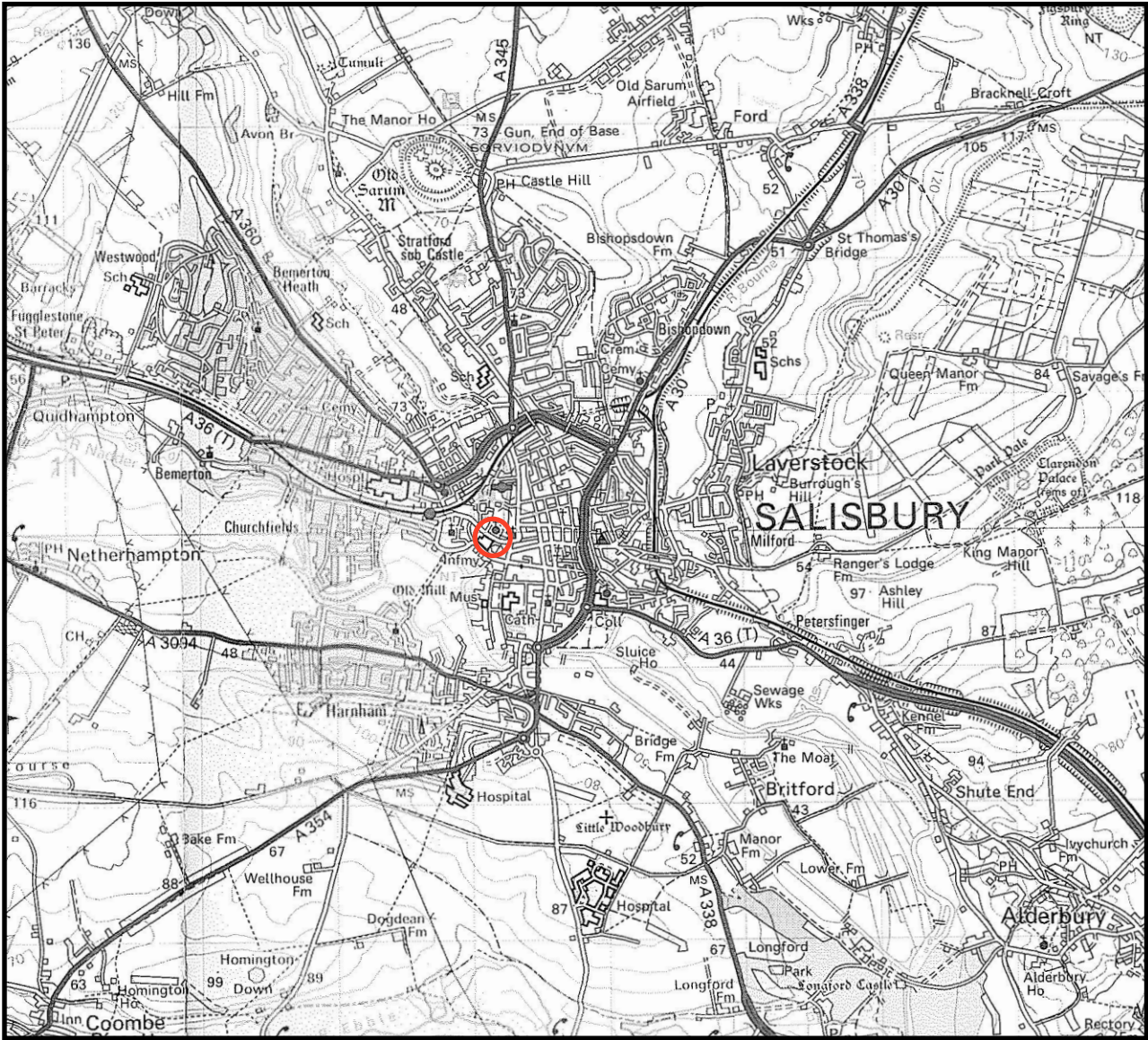
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Foundations Archaeology 2011, *Domino's Pizza, 46 Fisherton Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

IFA 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs. Institute for Field Archaeologists.*

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank the client, Domino's Pizza for their help and co-operation during the course of the project.



© Crown Copyright
Reproduced under licence AL523064A
Site Code: FSS12
Accession Code:


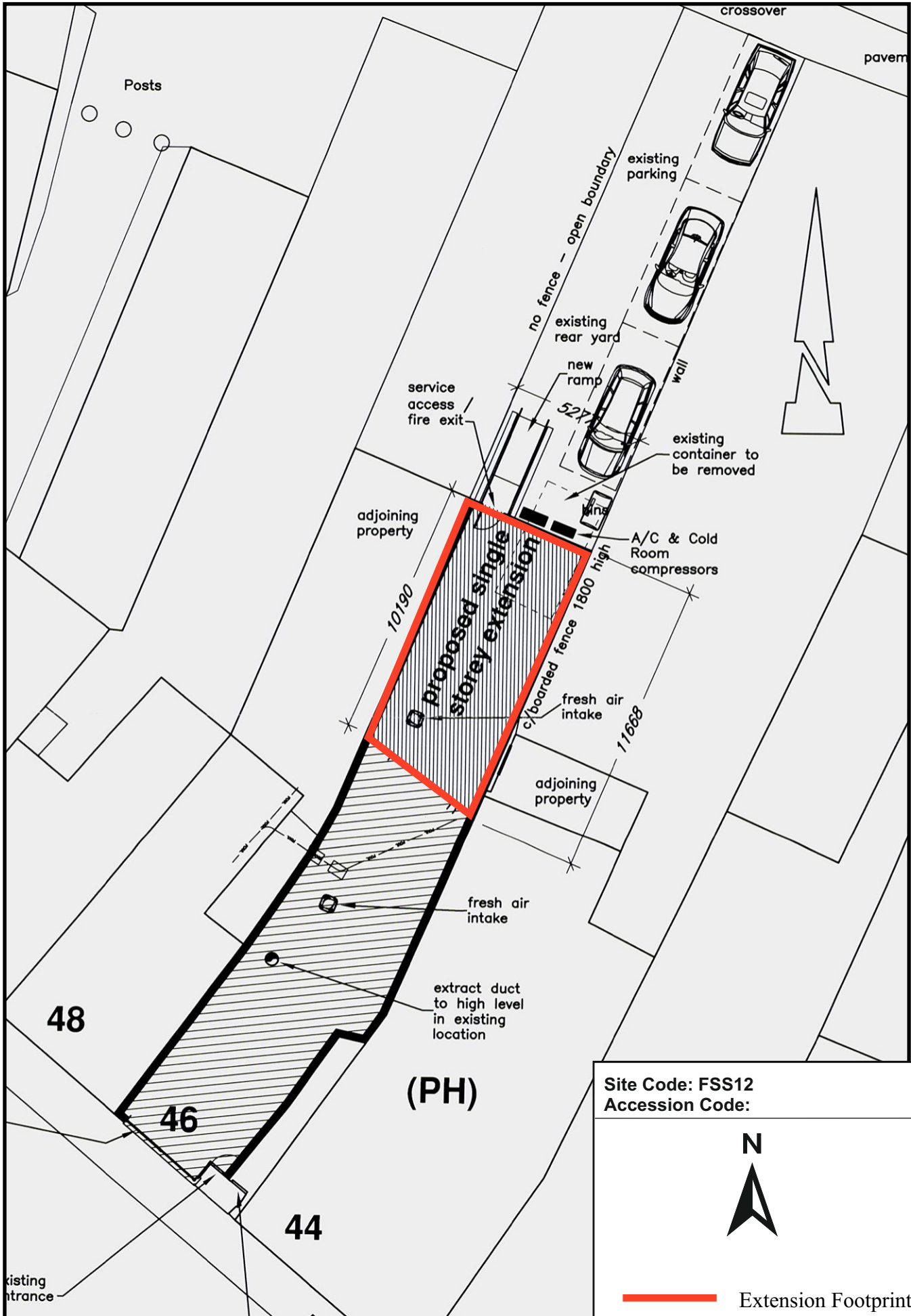
N


FIGURE 1: Site Location



Site Code: FSS12
 Accession Code:



——— Extension Footprint

FIGURE 2: Watching Brief Area