

# Bishops Mill, The Maltings Salisbury, Wiltshire

Historic Building Record and Archaeological Watching Brief



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Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire  
SP4 6EB

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

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Burton Upon Trent  
Staffordshire  
DE14 3JZ

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Project management by Andrew Manning and Matt Rous  
Document compiled by Bob Davis and Tom Blencowe  
  
Graphics by Rob Goller and Nancy Dixon

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## **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Greene King Plc to produce an historic building record and to carry out an archaeological watching brief at the Grade II Listed Bishops Mill, the Maltings, within the centre of Salisbury. Conditional planning permission (ref: 18/11022/FUL) and listed building consent (ref: 18/11364/LBC) had been granted for redevelopment and alterations to the existing pub garden, to refurbish the patio and terraced areas with associated furniture and including a glazed pergola. Refurbishment of the existing pub includes new entrance doors and the removal of a staircase to mezzanine level.

Advice from the Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, advisor to the Local Planning Authority, had recommended that archaeological works should include an Historic England Level 1 record of the interior and exterior of the building, prior to the development. He also recommended archaeological monitoring of groundworks, to be undertaken during construction, so that any archaeological deposits affected by the development may be adequately recorded.

There have been mills recorded on the site since the early 16th century when four mills were referred to as Bishops Mills. In the 18th century, the mills were housed in two buildings, the grist mill on the main stream above Fisherton Bridge and the tucking mill slightly to the north. The oldest part of the building, towards the east, is of brick, and dates from the 18th century; to the west an extension was made in the 19th century and built in brick and flint with lancet windows.

In 1894, the building was taken over by the Salisbury Electric Light & Supply Company and electricity was generated in the building from 1898 to 1970, after which the building was modified and became part of the Maltings shopping centre and has housed licenced premises (known as 'The Mill') and shops since 1986. There are no internal remains of the electrical generating equipment in the building but some features such as overhead travelling crane support stanchions still survive. Other original features include iron tie-rod roof trusses.

The archaeological watching brief monitored three separate elements of ground works, a service trench dug to facilitate the installation of a new electrical supply, the foundation trench of a new planter to be constructed of brick and the excavation for a concrete pad structure required to carry a new pub sign. No evidence was found of significant archaeological remains, although the majority of the works were relatively shallow in depth. The widespread made ground deposits throughout the site confirm that the late 19th and 20th century alterations to the site have potentially and effectively masked any earlier features or deposits.

## **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Greene King Plc and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Paolo Gilardoni (Project Manager at Greene King Plc) and Keith Ware and Neil Lucas (Turvey Construction Ltd) for their help and support in this regard.

The historic building record was created by Bob Davis and the archaeological watching brief carried out by Tom Blencowe. This report was compiled by Bob Davis and Tom Blencowe and the illustrations prepared by Rob Goller and Nancy Dixon. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning and Matt Rous.



# Bishops Mill, The Maltings, Salisbury, Wilts

## Historic building record and Archaeological watching brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Greene King Plc to carry out a programme of historic building recording and an archaeological watching brief at the Grade II listed Bishops Mill, The Maltings, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 1BD (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Conditional planning permission and listed building consent (LBC) (ref: 18/11022/FUL and 18/11364/LBC) was granted by Wiltshire Council (WC) for alterations to the existing pub garden, to refurbish the patio and terraced areas with associated furniture and including a glazed pergola. Refurbishment of the existing pub includes new entrance doors and the removal of a staircase to mezzanine level.

1.1.3 Condition 4 of the LBC states:

*No development shall commence within the area of the proposed external paving until: a written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and the approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

*Reason: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.*

1.1.4 Advice from Martin Brown, Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS), who advises the Local Planning Authority, recommended that the recording and archaeological works should included the following:

*Level 1 recording of the interior and exterior of the building, prior to development, so that change may be documented' and*

*Archaeological monitoring of groundworks, to be undertaken during construction, so that any archaeological deposits affected by the development may be adequately recorded.*

1.1.5 The historic building recording and archaeological watching brief were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2019), which was submitted to and approved by the WCAS in advance of the work.

#### 1.1.6 Site location and description

1.1.7 The Bishops Mill is situated on an island of the River Avon in the centre of Salisbury, approximately 35m to the north of Bridge Street and to the immediate south of the Maltings Shopping Centre within the Salisbury Conservation Area (**Figure 1**). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 414238 130004 and is situated at a height of approximately 49 m aOD.



1.1.8 The Site lies within close proximity of the River Avon and the geology of the site is alluvium, Clay, Sand and Gravel which are fluvial in origin and which overly chalk bedrock deposits from the Newhaven Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website).

1.1.9 The listing description of the building reads:

*“Former C18 water mill with later C19 and modern extension. Front facing the bridge and Bridge Street qv, with mill pond in front: the left hand part C19, flint and stone dressings 2 gable end stone mullioned and transomed tall windows. Brick buttresses. Right hand C18 part built over mill stream: 3 storeys red brick with small irregular wood casements. Old tile roof half hipped to left. Later extensions to rear and 2 storey red brick range towards St Thomas’s Square proper. Picturesque.”*

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims of the historic building recording (HBR) exercise, as set out in the WSI were to:

- provide a visual record of the building
- supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the buildings location, age and type

2.1.2 This is a basic visual record of the subject in accordance with the guidelines for Level 1 recording as detailed in the document: *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England (HE) 2016).

2.1.3 The aims of the archaeological watching brief, as set out in the WSI, were to:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

### 2.2 Methods - HBR

2.2.1 The HBR methodology was outlined in the approved WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The HBR comprises a photographic record and brief written account. This was achieved through limited documentary research and a photographic survey (**Plates 1-12**).

#### *Written account*

2.2.2 A limited online search was carried out to establish whether there is an existing record or sources of information to inform the HBR written account. The information regarding the statutorily designated assets was obtained from the National Heritage List website (<http://list.historicengland.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>). A full list of sources is provided in the **References** section.



2.2.3 The written account includes detail of:

- *the building's location as a NGR and address;*
- *any statutory or non-statutory designations;*
- *the date of the record, the names of the recorders and, if an archive has been created, its location;*
- *A description of the building's type or purpose, historically and at present, its materials and possible date(s) so far as these are apparent from a superficial inspection.*

#### *Photographic record*

2.2.4 The photographic record comprises:

- general views of the building in its wider setting or landscape; and
- the building's external appearance
- The buildings internal appearance

2.2.5 High quality digital images were taken with a Canon EOS 5D Mark III full frame digital camera (with 22 megapixel capability).

2.2.6 A selection of the photographs is included in this report.

### **2.3 Record date**

2.3.1 The photographic survey of the Site was carried out on 26th February 2019.

### **2.4 Methods – Archaeological Watching Brief**

2.4.1 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area (**Figure 2; Plates 13-16**). Where necessary, the surface of uncovered archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.

2.4.2 Spoil derived from machine excavation was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts recovered from excavated contexts were of modern date (19th century or later) and therefore were recorded on site but not retained (**Plate 15**).

### **2.5 Recording**

2.5.1 It was not possible to complete a real time kinematic (RTK) survey of the area due the urban setting. Therefore site plans were produced using measuring tapes and triangulation as per the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019).

2.5.2 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 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.

2.5.3 The archaeological watching brief was carried between 26th February and 1st March 2019.



### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Bishops Mills

- 3.1.1 The earliest known lease for the property was made in 1504, when the mills, described as four water mills called the Bishops Mills, were let for 31 years at a rent of £30. In 1548 the city secured a lease of the mills for 83 years at the same rent, and the assembly subsequently ordered all common bakers to grind their corn at them. The mills were let to subtenants during the city's term; in 1562 a renewal of the tenancy of John Westbrook included an increase of rent for a tucking mill which he had built at his own cost and was maintaining. When the city lease expired, a new lease for 3 lives was made in 1632 to William Davenant of Leicester, no doubt a member of Bishops Davenant's family, and renewed in 1663 to John Davenant of the Close (VCH 1962).
- 3.1.2 In the 18th century, the mills were housed in two buildings, the grist mill on the main stream above Fisherton Bridge and the tucking mill slightly to the north on a channel leading from the main stream into the western stream. In 1740 the grist mill was valued at £60 a year and the tucking mill £20 a year (Ibid).
- 3.1.3 Much of the current building was constructed around 1756 (Coe 2008). The latter mill fell out of use with the decline of the Salisbury clothing trade; it was still standing in 1860, but was probably pulled down in or before 1874, when the city constructed a swimming pool nearby. For some years before 1865 the upper part of the grist mill was used for the manufacture of tobacco and snuff, while flour was still ground below. The oldest part of the building, towards the east, is of brick, and dates from the 18th century; to the west an extension of brick and flint with lancet windows was made in the 19th century (VCH 1962).

#### 3.2 Electricity station

- 3.2.1 A comprehensive history of the late 19th and 20th century development of the building is compiled in the historical monograph 'Salisbury Electric Light & Supply Company (Monograph 19)' by Derek Coe of the South Wiltshire Industrial Archaeology Society (Coe 2008). A selection of information from this report is reproduced below.
- 3.2.2 By the 1890s thoughts of a local means of providing a source of electric power were being considered in many parts of the country. In Salisbury a group of gentlemen got together in 1894 and, with advice from a local architect and surveyor, took an option on the Town Mill, as a site for the electricity generating station. The building was taken over by the Salisbury Electric Light & Supply Company and became their generating station with a flint-walled and ashlar extension and stone mullioned and transomed windows added.
- 3.2.3 The former mill site was an ideal selection, its advantages were that it was over a source of water power, the River Avon, there was a railway station and coal yard within a reasonable distance, it was as near the centre of the town as possible and it was almost directly opposite the Salisbury Infirmary which could have been considered a promising customer for at least electric lighting. Fisherton Street was a thriving and vibrant area with many trades and shops, the town centre was in the reach of the supply cables.
- 3.2.4 The first task was to clear the mill building for the work to commence. The architect specified fireproof materials, the roof being iron, glass and tiles and the walls were set with flint. The second and third floors were prepared to hold the banks of batteries or accumulators. The top floor was not used initially. The chimney stack was supplied by John Thompson of Peterborough. It was made of steel and measured 6 feet (1.83 m) in diameter and 100 feet (30.48 m) high.

- 3.2.5 At the eastern end of the site a two-storey building was erected, to be used as office and showroom upstairs, with a workshop and stores on the ground floor. A new engine room was built to hold the water turbine, engines, dynamos and electrical control panels. The boiler house was built at right angles to the engine room leaving a room intended to hold condensers. At the rear of the buildings, an area was set aside for storage of coal and ashes. It is not clear where access was made to the site to get the coal in and the ashes out. There was a railway siding at the rear, but this was not used until a later date, the coal being brought by horse and cart from the railway yard on a daily basis. The intention was to draw water from the river for use as cooling water and as boiler feed water. A foundation base was laid for the water turbine.
- 3.2.6 Electricity was generated in the building from 1898 to 1970, during which time the equipment was updated and replaced several times. After several years of abandonment, the building was modified and became part of the Maltings shopping centre and has housed licenced premises (known as 'The Mill') and shops since 1986.
- 3.2.7 There are no internal remains of the electrical generating equipment in the building but some features such as overhead travelling crane support stanchions still survive. Other original features include iron tie-rod roof trusses.

## 4 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 At the time of the survey the building was undergoing preliminary internal stripping. Contractors were removing overhead ducting from an inserted working scaffold platform which was obscuring the main generator hall. However, it was possible to gain an impression of surviving features and wall fabric and some views of the roof trusses were possible from the working platform. The exterior was visible but long views were impeded by wooded site boundary hoarding and rear scaffolding. A selection of photographs from the Level 1 building record is reproduced in this report. Their respective plate number and direction are shown on **Figure 1**.

### 4.2 Exterior

- 4.2.1 The south facing elevation forms a continuous frontage onto Bridge Street. Designed to be in keeping with its surroundings. It was designed by Architect A. Doran Smith and is constructed in a mixture of flint and stone with brick buttresses and stone framed lancet windows (**Plate 1**). The roof is pitched and covered with plain red clay tiles. A brief study of Ordnance Survey mapping of Salisbury and of the area around the Maltings (not shown in this report) indicates that the west half of the building was constructed several phases between 1901 and 1936.
- 4.2.2 The west end of the building reflects well the decorative south façade and the more industrial rear. Here can be seen the flint south wall, with stone framed window, and the red engineering brick wall of the rear of the building (**Plate 2**). Windows on the first floor of the rear building are metal framed and appear to be of 1920s-30s date.
- 4.2.3 The rear, north side of the building has been much altered from the full plan form with parts of the rear building, shown on mid-20th century mapping, now demolished. In its place are some late 20th century garages (**Plate 3**). However, a section of the late 19th century north building has been retained and now forms part of the Maltings shops. The west elevations were clearly meant to be seen as they share the flint and stone walls and brick buttressing design of the south side of the building (**Plate 4**). The lancet windows



here appear to have Ham stone dressings. Also visible in the walls are a series of blocked oculi with brick dressings. These features are likely to be related to steam generation or ventilation. Other openings on the ground floor are probably of late 20th century date and relate to the ground floor use as shops and provide rear access. A short section of north elevation of these buildings can also still be seen along the path by the mill stream. The first floor is constructed from flint and stone and the ground floor has a wide opening which may not be original.

- 4.2.4 The east side of these buildings, fronting onto the Mill stream, is of a similar build but with some modern modifications. The ground floor has been altered from the original plan. The two existing planters mark the line of the original late 19th century building (**Plate 5**). The ground floor of which has been demolished and a new shop front formed. The present wide brick arch over the pedestrian path is an original feature, once internal, of the generator hall and supported the upper wall of the hall. Many of these features are shown in Coe's monograph, but are not reproduced in this report.
- 4.2.5 The current east wall, with access to the interior is a modern wall. This area, including the existing shop over the mill race would have been part of the large Generating Hall (**Plate 6**). The pedestrian walk way south entrance through the mill is a later opening. It originally had a double lancet window (**Plate 7**).

### 4.3 Interior

- 4.3.1 The interior of the building does not retain any fixtures related directly to the generation of electricity and the northern buildings have been turned into flats. However, despite the working platform inserted to remove the existing air conditioning, internal wall fabric and some steel work is visible.
- 4.3.2 The east end of the original Generator Hall has been over built by the pedestrian walkway and the removal of the angled wall has removed the interior aspect of this end of the building. The east wall (main entrance to the Pub) is a late 20th century insertion which has reduced the scale of the hall (**Plate 8**). The inside walls of the Generator Hall are mostly constructed from red brick. This indicates that the external facing of flint and stone was purely decorative.
- 4.3.3 Modern partitions and mezzanine floor level have been inserted in the centre of the generating hall but the stone framed windows are retained (**Plate 9**). At the west end of the hall are the steel supporting piers of a travelling crane (**Plate 10**). This feature is clearly shown in a photograph in Coe's account of the history of the Electric Supply Company (not shown in this report).
- 4.3.4 Although the inserted working platform obscured the roof trusses from ground level, it was possible to record the light weight iron rod trusses exposed within the upper part of the roof (**Plate 11**). The roof trusses were better exposed within the first floor of the north buildings. Here, the space has been formed into flats but the roof trusses are left exposed (**Plate 12**).

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 During the program of works, three separate elements of ground works were observed within the site. The first consisted of a service trench dug to facilitate the installation of a new electrical supply to a new south-facing pub sign. The second element formed part of

a new planter to be constructed of brick and aligned east-west, forming a boundary between the upper terrace and the lawn area. Only 11 meters of the western most portion of this construction was monitored as the remaining 14 m reused an existing footing with only minor modification required. The third and final element monitored was the excavation for a concrete pad structure required to carry a new pub sign. Located to the southern boundary of the site and over looking the river Avon, it measured approximately 0.8 m by 0.8 m and was dug to a depth of 0.8 m from ground surface (**Figure 2**).

- 5.1.2 The cable trench was aligned broadly north-west to south-east and measured approximately 7.80 meters in length. At 0.40 m wide and 0.40 m in depth, two contexts were recorded within this excavation.
- 5.1.3 A topsoil (101) consisting of a dark greyish brown sandy loam containing modern debris and sparse sub angular/sub rounded flints was observed to overlie a layer of made ground, 102. The made ground was not deeply penetrated at this point but could be seen to consist of dark grey sandy gravel containing fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), iron objects as well as glass. This material is likely associated with the late 19th and 20th century redevelopment of the site.
- 5.1.4 The excavation of the new east-west aligned planter footing revealed further traces of the Victorian redevelopment of the site. Approximately 11 m in length and 0.70 m wide by 0.40 m deep, this excavation revealed more made ground (103) comprising more CBM and sandy gravels, and contained a quantity of post-medieval pottery fragments, oyster shell, iron and brass articles and a quantity of animal bone.
- 5.1.5 The pad pit for the new sign was located to the southern edge of the site and this excavation revealed two contexts. Firstly, a layer of topsoil 104 (the same as 101) was found to a depth of 0.35 m and overlaid a deposit of dark sandy loam (105), approximately 0.45 m in depth, which contained a small quantity of post-medieval pottery and fragments of animal bone. This deposit extended to the base of the excavation and continues beyond to an uncertain depth.

## **5.2 Environmental evidence**

- 5.2.1 No contexts suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the watching brief.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1.1 The watching brief was successful in meeting the aims and objectives prescribed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019).
- 6.1.2 The results of the watching brief further confirm the historic land use of the site and, whilst no features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were made, the observations made during these phases of ground works will aid and inform any subsequent development of the site at a later date.
- 6.1.3 The widespread presence of deposits of made ground throughout the site confirm that the late 19th and 20th century alterations to the site have potentially and effectively masked any earlier features or deposits. The selection of finds identified and during the watching brief was not retained, but further elucidates upon the post medieval activity within the site. This material (including pottery, animal bone and pipe stems etc.) is typical of the era and activities associated with the Victorian redevelopment.



- 6.1.4 The shallow nature of the works observed during the watching brief mean there remains the potential for any future or deeper works within this area to encounter more significant archaeological remains and this should therefore be considered during any future development applications or proposals.

## **7 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **7.1 Museum**

- 7.1.1 The archive resulting from the historic building recording and archaeological watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury, Wiltshire. The Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum has agreed in principal to accept the archive on completion of the project. 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.

### **7.2 Preparation of the archive**

- 7.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 7.2.2 Bishops Mill, the Maltings, Salisbury, Historic Building Record & Archaeological Watching Brief. All archive elements are marked with the site code 217970, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

### **7.3 Selection Policy**

- 7.3.1 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 is fully documented in the project archive.

### **7.4 Security copy**

- 7.4.1 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.

### **7.5 OASIS**

- 7.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated (OASIS ID-wessexar1-345768), with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. 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 ArchSearch catalogue.



## 7.6 Copyright

- 7.6.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site 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 shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 7.6.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to WA for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.
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## 8 REFERENCES

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Wessex Archaeology 2019 *Bishops Mill, The Maltings Salisbury, Wiltshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished client report reference 217970.01

### Internet sources

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



## Appendix 1: OASIS ID: wessexar1-345768

### Project details

Project name	Bishops Mill, The Maltings, Salisbury, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Greene King Plc to produce an historic building record and to carry out an archaeological watching brief at the Grade II Listed Bishops Mill, the Maltings, within the centre of Salisbury. The archaeological watching brief monitored groundworks within the garden and identified widespread made ground deposits throughout the site which effectively masked any earlier features or deposits.
Project dates	Start: 26-02-2019 End: 01-03-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	217970 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	MILL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey"
Prompt	Listed Building Consent

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY SALISBURY Bishops Mill
Postcode	SP1 1BD
Study area	1 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 14238 30004 51.068657085271 -1.796771986087 51 04 07 N 001 47 48 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 48m Max: 49m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wiltshire Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Manning
Project supervisor	Bob Davis
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of	Greene King Plc



sponsor/funding  
body

---

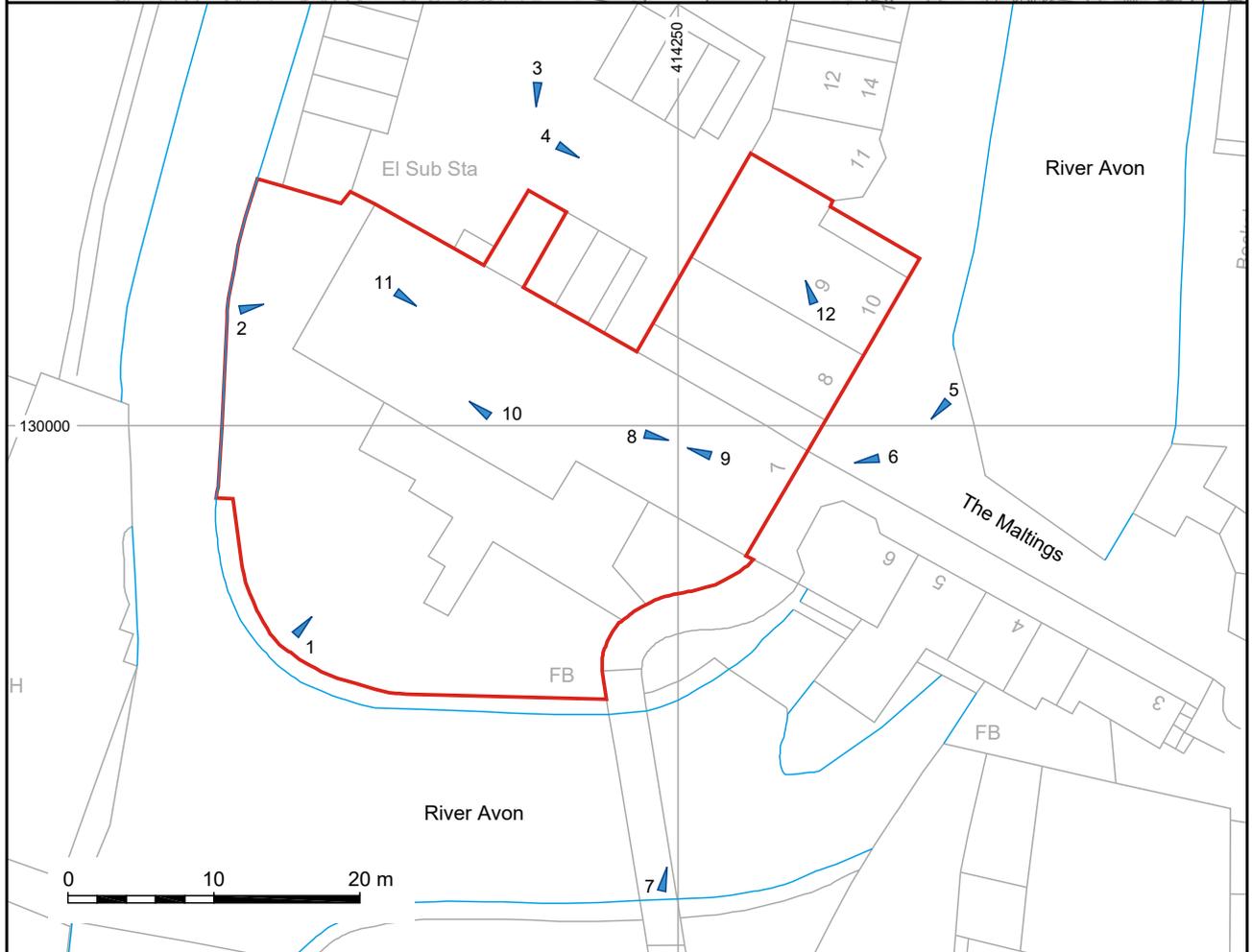
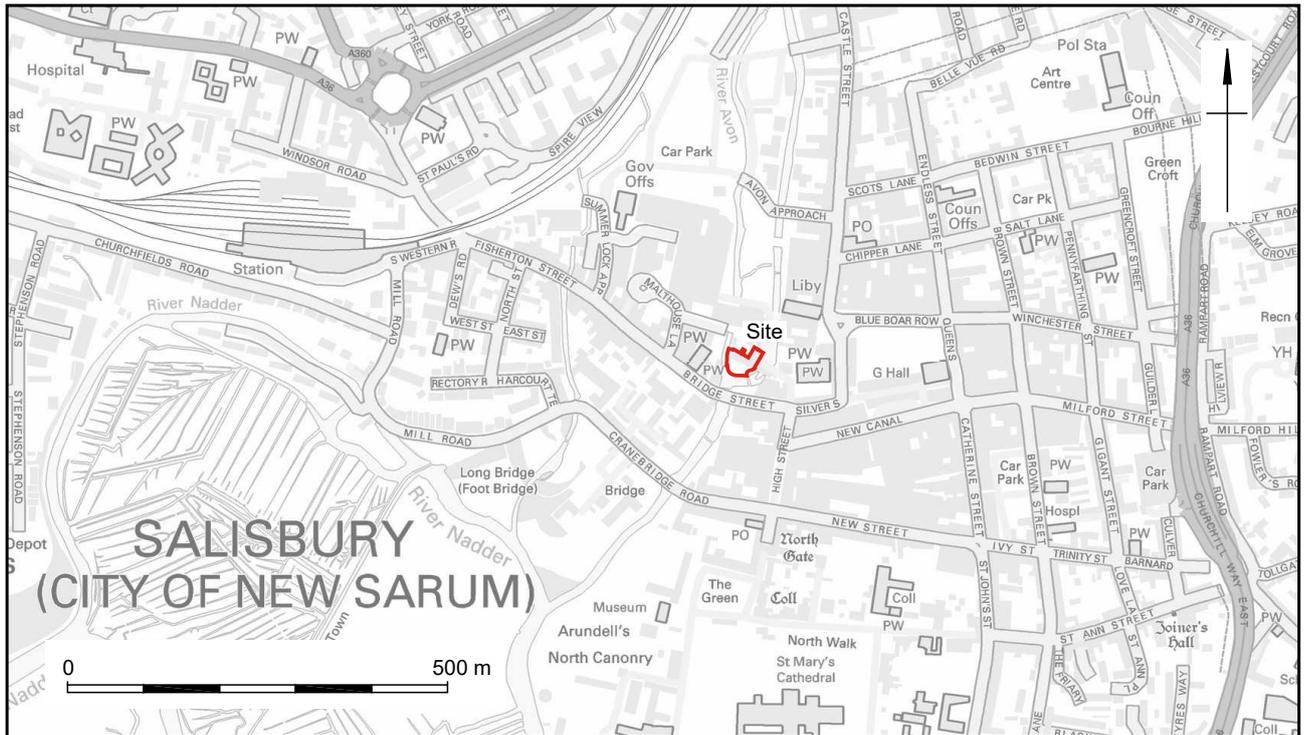
**Project archives**

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

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**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Bishops Mill, The Maltings Salisbury: Historic building record and Archaeological watching brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Davis, B
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Blencowe, T
Other bibliographic details	217970.02
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Standard Illustrated watching brief and HBR survey report c. 30 pages
Entered by	Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	14 March 2019



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Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)	Path: X:\PROJECTS\217970\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\HBR_WB\2019_03_06\217970_HBR_WB.dwg		

Site location plan

Figure 1



Coordinate system:  
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Base plan provided by the client.  
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Proposed development showing monitored areas

Figure 2



Plate 1: South facing elevation showing flint and stone walls and lancet windows



Plate 2: West end of building showing flint and stone façade construction against brick

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Plate 3: North elevation of Generating Hall with modern garage



Plate 4: West elevation of north buildings showing flint walls, lancet windows and brick oculus

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Plate 5: North side of east end showing original wide brick arch (once internal)



Plate 6: View of original generating hall with modern inserted entrance wall

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Plate 7: East end of south elevation showing new walkway arch, originally a double lancet window



Plate 8: Interior of original Generator Hall viewed from west showing inserted glazed entrance wall

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Plate 9: Interior of Generating Hall viewed from east showing exposed walls



Plate 10: West end of Generating Hall showing riveted stanchions and upper rail of travelling crane

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Plate 11: Iron roof trusses above working platform in Generating Hall



Plate 12: Iron roof trusses and tie rods above north buildings

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Plate 13: West facing section of cable trench (scale 0.5m)



Plate 14: View along the new planter footing showing made ground

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Plate 15: Post med finds, not retained



Plate 16: North facing section of pad pit (scale 1 m)

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

