

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL

dittrich**hudson**vasetti architects

CLOSE WALL REPAIR

17 AND 18 THE CLOSE

APRIL 2026



DESIGN & ACCESS STATEMENT
HERITAGE STATEMENT
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	History & Significance of the Wall (Heritage Statement)	4
3.0	Condition and Repair Proposals (Design & Access Statement)	7
4.0	Heritage Impact Assessment	19

Appendices:

I	List Description	20
II	Cathedral Engineer Letter & Sketch Dated 10 th April 2024	21

1.0 INTRODUCTION

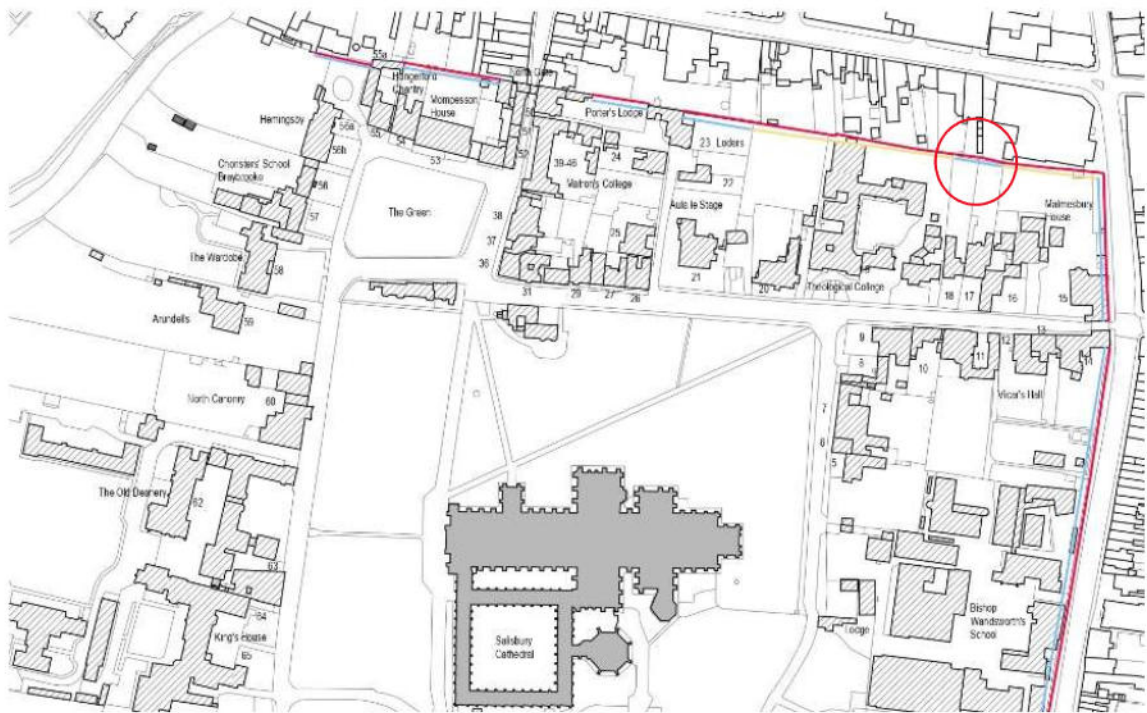


Figure 1.1: The site location (circled) relative to the cathedral (grey) and the Close Wall (in red)

- 1.1 This report accompanies the listed building consent application to Wiltshire Council for repair of the section of the Close Wall to the north of nos. 17 & 18 The Close (North Walk). The report should be read in conjunction with the 1:20 scale application drawings 1207 (CW) S04-08 (existing) and P04-08 (proposed).
- 1.2 The entire Close Wall (2 kms in length) is a Grade I listed building (NMR 1251543 - 1952). It is all within the City of Salisbury Conservation Area. It is not a scheduled ancient monument. As such in accordance with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 only work of *alteration which affects the character of the listed building* requires consent. Nos. 17 and 18 The Close are also within the Precinct 'Green Line' boundary of the Cathedral Close under the Care of Cathedrals Measure 2011 and the Cathedrals Measure 2021.
- 1.3 No. 17 The Close (Grade II* NMR 1252153 – 1952) and no. 18 The Close (Grade II* NMR 1023594 – 1952) are listed buildings, as are no. 1 New Street (Grade II NMR 1258311 – 1952) and nos. 3/5 New Street (Grade II NMR 1258327 – 1972) to the north which also back on to this section of Close Wall. As the Close Wall is separately listed it cannot be deemed to be within the curtilage of another listed building and has its own curtilage (which would be very limited in this instance). However, alterations which constitute visual changes to the wall could affect the setting of these adjacent listed buildings, as well as the Conservation Area.
- 1.4 Both sides of the wall are enclosed within private properties, although by quirk of historic leases this section of the wall is still owned by the Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral.
- 1.5 The outer section of wall between no. 18 The Close and no. 1 New Street (the Wig and Quill Public House) is in poor condition and has an alarming lean to the north side. The wall section north of no. 17 The Close is in better condition, but current repair works being undertaken to no. 17 provide access to the wall for generational maintenance and repair.



Figure 1.5a: The wall in the garden of no. 18 The Close

- 1.6 The wall between no. 1 New Street and no. 18 The Close was inspected by the cathedral architect, cathedral archaeologist, cathedral clerk-of-works and the cathedral structural engineer on the 14th February 2024. It was agreed that tie rods would be needed to arrest hinging movement of the wall to the north (see appendix II), as well as stone repairs and re-pointing.
- 1.7 The wall within No 1 New Street was re-inspected on the 28th June 2024 by the cathedral architect to check for signs of recent movement.
- 1.8 The walls to both nos. 17 and 18 were inspected from both sides on the 7th February 2025 by the cathedral architect as part of a condition survey of the entirety of the Close Wall, to ensure that repairs of the Close Wall were prioritised correctly in order of urgency. This survey confirmed that repairs to no. 18 were a priority compared to other repair needs of the Close Wall elsewhere.
- 1.9 Both sides of the wall were surveyed on the 20th March 2026 by the cathedral architect and cathedral head mason who jointly scheduled the repairs proposed in the application documents.
- 1.10 An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation for the work is to be prepared by the cathedral archaeologist, Alfred Hawkins.
- 1.11 The wall will be repaired by the stonemasons of the Salisbury Cathedral Works Department (SCWD) led by the cathedral head mason in the summer of 2026.

2.0 HISTORY & SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WALL

- 2.1 The Close Wall was built as a defensive structure to form the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of the Cathedral Close (there were also incomplete sections of wall to the bank of the River Avon on the western boundary, of which only a short section now survives). Most wall sections also served as the end garden walls of canonries. The remaining wall sections are incomplete, and a lot have been heavily modified by removal of the upper slender crenellated parapet or removal of the original internal defensive wall walk.

History of the Close Wall

- 2.2 The east wall of The Close to the south of At Ann's Gate is likely to have been started in the late 1200s, as it incorporates a lot of stones from Old Sarum, which was demolished in this period.
- 2.3 A Royal licence to crenellate was issued in 1327 and work on the wall continued to the north and northeast with construction of the High Street and St Ann's gates. From the 1340s work stepped-up and wall sections made-up of larger blocks of Tisbury (Chilmark) stone in the wall, including the sections to nos. 17 and 18 The Close, probably date from this period. The Black Death is likely to have disrupted work around 1350, and the wall sections were still unfinished in the early 1400s.
- 2.4 The south section of Close Wall is likely to have been built in the 1400s and was crenellated in the early 1470s, although it was probably never completed west of Harnham Gate.
- 2.5 The late-1400s wall to the west along the banks of the River Avon was also probably never completed; nothing now remains above-ground except a short section in the garden of the North Canonry. A stretch of the east wall (the north section of the Cathedral School) was demolished during the Commonwealth and chequered stonework sections here date from the 1660s.
- 2.6 The east wall fronting the Bishop Wordsworth School along Exeter Street was reduced in height (de-crenellated) in the 1600s.
- 2.7 The northern wall in Malmesbury House was demolished in 1705, and the wall north of Aula le Stage was demolished from 1713.
- 2.8 The corner bastion to the southeast was demolished and rebuilt in 1896. The walls surrounding the Cathedral School were heavily repaired around this time; a lot of sections of wall walk, particularly to the south, were removed and the wall was re-faced internally. An interesting section of wall to the east of Malmesbury House has had its wall walk removed but not refaced, leaving the medieval wall core exposed as a vertical rockery feature.
- 2.9 Many sections of the Close Wall to the north have been truncated and rebuilt; some as late as the twentieth century.
- 2.10 The most significant remaining original crenellated sections of wall are the eastern section of the south wall (albeit with narrowed and re-faced internal wall-walk); a long southern, a central and a northern stretch of the east wall (although a lot with narrowed and re-faced internal wall-walks) and an original section of wall and wall-walk to numbers 17 and 18 The Close to the north.

- 2.11 There is not a great deal of documentary evidence readily available for most sections of the Close Wall. Useful, but limited reference texts are: 'Salisbury – The Houses of the Close', RCHME, 1993, PP38-44; and Issue 19 of the Sarum Chronicle: 'Salisbury Cathedral – The Close Wall, Tim Tatton-Brown', 2019, PP103-115.

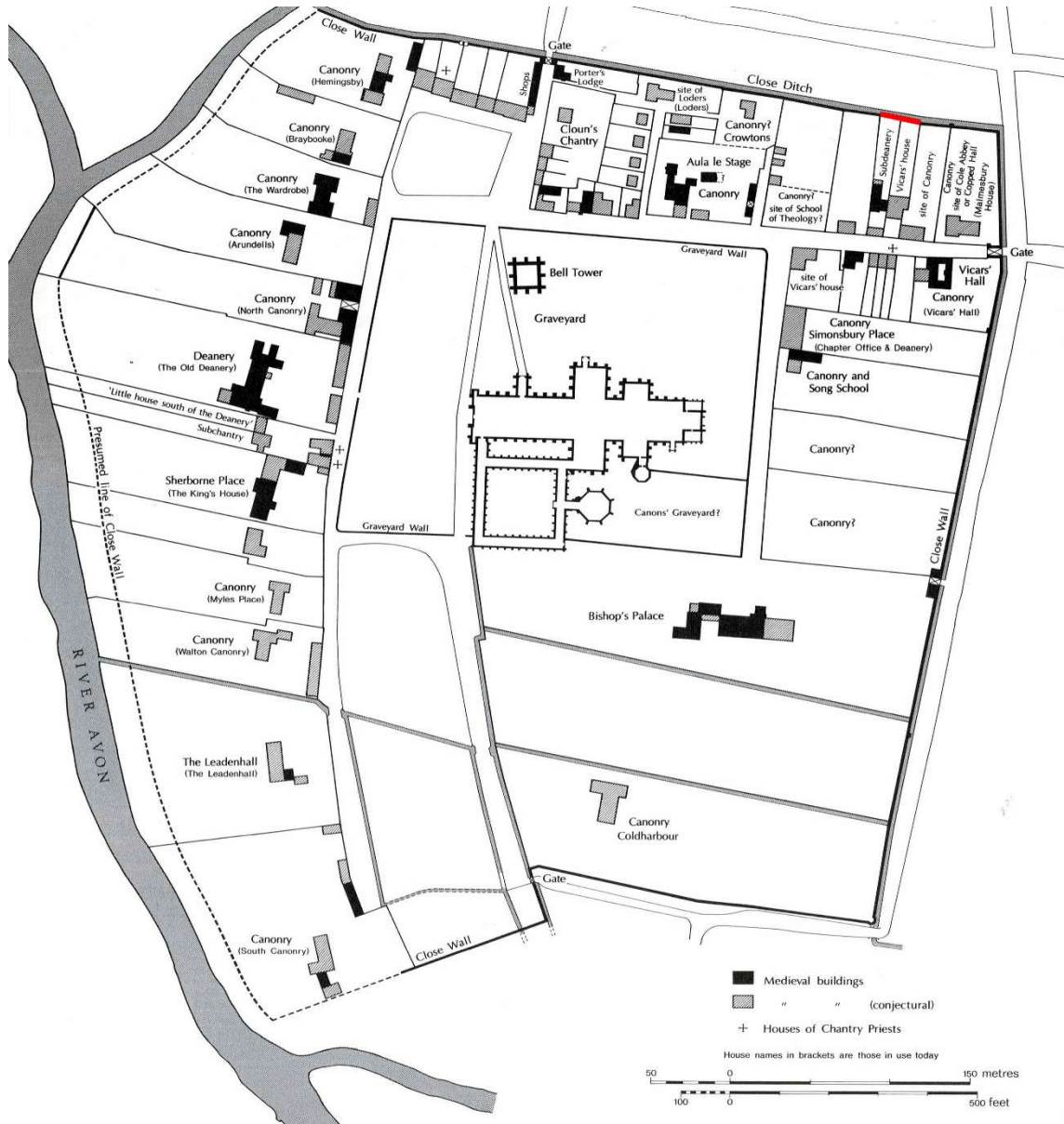


Figure 2.11: The Close Wall in the late medieval period (with the application section highlighted in red) – from RCHME

Significance of the Close Wall at Nos. 17 & 18 The Close

- 2.12 The remaining section of Close Wall to nos. 17 and 18 The Close is one of the most original sections of wall, still retaining the original wall walk and most of the crenellated parapet.
- 2.13 As a grade I listed building the Close Wall is of national significance. Many original sections of wall to the south and east of The Close still remain. The section of wall to the north of nos. 17 and 18 The Close, which is subject to this application, is in its original mid-fourteenth century crenellated form. It is thus one of the most significant stretches of the Grade I listed Close Wall, and is thus of high significance.

- 2.14 Although there are no carved stones visible in the walls to nos. 17 and 18 with any architectural features that clearly indicate re-used stone from the Norman cathedral at Old Sarum, it is possible that re-used stone was incorporated in the wall core, as it has been found in the wall core to the east of The Close. The wall and repairs are thus of archaeological interest and the cathedral archaeologist will be overseeing work on site. A Written Scheme of Investigation will be prepared.
- 2.15 The wall sections to nos. 17 and 18 are built of squared Chilmark limestone. There is evidence of numerous interventions and repair campaigns over the last eight-hundred years. The wall walk paving to no. 17 has been replaced in concrete paving during the course of the twentieth century. The wall walk paving to no. 18 is still of Chilmark stone but many stones have been pieced-in with smaller stones. Around 40% of the wall face of both wall sections is of smaller squared and rubble stone, a lot of which is likely to be replacement of the original larger blocks. The parapet capping to no. 18 is loose and appears to have been re-laid with weak or no bedding.

3.0 CONDITION AND REPAIR PROPOSALS

No. 17 – South Face



Figure 3.1: The south face of the wall to the end of the garden of No. 17 The Close

- 3.1 This section of wall is approximately 12m long by 2.8m high. It is generally in good condition but the wall walk paving needs attention; individual stones in areas need replacement; and pointing is deteriorating. Proposed repairs are shown on drawing **1207 (CW) P-06**.
- 3.2 The south face of the wall was covered by extensive vegetation recently, which was removed in 2025. The branch of a tree has been growing into the wall walk and has now been removed. There has been root penetration between the wall walk and the parapet section. There is a gap between the wall and paving, and stone pavers have been dislodged towards the south. Isolated sections of wall are leaning but the wall is generally plumb. There is a 50mm outward bulge to the centre of the wall to the south but there are no signs of problems arising from this.



Figure 3.2a: Stone corbels supporting the wall walk



Figure 3.2b: The wall walk



Figure 3.2c: Branch growing into the wall walk



Figure 3.2d: Wall walk looking east



Figure 3.2e: Wall walk paving



Figure 3.2f: Dislodged stonework

- 3.3 The wall pointing is soft and missing in many places. It is important that pointing is intact to prevent root invasion, particularly considering the lack of access for maintenance and reliance on adjoining building owners to remove vegetation, which has been difficult to enforce in the past. While proposals show repointing of the wall face for pricing purposes, the extent of pointing will be confirmed on site with the cathedral masonry team once the wall is scaffolded. Intact pointing and any pointing identified by the archaeologist to be still medieval will be retained where possible.
- 3.4 The smaller pieced-in stones and the gap against the parapet are problematic as root penetration at this point has caused structural problems to many sections of wall. The ability of the upward-facing paving to deflect water from penetrating the wall core is vital, and the wall walk paving must be in good condition with mortar joints minimised in order to protect the entire wall. As such it is proposed to remove the pavers to allow removal of embedded root systems below and to re-set the paving that has been forced upwards by vegetation, and to replace the smaller stones against the parapet with larger Chicksgrove stone slabs with much tighter joints. Ensuring the wall walk paving is intact and can shed water, much like the roof of an historic building, is an established methodology for repair and protection of the crenellated sections of Close Wall, as recently undertaken to crenellated wall section in the Bishop Wordsworth School (application PL/2022/03615).

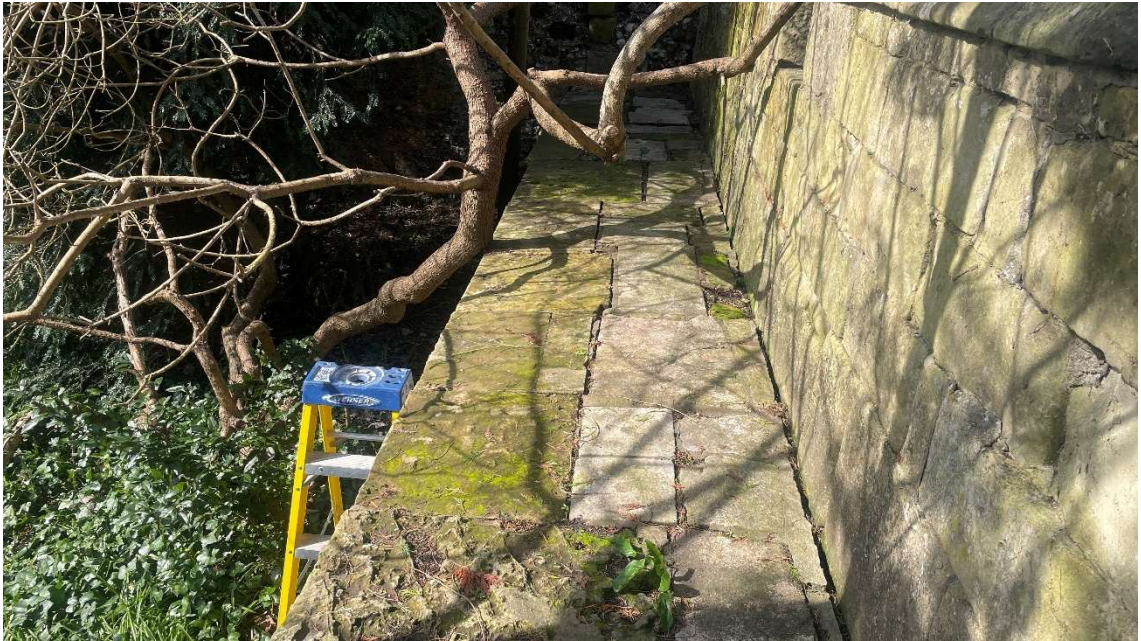


Figure 3.4a: The wall walk paving



Figure 3.4b: Gaps between the wall walk and crenellated parapet section allowing water and root penetration

- 3.5 Around half-a-dozen stones are shattered or very friable and are proposed for replacement.
- 3.6 There is a return section of wall running to the south between the gardens of nos. 18 and 17. This wall appears to be a later addition, containing random ashlar blocks and a lot of flint facing bedded in hard cement mortar. There has been extensive root penetration in the wall and the wall head is loose and does not protect the wall from water penetration. It is proposed to re-bed the wall head and relay the flint facing to the north, as application drawing **1207 (CW) P-08**. The cement mortar matrix for the small un-knapped flint stones mean that they will need to be taken out and re-laid; it is not possible to rake out so much cement mortar without the small flints falling out.



Figure 3.6a: The south return wall between nos 18 and 17 from the east



Figure 3.6b: The south return wall from the west

No. 17 – North Face (Alexandra House, New Street)

Figure 3.7a: The north face of the wall from the car park of Alexandra House

- 3.7 The north face of the wall to no. 17 is within the car park of Alexandra House on New Street. The wall is plumb and is generally in good condition.
- 3.8 Proposed repairs are shown on drawing **1207 (CW) P-07**. Around half-a-dozen stones to the west have no faces and are friable and are proposed for replacement. A similar number require mortar repairs. An allowance has been made to repoint 50% of the wall, which will be reviewed on site.

No. 18 – South Face

Figure 3.9: The south face of wall in the garden of no. 18 The Close

- 3.9 This face of wall is in poor condition. It is relatively plumb. The wall walk has a concrete capping with a large gap to the crenellated parapet wall which has caused a lot of water ingress and vegetation growth. This has pushed the top of the wider wall walk section of wall nearly 200mm northwards into the garden of the Wig and Quill (the entire parapet wall length has bent 200mm to the north while remaining intact and upright – see figure 3.9i). The outer 300mm edge of the wall walk has narrow strips of stone which are collapsing. A section of wall to the west corresponding to no. 3 New Street has had the embattlements removed and merlons loosely rested on top; the wall walk is missing here and there are ad-hoc stone steps indicating a later rebuild. There is little surface ivy but the remains of large root systems are embedded in the wall, including a large buddleia stump, indicating the cause of the structural damage now very much in evidence to the north side of the wall.



Figure 3.9a: The wall walk paving collapsing locally

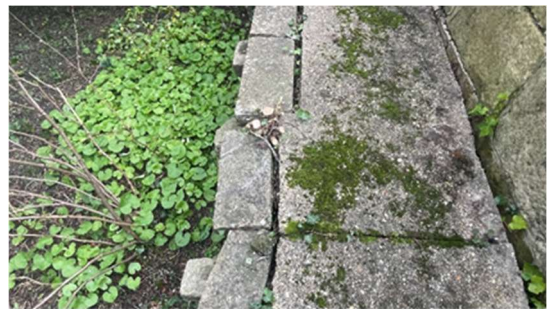


Figure 3.9b: The wall walk showing concrete capping



Figure 3.9c: The west end of the wall



Figure 3.9d: Ad-hoc steps (non-original)



Figure 3.9e: The wall walk looking east



Figure 3.9f: Lower wall facing



Figure 3.9g: Wall walk concrete capping



Figure 3.9h: The crenellated parapet



Figure 3.9i: Deviation in the wall head indicating the northwards movement of the wall

- 3.10 Proposed repairs are shown on drawing **1207 (CW) P-04**. The merlons across the entire wall length are loose and need to be re-bedded. The wall walk concrete capping and paving need to be removed to extract the embedded root systems within the wall core and to fit the proposed anchor rods (see below) into the wall core. To ensure the wall head drains and to minimise the chance of root penetration it is proposed to lay new, larger Chicksgrove stone pavers to the wall walk to replace the concrete and narrow strips of outer stone. The paving will be laid to fall to the south to throw water as quickly as possible.
- 3.11 Some of the supporting corbel stones are fractured. These are structurally important to support the original detail of the cantilevered chamfer paving (which will be reinstated to both wall lengths).

- 3.12 In order to arrest the alarming outwards hinging of the north face of wall the cathedral engineer has proposed four tie rods through the wall with pattress plate anchors on each side. The wall work masonry below parapet level is thick and tying the north face to this bulk of masonry will anchor the wall. The pattress plates will be visible on the south wall face; these are proposed in cast iron to match the Chilmark stone colour.

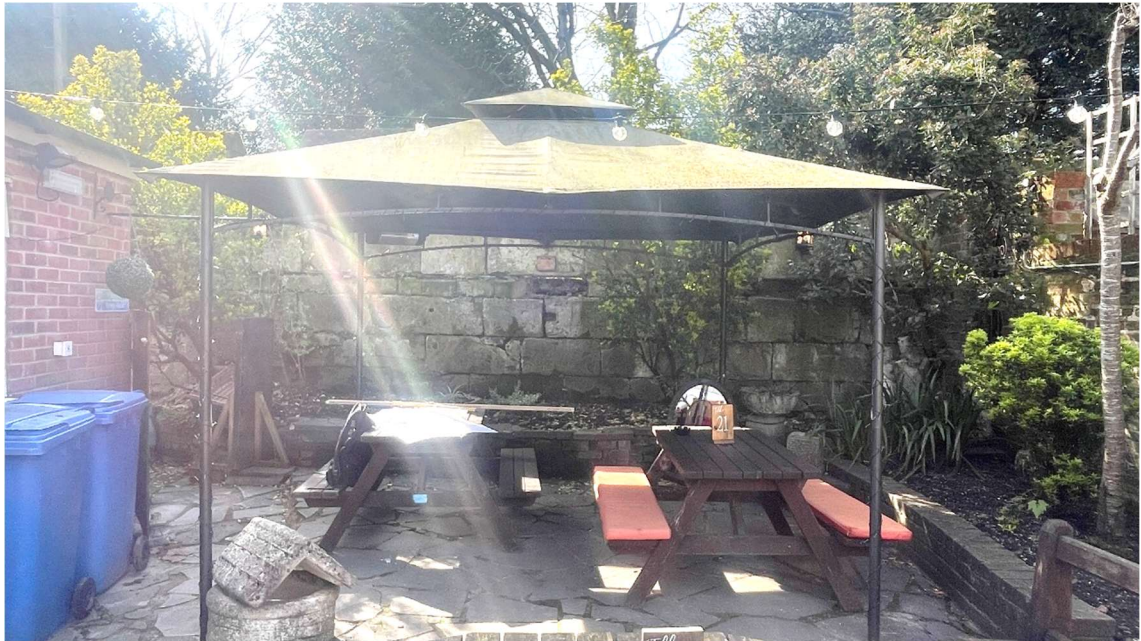
No. 18 – North Face (Nos. and Nos. 3/5 New Street)

Figure 3.13a: The wall within the garden of the Wig and Quill Pub (no. 1 New Street)



Figure 3.13b: The extent of lean to the north is alarming



Figure 3.13c: Loose stonework is evident at low level

- 3.13 The wall on the pub garden side bulges and hinges to the south at the point of the wall walk. There are missing stones. The wall hinges considerably to the north – it leans out 220mm to the midpoint, where a course of stone is missing, then leans back in 60mm to the embrasure point – see figure 3.13.

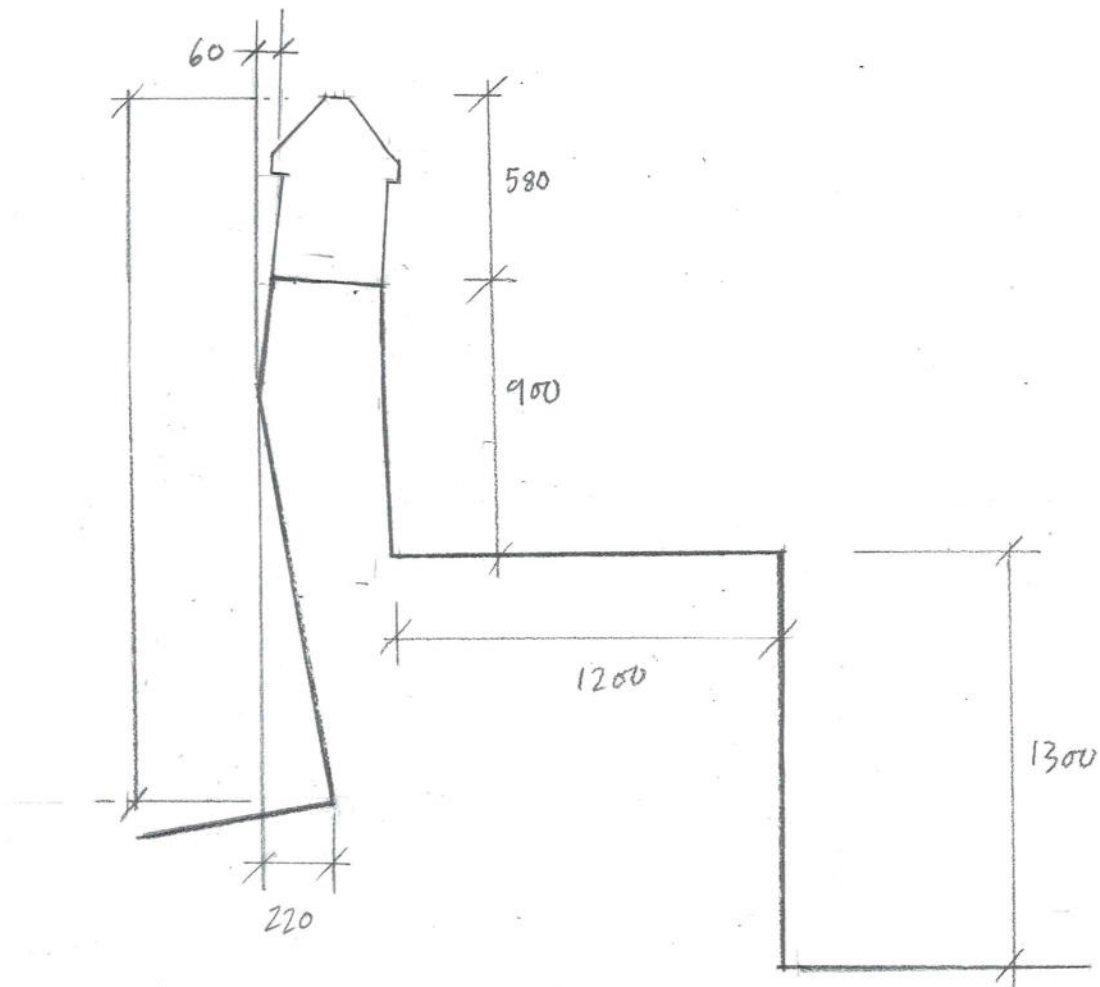


Figure 3.13d: Section through the wall looking east showing the hinging to the north

- 3.14 Proposed repairs are shown on drawing **1207 (CW) P-05**. The large gap of missing stonework at the hinge point is to be pointed with a tile creasing course to help pack the deep joint, with some adjacent stone replacement and infill of missing stones. The merlons need to be re-bedded. Ivy roots are to be removed. The hinging lower section of wall is to be restrained with four tie rods through the wall which will need to be cored through stones on this face. These will be tied by cast iron pattress plates, painted to match the Chilmark stone colour. The wall will be fully repointed.



Figure 3.14a: Loose stonework in the wall



Figure 3.14b: Junction with Party wall to west of No. 1



Figure 3.14c: Missing stonework in the wall



Figure 3.14d: Missing stonework at crenellation level



Figure 3.14e: Ivy growing from the wall



Figure 3.14f: Missing stonework at low level

- 3.15 It is proposed that a small section of crazy paving to the east end of the wall is lowered by approximately 400mm to provide a level egress route from the pub for escape and refuse (to avoid bins toppling over and damaging the wall). A new small length of low Chicks Grove stone-clad retaining wall is proposed to address the change in level to the existing raised planting bed.



Figure 3.15a: Crazy paving landscaping



Figure 3.15b: The area to be lowered (under the crate)

- 3.16 The west section of wall lies within the garden of no. 3/5 New Street (united for many years as a single property). There are a shed and garden walls built hard up against the wall (the shed is to be removed). The wall head here has been lowered. The merlons are loose and need to be rebedded; one large stone needs to be re-set, and the wall has little pointing and needs a full deep-pack repoint.



Figure 3.16a: The wall to no. 3/5 is difficult to access



Figure 3.16b: The lower parapet facing no. 3/5



Figure 3.16c: Missing pointing



Figure 3.16d: Stone to be re-set

Access and Flood Risk

- 3.17 The Close Wall is not a habitable building. Flood risk, disabled access and energy performance criteria normally considered in planning applications are therefore not relevant to this application.

4.0 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The following elements of proposed work to the wall have a heritage impact:

4.1 Introduction of Tie Rods to No 18

Impact – A minor level of visual change arising from the installation four pattress plates on each side of the wall. Pattress plates are very common on historic structures and can add to character.

Mitigation – Alternative proposals that were considered such as rebuild of the wall or invasive cross drilling of Cintec anchors would cause high levels of harm that would be of greater consequence.

4.2 Repointing and Stone Replacement

Impact – Repointing and localised stone replacement or mortar repairs can obscure or remove historic fabric.

Mitigation – Intervention work is required in the wall locally to remove root systems and repair damage caused from invasive vegetation. Ensuring the wall surface is intact through good levels of pointing and intact stone will help avoid future vegetation ingress. This is especially important to the Close Wall as a garden boundary wall, landlocked by private owners and not accessible for regular maintenance by the cathedral works team. The long-term damage from vegetation ingress will quickly outweigh any harm from hardy repointing and stone repairs. Levels of repointing will be reviewed on site when the wall is scaffolded by the cathedral head mason, architect and archaeologist. Sound or mortar of historic interest will not be removed, and cost pressures mean that unnecessary pointing will not be undertaken.

4.3 Re-paving of the Wall Walk

Impact – Some of the broken and fragmented stones remaining in the wall walk may be original stones.

Mitigation – The structural damage to the wall has been caused by water and vegetation penetration through the paving of the wall walk. This is exacerbated when vegetation pushes the wall head outwards; leading to more vegetation and water ingress. Excessive joints in this upward facing stone are a risk. As such a more robust repair strategy for the Wall Walk is recommended to ensure water is quickly drained to the south away from the paving. Any identified original chamfered stone in a salvageable size and condition will be integrated into the repaving following reassessment on site. Rectified photogrammetry has been taken of the wall for record in the cathedral archive, including the wall walk from above.

4.4 Lowering of the paving to the Fire Escape Area to the north of No. 18 in the Wig and Quill Pub

Impact – A small stretch of the low-level stonework currently underground will be exposed.

Mitigation – Ground levels adjacent to the wall have been raised considerably since it was built (the wall would have limited defensive function at its current 2.8m height). Lowering the ground level here would have operational benefits to the pub which will offset the disturbance of the repair work, with limited if any harm to the setting of the Wall.

APPENDIX I – LIST DESCRIPTION

Heritage Category:

Listed Building

Grade: I

List Entry Number: 1251543

Date first listed: 28-Feb-1952

Statutory Address 1: THE CLOSE WALL, THE CLOSE

National Grid Reference: SU 14539 29534

THE CLOSE 1. 1594 The Close Wall SU 1429 NW 3/1A SU 1429 NE 4/1A SU 1429 SW 5/1A SU 1429 SE 6/1A 28.2.52. GV 2. The Close Wall is virtually intact on the south, east and north sides of the Close Land. The date of a building probably 1331, which Edward III granted permission to use material remaining at Old Sarum for the purpose. To the south in the Close itself the wall runs from the South on Harnham Gate, behind No 72 and 73 The Close extending west for approximately 208 ft then returning north to entrance of No 71 (South Canonry) for 119 ft. All this part has been rebuilt partly at later date, approximately 6 ft high, flint rubble with brick bands with tiled coping. From No 74 (Southgate House) The Close to the rear of No 4 St Nicholas's Road, a stretch with walkway, 322 ft ashlar blocks, approximately 10 ft high, no crenellation. A short break of some 10 ft rebuilt with stone-flint rubble and brick, then one of the most complete sections of the original wall running to the corner of Exeter Street and returned along this street to the level of the Brickett's Hospital on the opposite side, approximately 740 ft with short return section back into Close. Crenelated with walkway ashlar blocks, numerous small Norman panels from Old Sarum carved with flowers, chevrons etc. At the very end of this section, nearly level with Brickett's Hospital a projecting platform on 5 large stone brackets. The following section along Exeter Street up to the Bishop's Gate has had some alterations and is lower, no crenellation, stone and flint panels and some brickwork. Tiled coping to 1st lower section of some 30 ft. From Bishop's Gate to point level with No 82 Exeter Street, approximately 416 ft, the wall is about 6 ft high with tiled coping, stone with some Norman Old Sarum decorated panels. From this point to St Anne's Gate the wall is original height with crenellations and walkway, approximately 208 ft. Another intact and similar crenelated section from St Anne's Gate along St John's Street to the north east corner of the Close Lane, some 160 ft. To the north the wall is lower and has been partly rebuilt and patched at various dates, stone rubble, some flint panelling, brick bands and capping. On this side it is largely concealed as it forms the boundary wall between the houses on the north side of the Close and those that back onto it from the south side of New Street and Crane Street. From east to west: on New Street it forms the south boundary wall of Alexander House, Nos 1 to 49 (odd) and the College of Art for approximately 730 ft. Continued as the south boundary wall of No 47 High Street for approximately 100 ft until it runs into Nos 48-48A The Close and the North Gate. At this end part of ditch remains. On the Close side the wall forms the north boundary of Nos 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 32 and 48-48A. To the west of the North Gate on the Close side it runs at the back of No 33A, Mompesson House and No 54 for 312 ft. Another stretch with walkway approximately 208 ft to the north of Nos 56A and 56B The Close continued by lower rebuilt walling with lean-to additions down to the Avon. On the north side the wall forms the north boundary of No 64 High Street and then on Crane Street Nos 87, 89, 91, 95, 97 and 99 and 101 (Church House and Audley House).

All the listed buildings in the Close form an outstanding group.

Listing NGR: SU1423429762

APPENDIX II – CATHEDRAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER LETTER DATED 10TH APRIL 2024

Our Ref: 656.CW.01/ADW/KW

Izaak Hudson,
Dittrich Hudson Vasetti,
Studio 12/13,
9, Bath Buildings,
Montpellier,
Bristol BS65PT

Dear Izaak,

RE: CLOSE WALL INSPECTIONS – STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING SERVICES

Further to our recent joint inspection of several sections of the Close Wall, as promised, I now set down my thoughts for your use in preparing your assessment of the close wall.

Wig & Quill – Beer Garden – New Street

This section of wall is an 8.8m long section of the northern Close wall which bounds the pub beer garden. The wall stands a total of around 2.8m high, with crenelated parapet approximately one metre high. The upper section of wall, above the walkway on the south (internal) side, is some 330mm wide. The walkway is some 900mm wide.

The lower section of wall leans some 220mm to the north below a clear 'hinge line' some 1.3m above ground level on the northern side. This line is clearly visible and has been periodically repaired and infilled, using both stone and mortar.

Above this level the parapet leans to the south by approximately 60mm.

The movement is clearly historic, but it is difficult to judge whether movement is progressive; however, any active movement does not appear to be at a rapid rate. The movement is probably due to a combination of settlement of the wall foundation and lateral movement of the northern skin due to settlement of the core of the wall. The walkway is 'concrete' capped and in apparently reasonable order, though ivy has clearly penetrated the wall from the southern side. This ivy has probably, over the years, contributed to movement of the wall.

Clearly, it would be preferable to retain the wall rather than rebuild it and this is possible. I attach my sketch showing a possible solution using through-ties and pattress plates on each face, in four locations. These ties can, with advantage, be installed from the southern side. The walkway concrete path should be removed, and some fill locally removed to allow holes to be drilled in each face. This will avoid the need to core drill the full width of the wall from one side. The wall core can be cleared of ivy roots and any voids locally grouted to stabilise the wall core. The 'hinge line' would need repair with new stone pieced in as appropriate.

Offices:

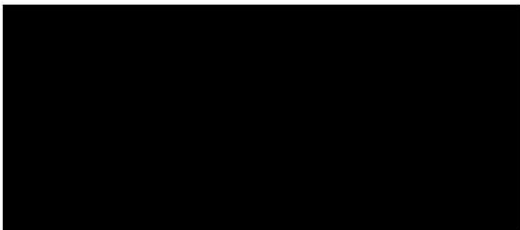
Romsey Old Brewery House, Portersbridge St, Romsey, Hampshire, SO51 8DJ

Bath 27 Gay St, Bath, Somerset, BA1 2PD

Registration:

AWA and Andrew Waring Associates are the trading styles of Andrew Waring Associates Ltd. Registered in England & Wales No. 4596312

Yours sincerely



**ANDREW WARING - BTech Eng CEng MICE MStructE
Consultant**

Offices:

Romsey Old Brewery House, Portersbridge St, Romsey, Hampshire, SO51 8DJ
Bath 27 Gay St, Bath, Somerset, BA1 2PD

Registration:

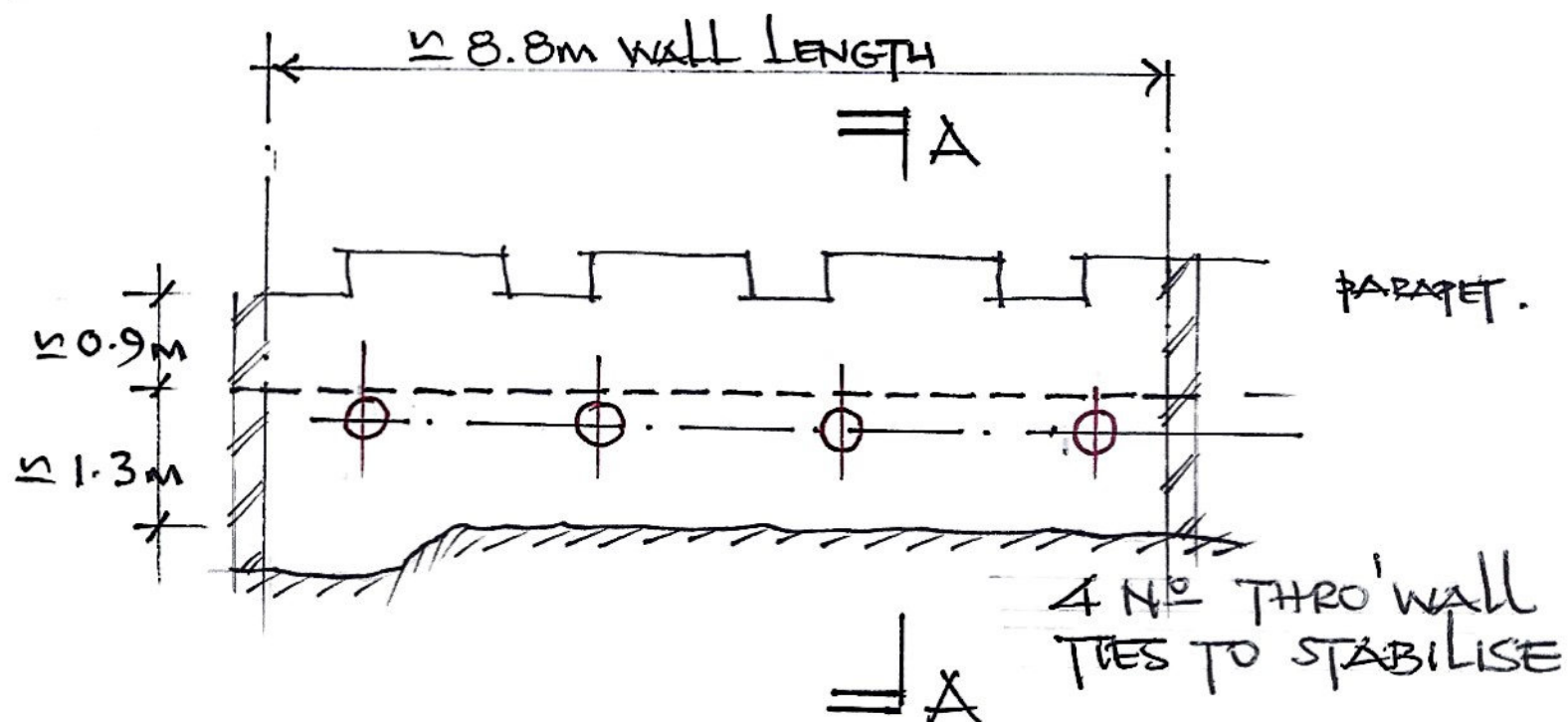
AWA and Andrew Waring Associates are the trading styles of Andrew Waring Associates Ltd. Registered in England & Wales No. 4596312



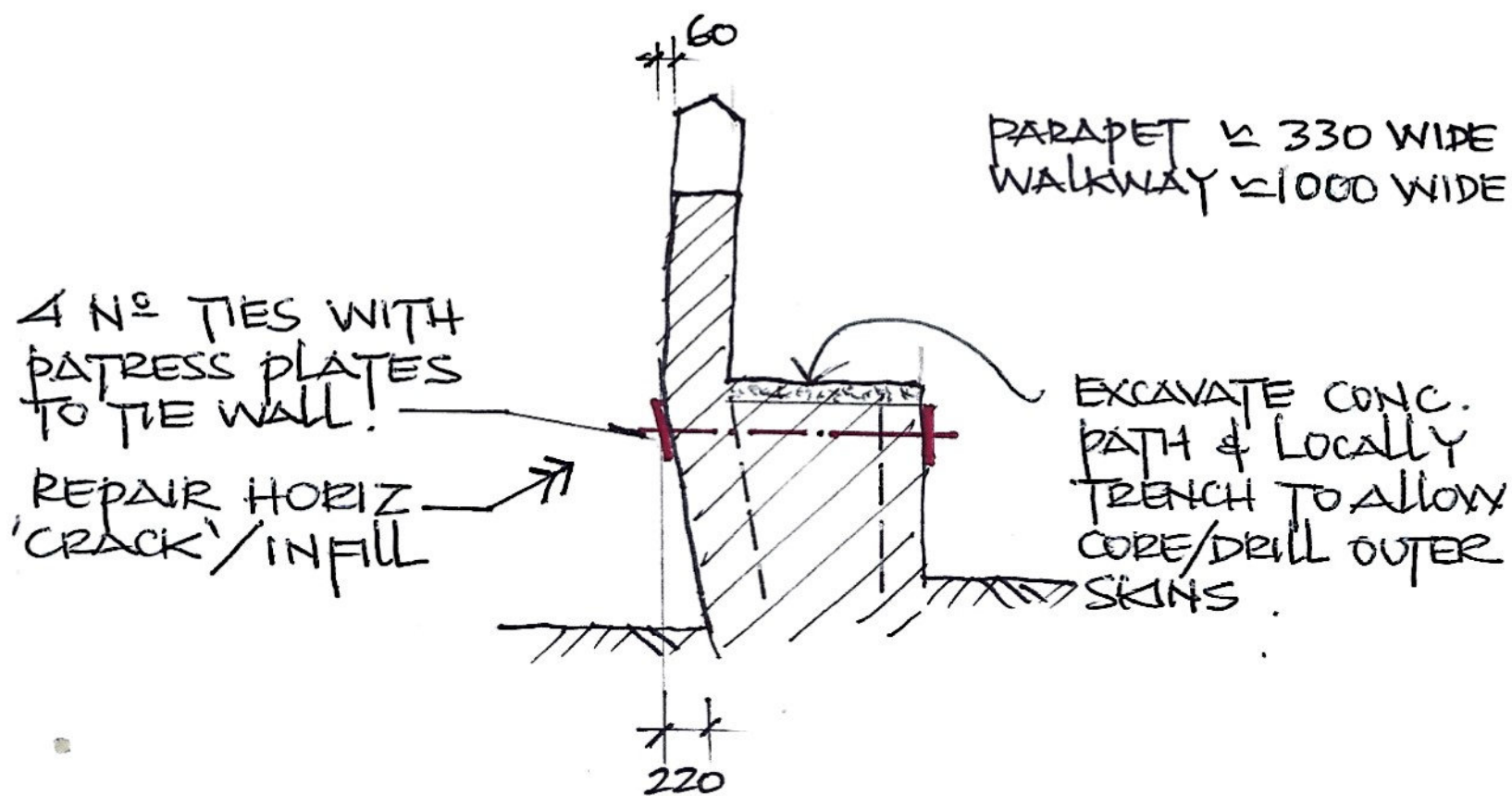
JOB TITLE

DRG. TITLE

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL
CLOSE WALL SURVEY
"WIG & QUILL" BEER
GARDEN



INDICATIVE ELEVATION
≈ 1:100



SECTION A-A
1:50

SCALE

1:100 1:50

DATE

MAR '24

BY

AW

DRG. NO

656.CW.S01

REV.

REV

DATE

REVISIONS

CHK