

Other Finds

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Ceramic Building Material

A total of 173 fragments (9811g) of CBM was recovered from four of the Sites (1, 2, 3 and 5). The majority of the assemblage consists of medieval roof tile fragments, which are handmade and occasionally glazed. There is also a small amount of Romano-British material from Sites 1 and 2.

A group of CBM from 16 medieval contexts, mainly from Site 5 (a total of 163 fragments), has been subjected to a fabric analysis. Thirteen fabrics were identified, and details of these can be found in the project archive. Most of these are irregular, poorly wedged fabrics containing varying frequencies of quartz sand and prominent iron oxides. Such fabrics are commonly found in south-east Wiltshire and west Hampshire. Various fabrics from the pipeline Sites can be paralleled within assemblages from Salisbury (Wessex Archaeology unpublished type series) and from Wherwell Priory (Loader forthcoming). One potential source of much of the roof tile in Salisbury and the surrounding area is known from documentary evidence at Alderbury, 5km to the south-west of Salisbury, which was in operation from at least the mid-14th to late 15th century (Hare 1991, 89), although evidence from Salisbury indicates that ceramic roof tiles were in use from the earliest levels of the city in the early 13th century.

The assemblage consists almost entirely of flat roof (peg) tiles, some partially glazed on the lower part of the upper surface. A small number of ridge tiles were also identified, partially glazed with knife cut crests. These were all recovered from a clearance layer on Site 5, and occurred in two of the fabric types identified.

Worked Bone

A total of five fragments of worked bone were recovered. A single worked bone object was recovered from Middle Neolithic pit 3119 on Site 3. This is an object made from a long bone, tapered towards one end and may be part of a needle, or associated with the weaving process, e.g. a pin beater (Fig. 00). The second object was recovered from pit 3268 and comprises four fragments of a single long bone. Two perforations were identified along one edge, one of which was complete. This object may be a form of toggle.

Other Finds

Other finds recovered from the Sites comprise small quantities of worked stone (including possible quern fragments), fired clay (including one spindlewhorl from a Late Bronze Age feature), three coins (one Roman, two medieval), and metalwork (iron, copper alloy, lead). Full details of these finds can be found in the project archive.

Bibliography

Hare, J.N., 1991. The growth of the roof-tile industry in later medieval Wessex', *Medieval Archaeol.* 35, 86–103