



# Old Sarum Cottages, Portway Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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## **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Shape Project Management, on behalf of KHT Developments, to undertake an archaeological evaluation, to fulfil the planning condition requirements attached to the development of the Site. The Site comprised a 0.1-hectare parcel, adjacent to Old Sarum Cottages, The Portway, Salisbury, Wiltshire (centred on NGR 414573, 133323). The works consisted of the excavation of three evaluation trenches, which did not reveal any archaeological deposits or features.

## **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Shape Project Management, on behalf of KHT Developments, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council, and to Shape Project Management for their cooperation and help on site.



# Old Sarum Cottages, Portway, Salisbury, Wiltshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Shape Project Management, on behalf of KHT Developments (“the client”), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.1 ha parcel of land located adjacent to Old Sarum Cottages, The Portway, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6BY, centred on NGR 414573, 133323 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the erection of 4 terraced dwellings with parking, amenity areas and new access road. Planning application (PL/2022/01048) submitted to Wiltshire Council was granted, subject to conditions, one of which relates to archaeological investigation:

*Condition 8*

*a) 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 b) The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

*REASON: The application contained insufficient information to enable this matter to be considered prior to granting planning permission and the matter is required to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority before development commences in order that the development is undertaken in an acceptable manner, to enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.*

1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2022). Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The evaluation, comprising 3 trial trenches, was undertaken between 20 and 22 September 2022.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.





### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The Site was located adjacent to an existing row of cottages and the premises of Assisi Travel, 3km north of Salisbury city centre and 1km north-east of Old Sarum Scheduled Iron Age hillfort (NHLE 1015675). The Site was bound by the Portway road to the south, the existing cottages to the west and an area of manicured lawn and trees to the north and east.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels were recorded as 70m OD.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation – Chalk; a sedimentary bedrock formed between 89.8 and 83.6 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. (British Geological Survey 2022).

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Detailed archaeological and historical background can be found in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology, 2022) and is reproduced in brief below.

### 2.2 Archaeological and historical context

#### *Prehistoric (970,000 – 700 BC)*

- 2.2.1 Excavations prior to the construction of Beehive Park and Ride (EWI417, EWI5001) to the immediate west of the Site revealed prehistoric features and finds, including Neolithic pits, Bronze Age field systems, and an undated drove road and trackway (WSHER MWI11103, MWI11104, MWI11116, MWI32021, MWI11345, MWI11346, MWI11347).
- 2.2.2 In the wider landscape, isolated Neolithic pits and finds indicate early prehistoric occupation, such as encountered during recent archaeological evaluation to the immediate north of the Beehive Park and Ride, close to the north-east of the Site (Cotswold Archaeology 2022; report forthcoming – pers. comms.). Such activity may be seasonal and ephemeral and leave few traces within the archaeological record (WSHER EWI7556, EWI7558). A Neolithic long barrow, potentially comprising of a trapezoidal enclosure set beneath a long barrow mound has been located 500m north-west (WSHER MWI11102).
- 2.2.3 Archaeological investigations relating to the Old Sarum development (Wessex Archaeology 2004; 2006a; 2016: WSHER EWI7244, EWI6358, EWI6584, EWI6595) identified a cluster of Early to Middle Bronze Age urned cremation burials, three round barrows and a ring ditch. Later prehistoric activity is represented by a Wessex Linear double-ditched boundary, likely to be of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date.
- 2.2.4 Also to the north of the Site, a number of barrows potentially represent a dispersed Bronze Age cemetery (WSHER MWI10948, MWI10949, MWI10950, MWI10951, MWI10953, MWI10955, MWI10957, MWI10958, MWI10967, MWI10968, MWI10969, MWI11300, MWI11301).

#### *Iron Age and Romano-British (700 BC – AD 43)*

- 2.2.5 The records relating to the Iron Age within the study area include Iron Age settlement features 800 m south of the Site (MWI11134). Ditches and pits from this date have been found 800 m south-west (MWI32027, MWI32028). In 1957, 15 individual Iron Age pits were discovered during maintenance work which included three grain storage pits 300 m south of the Site (MWI11125, MWI11126). However, the most significant Iron Age feature in the vicinity of the Site is the scheduled Old Sarum Iron Age hillfort.

- 2.2.6 Old Sarum hillfort (NHLE 1015675) and the Romano-British settlement *Sorviodunum*, which later developed there, lies 1 km south-west of the Site. The listing description states that:
- 'Excavations within the hillfort have produced evidence of early Iron Age settlement and of later Iron Age and Romano-British occupation from the 1st to the 3rd centuries AD. Included within the scheduling is an area of Iron Age activity located outside the hillfort close to the eastern entrance. A further area of Iron Age activity is located c.250m west of the hillfort and is not included in the scheduling.'*
- 2.2.7 Old Sarum was a major focus of activity during these periods and lay at the junction of three Roman roads; to Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*) along The Portway (WSHER MWI10890, MWI11138), Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*; WSHER MWI10888, MWI11157) and Mildenhall (*Cunetio*; MWI1156). The Portway lies immediately south of the Site and elements of the roadside ditches have been observed north of the road (WSHER MWI11175).
- Saxon and medieval (AD 410–1500)*
- 2.2.8 The main focus of settlement at this time appears to have been at Old Sarum, which was refortified in the Saxon period, and developed as a precursor to the medieval town of Salisbury. A royal motte and bailey castle and cathedral were constructed within the hillfort during the early medieval period. However, in 13th century the bishopric moved to the new town within the river valley and by the early 14th century the Old Sarum was largely abandoned.
- Post-medieval, 19th century and modern (AD 1500–present day)*
- 2.2.9 A series of farms and outfarms throughout the study area reflect the largely rural nature of the landscape in the post-medieval and 19th century (WSHER MWI70855, MWI70856, MWI70857, MWI70865, MWI70867, MWI70868).
- 2.2.10 Within the Longhedge development area, an unusual feature was discovered, comprised of a castellated feature consisting of a relatively shallow V-shaped ditch on a square plan with corners, resembling bastions, set on the cardinal points (WSHER MWI74545). The morphology of the enclosure suggests it was a sconce - a form of temporary defensive structure and the limited amount of material culture recovered points to a possible 17th century date.
- 2.2.11 In the early 20th century, the Old Sarum airfield (WSHER MWI10939) was constructed 500 m south-east the Site, and during the Second World War this was used as a base for the Canadian Air Force. Within the airfield, itself a Conservation Area, a number of historic features remain including the First World War hangers (NHLE 1355710; WSHER MWI31995), workshops (NHLE 1391602) and 1930s headquarters (NHLE 1391603).
- 2.2.12 At Longhedge, evidence was found for the military use of wider landscape with a number of practice trenches identified (WSHER MWI74544). This area was itself the location for a temporary military camp during World War II, possibly associated with the marshalling of troops during D-Day operations).
- 2.2.13 The former Salisbury Isolation Hospital stood to the immediate east of the Site, erected between 1911-12 and housing patients with infectious diseases until its closure in 1951. OS mapping suggests the row of cottages immediately west of the Site were constructed between 1914 and 1937.





### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

#### 3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

### 4 METHODS

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

#### 4.2 Fieldwork methods

##### *General*

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although Trench 2 had to be split in two to allow a buffer zone for located services. The southern segment of Trench 2 was recorded as Trench 3 (Figure 1).

4.2.2 The three trial trenches were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Trench 1 was 15.30m in length and 1.6m wide; Trench 2 was 9.40m in length and 1.6m wide; and Trench 3 was 2.90m in length and 1.6m wide. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed. Deeper sondages were excavated in the north-east end of Trench 1 (Figure 2) and northern end of Trench 2 (Figure 4) through the weathered upper surface of the chalk bedrock, to prove this interface did not represent artificially redeposited chalk. Redeposited chalk deposits have been encountered elsewhere within the wider landscape of the Wiltshire chalk downs to cap and conceal archaeological deposits and features.



- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of deposits were cleaned by hand. Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. No artefacts appeared during the works.
- 4.2.4 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and WCAS were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

#### *Recording*

- 4.2.5 All exposed archaeological deposits and features 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 all features and deposits. 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**

- 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 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

### **4.4 Monitoring**

- 4.4.1 WCAS monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and WCAS.

## **5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The excavation of the trial trenches revealed a stratigraphical sequence including modern made ground overlying the previous topsoil, which was located above the natural. No archaeological features appeared during the works in the evaluated area (Figure 1).

### **5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits**

- 5.2.1 The natural geology (103) in Trench 1, consisting of degraded chalk, was located at 0.36m from the ground surface and stratigraphically below the original topsoil (102), which was a compacted layer of dark clay. Overlying those deposits was a modern made ground (101) comprised of concrete, sand, and stone (Figures 2 and 3). A sondage at the north-east end of the trench was made to determine that (103) was natural and not a redeposited chalk

deposit, which might have concealed archaeological deposits or features (Figure 2). The only feature observed was a hollow created by rooting activity. No archaeological features were observed.

- 5.2.2 Similar stratigraphical sequences appeared in Trenches 2 and 3, sealed by modern concrete layers (201) and (301), respectively. This layer was 0.10m thicker in Trench 2 than in Trench 3. Stratigraphically beneath was a possible buried topsoil, in Trench 2 (202) and in Trench 3 (302), which consisted of a dark, compact, silty clay, similar to the topsoil in Trench 1 (Figures 4-7). The natural geology was comprised of degraded chalk with common chalk and flint gravels. No archaeological features were uncovered during the excavation of either trench.

## **6 FINDS EVIDENCE**

- 6.1.1 No archaeological finds were recovered during the evaluation.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1.1 No soil samples were taken during the evaluation.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Summary and Discussion**

- 8.1.1 The evaluation trenches excavated on the site uncovered no archaeological remains, despite the potential of the surrounding landscape, which contains archaeological sites ranging from the Neolithic to the Second World War.
- 8.1.2 The stratigraphic evidence of modern made ground deposits sealing an earlier topsoil suggests that the formation of the present hardstanding across the site may have had little to no impact upon the archaeological horizon. The sole evidence of disturbance of the weathered upper surface of the chalk comprised the natural rooting hollow at the south-west end of Trench 3. However, it is possible that unknown services, such as the unexpected example identified between Trenches 2 and 3, could have truncated any underlying features.

## **9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation 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:2022.35. 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 Preparation of the archive**

#### *Physical archive*

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records and graphics, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the SBYWM:2022.35, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file/document cases of paper records.

*Digital archive*

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., 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.

*Documentary archive*

9.2.4 The physical archive currently includes paper records (site registers only) and graphics. Born digital data include site records, photographs, survey data and reports. Physical and digital records will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

### **9.3 Selection strategy**

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, i.e., 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.

*Documentary records*

9.3.5 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*

- 9.3.6 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 Security copy**

- 9.4.1 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.

### **9.5 OASIS**

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by 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*.
- 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 (e.g., 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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*Wessex Archaeology 2022. Old Sarum cottages, Portway, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation. Salisbury: unpublished report ref. 243931.01*

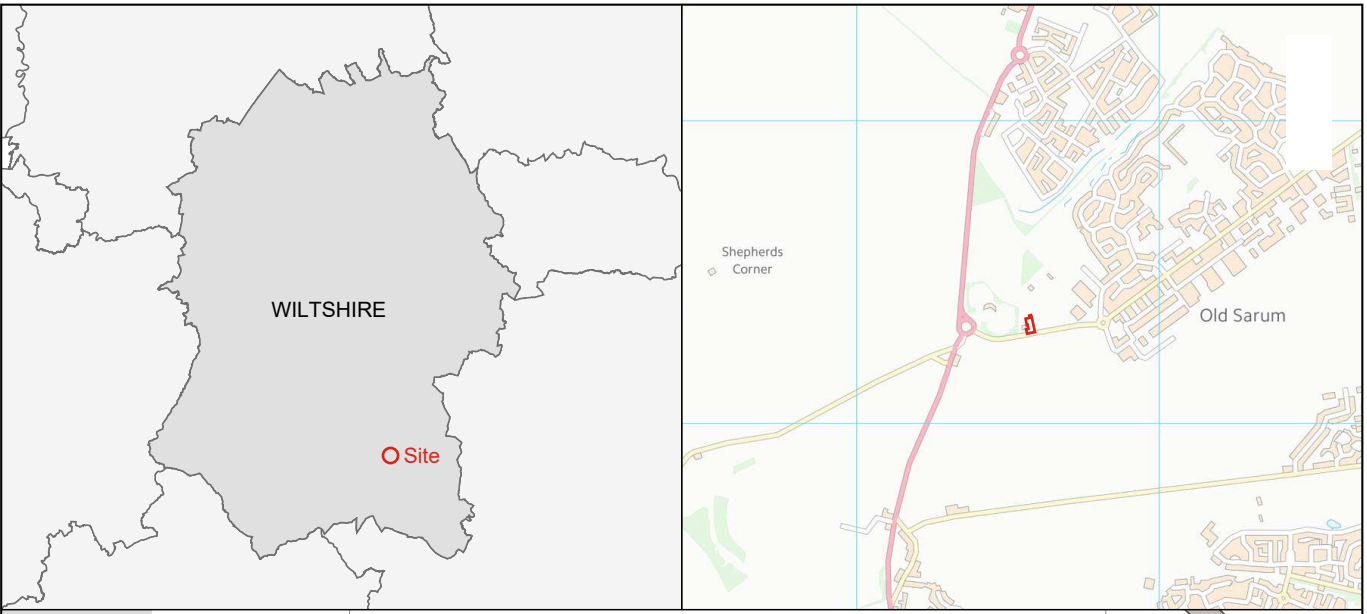


## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 1		Length 15.30 m	Width 1.60 m	Depth 0.48 m
Easting 414566.4940		Northing 133333.9634		m OD 69.6837
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Made ground	Mid blueish grey. loose fill. mostly concrete and sand with stone. clear boundary with topsoil.	0.00–0.30
102		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. fairly compacted. frequent flint gravels ≤40mm. clear boundary with natural.	0.30–0.36
103		Natural	Light brownish grey with common patches of white. degraded chalk layer with common chalk and flint gravels ≤90mm.	0.36–0.48+
104	Fill with (105)	Root hollow	Irregular shape in plan with channels and hollows through natural powdery chalk. hollows continue below base of excavation / slot.	0.48–0.83
105	Fill of [104]	Secondary Fill	Dark brown clay silt fill with sparse gravel of various shape less than 010m in size. sterile material similar to deposit 102.	0.48–0.83

Trench No 2		Length 9.40 m	Width 1.60 m	Depth 0.55 m
Easting 414567.5618		Northing 133330.4091		m OD 69.797
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Made ground	Light whiteish grey. very compact concrete layer. clear boundary with topsoil.	0.00–0.27
202		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. fairly compacted. common flint gravels ≤40mm; chalk flecks throughout fill. clear boundary with natural.	0.27–0.42
203		Natural	Light brownish grey with common patches of white. degraded chalk layer with common chalk and flint gravels ≤90mm. calcareous flecking throughout.	0.42–0.55+



Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid

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Date: 27/09/2022    Created by: AW    Revision: 0    Scale: 1:500 (main graphic) at A4

Figure 1: Site location with Trench 1, Trench 2 and Trench 3





Figure 2: General shot of trench 1, view from the south-west (scales 2 m and 1 m)



Figure 3: North-west facing representative section of trench 1 (scale 1 m)





Figure 4: General shot of trench 2, view from the North (scales 2 m and 1 m)



Figure 5: East facing representative section of trench 2 (scale 1 m)





Figure 6: General shot of trench 3, view from the North (scale 2 m)



Figure 7: East facing representative section of trench 3 (scale 1 m)





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FS 606559



Trench No 3		Length 2.90 m	Width 1.60 m	Depth 0.46 m
Easting 41578.3059		Northing 133329.0299		m OD 69.9047
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Made ground	Light whiteish grey. very compact concrete layer. clear boundary with topsoil.	0.00–0.17
302		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. fairly compacted. common flint gravels ≤40mm; chalk flecks throughout fill. clear boundary with natural.	0.17–0.30
303		Natural	Light brownish grey with common patches of white. degraded chalk layer with common chalk and flint gravels ≤90mm. calcareous flecking throughout.	0.30–0.46+



## Appendix 2 OASIS summary

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-509658
Project Name	Evaluation at Old Sarum Cottages, Portway, Salisbury, Wiltshire.
Sitename	Old Sarum Cottages, Portway, Salisbury, Wiltshire.
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	n/a
Planning Id	PL/2022/01048
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	20-Sep-2022 - 22-Sep-2022
Location	Old Sarum Cottages, Portway, Salisbury, Wiltshire. NGR: SU 14573 33323 LL: 51.0990292490838, -1.79325779878055 12 Fig: 414573,133323
Administrative Areas	Country: England County: Wiltshire District: Wiltshire Parish: Laverstock
Project Methodology	Evaluation comprising 3 trial trenches of different lengths up to 15m, which were excavated 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 until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
Project Results	No archaeological deposits or features observed during the excavation of the three trial trenches.
Keywords	n/a
Funder	Shape Project Management
HER	Wiltshire and Swindon HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Tony Brown (Wessex Archaeology)
HER Identifiers	n/a
Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum;