Wessex Archaeology

The Former Highbury and Fisherton Manor Schools Site, Highbury Avenue,Salisbury, Wiltshire

Palaeolithic Test Pit Evaluation Report

Ref: 83780.03

January 2012

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THE FORMER HIGHBURY AND FISHERTON MANOR SCHOOLS SITE, HIGHBURY AVENUE, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

Palaeolithic Test Pit Evaluation Report

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Palaeolithic Test Pit Evaluation Report

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THE FORMER HIGHBURY AND FISHERTON MANOR SCHOOLS SITE, HIGHBURY AVENUE, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

Palaeolithic Test Pit Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited, acting on behalf of their client, Taylor Wimpey, to undertake a Palaeolithic Test Pit Evaluation on the Former Highbury and Fisherton Manor Schools, Highbury Avenue, Salisbury centred on National Grid reference (NGR) 413269 130656 prior to a proposed small residential development. The fieldwork was undertaken on the 12th and 13th December 2011.

The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of five test pits in the (lower) southernmost part of the Site to establish the extent of surviving Pleistocene brickearth indicated from earlier geotechnical surveys and archaeological evaluation of the Site. Based upon 19th century records of brickearth pits in the vicinity, from which Palaeolithic artefacts and extensive faunal and molluscan evidence was recovered, the potential for further Palaeolithic artefact and palaeo-environmental remains from surviving brickearth on the Site is considered high. This Pleistocene palaeo-environmental evidence is of regional and national importance, containing 'one of the most complete faunal assemblages yet discovered in British Pleistocene strata' (Delair and Shackley 1978, 1).

The results of the current fieldwork have supported and supplemented the earlier archaeological evaluation and geotechnical survey results, and have shown that though heavily impacted upon by post-medieval quarry pitting of probably 19th century date, the natural brickearth deposits survive at a relatively shallow depth (0.22m) in the southern (lower) part of the Site. The western extent of this lower area, however, comprises a backfilled 19th century quarry pit, yet brickearth is still present at 2.91m below ground level. Earlier associated geotechnical information indicates it is up to *c*. 3.50m thick in this area. The earlier evaluation and geotechnical work has established that brickearth is also preserved in the south-eastern extent of the northern (upper) part of the Site (though to a lesser degree). The geotechnical data also indicates the potential for an important geological interface between the brickearth and Terrace Gravels or Chalk bedrock in this area. The proposed development would offer a significant opportunity for any possible exposures of the surviving Quaternary sedimentary sequence to be recorded and studied by suitably qualified multidisciplinary Quaternary specialists.

The current fieldwork has also recorded a very small finds assemblage which, except for one artefact, is exclusively of post-medieval date. The finds are derived from post-medieval buried soils and backfills of 19th century quarry pits and comprise 18th/19th century ceramics and a few fragments of clay pipe stems of possible 18th century date. The only find of note was a residual worked flint flake of Neolithic/Bronze Age (4000 – 700 BC) date from the backfill of a 19th century quarry pit.

THE FORMER HIGHBURY AND FISHERTON MANOR SCHOOLS SITE, HIGHBURY AVENUE, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

Palaeolithic Test Pit Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This programme of evaluation work was commissioned CgMs Consulting Limited, acting on behalf of their client, Taylor Wimpey, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Rob Bourn (CgMs Consulting Limited) for commissioning the work and supplying report copies of the earlier site investigations. Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the helpful advice and comments of Claire King (Wiltshire County Council Assistant County Archaeologist).

The fieldwork was carried out by Chris Ellis and Nikki Mullhall. This report was compiled by Chris Ellis, with contributions from Lorraine Mepham (Finds). The illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman. The fieldwork and post-excavation was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Richard Greatorex, who also edited this report.

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Report cover: West facing section of TP3 (Scales 1m, 2m).

THE FORMER HIGHBURY AND FISHERTON MANOR SCHOOLS SITE, HIGHBURY AVENUE, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

Palaeolithic Test Pit Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited, acting on behalf of their client, Taylor Wimpey, to undertake a Palaeolithic Test Pit Evaluation on the site of the Former Highbury and Fisherton Manor Schools, Highbury Avenue, Salisbury centred on National Grid reference (NGR) 413269 130656 (hereafter referred to as the Site, see **Figure 1**). The proposed Scheme will comprise a small residential development. The fieldwork was undertaken on the 12th and 13th December 2011.

1.1.2 The Assistant County Archaeologist was consulted by CgMs Consulting and Wessex Archaeology, and confirmed that a targeted programme of test pits was appropriate to assess the Palaeolithic potential of the surviving brickearth deposit within the southern extent of the Site. The five test pit locations were agreed in advance with the Assistant County Archaeologist and have been designed to fall either within open space, garden plots or the footprint of a proposed attenuation tank in order to avoid causing subsequent soft spots in areas of proposed foundations.

1.1.3 This report summarises the results of the current archaeological investigations within the context of earlier geotechnical and archaeological investigations of the Site, particularly Palaeolithic evidence in the local area. The report also sets out a preliminary archaeological assessment of the significance of the results.

1.2 Site Location, Topography, Geology

1.2.1 The Site is bounded to the north, west and south by residential housing and to the east by new school buildings and an associated playing field. Topographically the Site varies between 58m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the southern extent and 69m aOD in the northern extent. The evaluation area of the current fieldwork lies in a sub-rectangular tarmac surfaced area in the very southern and lowest part of the Site which is bounded by high embanked soil to the north and west, with the ground falling gradually away to the east and south.

1.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Newhaven Chalk, Member of the Cretaceous Period (BGS 2005 *1:50,000 series*, Sheet 298). Superficial deposits are mapped as River Terrace Deposits (formerly Brickearth) with undifferentiated Terrace Deposits upslope to the north and Fourth River Terrace deposits down slope to the south.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (650,000 – 4,000 BC)

2.1.1 The Site is believed to be in, or close to, the former locations of Hardings Pit and Fulchers Pit, which as two of the Fisherton Brickpits produced Palaeolithic implements and associated faunal remains in the 19th century (CgMs 2011, 9). The pits produced three hand axes and two waste flakes dating to the period. The adjacent pit contained faunal remains of mammoth and rhinoceros. The Fisherton Brickearth contains Pleistocene palaeo-environmental evidence of regional and national importance, containing 'one of the most complete faunal assemblages yet discovered in British Pleistocene strata', (Delair and Shackley 1978, 1).

2.1.2 The quarrying of brickearth at the Site was previously thought to have all but exhausted the deposits within the Site (Delair and Shackley 1978). However, relatively recent geoarchaeological surveys (Ruddlestone Geotechnical, n.d.; Integrale 2006; Wilson Bailey 2011) and an archaeological evaluation at the Site (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) revealed Brickearth deposits still present at the Site, in places overlying Terrace Gravels gravels (Wessex Archaeology 1993). The Brickearth is best preserved in the southernmost part of the Site, but is also present, though thinning out, in the northern half of the Site (see **Figure 2**). Brickearth investigated within an earlier evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2010, trench 1) contained an unidentified mineralised bone and produced small quantities of charcoal fragments and molluscs.

2.1.3 Outside the Site (to the north) various handaxes and retouched flakes have been discovered in the vicinity of the Highfield Pits and Fisherton Waterworks (CgMs 2010, 10).

2.1.4 Seventy-two hand axes are recorded as being discovered 500m to the west of the Site from a former gravel quarry referred to as 'Bemerton'. Also 500m to the west of the Site, a single hand axe has been discovered in the garden of 32 New Zealand Avenue. To the south-west of the Site at Cherry Orchard Lane a hand axe was found associated with mammoth remains in the area of the former Reade's Pit 500m away (*op cit*).

2.1.5 Based on current evidence that Brickearth remains are still present at the Site the potential for further Palaeolithic artefact and Palaeo-environmental remains to be recovered is considered high.

2.1.6 Two Mesolithic flint implements have been located to the north-east of the Site at the former Highfield Pits, Fisherton. The finds are the only Mesolithic evidence recorded within a 500m radius of the Site and accordingly a low to moderate potential is considered for further remains being recovered from the Site.

2.2 Neolithic and Bronze Age (4,000 – 700 BC)

2.2.1 Four Neolithic flint implements, one of which is described as a scraper and another as a polished axe chipper, have been assigned as being found within the immediate environs of Highfield Pits (north of the Site).

2.2.2 In the 19th century, two sherds of possible Bronze Age pottery were discovered during excavations to the north of the Site near Highfield Road.

2.3 Iron Age and Roman (700 BC – AD 410)

2.3.1 An Iron Age settlement situated immediately to the north of the Site was excavated during the 19th century. Large quantities of pits (69) were found enclosed by a later ditch. Iron Age finds included pottery, human and animal remains.

2.3.2 A roman coin hoard was found within the later ditch of the settlement. A smaller enclosure was discovered during the 19th Century excavations extending southwards into the Site. The enclosure ditch appears to have been rediscovered during the recent evaluation of the Site producing pottery from the 2nd-4th centuries AD (see **Figure 1**). It would appear therefore that the Iron Age settlement to the north continued in use into the Roman period and that the Roman elements survive in the north of the Site.

2.3.3 A Roman brooch was discovered 450m to the west of the Site at Australian Avenue. A Roman coin was discovered in a garden at Ashfield Road 250m to the south of the Site.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon/ Early Medieval- Medieval (AD 410 – 1500)

2.4.1 There are no finds of the Anglo-Saxon period recorded within the 500m of the Site and accordingly the potential for remains to exist within the Site can be considered low.

2.4.2 An iron spearhead found in Windsor Road 500m to the south-east of the Site is the only medieval find for the study area recorded on the Wiltshire HER. The Site is known to be located some distance from the Saxon and medieval centres of Old Sarum and Salisbury.

2.5 Post-medieval and Modern (1500 AD – present)

2.5.1 The earliest recorded brick kiln from the Fisherton area is recorded from 1706. The earliest specific reference to the Site is from 1824 when the Salisbury Museum Archives first record the discovery of rhinoceros and mammoth both at Fulcher's Pit, which occupied the southern area of the Site.

2.5.2 The George Oakley Lucas survey of Salisbury in 1833 makes no reference to brickfields at the Site and instead labels them as field names of 'Part Twenty Seven Acres' and 'Eight Acre Field'. The Parish Map of Fisherton Anger dated 1844 also does not portray any reference to brick pits or brickmaking in the Fisherton area, although the zenith of brickmaking in the area is considered to be between 1840 and 1880.

2.5.3 By the time of the detailed First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 much of the older brick pits are no longer in use. Some evidence of the brick industry including hachuring is shown in the western edge of the southernmost area of the Site and in the wider area references can been seen to 'Pit Dwellings' and 'Clay Pits' which also provide indication of the areas former use. The Site at this time is shown as partially covered by trees with an outbuilding in the southern area and as an open plot split by a road or trackway in the north.

2.5.4 By 1925 Highbury Avenue had been constructed and now provides the Site with its western boundary. The school at Fisherton was built in 1924 and is shown on mapping from 1936 onwards. At this time the school comprised two long buildings orientated roughly east/west. A recent watching brief in the former school grounds indicated that, in part at least, modern landscaping has raised the modern ground surface (Wessex Archaeology 1998).

2.5.5 By 1955 the southern area of the current Site had added to the school grounds. The southern area served as a playing field at that time and an outbuilding is shown in the north of the area. A further three outbuildings are shown in the southern area by 1964. It also appears that the very southern area of the Site had been heavily terraced to create a flat surface (playground). No further significant changes are shown on mapping until the demolition of the school buildings and the empty plot, which appears on mapping from the present day (Fig. 11).

2.6 Previous Site Investigations

Geoarchaeological Surveys

2.6.1 At least three rent geotechnical surveys have been undertaken on the Site (**Figure 2**) (Ruddlestone Geotechnical (n.d.); Integrale 2006; Wilson Bailey 2011) which have generally confirmed the presence of brickearth, though described variously as 'VALLEY GRAVEL (clayey)' (Integrale 2006) or 'soft silty/clay soils' (Wilson Bailey 2011). Unfortunately the Ruddlestone Geotechnical (n.d.) information was not available for this report.

2.6.2 The two other surveys demonstrate that Brickearth thins out upslope in the northern part of the Site as would be expected, where it is overlaid by 'coombe rock' (**Figure 2**).

2.6.3 The brickearth overlies Terrace Gravels (VALLEY GRAVEL-gravel in Integrale 2006), which in turn overlie very weathered Upper Chalk bedrock. The overall altitude of both Terrace Gravels and Chalk Bedrock drop markedly to the south and hence the Pleistocene deposits, including the surviving brickearth, are thickest in the southernmost part of the Site.

2.6.4 The data from the available geotechnical investigations suggest the brickearth in the southernmost part of the Site is at least *c*.3.50m thick, where it has not been truncated by 19th century quarrying (see *Results* below).

2.6.5 The modern ground surface topography reflects a dramatic drop in the underlying chalk geology recorded *c*.60m from the south edge of the Site (Integrale 2006, figure 2), indicating the location of a geological 'terrace' subsequently infilled with 'VALLEY GRAVEL' and brickearth deposits (**Figure 2**). The northern edge of this projected 'terrace' would be the area with the highest potential to study the geological interface of the brickearth with the underlying Terrace Gravels or Chalk bedrock. .

Archaeological Investigations

2.6.6 Archaeological investigations include a watching brief was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 1998, during the construction of a porch to the southern of the two (then) existing school buildings (Wessex Archaeology 1998). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were recorded, the area being made up of made-ground to 0.85m depth. In a deeper section of the recorded foundation trenches (1.60m depth) a light brown clay with chalk fragments was recorded, probably 'coombe rock' as reported in later (nearby) evaluation trench (Cotswold Archaeology 2010, trench 6).

2.6.7 Further investigations of the Site include an archaeological evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2010) and a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2011). These investigations have demonstrated that the upper (northern) part of the Site has potential to contain archaeological remains of Iron Age - Romano-British date (700 BC – AD 410), associated with a small enclosure of that date in that part of the Site. More importantly for the mapping and general understanding of the brickearth deposit on the Site is the recording of brickearth in the upper part of the Site at 1.41m depth (63.41m aOD), sealed below *c*.0.40m of 'coombe rock' (Cotswold Archaeology 2010, trench 4). This supports the earlier geotechnical conclusions, that Brickearth survives in the northern (upper) part of the Site, though is thinning out and becoming shallower, as the interface (yet to be exactly recorded/mapped) between the Brickearth and underlying Terrace Gravels is approached (see **Figure 2**).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Aims

- To identify and record the general nature of any remains present.
- To confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefact or other evidence.
- To confirm and map the extent of any remains.
- To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- To determine the potential of the Site to provide palaeo-environmental and or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.

3.2 Specific Objectives of the Area B Palaeolithic evaluation

- To provide further definition of the nature and extent of the brickearth deposits
- To assess the density and significance of the artefact and faunal remains assemblage surviving within brickearth deposits
- To assess which of the deposits might be the richest in terms of the above and which would be best targeted for future mitigation
- To maximise information retrieval with the minimum of disturbance so as to allow for as complete sequences as possible for further mitigation should it be deemed appropriate minimise

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the standards set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), the full details of which (Wessex Archaeology 2011) will not be reiterated here, except to detail the main points and highlight variations made in the field.

4.2 Palaeolithic Test Pits

4.2.1 Five machine dug test pits (**TPs 1-5**), measuring 2m x 4m in plan, were laid out according to the distribution indicated on **Figure 2**, all lying in the lowest (southernmost) part of the Site. Minor adjustments to the layout were required because of the necessity to not impact upon embanked material to the west and north of the evaluation area. Because of this **TP1** was moved to the east (2m), and **TPs 2** and **3** moved (2m) to the south of the originally proposed locations in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2011, figure 1).

4.2.2 Machine excavation with a toothless ditching bucket, was undertaken in 'spits' (no greater than 50mm in depth) down to the top of undisturbed 'natural'/bedrock deposits, once the relatively recent date (19th century) of sub-rectangular pits cutting the brickearth had been established. Thereafter machining continued until the brickearth had been exposed over a greater part (**TP5**) or all of the test pit (**TPs 2 - 4**), except **TP1** where brickearth was recorded at depth.

4.2.3 Except for **TP1**, which had to be backfilled to a safe depth for Health and Safety reasons, the remaining test pits were inspected and approved by Claire King ((Wiltshire County Council Assistant County Archaeologist). Following inspection, with her approval, no further works or investigations of the brickearth were required and the test pits were recorded and backfilled.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. Where appropriate, significant artefacts will be 3d recorded and detailed plans made of any special or placed deposits.

4.3.2 A complete drawn record of mapped archaeological features and deposits were compiled. This includes both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and plans/sections were notated with OD heights.

4.3.3 A full photographic record was maintained and illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.

5 RESULTS

5.1.1 This section includes all information on the natural deposits encountered and the archaeological features and deposits recorded. A detailed summary of the stratigraphic sequence, deposits and structural remains of each of the recorded interventions (**TPs 1-5**) are listed in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Natural deposits and soil sequence

Brickearth

5.2.1 Brickearth was recorded in all test pits; surviving at depths of only 0.20 – 0.30m below ground level (*c*. 57.40m aOD) in the mid-east of the evaluation area (**TPs 2-4**). In **TP5** it was recorded at a depth 1.04m bgl. (56.36m aOD) due to post-medieval quarrying, which was also present in **TPs 2-4**, but to a lesser extent.

5.2.2 In **TP1**, the brickearth (**104**) was recorded at a depth of 2.19m bgl. (*c*. 55m aOD) due to post-medieval quarrying which was subsequently backfilled (**102**). This fits well with earlier evidence from a nearby evaluation trench (Cotswold Archaeology 2010, trench 2), where the brickearth was only present in the easternmost *c*. 2m; most of the trench (to 1.10m depth) comprising '19th century rubble' (*ibid*, 6) – see **Figure 2**.

5.2.3 The brickearth differed subtly in depth, with at least three deposits (**504 – 506**) in **TP5** constituting the uppermost surviving part of the brickearth sequence. The deposit(s) varied between a pale to light yellow/brown clay silt, silt rich clay and a mixed silt/clay/loam composition, containing rare calcareous inclusions (<1-2mm) and sub-rounded flints (<40mm).

5.2.4 In **TP5** the upper brickearth (**504**), overlaid a natural calcareous lens (**505**) of 0.30m (max) thickness, which in turn overlaid a lower brickearth (**506**) characterised by a yellow/brown silt rich clay matrix containing very common calcareous inclusions (1-2mm) and moderate small sub-rounded flints (<50mm).

Redeposited/disturbed brickearth

5.2.5 A series of disturbed deposits was recorded in **TPs 1** (**103**) and **5** (**503**) and comprised of 1.65m and 0.80m respectively, of redeposited brickearth combined with flecks and/or dumps of brown soil (probably topsoil remnants), fragments of post-medieval brick and charcoal.

Post-medieval/Modern deposits and features

5.2.6 The thickest depth of post-medieval and modern deposits was recorded in **TP1** (**102**) which was 1.0m thick and comprised a compacted, dark grey, 'gritty' silt clay, containing post-medieval (late 19th/early 20th century) finds, including ceramics, brick, tile fragments, glass, clay pipe fragments, clinker, ash, slag, degraded iron spreads and objects.

5.2.7 The evidence from **TP1** and an earlier evaluation trench (Cotswold Archaeology 2010, trench 2) confirm the location of a large quarry pit shown on a 1881 Ordnance Survey map (CgMs 2011, figure 6). However the evidence from the current investigation and that undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology, indicates that the quarrying extends slightly further to the east than indicated in 1881 (**Figure 1**), suggesting that further quarrying must have taken place after the 19th century survey had been published.

5.2.8 In the middle and eastern extents of the evaluation area (**TPs 3-5**) a number of east-west aligned post-medieval (possibly 19th century) quarry pits were recorded. They were recorded at only 0.22m bgl (57.40m aOD), cutting the natural brickearth. The pits were up to *c*. 2m wide and 0.40 – 0.80m(+) deep, with vertical or near-vertical sides and flat bases (where exposed) – **Plates 1, 2**. They were generally filled with a yellow/brown 'gritty' sand/clay loam with patches of dark yellow/brown sand/clay/loam or redeposited brickearth in places. They contained moderate sub-rounded flints (<40mm), small chalk inclusions (<1mm) and small, post-medieval brick fragments.

5.2.9 The uppermost *c*.0.30m of the stratigraphic sequence of all the test pits comprised a modern stone 'scalpings' bedding layer for the existing tarmac surface of the evaluation area.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A very small assemblage was recorded from the evaluation which is almost exclusively of post-medieval date and derived from post-medieval buried soils from **TPs 1** (**102**) and **5** (**502**). The assemblage included post-medieval (18th/19th century) Verwood pottery and transfer-decorated tin glazed earthenware sherds, and a few fragments of clay pipe stems of possible 18th century date.

6.1.2 The only find of note was a prehistoric worked flint flake from a quarry pit backfill (**302** from **TP3**) of probable 19th century date. In the absence of secondary working and based on technological attributes (a squat flake with a broad butt and no platform preparation), this piece can be broadly dated to the Neolithic/Bronze Age (4000 – 700 BC).

7 DISCUSSION

7.1.1 The current evaluation test pits have supported and supplemented the earlier geotechnical surveys and archaeological evaluation results, and have shown that though heavily impacted upon by post-medieval quarrying of probable 19th date, the natural brickearth deposits survive at a relatively shallow depth (0.22m) in the southern (lower) extent of the Site.

7.1.2 The brickearth lies at 57.40m aOD in the middle and east of the evaluation area but has been truncated in the west (lying at *c*. 55m aOD) as a result of quarrying clearly shown on an 1881 Ordnance Survey map.

7.1.3 Quarrying of the brickearth has also been recorded in the middle/east of the evaluation area. A number of east-west aligned small quarry pits, subsequently backfilled, were recorded here. Although impacted upon, areas of intact brickearth lie directly below modern surfacing deposits to a depth of 2.30m (+). The relatively shallow depth of the surviving brickearth in this part of the Site would suggest that the original overlying soil and 'coombe rock' (colluvial) deposits have been removed, most probably immediately prior to quarrying of the brickearth in the 19th century. Associated geotechnical information recorded terrace gravels underlying the brickearth in the southern part of the Site, with a possible maximum thickness of brickearth in this area in excess of *c*.3.50m, and therefore sufficiently preserved to have significant archaeological potential to contain artefacts and palaeo-environmental material of Palaeolithic date.

7.1.4 The proposed development would directly impact upon intact brickearth in the southern extent of the Site, if as anticipated; an attenuation tank is sited at this location. The associated services infrastructure as well as foundation and landscaping within the Site will impact upon the surviving brickearth deposit in the south-eastern part of the northern (upper) part of the Site, if groundwork extends beyond *c*. 1.40m in depth.

7.1.5 Except for some minor investigations of the Fisherton area brickearth quarry pits in the 19th century, little geoarchaeological works, aside from the 1970s and 1980s (Delair and Shackley 1978; Green *et.al.* 1983) have investigated the Quaternary sedimentary sequences of this area. The sequences as well as the brickearth itself, which contain archaeologically important artefactual and palaeo-environmental material of Palaeolithic date, have great potential to give greater understanding and contextualisation of regionally and nationally important Palaeolithic evidence in the Salisbury area.

7.1.6 The proposed development would offer a significant opportunity for any possible exposures of the surviving Quaternary sedimentary sequence to be recorded and studied by suitably qualified multidisciplinary Quaternary specialists.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990). The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs and written records, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology (Salisbury) offices under the project code **83780**, the contents of which are listed in **Appendix 2**.

8.1.2 It is intended that the project archive should ultimately be deposited with Salisbury Museum.

9 COPYRIGHT

10 REFERENCES

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11 APPENDIX 1 – TEST PIT SUMMARY TABLES

All archaeological deposits/features shown in **bold**.
All (+) indicate deposits/features not fully excavated.
'Depth' equals depth from present ground surface.

Test Pit 1	**Co-ordinates: (SW) 413246.99E, 130603.93N; (NW) 413247.00E, 130608.06N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 57.86; (NW) 57.92**	**Dimensions: 4.10 x 2.30m Max.depth: 2.91m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
100	Modern tarmac.	0 – 0.11
101	Modern 'scalpings' (stone) for tarmac.	0.11 – 0.26
102	Post-medieval dump (19th – 20th cent.). A very compacted dark grey 'gritty' silty clay with common post-medieval ceramics, glass, brick frag's, charcoal, clinker, ash, slag, degraded iron.	0.26 – 1.26
103	Redeposited/disturbed 'brickearth'. A light yellowish-brown silty clay with abundant mid-brown soil mottles and sparse frag's of post-medieval/modern brick and charcoal flecks.	1.26 – 2.91
104	Natural 'brickearth'. A pale yellowish-brown fine clayey silt with moderate iron staining (red) and sub-angular flint gravel (<50mm).	2.91(+)

Test Pit 2	**Co-ordinates: (SW) 413271.47E, 130602.22N; (SE) 413275.63E, 130601.13N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 57.74; (SE) 57.67**	**Dimensions: 4.30 x 2.70m Max.depth: 0.88m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
200	Modern tarmac.	0 – 0.09
201	Modern 'scalpings' (stone) for tarmac.	0.09 – 0.28
202	Modern land drain. NW/SE aligned in SW corner of TP. Cuts (203), sealed by (201).	0.28 – 0.72
203	Modern buried soil/backfill, below (201). A mid brown 'gritty' silty clay with sparse angular flints (20mm) and redeposited 'brickearth'.	0.28 – 0.58
204	Natural 'brickearth'. A pale yellowish-brown, very fine silty clay with rare calcareous flecks and rare angular flints (<80mm).	0.28 – 0.88(+)

Test Pit 3	**Co-ordinates: (SW) 413283.58E, 130596.58N; (NW) 413284.53E, 130601.15N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 57.57; (NW) 57.58**	**Dimensions: 4.70 x 2.60m Max.depth: 1.30**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
300	Modern tarmac.	0 – 0.10
301	Modern 'scalpings' (stone) for tarmac.	0.10 – 0.22
302	Fill of (?)19th cent. quarry pits [**303 – 305**]. Made up of brown, 'gritty', sandy clay loam containing flint (<40mm) and rare post-medieval/modern brick frag's. with	0.22 – 0.98
303	Cut of (?)19th cent. quarry pit, uncertain stratigraphic relationship to [**304**] to the south. Cuts (306). A 1.60m wide cut with near-vertical north side and moderate concave south side, flat bottomed. Extended across whole width of test pit.	0.22 – 0.66

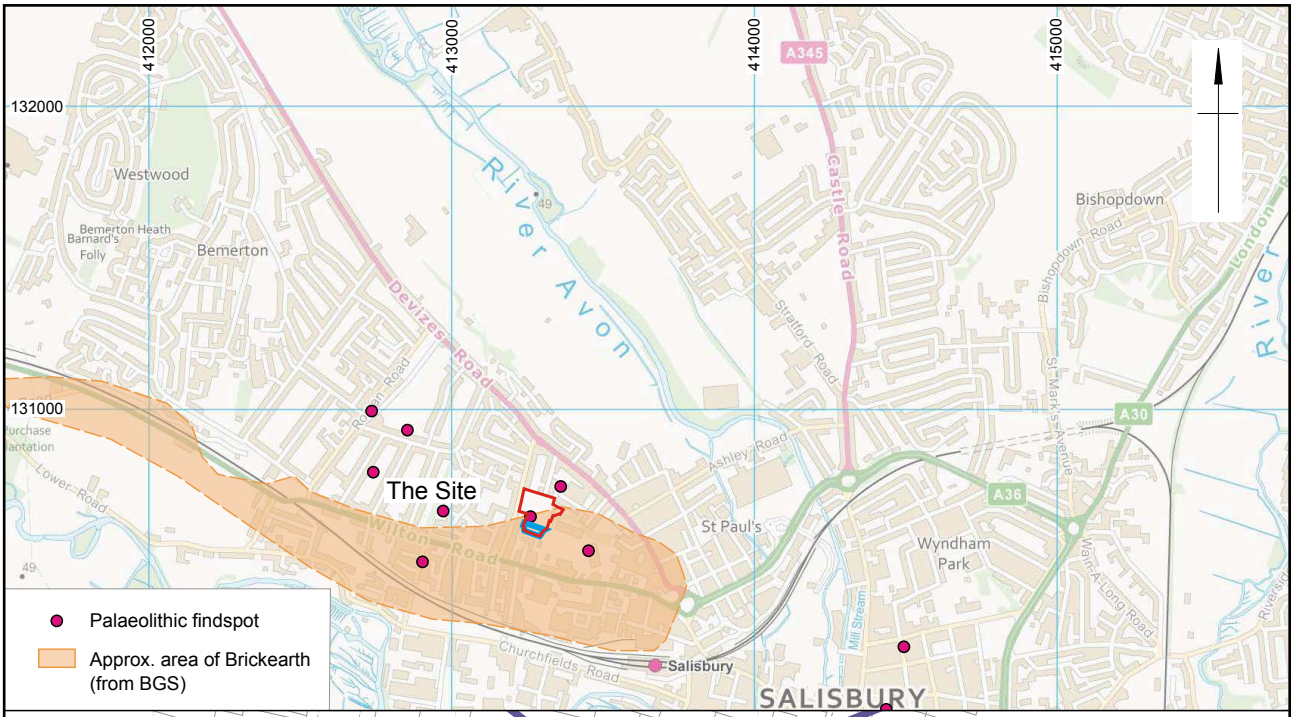
Test Pit 3 Cont…	**Co-ordinates: (SW) 413283.58E, 130596.58N; (NW) 413284.53E, 130601.15N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 57.57; (NW) 57.58**	**Dimensions: 4.70 x 2.60m Max.depth: 1.30**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
304	Cut of (?)19th cent. quarry pit, uncertain stratigraphic relationship to [**303**] to the north and [**305**] to the south. Cuts (306). A 1.50m wide cut with vertical sides and flat bottomed. Extended across whole width of test pit.	0.22 – 0.92
305	Cut of (?)19th cent. quarry pit, uncertain stratigraphic relationship to [**304**] to the north. Cuts (306). A 0.94m(+) wide cut with a near-vertical north side and flat bottomed. Extended across whole width of test pit.	0.22 – 0.98
306	Natural 'brickearth', cut by quarry pits [**303 – 305**]. A yellowish-brown, fine silty clay containing very small calcareous inclusions (<1mm) and sub-rounded flints (<30mm).	0.22 – 1.30(+)

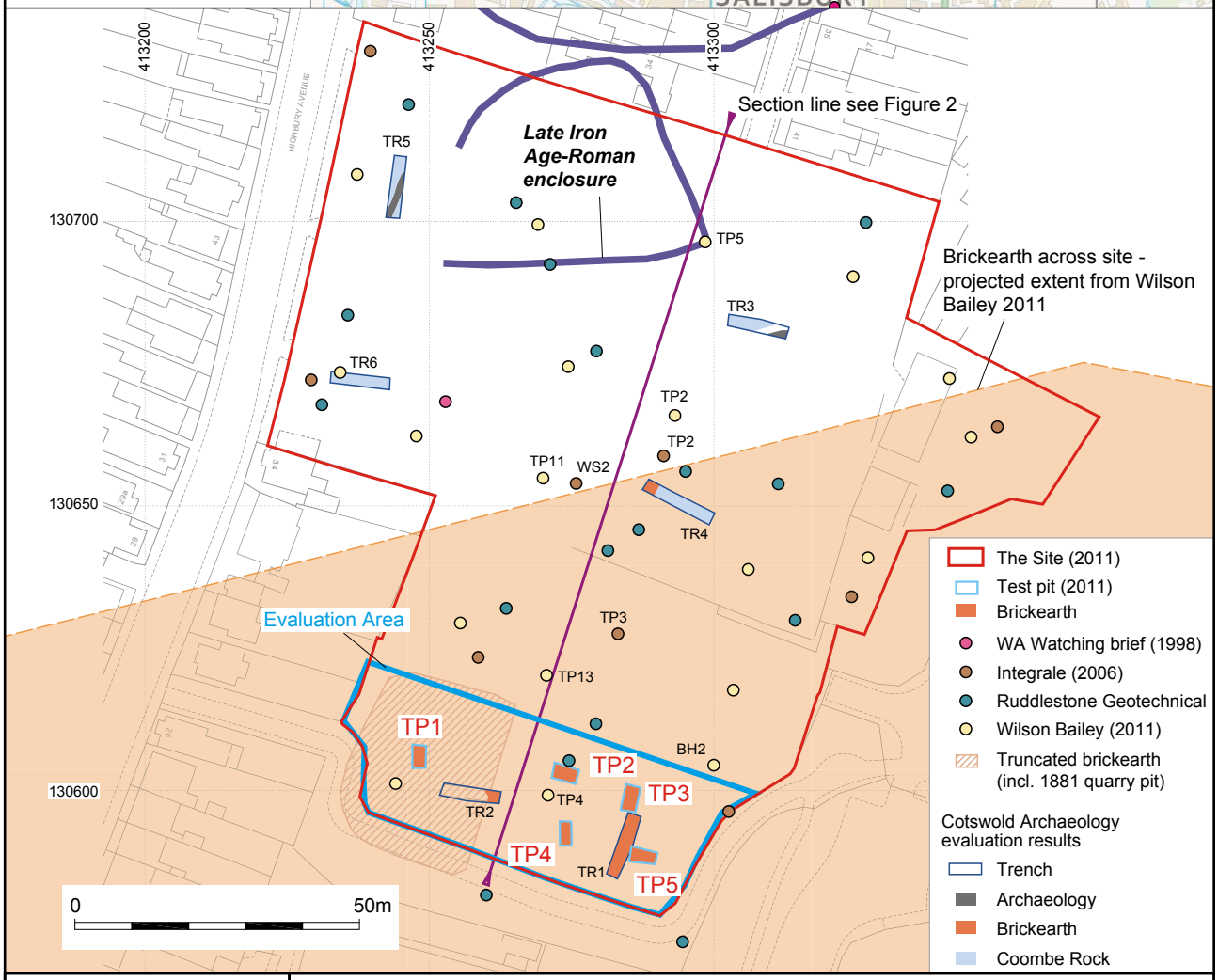
Test Pit 4	**Co-ordinates: (SW) 413272.93E, 130590.33N; (NW) 413272.90E, 130594.61N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 57.58; (NW) 57.60**	**Dimensions: 4.30 x 2.0m Max.depth: 1.00**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
400	Modern tarmac.	0 – 0.10
401	Modern 'scalpings' (stone) for tarmac.	0.10 – 0.22
402	Cut of (?)19th cent. quarry pit. Cuts (408). A 0.74m(+) wide cut with a near-vertical south side and flat base. Extended across whole width of test pit.	0.22 – 0.66
403	Cut of (?)19th cent. quarry pit. Cuts (408). A 2.04m wide cut with vertical sides and a flat base. Extended across whole width of test pit.	0.22 – 0.80
404	Cut of (?)19th cent. quarry pit, uncertain stratigraphic relationship to [**304**] to the south. Cuts (408). A 0.34m(+) wide cut with a near-vertical north side. Base not exposed. Extended across whole width of test pit.	0.22 – 1.0(+)
405	Fill of (?)19th cent. quarry pit [**402**], below (401). Yellowish-brown sandy clay loam with moderate to sub-angular flints (<40mm). Rare patches of buried soil throughout.	-
406	Fill of (?)19th cent. quarry pit [**403**], below (401). Yellowish-brown 'gritty' sandy clay loam with patches of dark yellowish-brown sandy clay loam. Moderate sub-rounded flints (<40mm) and small chalk inclusions (<1mm).	-
407	Fill of (?)19th cent. quarry pits [**404**], below (401). Yellowish-brown sandy clay loam with patches of redeposited brickearth. Contains moderate flints (<30mm) and sparse chalky flecks and rare brick frag's.	-
408	Natural 'brickearth', cut by quarry pits [**402 - 404**]. A yellowish-brown, fine silty clay containing rare, very small calcareous inclusions (<1mm) and sub-rounded flints (<30mm).	0.22 – 1.0(+)

Test Pit 5	**Co-ordinates: (SW) 413285.08E, 130587.53N; (SE) 413289.65E, 130587.03N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 57.39; (SE) 57.45**	**Dimensions: 4.60 x 2.10m Max.depth: 2.30m**
Context	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
500	Modern tarmac.	0 – 0.10
501	Modern 'scalpings' (stone) for tarmac.	0.10 – 0.22
502	Buried modern soil. A compacted dark grey clayey sand with sparse charcoal and brick frag's.	0.22 – 0.30
503	Redeposited/mixed 'brickearth'. A thick zone of mixed deposits including redeposited brickearth (504), a fine light grey sand with a greenish hue and dumps of redeposited light brown soil.	0.30 – 1.20
504	Natural 'brickearth', cut by (?)19th cent. quarry pit [**507**]. A yellowish-brown, fine silty clay containing rare, very small calcareous inclusions (<1mm) and sub-rounded flints (<30mm).	1.04 – 1.90
505	Natural calcareous lens. Within two slightly differing deposits (504, 506) of 'brickearth' above and below.	1.86 – 2.16
506	Natural 'brickearth'. A yellowish-brown silty clay matrix containing very common calcareous inclusions (1-2mm) and moderate small sub-rounded flints (<50mm).	1.90 – 2.30(+)
507	Cut of (?)19th cent. quarry pit. Cuts (504), filled with (507). A 3.50m(+) long and 1.20m(+) wide east-west aligned cut with vertical sides, base not exposed. Extended across whole width of test pit.	0.30 – 2.30(+)
508	Fill of (?)19th cent. quarry pit [**507**], below (502). Identical to (504). Deliberate backfill.	-

12 APPENDIX 2 - ARCHIVE INDEX

File No.	Details	Format	No. Sheets
1	Index to Archive	A4	1
1	Client Report	A4	25
1	Written Scheme of Investigation	A4	17
1	Cotswold Archaeology Evaluation Report (October 2010)	A4	25
1	Day Book (photocopy)	A4	4
1	Test Pit/Trial Trench Records	A4	8
1	Survey Data Index	A4	1
1	Survey Data Print-out	A4	3
1	Graphics Register	A4	1
1	Site Graphics	A4	1
1	Site Graphics	A3	3
1	Photographic Register	A4	1
2	Schematic sedimentary sequence section	A1	1
3	Digital photographs	-	42
FINDS	**1 Small Box**		





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Site location and summary of Site investigations

Figure 1

North

South

TP5 TR3 TP2 TP2 WS2 TR4 TP11 TP3 TP13 BH2 TP2 TP4 TP4

metres aOD

68
66
64
62
60
58
56
54
52

50
100

metres

Modern overburden
Brickearth
Terrace Gravel
Coombe Rock
Chalk

Wessex Archaeology

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Schematic section of sedimentary sequence

Figure 2

Plate 1: West facing section of TP3 (Scales, 1m, 2m)

Plate 2: West facing section of TP4 (Scales, 1m, 2m)

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