



44–50 Bedwin Street Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report





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SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

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**44-50 BEDWIN STREET,
SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE****Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at 44 – 50 Bedwin Street, Salisbury, centred on National Grid Reference 414711 130270. The site is at present under consideration for a potential planning application and is proposed for mixed use, residential-led development.

The site lies within the medieval Vanner's Chequer, one of the 20 medieval Chequers of the city of Salisbury, within which no archaeological work had been undertaken, however it was considered that there was a high potential for significant archaeological remains within the site. As a result of consultations undertaken with the Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council, a programme of an archaeological evaluation was employed in order to establish the archaeological potential of the site.

The fieldwork comprised the machine excavation and recording of two trial trenches measuring 20m x 2m and 10m x 1.5m.

Evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity was found on the site in the course of the evaluation. Natural geology exposed in test pits excavated in each trench comprised river terrace gravel. In Trench 1, it was encountered at a depth of 1.23 below ground level (47m aOD) and was overlain by remnants of a possible 'brickearth' deposit into which archaeological features were cut. In Trench 2, the natural geology was recorded at a depth between 1.3 m and 1.4m below ground level (46.4m – 46.8m aOD).

The earliest phase of activity within the site appears to be related to rubbish and cess pits dated to the 13th and early 14th century. Three pits partially exposed in Trench 1 are thought to have been refuse pits as they were infilled with one or two deliberate backfills of domestic waste. The excavated pit in Trench 2 contained cess deposit, which indicates that the feature might have functioned as a cess pit. The finds recovered from the pits comprised 13th or early 14th century pottery, roof tiles, animal bone and marine shell. The medieval features are sealed beneath later deposits and appear to have been subject to some disturbance.

The presence of features of 13th and early 14th century within the site is considered to be of some significance and may improve the knowledge and understanding of the beginnings of development within the Vanner's Chequer.

The post-medieval phase of the development within the site comprises structural remains of a building fronting onto Salt Lane. Buildings at this location are recorded from 17th century onwards; however it is more likely that the remains represent a later phase of development illustrated on the 1881 First Edition Ordnance Survey map. To the north of the building, remains of yard surfaces and backyard outhouses or garden boundary walls were also recorded.

The results of the trial trench evaluation show that there is archaeological potential within the site and that the remains associated with the medieval activity are present beneath c. 1.1m of overburden. It is likely that further archaeological mitigation work will be required for the site should development impact on the remains.

**44-50 BEDWIN STREET,
SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE****Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report****Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned CgMs Consulting on behalf of Burton Property Ventures. Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Matthew Smith in this regard. The project was monitored on behalf of Wiltshire Council by Clare King (Assistant County Archaeologist) and Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger (County Archaeologist) and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank them for their help and advice during the course of the project.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard Greatorex. The evaluation was undertaken by John Powell and Tom Wells. The report was written and compiled by John Powell, Tom Wells and Julia Sulikowska with specialist contributions from Lorraine Mephram (finds). The illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer.

**44-50 BEDWIN STREET,
SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE****Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited (the Client) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 44 - 50 Bedwin Street, Salisbury, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 414711 130270 (hereafter referred to as 'the Site', **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Site is at present under consideration for a potential planning application. The proposed Scheme will entail a new mixed use, residential-led development.

1.1.3 The Site lies within surroundings that are of high historical and archaeological potential and is located within the medieval city of Salisbury. Although no archaeological work had been undertaken previously within the Site (Cave-Penney 2004), there was a high potential considered for archaeological remains.

1.1.4 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken as a result of consultations by the Client with the Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared and was submitted to and approved by the Assistant County Archaeologist prior to fieldwork commencing. The trench locations were agreed and were laid out in order to evaluate the potential impact of the proposed development and avoid undermining existing buildings within the Site.

1.1.5 The fieldwork was undertaken the week commencing 9th July 2012.

1.2 The Site, Location and Geology

1.2.1 The Site is located on the north-eastern edge of the medieval City of Salisbury, and is within the quarter known as Vanner's Chequer. It is bounded by Bedwin Street and Bourne Hill to the north, Greencroft Street to the east, Salt Lane to the south and existing buildings to the west. The Site comprises a mixture of asphalt car park and disused buildings.

1.2.2 The Site lies on predominantly flat or gently sloping ground at a height of approximately 50m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). The ground slopes gently from northeast to southwest, in places the ground surface has been terraced or sculpted during the construction of the existing buildings.

1.2.3 The underlying drift geology of the Site is the Higher Terrace Gravel of the Avon valley, lying above Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous Period (Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 298). The soils within Salisbury are Calcareous Alluvial Gley Soils (Frome) and the surrounding countryside is composed of Brown Rendzina (Andover 1) and bands of Typical Brown Calcareous Earths (Coombe 1) (Soil Survey of England and Wales Sheet 6,

1983). The Site is near the confluence of the rivers Avon, Nadder and Wyle.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The Site lies within surroundings that are of high historical and archaeological potential. The Site is situated in the north-eastern corner of the medieval city and falls within a Conservation Area. Known archaeological records immediately to north-east of the Site include a rich early Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery and part of the earthen ramparts of the medieval city defences, the latter of which is protected as a Scheduled Monument (List Entry No. 1004714). Other important findspots within the wider area include important concentrations of Palaeolithic hand-axes to the east of the Site (Milford Hill) and well preserved medieval buildings to the south and west.
- 1.3.2 The medieval city of Salisbury was established through a deliberate foundation by the Bishops of Salisbury in the early 13th century and the work on the new cathedral church, the present Salisbury Cathedral, began in 1220. The city grew to the north and east of the cathedral within a laid-out street grid comprising 20 chequers, which were divided into long narrow plots. The Site lies within Vanner's Chequer located towards the north-eastern corner of the city, which had not been previously subject to archaeological investigations (Cave-Penney 2004). There is, however, documentary evidence, which indicates that there was a large house set within grounds that occupied the central part of the chequer. A gate, a barn and a stone house facing St Edmund's parish church are recorded at the beginning of 16th century, suggesting limited structures within the northern part of the chequer. The 1716 Naish's map of Salisbury illustrates the house within grounds and small properties fronting onto Bedwin Street, St Edmund's Church Street and Salt Lane (Wiltshire Council 2010).
- 1.3.3 The growth of the city required the foundation of new parishes and in 1269 St Edmund's parish, comprising chequers to the north of Milford Street including Vanner's Chequer, was established. Its church (the Church of St Edmund of Abingdon), located to the north of the Site, was founded by Walter de la Wyle, Bishop of Salisbury, as a Collegiate Church by a Charter of Foundation (Cave-Penney 2004). The considerable status of the parish church is suggested by its location within a plot of land of size comparable to an entire city chequer (Wessex Archaeology 2010). Former St Edmund's College was associated with the church, and was likely built at the same time.
- 1.3.4 Council House is located on the site of the former College of St. Edmunds, to the north of Bedwin Street/Bourne Hill, to the north of the Site. The Wyndham family built the core of the present building in 1670, which was subject to subsequent additions and alterations. The existing structure is a Grade II* Listed Building, and two adjacent walls demarcating the College grounds are also Grade II Listed, whilst other walls form part of the Listed Building's curtilage.

Previous Fieldwork

- 1.3.5 No archaeological investigations have taken place within Vanner's Chequer and there is little information regarding the development of the chequer. The potential for the presence of archaeological remains dating from the 13th century or later during the evaluation is considered high.
- 1.3.6 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology during the recent development and extension of the Wiltshire Council offices of at Bourne Hill, Salisbury. The extensive works allowed the identification of medieval and post-medieval phases of development, including evidence of St Edmund's College. Evidence of post-medieval architectural features has also been recorded, as well as garden and domestic activity (Wessex Archaeology 2011).
- 1.3.7 A number of inhumation burials have also been encountered during the excavation of a service trench on land associated with the former St Edmund's Church, now occupied by Salisbury Arts Centre (Wessex Archaeology forthcoming).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**2.1 Aims and Objectives**

- 2.1.1 The general aim of the trial trench evaluation, in line with the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation (IfA 2008), was to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains and to investigate and record these within the constraints of the proposed trial trench evaluation. Further aims were to;
- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be disturbed by development.
 - Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
 - Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
 - Assess the potential for activity and settlement on the Site from the Palaeolithic through to the medieval/post-medieval period.
 - Record any remains pertaining to the medieval planning or later of the Vanner Chequer.
 - Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork

3.1.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2012). The evaluation comprised the excavation of two evaluation trenches within the Site, measuring 20m by 2m and 10m by 1.50m (**Figure 1**).

3.1.2 The trenches were excavated using a small 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued in spits down to either the uppermost archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. Excavated spoil from each trench and excavated feature was scanned for finds visually and by metal detector.

3.1.3 Where any archaeological features were encountered, they were investigated by hand, with a sufficient sample of each layer/feature type excavated in order to establish, their date, nature, character, extent and condition.

3.1.4 Due to the depth of the overburden (up to 1.50m below ground level) encountered within the trenches, it was not possible to fully excavate all the archaeological features and deposits. Test pits were excavated in both trenches to the top of the underlying natural deposits.

3.2 Recording

3.2.1 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Plans and sections of archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and this information is included on both plans and sections. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.

3.2.2 A photographic record was maintained in order to illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.

3.2.3 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.

3.2.4 A unique site code **85970** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

3.3 Monitoring

3.3.1 Wiltshire County Council was informed prior to the commencement of the fieldwork and provision was made for an on site monitoring meeting, which was attended by Melanie Pomeroy-Kellinger (County Archaeologist,

Wiltshire County Council) and Matthew Smith (CgMs Consulting). The trenches were backfilled, following the County Archaeologist's inspection and the completion of works to their satisfaction.

3.4 Finds

3.4.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 1999), the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines "Conservation Guideline No 2" and the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" excepting where superseded by statements made below.

3.4.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation uncovered surviving archaeological remains comprising medieval pits, soil horizons and post-medieval brick structures. The medieval pit features were recorded at a depth of approximately 1.10m below ground level (BGL, 47.5m aOD).

4.1.2 In total, two trial trenches were excavated and recorded during the course of the field evaluation (**Figure 1**). Trench 1 was located towards the southern boundary of the Site and measured 20m by 2m. Trench 2, located in the north-eastern corner of the Site in an area of old car park, measured 10m by 1.5m.

4.1.3 Details of individual excavated contexts and features are retained in the project archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Trench 1

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located towards the southern boundary of the Site and was excavated in an area of hard-standing, which had previously formed a car park (**Figure 2; Figure 3, Plate 1**). The trench was aligned approximately north to south and measured 20m by 2m.

Natural Deposits

4.2.2 Due to the depth of the overlying archaeological deposits, it was not possible to expose natural geology across the base of the trench. A machine excavated test pit investigating the natural geology was dug at the northern end of the trench to a maximum depth of 1.5m BGL (**Figure 3, Plate 2**). A small hand dug test pit, measuring 0.50m by 0.50m, was excavated at the southern end of the trench up to 1.80m BGL, but natural geology was not encountered in this sondage.

4.2.3 On Health and Safety grounds the test pits were not entered and the recording was undertaken from the test pit edge. The underlying natural geology was recorded at the northern end of the trench at a depth of 1.2m

BGL (47m aOD). Where recorded, the natural geology comprised mid orange-brown silty-clay river terrace gravel with lenses of re-worked chalk.

- 4.2.4 A thin layer **110** of mid reddish-brown, silty-clay (up to 0.17m thick) was recorded to overlie the natural geology. This layer probably represents the remnants of a 'brickearth' deposit that was present above the natural geology. Archaeological features were cut through this layer and an associated buried soil (**109** and **115**) was present above the 'brickearth.' The buried soil was mid grey-brown, gritty silty-clay and from the stratigraphic sequence is thought to have been medieval to post-medieval in date and may have been contemporary with the features recorded in the trench.

Medieval 1066 - 1500

- 4.2.5 Within the base of Trench 1, three features, probably representing the remains of medieval pits, were identified. The features were recorded at a depth of approximately 1.1m BGL and were cut into the underlying natural deposits.
- 4.2.6 Pit **136** was partially exposed in the central part of Trench 1 (**Figure 3, Plate 3**). The exposed dimensions of the pit measured 2.74m by 1.85m and the feature was up to 0.70m deep. Natural river terrace gravel was recorded in the base of the feature. The pit contained two deliberate backfills of domestic rubbish and animal bone, medieval tile fragments and a piece of slag were recovered from the upper fill **137**. Pit **136** is thought to have been sealed by soil horizon **109**.
- 4.2.7 Located immediately to the north of pit **136** was sub-circular pit **107**. Pit **107** (**Figure 3, Plate 3**) was partially exposed within the trench and was characterised by steep, slightly undercut sides. It measured 0.9m by 0.45m and was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Due to health and safety concerns, it was not possible to fully excavate the feature, and although the section was stepped, the hand excavation ceased at 1.4m BGL. Pit **107** contained a single fill (**108**), a mixed mid grey-brown, gritty silty-clay, which contained tile, animal bone Laverstock-type coarseware pottery of the 13th or early 14th century and a perforated whetstone.
- 4.2.8 At the northern end of the trench, a large, shallow possible pit with shallow convex sides was identified (**111**). The feature contained two deliberate backfills, which contained archaeological material including tile fragments, animal bone and 13th or early 14th century pottery.

Post-medieval (1500 – 1800) to modern (1800 – present)

- 4.2.9 The medieval pits were overlain by a number of dumped layers and possible garden soils (**Figure 3, Section 1**). The dumped layers included two deposits of re-deposited chalk (**106** and **116**) and isolated dump layers which contained building rubble material (**139** and **140**). These layers were, in turn, overlain by a mid grey-brown silty-clay (**105** and **114**), which probably represents post-medieval garden soils.
- 4.2.10 A number of brick walls and floor/yard surfaces were observed to have been cut into the garden soils. Wall **119**, visible within the eastern baulk at the northern end of the trench, survived to a maximum of six courses of brick

(5.1m by 0.36m and up to 0.42m in height, **Figure 2; Figure 3, Plate 4**). The wall was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast and was constructed from unfrogged red brick laid in Flemish bond, built on a mixed flint rubble and black coal and cinder footing. The wall probably represents a party wall or plot boundary and correlates well with Salt Lane property boundaries recorded on the 1881 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

- 4.2.11 At the southern end of the trench, a number of walls were recorded and probably formed part of a house/building that fronted onto Salt Lane (**Building 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3, Plates 1 and 5**). Buildings are recorded at this location on the 1611 John Speed's Map of the City of Salisbury; however it is more likely that Building 1 represents remains of structures illustrated on the 1881 First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Wall **126** survived to two courses of brick and was 2m long by 0.37m wide and up to 0.16m in height. It was constructed from unfrogged red brick and was built on a mortared flint cobble footing. The wall was aligned approximately east to west and was visible across the base of the trench. Walls **125** and **127** recorded on roughly north-south alignment at the eastern edge of Trench 1, butted wall **126**. Wall **125**, which extended 1.7m to the north, comprised a single course of unfrogged red brick and was 0.33m wide and was up to 0.21m in height. Wall **127**, which extended to the south for 1.76m, was 0.23m wide and up to 0.14m in height and comprised two irregular courses of unfrogged red brick.
- 4.2.12 A short section of wall was recorded at the southern limit of the trench and may have been associated to walls **125, 126** and **127**. Wall **132** comprised two courses of unfrogged red brick and measured 0.85m in length, 0.3m in width and up to 0.16m in height. A probable cellar, built on the western side of wall **132**, was comprised of walls **129, 130, 131** and **133 (Figure 2; Figure 4, Plate 6)**. The cellar continued beyond the southern end of the excavated trench and was present to a depth of 1.16m BGL (13 courses). The walls were constructed from unfrogged red brick and grey cement render had been applied to the internal faces of the walls. It is likely that the walls were part of a coal cellar for **Building 1** fronting onto Salt Lane. Brick wall **128**, recorded to the north of **129**, comprised non-machine made red bricks bounded with sandy lime mortar and was laid directly onto garden soil. Due to the same alignment as walls **129** and **133**, it is thought to have been part of Building 1 as a footing of an internal wall.
- 4.2.13 A brick yard surface (**102**) was recorded in the central area of Trench 1 (**Figure 2; Figure 4, Plate 7**). The exposed surface measured 4.55m by 2m and was constructed from a single layer of predominately machine made unfrogged red brick and. Similar surface **121**, fragmentarily preserved, was recorded to the north. Three brick built wall footings were recorded on the northern edge of yard surface **102** (walls **122, 123** and **124**) and may represent garden walls or outhouses associated with **Building 1** to the south. These structures may relate to structures recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881. Small sections of truncated post-medieval brick walls were also recorded in association with surface **121 (120** and **134)**.

4.3 Trench 2

4.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the northern half of the Site in an area of tarmac car park (**Figure 2; Figure 4, Plate 8**). The trench measured approximately 10m by 1.50m and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m BGL (47.76m aOD). Tarmac and made ground were present above the medieval to post-medieval garden soils, a probable small medieval cess pit and an unexcavated feature were identified within the base of the trench.

Natural Deposits

4.3.2 Due to the depth of the overlying garden soils and made ground, natural deposits were only observed within a machine excavated test pit and a hand dug test pit at either end of the trench (**Figure 2**). The underlying natural was mid reddish-brown clay loam with common flint gravel inclusions. The natural was recorded at a depth of 1.3m BGL at the north-western end of the trench and sloped down gradually to 1.4m BGL at the south-eastern end of the trench.

Medieval 1066 - 1500

4.3.3 Medieval features were recorded within the base of the excavated trench at a depth of 1.1m BGL (47.7m aOD). Due to the depth of the overlying deposits and Health and Safety concerns, it was only possible to excavate one of the features safely. Pit **207 (Figure 4, Plate 9)** was oval in plan and was characterised by steep, straight to convex sides. It measured 1.38m by 1.1m and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. The pit contained two deposits, the lower fill **209** comprised loose friable mid greenish-grey silty-loam that may represent a 'cess' type deposit. Finds of medieval pottery, tile, animal bone and oyster shell were recovered from the deposit.

4.3.4 Within the machine excavated test pit, at the south-eastern end of the trench, a possible pit (**213**) was recorded (**Figure 1; Figure 4, Plate 10**). The pit was only partially exposed within the trench and measured 1.05m by 0.83m. The excavation of the feature was not possible, on Health and Safety grounds, as the pit was situated at 1.47m BGL (47.54m aOD).

4.3.5 Across the base of the trench, probable medieval dump layers (**210** and **212**) and buried soil (**215**) were recorded. Medieval pottery of both 13th and 14th century and 15th to 16th century ('Tudor Green') date, tile, animal bone and oyster shell were recovered from layer **215** within the hand dug test pit. The buried soil was up to 0.30m deep and may represent the medieval topsoil.

Post-medieval (1500 – 1800) to modern (1800 – present)

4.3.6 Thick deposits of garden soils and made ground were present above the medieval features (**Figure 4, Section 2**). Directly overlying the possible medieval buried soil at the north-western end of the trench was a thin layer (**211**, up to 0.13m deep) of mid grey-brown, clay-loam which contained dumps of post-medieval brick and tile. Above layer **211** was a thick layer (**205**) of dark grey-brown, clay loam that was up to 0.58m thick, which probably represents the post-medieval garden soils.

4.3.7 A modern brick wall, constructed from machine made, frogged yellow London Brick, was cut into the garden soils **205** at the south-eastern end of

the trench. Above which modern overburden, probably associated to the construction of the car park, was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.60m below the existing ground surface.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small finds assemblage was recovered from the two trial trenches excavated, in a restricted range of material types. Finds came from several cut features (pits) as well as from a buried soil layer and garden soils of recent origin. Most of the datable material is medieval, with a smaller proportion of post-medieval finds.

5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are summarised in **Table 1**.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 With the exception of two sherds of modern stoneware (from a dump layer **211** within the garden soils), all of the pottery is medieval. As might be expected, the products of the local Laverstock kilns outside the city are represented: eight coarsewares and one glazed fineware, dating from the 13th or early 14th century, and providing the closest dating evidence for pit **107** and buried soil **142**, while occurring residually in buried soil **215** and pit **111**. However, there are also some non-local wares – two sherds from a Surrey whiteware bowl or mortar (late 13th or 14th century; see Pearce and Vince 1988, fig. 101, no. 391) from pit **111**, and nine sherds in a fine sandy ware of uncertain source, probably of similar date, from the same feature (all from fill **113**). Two sherds of ‘Tudor Green’ ware (15th/16th century) came from buried soil **215** and pit **207** (lower fill **209**).

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

5.3.1 Most of the CBM consists of fragments of medieval roof tile, occurring in coarse, irregular and poorly wedged fabrics, often with prominent inclusions (clay pellets and iron oxides). These tiles are ubiquitous within the medieval city, and were widely used from the earliest years of the new city in the early 13th century. It is likely that they were manufactured locally, and there are several documentary references to tile production in the area later in the medieval period, for example at Alderbury, south of the city, in the 14th to 15th century (Hare 1991). In this instance the tiles are all fragmentary, and had been discarded into pit fills; their occurrence there supports the medieval dating for these features provided by the pottery (pits **107**, **111** and **207**), and provides the only dating for pit **136**, but in general too much dependence should not be placed on this material type as a chronological indicator as medieval roof tile could have a lengthy period of use before final discard.

5.3.2 Three pieces of post-medieval CBM came from dump layer **211** within the garden soils, comprising two fragments of unfrosted brick in coarse fabrics, and a fragment from a curved tile, probably a pantile.

5.4 Animal Bone

- 5.4.1 The animal bone includes the common domesticates – mainly cattle and sheep, with one pig mandible identified. There are also two bones of juvenile domestic fowl. All the bone could have resulted from normal domestic refuse.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Pottery	Shell	Slag	Stone
108	2/5	20/1401	1/20	3/33		1/66
113	50/788	23/1587	14/378	10/79		
137	3/170	6/169		1/6	1/435	
142	4/49		1/4	1/15		
208		5/639				
209	6/111	11/2095	4/79	1/57		
211		3/1608	2/43			
215	3/9	15/739	4/24	1/4		
TOTALS	68/1132	83/8238	26/548	17/194	1/435	1/66

5.5 Marine Shell

- 5.5.1 Apart from one whelk, all of the shell comprises oyster. Both right and left valves are represented, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste. Only one shell preserved measurable original dimensions.

5.6 Other Finds

- 5.6.1 Other finds comprised a single piece of ironworking slag from pit **136**, and a perforated sub-rectangular whetstone, probably of medieval date, from pit **107**.

5.7 Further Recommendations

- 5.7.1 All finds have been recorded to an appropriate archive level, and no further analysis is necessary.
- 5.7.2 In common with other sites within Salisbury, a discard policy has been adopted which has previously been agreed with the recipient museum. This has involved the discard of all ceramic building material and marine shell, as repetitive material types considered unlikely to repay significantly any further research.

6 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

6.1 Environmental Samples

- 6.1.1 No deposits or features that were suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling were identified during the course of the evaluation.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 Evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity was found on the Site in the course of the trial trench evaluation.

- 7.1.2 Due to the complexity of the archaeological remains uncovered and the significant depth of the modern and post-medieval overburden, natural geology was only exposed in test pits excavated at the base of each trench (**Figure 3, Section 1; Figure 4, Section 2**). In Trench 1, natural deposit of mid orange-brown silty clay river terrace gravel was encountered at a depth of 1.23 BGL (47m aOD). It was overlain by remnants of a possible 'brickearth' deposit of mid reddish-brown silty clay. Archaeological features were cut into the brickearth deposit. In Trench 2, the natural geology comprised mid reddish-brown clay loam with common flint gravel inclusions and was recorded at a depth between 1.3 m BGL to the north-west and 1.4m BGL in the south east (46.4m – 46.8m aOD).
- 7.1.3 The earliest phase of activity recorded within the Site appears to be related to possible rubbish and cess pits dated to the 13th and early 14th century. Three pits partially exposed in Trench 1 are thought to have been refuse pits as they were infilled with one or two deliberate backfills of domestic waste. One out of two pits observed in Trench 2 was excavated. The presence of cess deposit indicates that the feature might have functioned as a cess pit. Buried soil, possibly of medieval date, was recorded in relation to the medieval pits and is thought to represent the medieval topsoil. The finds recovered from medieval pits and layers comprised 13th or early 14th century coarseware and fineware sherds from local kilns at Laverstock, medieval roof tiles and food waste (animal bone and marine shell). The medieval features and deposits are sealed beneath post-medieval and modern layers and appear to have been subject to minimal disturbance.
- 7.1.4 Although, due to lack of previous archaeological investigations, there was no available comparable material from within the Vanner's Chequer, evidence for medieval activity related to the 13th century has been recorded elsewhere in Salisbury. Assemblages of 13th and 14th century Laverstock type wares have been retrieved during investigations in Gigant Street (Barber 2005), Milford Street (Currie and Rushton 2005) and Endless Street (Cave-Penney 2004) in association with features, such as ovens and pits located in vicinity of structural remains. The presence of features relating to the early stages of development of Salisbury indicate further potential for discovery of features which may improve the knowledge and understanding of the beginnings of development within Vanner's Chequer, one of the 20 medieval Chequers of the city of Salisbury, which was not subject to previous archaeological investigations.
- 7.1.5 The post-medieval phase of the development within the Site comprises structural remains and deposits. Remains of a building fronting onto Salt Lane were exposed at the southern end of Trench 1 and comprised several brick walls and a cellar. Buildings at this location are recorded from 17th century onwards; however it is more likely that the remains represent a later phase of development illustrated on the 1881 First Edition Ordnance Survey map. To the north of the building remains, remains of yard surfaces and walls representing backyard outhouses or garden boundary walls were also recorded.
- 7.1.6 The results of the trial trench evaluation show that there is archaeological potential within the Site and that the remains associated with the medieval activity are preserved beneath c. 1.1m of overburden. It is likely that further

mitigation work will be required for the Site should development impact on the archaeological remains.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 Preparation of Archive

- 8.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the relevant standards set out in ‘*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*’ (MoRPHE), English Heritage (2006), and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990). The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the project code **85970**. In due course the complete archive will be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.
- 8.1.2 The project information will be deposited within the Wiltshire and Swindon Sites and Monuments Record maintained by Wiltshire Archaeology Service where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.
- 8.1.3 Details of the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database prior to the submission of the final report (**Appendix 2**).

9 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

NB Depths are recorded below ground level (**bgl**) unless otherwise stated. Trench numbers were continued from Phase 1 fieldwork and therefore started from Trench 6.

TRENCH 1		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 20m x 2m		Max. depth: 1.5m	Ground level: 48.11m aOD
Co-ordinates: 414714.33E 130210.51N			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
100	Layer	Current Ground Surface. Type 1 crushed stone, concrete and CBM.	0-0.1
101	Layer	Demolition Layer. Composed of mixed, crushed CBM, mortar, concrete, coal, cinders.	0.1-0.21
102	Structure	Brick Floor Surface. Post-medieval brick floor surface. Predominantly machine made unfrogged red brick measuring 230x110x70mm. Incorporating occasional machine made yellow, unfrogged bricks and red, cored bricks. One layer of stretchers predominantly aligned North-South, laid on bed. Recessed jointing (due to weathering). Bonded/bedded with light grey brown cement mortar. Overlying possible bedding layer (103).	0.17-0.3
103	Layer	Dump Layer/Bedding Layer. Very dark grey-black layer composed largely of burnt industrial waste material, predominantly crushed cinder with occasional coal fragments and rare glass.	0.3-0.4
104	Layer	Demolition Layer. Intermittent layer of crushed CBM and mortar.	0.21-0.58
105	Layer	Buried Soil. Mid-dark grey brown slightly gritty Silty clay. Frequent chalk <10mm, occasional CBM <50mm, occasional-rare charcoal <10mm, rare sub-angular flints <50mm. Possible medieval to post-medieval Garden soil.	0.5-0.85
106	Layer	Dump Layer. Crushed chalk layer located above and slumping into top of pit [107]. Possible same as (116)	0.65-0.9
107	Cut	Pit. Partially exposed, sub-circular pit with vertical to undercut straight to concave edges. Not fully excavated due to depth. Clearly cut through Brickearth (110) and possibly cut through buried soil (109), though interface at top edge of cut poorly defined in section. Possible medieval rubbish pit.	0.82-1.42
108	Fill	Deliberate Backfill. Fill of 107. Light-mid grey brown slightly gritty silty clay with common yellow, grey and brown mottles. With occasional chalk fragments and thin lenses <20mm, rare sub-angular flints <40mm. Frequent CBM, occasional animal bone, lime mortar and charcoal flecks <10mm. Rare-occasional oyster shell and pottery. Mixed deposit, possibly a dump layer or deliberate infill material in pit.	0.82-1.42
109	Layer	Buried Soil. Mid grey brown slightly gritty silty clay. Occasional chalk <10mm, sub-angular flints <50mm, rare charcoal <10mm. Possibly same as (115). Possible medieval to post-medieval Garden soil.	0.64-0.88
110	Layer	Brickearth. Mid reddish brown very silty clay. Rare chalk <10mm, rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flints <30mm. Somewhat weathered at surface of deposit. May be subsoil or parent material for (109).	0.88-1.05
111	Cut	Pit. Possible broad shallow pit with flat base, sloping slightly down to south. Containing domestic waste/dump layers. Possible medieval rubbish pit or dump layers following natural sloping ground surface.	0.74-1.25
112	Fill	Dump Layer. Fill of 111. Mid grey brown slightly gritty silty clay. Occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flints <60mm. Rare oyster shell, occasional charcoal flecks <10mm, and occasional-rare CBM and animal bone. Upper fill of shallow pit [111], observed in machine cut section.	0.75-0.89
113	Fill	Dump Layer. Fill of 111. Mid-dark grey brown slightly gritty silty clay. Occasional sub-angular flints <50mm. Frequent animal bone, CBM, common chalk <20mm, occasional pottery, charcoal <10mm and oyster	0.74-1.25

		shell. Mixed deposit with a high concentration of dumped domestic waste material infilling shallow pit [111].	
114	Layer	Buried Soil. Mid-dark slightly gritty silty clay. Common chalk <30mm. Occasional CBM, charcoal and sub-angular and sub-rounded flints <50 mm. Rare animal bone. Possibly same as (105). Possible medieval to post-medieval Garden soil.	0.48-0.78
115	Layer	Buried Soil. Mid grey brown slightly gritty silty clay. Occasional chalk <10mm and sub-angular flints <50mm. Rare oyster shell. Possibly same as (109). Possible medieval to post-medieval Garden soil.	0.84-0.98
116	Layer	Dump Layer. Crushed chalk layer located only in North-East corner of trench. Possibly same as (106).	0.8-0.86
117	Layer	Brickearth. Mid reddish brown very silty clay. Rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flints <30mm. Located at northern end of trench. Slightly weathered at surface of deposit. May be subsoil or parent material for (115). Probably same as (110).	0.98-1.2
118	Layer	Natural. Mid orange brown gritty silty clay gravel. Moderately poorly sorted, sub-angular and sub-rounded, <100mm. Observed in sondage at North end of trench and base of pit [111].	1.2-1.5+
119	Structure	Brick Wall. Probable post-medieval North-South aligned boundary wall. Exposed in West facing section at North end of trench. Visible on ground surface 0.5m East of South end of trench and tied into corner of upstanding building immediately North of trench. Constructed of non-machine made, unfrogged, red brick measuring 230x105x60mm. Surviving to a maximum of 6 courses, laid on bed in Flemish bond. Bonded with a light yellow brown sandy lime mortar with slightly recessed jointing (measuring 5-10mm, likely recessed due to weathering). Built on top of a 0.15m thick foundation or levelling layer of crushed CBM, flint cobbles and burnt industrial waste material.	0.18-0.32
120	Structure	Brick Wall. Post-medieval brick wall, possibly garden wall or wall of outbuilding. Located at North end of trench. East-West aligned wall, originally extended across width of trench, though lost during machining due to displacement of underlying ceramic drain. Constructed of non-machine made, unfrogged, red brick measuring 220x100x55mm. No bond pattern recognisable, possibly due to limited visible extent. Bonded with a light grey brown sandy cement mortar with recessed jointing 5mm thick (likely recessed due to weathering). Laid directly on top of dump layer (136) with no foundation.	0.12-0.24
121	Structure	Brick Floor Surface. Post-medieval brick floor surface, possibly of same phase as [102] as present at same or similar height. Small remnant of floor surviving located at Western edge of North end of trench. Butting or butted by [120] and overlying [134]. Constructed of non machine made, unfrogged, yellow brick measuring 230x100x60mm. One course of East-West aligned stretchers on bed. Bonded with light grey brown sandy cement mortar, with slightly recessed jointing 5-20mm thick. Possibly laid on a thin layer of mortar, directly above (103).	0.13-0.2
122	Structure	Brick Wall. Post-medieval brick wall. Right angled corner of wall orientated East to West and North to South. Possibly butting against [123] to North of brick floor surface [102]. Constructed of non-machine made, unfrogged, red brick measuring 230x100x60mm. No bond pattern definable possibly due to limited exposed area. Predominantly stretchers on bed aligned North-South. One course observed. Recessed jointing (possibly due to weathering) 10mm thick. No foundation visible, appeared to be laid directly onto possible garden soil (114) below. Possible wall of outbuilding.	0.2-0.28
123	Structure	Brick Wall. Post-medieval brick wall. Right angled corner of wall orientated East to West and North to South. Located on Northern side of and likely butted by brick floor [102]. Butted by wall [122]. No obvious bond pattern, though predominantly East-West aligned headers on bed (or stretchers laid North-South). Constructed of non-machine made unfrogged red brick measuring 220x100x60mm. Recessed jointing (possibly due to weathering) 10mm thick. One course visible only, possibly due to limited exposure of wall. Foundation not exposed. Probable garden wall or wall of outbuilding.	0.06-0.13
124	Structure	Brick Structure. Small post-medieval brick built structure butting or more	0.8+

		likely butted by Northern edge of floor surface [102]. Purpose uncertain due to limited exposed area. Constructed of red, unfrogged, non-machine made red bricks and half bricks. No bond pattern, only one course exposed. Bonded with light grey brown sandy cement mortar with flush jointing 12mm thick. Foundation, if present, not exposed.	
125	Structure	Brick Wall. North-South aligned post-medieval brick wall. Butted wall [126] from which it extended North. Located on Eastern side of Southern end of trench. Approximately on same alignment as [127], [132] and [131]. Constructed of non-machine made, unfrogged, red brick measuring 230x110x60mm. Predominantly one course of headers on edge. Bonded with light grey brown cement mortar, with irregular widely slobbered jointing 20mm thick. Overlies a thin layer of garden soil and light yellow brown sandy lime mortar possibly serving as a foundation or bedding layer. Possible outbuilding wall footing extending North of back wall [126] of building.	0.3-0.5
126	Structure	Brick Wall. East-West aligned post-medieval wall. Possible wall footing for back wall of house fronting on to Salt Lane to South. On similar alignment to rear gable end of upstanding possible early post-medieval house in plot to East. Constructed of non-machine made, unfrogged, red brick measuring 230x105x60mm. No bond pattern distinguishable, two courses remain. Bonded with light yellow brown sandy lime mortar with widely slobbered jointing of irregular thickness. Some areas of repair evident due to patches of light grey cement mortar. Laid on a 0.12m thick layer of mortar and flint cobbles measuring on average 120mm diameter.	0.24-0.5
127	Structure	Brick Wall. North-South aligned post-medieval brick wall, extending south of and butting wall [126]. Located on Eastern side of Southern end of trench. Constructed of non-machine made, unfrogged, red brick measuring 230x110x60mm. Consisting of two courses with no bond pattern, though predominantly half bricks or headers on bed. Recessed jointing of irregular thickness up to 20mm. No foundation, laid directly onto garden soil. Follows similar alignment to walls [125], [131] and [132]. Possible internal wall of house fronting onto Salt Lane to South.	0.28-0.44
128	Structure	Brick Wall. Small remnant of North-South aligned post-medieval wall. Constructed of non-machine made, unfrogged, red brick measuring 230x110x60mm. One course of 8 broken or partially displaced headers on edge. Bonded with light yellow brown sandy lime mortar. Impossible to describe jointing due to disturbance. No foundation, laid directly onto garden soil. Located at southern end of trench, in same alignment as walls [129] and [133]. Possible footing of internal wall of house fronting onto Salt Lane to South.	0.23-0.3
129	Structure	Brick Wall. North-South aligned post-medieval wall. Constructed of unfrogged, non-machine, made red brick measuring 240x110x60 mm. Bonded with a light yellow brown sandy lime mortar. Bond pattern obscured by cement render on East facing elevation, though possibly no bond or all headers on bed. Three courses remain. Widely slobbered jointing 10mm thick. No foundation, laid directly on underlying garden soil. Located on Western side of South end of trench. In alignment with walls [133] and [128]. Butting or butted by wall [130]. Possible footing of internal wall of house fronting onto Salt Lane to South.	0.22-0.45
130	Structure	Brick Wall. Partially exposed post-medieval brick structure at South-West corner of trench. Constructed of unfrogged, non-machine made, red brick measuring 230x110x60mm. Bonded with light yellow brown sandy lime mortar. Coursing and jointing obscured by cement render adhering to East facing elevation. Overlies wall [133], though relationship uncertain; wall [133] may have been inserted below [130] during later construction of cellar, or equally could have been built over by [130]. Likely part of wall footing of house fronting onto Salt Lane to South, though limited exposed area prevents further description.	0.2-0.5
131	Structure	Brick Wall. North-South aligned post-medieval wall. Constructed of unfrogged, non machine made, red brick measuring 220x110x60mm. No bond pattern, though predominantly stretchers on bed and half bricks on bed. Up to 13 courses with flush jointing up to 10mm thick. Foundation not exposed. Traces of degraded wooden steps leading down to south were noted during machining. Located on Eastern side of Southern end	0.24-1.16

		of trench. Of similar or the same construction as wall [133]. Wall probably lining stairway down to possible coal cellar at front of house fronting on to Salt Lane to South, paired with wall [133].	
132	Structure	Brick Wall. North-South aligned post-medieval wall. Constructed of unfrogged, non-machine made, red brick measuring 230x110x50mm. Bonded with a light yellow brown sandy lime mortar. Bond pattern impossible to distinguish due to limited exposed area, though predominantly stretchers on bed in two courses. Widely slobbered jointing averaging 12mm thick. Laid onto a 200mm thick irregular or intermittent layer of lime mortar. Possible footing of internal wall of house fronting onto Salt Lane to South.	0.4-0.57
133	Structure	Brick Wall. North-South aligned post-medieval wall. Constructed of unfrogged, non machine made, red brick measuring 220x110x60mm. No bond pattern, though predominantly stretchers on bed and half bricks on bed. Up to 13 courses with flush jointing up to 10mm thick. Partially obscured by cement render on East facing elevation. Foundation not exposed. Likely butting wall [132]. Traces of degraded wooden steps leading down to south were noted during machining. Located on Western side of Southern end of trench. Of similar or the same construction as wall [131]. Wall probably lining stairway down to possible coal cellar at front of house fronting on to Salt Lane to South, paired with wall [131].	0.2-1.16
134	Structure	Brick Wall. Post-medieval wall. Orientation uncertain due to limited exposed area, may be East-West or North-South. Constructed of red, unfrogged, non-machine made brick measuring 210x110x60mm. Bonded with a light yellow brown sandy cement mortar. Four courses remain, composed of bricks laid on bed, though bond pattern impossible to distinguish. Flush jointing 10mm thick. Laid directly onto, or cut into dump layer (135). Located at North end of trench, underlying brick floor surface [121]. Possible garden wall or outbuilding wall.	0.22-0.5
135	Layer	Dump Layer. Mixed deposit present at North end of trench. Dark grey brown gritty silty clay with frequent CBM, coal and cinders.	0.06-0.55
136	Cut	Pit. Partially exposed large pit, possibly sub-oval in plan. With undercut concave sides and a flat base, possibly sloping down to West. Sealed by medieval or post-medieval garden soils. Possibly slightly earlier phase than pit [107]. Probable medieval rubbish pit.	0.84-1.55
137	Fill	Deliberate Backfill. Fill of Pit 136. Mid grey brown sandy clay loam. Rare-moderate flints <60mm and chalk. Lenses of yellow brown clay. Incorporating slag, animal bone, CBM and pottery. Main fill of pit [136]. Mixed appearance suggesting deposit may derive from numerous episodes of dumping.	0.84-1.45
138	Fill	Deliberate Backfill. Fill of Pit 136. Mid brown sandy clay. Moderate to rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flints <60mm. Common chalk flecks. Contained lenses of chalky mortar within base of pit. Basal fill of pit [136].	1.45-1.55
139	Layer	Dump Layer. Mid brown, with grey brown lenses. Sandy clay loam. Common chalk and CBM.	0.59-0.71
140	Layer	Dump Layer. Mid grey brown with yellow mottles. Common chalk and flints	0.56-0.7
141	Layer	Buried Soil. Mid-dark grey brown sandy clay loam. Common sub-rounded flints. Possibly same as (109)	0.7-1
142	Layer	Buried Soil. Dark brown sandy clay loam. Common charcoal flecks, chalk and flints. Possible medieval or post-medieval garden soils.	1-1.53
143	Layer	Dump Layer. Dark grey brown sandy clay with lenses of white chalky mortar within deposit. Possibly incorporating dumps of demolition material within deposit.	1.51-1.65
144	Layer	Buried Subsoil. Dark brown sandy clay with reddish mottles. Charcoal flecks within deposit.	1.61-1.8

TRENCH 2		Type: Evaluation	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 10m x 1.5m		Max. depth: 1.5m	Ground level: 49.1m aOD
Co-ordinates: 414709.52E 130261.18N			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	Layer	Tarmac. Modern car park.	0-0.08
202	Layer	Gravel. Modern make up or levelling layer of hardcore, type 1. Mid yellow brown.	0.08-0.15
203	Layer	Made Ground. Mixed brick rubble, concrete and mortar. Levelling layer for car park. Mid grey brown.	0.15-0.6
204	Layer	Made Ground. Dark grey brown sandy clay loam. Common chalk flecks, CBM, slate and stone. Post-medieval or modern topsoil or made ground.	0.36-0.86
205	Layer	Buried Soil. Buried topsoil or made ground. Dark to mid grey brown clay loam with moderate compaction. Moderate chalk flecks and CBM.	0.86-1.4
206	Layer	Buried Subsoil/Natural. Possible buried subsoil/natural. Mid reddish brown with orange hue. Moderately compact clay loam. Cut by various features.	1.4-1.5+
207	Cut	Pit. Approximately North-South orientated pit with straight, steep sides. Likely oval in plan, though impossible to be certain due to limited exposed area. Not fully excavated due to depth. Probable medieval rubbish pit thought to be located to the rear of medieval property boundaries. Sealed by (206).	1.3-1.7+
208	Fill	Tertiary Fill. Fill of pit 207. Dark grey brown sandy clay loam. Moderate sub-angular flint gravels <60mm and chalk flecks. Likely derived from slow, final infilling of pit resulting from erosion of soil layer (205)	1.3-1.44
209	Fill	Deliberate Backfill. Fill of Pit 207. Mid greenish grey silt loam. Rare Sub-angular flints <60mm. Lower fill of pit [207], possibly derived from dumping of cessy material into pit.	1.44-1.7
210	Layer	Dump Layer. Light yellow brown moderately compact sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks. Possible demolition or dump layer.	1.12+
211	Layer	Dump Layer. Mid grey brown moderately compact clay loam. Abundant brick and tile. Post-medieval dump layer within garden soils.	0.95-1.08
212	Layer	Dump Layer. Pale yellow brown sandy clay. Common chalk inclusions. Possibly a dump of mortar within made ground or garden soils.	1.05-1.08
213	Cut	Pit. Cut of possible East-West orientated oval pit located at 1.5m depth below ground surface, thus unexcavated. Likely medieval in date given depth and proximity to pit [207].	1.5+
214	Fill	Tertiary Fill. Unexcavated upper fill of pit [213]. Possible tertiary fill or deliberate backfill material. Recorded in plan only. Dark grey brown sandy clay loam. Moderate sub-angular flints <60mm, common chalk flecks. Charcoal flecks.	1.5+
215	Layer	Buried Soil.	

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-130774

Project details

Project name	44-50 Bedwin St, Salisbury
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at 44-50 Bedwin Street, Salisbury, centred on National Grid Reference 414711 130270. The site is at present under consideration for a potential planning application for a mixed use, residential-led development. The fieldwork comprised the machine excavation and recording of two trenches measuring 20m x 2m and 10m x 1.5m. Evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity was found on the site in the course of the evaluation. Natural geology exposed in test pits excavated in each trench comprised river terrace gravel. The earliest phase of activity within the site appears to be related to rubbish and cess pits dated to the 13th and early 14th century. Three pits partially exposed in Trench 1 are thought to have been refuse pits as they were infilled with deliberate backfills of domestic waste. The excavated pit in Trench 2 contained cess deposit, indicating the feature might have functioned as a cess pit. The finds recovered from the pits comprised 13th or early 14th century pottery, roof tiles, animal bone and marine shell. The post-medieval phase of the development within the site comprises structural remains of a building fronting onto Salt Lane. Buildings at this location are recorded from 17th century onwards; however the remains likely represent a later phase illustrated on the 1881 First Edition Ordnance Survey map. To the north of the building, remains of yard surfaces and outhouses or boundary walls were also recorded.
Project dates	Start: 09-07-2012 End: 12-07-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	85970 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	WHETSTONE Medieval

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY SALISBURY 44-50 Bedwin St, Salisbury
Postcode	SP1 1EQ
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 147 302 51 -1 51 04 13 N 001 47 24 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 46.40m Max: 47.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Consultant

Project design originator Wessex Archaeology
 Project director/manager R Greatorex
 Project supervisor John Powell
 Type of sponsor/funding body Consultant

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Archive recipient Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
 Digital Contents "other"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
 Paper Contents "other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title 44-50 BEDWIN STREET, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Powell, J.
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Wells, T.
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Sulikowska, J.
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	Date:	23/07/12	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	1:12,500 & 1:600 @ A4	Illustrator:	KL
	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\85970\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_07\85970_eval.dwg		

Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Trench 1



Trench 2



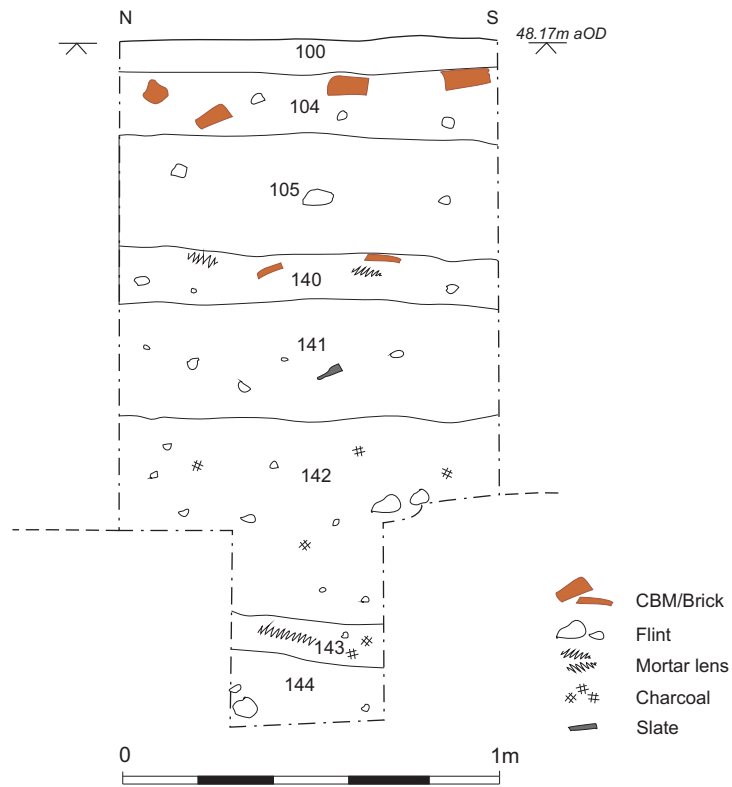
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- Evaluation trench
- Test pit
- Medieval
- Post-medieval building
- Post-medieval layer
- Post-medieval surface
- Post-medieval wall
- Modern

Date:	01/10/12	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	Tr2 1:100 & Tr2 1:50	Illustrator:	KL/SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\85970\Drawing Office\Report Figs\eval\12_07\85970_eval_f2.dwg		

Detail of trenches 1 and 2

Figure 2



West facing section of Trench 1, showing overburden and post-medieval deposits



Plate 1: General view of Trench 1 from south



Plate 2: East facing section of sondage at northern end of Trench 1 showing overburden and natural geology, view from north-east



Plate 3: Pits 107 (left) and 136 (right) viewed from the west



Plate 4: Wall 119, view from north-west



Plate 5: Walls 125, 126 and 127 of Building 1, view from west

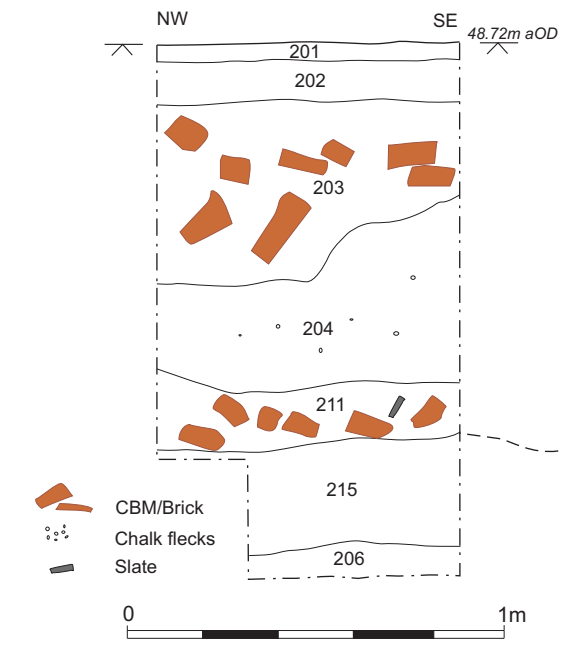
Date:	24/07/12	Revision Number:	0
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Plate 6: Cellar of Building 1 comprising walls 129, 130 and 133, view from north-east



Plate 7: Yard surface 102, view from north-east



South-west facing section of Trench 2, showing overburden and post-medieval deposits



Plate 8: General view of Trench 2 from north-west



Plate 9: North-east facing section of pit 207



Plate 10: North-east facing section of maching-dug sondage in Trench 2 showing pit 213



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