



Extension of Office Accommodation at Bourne Hill, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Assessment Report on a Series of
Archaeological Investigations





**EXTENSION OF OFFICE ACCOMMODATION AT
BOURNE HILL, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE**

**Assessment Report on a series of Archaeological
Investigations**

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Legal and Property Services of Salisbury District Council (now the Strategic Property Services of Wiltshire County Council), to undertake a series of archaeological investigations during enabling and construction works, associated with the extension of office accommodation at Bourne Hill, Wiltshire (National Grid Reference, 414730 130400 hereafter “the Site”). The archaeological works undertaken have succeeded in confirming the archaeological potential of the Site, as set out in the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Chapter of the Bourne Hill Offices Scheme EIA (WA 2006).

This report contains the results of archaeological investigations dating back to the 2004 evaluation, a watching brief during the enabling works programme (2007), subsequent targeted excavations within specific sensitive areas of the construction footprint (2008) and a watching brief of construction and landscaping groundwork (2008-10).

The identification of *in situ* walls, during the 2004 evaluation, during the initial enabling works (2007) and the later targeted excavations prior to construction (2008), located immediately north of the rear of the western wing of the Council House, both on an east-west and a north-south alignment confirmed that remains most likely pertaining to St. Edmund’s College (founded in 1269 by Bishop Walter de la Wyle) survived at no great depth below the current ground level. Targeted excavation established the surviving extent of the north-south medieval wall foundation which prompted a preservation *in situ* order.

Other features assigned a 13th/14th century date, were two pits and a ditch terminal discovered during targeted excavation. The ditch was observed to run parallel with the rear east-west wall of the Council House. The pits are likely to pertain to medieval domestic usage, perhaps associated with an earlier walled kitchen garden.

In the Forecourt area of the Council House, walls running both north-south and east-west were identified during initial enabling works, which may pertain to the foundations of St. Edmund’s College or perhaps more likely to the 16th century new build, commonly referred to as the Estcourt House phase of construction. The location and alignment of the north-south wall suggests it may have formed part of the carriage house and stables, an ancillary building, associated with the Estcourt House.

A number of substantial architectural stones were retrieved throughout the programme of work. The stones were not *in situ*, some were discovered in the post-medieval garden soils and a majority were from unstratified contexts. All were medieval in date and indicative of high status ecclesiastical building(s) and perhaps pertain to the original St. Edmund’s Church. One in particular is an example of a hewn coffin head the like only associated with a person of high status perhaps a high priest/Bishop. It is also possible that some of the carved stone may have been

'robbed' or 'recycled' from the Cathedral at Old Sarum, demolished at the beginning of the 13th century.

Three metres to the north of the Georgian extension, within the footprint of the now demolished Victorian extension, the stub of an east-west wall of mortared flint construction was identified having been revealed during the grubbing out of the cellar walls from the Victorian extension. It is possible that the exposed wall and associated features pertain to an internal wall division of the 'washing' rectangle/ 'necessary' room, part of Wood's 18th century Kitchen Garden design. However, the wall's fabric is indicative of a late medieval or early post-medieval date, and it is more likely that it may have either formed part of an east-west wall pertaining to outbuildings associated with St. Edmund's College or similar for Estcourt House, which was then later incorporated into Wood's Kitchen Garden Design.

During the enabling works, a garden wall, which formed part of the current listed building's curtilage, was removed on the authority of the development's designers (Stanton Williams) and with the agreement of English Heritage. Whilst the upper part of this wall dated to the late post-medieval/modern period, the lower half was distinctly earlier, potentially dating to the last quarter of the 18th century. Furthermore the subsequent targeted excavation revealed a wall footing on the same extrapolated alignment. Both perhaps formed the main, central, east/west wall of Wood's Kitchen Garden.

Also within the pre-existing footprint of the Victorian extension, were features representative of post-medieval (16th century-19th century) garden/domestic activity associated with secular life at Wyndham House, as the Council House was known from the mid 17th century until the latter 19th century, when it became briefly known as Bourne Hill College; these included brick wall footings, domestic refuse pits and a dog burial.

A number of inhumation burials (some previously disturbed and others intact) were encountered during the excavation of a services trench for the SDC Server on land belonging to the Arts Centre (formerly St. Edmund's Churchyard). Most of the burials are thought to be either late medieval or post-medieval in date, and it is the intention that those which were removed for further study, will be re-buried in the churchyard at an appropriate time in the future.

The significance of the results of the field investigations undertaken since 2004 are of regional importance, helping to provide the first below ground evidence of the physical remains of St. Edmunds College. It is proposed to publish therefore these findings in the Wiltshire Archaeological and History Magazine.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was originally commissioned by Salisbury District Council (now dissolved and whose responsibilities have since been assumed by Wiltshire County Council) to undertake a series of archaeological investigations during enabling and proposed construction works associated with the extension of office accommodation on the site of the Grade II* Listed Council House, Bourne Hill, Salisbury. Initial development proposals for the Site were granted planning permission in Spring 2007, but following subsequent District Council elections the development was halted (after the enabling works had been completed) to allow a review of costs and the nature of the overall design and massing of the new build proposals. Final, revised planning permission was granted on the 14th July, 2008.

1.1.2 Though the scale of the new build was reduced, revised proposals still required the expansion of the office accommodation at Bourne Hill in the following areas; immediately north of the existing Grade II* Listed Building (Council House), necessitating the demolition of the Victorian extension (undertaken as part of the enabling works under the authority of the original planning permission), the removal of some single storey extensions and the removal of the temporary buildings (again agreed as part of the original planning permission, see **Figure 3**). Further proposals included the new landscaping of the North Garden (greater than originally planned as the length of the new glass extension was reduced by about a third), the creation of a linear garden in the Garden area (formerly the staff garden), partial soft landscaping to the eastern end of the College Street car park and the new extension overlying the former footprint of the Victorian extension and temporary buildings.

1.1.3 An interim report (WA ref, 2007) was produced following the completion of the original enabling works (which comprised the removal of the single story buildings and the temporary buildings, the demolition of the Victorian extension and the underpinning of the west wing of the Council House). The interim report was issued to help inform the second/revised Environmental Statement for the revised development proposals prior to the revised planning permission being decided. Following the submission of the second/revised Environmental Statement a Project Design (WA 2008b) was issued which complied with the relevant planning guidance and policies, which were described in detail in a prior Scoping Report (WA, 2008a), and are therefore not repeated here. Planning permission was granted for the new development proposals in July 2008; and further below ground archaeological investigations were required (as identified in the Cultural

Heritage Chapter of the Environmental Statement, February 2008) prior to and during construction, comprising of a mixture of evaluation, excavation and general watching brief. This document comprises an archaeological assessment report that incorporates the results from a full suite of archaeological investigations (including an evaluation undertaken in 2004), prior to and during the enabling works, prior to and during construction and concludes by detailing the analysis and publication proposals. The location of archaeological features encountered in the evaluation are indicated on **Figures 1** and **2** and are depicted in **Plates 1 - 4**, however descriptions of the features are not generally provided, unless further information was revealed in the subsequent works. Full details of the results of the evaluation (Trenches 1-12, including full trench summary tables) were provided in the evaluation report (WA 2004) and are not repeated in this document. The contexts numbers from the evaluation which appear on **Figures 1** and **2** are prefixed with an E since there was a duplication of numbers during the much later excavation.

1.2 The Site, location, Topography and Geology

Location

- 1.2.1 The Site, which covers an area of approximately 1.18 hectares of land, is centred on National Grid Reference 414730 130400 (see **Figure 1**). The Site is located on the north-eastern edge of the medieval City of Salisbury. It is bounded by Bedwin Street and Bourne Hill to the south, the Council Grounds and College Street to the east, the Wyndham Recreation Ground and terraced houses along Belle Vue Road to the north and the grounds of the Arts Centre (the former St. Edmunds Church and churchyard) to the west. The environment of the application site comprises a mixture of Historic landscaped gardens/parkland, Scheduled Monument (rampart remains) mature trees, asphalt car park and Grade II* Listed Buildings and curtelage.

Topography

- 1.2.2 The Site is located on a mixture of artificially terraced, landscaped and gently sloping ground (from north to south) at a height of between c. 55-50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

Geology

- 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.

2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Full details of the archaeological and historical background to the Site have been included in the desk-based assessment compiled by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2003) and can also be found as appendices to the Environmental Statements (WA 2006; WA 2008). A general summary is provided below.

3 BACKGROUND SUMMARY

- 3.1.1 The Site lies within an area of high historical and archaeological potential. The Site is situated in the north-eastern corner of the medieval city of Salisbury, and falls within a Conservation Area. Known sites of archaeological interest were identified immediately to the east of the development footprint, including a rich, early Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery and part of the earthen ramparts of the medieval city defences. The latter is protected as a Scheduled Monument SM 736 (see **Figure 1**). Other important find spots in the vicinity included important concentrations of Palaeolithic hand-axes to the east of the Site, and well preserved medieval buildings to the south and west.
- 3.1.2 The Council House is located on the site of the former College of St. Edmunds, which was originally founded in conjunction with St. Edmunds Church in 1269. The College's community comprised thirteen priests with a provost at their head and all were expected to serve the parish of St. Edmunds (www.british-history.ac.uk?report.aspx?compid=36572). It is tempting to consider this 13th century establishment as being similar to the early quads in Oxford or courts in Cambridge, but St. Edmunds would appear to have been much more parochial and ecclesiastical in its outlook and focus than the early Oxbridge educational foundations. Even though the focus may have been ecclesiastical rather than educational, the layout of the College may have been similar to that of a cloister or a quad with ranges on four sides. The College is known to have had an infirmary along its western boundary, from which originally there was covered access into St. Edmunds Church, but which was blocked off in the late 14th century (www.british-history.ac.uk?report.aspx?compid=36572).
- 3.1.3 At the Dissolution, St. Edmund's College passed into the hands of the Crown, before being sold to William St. Barbe for £400 in 1547. Within two years the College was sold again to John Beckingham within whose family it remained for twenty-seven years before being sold to Sir Giles Estcourt (MP) in 1576.
- 3.1.4 The Estcourt family were clearly keen to make a social and political statement and subsequently demolished the old and probably impractical College layout and replaced it with an impressive east-west aligned range set back from the street (the core of which still forms the frontage of the current Council House) behind an impressive gated entrance as depicted on Speed's map of 1611. The gated entrance may have represented the last surviving vestige of St. Edmund's College.

- 3.1.5 Following the leasing out of the House by Sir Giles Estcourt junior for many years, it was eventually sold to Sir Wadham Wyndham in 1660 for £700. The house then passed to his son who between c. 1690-1736 undertook a makeover of the frontage of the Estcourt range. The makeover comprised largely a change in architectural fashion: out went the mullioned windows to be replaced by sashes, while the gables were dismantled to be replaced by parapets. It is also likely that it was at this stage that the large medieval gated entrance was remodelled or even removed.
- 3.1.6 It was more than a century before further architectural and structural alterations to the house were attempted. Towards the end of the 18th century, with the house now in the ownership of Henry Penruddocke Wyndham (1788-1819), internal alterations were made, a new south porch added and a new north range built to the designs of Samuael Pepys Cockerell. At the same time the gardens were landscaped by Richard Woods (including a Kitchen Garden) and the west wing was rendered (the latter in 1804).
- 3.1.7 A century later the Reverend George Henry Bourne converted the house into a school with the 'Victorian extension' to the north being built by Hale and Son in 1874-75. The extension was used to house a school room, dormitories on the first floor and a gymnasium. However within a decade the school closed and the house returned to being used as a private dwelling, with the Victorian extension now housing the servant quarters.
- 3.1.8 During First World War, the house was used by the War Office to quarter officers.
- 3.1.9 After a short spell as a private hospital, the house was purchased by Salisbury Corporation and in 1927 was converted into offices and the north garden landscaped with a central fountain.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 4.1.1 The surrounding area of the Site was known to be of high historical and archaeological potential, with the general potential for the Site itself being low to medium. Expectation of high potential within the Site was limited to the vicinity of the Scheduled Monument, and in the immediate proximity to the existing Council House. The potential of the College Street car park, the North Garden, the Garden and the Temporary Buildings was deemed to be, at best, moderately interesting.
- 4.1.2 Evidence for Prehistoric activity on the Site was anticipated to be low, whilst evidence for Roman or early medieval activity was thought more likely to be located to the immediate east of the Site. It was considered possible that the planting of new trees as part of proposed landscaping designs during the construction phase of the proposed development might reveal truncated remains of early Anglo-Saxon inhumations.

5 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The aim of the programme of archaeological investigations (for the most part) was to identify the presence/absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the development outline.

5.2 Specific

- 5.2.1 The specific aims and objectives identified in the project design (WA 61002.01) were closely related to the different areas of the development as indicated in **Figure 3**, and were set out to reflect the agreed areas as specified in the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Chapter (WA 2006) for the original ES document (and then updated in the revised ES, WA 2008) as set out below.

Council House

- 5.2.2 The investigations aimed to identify and record any earlier structures pertaining to the College of St. Edmunds, and thereby to help establish the ground-plan of the earliest construction phases of the building known as the Council House. Following the demolition of the Print Room, foundation grubbing and tree planting were monitored, with any archaeological findings being fully recorded. If any remains of an earlier construction phase of the Council House were encountered, it was anticipated that design modifications may be required to allow the *insitu* preservation of such remains. Any such mitigation measures were to be agreed between the client and their design team representative, W.C.C., English Heritage and Wessex Archaeology.
- 5.2.3 Groundwork for a strip foundation was to be undertaken through a combination of mini excavator and hand excavation by archaeologists to ascertain whether archaeological remains survived along its length. If remains of high sensitivity were encountered, a decision as to whether they should be preserved *in situ* or by record was to be reached between the interested parties as indicated above.
- 5.2.4 Where underpinning was planned, it was important that the initial excavation was executed by hand, and recorded by an archaeologist to ascertain if the remains of any earlier foundations might be present. If such remains were encountered, on site discussions between the client, the design team and the statutory authorities were to be held to decide what further (if any) mitigation might be required. If no earlier foundations were uncovered, all other remains were to be preserved by record.

College Street Car Park

- 5.2.5 Groundwork associated with landscaping and service installations were to be monitored, to establish whether there was any evidence for the alignment of the City's defensive ditch and ramparts, continuing within that part of the development outline.

North Garden Area and the Area of the Temporary Buildings

- 5.2.6 Groundwork comprising topsoil stripping and excavation for service installation were to be monitored by an archaeologist to allow the recording of any remains that might have been associated with Wood's late 18th century garden design.

Garden

- 5.2.7 Groundwork comprising the stripping of topsoil/subsoil and excavation for the installation of services and foundations were to be monitored in order to record any remains possibly associated with an earlier 18th century garden design that might survive, albeit largely truncated by later landscaping. In addition, the groundwork required for the installation of new access steps were to be closely monitored to establish whether a wall possibly associated with the St. Edmund's College (WA 2004) might be revealed along a greater section of its length. Such information would enable decisions on further recording and possible issues of preservation *in situ* to be addressed.

Victorian Extension

- 5.2.8 The Victorian Extension was due to be demolished. Once the floor surfaces were removed, it was proposed to evaluate the extension footprint in order to assess the potential for any surviving archaeological remains. Once an assessment of the potential was made, and its findings disseminated to the appropriate consultees and design team, a decision with regard to further mitigation, were to be discussed during on-site meetings. This measure was then secured as part of a Memorandum of Understanding between SDC and the local planning authority. Final decisions depended on whether early structural phases of the Council House/College of St. Edmunds were encountered. A design solution/modification was required to allow any said remains, or other features observed, to be preserved *in situ*, or preserved by record, whichever was deemed most appropriate.

Council Grounds

- 5.2.9 Proposed tree planting within an area of 18th century landscaping were monitored by way of an archaeological watching brief. The proposed locations of the trees were reviewed during the preparation of the Environmental Statement to ensure that there was no encroachment onto any Scheduled areas. The aim of the watching brief was to establish the presence/absence of any Anglo-Saxon burials that might be disturbed during the excavation for tree planting and then undertake preservation by record as appropriate. The intention was to help provide an indication of the westerly extent/survival of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

Forecourt

- 5.2.10 Underpinning was undertaken as part of the enabling works to provide support to the south-facing frontage of the Council House in the north-western corner of the forecourt area. An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the groundwork, which was carried out by hand, and recorded by an archaeologist. The aim of the watching brief was to establish if foundations associated with St. Edmunds College survived below the current frontage. A watching brief was also to be maintained during the excavations for tree planting, and for the installation of new services. The aim was to identify any remains that might be associated with earlier phases of the Council House. If archaeological resources of high sensitivity were

encountered, discussions were to be held with the relevant interested parties to agree on any further appropriate mitigation that may be required.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 All the archaeological investigations were undertaken in accordance with PPG -16 and PPG -15, and aimed to establish a permanent record of all the archaeological remains identified, either through preservation by record or by preservation *in situ*.

6.2 Fieldwork

Council House

6.2.1 The underpinning works comprised the initial mechanical excavation of a number of regularly-spaced pits immediately outside the structural footing (to a distance of approximately 2-2.5m out from the extant wall-base), with subsequent hand-excavation of underpinning voids (approximately 1 – 1.5m wide) immediately beneath the Council House foundation, all undertaken by groundwork contractors (due to health and safety concerns) and monitored by an archaeologist. Unmortared foundation blocks (rectangular or square rough-dressed greensand blocks of variable size, along with re-used limestone, including decorative fragments) were removed, with Acro props used as temporary wall supports. The voids were shuttered, filled with concrete, with the props left *insitu*. After curing, dry cement mix was rammed-in above the concrete, brick-faced and cement-skimmed. Intermediate pits were then dug in similar fashion to underpin the entire wall.

6.2.2 As described above the monitoring of the enabling works in this area of Site, confirmed some of the predictions of archaeological potential outlined in the first ES (WA 2006). As a result, the subsequent Cultural Heritage Chapter for the 2008 Environmental Statement, required an exploratory trench (**Trench 16**) to be opened up, within the footprint of the strip foundation for a glass atrium. The trench was laid out in advance using a TST (Total Station) and measured 2m in width and 10m in length. This trench was initially excavated by a mini excavator equipped with a toothless bucket but proceeded by hand once the depth of the north-south wall had been established (exposed along the eastern edge of the trench) as identified in the previous watching brief investigations during the enabling works (see above). Exposed deposits and features were cleaned by hand and investigated further. Once all archaeological features had been recorded appropriately to the satisfaction of Assistant County Archaeologist, Helena Cave-Penny, the trench was backfilled and left level and compact. As a result a preservation *in situ* notice order was issued (see 5.2.3) in consultation with the necessary parties (see 5.2.2).

6.2.3 Following the results of exploratory trench, it was recommended that any future groundwork within the council building's courtyard area, should involve a watching brief.

6.2.4 Anchor foundations for scaffolding were undertaken as part of the construction programme notably within the Council House Courtyard area in

the vicinity of **Trench 16** (see **Figure 1**). The anchor holes were laid out in accordance with the design layout specified by the scaffolding contractor (Denholm Industrial Services) who provided the appropriate drawing. These were subsequently tied into the Ordnance Survey mapping. A total of sixteen anchor foundation holes were anchor punched into this area. The holes measured approximately 0.15m in diameter and punched to an overall depth of 3m. Whilst no uprisings were cast using this method of ground penetration the locations and depth of those that met resistance were accurately recorded. These totalled five holes and were located along the east side of **Trench 16**. The depth of resistance was between 2-2.5m, far exceeding the depth below current ground level at which the medieval foundation wall had been identified.

6.2.5 Also within the footprint of the glass atrium **Test Pits 17** and **18** (see **Figure 1**) were excavated during a second phase of foundation consolidation for the existing building. The test pits were located to the north (**Test Pit 17**) and south (**Test Pit 18**) of **Trench 16** off-set slightly on the west side. Both were machine excavated using a mini-excavator equipped with toothless bucket. However due to the unstable ground conditions and the lack of substantial foundations associated with the existing building rapid recording was employed in **Test Pit 17** and on completion, the test pit was immediately backfilled. The location of the partially exposed wall within the test pits was subsequently transposed onto existing OS mapping.

6.2.6 Three trial holes were investigated as part of additional engineering investigations required by the project engineer. He advised for structural analysis of the state of the existing exterior skin of bricks at foundation level. The trial holes were located immediately to the rear of the Council House and machined by mini digger provided by on site contractors (see **Figure 1**). The trial holes were recorded and located on engineer plans in the field and transferred onto OS mapping.

College Street Car Park

6.2.7 A watching brief was conducted at the north-east end of College Street Car Park required as part of the service installation groundwork associated with the Council Building. The works involved machine excavation of three storm drain holes, a substantial soak away and feeder trenches to the storm drains and soak away and monitored throughout.

North Garden

6.2.8 A limited depth of topsoil (c. 200mm) was removed by mechanical excavator deploying a smooth ditching bucket from the area of the North Garden under constant archaeological supervision.

6.2.9 Another element of archaeological works in this area was to observe the uprisings cast from the pile rigs. The piling activity within this area was located to the south of the retained potting sheds at the northern end of the North Garden. These were intermittently watched and the soil sequences were recorded. The locations of the piles were transposed onto existing OS mapping. Some watching brief observations of groundwork for drainage runs were also made in this area.

Area of the Temporary Buildings

- 6.2.10 A programme of archaeological watching brief was conducted (also see section 6.2.17 below for more detail) during the preparatory groundwork for the construction of the new extension. This involved the machine excavation of substantial rectangular construction cuts for foundation pads that were subsequently poly lined and backfilled with concrete. Foundation **Pad 4** (one of five excavated elsewhere to the rear of the Council House) was located within the footprint of the north-east block of the demolished temporary buildings located to the south of the North garden and north of the (now demolished) Victorian Extension.

Garden

- 6.2.11 An area immediately south of the former North Garden's southern wall was stripped of topsoil. Following alterations to the construction plans, it was necessary to investigate further and fully record the garden wall in detail, preserving it by record rather than *in situ*. The late post-medieval/modern wall sitting immediately on top of an older section of wall was demolished and a trench was excavated in front of the older wall to reveal its lower courses and foundations. After cleaning, the wall was recorded using photography and scaled elevation drawings. It was surveyed with a total station, positioning it within the developer's local grid and subsequently transposed onto the Ordnance Survey grid.
- 6.2.12 As part of the watching brief programme, five geotechnical test pits (**Test Pits 21-25**) were monitored. The test pits were located on each of the four corners of the proposed extension and one in the centre and were machine excavated using a mini digger. The soil sequence in each was recorded and the test pit locations transposed onto existing OS mapping.
- 6.2.13 Groundwork for the crane platform (**TP 20**) was also located within the Garden area, to the immediate east side of the existing western boundary wall and directly opposite the eastern end of St. Edmunds Church. The area was square in plan and measured 7m². An archaeological watching brief was conducted that involved observing the machine stripping of approximately 0.80m of overburden. No other form of groundwork was undertaken. Before any stripping took place in this zone the area was cleared of overgrowth and subsequent to clearance a number of substantial dressed stones were identified; these were retained.

Victorian Extension

- 6.2.14 During the demolition of the extension, archaeological monitoring was undertaken, and observations of any foundations revealed in section recorded. The floor surfaces were initially left *in situ* for the later phases of archaeological mitigation (see below).
- 6.2.15 Archaeological investigations in this area comprised a trial trench evaluation (**Trench 15**) and was undertaken within the footprint of the since demolished Victorian extension (see **Figure 1**). **Trench 15** measured 2m in width and originally 25m in length that was subsequently extended to the south in order to incorporate a sunken area and wall that had previously been identified (WA 2007) as it was postulated to be associated with Wood's 18th century Kitchen Garden – the total trench length measured 29.70m. The trial trench was excavated by a mini-digger equipped with toothless bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.

Overburden was removed to the top of significant archaeological deposits or natural strata; whichever was encountered first. Subsequently deposits were cleaned by hand and features investigated further where necessary. Deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system and a full photographic record was produced.

- 6.2.16 Piling works were also conducted in this part of Site. Most notably those located to the far (rear) north-east corner of the existing of the Council building, running parallel with the access path along the east side of the Council House, in the vicinity of the east to west wall as identified in trial **Trench 15** and previous phase of works. The same archaeological monitoring as with the North Garden piles were adopted (see above section 6.1.10).
- 6.2.17 Also located within the footprint of the demolished Victorian extension, were three Foundation Pads (out of a total of five), which were machine excavated and subject to stringent archaeological monitoring due to the high archaeological potential of the area identified as a result of previous archaeological works, specifically in **Trial Trench 15**. Archaeological remains comprised of two pits and a ditch terminal in the **Basement Pad** and one partially exposed substantial pit in **Pad 2**. On identification of the archaeological remains machine excavation halted to allow for hand excavation of the features and subsequent recording etc until all work was complete. Features within the Basement Pad were mapped using GPS survey equipment and within **Pad 2** located on engineer plans and transposed on to OS mapping. A number of stone blocks were retrieved (not *in situ*) and carefully deposited to a safe area, away from groundwork operations, for further inspection.

Council Grounds

- 6.2.18 As part of the final stage of work, landscaping of the grounds around the redesigned council accommodation and grounds was undertaken. This involved a watching brief primarily focussed within the Council Grounds where Scheduled remains of the city ramparts survive as well as the truncated remains of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery which form an area of high archaeological potential and sensitivity. The planting of the trees required excavation of the tree holes by hand to allow mitigation by record should archaeological features or deposits be encountered. The tree holes were hand excavated by arboricultural contractors under constant archaeological supervision.

Forecourt

- 6.2.19 The installation of underground cabling services for the Salisbury District Server, in the area in Forecourt area of the Site allowed archaeological observations to be undertaken. Features were recorded as practicable and appropriate. This specific groundwork was required by SDC as separate to the agreed and proposed office extension development at Bourne Hill but was reported on in the Interim Report (WA 2007) due its relevance for further mitigation that would require consideration within the revised ES (subsequently submitted in 2008).
- 6.2.20 Further service installation monitoring was undertaken within the Forecourt area. This comprised of a number of service installation trenches (see **Figure 1**). Most notably **Trench 19** where the remains of a wall footing was

identified. The wall and trench observed were positioned onto developer's local grid and subsequently tied into existing OS mapping.

- 6.2.21 Underpinning up against the façade of the Georgian building did form part of the previously agreed enabling works programme associated with extension of office accommodation. Initial excavation was undertaken by the enabling works contractors and then subsequently by an archaeologist once archaeological remains were likely to be encountered. The wall identified was cleaned and then recorded (see **Figure 1**).

7 RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Mitigation investigations and on site recording were undertaken at Bourne Hill over a period spanning 2007-2010. These investigations are also considered (where appropriate) in relation to findings of an evaluation of the Site undertaken in 2004.

- 7.1.2 The general stratigraphy, in soft-standing ground such as that within the Arts Centre's grounds (churchyard of the former St. Edmund's Church), the Garden area and even beneath the Victorian extension comprised, in general, a series of garden soils that sealed the subsoil that in turn overlay the natural geology. The depth of garden soil was on average 0.40m in depth however the sections displayed in **Pad 2** varied from 0.75m at the east end to 1.20m towards the far west end of the pad, confirming the findings identified in **Trenches 3** and **4** of the 2004 evaluation. Also observed in the post-medieval/early modern upper soil sequence were relatively thin demolition/rubble levelling layers. The archaeological features such as those encountered in the **Basement Pad**, of a medieval date, all appeared to be sealed by the surviving garden soil and cut the subsoil. This is the same stratigraphic sequence for the post-medieval graves discovered in **Trench 14** and the archaeological features recorded in **Trench 15**. Within hard-standing areas (**Courtyard**, **College Street Car Park** and the **Forecourt** areas) evidence of post-medieval/modern levelling sealing ground comprising topsoil overlying subsoil on top of natural was observed. In most of the installation trenches, beneath the topsoil/former ground level, a series of levelling layers/made ground, comprising thin charcoal and chalk spreads, as well as demolition rubble were observed most pertaining to the late post-medieval period at the very earliest.

7.2 The Archaeology

Council House/Courtyard

- 7.2.1 To the rear of the western wing of the Council House, two substantial north-south aligned walls (**304** to the east and **306** to the west) lay some 5.80m apart (see **Figures 1** and **2**). Both were constructed of thickly lime-mortared small-medium nodular flint construction, roughly faced on both edges. Wall **304** was 0.65m wide (**Plates 12** and **13**), with **306** (**Plate 15**) measuring 0.70m wide. Both also rested directly on the upper exposure of the very compact yellow-brown chalky clay-silt natural (**301**), at a depth of 1.10m and 1.20m respectively, below the surviving modern concrete slab. These walls continued southward below the foundations of the Council House, and are believed to form part of the foundation remains of St. Edmund's College.

- 7.2.2 Wall **304** had been partially truncated in antiquity, and a second phase of wall **305** (medieval or early post-medieval) built onto its upper surface (see **Plate 12**). Wall **305** comprised of random-coursed construction, utilising rather browner lime mortar and limestone fragments including two large re-used dressed door or window jambs. The eastern edges of **304** and **305** were built flush, but a narrow tapering offset was noted on the western edge. Wall **305** is probably directly contemporary with a less substantially-built (up to 0.30m wide and 0.40m deep) east-west aligned wall (**308**, see **Plates 12** and **14**) of lime-mortared small nodular flint, which was traced eastward for at least 3.20m.
- 7.2.3 A short (c.2.00m) length of wall (**310**) of similar mortared flint construction (c.0.40m deep) formed the foundation for the 16th century Estcourt House (see **Plate 16**). Due to Health and Safety considerations at the time of recording, no detailed record could be made here.
- 7.2.4 It is also suspected that in this area, part of the Georgian extension (extending northwards) may also rest on a medieval or very early post-medieval footing, as limestone blocks were observed beneath the brick construction.
- 7.2.5 Beneath layer **300** in the central part of the underpinning area, layer **303** (seen in section only, formed of several disparate and chronologically distinct layers) was notable for an upper deposit of charcoal-rich soil with abundant oyster shell, mussel, cockle, fish bone, bird and small animal bone, pottery and tile, mortar fragments and a copper-alloy buckle. Provisional dating of the pottery is 15th -16th century, with one rim sherd of late Laverstock/early Verwood transitional ware. The lower part of **303** was a mid grey-brown chalky soil, possibly an old topsoil horizon. All elements of **303** were seen below the Council House foundation, albeit occasionally in a truncated form, therefore probably contemporary with the Estcourt House construction and pre-dating the 17th century Wyndham refurbishment and extension.
- Courtyard**
- 7.2.6 **Trench 16** was located within the Courtyard immediately west of the Council House, within the footprint of a strip foundation for the new glass atrium (see **Figures 1** and **2**).
- 7.2.7 A layer of modern overburden **1600** was evident throughout the trench and excavated to a depth of 0.3m. This layer concealed a number of modern services. As these services had to be avoided and worked around the available excavation space was slightly restricted, especially at the north end of the trench.
- 7.2.8 During previous underpinning work to the rear of the western wing of the Council House a substantial north/south aligned wall was recorded (**304**, WA 2007). A 10m continuation of this wall was partially exposed during this evaluation along the east side of **Trench 16** and recorded as **1612** (see **Plates 17** and **18**). Deposits were removed from the west side of the wall in three locations to a maximum depth of 1m from the surface (construction formation level depth). At this depth no floor deposits or evidence of the wall's foundation were evident. It was not clear therefore whether the removed deposits were abutting an interior or exterior wall face.

- 7.2.9 Wall **1612** was constructed of lime mortared small-medium nodular flint that was roughly faced on the exposed west facing edge. Towards the north end of the wall, remnants of plaster facing were evident. A small cut into the east side of the trench confirmed the walls width as 0.68m.
- 7.2.10 The multiple partially excavated deposits which butted the west face of wall **1612** were mixed layers with demolition debris and domestic refuse throughout. The same depositional sequence was evident throughout the three interventions excavated. The layers/deposits ranged from damp, dark silt/clay with domestic refuse type finds, reminiscent of a garden soil **1616** to more mixed demolition rubble with redeposited natural probably used for localised landscaping and levelling episodes such as layers **1622**, **1604** and **1615**.
- 7.2.11 Three modern features, which occurred at the top of the depositional sequence all cut through the modern overburden (**1600**). Ditch **1627** partially truncated the wall **1612** (see **Figure 2**). It did not respect the orientation of the structures on the Site and occurred on a north-east to south-west alignment. It had a depth of 0.45m a width of 0.9m and had a wide irregular base in profile. Feature **1609** was a large amorphous depression (2m in length by 0.84m wide and >0.2m in depth) interpreted as a refuse pit was also probably cut through the modern overburden. Pit **1606** located to the immediate west of wall **1612** was another post-medieval/modern feature that appeared to be associated with refuse disposal.
- 7.2.12 Wall **1612** was preserved *in situ* as a consequence of the findings within **Trench 16** and incorporated into the redesign of the glass atrium engineering plans.

College Street Car Park

- 7.2.13 No archaeological remains were identified or recorded during the watching brief within this part of the development impact footprint.

North Garden/Garden/Temporary Buildings

- 7.2.14 Following initial soil stripping and removal of tarmac and modern services; only further dark soil with some intermixed mortar flecks and fragments was noted beneath the topsoil/overburden. Further detail of the lower courses of the east-west garden wall was revealed and recorded (see **Figures 1, 2 and 4**)
- 7.2.15 Wall **404** was preserved by record once the upper part of the modern wall had been demolished, and possibly the upper course of an earlier wall. Wall **404** ran approximately east-west, potentially joining the north-south perimeter wall. It was 9.1m x 0.45m x up to 0.48m high, constructed of reused brick, limestone and sandstone, flint nodules, chalk and large greenstone blocks. The bond was decorative, with intermittent, regularly placed large greenstone blocks (up to 500mm x 250mm), with coursed rubble (occasional chalk, mostly limestone, flint nodules and unfrogged part bricks) of fairly well sorted dimensions (c. 100-200mm squared) forming columns between the greenstones, and single courses above and below the greenstones. The greenstones were spaced mainly 0.4m – 0.5m apart, although they were occasionally as close as 0.2m. The components were

bonded with a light yellow/brown white flecked lime mortar, with a fairly rustic finish.

- 7.2.16 Wall **404** sat on top of one to two courses of sub-rectangular chalk blocks **403**, up to 470mm x 200mm. These blocks were laid end to end, based on a course of stretcher bond, and were also bonded with the same lime mortar. A second course was observed at the west end, and was traced for 1.4m. It is likely that **403** represented, a levelling foundation course, upon which the wall was constructed and it is unlikely that this chalk course was meant to be above ground level.
- 7.2.17 The chalk foundation levelling course sat directly on top of a foundation deposit **402**, filling foundation cut **401**. The fill comprised mainly compacted, randomly organised rubble, possibly demolition debris. The rubble was predominantly chalk (80-200mm) and limestone (150-250mm), with flint nodules and blocks (>100mm & 250-300mm), square-peg tile fragments and unfrogged, crumbly red bricks. There also appeared to be slight tip lines within the material at the eastern end. The foundation cut was 0.34m deep, and presumably similar in length and width as the surviving wall (foundation only partially revealed). The matrix of the foundation material was dark grey/brown silt/clay, possibly remnant topsoil mixed with demolition debris. There was a small quantity of lime mortar incorporated into the deposit. The foundation cut **401** cut into the underlying natural reddish brown clay.
- 7.2.18 The presence of peg tile and unfrogged red brick in the foundation material suggests that this wall probably dates no earlier than the late 17th century. The lack of other artefacts suggests that this wall was likely to have been built between the late 17th and late 18th centuries (M. Rous pers. comm. 2007). If we assume that Richard Woods submitted his 'design for the improvement for the gardens of Penruddocke Wyndham, Esq. of Salisbury, Wilts. no later than 1790 (and possibly as early as 1770 as some would argue) it is safe to assume that the earliest phase of the east-west aligned garden wall dates to the last quarter of the eighteenth century (RMP 2005) since it is not indicated on any earlier extant plan.
- 7.2.19 Within a service trench located towards the rear of the North Garden semi-articulated cattle bone (as represented by SF **74-1015**) was discovered. On initial investigation it was thought to be of the whole animal hence caution was taken in excavation and recording. However upon lifting it was obvious that the bones were not placed but deliberately dumped within the upper post-medieval/ modern garden soil. Due to the confines of the trench it was not ascertained if the bones were within a feature or layer. Presumably the latter as the trench section was long and deep enough to reveal a cut.

Victorian Extension

- 7.2.20 At the rear (north of) the Georgian brick-built extension, demolition of Victorian cellars immediately adjacent was observed in 2007. Here the lowest parts of the cellar walls comprised (re-used) limestone block work beneath brick construction (see **Plate 19**). Once the eastern north-south wall of the Victorian Cellar had been removed an earlier, narrow (c. 280mm in width) east-west wall of flint and mortar construction (**1554**) was revealed, located approximately 3m north of the northern wall of the Georgian extension. The wall may relate to one of two 'internal' garden wall divisions (south-east corner) located within the 'fourth rectangle' ('drying grounds' –

for laundry) of the North Garden as seen in Wood's garden design (RMP 2005).

- 7.2.21 Following completion of the demolition of the Victorian Extension further investigations were conducted during the subsequent evaluation of its footprint that allowed more detailed recording of the wall that was not possible earlier due to the instability and height of the upstanding section. (see below sections 7.2.32-36)
- 7.2.22 **Trench 15** was located within the footprint of the Victorian Extension and also incorporated an area formerly in the cellar of the extension (see **Figures 1 and 2**).
- 7.2.23 Archaeological features of post-medieval and potential medieval date were identified in **Trench 15**. Detailed contextual information is available in **Appendix 1**.
- 7.2.24 The main part of the trench was excavated to the depth of what appeared to be a sterile sub-soil b-horizon (**1500**). At this level numerous features were present, including wall footings, ditches, pits and some features associated with the construction/demolition of the Victorian extension.
- 7.2.25 The articulated remains of a small dog, **1520** (Animal Bone Group-ABG **15**) was recorded in **Trench 15** that appeared to be interred in a sub-ovate grave cut, **1519**, that measured 0.7m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.6m in depth (see **Plate 20**). The deliberate backfill, **1532**, presumably from the upcast, contained, a small quantity of artefacts including CBM, glass droplet and pottery dating to the late medieval period (15th-16th century). The grave was cut by a later post-medieval north/south aligned ditch, **1529**, on the west side.
- 7.2.26 A substantial refuse pit (**1521**) was identified in this trench. The pit was sample excavated. This was vertically sided and flat based and contained a series of deposits that yielded pottery of post-medieval date, indicative of dumped refuse material (see **Plate 21**).
- 7.2.27 Ditch **1529** was orientated roughly north to south (see **Plate 22**) and respects the general alignment of the structural elements that were still standing on the site and encountered during the archaeological works. This was straight, parallel sided, 5.6m in length and 1m in width. The ditch was cut by pit **1521**. A small quantity of post-medieval pottery suggestive of domestic refuse activity was retrieved from this feature.
- 7.2.28 Footings of a post-medieval wall **1514** were found on the same extrapolated alignment as garden wall **404** and its foundation **402/403** (see above). The footings were identical in composition with small pieces of chalk and flint mixed in equal proportions with a small amount of limestone and abraded fragments of unfroged bricks set in lime mortar to form a compact and solid foundation. In **Trench 15** the footings of the wall (see **Plate 23**) survived to a height of up to 0.50m. In section it was observed that the cut for this foundation **1513** was unusually wide at 1.35m. The 0.60m wide foundation was set against the southern side of this cut and the excessive area backfilled with soil **1515**.

- 7.2.29 A substantial ditch **1517** was present just to the north of foundation **1514** and on the same east to west orientation. The ditch was 2m wide and 0.8m in depth. The ditch contained three fills that represented initial slumpage and re-alignment of the ditch profile (**1533**) and gradual silting (**1518**, **1546**). Copper alloy pins retrieved from the ditch suggest an early post-medieval date.
- 7.2.30 Located 2.9m to the south of the garden wall (**1514**) and on the same east-west orientation was wall footing **1504**. In the main this had mostly been robbed out.. A sufficient remainder of the masonry was left *insitu*, however, to inform to some extent about the character of this wall. The lowest course of the foundation was brick and appeared to be followed by a course of flint bonded with lime mortar. The width of these footings varied along their length. Of the stretch visible in the trench at the eastern half the wall was one brick width compared to the three brick width of the western half. The wall is likely to have been early Victorian in origin.
- 7.2.31 The aforementioned wall footing **1504** had been robbed out by cut **1507** which truncated the post-medieval soil on the northern side of the wall, indicating a likely depth of 0.65m for the foundation. On the northern side, where the post-medieval soil is absent it appears the ground level was 0.3m lower; the same height the ground surface had been when foundation **1514** was instated.
- 7.2.32 A number of post-medieval refuse pits appear stratigraphically later in the sequence. Pit **1509** pre-dates the 'robber' event responsible for truncating the majority of foundation **1505** (see **Plate 24**). Pits **1502** and **1542** were also refuse disposal type features. The fills of these features were similar in colour and texture to the topsoil and contained evidence of domestic refuse material in the form of charcoal, pottery, animal bone, oyster shell and CBM in varying concentrations.
- 7.2.33 At the southern end of the trench an area of demolition debris was removed to ascertain the character and context of a portion of wall revealed following the extraction of walls of the Victorian Cellar (see above section 7.2.19-20). The wall was re-recorded as **1554**. It had been truncated by the pre-existing Victorian cellar wall and continued eastwards beyond the edge of the trench. Wall **1554** was built up against the edge of a wide cut 2.50m from and parallel to the east to west orientated rear north wall of the existing Georgian extension of the Council House. The wall had been constructed using flint nodules which had been bonded by lime mortar in association with a substantial piece of dressed limestone with a possible latch recess cut into it (see **plates 25, 26 and 27**)
- 7.2.34 The wide cut/sunken area (referred to above) had been backfilled, presumably immediately prior to the construction of the Victorian extension by a series of dumps (**1555, 1556, 1557, 1558 and 1559**). Below these deposits a compact layer of rammed chalk existed which was presumably bedding for a pre-existing surface.
- 7.2.35 The space between the wall and present building was perhaps to access a sunken area associated with Woods 18th century kitchen garden. However the depth of the remnant wall to the latch recess is between 0.30m and 0.36m in height from the original ground level not realistically high enough

for the recess for a latch therefore, perhaps the jamb was constructed of stone brought in from elsewhere or perhaps the remnant wall was in existence prior to Wood's project. Whatever the reason wall **1554** is constructed of fabric indicative of an earlier phase of construction technique than the 18th century and maybe late medieval or very early post-medieval in date.

- 7.2.36 Also of note was the difference between the north and south side of the wall. The south side as mentioned above was of deliberate backfill debris whilst the east was garden soils overlying subsoil on natural geology. The north face of the wall butted against the subsoil and natural strata indicative of a terrace.
- 7.2.37 Surviving remnants of the pre-existing basement area of the Victorian extension were also recorded, footings of a brick internal north to south aligned wall **1576** and a brick floor surface **1575** (see **Plate 27**). Part of the foundation for the main structure was also observed and recorded as **1572**.
- 7.2.38 Initially it was thought that this Victorian phase included wall footing **1580**. The remnant wall was north-south aligned made of limestone blocks with lime mortar bonding (see **Plate 28**). The brick floor **1575** on the west side appeared to butt against the west edge of **1580**. However the materials used in the construction of **1580**, were distinctly different and suggests, like **1554**, an earlier phase of construction activity. Furthermore it is possible that both might be contemporary, of perhaps late medieval/early post-medieval, date and which were later incorporated into Wood's Kitchen Garden design.
- 7.2.39 Archaeological features were identified in two of the foundation pads (**Basement Pad** and **Pad 2**, see **Figure 2**) associated with the later phase of construction work for the new extension of the Council Building. Within the Basement Pad located to the far west side and south-west corner two pits (**1003** and **1006**) and one ditch terminal (**1008**) were evident. All appeared to cut through the remnant subsoil and penetrate the natural geology. Pit **1003** was relatively shallow in profile and yielded pottery dating to the medieval period, contemporary with that retrieved from ditch **1008**. Whilst no artefacts were contained with pit **1006** its close proximity and identical stratigraphic sequence can tentatively be assigned the same medieval phase of activity as **1003** and **1008** (see **Plates 29-31**).
- 7.2.40 A further feature (**1010**) was also identified within the Basement Pad. This pit/feature was rectangular in plan and contained glass bottle fragments and crockery of later post-medieval/ Victorian date. The location of this feature lies directly below sewer pipe installations as identified within **Trench 16** and almost certainly relates to the former Victorian extension. Its regularity in form suggests a soak away (see **Figure 2**).
- 7.2.41 Although no other archaeological features were discovered in the remainder of the foundations a significant number of dressed/worked architectural stone, including a tomb fragment, were retrieved from post-medieval garden soils within **Pad 1**. A number were discovered during ground clearance in the footprint of the crane platform. The tomb fragment had obviously been moved from elsewhere and subsequently dumped as part of landscaping/terracing, hence here classed as unstratified objects. It is the

possible that some of the stonework might have been dumped following the redesign of St. Edmunds Church after the original central spire (medieval) collapsed during the 16th century, which prompted a reduction in the ground floor plan of the church. It is feasible that stones which were not re-used in the subsequent phase of the church's rebuild were incorporated into other structural elements perhaps detached from the church and that are now no longer extant or simply abandoned and dumped.

- 7.2.42 Of note is stone Small Find (SF) **53** that has been identified as a hewn stone coffin head retrieved from **Pad 1 1000** garden soil. This type of worked stone is indicative of the internment of a particularly high status religious person, possibly high status priest/ bishop.
- 7.2.43 Also of significant interest was/were architectural stone(s) SF **71** column segment. Further specialist analysis (see **Appendix 6**) has postulated that its provenance could be from Old Sarum. There is evidence that Salisbury Cathedral, in part, was constructed using masonry from the earlier Cathedral at Old Sarum. It is possible therefore that the constructors of St. Edmund's College also re-used material from Old Sarum.
- 7.2.44 Located towards the south-east corner of **Pad 3 (extension)** a substantial pit **1012** was revealed in section. However a sufficient portion was visible in order to ascertain dimensions, deposit sequence and allow artefact retrieval. The pit contained a single fill that contained material and artefacts (most notably onion-shaped wine bottles SF **75** and **76**, see **Plate 34**) pertaining to post-medieval domestic refuse.
- 7.2.45 Other artefacts retrieved from the garden soil, **1000**, include slate plaque fragments (SF **48-52**). These were found in **Pad 2** and on discovery it was evident the pieces formed one item with a legible inscription albeit incomplete. Through further detective work the slate plaque fragments were identified to a specific plaque that was one of a series put up around Salisbury.

Council Grounds

- 7.2.46 Four new established trees were planted within the Council Grounds. The excavation of the tree pits was monitored by an archaeologist but no archaeological remains of any description were identified. The location of the trees was modified (following public consultation) from those originally agreed in the Environmental Statement.

Forecourt and Arts Centre Grounds (St. Edmund's Churchyard)

- 7.2.47 The installation of services in the area in front of the Council House and in the grounds of the Art Centre, immediately west of the boundary wall was closely monitored by an archaeologist. Two of the service runs contained archaeologically significant material. The archaeological features encountered comprised partially surviving medieval and post-medieval walls and wall foundations and graves associated with the disused cemetery of St. Edmunds Church (see **Figures 1, 2, 5 and 6**).
- 7.2.48 **Trench 13** was located in the Forecourt of the Council House, at first heading south-east from the Georgian façade, then turning south-west.

- 7.2.49 One south-west to north-east aligned wall footing **126** (see **Plate 1**) was identified in the southern part of the westernmost section of the service trench (**Trench 13**). The remnant foundation comprised of mortared chalk rubble and was overlain by modern levelling layers. The wall is located approximately 4m south of the current façade and appears to run parallel to it. The wall is likely to be early post-medieval in date, perhaps associated with the Estcourt House phase of construction in the late sixteenth century.
- 7.2.50 A further wall foundation **116**, comprising of green sandstone bonded with lime mortar was identified in the base of the trench towards the western end of the south-west aligned section. The wall appears to run north to south on a similar alignment with remnant wall footing **235** (see **Plate 2**) which abuts the Council House frontage and which appears to have been truncated by the Georgian (Wyndham) façade. Again unless this is medieval, it is likely that it pertains to the Estcourt frontage. It is possible that along with remnant foundation **116**, that it formed the western wall of a north/south aligned stable block.
- 7.2.51 **Trench 19** ran through the Forecourt on a north-east to south-west axis branching out opposite the main entrance to eventually run on east to west alignment ending 07786 067474 toward the far south-west corner and it was here that wall **1910** (see **Figures 1** and **2**) was identified within the narrow service trench. The wall was north to south aligned and was constructed of nodular flint bonded with lime mortar – similar to other walls discovered in previous works that pertain to the original medieval wall footings associated with St. Edmund's College. However the location of wall **1910** was off-set to the east by a considerable distance and even with the nearest correlation of wall footings evident in the Forecourt (**235** and **116**), wall **1910** was set a little further to the east. The foundation cut was apparent in section and the wall once raised was sealed by a series of demolition rubble and levelling layers. No artefacts residual or otherwise were retrieved. The wall, from fabric identification only, is thought likely to be associated with the late 16th century Estcourt House construction.
- 7.2.52 **Trench 14** was located on land attached to the Arts Centre (formerly St. Edmunds Church). It started under the western boundary of the Bourne Hill site and headed south-west for approximately 5m (crossing the Arts Centre's access drive, it then turned 90° along a north-west alignment for 20m before going through a further 90° and returning to the western boundary of the Bourne Hill site crossing the Arts Centre access drive once more (see **Figures 1, 2, 5** and **6**).
- 7.2.53 Since the trench traversed an area that was formerly an active burial ground it was anticipated (despite the shallow depth of the trench) that a number of human burials would be encountered during the trench excavation. Subsequently several features were encountered, the vast majority comprising graves and disarticulated human remains and also one small pit. For a fuller description and assessment of the human remains please refer to section **8.9** (see also **Figures 5** and **6**).
- 7.2.54 All of the graves were heavily truncated, and all were aligned approximately east-west as would be expected. The excavation of three graves (**G212**, **G231**, and **208**) produced human remains which although severely truncated were still *insitu*. From two graves (**G228** and **G212**) some of the

coffin handles survived and might help during subsequent analysis to determine a more precise post-medieval date for the graves. Some of the human remains were left unexcavated and recovered and preserved *insitu*, such as in the case of **G203** and **G206**. These were not excavated because they lay at a deeper level and therefore would not be disturbed by the laying of the sewer cables, and were therefore reburied under a mixture of sand and fine gravel. Human bone was also found in what has been interpreted as a Charnel pit (**234**). The small child remains associated with the coffin handles recovered from **G228** would appear to be disarticulated as were the human remains from the partially excavated **G215**.

8 FINDS

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 **Table 1 (Appendix 2)** summarises the overall totals of finds from the Site, by material type. The assemblage is largely of medieval or post-medieval date, with a handful of residual prehistoric items. Much of the material came from demolition or levelling deposits, in which it was clearly residual.

8.1.2 The assemblage includes material of medieval and post-medieval date, the latter being predominant. The pottery has been quantified by ware type within each context, and totals are given in **Table 2, Appendix 2**.

Medieval

8.1.3 The medieval material is restricted in range, as is characteristic of medieval assemblages from other sites within the city. The majority of sherds fall into two groups, both of which are comparable to products of the later 13th to early 14th century kilns at Laverstock, just outside the city (Musty *et al.* 1969). It is clear that similar coarsewares were circulating prior to the operation of the excavated kilns, but there are no sherds within this assemblage that need be earlier than 13th century. A few slip-decorated sherds amongst the finewares, almost certainly from jugs, constitute the only diagnostic pieces.

8.1.4 Later medieval wares (14th to 16th century) are represented by three types, two of which originate from the Surrey/Hampshire whiteware industry – these are Coarse Border ware (mid 14th to mid 15th century) and ‘Tudor Green’ ware, generally dated as 15th or 16th century. The ‘Tudor Green’ sherds include a small handle, probably from a cup. The third type is either a late Laverstock type, or a precursor to the post-medieval Verwood industry of east Dorset; it has been identified on several sites within the City, and appears to be broadly contemporaneous with ‘Tudor Green’. In this instance the only forms represented are jars, one of them handled.

8.1.5 A few contexts contained only medieval pottery, and may serve to date layers **1004** and **1009**, although demolition/levelling layers **1604**, **1608** and **1618** are certainly later in date.

Post-medieval

8.1.6 The post-medieval wares are dominated by pale-firing Verwood-type earthenwares from east Dorset; these have a wide potential date range, from at least the mid 17th century through to the mid 20th century, although most are likely to post-date the mid 18th century, the point at which these

products started to dominate the market across much of Wessex. Vessel forms are utilitarian, including bowls of various forms, and chamberpots. One sherd of a red-firing earthenware (levelling layer **1558**) is comparable to Crockerton-type wares from north Wiltshire, and is likely to date prior to the mid 18th century.

8.1.7 Supplementing these coarsewares are German stone wares of various types, including a 16th century Raeren mug or jug (demolition layer **1601**), a few sherds of late 16th/17th century Cologne/Frechen bottles or jugs (pit **1521**, pit **1527**, levelling layer **1558**), and an early 18th century Westerwald tankard with cobalt blue and manganese purple decoration (ditch **1529**). Also dating from the later 17th or early 18th century are tin glazed earthen wares, including two drug jars (foundation cut **1513**, levelling layer **1601**), and Chinese porcelain (context **1013**, pit **1521**). Two joining sherds from a Spanish olive jar (pit **1509**) have a wide potential date range from mid 16th to mid 18th century; the precise form (which might enable closer dating) is uncertain.

8.1.8 Later wares are very sparsely represented: white salt glaze, refined redware and cream ware from the 18th century; and pearlware, refined whitewares and felspathic stonewares from the 19th and 20th centuries. These wares were found in demolition or levelling layers (**1558**, **1601**, **1603**), although also in ditch **1517**, pit **1521** and wall foundation **1550**.

Uncertain

8.1.9 Five sherds from demolition layer **1601** were covered in a heavy, black, burnt residue which has prevented their identification.

8.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

8.2.1 This material type was recovered in some quantity from the Site; the assemblage is overwhelmingly of medieval date, with a few fragments of post-medieval brick. Given the quantities involved, and the very repetitive nature of the assemblage within the local context, the CBM was quickly scanned and quantified (number of pieces) by type – floor tile, roof tile, ridge tile etc, noting features such as the presence of glaze, and surviving complete dimensions. The CBM was then largely discarded, retaining only the ridge tile, and a few examples of plain floor tiles.

8.2.2 The CBM consisted overwhelmingly of fragments of flat roof (peg) tile. All these fragments were of medieval type, mostly occurring in coarse, poorly wedged fabrics containing prominent iron oxides and clay pellets, often pale-firing. There were no complete tiles, although a few complete widths did survive (ranging from 155mm to 165mm/6 to 6.5 inches). Nail/peg holes were set quite close together (where visible, within 50mm of each other) just below the upper edge of the tile; the holes were generally round, although some square examples were observed. In one or two cases the hole did not quite pierce the tile. A very few tiles were glazed; the glaze would have been on the lower third of the upper surface (i.e. the only part visible when the tiles were in place). These tiles conform to the general characteristics of medieval roof tile found elsewhere in Salisbury and the surrounding area. One potential source is the documented 14th/15th century tile production centre at Alderbury, which supplied Clarendon Palace (Hare 1991).

8.2.3 Plain floor tiles of medieval date were recovered from several contexts; these were all of similar type, in a coarse fabric similar in colour, texture and inclusions to that of the roof tiles, although with a slightly higher sand content. Most examples were worn through use on the upper surface; some carried partial glaze, but it is uncertain whether this had been completely worn away in other cases. One complete length/width survived, from demolition/levelling layer **1616** (250mm/10 inches); the thickness was relatively constant at around 30mm/1.25 inches.

8.2.4 Medieval ridge tiles were represented by four small glazed fragments; the overall form is unknown (one piece has a knife-cut crest), but the fabric was broadly comparable to that of the flat roof tiles.

8.2.5 Small quantities of post-medieval brick were also recovered from several contexts.

8.3 Fired Clay

8.3.1 One piece of fired clay, in a moderately fine sandy fabric with rare flint grits, could be part of a casting mould. Bell-founding waste and other casting moulds have been recovered from several sites in Salisbury, generally on the eastern side - evidence has been found for a foundry situated between Guildler Lane and the city defences, which was manufacturing bells and other items in the 15th century (Chandler 1983, 115).

8.4 Clay Pipes

8.4.1 Amongst the small group of clay pipe fragments recovered are four bowls; one of these also carries a maker's mark on the stem. The bowls range in date from c. 1620-60 (modern overburden in evaluation **Trench 16**), through c. 1640-60 (pit **1542**) to c. 1690-1720 (levelling **1558**). The maker's mark (from foundation cut **1513**) is that of Edward Higgens, a pipemaker working in Salisbury from the late 17th century until c. 1710. This example occurs with a large, flared bowl dated c. 1700 (Atkinson 1970, fig. 2, 18; 1980, 69).

8.5 Stone

8.5.1 This category consists entirely of building material, mainly architectural fragments.

8.5.2 Eleven large pieces of monumental stonework were found during the same phase of fieldwork; nine came from context **302**, and two were found unstratified. These comprise six pieces of voussoir from a moulded arch of Romanesque style; two other fragments of moulded arch, of plainer style, perhaps from above windows; part of an inset panel over a doorway; a small column or pilaster; and part of a circular opening, perhaps from a trefoil or quatrefoil window.

8.5.3 These are all pieces from a high quality building, almost certainly ecclesiastical in origin. The use of good stone, fine workmanship and the overall architectural design would suggest they are from a 12th – 13th century church building. All the pieces except one appear from the level of weathering to be from the exterior of the building. The location of the site

would lead to the conclusion that these are probably pieces from St. Edmund's Church, now the Salisbury Arts Centre. Their origin could be from a phase of rebuilding or updating of the church structure, or possibly from an episode of collapse. St. Edmund's Church suffered just such an event when its spire collapsed, bringing down much of the main structure with it.

- 8.5.4 The most common stone type used for these pieces was Chilmark stone (a fine-grained oolitic limestone); this was used for the Romanesque moulded arch. Tisbury stone (a shelly, glauconitic limestone) was used for two pieces, Minchinhampton stone (a shelly, oolitic limestone) for one piece, and Combe Down Oolite for one piece. The use of all these materials is well documented in medieval texts and geological analysis from the different construction phases at Salisbury Cathedral (Tatton-Brown 1998), and it seems likely that the same suite of rocks were being used in other ecclesiastical buildings in medieval Salisbury.
- 8.5.5 A further 20 large architectural fragments were subsequently recovered, three from context **1000** and 13 unstratified. Seventeen of these were in Tisbury stone, one (a grave slab) in Chilmark stone, one (another grave slab) in Combe Down Oolite, and one in Shaftesbury Greensand.
- 8.5.6 Several fragments of engraved slate plaques were also recovered (context **1000**). These appear to be replicas (or, more probably, pre-existing examples) of the modern plaques currently displayed around the City, at locations such as St Anne's Gate. Three fragments contain lettering which matches the St Anne's Gate plaque, which reads in full "In the year 1331 King Edward II granted to the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter the stone of the walls of the Norman Cathedral at Old Sarum for the building of the Tower of the Cathedral and the wall with battlements about the Close".
- 8.5.7 For interim reports on the types of stone used and their architectural forms, please refer to **Appendices 3** and **4**. Full drawings of the architectural stone fragments will be produced for publication.

8.6 Glass

- 8.6.1 Two wine bottles, one complete and one missing the rim and most of the neck, were recovered from context **1013**. These are of differing dates, one c. 1685-1715 (Hume 1961, type 7), and the second c. 1730-45 (*ibid.*, type 13, see **Plate 34**). A further rim/neck from the same context falls within the same broad date range. Two bottle bases from levelling layer **1558** are later still, from cylindrical forms of the late 18th century. Four fragments from a square green bottle from pit **1521** are probably also of 18th century date, while a few other fragments of green bottle glass from other contexts are not closely datable.
- 8.6.2 A small and extremely friable piece of window glass from demolition layer **1616** could be medieval, but is too degraded to tell. Other window glass is of post-medieval or modern date. Various burnt and undatable fragments were recovered from demolition layers **1601**, **1602** and **1603**.

8.7 Metalwork

Coins

- 8.7.1 Two coins were recovered. The first, from a post-medieval demolition/levelling layer is a very worn hammered silver long cross farthing of the 14th century. Although the ruler cannot be identified with certainty, elements of the portrait bust suggest that it may have been struck during the reign of Edward III (AD 1327 to 1377), probably in London.
- 8.7.2 A copper alloy farthing of Charles I (1625-49) can be regarded as an incidental find within the backfill of grave **215**.

Copper alloy

- 8.7.3 The copper alloy objects include 18 small, domed tacks, of which 17 came from grave **212**, where their function was most probably as upholstery pins on the coffin.
- 8.7.4 Other objects comprise four pins (ditch **1517**, pit **1527**, demolition layer **1616**), three lace tags (midden deposit **303**, demolitions layers **1601**, **1603**), a double-looped buckle (midden deposit **303**). All of these are of late medieval or early post-medieval date.
- 8.7.5 A small ring (diameter 20mm), from foundation cut **1513**, is of uncertain date function, as is a small fragment from another ring-shaped object (pit **1527**). There is also a short length of thin wire, from a demolition layer (**1616**).

Lead

- 8.7.6 The lead comprises two fragments of window came (demolition layer **1603**), and a semicircular weight (approximately 4 ounces; demolition layer **1615**).

Iron

- 8.7.7 Apart from human bone, finds recovered comprised a small quantity of metal coffin fittings from three inhumation graves in **Trench 14 (213, 215, 228)**, as well as a handful of other finds from a midden/dumped layer in **Trench 3 303 (Table 2, Appendix 2)**.
- 8.7.8 The coffin fittings comprise 15 iron objects. Six were recovered from **212** the fill of adult inhumation **G213**, consisting of three grips (handles) attached to grip plates, and three separate nails. The six objects from child inhumation **230** (grave **228**) are less certainly identified as they are much corroded, but include two probable small grips with attached plates. A further two grips with grip plates, and one separate grip, were recovered from grave **215**.
- 8.7.9 Those fittings for which detail is visible (from graves **213** and **215**) are of standard post-medieval form, paralleled, for example, within the large published 18th/early 19th century assemblage from Spitalfields, London (Reeve and Adams 1993, microfiche 3). The grips are mostly angular, with one curved example, and appear to be plain (although corrosion may mask decorative detail); the grip plates are subrectangular with expanded, rounded ends and are decorated with pairs of opposed 'V' or heart-shaped perforations; very similar forms were seen in the late 18th/early 19th century Baptist burial ground at Poole (Mephram and Every 2008).

- 8.7.10 Other identifiable ironwork consists of nails, but 33 objects/fragments are too corroded for identification.

8.8 Worked Bone

- 8.8.1 The bone assemblage contained two pieces of worked bone – a turned ivory object of unknown function from context **1013**, and an ivory fragment, possibly from a cutlery handle, from context **1011**.

8.9 Human Bone

- 8.9.1 Human bone from four contexts was received for assessment, including the remains of a minimum of one coffined burial. All the remains are believed to be of late medieval or post-medieval date having derived from the disused burial ground. Most of the inhumations as indicated on **Figures 5 and 6** were reburied *in situ*, protected by layer of sand below a layer of fine scalplings (see also **Plates 7-11**).

- 8.9.2 All the bone was subject to a rapid scan to assess the condition of the bone (see **Appendix 3, Table 3**), demographic data, potential for indices recovery and the presence of pathological lesions. Assessments were based on standard ageing and sexing methodologies (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). Grading for bone preservation according with McKinley (2004, Fig 6).

- 8.9.3 The bone is generally in good condition though often heavily fragmented due to both the nature of most of the deposits (redeposited, disarticulated incomplete skeletal elements) and the archaeological investigations (watching brief on narrow service trenches). Green staining, presumably from shroud pins, was observed on the remains of two individuals. These may have been used to pin together specially made burial clothes or coffin sheets (Litten 1991, 76-77; Janaway 1993; McKinley forthcoming).

- 8.9.4 A minimum of seven individuals were identified, one from the *in situ* deposit and a minimum of six from redeposited remains. The latter includes a minimum of four immature individuals (a neonate, two infants and one juvenile) and a minimum of two adults, one probable male and the other probably female. The *in situ* remains were also those of an adult female. This limited data does not suggest anything other than normal domestic use of this part of the cemetery, but in isolation the data is of limited value.

- 8.9.5 Pathological lesions were observed in the remains of both adult females. Those seen in context **205** are indicative of some form of non-specific infection and those from **214** most probably reflective of age-related wear-and-tear.

- 8.9.6 No further analysis of the remains is proposed.

8.10 Animal Bone

Introduction

- 8.10.1 A total of 646 bones of mammals, birds, fish and amphibians was hand-recovered at the site or came from soil samples. Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone and animal bone groups (ABG)

were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion, so totals differ from the raw fragment counts given in **Table 1, Appendix 2**. No fragments were recorded as 'medium mammal' or 'large mammal'; these were instead consigned to the unidentified category. On the basis of associated finds, the bone probably dates largely to the post-medieval period, although there may also be residual medieval material.

- 8.10.2 The extent of mechanical or chemical attrition to the bone surface was recorded, and the numbers of gnawed bone were also noted. Marks from chopping, sawing, knife cuts and fractures made when the bone was fresh were recorded as butchery marks.

Results

- 8.10.3 Most bone fragments were in good condition, which resulted in 72% identified bones. Two Animal Bone Groups (ABGs) and some instances of articulating bones, and also the high level of preservation, show that re-working was probably minimal. Gnawing marks made by dogs were seen on 5% of the bones. Only seven bones show signs of contact with fire and the burning of bone waste or their use as fuel can largely be excluded.

Animal Husbandry

- 8.10.4 The material includes horse (n=1), cattle (n=53), sheep/goat (94), pig (25), dog (3), deer (1; metatarsus), bird (61) and fish (209). The bird bones consist mainly of domestic fowl and goose, but duck and smaller species were also seen. Amongst the fish bones are the remains of haddock, flatfish and eel. Rabbit bones, some with cut marks, and the remains of mice and frogs were also found.
- 8.10.5 In total, 64 bones could be aged to provide insight into the population structure of the animals. Juvenile chicken bones are present and indicate local keeping and/or a taste for young birds. A total of 23 bones could be measured to provide insight into the phenotype of the animals.
- 8.10.6 Apart from pathological changes seen in the dog skeleton, a lumbar vertebra of cattle (pit **1527**) showed some periosteal bone on the *processus transversalis*, indicative of an active inflammation. A fractured and healed chicken tarsometatarsus was found in demolition layer **1615**.

Consumption and deposition

- 8.10.7 Most animal bones probably represent kitchen waste. Butchery marks were seen on 4% of the bones and were made by knives, cleavers and saws.
- 8.10.8 Of particular interest are the ABGs in context **1015** and feature **1519**. ABG **74** (context **1015**) consists of the partial skeleton of a mature horse. ABG **15** (feature **1519**) consists of the well-preserved nearly complete skeleton of a medium-sized dog, probably male. Its teeth are well worn and the presence of osteophytes around the major joints, in the spine and the feet, indicates an older animal.

8.11 Marine Shell

- 8.11.1 Most of the shell comprises oyster; both right and left valves are present, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste. Also present in small quantities are whelk, cockle, carpet shell and scallop.

8.12 Other Finds

8.12.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of worked flint (flakes, prehistoric date), and ironworking slag (undatable).

9 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 Four bulk samples were taken from features and layers of medieval, late medieval and post-medieval/ modern date and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoals.

9.1.2 The bulk samples break down into the following phase groups:

Table 4: Sample Provenance Summary

Phase	No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
medieval	1	16	Pit
late medieval	2	20	Layer
post-medieval/ modern	1	10	Layer
Totals	4	46	

9.2 Charred Plant Remains

9.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereobinocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Table 5**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).

9.2.2 The flots were generally large. There were low numbers of roots and modern seeds that is indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

9.2.3 Moderate numbers of charred cereal remains, including those of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type), were recovered from medieval pit **1003** and a higher quantity from post-medieval/modern layer **1603**. These features also contained a very few weed seeds, including seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and oats/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.).

9.2.4 Other sites in Salisbury of this date have contained greater quantities of charred plant remains, particularly those from cess pits. At Ivy Street/ Brown Street the cess pits produced a few cereal remains, again mainly those of free-threshing wheat, together with a wide range of other plant remains, including those of pulses, fruits, nuts, oil and fibre plants, spices, arable and/or ruderal plants, grassland, scrub or woodland margin plants, heathland and damp/wet area plants (Hinton 2000).

9.3 Wood Charcoal

- 9.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 4, Table 5**. Large wood charcoal fragments were retrieved from the samples from the late medieval and post medieval/modern layers. The wood charcoal pieces were mainly mature wood fragments with a few round wood pieces.

9.4 Land and fresh/brackish water molluscs

- 9.4.1 Small numbers of molluscs were observed in the samples from the late medieval and post medieval/modern layers. These include a few shells of the fresh-water species *Anisus leucostoma*, the shade-loving species *Discus rotundatus*, *Aegopinella nitidula* and *Clausilia bidentata*, the intermediate species *Trichia hispida* and the open country species, *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* spp. Snail numbers, however, were too low to provide any detailed information on the local environment.

9.5 Small animal and fish bones

- 9.5.1 Large numbers of small animal and fish bones were recorded in all the samples. These assemblages were dominated by fish bone but the assemblage from the late medieval layer **303** also contained those of bird and that from the post medieval /modern layer **1603** had a few fragments of egg shell. Large quantities of fish bones were also recovered from Ivy Street/Brown Street (Hamilton-Dyer 2000).

10 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

10.1 Finds and Human Bone

- 10.1.1 This assemblage largely replicates material found on other medieval and post-medieval sites in Salisbury, and includes many commonly occurring types. Many finds had been redeposited in demolition or levelling deposits; the chronological information they can provide is therefore limited to confirming the broad date range of activity on the Site, rather than dating individual contexts. This material, comprising domestic refuse (pottery, clay pipes, vessel glass, animal bone, oyster shell) and structural material (ceramic building material, window glass and lead; iron nails, roof tiles) have already been recorded to an appropriate archive level; no further analysis is proposed, and publication is not warranted.
- 10.1.2 Two groups of material are of more interest. The first of these comprises the metal coffin fittings from the post-medieval inhumation graves in **Trench 14**. This group warrants a fuller archive record and brief report. Some further analytical work is proposed. The large architectural fragments are also of interest, as possibly representing part of the medieval fabric of St Edmund's Church. Full archive records have been made of these pieces, and geological identifications carried out. The group merits further discussion as to their potential date and possible origin.

10.2 Palaeoenvironmental

- 10.2.1 There is little potential that further analysis of the environmental remains recovered from the Site would augment the information already known concerning the nature of the local economy, land use and landscape of medieval and later medieval Salisbury, due to the general paucity of charred plant remains and molluscs recovered.

11 PROPOSALS

11.1 Finds

11.2 Metal coffin fittings

- 11.2.1 These will be X-rayed in order to determine details of construction, presence of any decoration, etc. No further conservation treatment is warranted for these objects. Representative examples of the grips and grip plates will be illustrated (from X-ray).

11.3 Human Bone

- 11.3.1 No further analytical work required, but arrangements must be made for the reburial of the human remains.

11.4 Palaeoenvironmental

- 11.4.1 No further analytical work is proposed on the environmental remains recovered in these samples.

11.5 Stonework

- 11.5.1 Further analytical work will concentrate on producing publication drawings of the most important architectural pieces and attempt to ascertain their origin – i.e. from which earlier public/private building were they recovered/salvaged.

11.6 Building Phases

- 11.6.1 One of the main objectives of the fieldwork programme, was to try to identify any remains which might have belonged to the demolished St. Edmund's College or to earlier phases of the Council House. The programme of archaeological works has been extremely successful in identifying earlier walls and the task for the analysis stage will be to decide which walls belong to which phases of construction and how the layout of the earlier structures may have appeared before their demolition

12 DISCUSSION

12.1 Introduction

- 12.1.1 The archaeological investigations conducted for the extension of office accommodation at Bourne Hill have provided a valuable insight into the character and date of the archaeological remains of within the footprint of the Council House and its grounds. The features identified and excavated can be divided into two distinct phases: medieval and post-medieval. A

majority of the archaeological features identified were 'in areas of high levels archaeological resource sensitivity' (EIA, 2006) as anticipated and occurred within and in close proximity to the Council House. Areas of less interest and low to moderate archaeological potential on below ground investigation proved to be absent of archaeological remains. Also as anticipated earlier phases such as Prehistoric or Romano-British activity were absent.

12.2 Medieval

- 12.2.1 Prior to enabling works in 2007 a series of trial trenches were investigated to the rear of the Council House (56890, 2004). Of note **Trench 2** revealed the truncated footings of a medieval wall (**204**, see **Figure 7** and **Plates 1** and **2**). Further discoveries including the identification of a series of walls (**304**, **305**, **306**, **308** and **310**) in **Underpinning Trench** during initial enabling works, provided an important insight into the survival (albeit truncated) medieval wall foundations pertaining to St. Edmund's College, the construction of which dates to the 13th century. These results led to a refined archaeological investigation strategy for further groundwork during subsequent stages of underpinning and most notably for the final evaluation/mitigation works immediately prior to and during construction.
- 12.2.2 The wall footing **1580** and stub of wall **1554** as identified in **Trench 15** appear on form and fabric type to pertain to an early phase of construction potentially part of St. Edmund's College. Initially they were assumed to form part of Wood's Kitchen Garden design dating to the 18th century as when superimposed on Wood's map they matched well with his 'necessary room' walls. However the materials used in their fabrication appear to be earlier. It can therefore be postulated with relative confidence that these walls were already in existence when Wood proposed his design and were therefore simply incorporated into his design.
- 12.2.3 **Trench 16** where wall **1612** (a continuation of **304**) was identified as most likely having formed part of the structure of St. Edmund's College. Subsequently a design solution/ modification of the proposed glass atrium strip foundation was sought by the appropriate parties to allow for preservation *in situ* of wall **1612**.
- 12.2.4 The series of demolition levelling layers identified in **Trench 16** yielded both post-medieval and medieval artefacts. The layers serve to date the demolition and post demolition processes of the walls associated with St. Edmund's College, probably to the last quarter of the 16th century. This is particularly evident within demolition levelling layer **1601** that contained an overwhelming quantity of post-medieval pottery however a silver Long Cross coin was also retrieved that dates to the 13th/ 14th century, presumably disturbed at the time of demolition.
- 12.2.5 Architectural masonry retrieved were all of potential medieval date. A majority found during the latter stages of works were unstratified; however the presence of the substantial masonry blocks on Site perhaps suggests a provenance in close proximity to their subsequent abandonment.
- 12.2.6 From the results of specialist analysis the stones are indicative of high status ecclesiastical structures. This is not unexpected as St. Edmund's

College itself was founded as a Collegiate Church in 1269 and one of two principal buildings, the other being St Edmund's Church (WA 64331, 2008), currently The Arts Centre. A number of masonry blocks stand out as particularly interesting including a hewn stone coffin head. This type is indicative of a religious person of high stature, perhaps a high priest/Bishop equivalent. Other masonry blocks suggest a tentative link with Old Sarum especially one of the column bases. New Sarum/ Salisbury was established in 1220 marked by the commencement of the New Salisbury Cathedral construction programme - just prior to St. Edmund's development. However building work for the New Cathedral continued well into the 14th century. It is known from historic record that New Salisbury Cathedral was partially constructed of stone salvaged from Old Sarum. The construction of St. Edmund's Collegiate ran concurrent with the New Cathedral construction and was closer in proximity to Old Sarum. The transportation of masonry and subsequent construction of the Collegiate would have logically entailed the collection of stone whether from a natural source or a more convenient and cost effective one. It is therefore feasible that one or more of the masonry blocks recovered from Bourne Hill originally came from Old Sarum.

- 12.2.7 Other features revealed of medieval date were two pits and ditch terminal located to the immediate rear north wall of the Council House. The pottery retrieved from pit **1003** and ditch **1008** were of 13th/14th century date. If the pottery serves to date the well sealed features these are potentially contemporaneous with the College. A gully (**310**) was also identified in **Trench 3** during the 2004 evaluation (WA 56890) which was also thought to be medieval in date. The function of the features were unclear, the small quantity of artefacts coupled with the paucity environmental data, do not define the features further. The features are however of the same date as St. Edmund's and in close proximity to the walls exposed in the archaeological programme of works that pertain to this phase of building activity. The pits might be indicative of a type of domestic activity and similarly the ditch terminal exposed is unclear. Perhaps the ditch is a shadow of wall footing for an ancillary building or for a type of garden design – the features remain enigmatic.

12.3 Post-medieval

- 12.3.1 The remnant wall footings **116** and wall **235** were both aligned north-south approximately 4m apart. The condition of **116** was poorer than **235**. However enough survived to ascertain the wall fabric that consisted of buff coloured sandstone blocks sealed by green sandstone demolition levelling layer. This corresponds well with the construction material of wall **235** that was more intact. Noteworthy is the remnant brick floor butting against the west edge of wall **116**. Both wall footings run parallel and lie approximately 4m east of the west Site boundary. A map of Salisbury drawn by William Nash in 1716 features Bourne Hill and depicts what is believed to be the stable blocks that appear to be located on the same alignment as the above but which did not apparently extend as far north as wall **235**. However, during the construction of the new house (1576-1611) by the Escourt family (following the demolition of the College), a long single-storey of building range with attics ran southwards at ninety degrees to the new frontage along the west side of the Forecourt which is assumed to have been the carriage house and stables.' (WA 64331, 2009). Since there is no obvious explanation/indication as to what structure these walls footings might

otherwise have formed part of, and since their alignment at least seems to fit, it is postulated here that they did indeed once form part of the eastern wall of the stable/carriage block of the late 16th/17th design of the house. Wall **126** which is of a chalk mortared foundation is also thought to be of early post-medieval date (i.e. 16th century and ran east west, approximately 5m south of the current façade. Its possible function is unknown and does not match with any surviving maps or illustrations. Further to the south in the courtyard a wall of sandstone construction (**1910**) is also thought to formed part of an early post-medieval phase of construction and may have been part of a 16th century gated entrance, indicated on Speed's plan.

- 12.3.2 As indicated above (13.2.4), wall **1554** and potentially wall **1580 (Trench 15)** appear in form to date to medieval construction of St. Edmund's College and that when Wood commissioned his project they were subsequently incorporated into his Kitchen Garden Design.
- 12.3.3 The construction design of the brick culvert, identified in the 2004 evaluation, would appear to date to the 18th century, perhaps contemporary with S. P. Cockerel's development of the house in the late 18th century (WA 56890, 2004; see **Figure 7** and **Plates 2** and **3**).
- 12.3.4 Bar the two wall footings all the features revealed in **Trench 15** pertain to the later post-medieval period (19th/20th century), these include pits and linears/ditches, wall footings and floor surfaces associated with the demolished Victorian Extension. Earlier mid-late post-medieval activity was observed within the footprint of the trench such as domestic refuse pits **1509**, **1521**, **1527** all yielded a mix of mid to late pottery sherds with pit **1521** predominantly late post-medieval pottery.
- 12.3.5 Evidence of an earlier phase of garden design was identified in **Trench 15** with wall footing **1514**. The extrapolated line from **1514** to the demolished wall **404** correspond the line of which fits with Wood's north perimeter wall, potentially dating the wall to the 18th century. Although as observed in the detailed recording of **404** prior to demolition the upper part of the wall was later (19th century) than the lower part.
- 12.3.6 The inhumation evidence is less significant in terms of the proposed development at Bourne Hill and chiefly reflects the date of the now disused cemetery at St. Edmund's Church and the fact that pre-nineteenth century grave cuts for burials were relatively shallow and not 'six foot under' as later became the legislative norm. The coffin fittings however are of stylistic interest and can be used after more analysis to provide more precise dating for the burials encountered.
- 12.3.7 Targeted environmental sampling was undertaken during the programme of works. As anticipated the nature of the samples correlates with the domestic use of the Site within the later medieval and post-medieval periods.

13 STORAGE AND CURATION

13.1 Museum

- 13.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Salisbury Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to

accept the project archive on completion of the project. Deposition of the finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

13.2 Preparation of Archive

13.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Wiltshire Museums, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Brown 2007).

13.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index has been prepared. The archive to date comprises the following:

- 12 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 4 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics;
- 2 files photographs;
- 12 A1 graphics.

13.3 Oasis

13.3.1 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form have been completed for submission to the GLSHR. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

13.4 Conservation

13.4.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. Finds which have been identified as of unstable condition and therefore potentially in need of further conservation treatment comprise the metal objects.

13.4.2 Metal objects which are to be X-radiographed to aid identification of typology and dating are identified above in 11.2.1.

13.5 Discard Policy

13.5.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, burnt, unworked flint has been discarded following quantification.

13.5.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows the guidelines laid out in Wessex Archaeology's 'Archive and Dispersal Policy for Environmental Remains and Samples'. The archive policy conforms with nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002) and is available upon request.

13.6 Copyright

- 13.6.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

13.7 Security Copy

- 13.7.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

14 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 14.1.1 The results of the 2004 evaluation and the subsequent mitigation works spread over 2007-2010 and spanning two Environmental Statements have provided a valuable insight into the character and date of the archaeological remains within the impact footprints of the new building and its associated service infrastructure.
- 14.1.2 Evidence from **Trench 15** has demonstrated that the majority of remains identified within the footprint of the former Victorian extension, comprises post-medieval domestic activity and walls pertaining to Wood's 18th Century Kitchen Garden Design. However, excavations here also identified two wall footings which although most probably re-used in Wood's Kitchen Garden, potentially also formed part of the much earlier, St. Edmund's College.
- 14.1.3 Excavation within **Trench 16** identified a substantial north/south medieval wall (**1612**) which corresponds in alignment with Wall **304** identified and recorded during the underpinning works. These remains along with walls **204, 306, 308** and **1612** most likely formed part of the western wing/half of St. Edmund's College, likely to have been designed on the basis of a cloister/quad plan with specific ranges on all four sides, including an infirmary, dormitories, kitchens and a communal hall.
- 14.1.4 Wall remains identified within the Forecourt area such as **235, 126** and **116** are likely to pertain to the early construction of the Council House in the latter part of the 16th century during the ownership of the Estcourt family.
- 14.1.5 The brick culvert, (**215**) probably dates to the Georgian refurbishment and extension in the late 18th century.
- 14.1.6 The analysis will concentrate on extrapolating the likely layout of St. Edmund's College from the surviving remains and examining the plans and layouts similar medieval ecclesiastical colleges. Analysis will also focus on illustrating many of the worked stone architectural fragments and examining

their likely origin. In addition the coffin handles of the post-medieval burials will also be looked at in more detail.

14.2 Reconsideration combined evaluation/excavation/watching brief strategy

14.2.1 It can be stated with a high degree of confidence that the aims of the mitigation programme (as identified in the Environmental Statements, Scoping Reports and Written Scheme's of Investigation) which developed a strategy based on a flexible response combining evaluation, excavation and watching brief achieved with considerable success, the needs for preservation *in situ* where appropriate and preservation by record wherever remains were threatened but could not be practicably preserved. The investigations have helped identify the remains of one of Salisbury's earliest building's which following analysis and research of similar structures of the period will hopefully allow an approximate reconstruction of the College's, original floor plan.

15 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

15.1 Place of publication

15.1.1 The regional and local significance of the results obtained from the programme of investigations, warrants their publication in an appropriate academic journal. It is therefore proposed that the areas will be combined into a single report to be submitted to an appropriate national or regional journal and it is intended that both print and electronic publications will be produced. This will enable relatively rapid publication as well as dissemination to as wide an audience as possible.

15.1.2 The publication will include appropriate illustrations and photographs in support of the text. The text will be a maximum of 8,000 words (c. ten pages) with up to ten pages of plates and illustrations. It is intended that an article will be submitted to the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, subject to the agreement of the Assistant County Archaeologist

Table 5: Publication report synopsis

Section heading	Pages (c. 1000 words pp)
Summary	0.5
Introduction	0.25
Geology and Topography	0.25
Archaeological background	1
Fieldwork Methodology	0.50
Results	8
Finds illustration	7
Discussion – Research themes	0.75
Acknowledgements & Archive	0.25
Bibliography	0.75
Appendices (optional)	0.75
Totals	

16 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMME

16.1 Designated Project team

- 16.1.1 The team consists primarily of internal Wessex Archaeology staff. The post-excavation project will be managed by Richard Greateorex. The following staff (**Table 6**) will be scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list (**Table 7**) and the programme.

Table 6: The project team

Name	Position
Richard Greateorex	Senior Project manager
Lorraine Mephram	Finds specialist
Rebecca Fitzpatrick	Project Officer
Helen MacIntyre	Archive Supervisor
Julie Gardiner	Reports Manager
Elizabeth James	Illustrator
Karen Walker	Head of Specialist Services
Bob Davis	Senior Buildings Archaeologist
Kevin Hayward	Stone specialist (Univ. of Reading)

16.2 Management structure

- 16.2.1 Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The team will be headed by a Senior Project Manager who will assume ultimate responsibility for the implementation and execution of the project specification as outlined in the Updated Project Design, and the achievement of performance targets, be they academic, budgetary, or scheduled.
- 16.2.2 The Senior Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who both supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also undertake direct liaison with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication report, and the museum named as the recipient of the project archive. The Post-Excavation Manager will have a major input into how the publication report is written. They will define and control the scope and form of the post-excavation programme.

16.3 Performance Monitoring and Quality Standards

- 16.3.1 The Post-Excavation Manager will be assisted by the Reports Manager (Julie Gardiner), who will help to ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines. The overall progress will be monitored internally by the Head of Specialist Services (Karen Walker).

16.4 Tasklist for analysis and publication

- 16.4.1 **Table 7** below lists the stages and tasks, the personnel and scheduled work duration required to achieve the project objectives.

Table 7: Tasklist for analysis and publication

Task No	Task	Grade	Name	Days
Management				
1	General management/editing	SPM	R Greatorrex	3
2	Finds management	FM	L Mepham	0.5
Stratigraphic				
4	Analysis	PO	R. Fitzpatrick	2
5	Site narrative	PO	R Fitzpatrick	3
5	Figures for publication	DO	Illustrator	5
Finds				
6	Metalwork- Coffin Handles	FM	L. Mepham	1.5
7	Stone Identification	External	K. Hayward	1
8	Architectural stonework interpretation	Senior Buildings Archaeologist	B. Davis	1
Conservation				
9	X-ray of coffin handles	WCC Ext		£250
Report				
10	Write discussion	PO	R Fitzpatrick	2
11	Edit Report	Publ. Manager	J. Gardiner	1.5
12	Journal costs	EXT		£1000
Archive				
13	Archive preparation	PS	H. MacIntyre	0.5
14	Microfilm job sheets and checking	PS	H. MacIntyre	0.5
15	Microfilm paper records*	Ext	Fee	@£30/file
16	Archive deposition	PO + vehicle hire & fuel		-
17	Box storage grant	-	-	£1000

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES

TRENCH 13		Location: Service trench: Forecourt	NGR: ?	Dimensions: 0.5m wide x 0.9 to 1.2m deep Trench top: 50.85m oD
Context	Category	Description		Depth
100	Tarmac hard-standing	Tarmac		0.0m – 0.06m
101	Hogging	Gravel base layer		0.06m – 0.3m
102	Layer	Lens of orange gravel		0.3m – 0.4m
103	Post-medieval dumps	Rubble and possible garden soil. Also Victorian bottle dump at west end – bottles, jars and CBM		1.4m – 0.9-1.2m
104	Dump of demolition debris	Below 103, above 105. Buff coloured rubble, chalk, CBM and stone with mortar matrix		0.4m – 0.63m
105	Brick surface	Below 104, above 107. Possible yard surface – single course of red bricks, unfrogged (4" x 2" apparently all broken). Laid on long side. Extended for >1m, up to 0.12m thick. Dated to late 16th c – early 17th c (Bob Hill pers. comm.) but potentially reused.		
106	Modern levelling layer	Below 101, above 113. >1m x 0.23m deep. Grey silty clay deposit with mod-large chalk and stone inclusions. Occasional CBM frags. Overlies service trench so modern levelling layer.		
107	Possible bedding for 105	Buff clay. Probable bedding deposit for brick surface. 0.57m x 0.03m		
108	Hearth material assoc. 109 & 110	Dump of hearth material – orange silty clay. >1.3m x 0.06m.		
109	Hearth material assoc. 108 & 110	Poss dump of hearth material, grey silty clay with abundant charcoal frags. >0.9m x 0.06m. underlies 108, overlay 110.		
110	Hearth material assoc. 108 & 109	Poss dump of hearth material. Black clay with charcoal. Below 109, above 111		
111	?Garden soil	As 115 but with more CBM & charcoal. 1m x 0.9m		
112	?Garden soil	Mottled greyish brown silty clay, with rare frags of CBM & charcoal flecks. 1m x 0.35m		
113	Modern service trench	Below 106, cuts 104. 0.4m x 0.4m.		
114	Demolition debris	Below 118, above 115. light grey silty clay with rare gravels. Mortar and CBM fragments. Looks as if the layer was deposited after the removal of part of the layer 115.		
115	Brick floor	Below 114, above 112. red bricks arranged on long side (bull header fashion), forming a surface, probably the same as 105. 0.44m x >0.4m x 0.08m.		
116	Wall remnant	Large (c. 200mm) buff coloured sandstone blocks with lime mortar. Easternmost wall of building – associated with brick floor 115. >0.4m x 0.46m x >0.05m. Oriented N-S		
117	Foundation cut	Wall 116 construction cut.		
118	Backfill of robber trench	Greenish grey crushed stone and mortar, post-demolition levelling layer. 1.9m x >0.4m x 0.44m.		
119	Robber trench	Steep sides, linear cut with a flat base – resulted from removal of wall 116.		
120	Pit/ditch fill	Very dark grey/black silty clay with charcoal. Mottled with grey and orange clay.		
121	Subsoil	Greyish brown silt. Small to medium charcoal flecks., possible garden soil?		
122	Robber trench	Steep sides, flat based linear. >0.4m x 0.4m x 0.24m		

123	fill of robber trench 122	Light grey mortar and crushed stone – also some in situ stone remained.	
124	Hardcore	Hardcore (contemp. With 101)	
125	Pit/ditch cut	Moderate sloping sides and concave based pit or ditch cut. 0.88m x >0.4m x 0.45m. relationship with 116 unclear.	
126	Foundation (wall)	Remnant of ?rammed chalk in base of foundation cut.	
127	Cut of wall foundation	E-W linear cut, vertical sides and flat base >0.4m x 0.5m x 0.32m	

TRENCH 14		Location: grounds of Arts centre	NGR:	Dimensions:
Context	Category	Description		Depth
200	Unstratified finds	Assigned to allow recording of unstratified finds		-
201	Topsoil	Dark brown silt with chalk flecks (15%)		0.0 – 0.2
202	Subsoil	Mid brown silt with chalk flecks – c. 30%. 0.1m deep		
203	Grave Cut	Sub-rectangular (incomplete) cut. >1m x >0.72m x unexcavated. Remains left in situ.		
204	Grave fill	Mid brown silt and human bone		
205	Disarticulated human bone	Fragments of skull, disturbed & ex situ.		
206	Grave cut	Sub-rectangular, 0.93m x 0.69m x unexcav. Oriented N-S?		
207	Grave fill	Dark brown silt with 5% chalk flecks. Cut by later grave 208 at S end. Human remains left in situ		
208	Grave cut	Rectangular cut, >0.65m x >0.5m x unexcav. Human remains 209 left in situ. E-W		
209	Inhumation burial	?Adult inhumation burial, partially exposed but remained in situ. Mid section, extended, supine. Coffin handle also left. – excavated		
210	Grave fill	Medium brown silt fill of 208. Coffin handle left in situ.		
211	Fill	Fill of charnel pit 234. mid-brown silt with disarticulated human bone. – excavated.		
212	Grave cut	Incomplete, straight sided cut with flat base. >1.4m x 0.35m x 0.7m. truncated		
213	Grave fill	Mid brown silt with disarticulated human bone, fill of 212		
214	Inhumation burial	Excavated very truncated supine, extended inhumation burial. Coffin handles and brass tacks also recovered.		
215	Grave cut	Rectangular cut, vertical sides. Unclear relat with 220. no burial encountered. >1.4m x 0.65m x >0.6m partially excavated		
216	Grave fill	Mid brown silt, frags disarticulated human bone		
217	Grave cut	Incomplete, partially disturbed grave. >1.4m x >0.15m x 0.4m		
218	Grave fill	Mid brown silt.		
219	Inhumation burial	Partially exposed but not lifted. Extended supine. Brass tacks – like upholsterers tacks (see Poole Baptists Chapel (ref. 52679))		
220	Grave cut	Incomplete. Unexcavated 0.45m x >0.3m x >0.5m		
221	Grave fill	Mid brown silt with occasional small stones.		
222	Grave cut	Very unclear, almost impossible to distinguish. Potentially grave of a child.		
223	Grave fill	Mid brown silt, fill of 224. very unclear.		
224	Inhumation burial	Partially revealed skull, poss. a child, mandible still had deciduous teeth		
228	Grave cut	Grave of small child encountered during excavation of grave 216. 0.4m deep		
229	Grave fill	Mid brown silt, indistinguishable from		

		Surrounding deposits 216. fill of 228. Later than 216.	
230	Inhumation burial	Remains of child burial in a coffin or box. (handles 5 & 6). Excavated Grave 228.	
231	Grave cut	Earliest in sequence of grave cuts. Disturbed by 212 – skull frags in 212. also by 215. 0.6m deep.	
232	Grave fill	Mid brown silt.	
233	Inhumation burial	Truncated. Partially exposed extended, probably supine. Left in situ	
234	Charnel pit?	0.6m x 0.3m x 0.15m incompletely excavated	
235	Wall footing fill	Wall: existing courses comprised of green sandstone located on west side and chalk rubble and ceramic tile bonded with a orange/brown sandy mortar. The east side was truncated by later building work. The wall was identified beneath paving slabs. Measured 0.90m in length (exposed) and 0.45m max (at southern end)	
236	Wall footing cut	Evident on west side of wall were existing stones still exist. Not evident on east side where later truncation has occurred.	

Underpinning		Location: Council House (rear)	NGR:	Dimensions:
Context	Category	Description		Depth
300	<i>Layer</i>	Modern deposits: Made ground, all post-17th/18th century. Underpinning works of council house		
301	<i>Layer</i>	Natural deposits: varies: mid yellow brown silty clay with chalk flecks, brown – buff silty loam and degraded chalk		
302	Foundations of 'Council House'	faced by soft greenstone, no bedding agent/bonding except lowest courses. Square/rectangular rough dressed blocks of variable size. Foundation – rubble and clay. Gable end had 2 courses of regular rectangular blocks; rear elevation more random, block casing around rubble. Partially removed during underpinning.		
303	<i>Layer</i>	17th century dump layer/midden: domestic debris dump – below 300. up to 1m below slab. Common charcoal, animal bone incl fish and bird; pottery; oyster shell; above band of dark greyish brown clay silt and chalk flecks. Up to 0.4m. sharp boundary with natural clay		
304	<i>Wall</i>	Primary phase of medieval wall: small-med nodular flint face material; lime mortar, bright cream; foundation as facing. Sits on the natural clay. 1.10m below slab.		
305	<i>Wall</i>	Second phase of medieval wall: limestone block and rubble with occ nodular flint face; lime mortar; random coursing. Rests on wall 304, with tapering offset at eastern edge. 2 large door or window jamb blocks.		
306	<i>Wall</i>	Medieval Wall: N-S aligned, vertical sides, flat base. Nodular flint and limestone with lime mortar (bright cream colour); some attempt at coursing. Same as 304?		
307	<i>Wall</i>	Georgian or Victorian wall footing: Linear, N-S aligned with flat base. 0.47m x 0.3m high. Red Brick, lime mortar. Spreader courses of brick wall foundation, double staggered offset to east, flush to west. Follows med wall 306, but possibly coincidental.		
308	<i>Wall</i>	Second phase of medieval wall: nodular flint facing with lime mortar. 0.3-0.4m x 0.4m high.		

		Seen in section only.	
309	Layer	Redeposited soil (medieval?): mid – dark greyish brown gritty silty loam; loose and uncompacted. Oyster shell, animal bone, roof tile.	
310	Wall	?Medieval wall Foundation: linear, E-W aligned. Vertical sides, concave base to flat foundation base. 0.5m x 0.4m deep. Nodular flint & lime mortar face.	

Garden Wall		Location: Garden wall	NGR:	Dimensions: 9m x 1m x 0.1m
Context	Type	Description		Depth
400	Layer	Natural geology: mid-dark reddish/yellowish brown silty clay with v. occasional chalk fleck. Small area observable. Sticky.		0.1m +
401	Foundation cut	linear (incomplete), probably vertical sided with fairly flat base. 9.1m x 0.45m x 0.4m. not clear if chalk course is within the foundation cut, or is just above it. Suspect above. Projects south (wider) further than foundation material.		
402	Foundation fill	linear, 9.1m x 0.4+m x 0.34m. dark greyish brown (residual op/subsoil); silty clay. Mainly rubble – incl brick, chalk and stone and flint nodules. Some squared flint blocks up to 250-300mm; brick and tile. Compacted by randomly placed rubble – possibly demolition material. Lower deposits of rubble pressed into original foundation cut. Some mortar		
403	Layer	Chalk levelling layer: Linear, straight vertical sides, irregular base. 9.1m x 0.4+m x 0.15m – 0.25m high. Chalk blocks c. 200-300mm and smaller. Tool marks visible. Lime mortar – yellowish brown/white flecks. Random coursing although possibly an attempt at stretcher bond. Chalk course steps down, or upper course changes to ragstone? Levelling course(s) between foundation material and true wall 404.		
404	Wall	Brick and stone wall: linear, straight vertical sides, flat base. 9.1m x 0.45m +; 0.44-0.48m high. Lime mortar (as 403); coursed rubble with regular (through-stone? greenstone (sandstone) ashlar blocks. Jointing rough to possibly concave. Probably re-used greenstone – from Sarum? Clear chisel marks on several greenstone. Regular pattern. Mixture. Regularly placed greenstone/sandstone blocks, with coursed rubble (limestone, brick and flint nodules. Late 17th/early 18th century – but difficult to be certain.		

Evaluation trench 15 Victorian Extension (now demolished)				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 1.33	Length: 25m	Width: 2m
Context	Type	Description		Depth (m)
1500	Layer	Subsoil: mid brown silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded flints (20-80mm). Devoid of archaeology. Earliest event in trench.		0.64-0.88 (ex) From surface
1501	Layer	Garden soil: post medieval-modern soil accumulation. An overburden removed by machine from above 1500. Slight local variations but largely comprised of dark grey brown silty clay with sparse charcoal flecking. Sparse fragments of CBM and very rare pot sherds.		0.10-0.40 From surface
1502	Cut	Cut of pit: oval post-medieval pit with moderate concave sides and a flat base. Pit has been truncated, leaving only the base of the feature. Represents refuse pit due to the amount of debris (shell, cbm, charcoal, bone, clay pipe, pot) found in the fill.		0.60

1503	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: consists of dark brown/grey clay silt loam with rare flint and chalk inclusions. Fill is fairly loose with clear horizons. Lowest remaining fill of truncated post-medieval pit that contained abraded CBM, animal bone and clay pipe. Represents deliberate dump of refuse including domestic waste.	0.60
1504	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of wall foundation: runs on E-W axis is relatively straight in plan on S side and noticeably widens on N side towards the W. This variation in the shape of the cut suggests there was a change in width of the foundation in this location. The extant remains of this foundation attest to time of construction of wall (1805).	0.68
1505	<i>Wall</i>	Brick/ Stone wall foundation: remains of robbed out wall. Survives in two areas. One exclusively brick and one brick and flint on level ratios. It appears there was a narrow gap between two stretches of wall in this location. The west stretch being much wider than the east.	0.20
1506	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: deliberate backfill of foundation trench [1504] present on other side of wall (1505). Comprised of dark grey brown silty clay with rare sub-angular flints as well as small fragments of CBM, clay pipe, animal bone and small charcoal flecks.	0.55
1507	<i>Cut</i>	Robber trench cut: steep straight sides and a flat base. The profile suggests that the ground surface on the south side was higher than on the northern side. Excavated to access masonry of wall/foundation (1505)	0.65
1508	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: deliberate backfill of robber trench [1507] comprised of light grey-brown silty clay with sparse large < 0.08m sq. flints. Contained abundant particles and large lumps of mortar equally distributed throughout and rare flecks of charcoal as well as bone, glass and CBM. Largely derived from waste concentrated during demolition of foundation/wall.	0.65
1509	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of pit: post medieval refuse pit that has a steep, slightly convex south side and a straight north side, and a wide, slightly concave base. Associated and contemporary with multiple others in the vicinity.	0.45
1510	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: deliberate dump of refuse material in pit [1509] that is has mid grey-brown clay silt with rare flints and small fragments of flint and chalk. Contained rare charcoal flecks as well as small fragments of CBM and animal bone. Probably mainly derived from deposition of organic refuse.	0.45
1513	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of wall foundation trench: runs on E-W axis and is straight in plan with parallel sides and has a steep, slightly concave north side and a flat base. Cut is for foundation (1514) and is much wider than the foundation, which was burnt up against the southern edge. It is unknown why this cut is so wide, and why it should have been left open. The open area on the northern side was backfilled with deposit (1515), presumably after the wall was built.	0.36
1514	<i>Wall</i>	Foundation wall that was straight and parallel-sided. Face material was chalk and limestone which was not bonded, but mortar was used above ground. Bonding was irregular, and jointing was thin and regular. Foundation had flint and chalk in equal proportions with some limestone and CBM also included. Partially demolished post medieval structure. Foundation intact with some of wall surviving to just beneath current ground surface level towards south side of trench.	0.50
1515	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: backfill of foundation cut that was comprised of greyish brown silty clay with sparse <5% flint and chalk. Contained animal bone, shell, clay pipe, medieval pottery, a Cu alloy ring (SF 9), a Cu alloy tack (SF 10), a Fe nail (SF 11), and a Fe nail/hook (SF 12). Backfill within foundation trench to support stone built wall footings.	0.35
1516	<i>Layer</i>	Demolition layer: comprises of mortar and chalk that was light yellowish grey sandy silty clay with sparse (4%) flint and chalk. Possibly the result of demolition or a dump of late medieval or early post-medieval debris that contained sparse fragments of CBM, rare charcoal flecking, and a Fe object (SF 13). Rubble mixed with soil overlying partly demolished remains of wall (1514). The deposit shows the north side of the wall with ground level lower on the south side at the time of demolition at the time it formed.	0.31
1517	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of substantial E-W aligned linear ditch. Unknown function.	1.1
1518	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: mix of deliberate backfill and silting of ditch. Very dark grey brown silty clay with rare small <0.02m sub-angular fragments of chalk. Contained rare oyster shell, pottery, small fragments of CBM, and a Cu	0.15

		alloy pin (SF 14). Dark hue due to organic decomposition rather than charcoal deposits.	
1519	<i>Cut</i>	Grave cut: deliberate grave cut for dog burial. Very shallow in profile and diffuse edges but generally oval shaped, and may have had fairly steep sides originally with a flat base. Dog skeleton (ABG 15) of possible post medieval date.	0.06
1520	<i>Fill</i>	Dog skeleton: of unknown date (but possibly early post-medieval). Aligned with its head to the south and hind limbs to the north and facing east. Skeleton was in excellent condition and mostly complete (80%) with little disturbance. Missing some lumbar vertebrae. Represents possible pet burial. No placed objects.	0.60 (below modern surface)
1521	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of pit: a substantial pit that is rectangular in plan and has steep straight sides and a flat to shallow concave base. Partially exposed within the trench limits. Contains a succession of deliberate dumps of domestic and demolition material (1523)-possibly cess material. Is physically cut by later but contemporary refuse/ cess pit [1527]. Early post medieval in date.	0.62
1522	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: possible cess/refuse pit comprised of very dark black and mottled grey loose silty clay with rare sub-angular flint gravels. Dense charcoal deposit that contained an array of artefacts including charcoal, CBM, shell, glass, animal bone, pot and Fe object (SF 19). Has clear horizons with upper interfaces with (1523 & 1524) and cut. Lines the base of the pit. Deliberate dump of domestic waste of possible early post-medieval date.	0.26
1523	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: mid-light yellow/green brown soft silty clay with no coarse components and moderate charcoal flecks. Located towards the SE side of the pit and sandwiched between the lower deposit (1522) and upper charcoal deposit (1525). Peters out towards the west. Has clear upper and lower horizons. Possibly represents cess –dump deposit.	0.06
1524	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: comprised of mid greyish brown loose silty clay with moderate sub angular flint gravels. Located towards the west of [1521] and peters out towards the east. Is relatively loose compared to (1526) and contains mortar fragments. Has clear horizons with lower fill (1522). Represents deliberate dump of demolition rubble and some domestic waste that included CBM, shell.	0.67
1525	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: comprised of dark grey black loose silty clay with very rare small flint gravels and sparse chalk flecks. Upper charcoal deposit located towards east side of section and peters out towards the west- like (1522). Contains an array of artefacts including CBM, animal bone, shell, glass, pot and Fe object (SF 20). Represents deliberate dump of domestic waste.	0.27
1526	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: comprised of mottled grey brown silty clay with a moderate amount of small sub-angular flint gravels and sub-angular to rounded chalk flecks. Relatively thick layer of silty clay that is cut towards the east by possible pit/ditch [1527], which is partially exposed within the trench limits. Clear upper and lower interfaces. Deliberate dump of demolition rubble and some domestic rubbish which included mortar fragments, CBM, shell, charcoal.	0.47
1527	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of a possible pit/ditch: rectangular in plan with stepped edges and a flat base. Located towards east of section and is partially exposed within the trench. Later episode of activity is contemporary to feature [1521]. Contains a single event of deliberate backfill of demolition rubble and domestic refuse. Represents a second phase of pit activity, possibly early post medieval.	0.41
1528	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: single episode of deliberate dump of refuse material in post medieval pit. Comprised of mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with common small sub angular flint gravels. Contains high quantity of artefacts from domestic artefacts including pot, clay pipe and shell, to demolition rubble (mortar and CBM). Has a clear lower interface though this becomes more diffuse to the west.	0.41
1529	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of ditch terminus: runs on N-S axis the profile is steep with concave sides and a concave base. Contains two fills. Ditch continues for approx. 4m to the south where it is physically cut by a large post-medieval cess pit [1521]. There are also a number of possible early post medieval pits in the area. Ditch terminus has a regular scoop-like shape, and the fills contained medieval and post-medieval pot including decorated stoneware and animal bone. Cuts through subsoil and penetrates the natural.	0.38

		Possibly represent a boundary ditch of post-medieval date.	
1530	Fill	Secondary fill: lower fill of ditch terminus comprised of reddish brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular (10%) flint pebbles < 3mm in diameter which are larger and more frequent than in the layer above. Fill is moderately sorted, moderately compact, and has clear horizons. (1530) is similar in colour and texture to the subsoil, which [1529] cut. Contained some CBM and burnt flint as well as limestone and plaster.	0.16
1531	Fill	Secondary fill: upper fill of ditch terminus [1529] that is comprised of moderately compact and well sorted silty clay with moderate (15%) chalk and sparse (5%) flint inclusions. Appears to be fairly organic (similar to garden soil) and is flecked with debris including charcoal, chalk, sandstone, flint, shell and bone. Larger archaeological artefacts include cow, sheep (rat?) bone, CBM and some pot (medieval and post-medieval). Fill derived from a mix of erosion of sides and the garden soil.	0.25
1532	Fill	Deliberate backfill of dog grave [1519]: comprised of mid reddish-brown silty clay that is well sorted and moderately compact. Contained some possible late medieval or early post medieval pottery. Very small glass droplet also found in backfill, along with CBM.	> 0.06
1533	Fill	Secondary fill: fill of ditch [1517] that is comprised of mottled mid grey-brown silty clay with very rare small flint and chalk fragments and contained rare small charcoal fragments. Possibly a build-up of material in ditch base derived from collapse or stabilisation of its sides.	0.3
1534	Layer	Transitional subsoil layer: sealed between garden soil layer 1501 and the clean subsoil 1500.	<0.35
1535	Cut	Cut of pit: possible refuse pit in which the south side is slightly convex and the north slightly concave. Has a flat base. Contemporary with multiple other pits in the vicinity. Evident in section only.	0.45
1536	Fill	Secondary fill: comprised of grey brown silty clay with rare, very small, fragments of chalk and flint. Material possibly derived from decomposed organic refuse, and contained rare charcoal fragments, mortar, and CBM fragments.	0.45
1537	Layer	Overburden/ levelling: thin layer of soil that is a mid grey-brown silty with sparse gravels and rare charcoal and CBM. Same as (1547), but caps deposit (1516).	< 0.10
1538	Cut	Cut for wall/foundation: vertical straight sides and a flat base, possibly existing remnants of Victorian extension.	0.17
1539	Wall	Footings of small brick-built structure, or part of pre-existing Victorian extension. Comprised of brick face material with cement mortar and regular jointing with a brick core.	0.17
1540	Layer	Layer of modern demolition/ levelling that contains light gray silty clay with sparse chalk and flint fragments and sparse CBM.	0.11
1541	Layer	Garden soil: layer of light grey/buff silty clay with sparse fragments of flint, chalk, and CBM as well as common flecks and chunks of mortar, that caps lower layers.	0.0-<0.2 From surface
1542	Cut	Cut of pit: sub-square in plan with steep concave sides and a flat base. Contained two fills. Pit has been truncated by the machine, and was most likely approximately 0.60m in depth originally. Contained a fairly large amount of CBM, bone, shell and clay pipe as well as medieval pottery. Feature likely to be a 17 th century rubbish pit in a closed garden.	>0.27
1543	Fill	Secondary fill: lower fill post medieval refuse pit. Comprised of moderately sorted reddish brown silty clay with rare flints. Has clear upper interface and diffuse lower interface. Material derived from deliberate dump refuse detritus. Contained stamped clay pipe, animal bone, CBM and shell.	0.10
1544	Fill	Secondary fill: upper fill of refuse pit. Comprised of poorly sorted, loose, greyish brown silty clay with moderate (15%) flints and rare (2%) chalk inclusions. Clear and well defined interface with (1543). Similar in colour and texture to the garden soil, and is likely to be the result of erosion combined with decomposition of rubbish. Fill was flecked with charcoal and looked fairly organic. Contained med and p-med pot, as well as clay pipe, CBM, charcoal, animal bone and shell. Yielded higher quantity of artefacts than (1543).	>0.22
1545	Layer	Natural geology: chalk.	Unexcavated
1546	Fill	Secondary fill: located at top of ditch [1517]. Comprised of slightly mottled mid grey brown silty clay with small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments. Contained rare fragments of CBM and charcoal. Material accumulated after ditch was decommissioned and had been practically	0.35

		backfilled.	
1547	Layer	Levelling layer: comprised of mid grey brown silty clay with rare flints and chalk flecks and medium <8mm sized lumps of chalk. Thick layer probably placed to level off ground prior to the Victorian extension of construction. Contained rare charcoal fragments and CBM fragments.	0.4
1548	Layer	Layer of mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk and flint fragments and medium sized < 8mm lumps of chalk as well as rare charcoal fragments and very rare CBM fragments.	0.45
1549	Cut	Cut of wall foundation: unknown depth. Moderate concave sides and concave base. Cut holds a rubble foundation of 19 th century date (blue 'willow pattern' plate fragment found). Cuts unexcavated cess pit [1551].	
1550	Wall	Wall foundation: N-S running wall that consists of scrap brick, CBM tile, slate and some ceramic plate (modern-19 th century) fragments bonded by mortar.	0.60
1551	Cut	Cut of pit: a cess pit that is cut by wall [1549]. Is similar to and Possibly contemporary with cess pit [1521]. Feature remains unexcavated at this stage of enquiry.	Unexcavated
1552	Fill	Secondary fill: upper fill of cess pit that is comprised of mottled reddish brown and off-white silty clay. Similar to fill (1528) of cess pit 1521. Unexcavated.	Unexcavated
1553	Cut	Construction cut of wall: E-W flint wall structure (1554). Cut not visible in section but due to shape of the base of the exanant wall may be steep concave on the north side and moderately concave on the south side with possible sloping base.	Unknown
1554	Wall	Flint wall: E-W aligned wall structure with vertical sides and a sloping base. Wall is flint that is randomly bonded with lime mortar. Did not penetrate section, and is located on ledge to east of excavation area. Constructed largely of sub-angular flint nodules bonded by lime mortar. Located on south face. Incorporated into wall structure is a single, upright stone (type unknown) with a recess for possible latch. Its location may indicate that this may be part of a garden wall structure associated with contemporary Georgian building.	0.63 Minimum height
1555	Layer	Demolition layer: layer of demolition and subsequent levelling that is comprised of light greyish white chalk with a low silty clay content and sparse sub angular to sub round flint inclusions of varying size. Layer remains unexcavated at this stage of enquiry. Is more grey in hue than (1556) but has a similar high chalk content and contains more CBM-noted but not retrieved. Relationship with (1571) unclear at this stage. Layer possibly originated from wall (1554).	>0.06
1556	Layer	Layer of demolition and levelling that is comprised of a very light white silty clay and chalk with moderate sub-angular to sub-rounded flint fragments and very abundant chalk fragments. Layer is only evident on South side of section and appears to run behind wall (1554). Substantial layer of demolition rubble with high chalk content CBM fragments noted but not retrieved. Layer possibly originated from wall (1554) or from an associated or contemporary structure.	0.29
1557	Layer	Upper demolition /levelling layer: light white and yellowish grey chalk and rubble mixed with silty clay and common sub rounded to sub angular flint fragments ranging in size from large to small. Layer is very loose and contains CBM-evident in section (noted but not recovered). Material possibly derived from wall (1554).	0.44
1558	Layer	Levelling layer: comprised of dark grey brown silty clay with moderate sub rounded to sub angular flint fragments and gravels. Layer located on south side of section and appears to continue behind wall (1554), and peters out to the south. Bulk (E-edge) not visible in section. Contains post medieval and modern artefacts, including CBM, glass, clay pipe fragments and slate, which make up bulk of this layer. Very root disturbed. Possibly a Victorian layer of rubbish and levelling. Pottery 19 th -20 th century - modern	0.22
1559	Layer	Levelling layer: relatively modern in date and comprised of mid dark brown silty clay with abundant gravel inclusions. Silty clay is noticeably more compact than in (1560) and seals depression above (1558), and a series of demolition layers possibly associated with wall (1554). Layer located to south of wall (1554) and not evident on north side. Root disturbed	0.35
1560	Layer	Levelling layer: modern levelling that is comprised of mid to dark greyish grown silty clay with common gravels and sparse sub-angular to sub-rounded flint fragments. Relatively loose and soft deposit with much root	0.40

		activity. Seals (1559), and is located to the south of wall (1554).	
1561	Cut	Cut of modern archaeological investigation slot: in profile has vertical sides, and a flat base. Recent cut through overburden levelling layers to chase top of wall (1554).	0.25
1562	Fill	Fill of modern archaeological investigation slot [1561]: comprised of mixed dark grey brown silty clay with common gravels and flint fragments.	0.25
1563	Layer	Overburden: layer of modern garden soil mix that is comprised of dark grey brown loose silty clay with gravels. Very organic layer cut by [1561]. Caps (1560). Abundant plant growth evident.	0.25
1564	Layer	Natural geology: layer of very light white yellow loose chalky silty with very abundant chalk. Located to north of wall base, and is lighter than (1565), possibly variation of natural geology. Sterile.	0.35
1565	Layer	Natural geology: possible variation of natural geology that is a compact mid reddish brown silty clay with sparse gravels. Layer is darker and redder in hue than (1566) and (1654). Physically mostly lower interface seals a gravel deposit-possibly natural variation. Very sterile. Evident on north side of wall (1554) only.	0.28
1566	Layer	Natural geology: possible variation of natural that is comprised of very compact light yellow beige silty clay with common chalk flecks. Lighter in hue than (1570) and (1565) and has higher chalk content. Evident on north side of wall (1554) only.	0.33
1567	Layer	Natural geology: possible variation of natural geology that is comprised of mid orange silty clay with sparse chalk flecks. Layer is localised and is more compact and orange in hue than (1568). Clear and well defined lower interface with (1570). Evident on north side of wall (1554).	0.24
1568	Layer	Natural geology: possible variation of natural geology that is comprised of light or grey silty clay with chalk flecks and fragments. Softer and looser than (1567).	0.16
1569	Layer	Upper mixed garden soil: dark grey brown silty clay with abundant gravels. Located on north side of section. Cut by modern archaeological slot [1561]. Seals succession of possible natural layers. Evident on north side of wall (1554) only. Levelling layer/overburden and garden soil mix	0.21
1570	Layer	Natural geology: possible variation of natural geology that is comprised of light yellow brown silty clay with sparse chalk fragments and flecks. Very sterile layer that has a high clay content and is more yellow than (1567)	0.25
1571	Layer	Surface: layer of very light white/beige very compact chalk with very rare flint fragments. Layer is possibly a surface of rammed chalk that butts against the south side of wall (1554) and runs parallel to it and under the east baulk of the section. Very narrow in plan, possibly truncated by upper demolition layers. A possible rammed surface created during construction of wall (1554).	Unexcavated
1572	Wall	Wall foundation: runs on N-S axis and has vertical sides. The shape of the base is unknown. Wall is bonded with lime mortar and has random coursing and jointing. Has a rubble foundation composed of broken modern tile and brick with limestone and chalk of equal quantities. Foundation must have been demolished very recently as part of improvement works to council building. Some modern pottery observed in make- up of structure. Associated with pre-existing Victorian extension to standing structures to the south	.050 approximate
1573	Cut	Construction cut: designed for the revetment walls (1574) which were part of either a basement/cellar or exterior recessed area that has a rectangular shape in plan, vertical sides, and a flat base. Associated with stone-built phase of council building.	0.59 Approximate
1574	Wall	Stone revetment wall: for the function of cellar/basement or exterior recessed area. Wall is straight and parallel, with vertical sides and possibly a flat base. Faced with limestone bonded with lime mortar. Has regular coursing and jointing, with limestone cut into cubes that are < 0.2-0.3m in dimension. Wall re-used in Victorian extension, and was mostly demolished very recently when extension was dismantled. Survives to a height of 2-3 courses.	0.22
1575	Floor	Brick lined floor of possible cellar area that has regular coursing and is bedded with lime mortar. Floor is relatively intact and evident throughout base of excavation area at the south end of trench 15. Butts against partition walls (1514, 1570, and 1580). Lies upon a bedding layer for the brick floor.	0.07 min. height
1576	Wall	Brick partition wall: is linear in plan with vertical sides and an unexcavated	0.11

		base. Bricks are regularly bonded by lime mortar with regular jointing. Wall is within possible cellar area, and runs on N-S alignment from (1574) to rear of Georgian building. Possibly part of original Georgian exterior recessed area later demolished either by Victorian extension or recent demolition. Could also be of Victorian date.	min. height
1577	Cut	Modern demolition cut: from recent demolition work that has steep stepped sides and a flat base. Visible at south end of TR15 and seen in section on East and north sides. Runs E-W along entire recessed area at rear of Georgian building.	1.06
1578	Cut	Service cut: Victorian in date. Sub rectangular in plan with steep straight sides and an unexcavated base. Considered contemporary with foundation (1572). Cut for sewer pipe.	>1.0
1579	Fill	Fill of service cut: comprised of dark grey brown silty clay with flint gravels and chalk. CBM, metal and china noted but not retrieved.	>0.55
1580	Wall	Stone wall: possibly same as/ contemporary with (1574). Runs on N-S axis with vertical sides and possibly a flat base. Wall is faced with limestone (<0.25) bonded in a regular or fitted pattern with lime mortar. Regular jointing Stone cut flat on the face side with large sub-angular flints and large pieces of limestone making up the core of the wall. Revetment wall for cellar/basement or exterior recessed area associated with stone-built phase of council building.	0.20 min. height
1581	Layer	Bedding layer for brick floor (1575): comprised of compact very light yellowish white chalk. Layer is evident in west part of (1575) where a number of bricks were loose and had been removed or disturbed by recent demolition work. Remains unexcavated at this stage of enquiry.	Unexcavated
1582	Layer	Demolition rubble: comprised of very light white grey silty clay and chalk that is located towards the east side of section. Very thick layer of demolition with high mortar content and possibly associated with demolition of wall (1580) which it physically overlies.	0.10
1583	Fill	Upper demolition rubble: comprised of dark grey brown loose silty clay with flint and chalk fragment (mixed with garden soil). Contained charcoal and CBM (noted but not retrieved).	1.00
1584	Fill	Demolition rubble: comprised of very dark grey brown loose silty clay with flint nodules and chalk fragments. A substantial layer that is more orange in hue than (1583) and contains a higher quantity of CBM (noted but not retrieved) and general demolition rubble.	1.16
1585	Cut	Assumed cut for wall [1554]: not evident in excavation but is presumed to have existed.	Unknown
1586	Cut	Assumed cut for foundation pad for Victorian extension (1572) not evident in excavation but presumed to have existed.	0.50 approx.
1587	Cut	Unexcavated cess pit partially visible in the side of the trench. It is assumed this is similar to and contemporary with 1521, which it is immediately adjacent to.	Unexcavated
1588	Fill	Unexcavated uppermost fill of cess pit [1587]. Comprises mid-dark grey brown silty clay with inclusions of common small sub-angular gravels and sparse small sub angular flint fragments.	Unexcavated

Evaluation Trench 16 Courtyard, Council House			
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 1.33	Length: 25m
		Width: 2m	
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
1600	Layer	Modern overburden: comprised of dark grey brown silty clay with sub rounded and sub angular flint fragments of various size as well as some chalk flecks and fragments. Is cut by modern services and located throughout TR 16. Seals upper demolition layer of medieval wall and caps depressions within upper interface of this layer. Post med pot retrieved.	0.0-0.29 From surface
1601	Layer	Demolition/ levelling layer: comprised of mortar fragments and rubble that contains loose poorly sorted light grey and light brown mottled silt with common flint and moderate chalk inclusions. Is irregular in plan and has a well defined interface with surrounding rubble layer (1632), which is lighter in hue. Contains flint nodules and CBM, rubble from demolition or collapse of structure formed partially by wall (1612) which it butts against to the east. Medieval pottery, shell, animal bone and hammered silver coin (SF 29) were retrieved. Represents a levelled demolition layer, part of a series of demolition layers associated with St. Edmund's college. Mix of late med, p-med and mod pot retrieved – 19 th -20 th century – modern activity.	0.13

1602	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: compact mottled reddish brown and light yellow-grey silty clay with rare flints that contained a high quantity of mixed CBM and plaster fragments. Located beneath mortar layer (1633) and included contemporary CBM dump (1605) at its east end. Demolition layer formed through an episode of levelling combined with dumping or slumping of CBM dumping of domestic rubbish, including a number of bird bones as well as sheep, pig, oyster and clam shells. Identical to (1618).	0.20
1603	Layer	Mixed demolition/refuse layer: dark grey and reddish brown silty clay that yielded a high quantity of charcoal and medieval pot, animal bone, plaster, CBM, shell, lead flashing (SF 31), Cu alloy object (SF 32) and Fe object (SF 33). Located between demolition layers (1604) and (1602). Is identical to (1616) and (1619). (ES 3).	0.09
1604	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: compact and well sorted mottled yellow brown and light yellowish grey silty clay with rare flints. Clear upper and lower interfaces. Contained less plaster fragments than (1602). Artefacts include: animal bones, CBM, shell, pot, and Fe obj. (SF 34) medieval in date. Identical to (1621). Pot med in date c. 13 th -14 th century.	0.17
1605	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: comprised of CBM-brick and tile mixed with yellowish brown silty clay within demolition layer (1602). Possible dump or slump of building material in depression. Has well defined upper and lower interfaces. No cut visible.	0.17
1606	Cut	Cut of modern pit. However sherd of residual Tudor-Green pot retrieved – late med (15-16 th century).	
1607	Fill	Fill of modern pit	
1608	Layer	Levelling layer: compact mid red/brown silty clay. Clear and well defined upper interface with (1604). Identical to (1622). Animal bone, CBM and pot of medieval date were retrieved. At this stage of enquiry remain unexcavated. Pot retrieved med in date c.13 th -14 th century.	>0.02
1609	Cut	Cut of pit: sub-oval in plan with concave sides and shallow concave base. Represents domestic refuse pit.	0.20
1610	Fill	Secondary fill: comprised of mottled grey brown silty clay with common gravel inclusions. Contained high quantity of roof tile (CBM), animal bone, oyster and sparse charcoal inclusions. Represents single episode of domestic refuse activity. Pot late med in date c.15 th -16 th century.	0.20
1611	Cut	Construction cut of wall: assumed existence but not evident in excavation as the wall continued beneath the limit of excavation required for the evaluation.	Unknown
1612	Wall	Flint wall: runs on N-S axis and is probably part of the original St. Edmund's College of medieval date – 13 th century. The wall is comprised of flint nodules that are fairly consistent in shape and size (sub rounded/medium) and bonded by lime mortar. Coursing and bonding are fairly random. Remnants of plaster facing on west side of wall are evident particularly at the N end. At S end of trench the wall is cut by possible robber cut [1627]. Recent installation of a number of modern services have also partially cut top of the wall and are located throughout the trench. The wall butts a series of demolition layers to on the W side. The E side remains unexcavated. Identical to 1704, 1804 and 304.	0.78 min.
1613	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: upper demolition rubble of wall comprised of light yellow/ white silt and chalk with very common sub-rounded to sub-angular flint nodules and abundant chalk fragments/powder. Cut by underpinning and robber trench and seals a succession of lower demolition layers notably a possible rammed surface (1626). Contains sparse charcoal flecks, shall and a high quantity CBM of medieval date.	0.34
1614	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: soft/fine and loose mortar layer, very thin in section). Is located towards the N side of section and similar to the (1626) located to the S. However the later appears to be an insitu rammed surface. Contained CBM, shell and rare charcoal inclusions.	0.03
1615	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: comprised of light yellow brown silty clay with sparse sub-rounded to sub-angular flint packed with CBM and refuse. Butts against W side of wall. Contains demolition rubble and has high clay content. Upper and lower interfaces very clear and well defined. Pot mix of med/late med/p-med in date	0.17
1616	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: comprised of mid to light grey silty clay with moderate sub angular to sub rounded flint and chalk flecks and fragments. Compact demolition and mixed refuse layer that has high quantity of CBM, charcoal, shell, pottery, animal bone, plaster and mortar fragments. Also	0.27

		contains Fe objects (SF 39-40). Butts against W side of wall. (ES 4). Pot med - late med in date c.15 th -16 th century	
1617	Layer	Levelling layer: comprised of compact reddish brown silty clay with sparse small flint fragments and contains high quantity of CBM. It is disturbed by modern service trenches. Represents later levelling material located at N end of trench only.	0.09
1618	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: comprised of mid brown silty clay with flint inclusions. Contained high quantity of CBM, pot and shell. Located at N end of trench and butts against upper W side of wall. Identical to (1602). Pot med in date c.14 th -15 th century.	0.25
1619	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: comprised of compact mid greyish brown silty clay with flint and chalk inclusions. Butts against W side of wall. Identical to (1603).	0.08
1620	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: comprised of yellow/white silty clay with chalk inclusions. Represents thin layer of plaster and mortar material.	0.04
1621	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: comprised of yellow/white silty clay with chalk inclusions. Represents a layer of plaster and mortar material. Identical to (1604) and (1620)	0.09
1622	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: comprised of compact red/brown silty clay with sparse flints. Contained a small amount of CBM compared with upper layers. Identical to (1608).	0.12
1623	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: comprised of mottled yellow/brown and light yellow/grey silty clay that contains CBM. Appears to be similar to rubble layer (1602) on the west side of wall (1612). Is located on E side of wall. Clear upper interface with overburden. CBM evident at this level. Remains unexcavated at this stage of enquiry.	Unexcavated
1624	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: comprised of dark grey brown silty clay with moderate sub rounded to sub angular flint and moderate chalk fragments. Located to E side of slot at limit of excavation and butts against wall (1612). Partially excavated in order to determine its extent and establish construction cut for wall. Determined that material was slump in possible depression/subsidence in this location against the wall- higher echo of what is occurring at lower level. Contained charcoal and CBM.	0.12
1625	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: comprised of light yellow brown silty clay with very common chalk fragments and flecks that is evident in plan only. Upper interface limit of excavation located at S end of trench. Depression runs parallel to wall which (1624) fills. It is physically capped by (1616). Remains an unexcavated layer. CBM visible throughout.	Unexcavated
1626	Layer	Rammed chalk/mortar surface: comprised of compact light yellow/beige silt with mortar and chalk. More compact than (1614) located towards the N side of section at the same level. Represents deliberate surface possibly created during the construction of the wall.	Unexcavated
1627	Cut	Cut of ditch: runs on a SW-NE axis and cuts through overburden (1600) and top of wall (1612), in which it leaves a shallow impression. It in turn is cut by recent underpinning trench [1630] located towards the south.	0.46
1628	Fill	Secondary fill: deliberate backfill of ditch [1627] that is comprised of dark grey brown silty clay with sparse to common sub angular to sub rounded flints. Is more brown hue than overburden and is cut to the south by underpinning trench. N edge is diffuse in E facing section but evident on E side of trench where robber trench cuts through top of wall (1612).	0.46
1629	Wall	Brick wall: runs on E-W axis the cut of which cannot be seen in section due to high levels of modern service disturbance in the vicinity. The wall is on the same alignment as a possible E-W partition of the standing N-S wall between the church and the council property at the western end of the compound. Post medieval in date.	0.34
1630	Cut	Modern underpinning trench cut: E-W aligned cut of Runs parallel to S wall of council building.	>0.34
1631	Fill	Modern backfill: fill of modern underpinning trench cut.	>0.34
1632	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: comprised of yellow/grey silt, chalk and mortar with flint inclusions. Is contemporary with darker demolition layer (1601). At this stage of enquiry remains partially unexcavated. Identical to (1613).	Unexcavated
1633	Layer	Demolition/levelling layer: comprised of compact light yellow/grey silty clay mortar rubble that contained no finds. Possibly represents a compaction of demolition rubble layer (1602). Identical to (1614) but not as compact.	0.03

WATCHING BRIEF TEST PITS, GEOTEC. TEST PITS & SERVICE TRENCH TABLES

Test Pit 17 Courtyard, Council House (south)				
Ground Level (m aOD): 49.775		Max Depth: 2.50m	Length: 2m	Width: 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
1701	Layer	Modern backfill: material from trench dug to underpin building. Grey/brown silty clay with modern brick and rubble.	0.0- 2.00 (Approx.)	
1702	Cut	Cut of modern trench for underpinning.	"	
1703	Wall	Wall: lime mortared. Small to medium nodular flint construction. N-S aligned (identical to 304 , 1612 and 1804). Partially exposed of medieval date - 13 th century remnant foundations of St. Edmund's College.	0.35-0.71	
1704	Cut	Foundation/Construction cut of wall.	"	
1705	Layer	Natural geology: yellow/brown silty clay with degraded chalk.	0.71+	
Comments:				

Test Pit 18 Courtyard, Council House (north)				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 1.95m	Length: 2m	Width: 2m
	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
1801	Layer	Modern backfill: Backfill of modern foul-pipe trench. Red/brown silty clay with flint and CBM rubble	0.0-0.68 max	
1802	Cut	Cut of modern foul-pipe trench.	"	
1803	Layer	Modern made ground. Contains modern rubble – cut by above though unclear.	0.00-0.65	
1804	Wall	Identical to 304 , 1612 and 1703 . N-S aligned partially exposed of medieval date - 13 th century remnant foundations of St. Edmund's College.	0.40-1.00	
1805	Cut	Foundation/Construction cut of wall 1804 .	"	
1806	Layer	Natural geology: observed in two forms. 1: light brown silty clay with rare rounded-subangular, poorly sorted flint pebbles. 2: very light brown clay with patches of degraded chalk.	1.00-1.95	
Comments:				

Service Trench 19 Forecourt/19A Council House (east)				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth:	Length:	Width: 1.20m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
1901	Layer	Modern Tarmac.	0.0-0.08	
1902	Layer	Hogging: modern made-ground.	0.08-0.35	
1903	Layer	Modern made-ground. Red/brown silty clay with flint – modern rubble observed throughout.	0.35+	
1904	Layer	Remnant garden soil/ topsoil: dark brown silty loam, humic with chalk flecks and subangular/rounded flint pebbles. CBM evident. Sealed by 1905 . Seals lower levelling layer 1908 .	0.25-0.59	
1905	Layer	Upper levelling layer: pale brown silty loam with yellowish chalk inclusions. Poss. redeposited natural.		
1906	Layer	Truncated natural geology: light yellow/brown silty clay with degraded chalk inclusions.	0.79-1.04+	
1907	Layer	Redeposited chalk levelling layer: post-medieval in date.	0.69-0.79	
1908	Layer	Levelling layer: Pale grey/brown, silty clay loam with chalk inclusions. Sealed by 1904 .	0.59-0.69	
1909	Layer	Made ground: very dark grey, silty clay with subangular gravel inclusions.	0.17-0.29	
1910	Wall	Wall: Partially exposed of medieval date - 13 th century remnant foundations of St. Edmund's College. Width in section = 0.92m. Constructed of nodular flint with thick lime mortar bonding. More intact in south facing section.	0.63-0.96+	
1911	Cut	Foundation/Construction cut of wall 1910 .	"	
Comments: Both 19 & 19A one service trench. Divided according to location - 19 located within the Council Building zone and 19A within the Forecourt area.				

Test Pit 20 Courtyard, Council House (manhole)				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 2.50m	Length: 4.70m	Width: 3.70m

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
2001	Layer	Modern made ground: grey/ brown clay loam with common rubble – CBM, brick, slate, ash and clinker residues. Moderately compact	0.0-0.60
2002	Layer	Natural geology: yellow/ brown weathered chalk and clay that seals at Approx. 0.50m sold chalk bedrock.	0.60-2.50

Geotechnical Test Pit 21 Garden				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 1.00m	Length: 1.00m	Width: 0.50m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
2101	Layer	Mix of modern demolition rubble and gravels.	0.0-0.25	
2102	Layer	Garden soil: Dark brown silty clay loam. Post-medieval.	0.25-1.00+	
Comments: Two post-medieval (Victorian) or later manholes cut through chalk.				

Geotechnical Test Pit 22 Garden				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 1.00m	Length: 0.50m	Width: 1.00m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
2201	Layer	Garden soil: Dark brown silty clay loam. Post-medieval.	0.0-0.25	
2202	Layer	Subsoil	0.25-0.85	
2203	Layer	Natural geology: chalk	0.85-1.00+	

Geotechnical Test Pit 23 Garden				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 1.00m	Length: 0.50m	Width: 0.95m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
2301	Layer	Modern gravel surface	0.0-0.05	
2302	Layer	Garden soil: Dark brown silty clay loam. Post-medieval.	0.05-0.50	
2303	Layer	Subsoil	0.50-0.95+	

Geotechnical Test Pit 24 Garden				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 1.00m	Length: 0.50m	Width: 0.80m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
2401	Layer	Modern gravel surface.	0.0-0.10	
2402	Layer	Garden soil: Dark brown silty clay loam. Post-medieval.	0.10-0.30	
2403	Layer	Levelling layer: demolition rubble- CBM and mortar. Upper interface capped with coke deposit. Post-medieval.	0.30-0.40	
2404	Layer	Made ground: compact sandy silty clay mid grey/ brown. Post-medieval.	0.40-0.80+	

Geotechnical Test Pit 25 Garden				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 1.00m	Length: 0.50m	Width: 0.90m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
2501	Layer	Mixed modern gravel surface and garden soil.	0.00-0.10	
2502	Layer	Garden soil: Dark brown silty clay loam. Mod/ Post-medieval.	0.10-0.30	
2503	Layer	Levelling layer: demolition rubble of CBM ad mortar. Post-medieval.	0.30-0.40	
2504	Layer	Garden soil: Dark brown silty clay loam. Post-medieval.	0.40-0.70	
2505	Layer	Subsoil	0.70-0.90+	

Storm Drain Hole 1 College Street Car Park				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 1.50m	Length: 2.80m	Width: 2.80m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
N/A	Layer	Tarmac	0.00-0.15	
N/A	Layer	Hogging	0.15-0.40	
N/A	Layer	Levelling layer: demolition rubble	0.40-0.54	
N/A	Layer	Made ground: dark grey/ black silty clay with. Modern/post-medieval	0.54-0.70	
N/A	Layer	Made ground: dark black clay with demolition rubble. Modern/post-medieval	0.70-0.79	
N/A	Layer	Redeposited chalk: light/yellow brown clay patches within chalk	0.79-1.50+	
Comments: E-W modern service trench evident in plan – base of SD hole.				

Storm Drain Hole 2 College Street Car Park				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 1.70m	Length: 2.80m	Width: 2.80m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
N/A	Layer	Tarmac	0.00-0.20	
N/A	Layer	Hogging	0.20-0.45	
N/A	Layer	Levelling layer: demolition rubble. Modern/ post-medieval.	0.45-0.59	
N/A	Layer	Made ground: dark grey silty clay. Modern/ post-medieval.	0.59-0.86	
N/A	Layer	Made ground: mid grey/ brown silty clay. Modern/ post-medieval.	0.86-1.45	
N/A	Layer	Possible subsoil interface: light yellow/ brown clay with chalk	1.45+	
Comments: SW half disturbed by modern/ post-medieval truncation hence no subsoil interface was evident.				

Storm Drain Hole 3 College Street Car Park				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: up to 3.00m	Length: m	Width: m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
N/A	Layer	Tarmac	0.0-0.23	
N/A	Layer	Hogging	0.23-0.62	
N/A	Layer	Made ground: dark black/ grey silty clay. CBM and chalk fragments evident throughout.	0.62-0.82	
N/A	Layer	Made ground: Dark grey/brown silty clay. Chalk and CBM evident throughout.	0.82-1.00	
N/A	Layer	Made ground: mid-light yellow brown silty clay with a high chalk content. Slate and china fragments observed and noted.	1.00-1.80	
N/A	Layer	Natural geology:	1.80-3.00+	
Comments: General area indicates high levels of truncation of post-medieval date, hence greater depth than natural was observed.				

Storm Drain Hole 4 College Street Car Park				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 2.10m	Length: 2.50m	Width: 2.50m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
N/A	Layer	Tarmac	0.0-0.24	
N/A	Layer	Hogging	0.24-0.40	
N/A	Layer	Made ground: mixed dark black/ grey/ brown silty clay – CBM, rubble evident throughout. Modern/ post-medieval.	0.40-0.70	
N/A	Layer	Levelling layer: redeposited chalk. Modern/ post-medieval.	0.70-1.10	
N/A	Layer	Made ground: dark brown/ black clay. Modern/ post-medieval.	1.10-1.50	
N/A	Layer	Natural geology: light yellow brown clay and chalk – varying degrees of both evident throughout.	1.50-2.10+	
Comments: modern service cut appears in SDH4 very high up. Circular in plan and runs under south facing bank.				

Foundation Pad Basement Victorian Extension (now demolished): archaeological features				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: ??m	Length: 19m	Width: 15m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
1000	Layer	Mixed garden soils: dark black/ grey clay loam. Chalk fragments/ flecks – sparse to common; and flint fragments – subangular and angular evident throughout. Number of architectural stone fragments retrieved- not <i>in situ</i> (NB for SF numbers and further details see Appendices 2 and 3)		
1001	Layer	Subsoil: mid/ light red/ yellow brown clay. Chalk – peagrit common to abundant. Flint fragments – subangular and angular sparse to common. CBM, charcoal flecks and oyster shell noted.		
1002	Layer	Natural geology: light white/ beige and yellow/ red – powdery chalk and sandy pockets. Flint fragments small to large nodules – rounded/ subrounded and subangular/ angular common to abundant.		
1003	Cut	Cut of pit: sub-square in plan with moderate:staright sides and gentle concave base. Slightly truncated by machining c.0.20m. Contains x2 fills (1004 and 1005) indicative of refuse activity. Measured: 1.60m in width and 0.30m in depth.		
1004	Layer	Deliberate backfill: lower fill in pit. Contained pot, CBM, shell, animal bone, iron object SF 47 and charcoal evident throughout. Environmental sample ES 5 . Mid- dark grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: chalk flecks and		

		fragments – common and flint fragments – subangular/ angular – sparse evident throughout.	
1005	Layer	Deliberate backfill: upper fill of pit. Mid brown grey clay with slight silt content. Inclusions: chalk fragments and flacks common. Flint fragments subangular to angular – common.	
1006	Cut	Cut of shallow pit: partially exposed within the footprint of Pad 1 (ran under west baulk. irregular in plan with shallow: straight sides and flat base. Contains single fill indicative of refuse activity. Measured 3.40m in length, 1.50m (exposed) in width and 0.12m in depth.	
1007	Layer	Deliberate backfill: mid grey brown silty clay. Inclusions: chalk flecks and fragments – common; flint fragments subangular/ angular – common. CBM retrieved and rare charcoal flecks evident.	
1008	Cut	Cut of linear terminal (ditch/ gully): E-W aligned linear with vertical sides and flat base. Measured 0.80m (exposed) in length, 0.60 in width and 0.74m in depth. Runs under west baulk of Pad 1. Contains single fill 1009 . Ran parallel to existing building.	
1009	Layer	Deliberate backfill: mid/ dark grey brown clay. Inclusions: chalk fleck and frags. – common. Flint frags. Subangular/ angular – sparse. CBM and oyster shell retrieved; common charcoal flecks evident throughout.	
1010	Cut	Cut of Victorian service feature/ pit: located beneath part of Victorian cellar exposed in evaluation trench 15. Associated with utilities/ soakaway feature of this era. Filled with 1011 . Measured 3.00m in length, 0.200m in width and 0.60m in depth. Rectangular in plan with vertical sides and flat base.	
1011	Layer	Deliberate backfill: Single mixed fill in 1010 . Very dark black grey moist/ wet clay. Contained crockery, china fragments. Coal and coke residue observed throughout.	

Foundation Pad 1 Linear Garden : no archaeological features

Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 2.00m	Length: 13m	Width: 5m
Context	Type	Description		Depth (m)
1000	Layer	Garden soil: Mixed garden soils: dark black/ grey clay loam. Chalk fragments/ flecks – sparse to common; and flint fragments – subangular and angular evident throughout. Number of architectural stone fragments retrieved- not <i>in situ</i> (NB for SF numbers includes hewn stone coffin head for further details see Appendices 2 and 3).		0.0-0.0-0.95/1.10
N/A	Layer	Made ground: dark grey/ brown silty clay loam. Located southern end of Pad. Lies beneath 1000 .		0.95/1.10-1.55
N/A	Layer	Subsoil: mid red/yellow brown silty clay with chalk inclusions. Located mid-north end of Pad 1. Lies beneath garden soil 1000 .		0.95/1.10-1.55
N/A	Layer	Made ground: dark grey silty clay with charcoal inclusions and oyster shell fragments. Lies beneath made ground located at southern end of Pad 1.		1.55-1.65
N/A	Layer	Natural geology: chalk and flint.		1.55-2.00+

Foundation Pad 2 Victorian Extension (now demolished): no archaeological features

Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 2.50m	Length: 24m	Width: 7m
Context	Type	Description		Depth (m)
N/A	Layer	Tarmac evident at east end only		0.0-0.20
N/A	Layer	Hogging evident at east end only		0.20-0.30
1000	Layer	Garden soil: dressed limestone blocks retrieved (including door arch). Deeper at the west end. Intermixed with demolition rubble and chalk lenses. CBM include tile fragments some of which retrieved for verification of age – post-medieval.		0.00-0.75/1.20
N/A	Layer	Chalk levelling layer: redeposited natural. Depth of 0.40m Post-medieval. Located SW corner of Pad 2.		
N/A	Layer	Demolition/ Levelling layer: CBM rubble. 0.55m in depth. Located SW corner of Pad 2.		
N/A	Layer	Possible subsoil: red/ yellow brown clay and chalk.		0.75-1.10 (east end)
N/A	Layer	Natural geology: white/ yellow /beige chalk.		1.10-2.50+

Foundation Pad 3 Victorian extension (now demolished) and part Temp. Buildings(includes extension of

Pad east end): archaeological feature				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 1.80m	Length: 15m + 7m (EXT)	Width: 8m (5m EXT)
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
N/A	<i>Layer</i>	Garden soils: Dark grey black brown silty clay loam. Contains CBM, demolition rubble	0.0-0.70	
N/A	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil: dark red brown clay with chalk.	0.70-1.00	
N/A	<i>Layer</i>	Natural geology: chalk	1.00+	
1012	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of pit: cut of substantial refuse pit. Partially exposed within Pad 3 limits – appeared that most of pit ran under east baulk towards the south end of Pad 3 approx. 0.40m exposed. Contained single fill 1013 . Square in plan with steep:staight sides and flat base. Measured 2.33m in width and 1.18m in depth.	1.75m(BGL)	
1013	<i>Layer</i>	Deliberate backfill: single fill in pit 1012 . mid mottled grey/ red brown silty clay. Inclusions: chalk flecks and frags. – common. Flint frags. large nodules and medium frags. – subangular/ subrounded- - common. X2 'onion' wine bottles, bone object SF 2 , pot, china and CBM retrieved. Rare charcoal flecks observed.		

Foundation Pad 4 Temporary Buildings (now demolished) (includes extension of Pad east end): no archaeological features				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 1.80m	Length: 15m + 7m (EXT)	Width: 5.5m (4.5m EXT)
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
N/A	<i>Layer</i>	Modern levelling	0.0-0.20	
N/A	<i>Layer</i>	Garden soil: Dark black brown silty clay loam. Contains number of modern services and generally very contaminated and mixed	0.20-0.50	
N/A	<i>Layer</i>	Subsoil: Pad possibly displays evidence of terracing in section exposed. The north facing section is lot higher 0.90m than the south facing 1.20m. Or might reflect undulating ground in this area.	0.50-0.70	
N/A	<i>Layer</i>	Natural geology: Higher in this pad than encountered in the others. Possibly due to incline of 'hill' (as Bourne Hill!)	0.70-1.80+	

Retractable Jib Crane Beam Trench (No archaeological features)				
Ground Level (m aOD):		Max Depth: 0.80m	Length: 7m	Width: 7m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	
N/A	<i>Layer</i>	Garden soil:	0.0-	
N/A	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground/ levelling: contains CBM and demolition rubble - modern	-0.80	
N/A	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground light yellow/ brown grey silty clay – compact. Subsoil/ natural geology not penetrated.	0.80+	

APPENDIX 2: FINDS

Table 1: Finds totals by material type

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Pottery <i>Medieval</i> <i>Post-Medieval</i>	149	7678
Ceramic Building Material	1228	107,201
Wall Plaster & Mortar	87	4262
Fired Clay	1	102
Clay Pipe	25	107
Burnt Flint	3	143
Worked Flint	5	31
Stone	50	-
Glass	46	2971
Slag	10	173
Metalwork	91	-
<i>Coins</i>	2	-
<i>Copper Alloy</i>	29	-
<i>Lead</i>	3	-
<i>Iron</i>	57	-
Worked Bone	2	-
Human Bone	87	752
Animal Bone	606	7124
Marine Shell	217	3386

Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type

Period	Ware Type	No. sherds	Weight (g)
MEDIEVAL	Laverstock-type coarseware	6	30
	Laverstock-type fineware	11	50
	Coarse Border ware	1	14
	Early Verwood ware	23	963
	Tudor Green ware	5	28
	<i>sub-total medieval</i>	46	1085
POST-MEDIEVAL	Verwood-type earthenware	66	5902
	Redware	1	55
	Raeren stoneware	2	38
	Cologne/Frechen stoneware	4	68
	Westerwald stoneware	1	88
	Tinglazed earthenware	7	180
	Olive jar	2	10
	White salt glaze	1	8
	Porcelain	3	17
	Pearlware	1	11
	Creamware	3	13
	Refined redware	2	11
	Refined whiteware	2	12
Modern stoneware	3	89	
<i>sub-total post-medieval</i>	98	6502	
Uncertain	5	91	
OVERALL TOTAL		149	7678

APPENDIX 3: HUMAN BONE

Table 3: Human remains assessment summary

context	cut	deposit type	quantification	age/sex	pathology	condition
205	redep. cemetery soil	redep	c. 5% s. 2 frags. s.	1) adult c. 18-30 yr. ?female 2) infant c. 1-3 yr.	endosteal new bone; hyperostosis (endosteal)	slightly eroded (1-2); heavily fragmented (mostly fresh breaks)
211	234	redep.	c. 50 frags. s.a.u.l.	MIN: 3 1) adult >25 yr. ?male 2) infant c. 3 mth. 3) neonate		1-2; heavily fragmented, old dry-bone breaks. Some animal bone.
214	212	coffined	c. 40% a.u.l.	adult >55 yr. ?female	osteoarthritis – right elbow; pitting – right humerus tubercles	slightly eroded (1); fragmented, limited indices; green staining - right distal dorsal femur shaft, left cuboid, right lateral humerus & radius shafts, right dorsal-lateral ilium
230	228	?coffined & redep.	10 frags. s.u.	MNI: 3 1) neonate 2-6 mth 2) juvenile c. 7-9 yr. 3) adult		old breaks, slight abrasion (1); green staining - neonatal vault

KEY: s. – skull, a. – axial skeleton, u. – upper limb, l. – lower limb

APPENDIX 4: PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

Table 5: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot							
Feature	Context	Sam ple	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments		
Medieval											
Pit 1003	1004	5	16	140	70	B	-	C	F-t wheat grain frags, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	10/10 ml	Sab/f (A)
Late medieval											
Layer	303	2	10	825	2	-	-	-	-	350/170 ml	Sab/f (A*), Moll-f (C), Moll-t (C)
Layer	1616	4	10	250	2	C	-	-	Indet. grain frags	100/65 ml	Sab/f (A), Moll-t (C)
Post-medieval / modern											
Layer	1603	3	10	725	2	A	-	C	F-t wheat grain frags, <i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp.	375/130 ml	Sab/f (A*), Moll-t (A), egg shell

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = freshwater molluscs;

APPENDIX 5: STONE REPORT (1)

Stone Report – Bourne Hill (61002) Salisbury Wiltshire

Report Compiled by Dr Kevin Hayward University of Reading November 2007 for Wessex Archaeology

Structure

- Aims
- Methodology
- Local geology and topography
- Petrological identification and geological source
- Summary – unusual or interesting pieces – function/rock-source.

Aims

This summary report will identify the geological character and (where possible) the geological source of a small group of reused architectural stone fragments collected from the foundations of an early post-medieval church at Salisbury at Bourne Hill (61002). It is thought that these fragments belonged to the earlier medieval church and college of St Edmunds ? A catalogue of stone identifications accompanies this document (Salisburytable).

Methodology

Eleven fragments - (87kg) of re-used architectural stone collected from excavations of the site of the Council (61002) (Early Post-Medieval) were examined in hand specimen using a hand lens (Gowland x10) and binocular microscope Leica (x20) to determine the geological character.

By examining the relevant 1:50,000 geological map (Sheet 298- Salisbury), consulting the local archaeological and geological literature (Reid 1903; Melville & Freshney 1982; Green 1998; Tatton-Brown 1998; Bristow et. al. 1999; Hopson et. al. 2007). as well as comparison with stone types kept by this specialist¹ it was hoped that a source for each rock type could be determined.

Local Geology and Topography

As this site lies in an area of the British Isles where the underlying geology is either too soft² or variable in character to be used for fine carving it is clear that the material must have been

¹ Collated as part of this specialists doctorate thesis (Hayward 2006) and specialist stone reports for the Boscombe Sarcophagus and Bristol Broadmeads (2007a; b)

² The bedrock is soft very porous chalk (Upper Cretaceous)

brought in from distance. Salisbury, however, lies within reach of many suitable outcrops of freestone³. For example the Chilmark and Tisbury stone from the Portlandian outcrop 15km west of Salisbury are accessible by the River Nadder and then the Avon. The Avon also connects the site with outcrops of freestone along the Dorset coast such as the Isle of Purbeck⁴ and Portland⁵. In addition, the main freestone outcrop, the north-east to south-west trending Middle Jurassic escarpment lies within reach from Bath and South Gloucestershire⁶.

Petrological Identification and Geological Source

Very Fine Oolitic Limestone (Oolitic Grainstone)

The most common stone type – 7 examples [302].

All associated with zig-zag moulded decoration possibly part of some High Romanesque archway.

Lithological Description: Very fine (0.2mm-0.3mm) compact white ooids. Porosity marked under the hand lens. Occasional very small fragments of oyster. The rock makes a hard hollow sound with the application of a hammer.

Suggested Provenance: Chilmark Stone (*Upper Building Stones*)- Upper Jurassic (Portland Group – Chilmark Member) – Chilmark-Chicks Grove Area, Wiltshire (Hopson et. al. 2007)

The colour, porosity and fossil content are typical of the Portlandian Group of Dorset and Wiltshire. Oolitic limestones from the larger outcrops around the Isle of Portland are much coarser (e.g. Whit Bed) and need to be discounted.

Oolitic limestones from the Portlandian of Wiltshire are restricted to the younger members (Chilmark Member) at Chilmark rather than Tisbury. Chilmark Stone has been identified in large quantity in the lower walling at Salisbury Cathedral (1218-1220) (Tatton-Brown, 1998, 42) and in later construction phases.

Shelly Glauconitic Limestone (Dunham 1962)

Present in two examples of architectural moulding including ashlar [302].

Lithological Description: This is a hard, massive grey-green to pale yellow shelly sandy limestone. Grains of the iron-rich clay mineral glauconite gave the rock its green

³ Soft even grained limestones that can be worked or carved in any direction.

⁴ E.g. Pond and Under Freestone (Portlandian Dorset)

⁵ E.g. Portland Whit Bed and Under Bed (Portlandian).

⁶ E.g. Combe Down Oolite (Bathonian)

tinge. Diagnostic fossil groups are limited to broken black, grey or white mollusc fragments

Suggested Provenance: Tisbury Stone “Green Beds”– Upper Jurassic (Portland Group – Tisbury Member) (Hopson et. al. 2007).

A sample of Tisbury Stone (Green Beds) obtained from Chicks Grove Quarry ST 9620 2960 (AMES 6) were comparable to the two architectural fragments.

The green mineral, Glauconite, is a mineral diagnostic of very few freestones from the British Isles. Glauconitic sandy freestones are limited to the Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous succession of south-central England. This unit resembles the “Green Beds” (Tatton-Brown 1998) of the Tisbury Stone. Tisbury Stone is the main building material for the 13th century Salisbury Cathedral (Tatton-Brown, 1998, 42).

Shelly Oolitic Limestone – Probable Minchinhampton Stone

Number of Examples 1. [+] possible tomb slab

A very hard limestone was also used in one very large tomb fragment.

Lithological Description: Banded shelly oolitic grainstone (Dunham 1962). A very hard heterogeneous limestone. This hardness made it a more suitable material for stronger, more robust horizontal/architectural elements such as column bases and graveslabs e.g. 13th century Whitefriars - Bristol Broadmeads. The alternating shelly/oolitic bands meant that it was less suitable material for ornate carving as flaws would be more common.

Geological Age: Middle Jurassic (Bathonian)

Suggested Provenance: Possibly Minchinhampton/Stroud area of the Cotswolds (but could also be Combe Down).

This worked example contains a rich brachiopod fauna which is typical of a sample of Minchinhampton Weatherbed (KH159).

The outcrop near Minchinhampton Village lies approximately 25 miles north-east of Bristol, some 50 miles from Salisbury not the most accessible of materials. It is likely to have been brought part of the journey by boat, as the outcrop lies close to the banks of the River Frome in Gloucestershire.

Shelly Oolitic Limestone – version 2 (Oolitic Grainstone)

Number of Examples 1. [302] Voussoir

Lithological Description:

A Softer cream-white banded-oolitic shelly grainstone (Dunham 1962). Ooids typically weathered out with small sparry mollusc. fragments. This soft porous material is an ideal media with which to carve mouldings.

Suggested Provenance: Combe Down Oolite – Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) – Combe Down Oolite and Box Groundstone.

Comparable with samples of Box Groundstone (KH95) and Combe Down Oolite (KH98) obtained from outcrops near Box and Bath.

This outcrop is more accessible (30-40 miles) than the Minchinhampton Stone but is still remote from Salisbury. Riverine transport upstream from Bath up to Bradford Upon Avon and then via road is possible. It is interesting to note from an article by Tim Tatton-Brown (1998) on accounts of stone supply to Salisbury Cathedral during the 15th century of “Two loads of freestone were brought in from Hazelbury”, this quarry is close to Box and was later identified in the ribs of the vaulting following cleaning and restoration in 1970 (Tatton–Brown, 1998, 43)

Summary

Four geological materials, two from the Upper Jurassic (Portland Group) of the Nadder Valley (Tisbury and Chilmark Stone) and two from the Middle Jurassic materials of the Bath-Minchinhampton area (Combe Down Oolite and Minchinhampton Stone) have been identified in reused architectural fragments from the possible medieval church and college of St Edmunds site of 61002, Salisbury. The use of these materials is well documented in medieval texts and geological analysis from the different construction phases at Salisbury Cathedral (Tatton-Brown, 1998). It therefore seems likely that this suite of rocks were being used in most ecclesiastical buildings throughout medieval Salisbury.

What age these fragments of stone represent is unclear, but the decoration is comparable with High Romanesque (12th century) chevron archways. This seems unlikely given the 13th century date of the building of Salisbury cathedral. Investigation by an architectural historian may provide the correct dating.

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Stone Catalogue Table 5: Bourne Hill

Geological Character and Source.

Compiled by Dr Kevin Hayward University of Reading December 2007

Context	Type of object	Weight (g)	Stone Type	Geological Source
+	Architectural Fragment	26500	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	Tomb Fragment	5000	Oyster rich hard oolitic limestone	Minchinhampton Stone, Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) – Minchinhampton South Gloucestershire
302	Voussoir	4000	Soft white shelly oolitic limestone	Combe Down Oolite, (Bathonian) Middle Jurassic – Bath- Box region Avon
302	Ashlar block	2000	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
302	Zig-zag decoration	5000	Very fine hard oolitic limestone	Chilmark Member, Portland Group, Upper Jurassic – Chilmark, Wiltshire
302	Zig-zag decoration	500	Very fine hard oolitic limestone	Chilmark Member, Portland Group, Upper Jurassic – Chilmark, Wiltshire
302	Zig-zag decoration	5000	Very fine hard oolitic limestone	Chilmark Member, Portland Group, Upper Jurassic – Chilmark, Wiltshire
302	Zig-zag decoration	8000	Very fine hard oolitic limestone	Chilmark Member, Portland Group, Upper Jurassic – Chilmark, Wiltshire
302	Zig-zag decoration	9000	Very fine hard oolitic limestone	Chilmark Member, Portland Group, Upper Jurassic – Chilmark, Wiltshire
302	Zig-zag decoration	5500	Very fine hard oolitic limestone	Chilmark Member, Portland Group, Upper Jurassic – Chilmark, Wiltshire
302	Zig-zag decoration	12000	Very fine hard oolitic limestone	Chilmark Member, Portland Group, Upper Jurassic – Chilmark, Wiltshire

APPENDIX 6: STONE REPORT 2

A brief report on the stonework from Bourne Hill (61002)

From comments by Bob Davis

By Sue Nelson

An assemblage of eleven large pieces of monumental stonework from Bourne Hill, Salisbury (WA 61002) was examined by Bob Davis, Conservation, on 1st November 2007. All came from the same context (302).

Description

1. Probably the top left-hand corner of a fire-surround. Rounded bevelled moulding onto a plain spandrel. The tooling is of fine quality and the finish is good. Rough tooling and some mortar can be seen on the back. The stone is high quality limestone, probably from Purbeck, and is the same in all the samples. This is the only interior piece in the assemblage, and the only piece which would be described as domestic in origin, so another interpretation could be considered as to its function.
2. This is part of a small column or pilaster. It is chamfered, not fluted and has one slightly flattened side. It is a segment of a shaft, probably a door surround, with only one side meant to be seen.
3. This appears to be part of a small circular opening, probably from a trefoil or quatrefoil window. It is chamfered on both sides and ridged so that it can be viewed from both sides. One face has split off, probably in a destruction or removal event. It would appear to be Early English in style and execution.
4. This is a vousoir from an arch of Early English style. The tooling and carving is of high quality. The piece is equally splayed on both sides, so is the key of the arch. The design of the carving is a chevron or zigzag pattern. The tooling on the back is very crude. The stone at the front is quite weathered, so is from the archway round an exterior door.
5. This is another segment of the chevron arch, with right-angled dog-tooth carving visible on the inner curve.
6. This is another segment of the same chevron arched doorway, showing weathering, so it was from an external face.
7. This is part of another vousoir with zigzag motif. The quality of the stone and carving on all these pieces is such that this door was clearly meant to be seen and was of some importance. It would be the front door of the building.

8. This piece is moulded, with possible bolection moulding and has a shallow curve. It is quite decorative and shows traces of lime-wash in places. It was clearly set into a feature as the line where the lime-wash finishes is visible. It is from a moulded arch, but plainer than the doorway, so probably formed part of a decorative canopy over a window. There is a groove worn by dripping water, so the piece is clearly external.
9. This is another segment of splayed vousoir, but has a sharper profile. The angle of the carving shows it to be the springer of the arch, from the bottom left-hand side. It is very well made and again shows slight weathering.
10. This piece is also particularly nicely made, and appears to be the next segment of the archway, as it fits the previous one.
11. This is another piece of plainer segmented arch from a hood over a window or possible statuary niche. There is a small stump of iron that has been drilled and leaded into place. It is not possible to tell whether this is an original feature or later addition. It is from a right-handed right-angled corner, so it springs from the base of the right hand side of a canopy.

Interpretation

These are all pieces from a high quality building, almost certainly ecclesiastical in origin. The use of good stone, fine workmanship and the overall architectural design would suggest they are from a 12th – 13th century church building. Most of the pieces are from a chevron carved doorway arch, with some pieces from a decorative canopy over a window or rood. All the pieces except one appear to be from the exterior of the building.

The location of the site would lead to the conclusion that these are probably pieces from St. Edmund's Church, now the Salisbury Arts Centre. Their origin could be from a phase of rebuilding or updating of the church structure, or possibly from an episode of collapse. St. Edmund's church suffered just such an event when its spire collapsed, bringing down much of the main structure with it (see www.salisburyartscentre.co.uk).

Recommendations

All these pieces of stone should be cleaned by gentle dry-brushing, then carefully drawn and photographed. There could be much to be learned from more detailed observation. This assemblage is a significant find since all these pieces came from one context of demolition 'rubble' forming part of the foundation for the current Council House superstructure.

APPENDIX 7:

Stone Catalogue Table 6: Bourne Hill – St Edmunds College and Church (2nd visit)

Geological Character and Source.

Compiled by Dr Kevin Hayward University of Reading August 2009

Context	SF (Small Find)	Type of object	Stone Type	Geological Source
+		Rubble	Coarse grained glauconitic Sandstone	Shaftesbury Greensand Lower Cretaceous – Tisbury Wiltshire
+	53	Grave slab	Soft white shelly oolitic limestone	Combe Down Oolite, (Bathonian) Middle Jurassic – Bath- Box region Avon
+	56	Architectural fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	57	Architectural Fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	58	Architectural Fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	59	Architectural Fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	60	Architectural Fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	61	Architectural Fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	63	Grave slab	Very fine hard shelly oolitic limestone	Chilmark Member, Portland Group, Upper Jurassic – Chilmark, Wiltshire
+	64	Architectural Fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	65	Architectural Fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	66	Architectural Fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	67	Architectural Fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	68	Architectural	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green

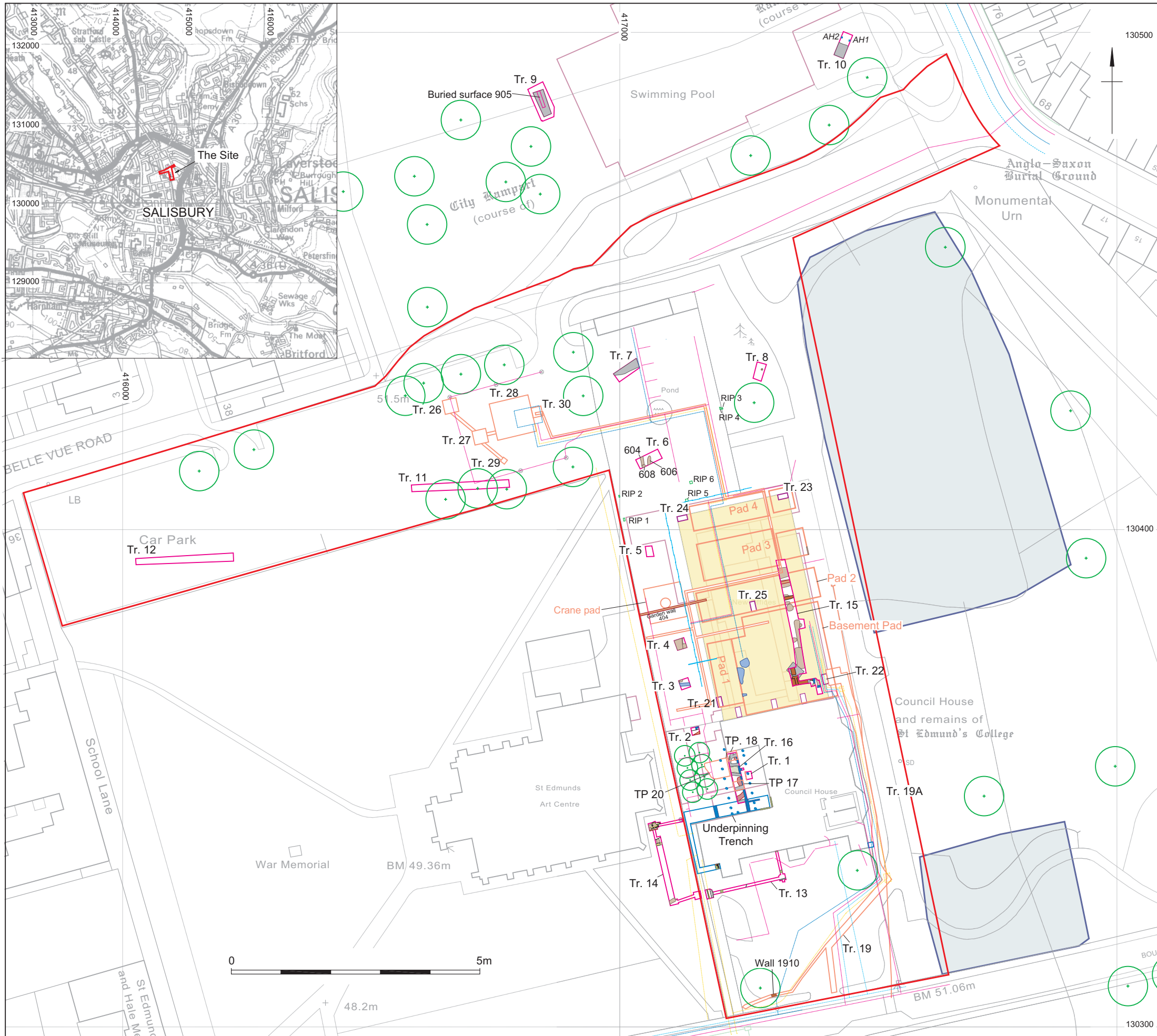
Context	SF (Small Find)	Type of object	Stone Type	Geological Source
		Fragment		Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	69	Architectural Fragment	Coarser Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	70	Cornice Block	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	72	Architectural Fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
+	73	Architectural Fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
1000	54	Architectural Fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
1000	55	Architectural Fragment	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire

Stone Catalogue Table 7: Bourne Hill. (April 9th 2010)

Geological Character and Source.

Compiled by Dr Kevin Hayward University of Reading April 2010

Context	Type of object	Weight (g)	Stone Type	Geological Source
1001	Architectural Fragment	49	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire
1613	Roofing Tile Nail Hole	695	Broken Unio (oyster rich) calcareous mudstone light brown	Comparable with examples of Flaggy Upper Jurassic Purbeck Limestones from the Vale of Wardour (same outcrop area as The Tisbury limestones)
1615	Cornice Fragment	602	Glauconitic Sandstone	Tisbury Member (Green Bed), Portland Group Upper Jurassic – Tisbury, Wiltshire



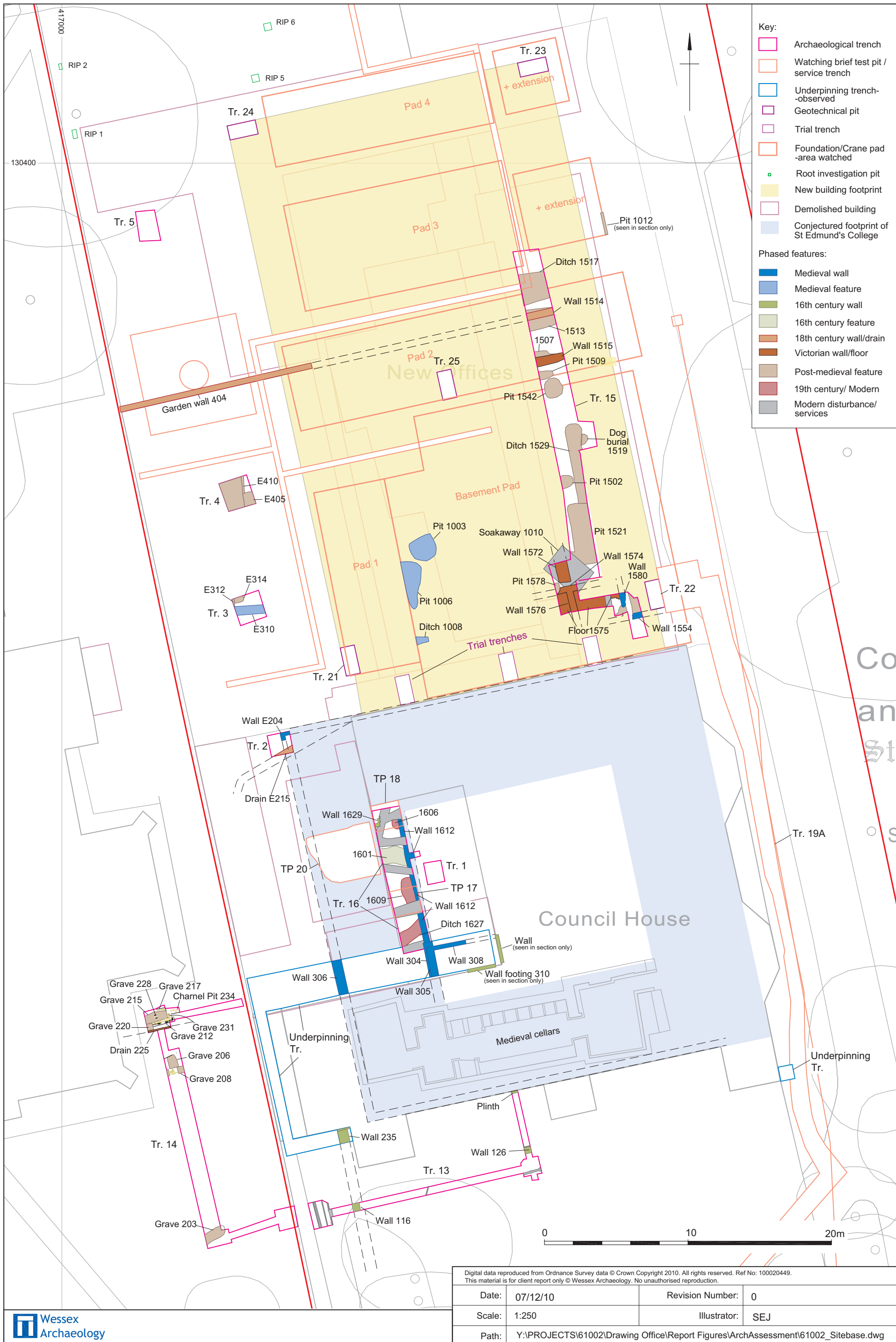
- Key:**
- Application Site Boundary
 - Archaeological trench
 - Watching brief test pit / service trench
 - Underpinning trench-observed
 - Geotechnical pit
 - Trial trench
 - Foundation/Crane pad - area watched
- Services:**
- Water
 - Gas
 - Electricity
 - Telecom
 - Foul
- Phased features:**
- Medieval wall
 - Medieval feature
 - 16th century wall
 - 16th century feature
 - 18th century wall/drain
 - Victorian wall
 - Post-medieval feature
 - 19th century/ Modern
 - Modern disturbance/ services

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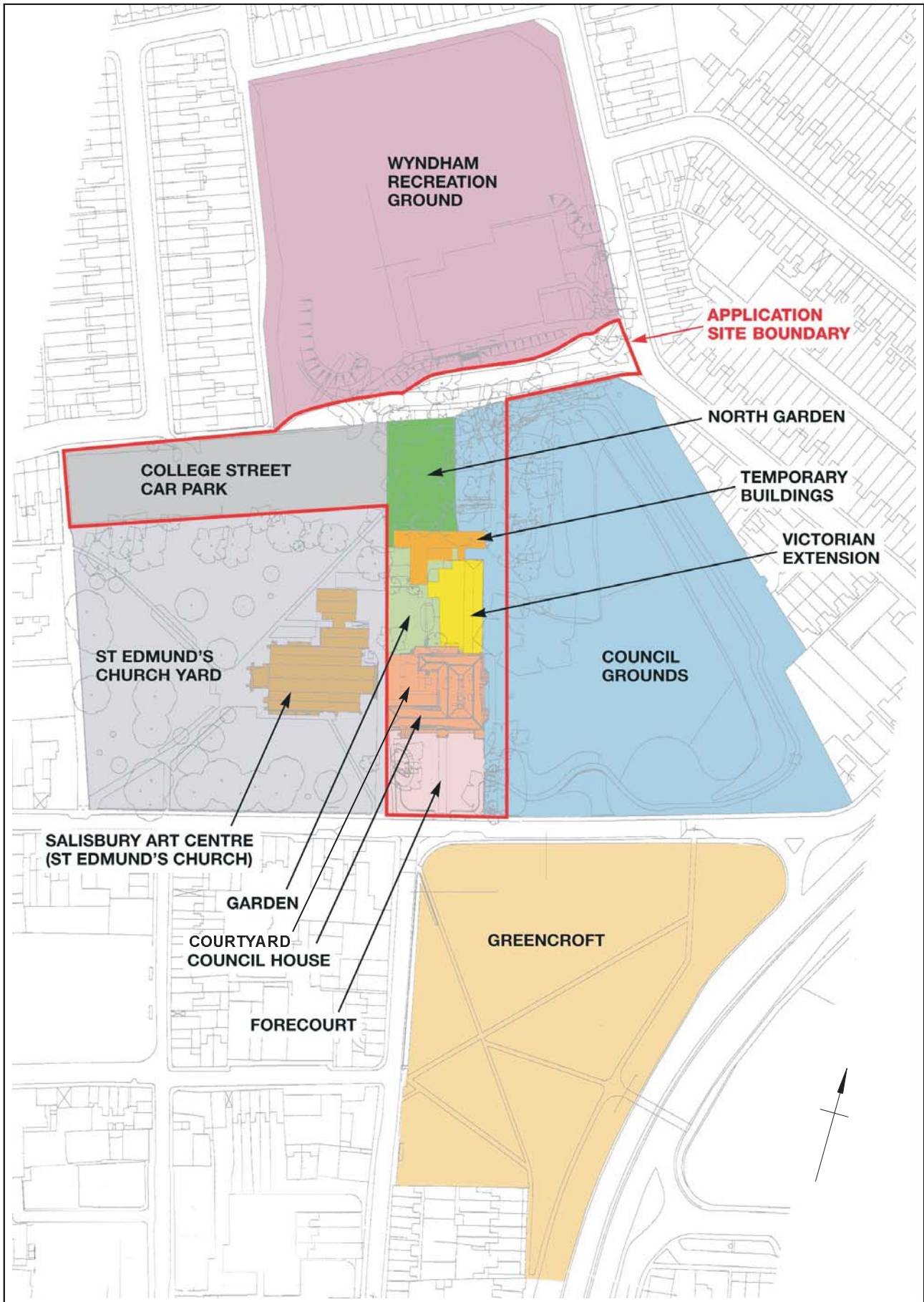
Site location plan showing all archaeological interventions

Figure 1



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Salisbury District Council areas of development as identified for the Environmental Statement

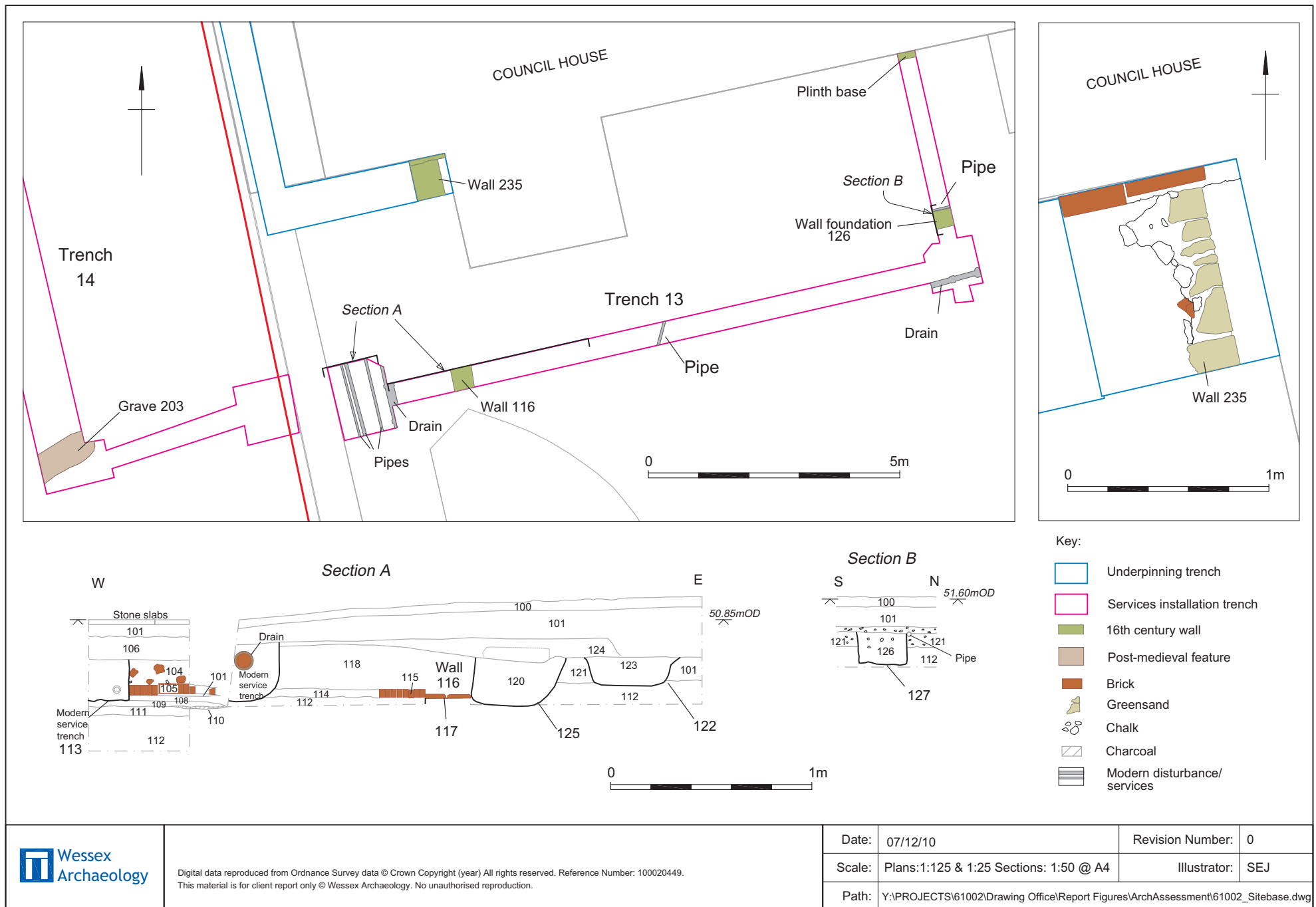
Figure 3



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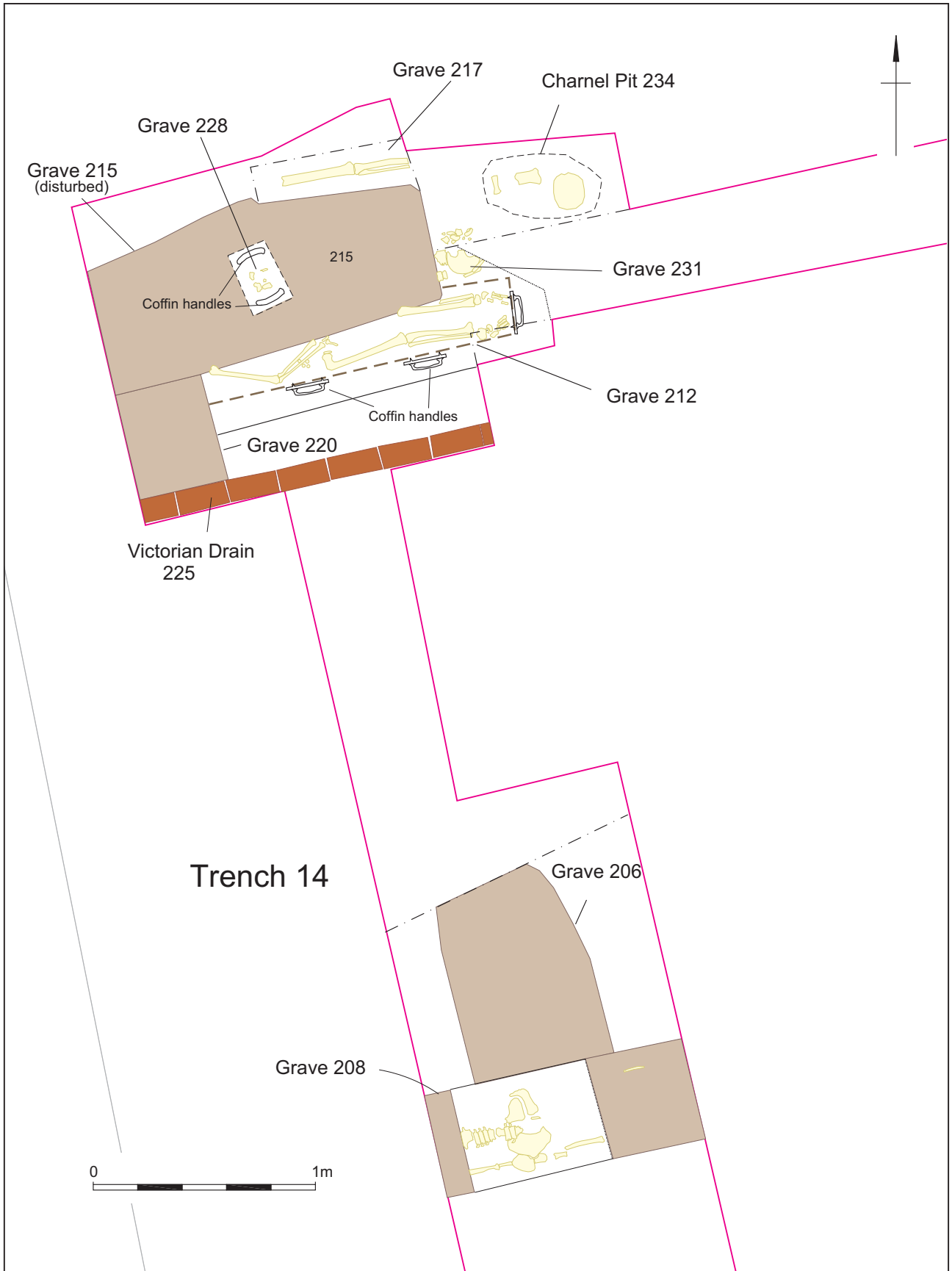
South elevation of garden wall **404**

Figure 4



Trench 13, plans and sections with detail of underpinning trench and wall 235

Figure 5



- Services installation trench
- Post-medieval feature
- Human bone
- Brick



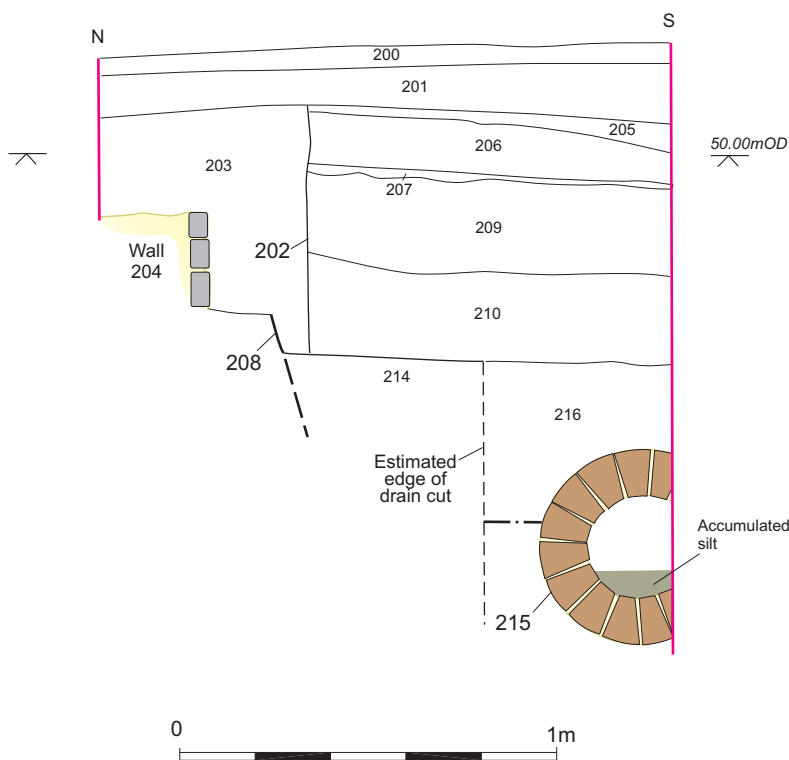
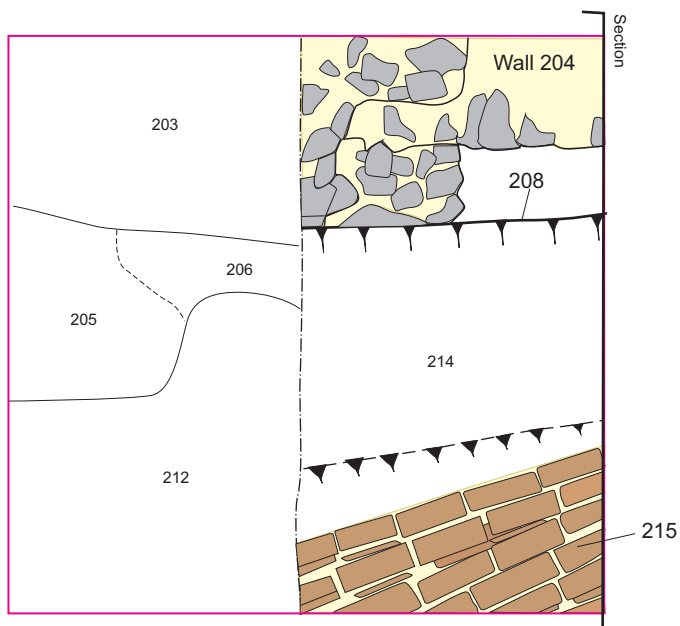
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Detail plan of graves in **Trench 14**

Figure 6

Trench 2



-  Flint
-  Brick
-  Mortar

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Plan and west facing section of **Trench 2**

Figure 7



Plate 1: **Trench 2** - Medieval wall **204** as exposed in base of robber cut, looking west



Plate 2: **Trench 2** - Medieval wall **204** and late 18th century drain **215** (0.5m scale)



Plate 3: **Trench 2** - Interior of drain **215**, looking west



Plate 4: **Trench 3** - Intervention across probable medieval gully **310** (0.5m scale)



Plate 5: Trench 13 - 16th century east-west wall footing 127



Plate 6: Trench 13 - 16th century north-south wall 235 seen in plan

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Plate 7: Trench 14 - Grave 217



Plate 8: Trench 14 - Grave 208



Plate 9: Trench 14 - Graves 212 and 231



Plate 10: Trench 14 - Grave 231



Plate 11: Trench 14 - Grave 234



Plate 12: **Underpinning Trench** - Medieval wall foundations **304/305/308** seen in plan



Plate 13: **Underpinning Trench** - Medieval wall **304** seen in section



Plate 14: **Underpinning Trench** - Medieval wall foundation **308** seen in section



Plate 15: **Underpinning Trench** - Medieval wall foundation **306** seen in section



Plate 16: **Underpinning Trench** - Medieval wall foundation **310** seen in section, surviving below existing Council House



Plate 17: **Trench 16** - Wall **1612** viewed from the south



Plate 18: **Trench 16** - Close-up of wall **1612** viewed from the west



Plate 19: Remains of extant wall after Victorian cellar demolition

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Plate 20: **Trench 15** -Dog burial ABG 15



Plate 21: **Trench 15** - Pit 1521 viewed from the north



Plate 22: **Trench 15** - Post-medieval ditch terminal 1529 viewed from the north



Plate 23: **Trench 15** - Wall footing 1514 viewed from the south-east

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Plate 24: **Trench 15** - Wall footings **1505** viewed from the north



Plate 25: **Trench 15** - Wall **1554** viewed from the west



Plate 26: **Trench 15** - Close-up of wall **1554** viewed from the south, showing 'latch' recess



Plate 27: **Trench 15** - Wall footings **1554**, **1580** and **1576** and brick floor surface **1575** viewed from the west



Plate 28: **Trench 15** - Wall footing **1580** viewed from the south



Plate 29: **Basement pad** - North facing section of pit 1003



Plate 30: **Basement pad** - East facing section of pit 1006



Plate 31: **Basement pad** - East facing section of ditch terminal 1008

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Plate 32: Hewn stone coffin head ON53

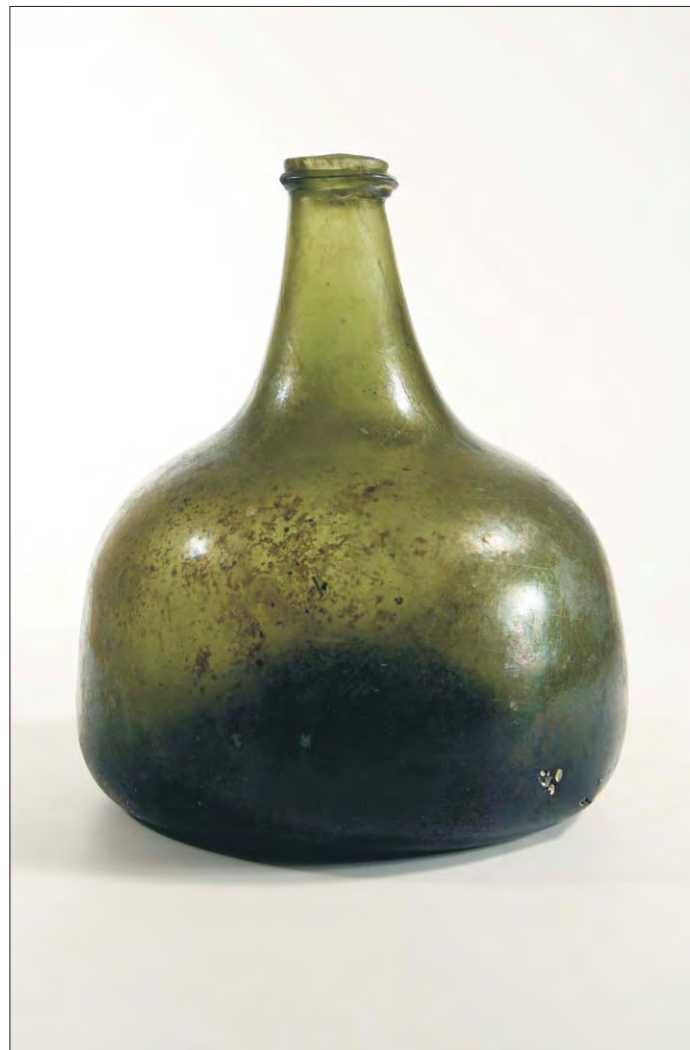


Plate 34: 'Onion' bottle ON76 from pit 1012



Plate 33: Cluster form column base ON71

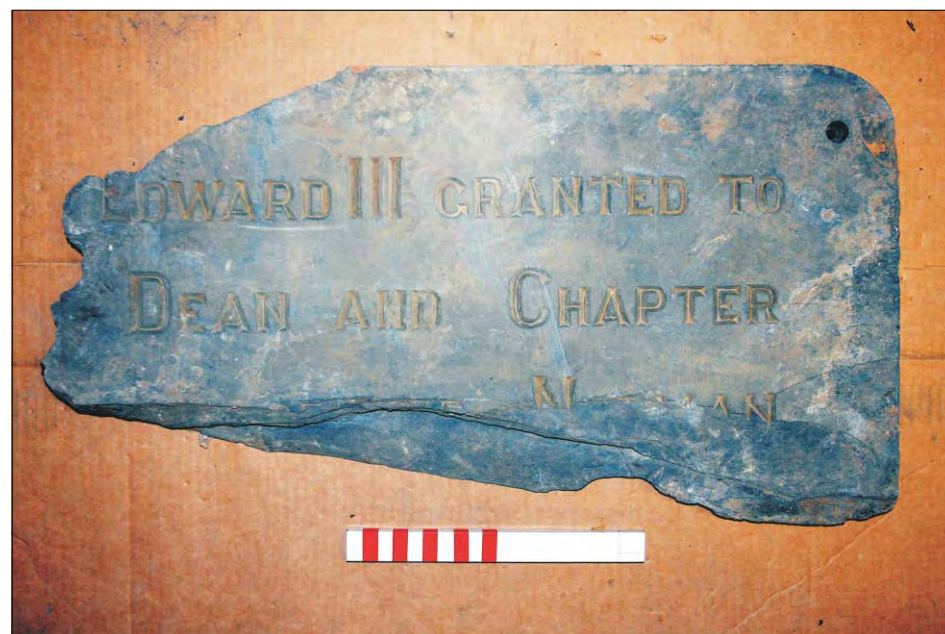


Plate 35: Slate tablet fragment ON50



Plate 36: St Anne's Gate tablet complete



Plate 37: Trench 19 - Wall footing 1910

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