



Land at United Kingdom House
Castle Street
Salisbury
Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Ref: 117180.02
July 2017



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Prepared for:

CgMs Consulting Ltd
Burlington House
Lypiatt Road
Cheltenham
GL50 2SY

On behalf of:

McCarthy and Stone Retirement
Lifestyles Limited

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk




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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of McCarthy and Stone Retirement to carry out a trial trench evaluation of land at United Kingdom House, Castle Street Salisbury, Wiltshire. The Site is centred on NGR 414423 130369.

The Site lies within an area of archaeological potential and the evaluation was a requirement of pre-application advice to inform the determination of a planning application for a proposed redevelopment of the Site.

Six trenches were excavated and revealed a small amount of archaeological remains dating from the early medieval to the 19th century.

Trench 1 revealed an east-west aligned ditch which is possibly the northern most water course which provided water to feed the whole town. The ditch located to the east of the leat (leading from the River Avon) which fed the bishop's mill is likely to be 13th century in date, if not earlier. It was in use until the 18th century when it was recorded on Naish's 1716 map.

Trench 6 revealed a possible medieval drainage gully, and Trench 4 a possible medieval pit. No other medieval features were revealed, despite previous works on site revealing a number of 13th to 14th century pits.

Due to the thickness of overlying material the natural brick earth geology was not encountered fully in every trench, a trample layer was observed and interpreted as being at the base of a series of large 'brick-earth' extraction pits. This material was encountered at approximately 1.20 m below the current ground surface, and cut through by a series of 19th century dated rubbish pits and appeared to be sealed by a considerable thickness of 'garden soil' which has accumulated from the late medieval onwards. The quarry pits themselves were not revealed but are inferred from the comparison of the depths at which the natural geology was encountered in the vicinity of the Site, and the infilling 'garden soil' type material.

It is unclear what impact the proposed redevelopment of the Site would have on the archaeological remains on Site, due to the depth at which they were encountered. However, the possible water course ditch was revealed directly below the modern car park surface.

The evaluation was undertaken on 26th to 28th June 2017.



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Acknowledgements

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The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Steve Thompson, Elena Calabria and Alin Fuior. This report was written and compiled by Steve Thompson with initial historical research by Richard Smalley of CgMs Consulting, and specialist reports (Finds) by Lorraine Mepham. The report illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa.



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Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd (the Client) on behalf of McCarthy and Stone Retirement to carry out a trial trench evaluation of Land at United Kingdom House, Castle Street Salisbury, Wiltshire, hereafter “the Site” (centred on NGR 414423, 130369) (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Wiltshire Council Archaeological Service (WCAS), as advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), advised that the Site has the potential to contain heritage assets of archaeological interest and that a field evaluation was required prior to development and should the results prove positive a further programme of works may be required as an appropriate planning condition to be carried out prior to development.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation was commissioned, on the advice of the Assistant County Archaeologist, to support a planning application for the redevelopment of the Site to residential use with associated infrastructure.
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2017) setting out the methodologies and standards that were to be employed by WA during the course of the archaeological evaluation, in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site and inform any future mitigation which may be required was submitted to and agreed by the Client and WCAS prior to fieldwork commencing. In format and content the WSI conformed with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.1.5 This document presents the results of the archaeological evaluation which took place on the 26th to 28th June 2017.

1.2 Site location, topography, current land use and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is located within Salisbury (**Figure 1**) fronting on to and lying to the east of Castle Street. The northern part of the Site lies to the rear of residential properties facing on to Castle Street and by a bus depot to the north. The eastern side of the Site borders on to Endless Street and Belle Vue Road.
- 1.2.2 The Site is currently occupied in its southern area by a vacant office building and in its northern area by Belle Vue House with associated gardens, a club building and car parking.



1.2.3 The Site is largely flat, but slopes slightly uphill to the north with a height above Ordnance Datum (aOD) ranging from 47m-48m.

1.2.4 The solid geology of the study site is recorded as Chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation with superficial of River Terrace Deposits 4 of Sand and Gravel recorded for the Site (British Geological Survey Online).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) (CgMs 2016) of the Site was prepared in support of the planning application. A summary of the archaeological and historical background is presented below.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Works

2.2.1 The central part of the Site was previously subject to an archaeological trenched evaluation, undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in the late 1980s (Williams 1992). Three staggered trenches were positioned in order to try and locate the line of the town ramparts believed to cross the Site. No evidence of the ramparts was identified in those trenches, so a fourth trench was excavated further to the north. No trace was evident in this trench either. Archaeological evidence from within the Site indicates that the excavated area lay within the confines of the medieval town (Williams 1992).

2.2.2 Other archaeological investigations undertaken near to the Site include:

- An archaeological evaluation undertaken at 47 Endless Street, south of the Site. The evaluation revealed deposits dating from the 14th – 18th centuries across the site. A subsequent archaeological excavation undertaken revealed continuous backland activity ranging from the 13th century to post-medieval periods. Several standing walls and a medieval pit/guarderobe were recorded, amongst further evidence of occupation of this date.
- An archaeological watching brief undertaken 90 m south-west of the Site revealed no archaeological deposits or features.
- An archaeological excavation at 34-38 Endless Street revealed two single celled Medieval dwellings with associated hearths, floors, cess pits and refuse pits.
- An archaeological evaluation at the rear of 52-54 Endless Street recorded stone and brick built structures of probable medieval and post-medieval date.

2.3 Prehistoric

2.3.1 Early Prehistoric activity is well represented in Salisbury in the form of Palaeolithic hand-axes. A large number of these finds have been recovered in the local area, with a particular concentration in the eastern part of the town, as it extends towards the River Bourne. No Prehistoric activity is recorded within the Site and the previous archaeological evaluation did not identify any finds or features of Prehistoric date.

2.3.2 Chance finds of stone tools also provide evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in the wider study area. A Mesolithic serrated flint blade is recorded 200 m north-east of the Site, and a Neolithic flint axe was recovered 35 m to the south-east.

2.3.3 Later Prehistoric activity is represented in the wider area by the presence of a fragment of Bronze Age pottery recovered from a heavily truncated pit identified 45 m south of the Site. A cluster of pits in this location may be indicative of possible settlement of this date in the vicinity; however other excavations in the area have revealed little of Prehistoric date.

2.4 Romano-British

- 2.4.1 No Roman finds or features are recorded for the study site, and evidence for activity of this date in Salisbury is slight (Cave-Penney 2004). The archaeological investigations undertaken on and near the Site did not identify any evidence for Roman activity.
- 2.4.2 Archaeological excavation undertaken 700 m north-east of the Site in the mid-20th century identified the presence of a small Romano-British settlement. Finds from the settlement include hearths, iron objects, iron slag, glass, pottery, roof tiles, a quern and coins dating from Gallienus (AD253 - AD268) to Constantine (AD306 – AD337). Other Roman finds identified near to that settlement include a coin and a pot. Further afield, a small Roman glass bottle, dating to the 4th century AD, was recovered approximately 700 m south-east of the Site.
- 2.4.3 The main focus of Roman settlement was at Old Sarum (*Sorviodunum*) located approximately 3 km to the north of the Site, which was continuously occupied during the Roman period.

2.5 Saxon to early medieval

- 2.5.1 There is no Saxon or early medieval activity recorded for the Site, and no evidence for activity of this date was recorded in the archaeological investigations undertaken on, and near the Site. The main focus for Saxon settlement at this time is likely to have been Old Sarum. However, a Saxon cemetery containing between 20 to 30 inhumations was discovered 300m east of the Site in the late 18th century, during the levelling of part of the town rampart. A further Saxon inhumation) was discovered 560 m south-east of the Site.
- 2.5.2 A small number of Saxon finds have been recorded within the medieval town, these comprising some 5th -8th century AD pottery at the Old George Mall (430m south) and a residual sherd of Saxon pottery found during excavations at Culver Street (550 m south-east) (Cave-Penney 2004).

2.6 Medieval

- 2.6.1 The planned cathedral town was begun c. AD 1220, acknowledging pre-existing road systems and included a grid street pattern, a large rectangular market area, the cathedral close and a system of watercourses. The town was bounded to the south and west by the River Avon and to the north and east by the town ramparts).
- 2.6.2 A section of the rampart earthworks survives 265 m to the east of the Site; however the projected route of these earthworks would suggest that they cross the northern part of the Site in an east-west direction. It is noted however, that the archaeological evaluation undertaken within the Site, which specifically targeted these defences did not find any evidence of them. This lack of evidence may indicate that the northern town defences were never completed as has been conjectured (Cave-Penney 2004). Documentary sources during the medieval period shows that the construction of the town ramparts were erratic. Furthermore, the majority of documentary sources only refer to the eastern defences and do not mention any to the north. A single reference from a document of AD1331 makes reference to a ditch at a tenement to the north of Endless Street (Cave-Penney 2004); however, it is possible that this relates to a drainage channel, evidence of which was recorded by previous investigations on the Site
- 2.6.3 The investigation undertaken within the Site did however identify a series of 14th century rubbish pits), these were probably related to the former medieval properties on Castle Street, and the presence of animal bones suggests that this area was used for butchery

and carcass processing. Works on the Site also revealed evidence for a late medieval drainage channel containing 15th -16th century AD pottery, this possibly being related to the medieval ditch noted above.

- 2.6.4 Evidence for medieval occupation activity has also been recorded in the archaeological investigations undertaken in close proximity to the Site. This includes medieval walls to the rear of 52-54 Endless Street; 25 m east of the Site, and other building foundations, such as those dating to the 13th century AD and later at 20 Bedwin Street; (90 m south-east), and 13th -14th century AD stone at Toone's Court (70 m south).

2.7 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.7.1 The decline of the cloth industry in the late 16th century resulted in a decline in the economic capabilities of Salisbury, and this was compounded by a plague and poor harvests in the early to mid-17th century, which left a large proportion of the population living in poverty. This difficult period has been used to explain why Salisbury didn't expand far beyond its medieval layout until the 19th century (Cave-Penney 2004).
- 2.7.2 Archaeological evaluation undertaken within the site has shown that medieval deposits are sealed by a layer of dark earth which contained only post-medieval ceramics probably related to deliberate dumping from this period. These were then sealed by late post-medieval construction/demolition rubble which was in turn cut by modern service trenches (Williams 1992).
- 2.7.3 In this period, understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources;
- 2.7.4 The 1611 Speed Map, 1716 Naish Map and 1820 Easton Map (**Appendix Figures A–C**) all show the Site located towards the northern limits of Salisbury. These maps show the Site comprising residential properties fronting Castle Street in the west and Endless Street in the east, and gardens in the north-east. By the 1833 Lucas Map (**Appendix Figure D**), Belle Vue House has been constructed in the north-eastern part of the study site, and a separate building has also been constructed in its central area.
- 2.7.5 The 1881 Ordnance Survey Map (not reproduced here) shows the construction of further residential development along the study site's southern boundary. This map also shows the projected route of the town rampart traversing the northern part of the study site, just to the north of Belle Vue House. The 1925, 1953 and 1967 Ordnance Survey Maps (not reproduced here) shows more infilling of the southern and central parts of the study site, including the construction of garages and a bakery. Beyond the study site, the woodland/gardens to the northeast have now been replaced by residential development along Albany Road and Belle Vue Road. The 1982-1991 and 1993 Ordnance Survey Maps (not reproduced here) shows further changes within the study site, including the construction of two large, industrial buildings in the southern part, and a club in the north-east.
- 2.7.6 Based on the information set out in the DBA a high potential has been identified for the presence of medieval and post-medieval/modern occupation activity being present within the Site with a low potential for all other periods.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), the generic aims of the project were to:

- To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;
- The evaluation, where possible, will confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area impacted, and to inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork (whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work);
- To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, particularly with reference to the known prehistoric features found in the immediate and wider area.
- Specific aims will be to try and identify any evidence of the town rampart which is projected to cross the Site, although no evidence was identified during previous investigation at the Site;
- To identify further evidence of medieval activity within the Site that was previously identified in the previous investigation, and to identify whether other processes/backyard activity apart from butchery were being practised at the Site in this period. Further can any structural remains dating to the medieval period be identified relating to properties facing on to Castle Street;
- Can more extrusive evidence of post-medieval activity be identified, which did not appear to be present beyond a dumping layer sealing medieval activity during the previous investigation undertaken at the Site;
- To establish the impact that the current modern development of the Site has had on the survival of the archaeological resource given the extensive development that has been undertaken.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation

- 4.1.1 Six machine-excavated trial trenches of varying lengths were proposed (WA 2017 Figure 1), Trenches 1 and 2; 10 m by 1.6 m, Trenches 3 and 4; 17 m by 1.6 m, Trench 5; 30 m by 1.6 m and Trench 6; 12 m by 1.6 m. However a number of trenches were moved, shortened or split to avoid on-site constraints. Trench 1 was split to avoid a possible service identified with the CAT and Genny. Trench 4 was shortened to avoid a possible service and Trench 5 was moved and shortened (**Figure 1**).
- 4.1.2 The trial trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under constant supervision by WA staff. Machine excavation proceeded in spits to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels or the top of natural deposits were exposed, whichever was the higher. In trenches where the natural was not reached; machine excavation ceased at 1.20 m and a sondage was excavated to investigate the depth of the natural. Where appropriate, hand cleaning of the trenches was undertaken to establish the nature of the deposits, and all features were investigated.
- 4.1.3 Following completion of the investigations to the satisfaction of WCAS, the trenches were backfilled replacing the excavated material in the same order in which it was excavated and the surface left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.



4.2 Recording

- 4.2.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 4.2.2 A complete drawn record of the excavation was compiled including both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights. A representative section of the deposits recorded within each trench was drawn.
- 4.2.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.
- 4.2.4 The evaluation trenches were numbered 1–6 and the archaeology was recorded using sequential unique context numbers prefixed by the relevant trench number – thus Trench 1 numbers commenced from 101 and Trench 2 from 201 and so on.

5 MONITORING

- 5.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was monitored on behalf of the Local Authority by Clare King of WCAS.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts are retained in the Site archive and a tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.1.2 The following result section should be read in conjunction with the trench descriptions in **Appendix 2**.

6.2 Made-ground, soil sequence and natural deposits

- 6.2.1 The current use of the Site was as a carpark and subsequently the ground surface was comprised of tarmac (Trenches 1 and 6), compact type gravels (Trenches 2 to 4) and reinforced concrete (Trench 5). Trench 1 surface comprised tarmac overlying reinforced concrete to a depth of 0.50 m. Trenches 2 and 4 revealed Type 1 scalplings over brick rubble to a depth of 0.30 m. Trench 3 revealed a similar 0.30 m thick layer of Type 1 scalplings over brick rubble sealing a further 0.35 m of brick rubble. Trench 5 revealed 0.50 m of reinforced concrete and Trench 6 surface comprised 0.10 m of tarmac sealing 0.20 m of hogging gravels and a further 0.20 m of crushed brick.
- 6.2.2 Due to the thickness of overlying deposits (discussed below) the natural geology was not revealed in every trench, and for the most part was only revealed in deep sondages. Where natural was exposed it was recognised as 'brick-earth'; a mid to yellow brown almost 'orange' silty clay which overlay light grey brown river gravels of the River Avon which flows to the west of the Site. The depth below the current ground surface and height above Ordnance Datum (m aOD) of the natural 'brick-earth' is shown in **Appendix 1 Table 1**.

6.3 Archaeology

Introduction

- 6.3.1 A small number of archaeological features dating to the medieval period were revealed during the evaluation at Land at United Kingdom House, Castle Street, Salisbury, as well as possible features of late-medieval to early post-medieval activity. Several post-medieval and modern features were also observed.

Trench 1 (Figures 1 & 2, Plates 1 & 2)

- 6.3.2 An east–west aligned ditch 103 was partially revealed cutting the natural ‘brick-earth’ and recorded as at least 0.70 m deep with steep relatively straight side running onto a concave base and infilled with 104 and 105, mixed fills potentially deposited during waterlogged conditions containing fragments of medieval roofing tile.
- 6.3.3 It is possible that this ditch is the northern-most east-west aligned surface watercourse of the organised water-supply system of the planned medieval cathedral town as shown on the 1716 Naish map (**Appendix Figure B**) and reproduced in RCHME (1993, 4). Ditch 103 is the central section of watercourse located to the east of inlet (a) as shown on the RCHME figure where water could be directed into the water system to feed the town from the mill leat which runs east of, and parallel to the River Avon and leads to the Bishop’s Mill (which is on the site of the current Town Mill) to the north of Fisherton Bridge (RCHME 1993, 3-4). The feature itself is therefore early-medieval in origin and was maintained though until at least the 18th century based on the Naish map.
- 6.3.4 The ditch was sealed directly below modern made-ground and surface 101, indicating that the upper levels of the natural had been stripped during ground preparation and landscaping for the construction of the courtyard surface.

Trench 2 (Figures 1 & 3, Plates 3–6)

- 6.3.5 The earliest identified deposit was layer 211 sealing the natural ‘brick-earth’ 221; a greenish grey silty clay interpreted as a trample deposit at the base of a probable ‘brick-earth’ extraction pit was revealed at 1 m below the current ground surface at 46.91 m aOD.. The greenish nature of the deposit is possible the result of urea from cess dumping leaching into this deposit from overlying materials (see below). Deposit 211 is equal to 303 in Trench 3, 402 in Trench 4 and 505 in Trench 5.
- 6.3.6 Though no edge to the quarry pit was identified it is inferred from the discrepancies in height of the natural geology when compared to Trench 6 and the other excavated sites in the area, as well as the thickness of the overlying deposits. Furthermore ‘brick-earth’ extraction pits are known from the vicinity of the Site, in particular the Vanner’s Chequer between Bedwin Street and Salt Lane to the south-east (Harding 2016). Unfortunately no finds were recovered from this deposit to provide a date for activity within the ‘brick-earth’ pits.
- 6.3.7 Two pits were observed cutting 211. At the north-western end of Trench 2 a small sub-circular rubbish pit 216 with steep sides and a concave base recorded as 0.70 m long by 0.58 m+ wide and 0.40 m deep which contained fills 217 and 218 was revealed. Finds recovered included residual medieval roofing tile, and residual pottery identified as medieval Laverstock-type coarseware of the mid-13th to early 14th century, as well as post-medieval clay pipe stems.
- 6.3.8 At the south-eastern end of Trench 2 a much larger pit was partially revealed but mainly lost into the northern edge of the trench. Pit 212 was at least 2.10 long by 1.30 m wide and over 0.90 m deep. The base of the feature was not reached. Pit 212 contained five fills; 213, 214, 215, 219 and 220 – a mix of deliberate depositions and natural erosion deposits. The

earliest observed fill 213 was possible cess material from the staining of the deposit or perhaps erosion from 211. Finds recovered from pit 212 included medieval Laverstock-type coarse ware dating from mid-13th to early 14th century and post-medieval early Verwood pottery of the 15th/16th century.

- 6.3.9 The natural 'brick-earth' 221 was revealed within the cut edge of 212 and was recorded as 0.45 m thick and sealed natural river gravels 223.
- 6.3.10 Sealing both pits 212 and 216 was a 0.70 m thick humic dark brown black silty loam deposit 206/210. Interpreted as a 'garden soil' as it was located to the rear of the properties fronting onto Castle Street, however the thickness of the deposit calls into question its origins. The high organic nature of 206/210 suggest a compost type material and so may be interpreted as multiple depositions of waste material over a short time period as the result of the need to infill the 'brick-earth' extraction pits. Deposit 206/210 is equal to 302, 402 and 502 and contained finds including modern English stoneware pottery and modern glass.
- 6.3.11 Cutting 206/210 was 1.60 m wide construction cut 222 for the for the formation of a structure composed of north-east–south-west aligned 0.25 m wide stone rubble walls 207 and 208. The walls were built of roughly hewn mixed stone and survived to a height of 0.80 m and 0.90 m respectively. The function of this structure is unclear and the central 1.18 m wide void was infilled with 209; a mix of modern dumped material which included plastic sheeting.
- 6.3.12 Aligned parallel with structure 207/208 were brick and stone built walls 202 and 203 and associated brick surface 204, these were modern and associated with a damp proofing membrane layer and cut directly into 206/210. These structures were recorded and removed by machine and are not shown on **Figure 1** and were sealed by 201.

Trench 3 (Figures 1 & 3, Plates 7–9)

- 6.3.13 The earliest identified deposit was 303 (equal to 211 in Trench 2, 403 in Trench 4 and 505 in Trench 5) the probable trample deposit at the base of a 'brick-earth' extraction pit, which was revealed at 1.20 m below the current ground surface at 46.70 m aOD.
- 6.3.14 Three pits were observed cutting 303. At the south-eastern end of Trench 3 a small sub-circular rubbish pit 308 recorded as 0.60 m in diameter and 0.12 m deep with concave sides and a concave base and was filled by 309 which contained pottery identified as 18th century Staffordshire-type ware. Two larger features were exposed but were not excavated; irregular pit 304 (recorded as 1.95 m long by 1.52 m wide and sub-rectangular pit 306 (recorded as 2.10 m long by 1.40 m wide). 306 was backfilled by 307 which contained numerous sherds of post-medieval Verwood-type earthenware and English stone ware of the 18th and 19th century.
- 6.3.15 Sealing the three pits were deposit 302 which is equal to deposit 206/211, 402 and 502; the thick humic dark brown black silty loam 'garden soil'. Deposit 302 contained post-medieval Verwood-type earthenware and cream ware of the late 18th/early 19th century. This was in turn sealed by a modern concrete surface containing a live drainage pipe, which was capped by 301.

Trench 4 (Figures 1 & 4, Plates 10 & 11)

- 6.3.16 The natural geology 404 was revealed in a sondage at the south-eastern end of Trench 4 at 1.80m below the current ground surface at a height of 46.25 m aOD and was cut through by probable circular pit 405. Pit 405 could not be investigated due to the depth but was recorded as 0.95 m in diameter and contained upper fill 406 which contained a single fragment of glazed medieval roofing tile.

- 6.3.17 Pit 405 appeared to be sealed by greenish grey silty clay 403 (though it is possible it cut through it). This deposit is equal to 211, 303 and 505, and is likely to be a trample deposit at the base of a 'brick-earth' extraction pit. Sealing 403 was 'garden soil' 402 (equal to 206/210, 302 and 502) which was 1.10 m thick and sealed by 401. Deposit 402 contained pottery identified as late 19th/early 20th century Feldspathic glazed stoneware, creamware and Verwood-type earthenware.

Trench 5 (Figures 1 & 4, Plates 12 & 13)

- 6.3.18 The natural geology 504 was revealed in a sondage at the eastern end of Trench 5 at 1.90 m below the current ground surface at a height of 46.34 m aOD. This was sealed by 0.20 m of trample deposit 505 (equal to 211, 303, and 403) and a further 0.80 m of 'garden soil' (equal to 206/210, 302, and 403). This was capped by 501 into which was set a possible asbestos storm drain pipe.

Trench 6 (Figures 1 & 5, Plates 15–16)

- 6.3.19 The natural geology 603 was revealed along the entirety of the base of the trench at 0.80m below the current ground surface at a height of 47.46 m aOD.
- 6.3.20 The earliest archaeology was a roughly north-south aligned gully 8.50 m long and 0.38 m wide and just 0.07 m deep, with concave sides and a flat base recorded as 605 and 607 (terminus). A single fill was recorded 606/608 which contained fragments of medieval roofing tile. The gully is likely to be some form of drainage channel.
- 6.3.21 Cutting 605/607 was sub-rectangular pit 609, recorded as 1.40 m long by 0.70 m wide and 0.60 m deep with steep straight sides and flat base. 609 was filled with 610 and 611 and contained containing 17th century or later Verwood-type pottery, residual medieval roofing tile and clay pipe stems. The function of 609 is unclear.
- 6.3.22 Partially truncating gully 605/607 was 612; the construction cut for a brick built culvert, recorded as 6.20 m long and 0.40 m wide. The culvert 604 formed of two parallel stretcher courses of bricks on edge with a capping brick was recorded as 0.24 m wide with the void between 612 and 604 filled by 613. It is likely 604 is associated with Belle Vue House.
- 6.3.23 Culvert 604 was sealed by 602 and subsequently 601.

7 FINDS

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The evaluation produced a moderate assemblage of finds, ranging in date from medieval to post-medieval, and all belonging to types which occur commonly across the city (e.g. pottery, ceramic building material).
- 7.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Appendix 1 Table 2**.

7.2 Pottery

- 7.2.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 83 sherds (9907 g), of which five are medieval and the remainder are post-medieval/modern. The condition of the material is good; sherds are relatively unabraded, and appear to have undergone little reworking, although at least two of the medieval sherds are clearly redeposited in a post-medieval context. One large group of pottery was recovered from pit 308.

- 7.2.2 The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type, and the results are presented in **Appendix 1 Table 3**.

Medieval

- 7.2.3 The five medieval sherds are all in Laverstock-type coarsewares, coarse sandy fabrics comparable to products of the Laverstock kilns just outside the city which are dated from mid-13th to early 14th century, although very similar wares continued in use into the late medieval period (14th/15th century). Two sherds from pit 216, including one scratchmarked sherd, were residual finds in this post-medieval feature, while the other three sherds, including a probable lid with soot blackening over the rim on both sides (see Musty et al. 1969, fig. 24, 192), came from a lower fill of pit 212, associated with medieval roof tile, but both pottery and tile were probably also residual here.

Late medieval/early post-medieval

- 7.2.4 Two sherds from pit 212 (fill 215) are in an unglazed, pale-firing, moderately fine sandy fabric that bears resemblance to both the finer variant of the Laverstock-type coarsewares and to the post-medieval Verwood-type earthenwares (see below). This 'transitional' ware, termed 'Early Verwood ware', has been recorded on other sites in Salisbury in association with 'Tudor Green' whitewares from the Surrey/Hampshire Border industry, and imported Raeren stonewares, indicating a date range in the 15th/16th century. These two sherds provide the latest dating evidence for pit 212.

Post-Medieval

- 7.2.5 The remaining 78 sherds are post-medieval. A significant proportion of these (60 sherds) came from one pit (308), and consisted largely of Verwood-type earthenwares in a range of vessel forms: bowls in various sizes, large pancheons for dry storage, jugs, a chamberpot, a candlestick and a large flowerpot with perforated base. The only other pottery from the pit comprised two conjoining sherds in English stoneware, and one sherd of Staffordshire-type mottled ware. The earthenwares are notoriously difficult to date, as this was a deeply conservative industry, and forms changed little over time from the earliest excavated kiln assemblages dating from the mid-17th century to the closure of the last kiln in Verwood in 1952. The mottled ware dates to the 18th century, and the stoneware to the 18th century or later. In this instance the presence of a 20th century glass bottle in the same pit suggests a relatively recent date for the deposit, although in this case the absence of any refined wares of 18th century date or later is perhaps surprising.

- 7.2.6 Refined wares (creamware, whiteware), of later 18th-20th century date, were confined to a rubble layer in Trench 2 (205), and 'garden soil' layers (302, 402). Also from the garden soils were two complete stoneware bottles, late 19th or early 20th century in date – a ginger beer bottle, and a wide-mouth bottle for furniture cream or polish.

7.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 7.3.1 All of the CBM recovered consists of fragments of medieval roof tile. These tiles are typically handmade in poorly-wedged, pale-firing clays with prominent iron oxides occurring as red/brown pellets, and were often glazed over the lower third of the tile. These tiles were almost certainly made locally; one source is documented at Alderbury from the mid 14th to the late 15th century (Hare 1991), but either this or some other local source must have been supplying the city from its foundation, as roof tile fragments appear from the earliest levels. In this instance, the medieval tile appears to derive almost entirely from post-medieval contexts.

- 7.3.2 Roof tiles from pit 308 are in a slightly harder fired, more evenly wedged sandy fabric of post-medieval date.



7.4 Glass

- 7.4.1 The glass recovered (8 fragments) is all of post-medieval date, and includes three of window glass, a complete bottle and four other vessel fragments.
- 7.4.2 The complete bottle, found in pit 308, is a sauce bottle belonging to Holbrook & Co. Formerly the Birmingham Vinegar Brewery, the company changed its name to Holbrooks in 1900 (William Holbrook had been the manager of their Manchester branch since 1874): Worcestershire sauce was their most important product (internet source: Holbrooks sauce).
- 7.4.3 The other vessel fragments include a phial rim of 17th or 18th century date and the base from a green glass cylindrical mould-blown wine bottle of late 18th/early 19th century date (both from pit 609).

7.5 Animal Bone

- 7.5.1 The animal bone assemblage is small (36 fragments) and fragmentary. Identifiable species include cattle (metapodial, phalanx), sheep (metatarsals, humerus, scapula), dog (femur) and cat (femur).

7.6 Other Finds

- 7.6.1 Other finds comprise five iron objects (2 nails, 3 wire pins) and two oyster shells.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 8.1.1 No archaeological deposits suitable for environmental sampling were present on the Site.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 The programme of archaeological trial trenching conducted on Land at United Kingdom House, Castle Lane, Salisbury was only partially successful in its stated aims, in identifying a limited amount of archaeology of importance within the proposed development site, despite being located in an area of relatively high archaeological potential. The thickness of overlying material hampered the investigation of some of the possibly earliest remains.
- 9.1.2 The Aims and Objectives identified eight aims of the fieldwork which will be addressed below.
- 9.1.3 The evaluation was successful in identifying that archaeological remains were present within the Site and it is likely that some of these will be impacted upon by the proposed redevelopment of the Site.
- 9.1.4 The earliest identified feature; the possible water course ditch in Trench 1 to provide water for the medieval town can be considered one of the earliest features associated with the planning, design and location of the town. *'The decision to provide the town with a supply of water running in shallow channels down the centres of most of its streets must have been taken at an early stage and was probably the most important single consideration in the actual siting of the town'* (RCHME, 1993, 3).
- 9.1.5 Further evidence of medieval activity was identified in the form of predominately residual finds within later features, only gully 605/607 in Trench 7 and probable pit 405 contained only medieval dated material. Only the upper fill of pit 405 was investigated due to the depth of the feature. The previous works on site identified a number of pits dating from c. 1250 to 1350 but these were sealed by a *'deep deposition of 'black earth'* (Williams 1992 58) and due to health and safety constraints we were unable to investigate fully below this layer.

- 9.1.6 The suspected 'brick-earth' extraction pits (which are more inferred than confirmed) are possibly later medieval at the very earliest perhaps with a continued use through into the post-medieval or perhaps modern period as the infilling would suggest. There was a huge demand for 'brick-earth' throughout the expansion of Salisbury, for the production of daub and floor surfaces and later for roofing tiles and bricks. The location of the Site, at the northern periphery of Salisbury and one of the latest areas to be developed (as shown in the map evidence) was a prime quarrying location on the flat land close to the river before the land rises away to the north-east and the edge of Milford Hill.
- 9.1.7 The map evidence; from the 1611 Speed Map, the 1716 Naish Map, the 1820 Easton Map and the 1833 Lucas map (**Appendix Figures A–D**) shows that the Site remained relatively undeveloped until the 19th century and so quarrying may have continued through into this period and is possible following the quarrying that the Site was used for the dumping of waste material from the town giving rise to the great thickness of humic material 'garden soil' type material.
- 9.1.8 The Speed map shows that the Site appears to straddle the course of the northern rampart to the town defences, a section of which survives 265m to the east of the Site (HER EW12336). This programme of works followed on from the earlier evaluation of the Site (Williams 1992) in finding no evidence for an earthen rampart. This would appear to confirm that the northern city defences were never completed as had been previously proposed from analysis of the documentary evidence which states that construction of the ramparts were erratic. (Cave-Penney 2004). This lack of rampart would have allowed the land to remain available for quarrying.
- 9.1.9 The remaining archaeological features are of a predominately post-medieval to modern date and therefore not particularly significant within the wider context of the archaeology and history of Salisbury.
- 9.1.10 Due to the thickness and date of the overlying 'garden soils' it is likely the proposed development will have a limited impact. However the water course in Trench 1 and gully in Trench 6 are likely to be heavily impacted upon by any development.
- 9.1.11 The determination of any requirement for archaeological mitigation will be considered by the statutory authorities.

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

- 10.1.1 As stated in the agreed WSI (WA 2017), the Site falls within the collecting area of the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum. The museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives, although it is understood that the situation may be resolved within the near future. Until that time, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.
- 10.1.2 In the interim the archive will be held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire, under the project code **117180**.

10.2 Preparation of archive

Physical archive

- 10.2.1 The physical archive, which will include paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the 'Guidelines and conditions for the preparation and deposition of

archaeological archives' by Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ClfA 2014b).

10.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the project code **117180** and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file of paper records
- 1 box finds

Digital archive

10.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which will include born-digital data (survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports) as well as a scanned security copy of the physical records (see below, Section 10.5), will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance), and accompanied by full metadata.

10.3 Selection policy

10.3.1 WA 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. There is also a specific draft selection policy for sites in Salisbury, agreed with Salisbury Museum. Using this, the following categories of material have been targeted for selective retention:

- *Ceramic building material*: only flat roof tile recovered; glazed fragments only retained
- *Clay pipe*: stem fragments only recovered; only one legibly stamped stem retained
- *Glass*: only one diagnostic phial rim retained; all other glass (post-medieval green wine bottle, undiagnostic vessel, window) discarded
- *Pottery*: all medieval pottery retained. Post-medieval pottery belongs to very commonly occurring types and includes no items of intrinsic interest; none retained
- *Shell*: none retained

10.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

10.4 Copyright

10.4.1 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-profit making, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.

10.4.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited Wiltshire and Swindon HER where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process

10.5 Security Copy

- 10.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

11 REFERENCES

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Wessex Archaeology (WA) 2017, Land at United Kingdom House, Castle Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trench Evaluation, WA ref. 117180.01

Williams, P. W. (1992) Trust for Wessex Archaeology Site W290: Belle Vue House, in Excavations in Salisbury 1984-1990

11.2 Online resources

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html> - British Geological Survey

<http://letslookagain.com/2015/07/holbrooks-sauce/> - Holbrooks sauce:

[URLs accessed June 2017]



Appendix 1: Tables

Table 1: Natural brick-earth, Depth below current ground level (BGL) and height above Ordnance Datum (m aOD)

Trench	Depth BGL (m)	m aOD
1	0.90	46.84
2	1.35	46.51
3	1.30	46.47
4	1.80	46.25
5	1.90	46.34
6	0.80	47.46

Table 2: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Glass	Pottery	Other Finds
104		14/739				
105	4/226	2/131				
205					7/250	
206					1/467	
214	2/20	2/187			3/103	
215	3/65	7/445			2/99	3 iron
217	4/24	10/686				1 iron; 1 shell
218			1/4		2/68	1 iron; 1 shell
219	13/150	20/1294				
302		1/85	7/23		3/108	
307	4/1343		2/8	1/121	60/8395	
309	1/15	4/488	3/5	1/1	1/4	
402			9/28	1/298	3/408	
406		1/48				
606	1/2	1/17				
610	4/9	11/387	8/32	5/82	1/5	
Total	36/1854	73/4507	30/100	8/502	83/9907	



Table 3: Pottery totals by ware type

Ware	PERIOD	No. Sherds	Wt. (g)
MEDIEVAL			
Laverstock-type coarseware	Medieval	5	171
LATE MEDIEVAL/EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL			
Early Verwood	C15/C16	2	99
POST-MEDIEVAL		0	0
Creamware	Mid-C18–mid-C19	2	26
English stoneware	C18+	3	551
Feldspathic glazed stoneware	1830s+	1	383
Refined whiteware	C19/C20	4	55
Staffs-type mottled ware	C18	1	4
Verwood-type earthenware	Post-medieval	65	8618
TOTAL		83	9907



Appendix 2: Trench and Context Summaries

Bgl: Below Ground Level

CBM : Ceramic Brick Material (brick and tile)

Trench 1	Dimensions :	8.40 m by 1.50 m by 0.70 m	Ground surface level:	47.58 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	414436.53, 130364.76 414444.76, 130363.18		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
101	Surface	Current ground surface, tarmac sealing reinforced concrete. Seals 104.	0-0.50 m	
102	Natural	Mid yellow-brown silty clay 'brick-earth' revealed directly below the reinforced concrete and cut by 103. The upper levels were encountered at 0.50m below the current ground surface at approximately 47.08 m aOD. The upper 0.20m of natural was removed due to presence of modern rubble pressed into it. It is highly likely that the upper levels of the natural geology had been removed during landscaping associated with the construction of the modern concrete and tarmac surface. Brick-earth' recorded as 0.40 m thick and revealed natural river gravels 106 below 102 in the edge of feature 103	0.50-0.90 m	
103	Cut	Cut of east-west aligned ditch which was only partially revealed in Trench 1. Recorded as 2.50 m long and over 1m wide only the southern edge of the feature could be investigated. Recorded as having a steep relatively straight side running onto a concave base. Contained two fills 104 and 105. Recorded as cutting truncated natural 102 it is probable that 103 is the remains of the northernmost east-west aligned surface watercourse of the planned town of Salisbury as shown on the 1716 Naish Map.	0.70 m deep.	
104	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt containing 5% small flint gravels <0.04m. Heterogeneous deposit with occasional patches of greenish brown sandy silt. Upper fill of possible ditch 103, and seals 105. Contains broken post-medieval peg tile.	0.50 m thick	
105	Fill	Mid bluish grey silty clay with 2% small flint gravels, charcoal flecks, animal bone and peg tile fragments. Earliest recorded fill of 103 and sealed by 104. Deposit suggestive of natural silting in a possible waterlogged environment.		
106	Natural	Natural river gravels revealed below silty clay 'brick-earth' 102 in the sides of possible ditch 103. Light grey sandy gravel	0.90m +	
Notes	Trench 1 was split and reduced in size due to the presence of a service (identified by CAT and GENNY bisecting the line of the proposed trench			

Trench 2	Dimensions :	10 m by 1.60 m by 1.20 m	Ground surface level:	47.91 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	414405.97, 130396.11 414412.19, 130389.42		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
201	Surface and made-ground	Current car park surface comprised of 0.10m thick layer of Type 1 scalplings overlying 0.20 m of made-ground comprising brick rubble and waste material.	0-0.30 m	
202	Structure	A modern brick and stone built wall was revealed below 201. Aligned northeast-southwest; wall 202 was recorded as 1.70 m long and 0.34 m wide and constructed in stretcher bond. With occasional small possible York stone blocks. It survived for two courses and sealed a damp-	0.24m thick	

		proof course membrane. 202 is associated with wall 203 and brick surface 204. These modern features were recorded and removed by machine. It is like due to the alignment that they were associated with the structure constructed of walls 207 and 208 within cut 222. Observed set into 205	
203	Structure	Brick wall constructed in the same manner as 202. Observed set into 205	-
204	Structure	Brick surface comprised of modern machined bricks, an area approximately 1m square survived. Associated with walls 202 and 203. Observed set into 205	0.10m thick
205	Layer	Brick rubble deposit below brick surface 204 containing post-medieval earthenware and modern refined whiteware pottery	0.10m thick
206	Layer	Garden soils. Very thick deposit which would have formed garden material to the rear of properties fronting onto Castle Street, and Above Castle Gate as indicated on the 1820 Easton Map. Very dark brown black silty loam with rare small sub rounded gravels and rare fragments of CBM and ceramic clay pipe. The thickness of this deposit would suggest that multiple depositions of similar material has occurred over time resulting in this homogenous layer. The organic content of the deposit is almost compost and suggests the dumping of domestic waste. Equal to 210. This deposit contained modern English stoneware pottery and modern glass.	0.30–1.00 m
207	Structure	North-east–south-west aligned stone rubble built wall associated with similarly constructed wall 208 to form a feature of unknown function. Wall recorded as 1.60 m long and 0.25 m wide and 0.80 m high and constructed of roughly hewn stone blocks – a mix of flint, chalk and possible York stone within a light yellow mortar. Northern wall 207 and southern wall 208 were constructed within cut 222 which cut into layer 206/210. A post-medieval date for the structure is likely though the void between the two walls is likely to have been infilled in the modern period, due to the recovery of plastic and other modern finds from fill 209.	0.80m high +
208	Structure	Southern wall associated with 207, and constructed in the same manner	0.90m high +
209	Layer	Mixed and mottled mid grey brown and light yellow brown silty clay with common mortar patches and flint blocks <0.30 m in size. Deliberate backfill of the void between 207 and 208, contains modern material.	0.90m thick +
210	Layer	Same as 206	0.30–1.00 m
211	Layer	Greenish grey silty clay deposit revealed below layer 206/210. Initially thought to be a natural deposit but now it appears to be a trample deposit – the result of activity at the base of a probable 'brick-earth' quarry. Foot activity during the extraction of 'brick-earth'. This deposit sealed the 'brick-earth natural, as revealed in the edge of feature 212.	1.00–1.35 m
212	Cut	Post–medieval pit recorded as at least 2.10 m long by 1.30 m wide and over 0.90m deep. Only partially revealed and probably sub–circular in shape with steep straight sides. The base was not revealed due to depth. 212 contains five fills 213, 214, 215, 219 and 220 and cuts through 211.	0.90 m deep +
213	Fill	Lowest recorded fill of pit 212, greenish yellow sandy clay with 10% small flint gravels. Mixed deposit, with possible dumped cess material. Sealed by 214.	0.20 m thick +
214	Fill	Fill of pit 212. Mid greenish brown silty clay with 2% very small gravels, homogenous deposit with CBM, pottery and animal bone. Dumped waste material. Seals 213 and	0.23 m thick



		sealed by 215. Contained medieval Laverstock-type coarse ware dating from mid-13 th to early 14 th century.	
215	Fill	Fill of pit 212. Mid grey sandy silt with 5% small gravels with potter, CBM, animal bone and charcoal. Heterogeneous deposit, dumped material including fire rake out – ash and charcoal. Seals 214 and sealed by 219. Contains post-medieval early Verwood pottery of the 15 th /16 th century.	0.31 m thick
216	Cut	Small pit recorded as sub-circular in shape with steep straight sides and a concave base 0.70 m long and over 0.58 m wide and 0.40 m deep. 216 contained two fills; 217 and 218 and cut through 211. Small rubbish pit.	0.40 m deep
217	Fill	Upper fill of 216. Dark grey sandy clay with CBM, charcoal, oyster shells and pottery. Deliberate dump.	0.30 m thick
218	Fill	Earliest fill of 216. Mid brown sandy clay with rare sub angular flints <0.03 m and CBM, oyster shells Deliberate dump. Contains medieval Laverstock-type coarseware of the mid-13 th to early 14 th century.	0.16 m thick
219	Fill	Fill of 212. Mid yellowish grey sandy silt. Mixed deposit with occasional charcoal with CBM and animal bone. Deliberate waste dumping. Seals 215 and sealed by 220.	0.50 m thick
220	Fill	Uppermost fill of 212. Yellowish brown silty clay compact deposit. Multiple heterogeneous deposit of multiple dumps of clay as a possible capping layer. Seals 219 and sealed by 210.	0.16 m thick
221	Natural	Natural silt clay 'brick-earth geology. It is probable that the upper levels of the geology have been quarried away, resulting in a reduced thickness of material – it recorded as 0.45 m thick and this deposit was capped with 211 – a trample deposit created during the extraction process. 221 sealed 223: a band of probable river gravels – recorded as very light grey sandy gravels which in turn capped a band of greenish white sandy clay 224	1.35–1.80 m
222	Cut	Construction cut for structure comprised of walls 207 and 208	0.90 m deep +
223	Natural	a band of probable river gravels – recorded as very light grey sandy gravel	1.80–1.95 m
224	Natural	a band of greenish white sandy clay 2	1.95 m +
Notes	Natural Geology was not revealed at the base of Trench 2 except within the sides of cut features		

Trench 3	Dimensions :	14 m by 1.50 m by 1.20 m	Ground surface level:	47.90 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	414411.40, 130402.48 414422.23, 130392.39		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
301	Surface and made-ground	Current car park surface comprised of 0.10m thick layer of Type 1 scalpings overlying 0.20 m of made-ground comprising brick rubble and waste material, and a further 0.35 m of brick rubble.	0–0.65 m	
302	Layer	Garden soils. Very thick deposit which would have formed garden material to the rear of properties fronting onto Castle Street, and Above Castle Gate as indicated on the 1820 Easton Map. Very dark brown black silty loam with rare small sub rounded gravels and rare fragments of CBM and ceramic clay pipe. The thickness of this deposit would suggest that multiple depositions of similar material has occurred over time resulting in this homogenous layer. The organic content of the deposit is almost compost and suggests the dumping of domestic waste. Contained post-medieval Verwood-type earthenware and cream ware of the late 18 th /early 19 th century.	0.65–1.20 m	



303	Layer	Greenish grey silty clay deposit revealed below layer 302. Initially thought to be a natural deposit but now it appears to be a trample deposit – the result of activity at the base of a probable 'brick-earth' quarry. Foot activity during the extraction of 'brick-earth'.	1.20–1.52
304	Cut	Cut of irregular shaped pit, recorded as 1.95 m long by 1.52 m wide and contained upper fill 305. Feature was unexcavated. Post–medieval rubbish pit.	-
305	Fill	Upper fill of 304. Dumped materials – stone and CBM rubble.	-
306	Cut	Cut of sub rectangular post–medieval rubbish pit recorded as 2.10 m long b 1.40 m wide and contained upper fill 307. The feature was not excavated.	-
307	Fill	Deliberate backfill of 306, dark grey sandy clay with common CBM and pottery identified as post-medieval Verwood-type earthenware and English stone ware of the 18 th and 19 th century.	-
308	Cut	Sub circular small pit recorded as 0.60 m in diameter and 0.12 m deep with concave sides and a concave base and containing a single fill 309 and cuts 303.	0.12 m deep
309	Fill	Dark grey sandy clay with very rare sub angular flints <0.03m and 18 th century Staffordshire-type pottery, glass, animal bone and oyster shell	0.12 m thick
310	Natural	Natural silty clay 'brick-earth' which was revealed in the edge of feature 308.	
Notes	Trench 3 was reduced in size due to the identification of a service and a concrete slab at the north-western end of the trench, Natural geology was not revealed in Trench 3		

Trench 4	Dimensions :	10.30m by 1.50m by 1.80 m	Ground surface level:	48.16 mm aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	414421.50, 130419.29 414430.38, 130414.07		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
401	Surface and made-ground	Current car park surface comprised of 0.10m thick layer of Type 1 scalplings overlying 0.20 m of made-ground comprising brick rubble and waste materials	0–0.30 m	
402	Layer	Garden soils. Very thick deposit which would have formed garden material to the rear of properties fronting onto Castle Street, and Above Castle Gate as indicated on the 1820 Easton Map. Very dark brown black silty loam with rare small sub rounded gravels and rare fragments of CBM and ceramic clay pipe. The thickness of this deposit would suggest that multiple depositions of similar material has occurred over time resulting in this homogenous layer. The organic content of the deposit is almost compost and suggests the dumping of domestic waste. There are some bands of material to indicate possible different depositions, but not always clear. Pottery recovered was identified as late 19 th /early 20 th century Feldspathic glazed stoneware, creamware and Verwood-type earthenware.	0.30–1.40 m	
403	Layer	Greenish grey silty clay deposit revealed below layer 402. Initially thought to be a natural deposit but now it appears to be a trample deposit – the result of activity at the base of a probable 'brick-earth' quarry. Foot activity during the extraction of 'brick-earth'.	1.40–1.80 m	
404	Natural	Natural silty clay 'brick-earth' which was revealed in a sondage at the south-eastern end of Trench 4	1.80 m +	
405	Cut	A section of a possible circular pit was observed cutting the 'brick-earth'. This feature was not investigated due to	-	



		the depth of the sondage, but was recorded as at least 0.95 m in diameter. Unexcavated	
406	Fill	Upper fill of pit 405. Mid grey silty clay. Unexcavated.	-
Notes	Trench 4 was reduced in length due to the identification (with the CAT and GENNY) of possible services at the north-western end. Natural geology was only revealed in a sondage excavated at the south-eastern end of Trench 4		

Trench 5	Dimensions :	9.50 m by 1.50 m by 1.90 m	Ground surface level:	48.29 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	414436.71, 130431.12 414445.21, 130432.98		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
501	Surface and made-ground	Current ground surface, tarmac sealing reinforced concrete.	0–0.50 m	
502	Layer	Garden soils. Very thick deposit which would have formed garden material to the rear of properties fronting onto Castle Street, and Above Castle Gate as indicated on the 1820 Easton Map. Very dark brown black silty loam with rare small sub rounded gravels and rare fragments of CBM and ceramic clay pipe. The thickness of this deposit would suggest that multiple depositions of similar material has occurred over time resulting in this homogenous layer. The organic content of the deposit is almost compost and suggests the dumping of domestic waste.	0.50–1.30 m	
503	Layer	Similar to 502, but slightly darker.	1.30–1.70 m	
504	Natural	Natural silty clay 'brick-earth' which was revealed in a sondage at the south-eastern end of Trench 5	1.90 m +	
505	Layer	Greenish grey silty clay deposit revealed below layer 503. Initially thought to be a natural deposit but now it appears to be a trample deposit – the result of activity at the base of a probable 'brick-earth' quarry. Foot activity during the extraction of 'brick-earth'.	1.70–1.90m	
Notes	Trench 5 was reduced in size and moved from the proposed location as indicated in the WSI to avoided services. A possible asbestos storm water drain was encountered bisecting the trench and so the trench was also split. Natural geology was only revealed in a sondage excavated at the north-eastern end of the trench.			

Trench 6	Dimensions :	10.60 m by 1.50 m by 0.80 m	Ground surface level:	48.22 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	414466.62, 130392.79 414468.68, 130382.41		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
601	Surface and made-ground	Current ground surface, 0.10 m of tarmac sealing 0.20 m of hogging gravels, sealing 0.20 m of crushed brick and dumped waste material	0–0.50 m	
602	Layer	Mid brown silty clay revealed below 601, which contained fragments of CBM. Layer disturbed during the formation of the current ground surface, possible base of old subsoil or garden soil. Seals 603	0.80–0.80 m	
603	Natural	Natural silty clay 'brick-earth'.	0.80 m+	
604	Structure	Brick built culvert which is aligned approximately NNW–SSE and curves slightly to the west and is likely to be associated with Grade II Listed Georgian Belle Vue House. Constructed of bricks laid on edge with brick capping within construction cut 612, with 613 backfilled around the culvert structure within 612.	-	
605	Cut	Cut of NNW–SSE aligned gully which was recorded as 8.50 m long and 0.38 m wide and 0.07 m deep with concave sides and aa flat base and contained a single fill	0.07 m deep	



		606 and cut through 603. The terminus of this gully was recorded as 607.	
606	Fill	Mid grey sandy clay with charcoal flecks and fragments of CBM and animal bone. Secondary fill and probably the result of the gully infilling naturally with surrounding ground surface material and material from the feature edges.	0.07 m thick
607	Cut	Gully terminus. Southern terminus of gully recorded as 605. Recorded as 0.34 m wide and 0.05 m deep, and contains a single fill 608.	0.05 m deep
608	Fill	Mid greenish brown sandy clay with small chalk flecks.	0.05 m thick
609	Cut	Sub rectangular pit partially revealed in Trench 6 and recorded as 1.40 m long and 0.70 m wide and 0.60 m deep with steep straight sides and an irregular base. This pit cut 608, the fill of gully terminus 607, and was filled with 610 and 611. Unclear function – but possible rubbish pit or perhaps a tree planting hole.	0.63 m deep
610	Fill	Lower fill of 609. Dark greyish brown sandy silt containing 17 th or later Verwood-type pottery, glass, clay pipe, animal bone and CBM. Seals 609 and sealed by 611	0.60 m thick
611	Fill	Upper fill of 609. Mid brown silty clay which overlies 610 and is sealed below 602	0.05 m thick
612	Cut	Construction cut for brick culvert 604	-
613	Fill	Deliberate backfill around 604 within 612	-



JASIS Form. ID: wessexar1-289622

Project details

Project name	United Kingdom House, Castle St, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of McCarthy and Stone Retirement to carry out a trial trench evaluation of Land at United Kingdom House, Castle Street Salisbury, Wiltshire. The Site is centred on NGR 414423, 130369. The Site lies within an area of archaeological potential and the evaluation was a requirement of pre-application advice to inform the determination of a planning application for a proposed redevelopment of the Site. Six trenches were excavated and revealed a small amount of archaeological remains dating from the early medieval to the 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 26-06-2017 End: 28-06-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	W290 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	EWI3236 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Documentary Search", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY SALISBURY Land at United Kingdom House, Castle street, Salisbury
Postcode	SP1 3YF
Study area	7373 Square metres



Site coordinates SU 144 303 51.071315003286 -1.79444788191 51 04 16 N 001 47 40 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 47m Max: 48m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology

Project brief originator CgMs Consulting Ltd.

Project design originator Wessex Archaeology

Project director/manager Damian De Rosa

Project supervisor Steve Thompson

Type of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum

Digital Media available "Database", "Images vector", "Survey", "Text"

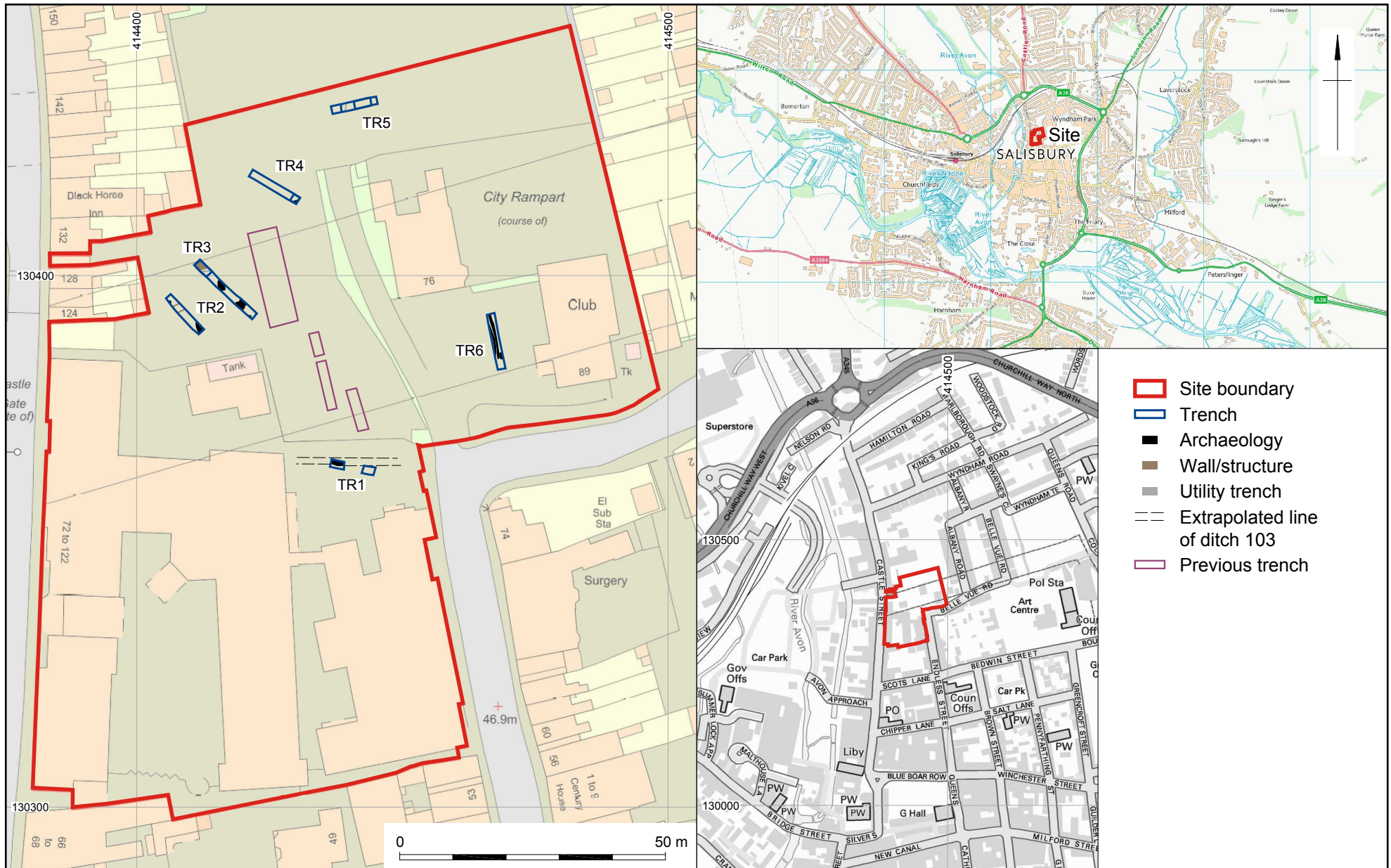
Paper Archive recipient Salisbury and South Wilts Museum


Paper Contents "Ceramics", "Survey"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Entered by Steve Thompson (s.thompson@wessexarch.co.uk)

Entered on 7 July 2017




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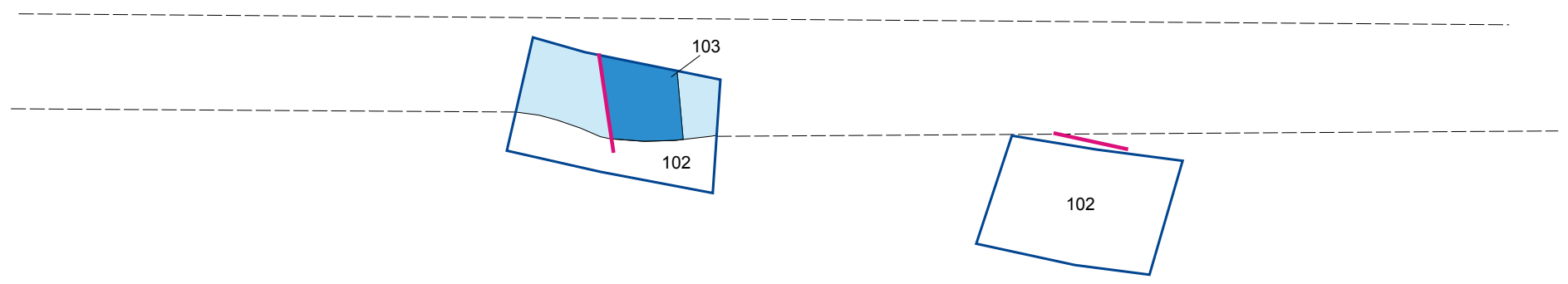
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Illustrator:	ND

Site and trench locations

Figure 1



-  Site boundary
-  Trench
-  Archaeology
-  Slot
-  Section line
-  Extrapolated line of ditch 103



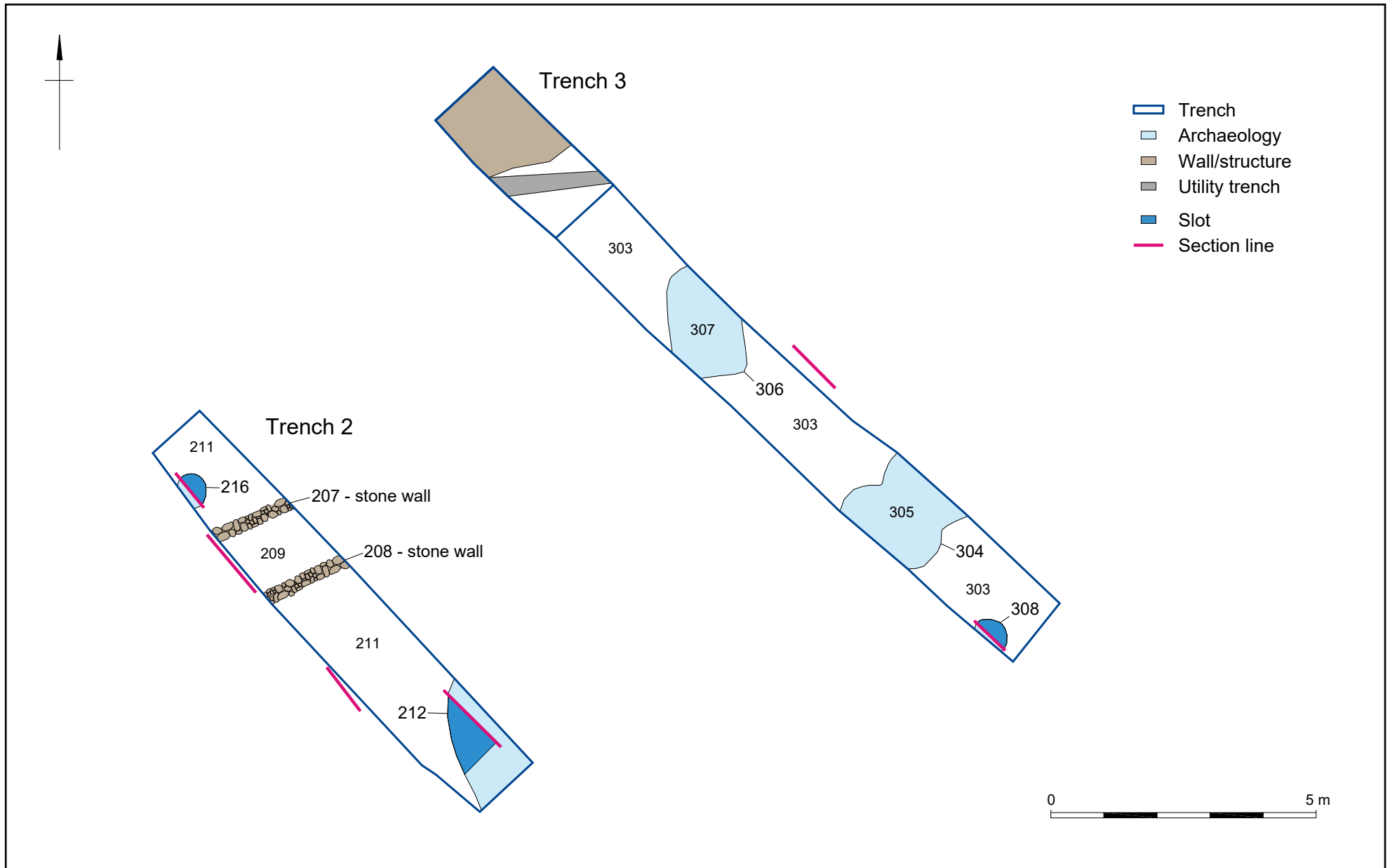
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Detail of Trench 1

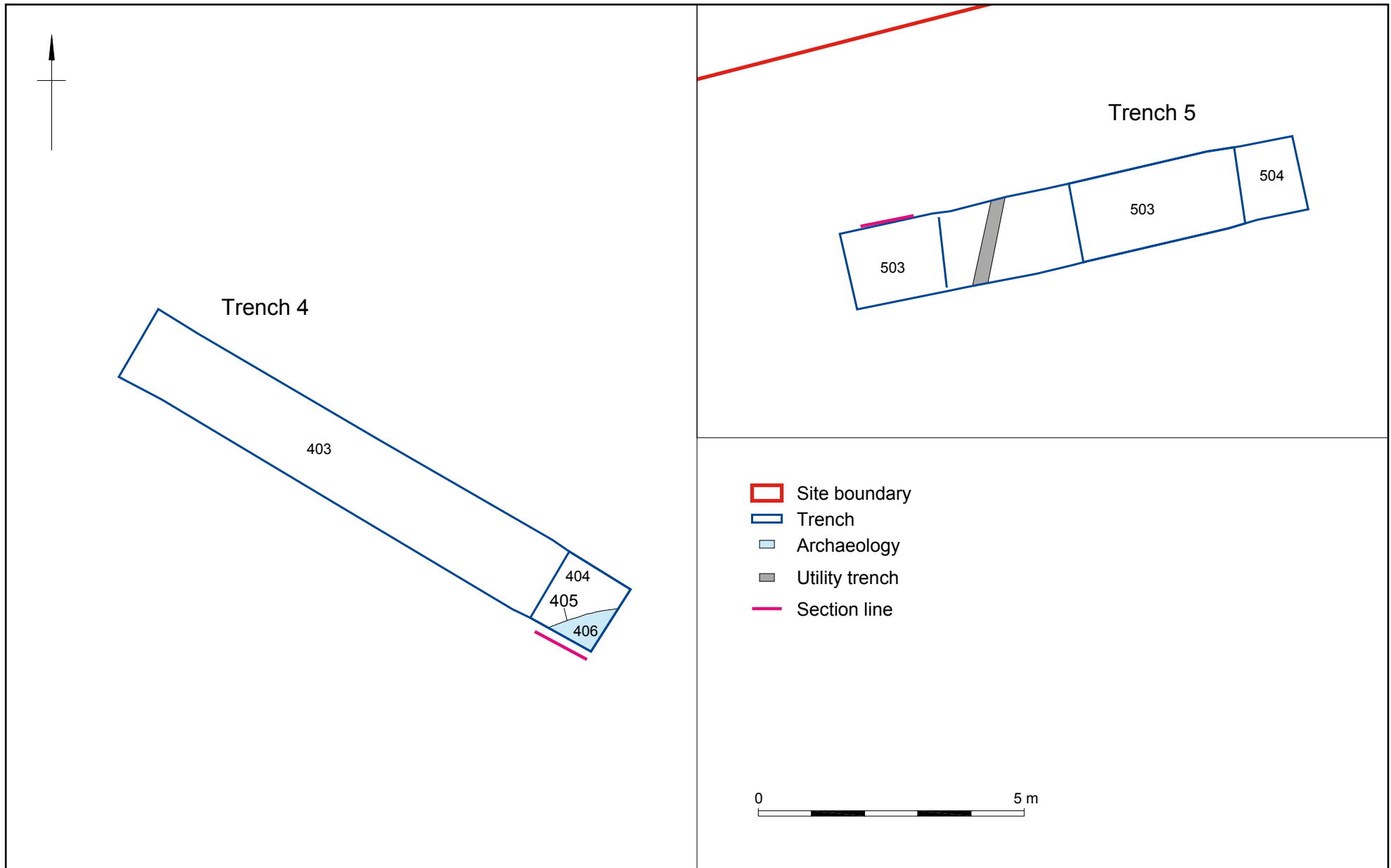
Figure 2




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Detail of Trenches 2 and 3

Figure 3

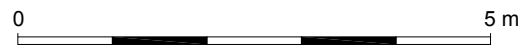
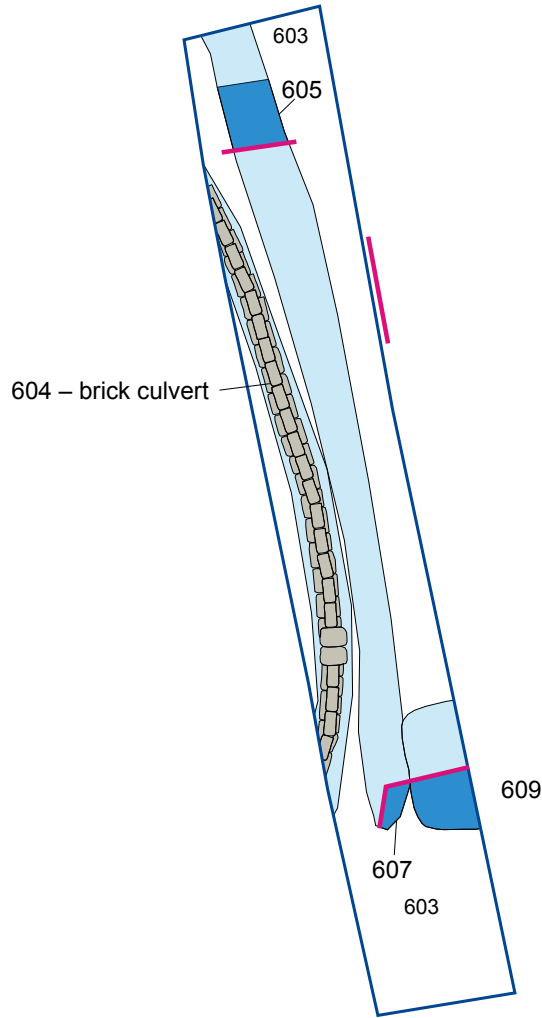


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Detail of Trenches 4 and 5

Figure 4

- Trench
- Archaeology
- Wall/structure
- Slot
- Section line



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Detail of Trench 6

Figure 5



Plate 1: Plan of Trench 1 from the west. Scales 2m, 1m



Plate 2: East facing section of ditch 103. Scale 1m


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Plate 3: Trench 2 from the south-east. Scales 2m, 1m



Plate 4: South facing representative section of Trench 2 showing structure 207/208. Scale 1m


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Plate 5: North-east facing section of small pit 216. Scale 0.50m



Plate 6: South-west facing section of pit 212. Scale 1m


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Plate 7: Trench 3 from the north-west. Scales 2m, 1m



Plate 8: South-west facing representative section of Trench 3. Scale 1m


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Plate 9: North-east facing section of small pit 308. Scale 0.50m

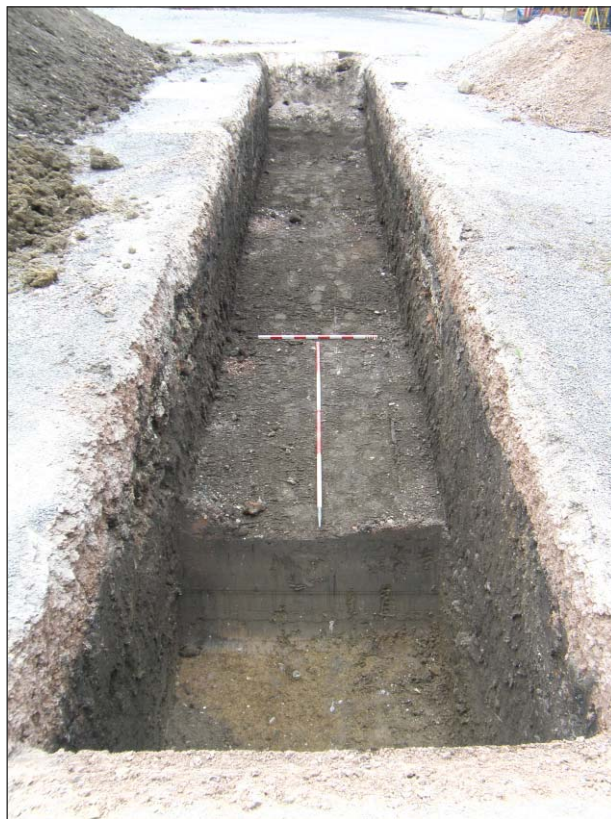


Plate 10: Trench 4 from the south-east. Scales 2m, 1m


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Plate 11: North-east facing representative section of Trench 4 showing pit 405. Scale 1m



Plate 12: Trench 5 from the east. Scales 2m, 1m


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Plate 13: South facing representative section of Trench 5. Scales 1m, 0.50m

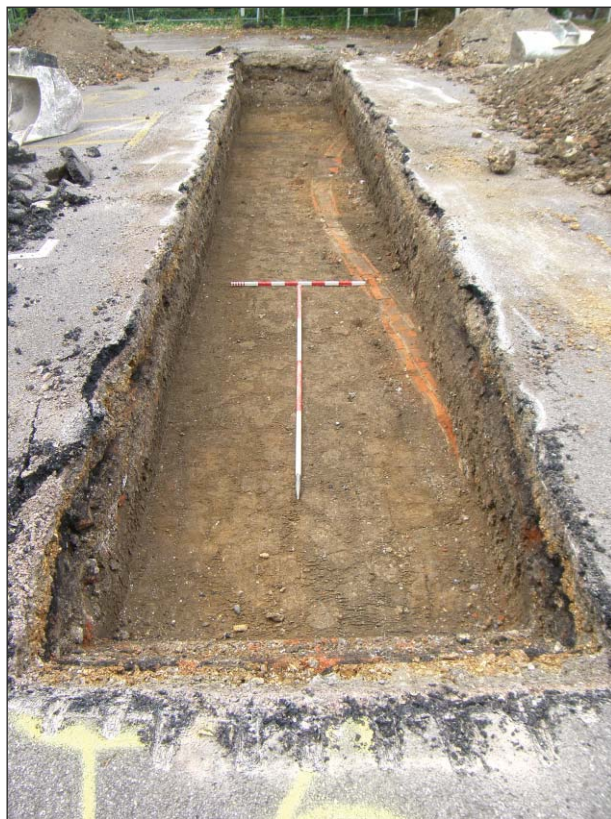


Plate 14: Trench 6 from the north. Scales 2m, 1m



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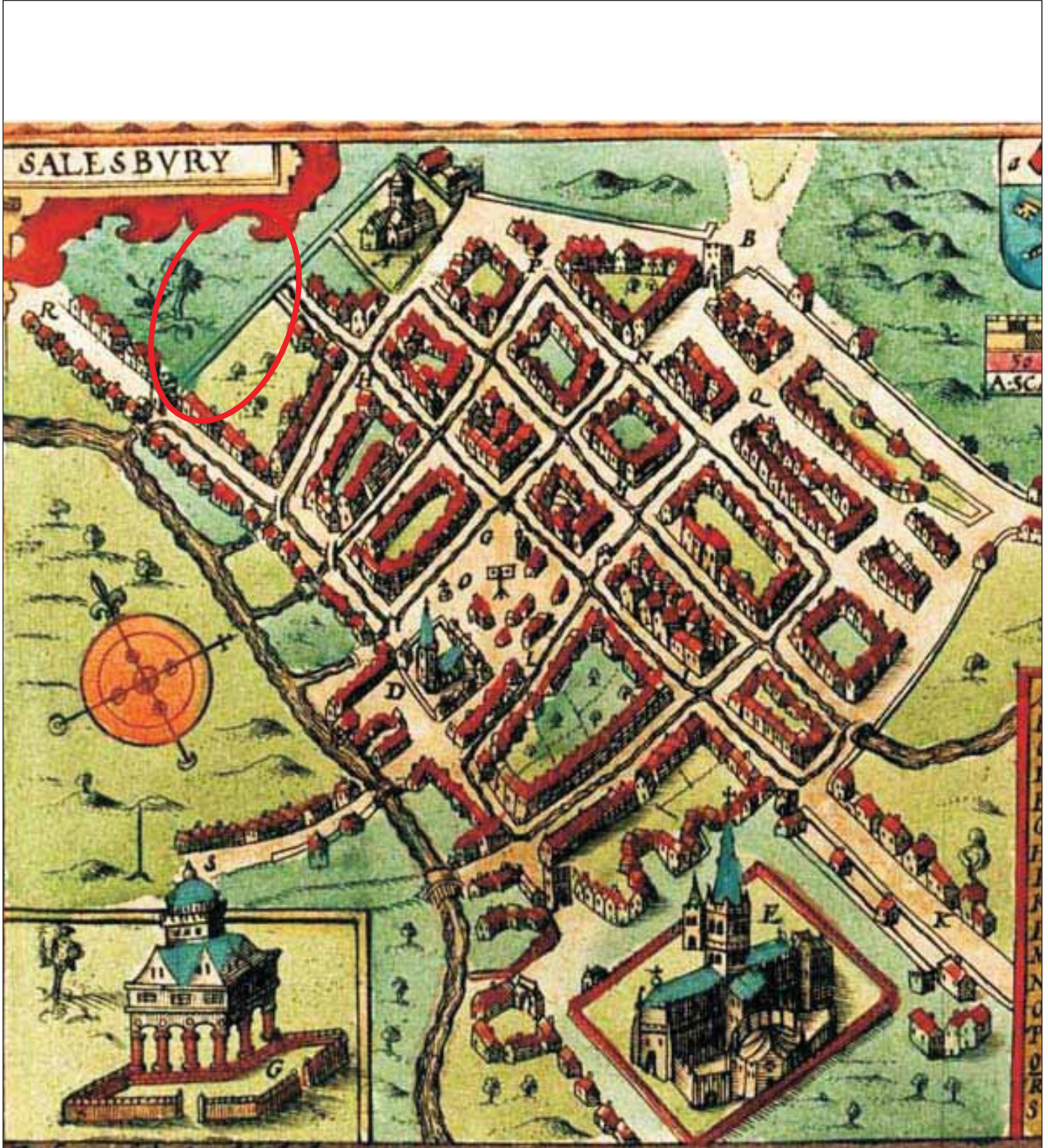


Plate 15: South facing section of gully 605. Scale 0.20m




Plate 16: South facing section of pit 609 cutting gully terminus 607. Scale 0.50m

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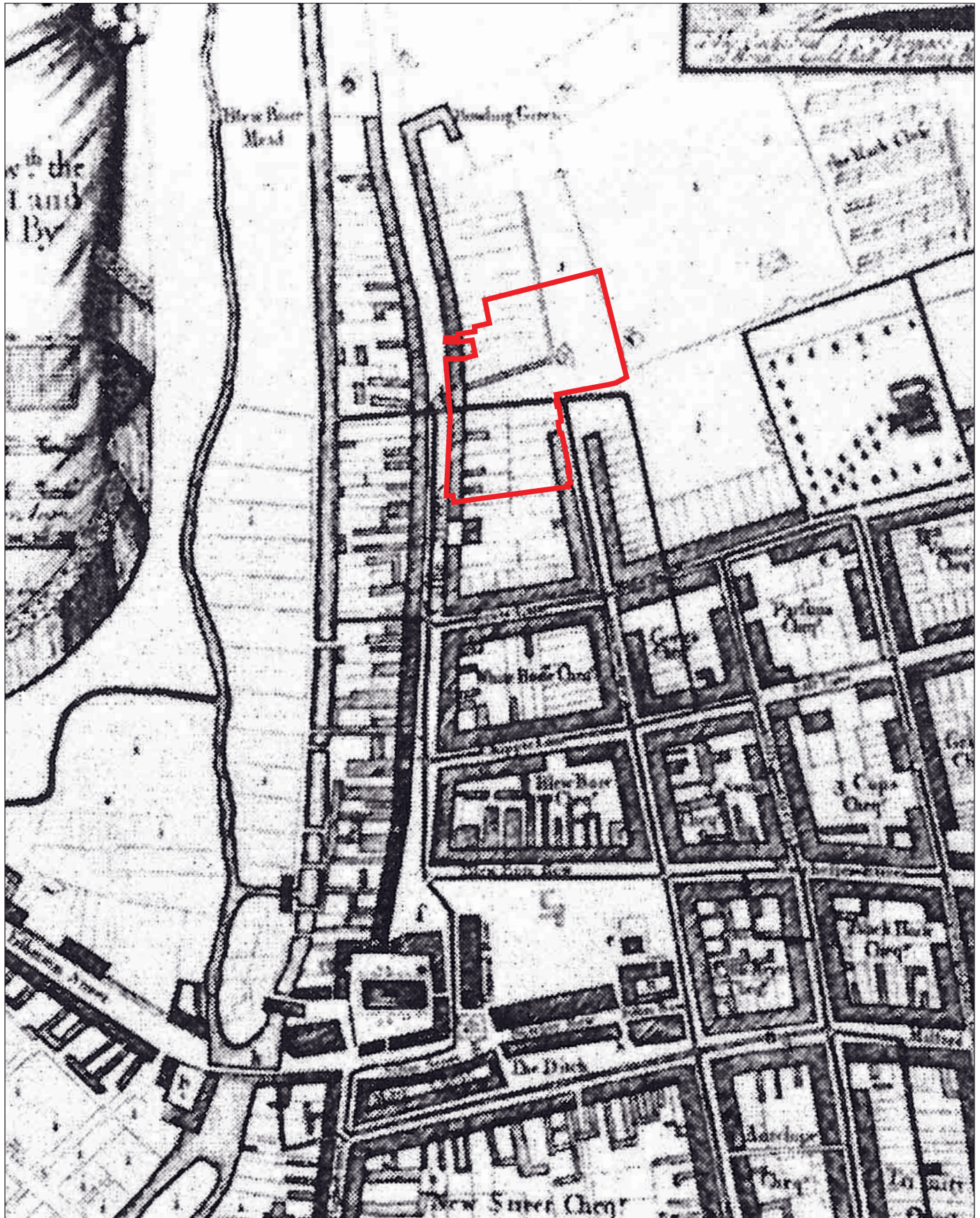
 Approximate Site Location



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United Kingdom House
Castle Street
Salisbury

A
1611 Speed Map



Legend

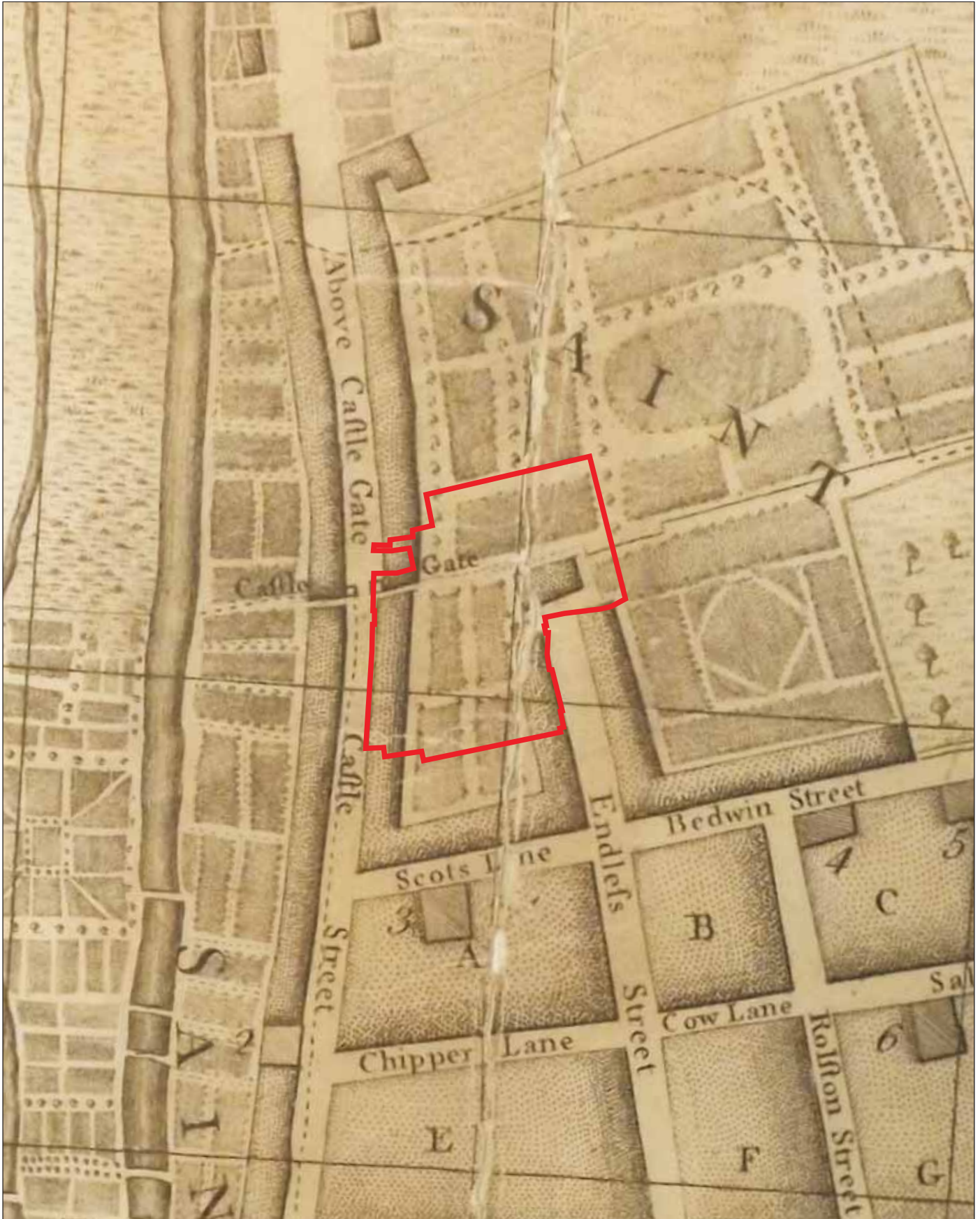
— Site Boundary



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United Kingdom House
Castle Street
Salisbury

B
1716 Naish Map



Legend

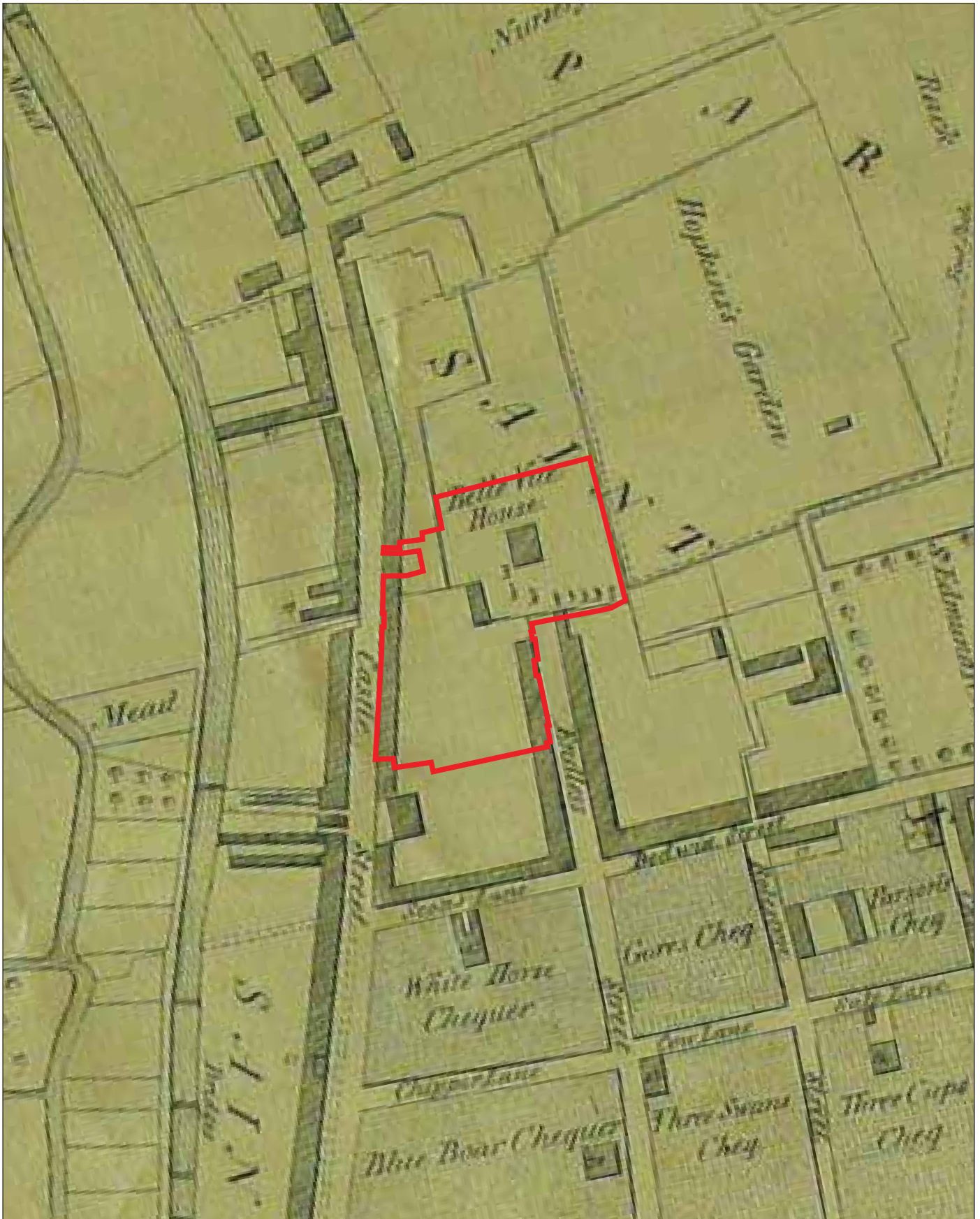
— Site Boundary



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United Kingdom House
Castle Street
Salisbury

C
1820 Easton Map



Legend

— Site Boundary



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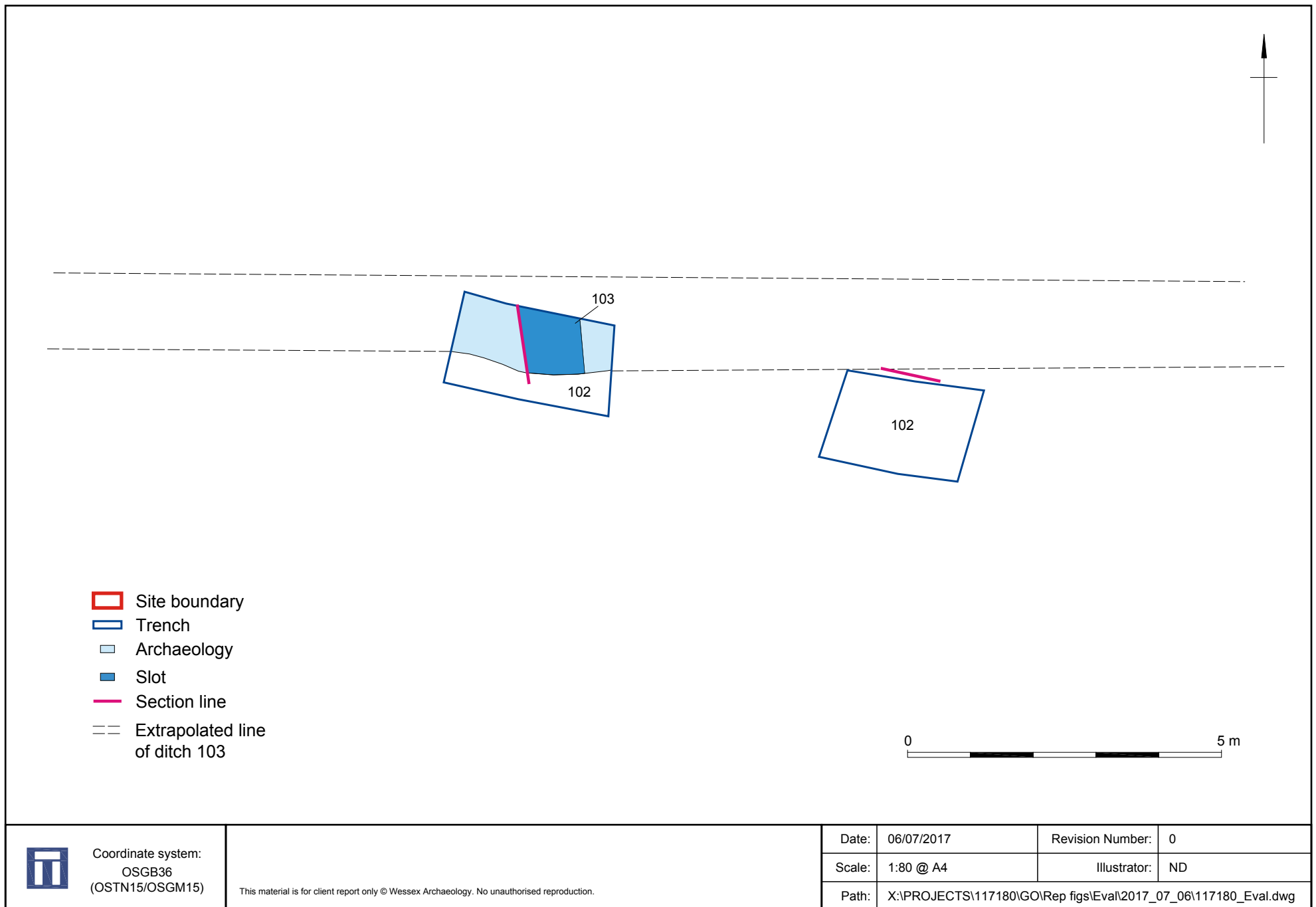
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D
1833 Lucas Map



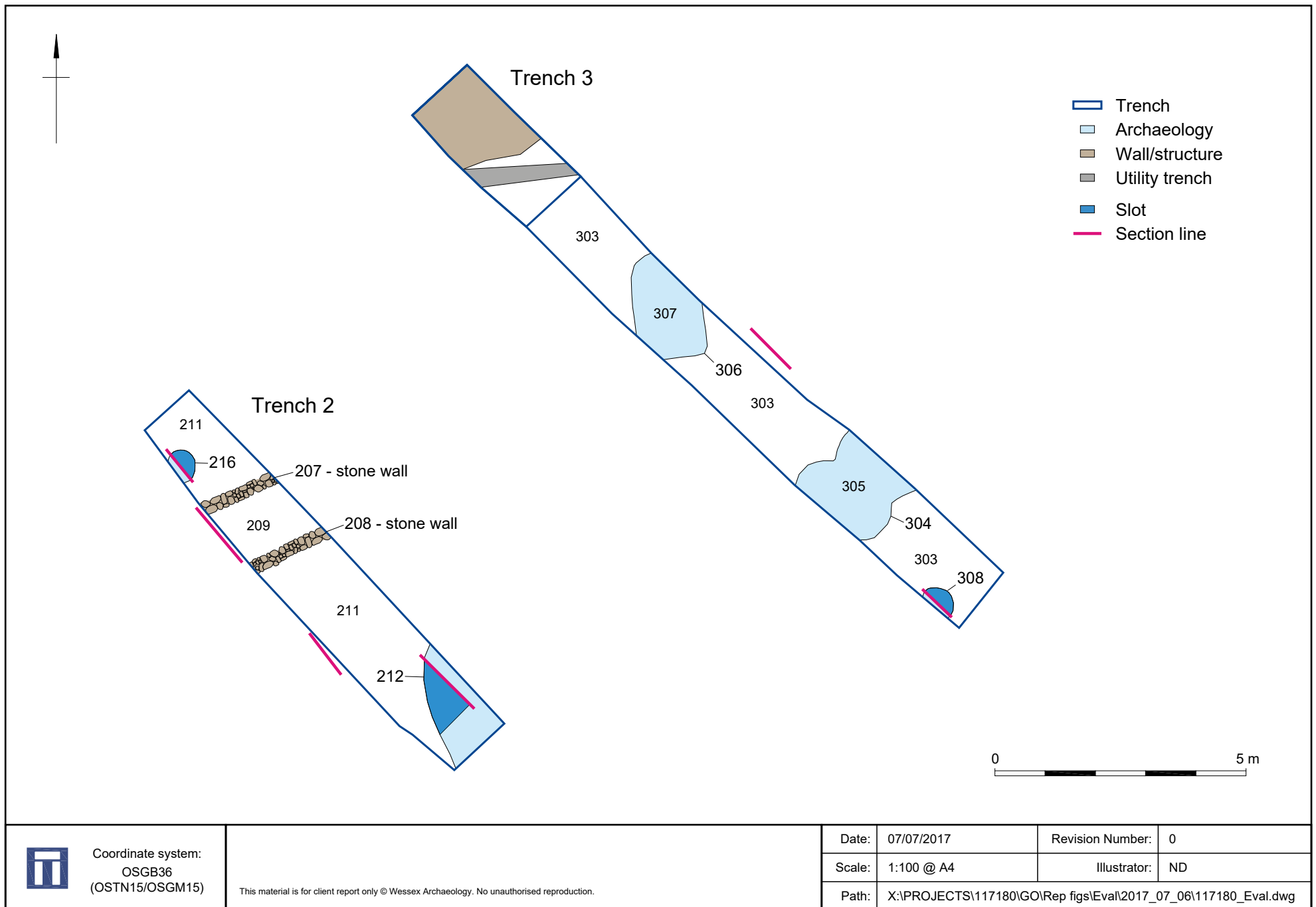
Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk





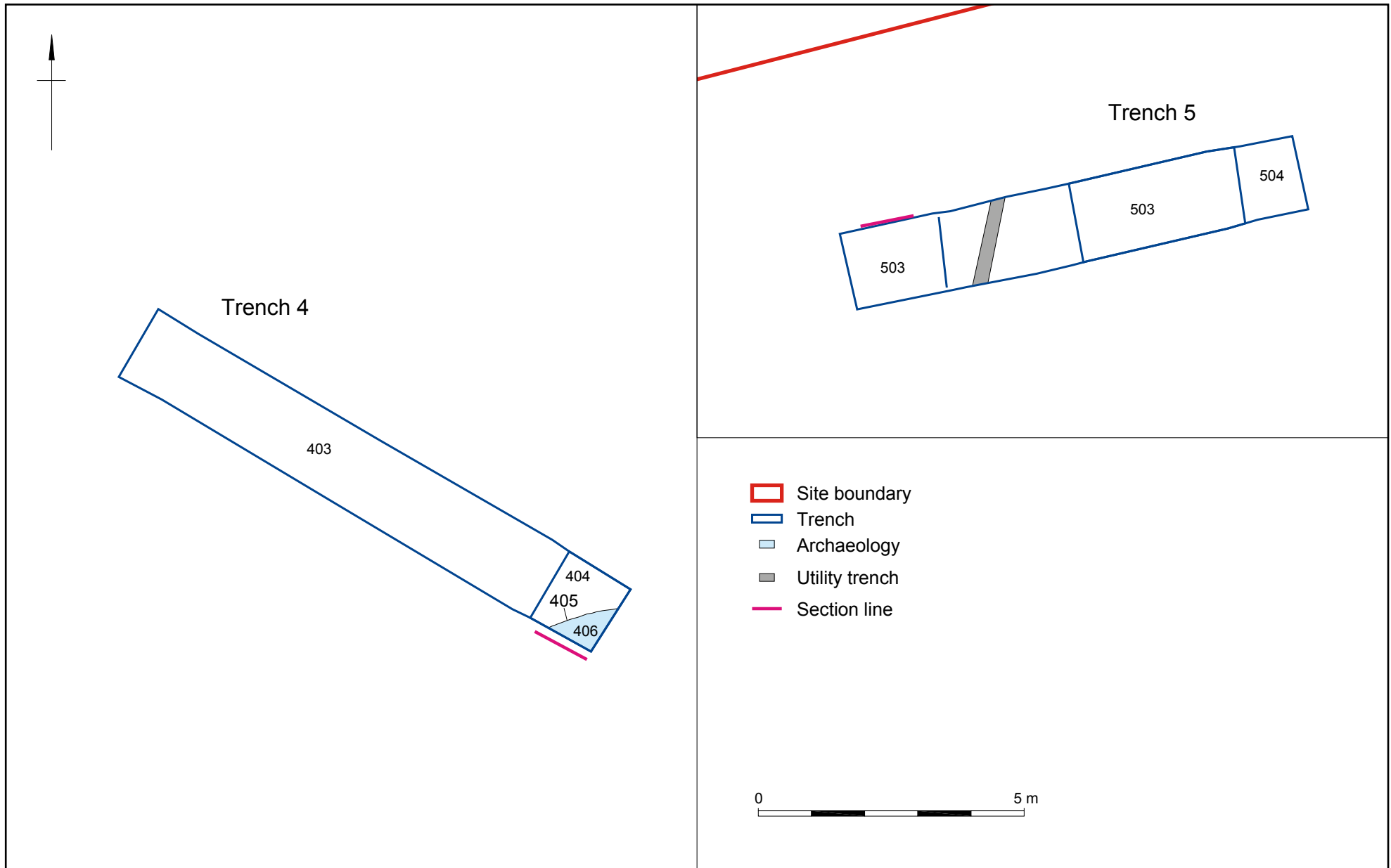
Detail of Trench 1

Figure 2



Detail of Trenches 2 and 3

Figure 3



- Site boundary
- Trench
- Archaeology
- Utility trench
- Section line

0 5 m

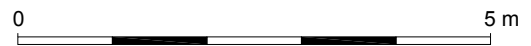
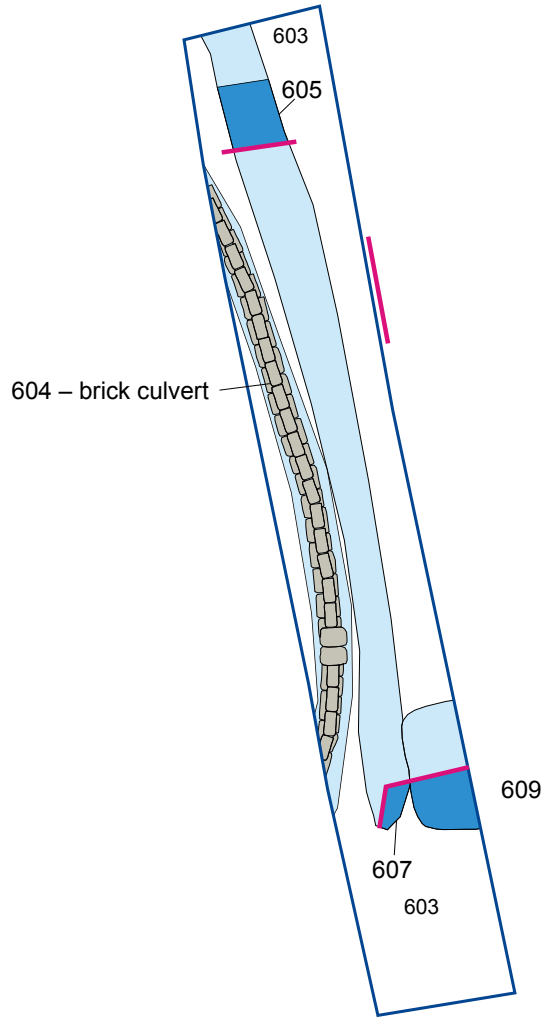
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Detail of Trenches 4 and 5

Figure 4

- Trench
- Archaeology
- Wall/structure
- Slot
- Section line



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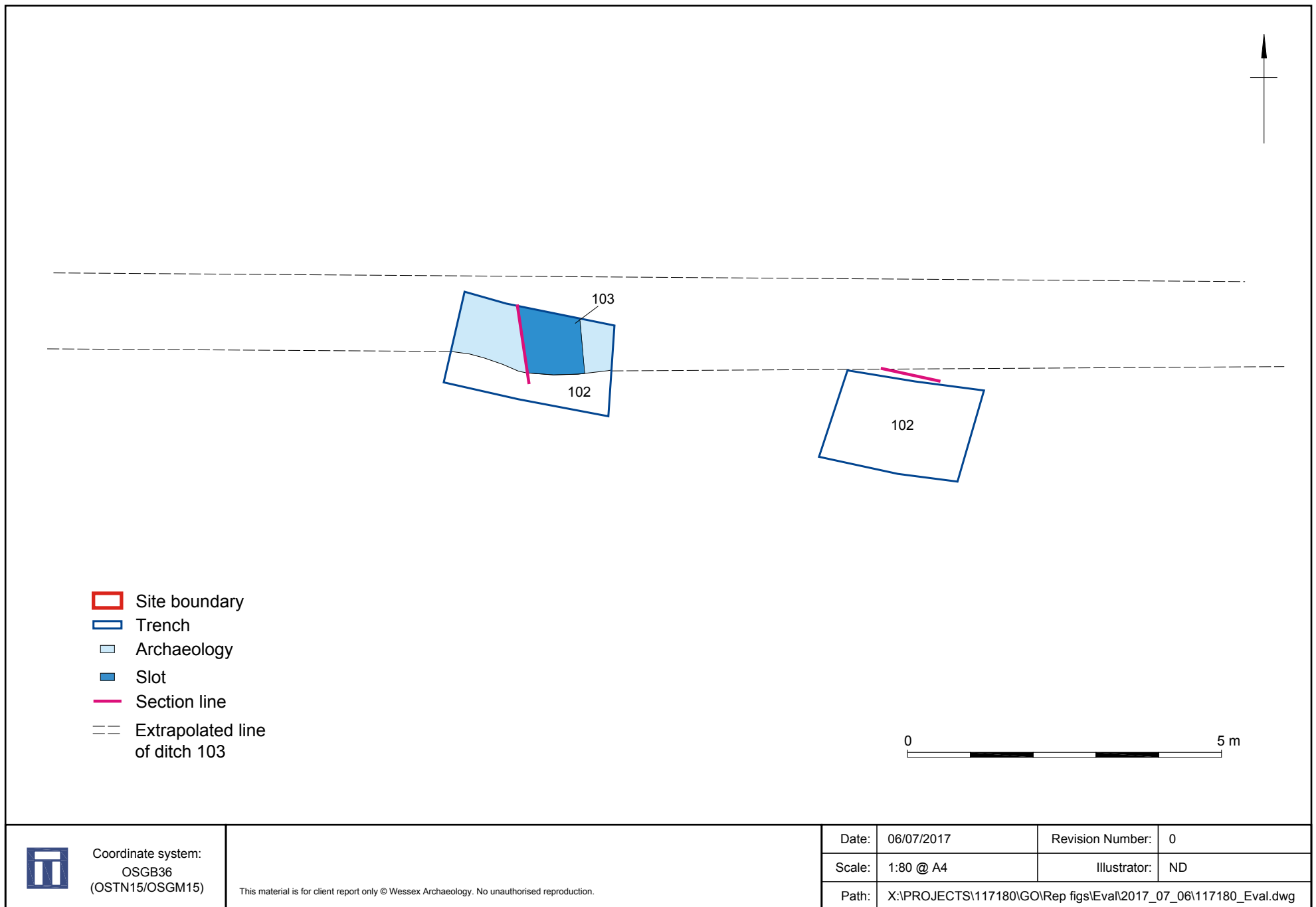
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Detail of Trench 6

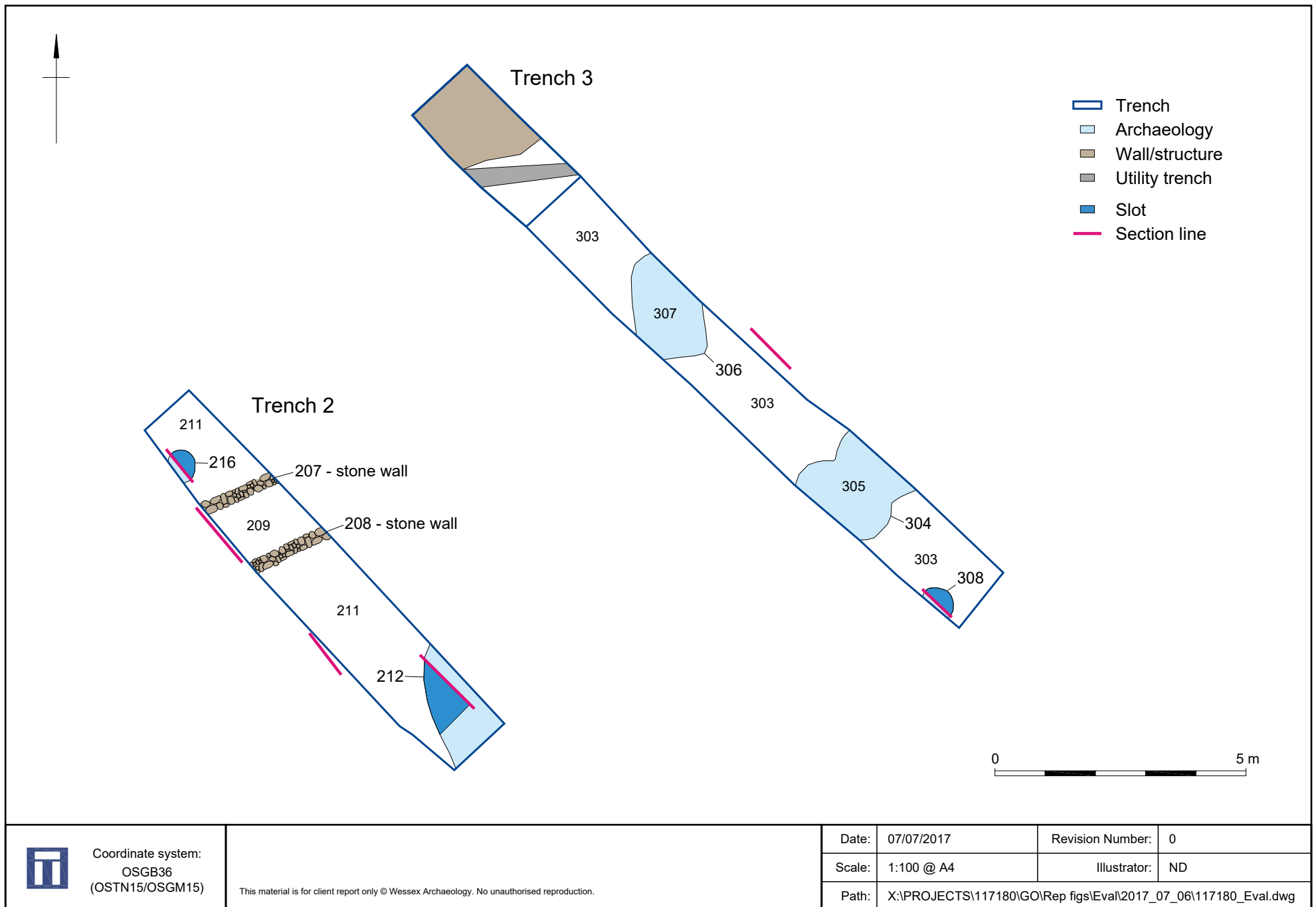
Figure 5



Detail of Trench 1

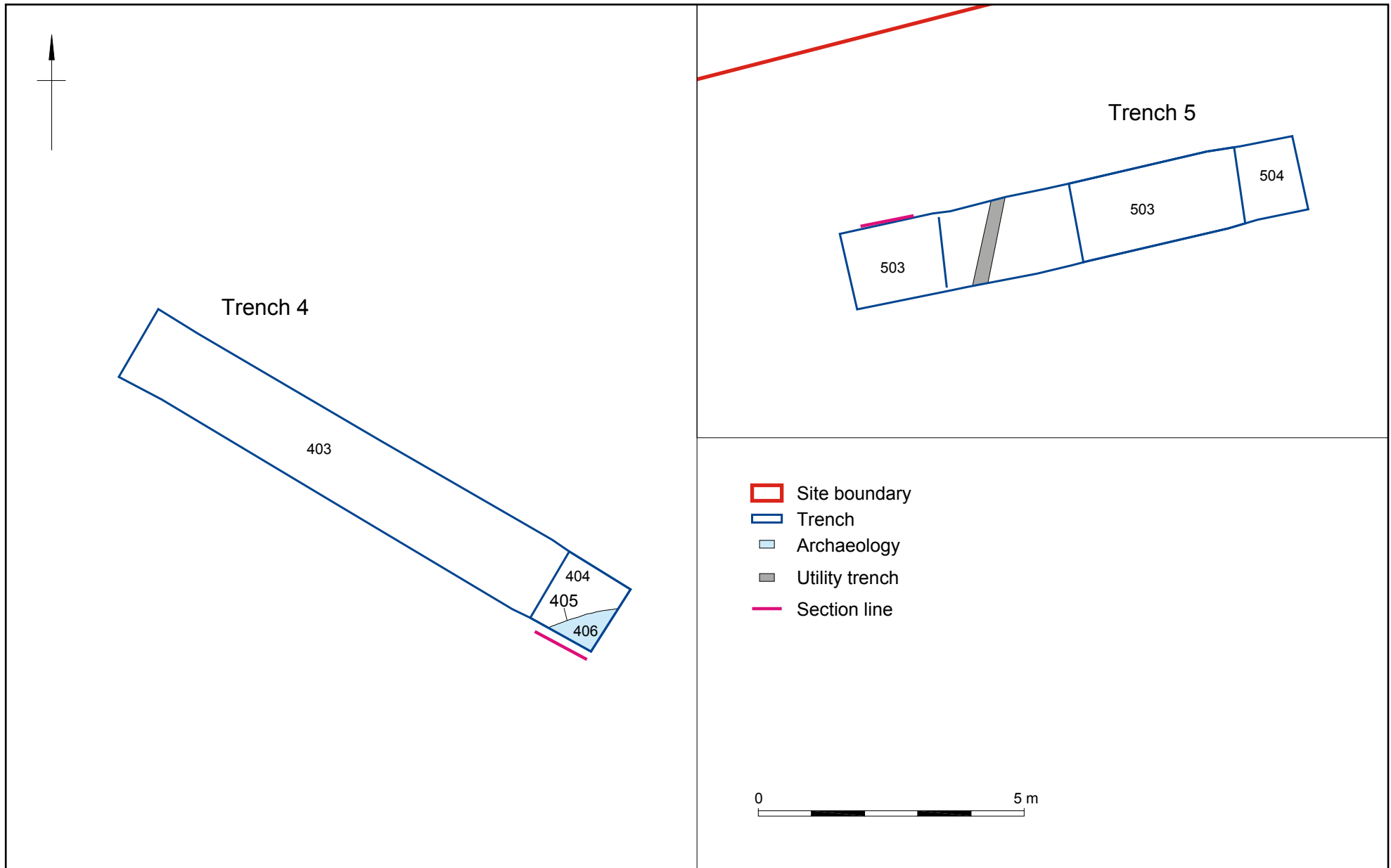
Figure 2


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Detail of Trenches 2 and 3

Figure 3

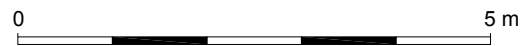
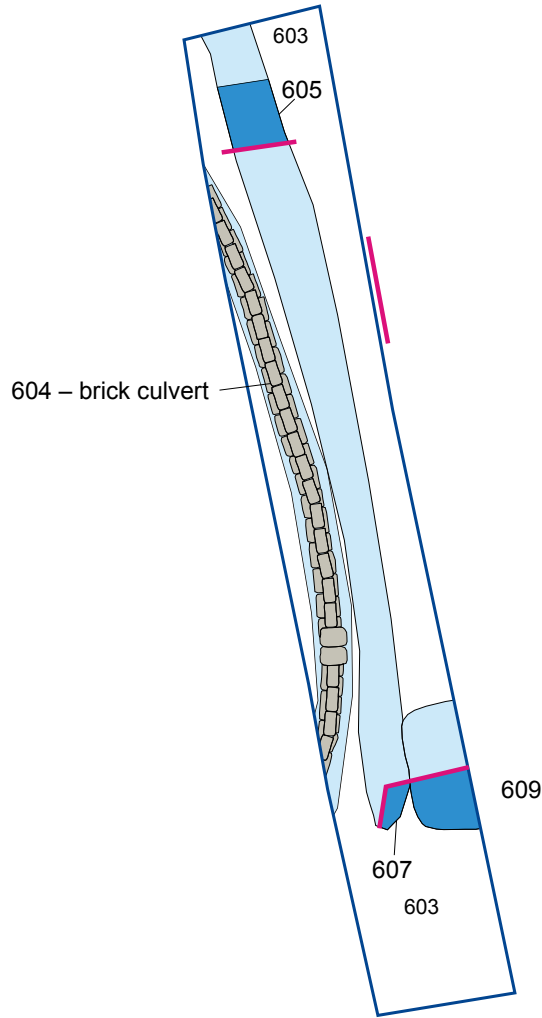


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Detail of Trenches 4 and 5

Figure 4

- Trench
- Archaeology
- Wall/structure
- Slot
- Section line



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Detail of Trench 6

Figure 5