Land at Elmfield House
Petersfinger Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bell Associates, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Rodger, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.4 ha parcel of land located at Elmfield House, Petersfinger Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP5 3BZ, centred on NGR 416225 129175.

An outline planning application was submitted to Wiltshire Council in January 2019 seeking the approval in principle of proposals for the construction of new residential units on land attached to Elmfield House. An archaeological evaluation was requested, in advance of determination, to ascertain the presence/ absence of remains and their significance if present

The evaluation, comprising five trial trenches, each measuring 15 m by 2 m (4 % sample) was undertaken on 8th and 9th May 2019.

Although only trench 2 contained an archaeological feature it indicates that archaeological remains are present on the site. The feature comprised a spread of *in situ* burnt material from which worked and burnt flint was recovered. Further material was also recovered from the top and subsoil deposits of trenches 2, 3 and 5.

There was no evidence for the continuation of the Angle-Saxon settlement recorded in the Park and Ride investigations (AC Archaeology 2009). The change in geology from the soliflucted chalks to wetter clays may be indicative as to why the settlement did not spread further east.

The spread in Trench 2 measured 1.90 m long, at least 1.50 m wide and up to 0.10 m thick and comprised of burnt clay with charcoal flecks, the layer undulated with a clear horizon with the unburnt natural, no clearly defined cut or edges could be discerned. No evidence for burning was recorded in the substantial subsoil deposits above but the quantities of struck flint recovered from this feature indicates the potential for prehistoric activity. The cause of the burning is uncertain but the shallow undulatory nature of the burning suggests that this may be the result of burnt out roots or, possibly, a camp fire. The flints recovered from the feature and the surrounding subsoil are thought to be the product of a single event dating to the Upper Paleolithic (12000- 11000 BP).

The probable Final Upper Palaeolithic date and the lack of post-depositional movement of the flint assemblage suggest it is of at least regional importance.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Bell Associates, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, and in particular Mr and Mrs Rodger. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Martin Brown, Assistant County Archaeologist to Wiltshire Council Archaeology Services, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council, and to T M Coates for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Rachel Williams, with the assistance of Julie Martingale and Michael Trubee. This report was written by Rachel Williams and edited by Jon Kaines. The project was managed by Jon Kaines on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

Land at Elmfield House, Petersfinger Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bell Associates, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Rodger, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.4 ha parcel of land located in Elmfield House, Petersfinger Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP5 3BZ, centred on NGR 416225 129175 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 An outline planning application (19/00967/OUT) was submitted to Wiltshire Council in January 2019 seeking the approval in principle of proposals for the construction of new residential units on land attached to Elmfield House.

1.1.3 A formal consultation response (ref. CWI18424) was subsequently issued by the Assistant County Archaeologist at the Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (WCAS) with regard to the aforementioned planning application. This included the following recommendations:

In the light of the archaeological potential of site demonstrated by the adjacent archaeological records we recommend that the site is subject to an archaeological evaluation in advance of determination. This exercise will determine the presence/ absence of remains and their significance, where present.

1.1.4 The evaluation, comprising five trial trenches each measuring 15 m by 2 m (4 % sample), was undertaken 8th and 9th May 2019.

1.2 Scope of the report

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

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

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The evaluation area was located in the Petersfinger area, on the eastern edge of Salisbury. It consists of an area of 3,625 m² made up of rough grassland, divided into paddocks, attached to Elmfield House. The property lies to the east and occupies a large plot of land off Petersfinger Road.

1.3.2 The evaluation area was bounded by, and contains, numerous mature trees and areas of scrub vegetation. It was surrounded to the north and east by a dry canal, the bed of which is approximately 2.4 m below the level of the surrounding ground surface. The A36 Southampton Road runs parallel to the southern boundary of the evaluation area, whilst a Park and Ride site lies immediately to the west.

1.3.3 The evaluation area was a relatively flat area of land, situated at a height of c. 44 m above Ordinance Datum (aOD).

1.3.4 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation, overlain by Head - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel, with widespread deposits of alluvium occupying the floor or the River Avon valley immediately to the south (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

2.2.1 No intrusive archaeological investigations are known to have previously been carried out within the proposed evaluation area.

2.2.2 Chance discoveries of prehistoric cultural material, including Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints and Bronze Age pottery, have periodically been reported in the Petersfinger area, along with occasional Romano-British finds (eg, Goddard 1914, 226; Stevens 1942; Moore and Algar 1968).

2.2.3 Neolithic and Early Bronze Age artefactual material was also recovered from a concentration of 'subsoil features and deposits' uncovered immediately west of the proposed evaluation area during archaeological works conducted prior to the construction of the adjacent park and ride site (AC Archaeology 2005; 2009).

2.2.4 The investigations at the Park and Ride site also revealed several Saxon pits and gullies, and the remains of a sunken featured building, providing evidence for occupation on the site prior to the development of the village of Petersfinger during the medieval period. Earlier archaeological work at the site of the neighbouring Tesco superstore identified no evidence that any archaeologically significant remains continued to the west of the Park and Ride site (Wessex Archaeology 1988*;* Cotswold Archaeology 2005).

2.2.5 A large early (6th century) Saxon cemetery was discovered, approximately 130 m north of the proposed evaluation area, during the excavation of a cutting for the South-Western Railway in the mid-19th century. The cemetery contained at least 70 inhumation burials, the majority of which were excavated between 1948-1951 (Leeds and Shortt 1953).

2.2.6 Little, if any direct evidence for the occupation of the medieval village of Petersfinger has been recorded, probably as the core of the settlement lies beneath existing development. However, excavations undertaken by the Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group in 1955-1970, over 400 m to the north-west of the proposed development area, revealed extensive remains associated with a large medieval pottery manufacturing site (NHLE 1003253). The site operated on an industrial scale, producing vast quantities of pottery, as well as roof and floor tiles, drain pipes and other products used in construction, during the 12th–14th centuries. Products from the site have been recovered across Salisbury, the royal palace at Clarendon and sites across southern England.

2.2.7 Early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping indicate that the land divisions within and on the boundaries of the proposed development area have undergone several phases of re-organisation since the late 19th century. These maps also reveal that the extant trackway, which leads across this area, linking Southampton Road with Petersfinger Road, has been in existence since at least 1881. The dry canal surrounding the northern and eastern sides

of the proposed development area can be correlated with a channel shown on Andrews' and Dury's 1773 map of Wiltshire. This seems to have formed part of the extensive systems of water meadows, which were probably established in this part of the Avon valley from *c.*1650–1750 (Cave-Penney 2004, 41).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and in compliance with the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), were:

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

3.2 General objectives

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

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

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trenches were all moved from their original positions because of on-site obstacles such as trees. The trenches were laid out using tapes to provide the best coverage within the available space, gravel surfaces which gave responses to cable avoidance tools were uncovered in two of the trenches, and were left unexcavated on the grounds of health and safety (**Figure 1**).

4.2.2 Five trial trenches, each measuring 15 m in length and 1.7 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant

supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist for WCAS were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 Assistant County Archaeologist for WCAS, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Only trench 2 of the five trial trenches excavated contained an archaeological feature, but this demonstrated that archaeological remains are present on the site (**Figure 1**).

5.1.2 The uncovered feature **204** comprised a spread of *in situ* burnt material (**Figure 1, Plate 1**). Worked and burnt flint was recovered from **204** and from the top and subsoil deposits of trenches 2, 3 and 5. A shallow undated gully was recorded cutting the subsoil in the eastern most part of the Site.

5.1.3 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows all archaeological features recorded within the trenches.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 Within both fields the topsoil comprised a mid grey brown silty clay loam with rare sub angular flint inclusions. The topsoil was covered with turf and surrounded by trees, and therefore heavily rooted throughout, with a diffuse horizon into the subsoil. In the western field between the topsoil and the subsoil a thin lens of made ground was recorded, which comprised a creamy grey weathered chalk containing rare fragments of brick. The subsoil comprised an orangey brown clay loam with moderate sub angular and sub rounded flint cobbles. The natural varied across the Site from a very pale blue grey clay with orange mottling (**105**), to a degraded, soliflucted chalk (**103** and **305**) believed to derive from interbraided fluvial deposits. The majority of the natural comprised a mid brown silty clay with rare flint cobbles, the top of which was mottled and disturbed. Due to the proximity of the trees, rooting had occurred across the site (see **Plate 2**).

5.3 Features

5.3.1 Layer **204** in trench 2 measured 1.90 m long, at least 1.50 m wide and up to 0.10 m thick and comprised of burnt clay with charcoal flecks, the layer undulated with a clear horizon with the unburnt natural, no clearly defined cut or edges could be discerned (**Plate 1**).

5.3.2 Gully **505** in trench 5 measured 1.5 m long, 0.32 m wide, 0.34 m deep and contained a single undated fill. This feature is presumed to be a land drain of recent date as stratigraphically it clearly cut the subsoil.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the site, mostly deriving from topsoil or subsoil contexts.

6.1.2 Prehistoric flintwork was the most commonly occurring material type, and this small assemblage, which includes elements of probable Final Upper Palaeolithic date and which shows little evidence of post-depositional movement, is of at least regional importance.

6.1.3 Other finds were very sparsely represented and (where datable) have a potential date range from medieval to modern.

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

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

Context	Burnt Flint	Worked Flint (no)	Pottery	Other Finds
101				1 animal bone; 1 CBM
201	1/22	1	1/3	
202		6		
203	1/1	6		
204	1/4	26		
301		11	2/17	1 glass
403		2		
501	2/20	6		
503				2 animal bone
Total	**5/47**	**54**	**3/20**	

CBM = ceramic building material

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Three sherds of pottery were recovered, all of post-medieval/modern date. They comprise one sherd of creamware (18th/19th century), one of refined whiteware (19th/20th century) and one of Verwood-type earthenware from east Dorset (18th–20th century). All sherds came from topsoil contexts, in trenches 2 and 3.

6.3 Worked Flint

6.3.1 The worked flint has been quantified by context and trench. The most significant collections were made from four contexts in trench 2 with only small numbers from single contexts in trenches 3, 4 and 5.

Table 2 Flint by context (no. pieces)

Context	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
201				1						
202		1		2			2		1	
203			1			3	2			
204			2	2	3	6	12	1		
301			1			3	5	1		1
401	1					1				
501							2	1		3

Key: 1 flake cores; 2 broken core/core frags; 3 blades; 4 broken blades; 5 broken bladelets; 6 flakes; 7 broken flakes; 8 chips/microdebitage; 9 scrapers; 10 misc retouched

6.3.2 The 39 pieces of material from trench 2 are significant; only one piece was collected from the topsoil, with all other material from 'subsoil' contexts. This fact, together with the condition of all artefacts indicates that the collection is likely to be undisturbed or only slightly moved from its point of deposition.

6.3.3 Artefacts have predominantly developed a deep white, porcellaneous patina with occasional areas of light orange staining. This provides additional hints that the material has survived for long periods of time in the subsoil. The raw material is of good quality with a thin weathered cortex. These characteristics indicate that the flint was undoubtedly brought to the location and not obtained from local gravel sources.

6.3.4 Technologically, the collection is derived from a bladelet industry, artefacts which account for 28 % of the total. Blanks were often removed from cores with opposed striking platforms using soft hammers in conjunction with platform abrasion.

6.3.5 Retouched tools are restricted to a single end scraper made on a flake blank.

6.3.6 The remaining trenches produced only isolated pieces, although three flakes from Trench 3 were patinated and lightly stained to a similar extent as the material from trench 2 and may be related.

6.3.7 Collections involving only limited numbers of artefacts can be difficult to date with confidence, however a number of factors, which characterise the scatter from trench 2, are strongly indicative of activity that dates from the Final Upper Palaeolithic (12000- 11000 BP) period. Distinctive features include not only typology, technology and raw material selection of the flint industry but also location and nucleation of the scatter.

6.3.8 Assuming that the identification is accurate this assemblage merits further exploration. Sites and collections of this date are rare in the area. Barton (2009) listed only four comparable assemblages; Hengistbury Head and Nea Farm, both in the Salisbury Avon valley, with La Sagesse, Romsey, in the River Test valley and Brockhill, Surrey. Attributes present on the artefacts at Elmsfield Road can be readily identified on these collections.

6.3.9 The discovery of such material is frequently a product of serendipity; Nea Farm and La Sagesse were both discovered during routine archaeological fieldwork in advance of proposed development. Concentrations of this type can be easily incorporated in machine-dug spoil which results in the site, which contains no visible pits and post holes, being overlooked. Furthermore, sites of this type are more frequently associated with river side locations, where archaeological activity is often less concentrated.

6.3.10 Material of the type found at Elmsfield Road, which appears to be of comparable date to the material from Nea Farm, has not been recorded in Salisbury previously. Its presence extends Final Palaeolithic activity further upstream in the Avon valley. Additional similarities include the fact that both sites occupy rising ground at the edge of the flood plain and both lie at confluence points in the valley system. At Nea Farm this was a small tributary to the Avon while Elmsfield Road is located where the River Bourne flows into the Avon.

6.3.11 Sites of this type are considered to represent concentrated activity over short periods during hunting expeditions. The flint assemblage at Nea Farm covered an area of approximately 15–20 sq m and it is possible that a similar concentration can be envisaged at Elmsfield Road around trench 2 and extending towards trench 3. Activity was often concentrated around a fire, as seems likely at Elmsfield Road.

6.4 Burnt Flint

6.4.1 Burnt, unworked flint is of uncertain origin and is intrinsically undatable, although frequently taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this case a prehistoric date seems most likely, as the distribution, which was restricted to trenches 2 and 5, coincided with that of the worked flint.

6.5 Other Finds

6.5.1 Other finds comprise one fragment of medieval/post-medieval roof tile (topsoil in trench 1), one fragment of modern bottle glass (topsoil in trench 3) and three pieces of animal bone, unidentifiable to species (topsoil in trench 1, 503)

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 A 40 litre bulk sample was collected from context **204** and processed for finds, collecting much of the worked flint discussed above.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Discussion

8.1.1 The layer beneath the topsoil within the eastern field may be derived from the construction or cleaning of the 17th century canal. The gravel features directly beneath the topsoil within this field may be associated with pathways connecting the fruit cages which once occupied this space.

8.1.2 There was no evidence for the continuation of the Angle-Saxon settlement recorded in the Park and Ride investigations (AC Archaeology 2009). The change in geology from the soliflucted chalks to wetter clays may be indicative as to why the settlement did not spread further east.

8.1.3 The layer of *in situ* burning is likely to be prehistoric, no evidence for burning was recorded in the substantial subsoil deposits above and the quantities of struck flint recovered from this feature indicate the potential for prehistoric activity. The cause of the burning is uncertain but the shallow undulatory nature of the burning suggests that this may be the result of burnt out roots or, possibly, a camp fire. The flints recovered from the feature and the surrounding subsoil are thought to be the product of a single event dating to the Upper Paleolithic (12000- 11000 BP). The condition of the flint indicates that the collection is likely to be undisturbed or only slightly moved from its point of deposition

8.1.4 Other such finds have been located on a river shore close to a confluence of rivers (Barton 2009). Evidence from the trenches suggest an intersection between more solid ground to the north and the wetter clays of the river to the south, and the current River Bourne joins the River Avon approximately 600m to the west.

8.2 Conclusion

8.2.1 The investigation successfully tested for presence/absence of archaeological features. It has suggested that the potential for Anglo-Saxon activity extending from the adjacent Park and Ride site is low, but that there is evidence of paleolithic flint working. Whilst worked flint was present in the topsoil and subsoil of trenches 3 and 5 the centre of activity is focused on the undefined feature **204** in trench 2.

8.2.2 The probable Final Upper Palaeolithic date and the lack of post-depositional movement of the flint assemblage suggest it is of at least regional importance.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code to be confirm. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 2 cardboard box or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.2 In this instance, the following categories are selected to not be retained: Pottery and other finds comprising roof tile and animal bone.

9.4 Security copy

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

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations* 2003. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench Summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench 1	***15 m x 1.7 m***		**NGR 416202 129185**	***43.9 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
101	Topsoil		Mid grey brown silty clay loam. Heavily rooted under pasture. Rare <3% small sub-angular flints <20mm	0-0.30
102	Subsoil		Pale orange brown clay loam. Moderate 10% sub-angular and sub-rounded flints 20-100mm	0.30-0.52
103	Natural		Degraded chalk and flints. Pale creamy brown. Flints sub-angular <100m and larger flint nodules <150mm	0.52 +
104	Natural		Pale orange brown silty clay	0.52 +
105	Natural		Pale blue grey clay with orange mottling	0.52 +

Trench 2	***14.7 m x 1.7 m***		**NGR 416211 129179**	***43.8 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
201	Topsoil		Mid grey brown silty clay loam. Heavily rooted under pasture. Rare <3% small sub-angular flints <20mm	0-0.35
202	Subsoil		Pale orange brown clay loam. Moderate 10% sub-angular and sub-rounded flints 20-100mm	0.35-0.60
203	Natural		Pale grey/orange silty clay	0.60 +
204	Layer		*In situ* burning of (203) with charcoal flecks. 1.90m long x 1.5m wide <0.10m deep. 40l sample taken.	0.60 +

Trench 3	***14.5 m x 1.7 m***		**NGR 416215 129189**	***43.9 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
301	Topsoil		Mid grey brown silty clay loam. Heavily rooted under pasture. Rare <3% small sub-angular flints <20mm	0-0.22
302	Subsoil		Light greyish brown sandy silty, inclusion free, worm sorted. Subsoil, former topsoil.	0.22-0.34
303	Subsoil		Layer of flint nodule and fragments. Worm sorted components of above layer (302).	0.34-0.44
304	Subsoil		Light yellowish brown, firm clay silt, occasional sand particles leeched former topsoil. Marginal, waterland deposit.	0.44-0.62
305	Natural		Interbraided fluvial natural. Base chalky and flinty sandy bands.	0.62 +

Trench 4	***15 m x 1.7 m***		**NGR 416242 129180**	***43.9 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
401	Topsoil		Very dark grey-black silty clay with rare sub-angular flint gravels. Plastic. Moderately loose with a distinct horizon with (402).	0-0.30
402	Made ground		Creamy grey lens of redeposited weathered chalk. Noted in patches in this trench and TR 5. Contains CBM fragments. Possible levelling or overburden from canal excavation.	0.30-0.40
403	Subsoil		Dark brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular flint cobbles and boulders. Diffuse horizon with (404).	0.40-0.70
404	Natural		Mid brown clay with rare flint cobbles. Mottled and disturbed by roots.	0.70 +

Trench 5	***15 m x 1.7 m***		**NGR 416251 129169**	***43.8 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
501	Topsoil		Very dark grey-black silty clay with rare sub-ang flint gravels. Plastic. Moderately loose with a distinct horizon with (502).	0-0.34
502	Made ground		Creamy grey lens of redeposited weathered chalk. Noted in patches in this trench and TR 4. Contains CBM fragments. Possible levelling or overburden from canal excavation.	0.34-0.44
503	Subsoil		Dark brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular flint cobbles and boulders. Diffuse horizon with (504).	0.34-0.80
504	Natural		Mid brown clay with rare flint cobbles. Mottled and disturbed by roots.	0.80 +
505	Land drain		Modern land drain. Visible in subsoil. 0.32m wide, 0.34m deep.	0.34
506	Secondary fill	505	Grey clay, with 30% common sub-angular flint nodules.	0.34

Appendix 2 Oasis Record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-353409

Project details

Project name	Land at Elmfield House, Petersfinger Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.4 ha parcel of land located at Elmfield House, Petersfinger Road, Salisbury, centred on NGR 416225 129175. An outline planning application was submitted to Wiltshire Council in January 2019 seeking the approval in principle of proposals for the construction of new residential units. An archaeological evaluation was requested, in advance of determination, to ascertain the presence/ absence of remains and their significance if present. The evaluation, comprising five trial trenches, each measuring 15 m by 2 m (4 % sample) was undertaken on 8th and 9th May 2019. Although only trench 2 contained archaeological features it did indicate that archaeological remains are present on the site. The uncovered feature 204 comprised a spread of in situ burnt material. Worked and burnt flint was recovered from 204 and from the top and subsoil deposits of trenches 2, 3 and 5. There was no evidence for the continuation of the Angle-Saxon settlement recorded in the Park and Ride investigations. The change in geology from the soliflucted chalks to wetter clays may be indicative as to why the settlement did not spread further east. Layer 204 measured 1.90 m long, at least 1.50 m wide and up to 0.10 m thick and comprised of burnt clay with charcoal flecks, the layer undulated with a clear horizon with the unburnt natural, no clearly defined cut or edges could be discerned. No evidence for burning was recorded in the substantial subsoil deposits above but the quantities of struck flint recovered from this feature indicates the potential for prehistoric activity. The cause of the burning is uncertain but the shallow undulatory nature of the burning suggests that this may be the result of burnt out roots or, possibly, a camp fire. The flints recovered from the feature and the surrounding subsoil are thought to be the product of a single event dating to the Upper Paleolithic (12000- 11000 BP).
Project dates	Start: 08-05-2019 End: 09-05-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	220030 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Significant Finds	FLINT Palaeolithic
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"

Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY SALISBURY Land at Elmfield House, Petersfinger Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire
Postcode	SP5 3BZ
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 16225 29175 51.061149055575 -1.768447703699 51 03 40 N 001 46 06 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 44m Max: 44m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Bell Associates
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Jon Kaines
Project supervisor	Rachel Williams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private houseowner

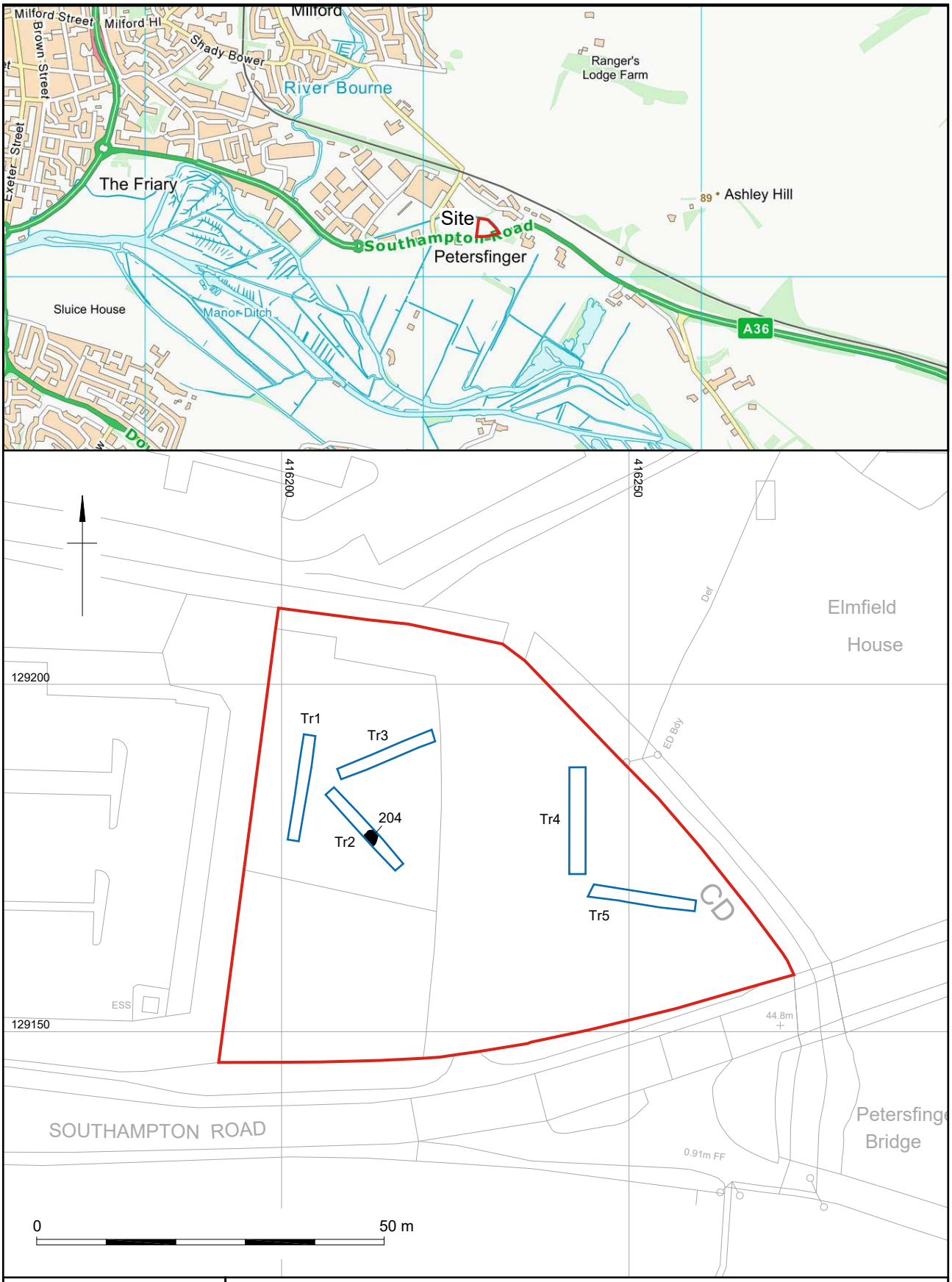
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Physical Archive ID	220030
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Elmfield House, Petersfinger Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Williams, R.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury



Site boundary

Trench location

Archaeology

Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	18/04/2019	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:800 at A4	Illustrator:	KL/KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\220030\Graphics_Office\Report_figs\Eval\2019_05_31		

Site location plan

Figure 1

Plate 1: Trench 2 from north west

Plate 2: North east facing representative section of trench 2

Date:	31/05/2019	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\220030\Graphics_Office\Report_figs\Eval\2019_05_31		

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