



# Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



Ref: 237740.03  
September 2020



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2020, all rights reserved.

Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire  
SP4 6EB

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)  
Disclaimer

prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

## Document Information

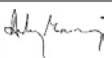
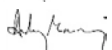
Document title Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury, Wiltshire  
Document subtitle Archaeological Watching Brief  
Document reference 237740.03  
Commissioned by Bell Cornwell Partnership  
Address Sowton Business Centre, Unit 2, Capital Court  
Bitterne Road  
Exeter  
Devon  
EX2 7FW

On behalf of Bishop Wordsworth Grammar School  
Address 11 The Close  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire  
SP1 2EB

Site location Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury  
County Wiltshire  
National grid reference (NGR) 414480 129627 (SU 14480 29627)  
Planning authority Wiltshire Council  
Planning reference 20/04558/FUL and 20/04559/FUL  
Museum name Salisbury Museum  
Museum accession code SBYWM: 2020.63  
OASIS Id Wessexar1-403189

WA project code(s) 237740  
Date(s) of fieldwork 24/08/2020 to 27/08/2020  
Fieldwork directed by Dave Murdie  
Project management by Andrew Manning  
Document compiled by Eleanor Legg and Steven Froud  
Contributions from Lorraine Mepham (finds)  
Graphics by Ken Lymer  
Document edited by AIM

### Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 25/09/2020	Draft submitted to client and WCAS	EL/SF	
2 25/09/2020	Final report as approved by WCAS	EL/SF	



## Contents

Summary .....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project and planning background.....	1
1.2 Scope of the report .....	1
1.3 Location, topography and geology .....	2
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	2
2.2 Previous investigations .....	2
2.3 Archaeological and historical context.....	3
<b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1 Aims .....	4
3.2 Objectives.....	5
<b>4 METHODS.....</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	5
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	5
4.3 Finds and environmental strategies .....	6
4.4 Monitoring.....	6
<b>5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS .....</b>	<b>6</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	6
5.2 Stratigraphic sequence .....	6
<b>6 FINDS EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>7</b>
7.1 Introduction.....	7
<b>8 CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>7</b>
8.1 Summary and discussion .....	7
<b>9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....</b>	<b>8</b>
9.1 Museum.....	8
9.2 Preparation of the archive.....	8
9.3 Selection policy.....	8
9.4 Security copy .....	9
9.5 OASIS .....	9
<b>10 COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>9</b>
10.1 Archive and report copyright .....	9
10.2 Third party data copyright .....	10
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>13</b>
Appendix 1 Location of previous archaeological investigations .....	13
Appendix 2 Trench summaries .....	14
Appendix 3 Oasis record.....	17



### List of Figures

- Figure 1** Site location and trench plan  
**Figure 2** Sections

### List of Plates

- Cover** Excavation work in the Paddocks Yard  
**Plate 1** North facing section, trench 1, DT Yard. Scale 1 m  
**Plate 2** North facing section, trench 8, DT Yard. Scale 1 m  
**Plate 3** South facing section, trench 6, DT Yard. Scale 1 m  
**Plate 4** East facing section, trench 7, DT Yard. Scale 1 m  
**Plate 5** South facing section, trench 20, Paddock Yard. Scale 1 m  
**Plate 6** South facing section, trench 16, Paddock Yard. Scale 1 m

### List of Tables

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



## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bell Cornwell Partnership, on behalf of Bishop Wordsworth's Grammar to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of awning foundations, centred on NGR 414480 129627, at Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury. The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission (20/04558/FUL), granted by Wiltshire Council.

Despite the presence of medieval and post-medieval remains across the site found in previous investigations, no archaeological features or deposits were observed during the course of the watching brief. The soil matrix found within the trenches confirms the stratigraphy reported during earlier works, with modern layers comprising the majority of the excavated material.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Bell Cornwell Partnership, Bishop Wordsworth's Grammar School, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service archaeologist, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council, and to Clovis for their cooperation and help on site.



# Bishop Wordsworth School, Salisbury

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bell Cornwell Partnership, on behalf of Bishop Wordsworth's Grammar School, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of awning foundations, centred on NGR 414480 129627, at Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The development comprises the erection of two canopies, one within the DT Yard (20/04558/FUL) and one within Paddock Yard (20/04559/FUL), approximately 50 m to the north-east (**Fig. 1**). The awnings consist of clear polycarbonate and require a supporting structure of between eight and nine posts at the corners and along the sides of each canopy. Originally set out to require a 1 m (l) x 1 m (w) and 1 m (d) foundation pit, excavations were only made to 0.5 m in depth.

1.1.3 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission (20/04558/FUL), granted by Wiltshire Council (30 July 2020) as part of a programme of archaeological works.

*Condition 3 The approved programme of archaeological work shall be carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief [Wessex Archaeology, Document Ref.: 237740.01, July 2020] received by the Council on 27/07/2020.*

*REASON: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest.*

*Informatives: The monitoring of post hole excavations should be carried out by a qualified archaeologist. The costs of this work to be borne by the applicant.*

1.1.4 Following consultation with Neil Adam, the WCAS archaeologist, groundworks within the Paddock Yard (20/04559/FUL) were not required to be monitored as outlined within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2020). However, due to the proximity of the works and the undertaking of the works in both yards simultaneously, initial archaeological observations were undertaken within the Paddock Yard and results noted.

1.1.5 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the written scheme of investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2020), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed, as stated within the above condition. The Wiltshire Council Archaeology Service (WCAS) archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken between the 24th and 27th August 2020.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to



address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

### **1.3 Location, topography and geology**

1.3.1 The watching brief was located in the grounds of Bishop Wordsworth's School within the city of Salisbury. The site lies within the north-eastern extent of Salisbury Cathedral Close, approximately 48 m to the west of Exeter Street and immediately east of the Cathedral Precinct. Salisbury Cathedral is located to the south. The works were positioned within areas comprising school buildings and tarmacked courtyards.

1.3.2 Existing ground levels are recorded as 49.0 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Chalk of the Newhaven Chalk Formation with superficial River Terrace Deposits of Sand and Gravel (British Geological Survey online viewer). It is noted that the natural geology was not reached in any of the foundation pits.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has carried out numerous archaeological investigations within the grounds of Bishop Wordsworth's School (**Appendix 1**). The following background comprises a summary of that deemed relevant previously documented within the WSI (Wessex 2020). This considered the historical searches undertaken in association with the earlier investigations as referenced below, and results presented within an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Blockley 2012) undertaken by Cambrian Archaeological Projects. Reference was also made to a more recent heritage statement (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

### **2.2 Previous investigations**

*Archaeological Watching Brief (Wessex Archaeology 2019)*

2.2.1 During archaeological investigations undertaken in association with the construction of new classrooms to the west of the site structures relating to the Bishop's stables, built in 1843 and demolished in the mid-20th century, were identified. An arched, brick culvert and several plinths were also found. Within the southern extent of the watching brief another wall foundation was partially revealed alongside a greenish yellow mortar or gravel deposit, possibly associated with the wall. The deposit was seen to extend beyond the classroom footprint. It is noted that all the deposits and structures were located beneath modern soils and hardstanding, though little disturbance from modern intrusions is recorded.

*Archaeological Evaluation (Blockley 2011)*

2.2.2 The north side of a substantial east – west medieval stone-lined drain was revealed within an evaluation trench located next to the Close Wall (approximately 10 m south of the proposed works). The course of the drain appears to correlate with a property boundary shown on early maps of the area.

*Archaeological Watching Brief (Heaton 2009) and Archaeological Evaluation (AC Archaeology 2001)*

2.2.3 Deposits interpreted as evidence for prolonged activity dating from the 17th century were uncovered during the watching brief undertaken 30 m to the north of the site. No archaeological deposits or structures were identified during the evaluation undertaken to the north-north-east of the site.





*Archaeological Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2002)*

- 2.2.4 A single trench excavated in association with the construction of a sports hall to the south-west of the site uncovered a wall foundation and construction layer believed to relate to the Bishop's Stables built in 1843. Soil deposits between the structural remains contained artefacts dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. A noticeable lack of medieval remains was noted and purported to indicate truncation of the area prior to the construction of the stables.

*Archaeological Evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1994)*

- 2.2.5 The evaluation undertaken across the school grounds uncovered medieval and post-medieval structures and finds. These included a wall footing orientated east to west, a dump of manure and cess within a large pit which were likely associated with mid- 19th century stables positioned nearby.
- 2.2.6 To the south and south-west of the development further walls were identified, with that located in Trench 8.

### **2.3 Archaeological and historical context**

- 2.3.1 The following information has been summarised from the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) which consulted the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Blockley 2012) and Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2017) prepared as part of earlier investigation undertaken within the school environs.
- 2.3.2 Sporadic discoveries of worked flint within the Close currently comprise the only unequivocal traces of land use in the immediate area, prior to the construction of the Cathedral in the early 13th century. Early activities may have been of such a transient nature that they were not liable to leave an archaeological signature, and any remains that were left behind may have been sealed beneath thick accumulations of alluvium. It is also noted that subsequent development within the Close may have eradicated any surviving remains, and archaeological investigations in the area have not been sufficiently extensive to identify evidence of earlier periods.
- 2.3.3 Medieval and post-medieval activity relating to settlement activity associated with the Cathedral and its environs, is widely attested for through evidence found during investigations across the school grounds.
- 2.3.4 Located to the east of the project the history of the Cathedral's construction is well documented. Initial plans for the transfer from Old Sarum to a new site held by the Bishop of Salisbury date to the 1190s. The scheme was authorised by a Papal licence issued in 1218. The relocation of the Cathedral was accompanied by the rapid development of the new planned city, *New Sarum*, which would later become Salisbury.
- 2.3.5 The foundation stones were laid in April 1220 with subsequent construction of the main body of the Cathedral, excepting the spire and flying buttresses, being completed within a span of 38 years, and was consecrated in 1258.
- 2.3.6 An extensive network of drainage channels was necessitated by the low-lying nature of the meadows beside the River Avon upon which the new town and its Cathedral were constructed. The largest of these were The Town Ditch and Close Ditch, the latter of which fully enclosed the Close: branching east from the River Avon near to Crane Bridge, turning south along Exeter Street before re-joining the river below Harnham Bridge. Ancillary



channels led from the section along Exeter Street (48 m east of the watching brief) were dug across the Close.

- 2.3.7 The date of construction of the Close Ditch remains unclear, though it is probable it was established during the earliest phase of construction of the Cathedral. The network of watercourses is reported to have become periodically stagnant and unkempt in later periods, with the Close Ditch being infilled in 1860 as part of a programme of improvements by the local board of health, presumably in response to the cholera outbreak of 1849.
- 2.3.8 The construction date for the Close Walls, which enclose the school and environs, also remains uncertain. A licence to build the walls was obtained by the Dean and Chapter in 1327, however evidence also exists pertaining to permission being granted by Edward I for the demolition and re use of the stone of the old cathedral at Old Sarum for the Close Walls, indicating an earlier date of construction. The fabric of the surviving walls, alongside the documentary evidence, is indicative of the walls having been constructed in numerous stages and undergoing several phases of modification and reconstruction.
- 2.3.9 A number of the Canon's residencies were situated on the northern side of the Close from around the time of the Cathedral's construction. By c.1600 John Speed's plan of Salisbury depicts a greater concentration of smaller houses, interspersed with larger residences in this area, in contrast to the widely spaced Canonries on the western side of the Close. The smaller houses within the north and north-eastern extent of the Close, were chiefly those of non-resident Canons or Vicars Choral. Many of the earliest structures have been lost, though some elements of the medieval structures remain within several of the surviving buildings.
- 2.3.10 The Bishop's Palace, founded by Bishop Poore in conjunction with the new Cathedral during the early 13th century, was one of the earliest and most significant buildings within the Close. Documentary evidence and map regression (Wessex Archaeology 2017) indicate that the grounds of the Bishop's Palace were extended to the north, to encompass the site and the location of one of the putative lost medieval canonries by at least the early 18th century. In 1843, Bishop Denison commissioned a coach house and stables. Constructed on the suspected site of the aforementioned canonry, remnants of the stables have been found to the south of the site during previous archaeological works. They were demolished in 1965.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
  - provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and



- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

### 3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020), were to:

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

## 4 METHODS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

### 4.2 Fieldwork methods

#### *General*

4.2.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of nine foundation pits (trenches) for the supporting structure of the canopy comprising the permitted development. The trenches, numbered 1 to 9 on **Fig. 1**, measured no more than 1.36 m (w) x 1.36 m (l) and up to 0.50 m in depth across the DT Yard. Due to an opportunity, initial observations for archaeological remains were also made of foundation pits excavated within the Paddock Yard (trenches, numbered 10 to 21).

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the DT Yard and additional initial observations were conducted within the Paddock Yard.

4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. 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.

#### *Recording*

4.2.4 All trenches were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete record of the trenches was made, including 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.



- 4.2.5 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 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 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 The WCAS archaeologist monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Despite the presence of medieval and post-medieval remains across the site, no archaeological features or deposits were observed during the course of the watching brief. The soil matrix found within the trenches confirms the stratigraphy reported during earlier works, with modern layers comprising the majority of the excavated material. Finds of pottery, Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and clay pipe were recovered from three contexts and are all believed to be of post-medieval or modern date.

### 5.2 Stratigraphic sequence

#### *DT Yard*

- 5.2.1 On removal of the modern tarmac (100) in trench 1, that was 0.10 m in depth and formed the existing ground surface, there was found to be a shallow layer of modern limestone bedding material (101) (**Fig. 2**). This consisted of mixed sand and sub-angular, sub-rounded gravels of a mid reddish-brown colour, most likely a Type 2 subbase material, 0.18 m thick. Below this, with a well-defined horizon, was a dark greyish-brown, silty-clay material (102), possibly garden soil, 0.15 m thick to the base of the trench. Finds within this material comprised of rare inclusions of CBM, oyster shell, animal bone and common charcoal flecks (**Plates 1 and 2**).

- 5.2.2 A similar stratigraphic sequence was found to be evident in all the nine monitored trenches within the DT Yard, except for a shallow buried soil horizon recorded in trench 3. 0.12 m thick this material (302) is comprised of a dark grey silty clay with occasional fragments of CBM and charcoal. In addition to the finds mentioned above, modern glass fragments are recorded from trench 6, (602), coming from the garden soil layer equivalent to (102) in trench 1. A modern pipe trench is recorded cutting through this material in trenches 6 and 7 (**Plates 3 and 4**).

#### *Paddock Yard*

- 5.2.3 Initial observations within the Paddock Yard showed a similar sequence to that observed in the DT Yard. Below concrete paving slabs each measuring 0.60 x 0.60 m square, and 0.04 m thick, there was a layer of bedding concrete that is 0.08 m thick. Below this is shallow layer of mixed bedding material like that observed in the DT Yard, but with occasional inclusions of modern building debris and fragments of CBM. Beneath the modern made



ground is a garden soil layer, which is also similar in make-up to that recorded in the DT Yard, comprising of a dark grey, silty-clay material, 0.25 m thick to the base of the trench (**Plates 5 and 6**).

## 6 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered during the watching brief, deriving from contexts within three of the trenches monitored and comprising fragments of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and clay tobacco pipe. Quantities by context are given in **Table 1**. All finds are of post-medieval/modern date.
- 6.1.2 The pottery comprises sherds of refined whiteware, porcelain and redware flowerpot, all of 19th-/20th-century date. The single fragment of CBM belongs to an airbrick, of similar date. The clay pipe fragments are both stems and so not particularly diagnostic, but the fragment from 1005 is of a wider bore which is consistent with a 17th-century date, while the narrower fragment from 1005 is more likely to be 18th-century or later.

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

Context	CBM	Clay Pipe	Pottery
803	1/26	1/3	2/7
1005		1/6	
1103			1/50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1/26</b>	<b>2/9</b>	<b>3/57</b>

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 Summary and discussion

- 8.1.1 Despite the presence of medieval and post-medieval remains found in previous work within the site, no archaeological features or deposits were observed during the course of the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The soil matrix found within the trenches confirms to the stratigraphy reported during earlier works, with modern layers comprising the majority of the excavated material and finds recovered dating to the post-medieval period or later.
- 8.1.3 The excavated trenches for the supporting structure for the roof canopy were shallow, up to 0.50 m in with only minimal intrusion into an earlier stratigraphic layer, recorded as possibly garden soil. It is likely that there was some previous truncation of ground levels, landscaping prior to the construction of the DT and Paddock Yard.
- 8.1.4 No evidence for significant archaeological features or deposits were identified.



## 9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Salisbury Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code SBYWM: 2020.63. 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

#### *Physical archive*

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

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

- 1 box of artefacts;
- 1 file paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

#### *Digital archive*

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project comprises born-digital data (e.g. site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports). Selected digital data (see below) will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance 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.

### 9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e. the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; WA's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the small scale of the project, and the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below.



9.3.4 These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.5 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

#### *Finds*

9.3.6 Given the negligible quantity of finds recorded, their nature and date range (commonly occurring types of relatively recent date), retention for long-term curation is not warranted. These finds have no archaeological significance and no further research potential.

#### *Documentary records*

9.3.7 Any paper records (site records, hard copies of site reports) will be offered to the Museum but may be refused on the grounds of negative results.

#### *Digital data*

9.3.8 Given the largely negative results of the fieldwork, it is recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only.

### **9.4 Security copy**

9.4.1 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.

### **9.5 OASIS**

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (**Appendix 3**). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by WCAS on behalf of the LPA. 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 (ADS) 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 (e.g., 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.





## REFERENCES

- AC Archaeology 2001 *Archaeological Evaluation at Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury*. AC Archaeology Report 0301/1/0
- ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- Blockley, K 2011 *Bishop Wordsworth's School, The Close, Salisbury, 2011*. Cambrian Archaeological Projects, Unpublished Client Report
- Blockley, K 2012 *Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury Cathedral Close, Wiltshire*. Cambrian Archaeological Projects, Unpublished Client Report No. 665
- British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 23/07/2020)
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum
- ClfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised edition June 2020). Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (revised edition June 2020). Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- Heaton, M 2009 *Bishop Wordsworth's School, The Close, Salisbury*. Michael Heaton Heritage Consultants, Unpublished Client Report
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 1994 *Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation*. WA Report W690a
- Wessex Archaeology 2002 *New Sports Hall, Bishop Wordsworth's School, 11 The Close, Salisbury*. Unpublished Report Ref. 50595
- Wessex Archaeology 2017 *Bishop Wordsworth's School, Temporary Classrooms, Science Block Improvements, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Short Heritage Statement*. Unpublished Report Ref. 113701.02
- Wessex Archaeology 2019 *New Classrooms, Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury: Archaeological Watching Brief*. Unpublished Report Ref. 113700.3
-

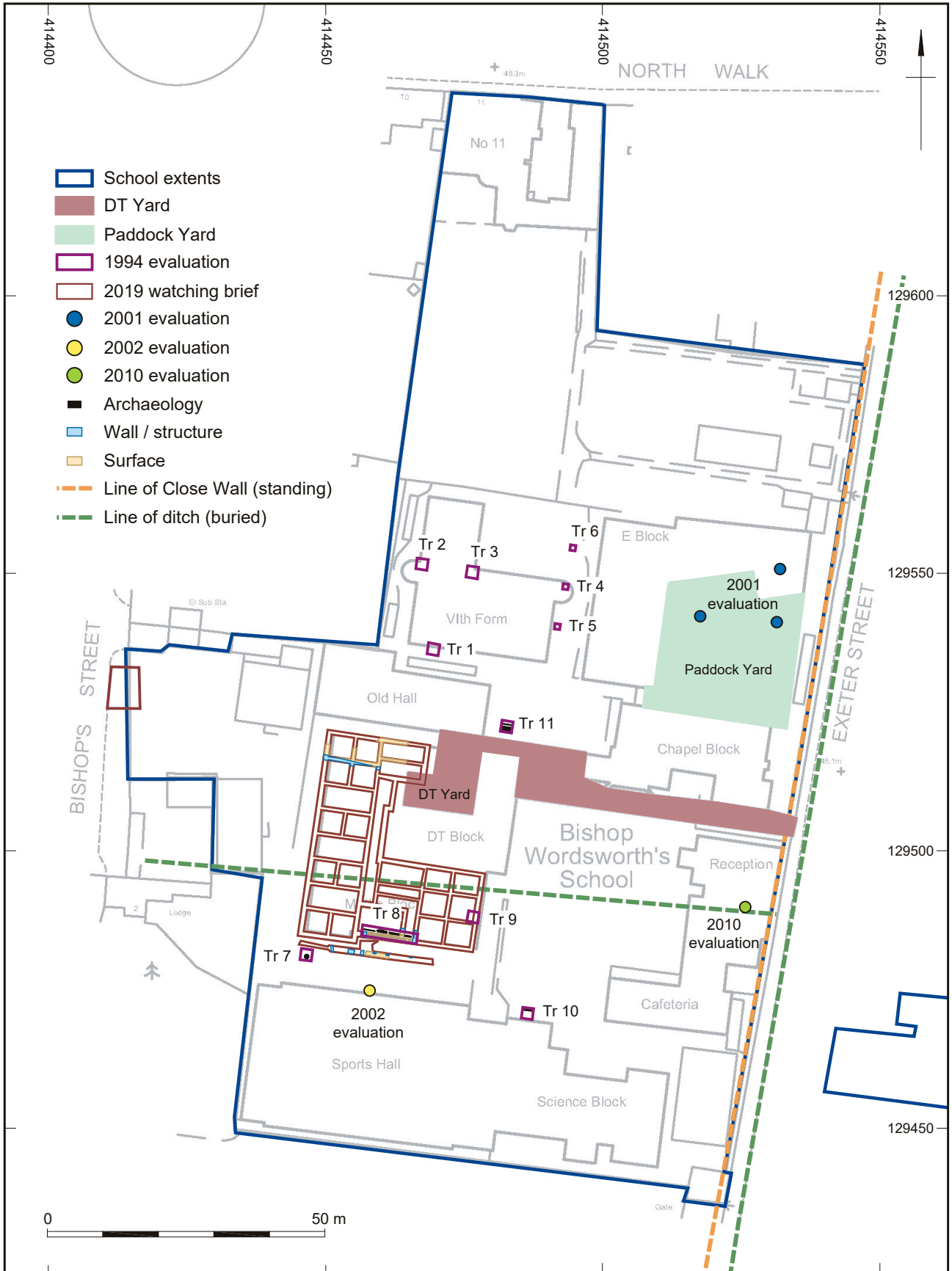



*Wessex Archaeology 2020 Bishops Wordworth's School, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief. Unpublished report ref. 237740.01*



## **APPENDICES**

### **Appendix 1 Location of previous archaeological investigations**



	Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)		
	Base plan supplied by client © The Genesis Design Studio.		
	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	14/09/2020	Revision Number:
Scale:	1:25,000 & 1:1000 @A4	Illustrator:	KJF
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\237740\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\wb\2020_09_14		

Location of previous archaeological investigations



## Appendix 2 Trench summaries

Trench No 1		Length 1.36 m	Width 1.36 m	Depth 0.43 m
Easting		Northing		M aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
100		Tarmac	Tarmac	0 - 0.10 m
101		Limestone ballast	Limestone ballast	0.10 - 0.28 m
102		Uncategorised context	Dark grey silty clay, CBM, oyster shell, animal bone, charcoal flecks.	0.28 - 0.43 +

Trench No 2		Length 1.30 m	Width 1.20 m	Depth Unknown
Easting		Northing		M aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
200		Tarmacadam	Tarmacadam	0 - 0.10 m
201		Limestone ballast	Limestone ballast	0.10 - 0.28 m
202	204	Backfill of foundation trench of present-day building	Rubble footing material	0.28 +
203		Uncategorised context	Dark grey sandy silt common charcoal flecks, occasional CBM fragments, clay pipe.	0.28 +
204	202	Cut of foundation trench of present-day building		0.28 +

Trench No 3		Length 1.36 m	Width 1.20 m	Depth 0.37 m
Easting		Northing		M aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
300		Tarmacadam	Tarmacadam	0 - 0.10 m
301		Limestone ballast	Limestone ballast	0.10 - 0.25 m
302		Uncategorised context	Very dark grey silty clay, occasional CBM, charcoal, buried soil horizon	0.25 - 0.37 +



Trench No 4		Length 1.36 m		Width 1.36 m		Depth 0.35 m	
Easting			Northing			M aOD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
400		Tarmacadam	Tarmacadam			0 - 0.10 M	
401		Limestone ballast	Limestone ballast			0.10 - 0.22 m	
402		Uncategorised context	Very dark greyish brown silty clay, old garden soil horizon.			0.22 - 0.35 m	
403	404	Uncategorised context	Backfill of drainage trench, contains much plastic, banding straps, cable ties, etc.			0.22 - 0.35 +	
404	403	Cut of drainage trench	Cut of drainage trench			0.22 - 0.35 +	

Trench No 5		Length 1.36 m		Width 1.30 m		Depth 0.21 m	
Easting			Northing			M aOD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
500		Tarmacadam	Tarmacadam			0 - 0.10 m	
501		Limestone ballast	Limestone ballast			0.10 - 0.21 +	

Trench No 6		Length 1.36 m		Width 1.36 m		Depth 0.41 m	
Easting			Northing			M aOD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
600		Tarmacadam	Tarmacadam			0 - 0.10 m	
601		Limestone ballast	Limestone ballast			0.10 - 0.25 m	
602		Uncategorised context	Dark greyish brown silty clay, CBM, glass, plastic, charcoal			0.25 - 0.41 +	

Trench No 7		Length 1.36 m		Width 1.36 m		Depth 0.40 m	
Easting			Northing			M aOD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
700		Tarmac	Tarmac			0 - 0.10 m	
701		Limestone ballast	Limestone ballast			0.10 - 0.32 m	
702		Uncategorised context	Very dark grey silty clay, CBM, oyster shell, charcoal			0.32 - 0.40 +	



Trench No 8		Length 1.36 m	Width 1.36 m	Depth 0.45 m
Easting		Northing		M aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
800		Tarmacadam	Tarmacadam	0 – 10 m
801		Pinkish brown limestone ballast	Pinkish brown limestone ballast	0.10 – 0.23 m
802		Yellow brown ballast	Yellow brown ballast	0.23 – 0.38 m
803		Uncategorised context	Very dark grey silty clay, occasional CBM, glass, oyster shell, charcoal flecks.	0.38 - 0.45 +

Trench No 9		Length 1.36m	Width 1.36m	Depth 0.25m
Easting		Northing		M aOD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
900		Tarmacadam	Tarmacadam	0 - 0.10 m
901		Limestone ballast	Limestone ballast	0.10 - 0.25 +



## Appendix 3 Oasis record

### OASIS ID: wessexar1-403189

#### Project details

Project name	Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bell Cornwell Partnership, on behalf of Bishop Wordsworth's Grammar to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of awning foundations, at Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury. The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission (20/04558/FUL). Despite the presence of medieval and post-medieval remains across the site, no archaeological features or deposits were observed during the course of the watching brief. The soil matrix found within the trenches confirms the stratigraphy reported during earlier works, with modern layers comprising the majority of the excavated material.
Project dates	Start: 24-08-2020 End: 27-08-2020
Any associated project reference codes	237740 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SBYWM:2020.63 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY SALISBURY Bishop Wordsworth's School
Postcode	SP1 2EB
Study area	21 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 414480 129627 50.914087404333 -1.410346335069 50 54 50 N 001 24 37 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49m Max: 49m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology





Project director/manager Andrew Manning  
Project supervisor Dave Murdie

---

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Salisbury Museum  
Digital Archive ID SBYWM: 2020.63  
Digital Contents "other"  
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Salisbury Museum  
Paper Archive ID SBYWM: 2020.63  
Paper Contents "other"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Report"

---

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury, Wiltshire  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Legg, E.  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Froud, S.  
Other bibliographic details report number 237740.03  
Date 2020  
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology  
Place of issue or publication Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury  
Description A4 bound client report  
URL <http://www.oasis.ac.uk>

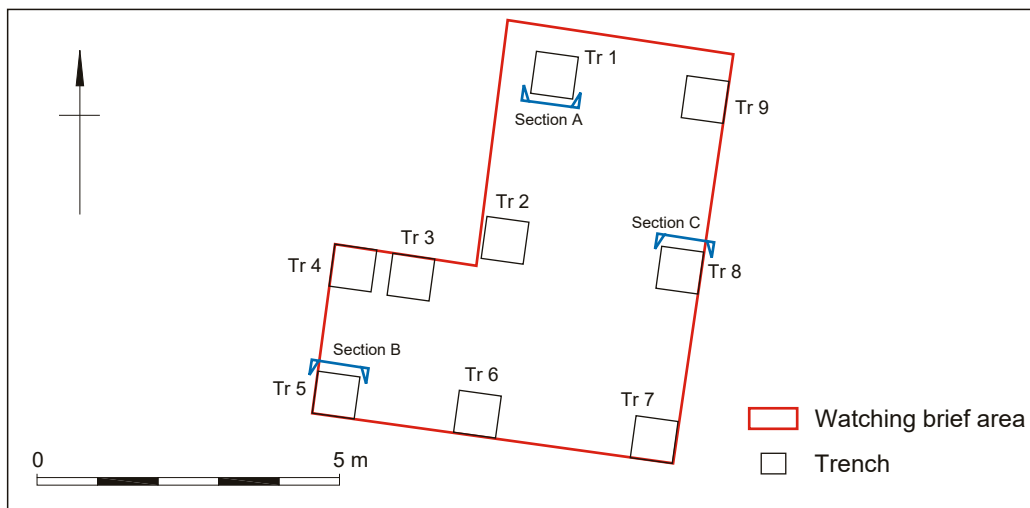
---

Entered by Steven Froud (s.froud@wessexarch.co.uk)  
Entered on 9 September 2020

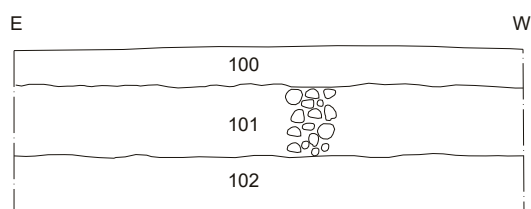


Site location and trench plan

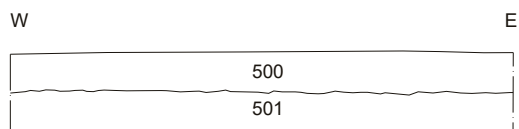
Figure 1



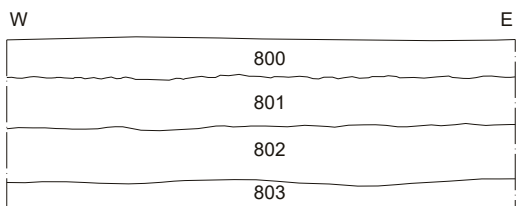
Plan of watching brief area



A. North facing section of trench 1



B. South facing section of trench 5



C. South facing section of trench 8



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	14/09/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:250 & Section 1:20 at A4	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\237740\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\wb\2020_09_14\		



Plate 1: North facing section, trench 1, DT Yard. Scale 1 m



Plate 2: North facing section, trench 8, DT Yard. Scale 1 m


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	14/09/2020	Revision number: 0
	Scale:	n/a	Layout: KL
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\237740\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\wb\2020_09_	



Plate 3: South facing section, trench 6, DT Yard. Scale 1 m



Plate 4: East facing section, trench 7, DT Yard. Scale 1 m



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	14/09/2020	Revision number: 0
	Scale:	n/a	Layout: KL
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\237740\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\wb\2020_09_	



Plate 5: South facing section, trench 20, Paddock Yard. Scale 1 m



Plate 6: South facing, trench 16, Paddock Yard. Scale 1 m

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	14/09/2020	Revision number: 0
	Scale:	n/a	Layout: KL
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\237740\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\wb\2020_09	

