



# Land to the Rear of 35 Rollestone Street Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report



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## **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Rollestone Street Ltd to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording (AMR) during ground investigation works at land to the rear of 35 Rollestone Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 1ED (c entered on NGR 414542 130201). The monitored works consisted of three small machine excavated test pits (measuring approximately 1m by 0.80m in plan) dug to assess the state of the current foundations and the presence of any archaeological features or deposits which could be impacted by later ground works.

The AMR confirmed the depth of the foundations of the current buildings to be relatively shallow, measuring in depth between 0.10 m and 0.20 m from the current ground level, and consisting of either brick or concrete.

While there was a degree of disturbed and made ground in all three of the monitored test pits, deposits of an archaeological origin were also recorded in every position. Potential demolition material associated with houses on the frontage of Rollestone Street was encountered in Test Pit 1 at a depth of 0.23 m below ground level (bgl). Below this construction material was recorded and tentatively interpreted as a possible base for medieval buildings. Chalk deposits encountered within Test Pits 2 and 3 (0.60 m and 0.90 m bgl respectively) are also interpreted as layers of compacted chalk acting as a stable base for possible medieval structures over the natural fluvial clay.

Given the small scale of the groundworks, it is not clear how representative these deposits are of archaeological potential over the wider site.

## **Acknowledgements**

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# Land to the Rear of 35 Rollestone Street Salisbury, Wiltshire

## Archaeological Monitoring and Recording Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Rollestone Street Ltd ('the client') to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording (AMR) during ground investigation works at 35 Rollestone Street, Salisbury ('the site'). The monitored works consisted of three small machine excavated test pits (approximately 1 m by 0.80 m) which were used to assess the state of the current foundations and the presence of any archaeological features or deposits which could be impacted by later ground works. The works were centred on NGR 414542 130201, at 35 Rollestone Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 1ED (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The AMR was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Wiltshire Council (PL/2024/03210), as part of a programme of archaeological works, which had included an earlier Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2024).
- 1.1.3 Due to the small scale of the ground investigation works, the Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council Archaeological Services (WCAS), on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) did not require that a full written scheme of investigation (WSI) should be submitted to the LPA for approval. The AMR was undertaken in general compliance with Wessex Archaeology's and ClfA standards and guidance (WA 2025b; ClfA 2023a–b).
- 1.1.4 The AMR was undertaken on 27 January 2025 by Matt Kendall of Wessex Archaeology (BA PCIfA).

#### 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, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The AMR was located in the historic centre of the medieval city of Salisbury, on the western side of Rollestone Street. The site comprises a series of single-storey buildings arranged in a courtyard fashion around a small car park. The site is bounded to the north by a car park, to the east by Rollestone Street, the south by The Pheasant Inn, and to the west by residential buildings.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels were flat and lie at an elevation of approximately 47 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology is mapped as Newhaven Chalk Formation; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 86.3-72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. Superficial deposits consist of River Terrace Deposits, 4 – sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2025).



## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background had been previously assessed in an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2024). A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic Environment Record (WSHER) and National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

### 2.2 Previous investigations in the nearby area

2.2.1 Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken within Gores Chequer, the city block within which the Site is located (discussed further below). Immediately north of the Site, an evaluation was undertaken comprising three 10 m x 2 m trial trenches excavated to a depth of 1.1m, the closest of which lay 8 m north of the Site boundary (EWI8800). The investigation demonstrated that the ground was disturbed to such an extent that no archaeological features were present. Although the results of the evaluation indicated significant amounts of made ground across the site relating to modern day activity, the lack of any archaeological features or deposits, particularly structural remains or evidence of backyard activity, would appear to corroborate the historical background in indicating that this part of Gores Chequer remained undeveloped up until the more recent period (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

2.2.2 A small excavation at 20 Bedwin Street (EWI5658), 30 m north of the Site, revealed a series of accumulated medieval soil deposits, the earliest of which dated to the 13th century. Wall foundations and floor surfaces were identified along the eastern and northern peripheries of the site. Although the original date of construction is uncertain, the latest surfaces were dated to the 15th and 16th centuries. Archaeological remains were encountered at 0.4m below ground level.

2.2.3 A watching brief undertaken at 24 Endless Street (EWI9566), extending approximately 3 m north-west of the Site, recorded a tenement foundation, possibly of 17th century date, which formed the north boundary of the property, and may have supported a timber framed service range for No. 24

### 2.3 Archaeological and historical context

#### *Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (970,000–4000 BC)*

2.3.1 Human activity throughout the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods was characterised by small bands of hunter-gatherers moving through the landscape and exploiting resources. The early prehistoric period in Wiltshire is evidenced by flint scatters and the remains of settlement camps, which show a riverine distribution.

2.3.2 In Salisbury, important Palaeolithic assemblages have been investigated around Millford Hill, where rich accumulations of artefacts have been recovered from the terrace gravels, primarily during the 19th century (Wymer 1999). Vast quantities of handaxes in particular have been discovered, including 52 on Fowlers Road (MWI9686) along with another 15 on the same street (MWI9866), 29 at Col Pepper's House (MWI9682), and 33 on Elm Grove Road (MWI11092), all situated between 360 and 450 m east of the Site.

2.3.3 Mesolithic artefacts have been less frequently recorded in the vicinity of the Site, with a single findspot of a Mesolithic Axe recorded c.450 m to the south-east (MWI9869). The large number of archaeological investigations within the city have produced little evidence

to suggest that this would have been an area of heightened activity in the Mesolithic period, despite favourable environmental conditions.

#### *Neolithic to Iron Age (4000–AD 43)*

- 2.3.4 The Neolithic period witnessed hunter-gatherer economies becoming superseded by sedentary lifestyles associated with agricultural practices. Whilst abundant Neolithic evidence is recorded in the wider Salisbury region, only two findspots, of Neolithic axe heads, have been located within the Study Area; c.90 m to the north (MWI11107) and c.440 m to the south-east (MWI9873).
- 2.3.5 Extensive evidence for Bronze Age funerary activity is known in the landscape surrounding Salisbury, particularly on higher ground. However, no remains of Bronze Age date are recorded within the Study Area.
- 2.3.6 Whilst there is some archaeological evidence to suggest earlier prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Old Sarum, it was during the Iron Age that use of the hilltop was formalised through substantial earthworks. A large hillfort was established at Old Sarum around 400 BC (English Heritage 2024), c.2.4 km north of the Site. Away from the hillfort, the focus of activity during this period, little evidence of the Iron Age has been identified within Salisbury centre, and no features are recorded within the Study Area.

#### *Romano-British (AD 43–410)*

- 2.3.7 Old Sarum was occupied by the Romans as a military fort shortly after the conquest of Britain in AD 43 and, along with the civilian settlement beyond the ramparts, became *Sorviodunum* (WCAS 2005). A Romano-British temple precinct later replaced the fort, within the earlier earthworks (English Heritage 2024). Three Roman roads from the north and east converged outside the east gate of the hillfort, connecting *Sorviodunum* with Roman cities at London, Winchester and Dorchester (Allen et al. 2016). The closest example lies c.2 km to the north-west of the Site, running south-west towards Dorchester.
- 2.3.8 With the focus of activity c.2.4 km to the north, little evidence of this period has been recovered from Salisbury city centre. However, a hoard of Roman coins, dated from AD 253–313, was discovered at Old George Inn c.390 m south-west of the Site (MWI9905), and a Roman brooch discovered in the market square is also recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Such finds are suggestive of further activity in the vicinity.

#### *Saxon (AD 410–1066)*

- 2.3.9 Occupation of Old Sarum continued into the early medieval period, appearing as *Searobyrg* in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of the late 9th century AD, and becoming the site of a mint in AD 1003 (WCAS 2005, Crittall 1962). Shortly after the Norman Conquest in 1066, a motte and bailey castle was constructed in the centre of the hillfort (EH 2024).
- 2.3.10 Away from Old Sarum, evidence of Saxon occupation within the Study Area comes in the form of a pre-Christian cemetery at St Edmund's Church (MWI11178) 260 m north-east of the Site, and a further, individual inhumation (MWI10907), located 430 m to the east.

#### *Medieval (AD 1066–1500)*

- 2.3.11 A medieval town grew up within Old Sarum, along with a small cathedral. However, it was apparent that the old monument was not well suited as a town, and by 1220 construction had begun on a new cathedral at its present site in Salisbury, c.650 m south of the Site, on land owned by the Bishop of Salisbury. The new town of Salisbury, centred on the cathedral and the meeting of five rivers, quickly grew to become the primary settlement of the county,



surrounded by satellite villages. By the 14th century, all the main streets of the city were established (RCHME 1977, Crittall 1962, WCAS 2004).

- 2.3.12 The Site lies within the Gores 'chequer' – one of the original medieval city blocks, bounded by Salt Lane to the south, Rollestone Street to the east, Bedwin Street (formerly Bedwin Row) to the north and Endless Street to the west. This northern part of the city was likely planned in one piece and would certainly have been laid out by 1269 when St Edmund's Church (MWI74308) was consecrated in the north-east corner of the city (WCAS 2004). Whilst it is assumed most of the city roads have not altered from their original layout, excavations 90 m south of the Site (EWI5636) found that the alignment of Rollestone Street at this point ran slightly west of its present location up until the 15th century (Harding 2022).
- 2.3.13 The presence of buildings by the 14th century fronting onto Endless Street imply that this was an important route through the city. However, the excavation at 20 Bedwin Street (EWI5658), indicate that not all the street frontages of Gores Chequer had been built up by this period, with accumulations of soil suggesting the site was still in use as backland until the later medieval period (WCAS 2004).
- 2.3.14 The Grade II\* Listed Pheasant Inn NHLE: 1243120), immediately adjacent to the Site, is of late 15th origin, constructed initially as a house. Other medieval remains recorded within Gores Chequer include structural elements of the (extant) 24 Endless Street (MWI31331), and medieval foundations at 20 Bedwin Street (MWI11237).

*Post-medieval to modern (AD 1500–present)*

- 2.3.15 The pattern of settlement in the study area established in the medieval period continued through the post-medieval period and largely into the present day. The majority of the Listed Buildings within the area were established during the post-medieval period. Within Gores Chequer structures of note of post-medieval and 19th century date include:
- Crewe's Hall (now incorporated into the Pheasant Inn, and immediately adjacent to the Site) was constructed in 1638 for Philip Crew, who bequeathed his house at the corner of Rollestone Street and Salt Lane to the Shoemakers' Company, recommending them to build a guild hall (NHLE 1243120)
  - 14 Endless Street- thought to be built in the early-17th century (NHLE 1240919)
  - Loder House, Endless Street – largely of the mid-18th century (NHLE 1355825)
  - No 22 Bedwin Street – House built c. 1800, with a 16th century range which originally extended as far as Rollestone Street (NHLE 1355848)
  - No 24 Bedwin Street – House of three storeys built c. 1800 (NHLE 1023533)
  - Nos 1-7 Salt Lane- cottages of c. 1850 date (unlisted)
  - 20 Bedwin Street – Warehouse, dating from the early 19th century, now replaced with pair of mid-19th century houses (NHLE 1260763))
  - 24 Endless Street – early 19th century pair of cottages (NHLE 1023649)
  - 26 Endless Street – Local Government Offices, early 19th century (NHLE 1355826)



- 2.3.16 Speed's 1611 map of Salisbury illustrates Gores Chequer as developed along each of the four streets, with open space in the central backlands. However, the more detailed William Naish's Map of Salisbury of 1716, indicates that Gores, as well as nearby Parsons, Vanners and Three Cups Chequers, were much less developed than the chequers at the centre of the city.
- 2.3.17 By the mid-19th century, the centre of Gores Chequer (and other nearby chequers) began to be more developed, with the garden plots making way for smaller structures. Bothams' map of 1860 illustrates the Site with the Rollestone Street frontage occupied by three small buildings, perhaps cottages, and to their rear, a series of irregularly sized plots. Larger buildings, possibly workshops are depicted to the rear of Rollestone Street, as well as several other smaller structures towards the northern site boundary, and the southernmost part of the Site. The large garden to the rear of Loder House contains smaller structures still, possibly garden sheds or glasshouses.
- 2.3.18 Throughout the early to mid-20th century the layout of Site continued to be broadly consistent, with a number of changes to the positioning of the buildings on the west side of the courtyard. The 1952 OS edition illustrates the layout of the Site that would remain unchanged until the end of the century. The in-fill building between the current garden and the courtyard is understood to have been built at some time between 1990-2004.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

3.1.1 The aims of the AMR, 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, to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the allocated resources 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 General objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the AMR 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.



### 3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 The site-specific objectives were to:

- assess the condition and depth of the current foundations

## 4 METHODS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in general compliance with WA standard AMR methodology and ClfA standards and guidance (WA 2025b; ClfA 2023a–b), The methods employed are summarised below.

### 4.2 Fieldwork methods

#### *General*

4.2.1 The groundworks (under constant archaeological monitoring) comprised the excavation of three mechanically dug test pits, measuring approximately 1m x 0.80m in plan. The excavations were undertaken to assess the condition and depth of the foundations of the current buildings on site. Excavation continued until natural geology was reached or the top of the archaeological horizon identified (whichever was encountered first).

4.2.2 The attending archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the project aims.

4.2.3 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits 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 exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits 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 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 OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.6 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 Wessex Archaeology's in-house procedures. The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the*

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collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2014a), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's (n.d. a) *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

#### **4.4 Monitoring**

- 4.4.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist at WCAS monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to monitored groundworks, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist at WCAS.

### **5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The AMR confirmed the presence of the existing buildings' foundations within all three of the test pits, along with potential archaeological layers which varied in depth below ground in each monitored position. The following section presents the results of the AMR with the stratigraphy and archaeological deposits discussed by test pit. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary table (Appendix 1).
- 5.1.2 Figure 1 displays the locations of the monitored test pits in relation to the current buildings and layout of the site.

#### **5.2 Test Pit 1**

- 5.2.1 Test Pit 1, centred on NGR 414557 130211 and measuring 1.10m (N-S) by 0.70m (E-W), was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m. It was located against the south side of the northern building range close to the entrance to the site (Fig. 1).
- 5.2.2 The basal deposit recorded in TP 1, encountered at a depth of 0.68m bgl was the undisturbed natural River Terrace Deposits (106) (Fig. 2). Disturbed ground (105) derived from the natural superficial geology was encountered above this at a depth of 0.52 m bgl. A compact pale brownish grey clay silt (104) containing occasional chalk flecks overlay (105). Above this was a very thin black deposit, Separating (104) from (103) above. (103), was encountered at 0.23 m bgl and comprised a 0.15m thick layer of pale greyish brown silty clay. This layer contained brick fragments, flint nodules and chalk flecks, and is tentatively interpreted as a demolition layer from a former building occupying the site. Directly above (103), was a 0.13m thick hardcore layer (102), interpreted as make-up material for the surface tarmac (101), measuring 0.1m thick
- 5.2.3 The current building foundations were observed to continue to a depth of 0.20 m bgl, sat on a 0.06 m thick concrete pad. It is unclear if the pad continues beyond the edge of the test pit (Fig. 3).

#### **5.3 Test Pit 2**

- 5.3.1 Test Pit 2 was also located against the south side of the northern buildings and approximately 16m to the west of Test Pit 1, at NGR 414550 130209. It Measured 1.10m (E-W) by 0.70m (N-S) and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.71m. Test Pit 2 had to be moved from its original location, slightly to the west, as it was discovered that the modern tarmac was sat directly over concrete impenetrable to the machine.



- 5.3.2 The earliest deposit recorded within TP2, at a depth of 0.60m bgl, was chalk deposit (205). This deposit measured at least 0.11m thick as excavated (Fig. 4) and is tentatively interpreted as archaeological in origin, potentially representing the remains of a compact foundation layer upon which medieval buildings could have been constructed. Overlying (205) was a 0.14 m thick dark grey silty clay (204), above this was a 0.19m thick pale grey silty clay (203), which was encountered at a depth of 0.27m bgl. Modern hardcore layer (202) overlay (203) and is interpreted as the make-up layer for the extant surface tarmac layer (201).
- 5.3.3 Associated with the modern layers was a modern drain, encountered at a depth of 0.65m bgl and running approximately E-W along the southern edge of the trench. The extant building foundations within TP2 consisted of a single course of bricks laid directly on top of (202) (0.10m bgl; Fig. 5).

#### **5.4 Test Pit 3**

- 5.4.1 Test Pit 3 was located against the northern face of the southern range of buildings, at NGR 414549 130199, and measured approximately 1.10m (N-S) by 0.80m (E-W) and was excavated to a maximum depth of approximately 0.9m.
- 5.4.2 The earliest deposit exposed in TP3 comprised a compacted chalk layer (307) comparable to (205) in TP2. It was encountered at 0.90 m bgl and seemed to slope down to the east. It is also tentatively interpreted as a potentially medieval foundation deposit (Fig. 7). A sequence of three made ground deposits (304), (305) and (306) were recorded above the chalk deposit (307). The upper two (304) & (305) contained brick and tile fragments which dated from the late medieval period onwards.
- 5.4.3 Directly above made ground layer (304), the remains of a brick floor surface (303) was exposed and recorded (Fig. 6). This floor was encountered at a depth of 0.23 m bgl and had been constructed from a Single layer of red bricks laid on their side. The individual bricks measured 0.22m x 0.10m x 0.06m. Brick floor (303) appears to represent a former external working surface that may have continued in use until the laying of the modern tarmac layers above. While extending across the entire width of the test pit (E-W), the brick surface only extended for approximately 0.80m northwards from the southern edge of TP3.
- 5.4.4 The extant tarmac (301) and associated hardcore deposits (302) were encountered immediately above brick floor (303).
- 5.4.5 The foundations of the extant range of southern buildings were revealed in TP 3 to comprise 0.20 m thick concrete layer sat directly on top of layer (303) (Fig. 8).

### **6 FINDS EVIDENCE**

- 6.1.1 Three pieces (2962 g) of ceramic building material were collected from Test Pit 3. Two (369 g) are undiagnostic flat roof tiles from made ground layer (305). Both occur in pale fabrics local to the Salisbury area, and date from the late medieval period onwards.
- 6.1.2 The third item is a semi-complete brick (2593 g), taken as a representative sample from floor surface (303). This brick measures 218 mm in length, 95 mm in width and has a thickness of 62 mm. It has a hard, grey cement-based mortar adhering to one stretcher. It occurs in a very hard fired, pale grey, sandy fabric, which is unlikely to have been sourced locally given the lack of iron-rich argillaceous inclusions visible in a broken section. Based on its dimensions and the nature of the fabric, it is almost certain that the brick is modern and not a local product.



## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 No archaeological deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the works.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Summary**

- 8.1.1 The AMR confirmed the depth of the foundations of the current buildings to be relatively shallow, measuring in depth between 0.10 m and 0.20 m from the current ground level, and consisting of either brick or concrete.
- 8.1.2 While there was a degree of disturbed and made ground in all three of the monitored test pits; deposits of an archaeological origin were also seen in every position. Potential demolition material (103) associated with former houses on the frontage of Rollestone Street were encountered in Test Pit 1 at a depth of 0.23m below ground level (bgl), and which were stratigraphically above a compacted deposit (104), containing chalk flecks, encountered at a depth of 0.38m. This deposit is tentatively interpreted as a possible foundational base for a medieval structure.
- 8.1.3 Compacted chalk deposits were encountered within Test Pits 2 and 3 at depths of 0.60m and 0.90m bgl respectively) and are tentatively interpreted as foundation pads for one or more possible medieval buildings.
- 8.1.4 Given the small scale of the groundworks, it is not clear how these deposits relate to each other and how representative they are of archaeological potential over the wider site.

### **8.2 Discussion**

- 8.2.1 Given the location of Test Pit 1, it is likely that the potential demolition layer (103) is a remnant of the buildings that once stood in the current entrance to the site and on the frontage of Rollestone Street, and which can be seen in Naish's 1716 Map of Salisbury and Bothams' 1860 Plan of the Borough of Salisbury, but which had been removed by the time of the 1880 Ordnance Survey Map. Given that flint nodules and brick fragments were recovered, it is likely that these represent material from previous walls, although no in-situ foundations were seen in the test pit. The made ground deposit (104) below the demolition layer is likely to be that of material to make up the underlying fluvial deposits and may date to between the 13th and 14th centuries. By comparison, while some demolition materials were seen in an evaluation immediately to the north of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2017), no evidence of this make up material was seen. However, it should be noted that those trenches were located in an area that seems to have been devoid of buildings since the creation of Naish's Map, including immediately to the west of Rollestone Street.
- 8.2.2 The chalk deposits seen in both Test Pits 2 and 3 are most likely similar deposits to (104) recorded in Test Pit 1. Again, they probably represent the make up material over the natural fluvial deposits, and which are common across the centre of Salisbury. A recent evaluation 165 m to the east of the site identified this make up material, or similar deposits which were encountered from 0.40 m to 0.73 m bgl (Wessex Archaeology 2025). The more pristine nature of the deposits in Test Pits 2 and 3 to that of Test Pit 1 could be explained that while there was make up material put down across the site, actual large-scale development only took place on the frontages, and the remaining area was left fairly undeveloped in the centre of the Gores 'chequer'.



## 9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The Salisbury Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the notification number TSM-AN24. 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 will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014b; SMA 1995).

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

- 1 cardboard box or airtight plastic box of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 file/document case of paper records

#### *Digital archive*

9.2.3 The digital archive, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), 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 metadata.

### 9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected for retention 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; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's (n.d. b) *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (e.g., Wessex Archaeology's specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. The proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (e.g., museum, local authority), prior to deposition of the archive. Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.



### *Finds*

- 9.3.4 It is recommended that the finds all be discarded as they have little additional research value.

### *Documentary records*

- 9.3.5 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

### *Digital data*

- 9.3.6 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others that are not directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

## **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.

## **9.5 OASIS**

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Assistant Archaeologist at 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*.
- 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.



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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 No 1       |                     | Length 1.10 m           | Width 0.70 m   | Depth 0.83 m |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|
| Easting 414557.51 |                     | Northing 130211.47      |  | m OD 47.07   |
| Context Number    | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description  | Depth BGL    |
| 101               |                     | Surface                 | Tarmac. Modern tarmac surface.   | 0–0.10       |
| 102               |                     | Made ground             | Hardcore layer. Hardcore build-up for modern tarmac surface.   | 0.10–0.23    |
| 103               |                     | Made ground             | Pale greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodules (<0.10), red brick fragments and chalk flecks. Demolition rubble | 0.23–0.38    |
| 104               |                     | Made ground             | Pale brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. Construction build up layer.                                   | 0.38–0.52    |
| 105               |                     | Disturbed ground        | Disturbed ground. Mid brown clay silt with sparse chalk flecks and sub-rounded flint gravels (<0.04). Disturbed natural.   | 0.52–0.68    |
| 106               |                     | Natural                 | Clay geology. Mid brown clay.  | 0.68+        |

| Trench No 2       |                     | Length 1.10 m           | Width 0.70 m  | Depth 0.71 m |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| Easting 414550.41 |                     | Northing 130208.65      |   | m OD 47.14   |
| Context Number    | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description   | Depth BGL    |
| 201               |                     | Surface                 | Tarmac. Modern tarmac.  | 0–0.10       |
| 202               |                     | Made ground             | Sequence of layers of compacted hardcore and soils with CBM flecks. Buildup for tarmac.   | 0.10–0.27    |
| 203               |                     | Made ground             | Pale grey silty clay with sub-angular to sub-rounded flints, CBM flecks and chalk flecks. | 0.27–0.46    |
| 204               |                     | Made ground             | Dark grey silty clay with CMB fragments and occasional chalk flecks.                      | 0.46–0.60    |
| 205               |                     | Layer                   | Chalk layer which is of archaeological origin rather than geological                      | 0.60+        |



| Trench No 3    |                     | Length 1.10 m           | Width 0.80 m   | Depth 1 m  |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|
| Easting        |                     | Northing                |  | m OD       |
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description  | Depth BGL  |
| 301            |                     | Surface                 | Tarmac. Modern tarmac surface.   | 0–0.10     |
| 302            |                     | Made ground             | Mid grey silty sand with abundant stone gravels. Hardcore deposit for tarmac.  | 0.10–0.23  |
| 303            |                     | Surface                 | Brick surface. Old yard surface. Constructed of bricks laid on their sides. Brick measures 0.22x0.10x0.06. Only extends 0.80 from the southern edge of TP. | 0.23–0.33  |
| 304            |                     | Made ground             | Mid grey silty clay with tile and brick fragments (0.08) charcoal flecks, and sub-rounded flint gravels (<0.04)  | 0.33–0.56  |
| 305            |                     | Made ground             | Pale greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and tile fragments.   | 0.56–0.90  |
| 306            |                     | Made ground             | Mid grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks.   | 0.90–1.00+ |
| 307            |                     | Layer                   | Chalk layer which is of archaeological origin rather than geological   | 0.90+      |



## Appendix 2 OASIS summary

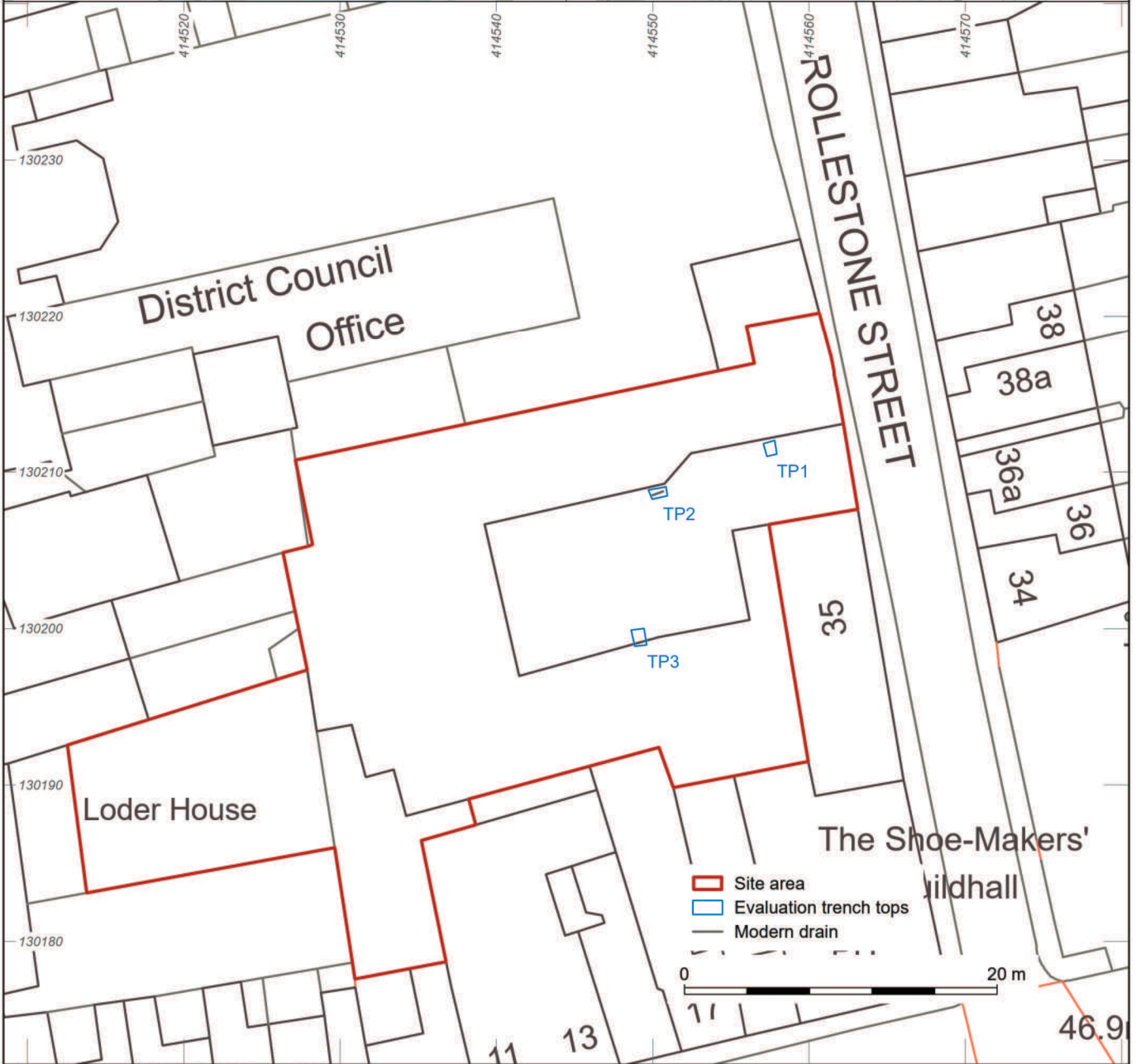
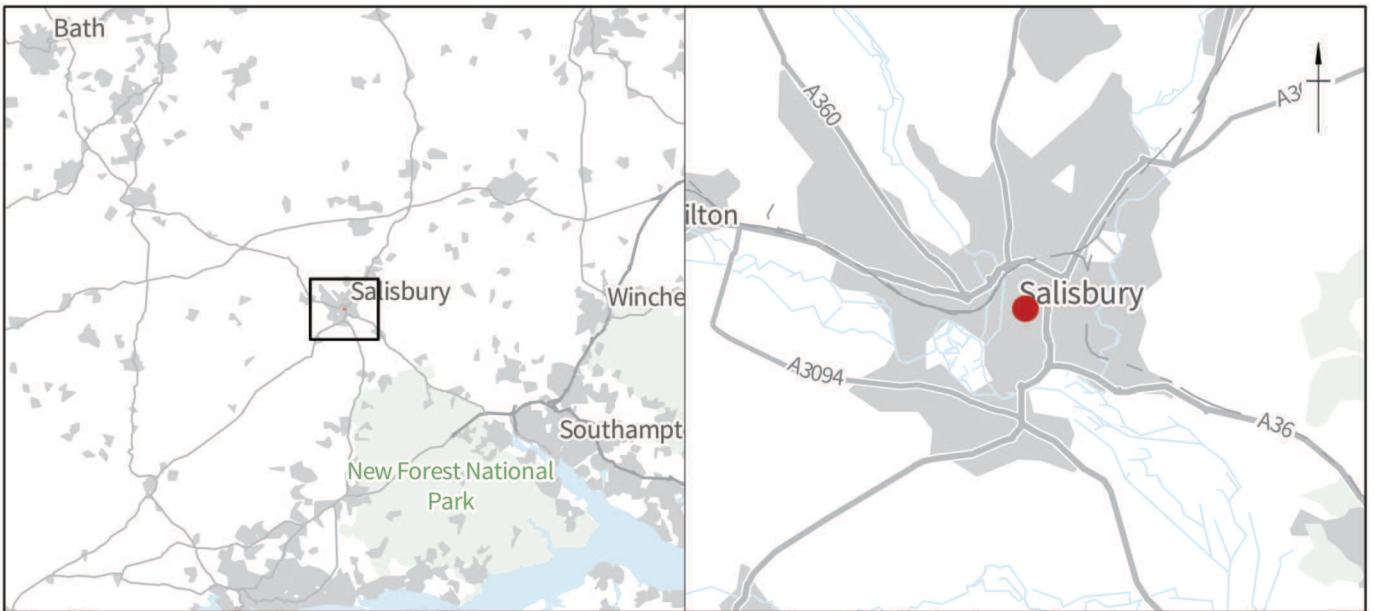
### OASIS Summary for wessexar1-531251

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| OASIS ID (UID)                    | wessexar1-531251  |
| Project Name                      | Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at Land to the Rear of 35 Rollestone Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire   |
| Sitename                          | Land to the Rear of 35 Rollestone Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire  |
| Sitecode                          | 301721  |
| Project Identifier(s)             | 301721  |
| Activity type                     | Watching Brief  |
| Planning Id                       | PL/2024/03120   |
| Reason For Investigation          | Planning: Post determination  |
| Organisation Responsible for work | Wessex Archaeology  |
| Project Dates                     | 27-Jan-2025 - 27-Jan-2025   |
| Location                          | Land to the Rear of 35 Rollestone Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire<br>NGR : SU 14542 30201<br>LL : 51.07095685387547, -1.793825144424632<br>12 Fig : 414542,130201  |
| Administrative Areas              | Country : England<br>County/Local Authority : Wiltshire<br>Local Authority District : Wiltshire<br>Parish : Salisbury   |
| Project Methodology               | <p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Rollestone Street Ltd to undertake archaeological monitoring and recording (AMR) during ground investigation works at 35 Rollestone Street, Salisbury.</p> <p>The groundworks (under constant archaeological monitoring) comprised the excavation of three mechanically dug test pits, measuring approximately 1 m by 0.80 m in order to assess the condition and depth of the current foundations. Excavation continued until natural geology was reached or in-situ archaeology was identified (whichever was encountered first).</p> <p>The attending archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the project aims.</p> <p>Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits 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.</p> |



|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Project Results             | <p>The AMR confirmed the depth of the foundations of the current buildings to be quite shallow, measuring in depth between 0.10 m and 0.20 m from the current ground level, and consisting of either brick or concrete.</p> <p>While there was a degree of disturbed and made ground in all three of the monitored test pits, deposits of an archaeological origin were seen in every positions. Potential demolition material associated with houses on the frontage of Rollestone Street was encountered in Test Pit 1 at a depth of 0.23 m below ground level (bgl), and which were above construction material which was used as a base for medieval houses of Salisbury to be built on. Chalk deposits encountered within Test Pits 2 and 3 (0.60 m and 0.90 m bgl respectively) were initially believed to be bedrock, but after further analysis it was determined that they are layers of chalk which had been brought in to create a stable base for dwellings to be built on over the natural fluvial deposits.</p> <p>Given the small scale of the groundworks, both in number of test pits and their size, it is uncertain that these deposits encountered are an accurate representation of the general make-up of the wider site.</p> |
| Keywords                    | Floor - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types<br>Brick - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus<br>Roof Tile - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus  |
| Funder                      | Private or public corporation Rollestone Street Ltd   |
| HER                         | Wiltshire and Swindon HER - unRev - STANDARD  |
| Person Responsible for work | John Davey  |
| HER Identifiers             |   |
| Archives                    | Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum;   |

Report generated on: 24 Feb 2025, 09:50



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Figure 1: Site location plan and monitored works



Figure 2: West facing section of Test Pit 1 (1 x 0.50 m)



Figure 3: South facing section of Test Pit 1 showing modern foundations (1 x 0.50 m)



Figure 4: South facing section of Test Pit 2 (1 x 0.50 m)



Figure 5: South facing section of Test Pit 2 showing modern foundations (1 x 0.50 m)



Figure 6: Brick floor 303 viewed from the north (1 x 0.50 m)



Figure 7: North facing section of Test Pit 3 (1 x 1 m)



Figure 8: North facing section of Test Pit 3 showing modern foundations



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