



## Llangarren, Wilton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire

### Archaeological Evaluation Report





**LLANGARREN  
WILTON ROAD  
SALISBURY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

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# LLANGARREN WILTON ROAD SALISBURY

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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**LLANGARREN  
WILTON ROAD  
SALISBURY****ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Highwood Residential (the Client) to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land for a proposed development at Llangarren, Wilton Road, Salisbury, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 413523,130507. The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of three trenches totalling 70m<sup>2</sup>. The fieldwork was undertaken over two days (10<sup>th</sup> – 11th January 2011).

No archaeological deposits or features of note were recorded that pre-date the post-medieval period (post-1500 AD). A small assemblage of residual finds were recorded from quarry pit backfill dumps in the north of the Site (Trench 1), which included undiagnostic worked flint knapping waste of probable earlier prehistoric date (4000 – 700 BC). Residual earlier prehistoric finds have been recorded to the north-west of the Site and probably represent 'background' evidence of past human activity within the Nadder Valley.

Possibly Palaeolithic artefact-bearing intact 'brickearth' was recorded only in the south of the site (only in Trench 2) at a depth of 1.30 – 1.60m (c. 52.8m aOD) which was only c. 0.25m thick. Even here, it had been heavily impacted upon from regularly laid out sub-rectangular, post-medieval (18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century) quarry pits clearly discernible in the trench. Natural 'brickearth' remnants were also recorded overlying and filling small irregular solution hollows in the upper surface of a calcareous deposit in the south (Trench 2) and south-east of the site (Trench 3). This calcareous deposit was recorded in all three trenches, but in Trench 1 it was possibly a post-medieval 'brickearth' quarry pit backfill deposit. In Trench 2, this deposit overlaid a very weathered and degraded chalk deposit which lay at 2.15m depth (c. 52.15m aOD).

Overall, the potential for Palaeolithic material, derived from the small area of unquarried natural 'brickearth' in the mid-south of the site, is considered to be very low. The potential for archaeological deposits or features of later periods is considered very low, due to the extent (both in depth and area) of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century 'brickearth' quarrying on the Site, although unstratified artefacts derived from localised human activity may be present in the quarry pit backfill deposits.

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This programme of evaluation was commissioned by Highwood Residential through WGDP, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Peter Austin of Highwood and Tony Allen of WGDP in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the assistance and advice of Clare King (Wiltshire Archaeology Service).

The fieldwork was directed by Chris Ellis (Senior Archaeologist) with the assistance of Rebecca Wills. This report was compiled by Chris Ellis. The figures were prepared by Linda Coleman. The fieldwork and post-excavation was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Damian De Rosa.

# LLANGARREN WILTON ROAD SALISBURY

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Highwood Residential (the Client) to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land for a proposed development at Llangarren, Wilton Road, Salisbury (hereafter 'the Site') centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 413523,130507 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed residential development will see the retention of the existing Victorian part of the building and demolition of two storey 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions. Three new wings of two and three storey height would be constructed around and incorporate the retained Victorian building (**Figure 1**). The proposals would also include landscaping and improvements in access. The entire Site is heavily wooded and the development would retain the vast majority of trees that are present.
- 1.1.3 Wessex Archaeology on behalf of the Client consulted with the Wiltshire Archaeology Service (WAS), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority, in order to establish whether any archaeological investigation would be required prior to the submission and/or determination of the impending planning application for the development of the Site.
- 1.1.4 WAS advised that an archaeological trial trench evaluation should be undertaken in order to establish the survival and potential of any archaeological remains that could be impacted upon by any proposed development.
- 1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2010) setting out the methodologies and standards that would be employed by Wessex Archaeology in order to undertake the programme of archaeological work, was submitted to the Client and WAS for approval prior to the commencement of the fieldwork programme.

### 2 THE SITE

#### 2.1 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 The Site lies to the north of Wilton Road, Salisbury and is located immediately to the east of the New Law Courts and is bounded on its northern side by Hartington Road, 1 - 4 The Paragon to the south and the Foyer Precinct to the west (**Figure 1**).
- 2.1.2 The Site is currently occupied by a Victorian building and 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions, which until recently were used as a nursing home, the Llangarren Nursing Hostel, associated with the Old Manor Hospital on the south side of Wilton Road. The Victorian building suffered extensive fire



damage in 2008. The remainder of the Site is extensively wooded and an oval shaped garden to the west still survives from when the house was used as a dwelling.

- 2.1.3 The Site slopes down to the south from a high point of c.56m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the vicinity of the derelict 19<sup>th</sup> century Llangarren (formerly Claylands) house and 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions, dropping down from a platform/terrace to c.54m (aOD) in the south and south-east of the Site.
- 2.1.4 The underlying solid geological formation is chalk, overlain by deposits of valley gravel and 'brickearth', all of which could be present within the Site (BGS: Sheet 298). Recent archaeological evaluation to the north-west of the Site at the former Highbury Primary School revealed the survival of intact 'brickearth', which could also be present within the Site. However, the Site lies within the area of former brickpit quarrying (**Appendix 2 – Figure 4**), which from the results of this evaluation seem to have resulted in the almost total removal of any such intact 'brickearth' deposits.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the Old Manor Hospital of which the Site once formed a part was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2006 (WA 2006). A summary of the archaeological and historical background is presented below with findspots references (**WA**) shown in **Appendix 2 – Figure 1**:

#### **3.2 Palaeolithic (500,000-10,000BC)**

- 3.2.1 The widespread quarrying of 'brickearth' deposits found throughout Fisherton Anger in the last two centuries has led to the discovery of a number of buried Palaeolithic archaeological deposits (Wessex Archaeology 1993). Four findspots are recorded near to the Site, these include a collection of hand axes and tools associated with the remains of a mammoth (**WA1**) and a group of three hand axes and three flakes (**WA2**). An archaeological evaluation undertaken at the former Highbury Primary School immediately within the vicinity of **WA2** identified intact 'brickearth' deposits (Clare King, *WAS - pers comm*), which could indicate the survival of *in situ* Palaeolithic remains.
- 3.2.2 Two flakes have been recovered from the 'brickearth' in the area of 'Harding's lower pit' (**WA3**); although the exact location is not known. 'Brickearth' extraction in the 19<sup>th</sup> century 50m to the west of the Site has also yielded Palaeolithic remains (**WA4**). As part of the Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project (WA 1993), this area of Salisbury has been shown to lie in an area of extensive Palaeolithic archaeological deposits and the existence of further deposits within the Site could be present.

#### **3.3 Mesolithic (8500-4000BC)**

- 3.3.1 Finds from the Mesolithic period are not common in the Salisbury area (Cave-Penny 2004). Two picks dated to the Mesolithic period are recorded in the WSMR (**WA5**), although the exact location is not accurately recorded.

In view of the lack of Mesolithic finds in the wider area, similar deposits are not anticipated in the Site.

### **3.4 Neolithic (4000-2400BC)**

- 3.4.1 A number of Neolithic finds have been recovered from Salisbury area, but the majority of these are not well recorded and are often only given very general locations (Cave-Penny 2004). Four flint implements including a scraper and a stone axe (**WA6**) have been recorded. Neither their exact location nor the context of their discovery is known. These isolated finds reflect a background level of activity.

### **3.5 Bronze Age (2400-700BC)**

- 3.5.1 Two sherds of possible late Bronze Age pottery were recovered during excavation of an Iron Age enclosure, 400m north-west of the Site in 1866-69 (**WA7**). It is possible that the finds may indicate an earlier Bronze Age precursor to this settlement.

### **3.6 Iron Age (700BC-AD 43)**

- 3.6.1 An Iron Age settlement, first identified in 1866-9, is recorded 400m north-west of the Site (**WA8**). More recent excavations (Wessex Archaeology 2000) have confirmed its location and age (**WA9**). This settlement is likely to have been the focus of activity in the immediate area. The Site lies outside the known area of the settlement. However, some potential for contemporary activity within the Site is possible.

### **3.7 Roman (43-410 AD)**

- 3.7.1 The Iron Age settlement continued to be occupied into the Romano-British period (**WA10**). To the south-west of the Site, a Roman coin is recorded on Ashford Road (**WA11**). These discoveries indicate the potential for Romano-British activity within vicinity of the Site.

### **3.8 Saxon (410-1066)**

- 3.8.1 The SMR records a single find from this period, an iron spearhead found in a garden in Windsor Street 300m south-east of the Site (**WA12**). No other Saxon finds are recorded in the vicinity of the Site and the significance of this 'stray' find is unclear.

### **3.9 Medieval (1066-1499)**

- 3.9.1 The Domesday Book of 1086 records Fisherton (Fiscartone) as a 3-hide Manor with meadowland and pasture (Williams and Martin 1992). Fisherton Anger existed as a settlement two centuries before the City of New Sarum (Salisbury) was established in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The Fisherton settlement appears to have been focused on the area between Fisherton Street and Fisherton Mill (Pugh 1962), 700m south-east of the Site. The SMR records the location of the demolished St Clements Church, 400m south-east of the Site (**WA13**).

- 3.9.2 A single coin of Charles 1st of Spain (1521-56) was found in 1948, 300m north-west of the Site (**WA14**). No further finds of medieval date are

recorded within the Site. The Site is located outside the medieval core of Fisherton, but some dispersed settlement and agricultural activity along the course of Wilton Road is possible.

### **3.10 Post Medieval (1500- 1799) and Modern (1800-present)**

- 3.10.1 Located 450m south of the Site are the Harnham water meadows (**WA15**). These water meadows reflect the once rural nature of the area to the west of Salisbury city and would have been part of the wider agricultural landscape that existed before the development of the suburbs around Salisbury from the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.10.2 The earliest detailed map on which the Site is shown is Andrew's and Dury's 1773 map (**Appendix 2 - Figure 2**), which shows no buildings being present, but buildings are shown facing immediately on to and lining the north side of Wilton Road. The land to the south of Wilton Road on the site of the Old manor Hospital is indicated as a brick kiln (**WA16**). Pugh (1962) has recorded the origins of the brick industry in Fisherton Anger in 1706. By 1844 there were four brickworks in operation in Fisherton.
- 3.10.3 Delair and Shackley (1978) have mapped the known quarry pits in the area of Fisherton Anger. Their research is based on an unpublished sketch map locating all the quarry pits in Fisherton and Bemerton in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The map (**Appendix 2 - Figure 4**) indicates that an area immediately bordering and within the north of the Site was being quarried during this period. It remains a possibility that this quarrying activity spread further into the Site.
- 3.10.4 The Tithe Map of 1844 (**Appendix 2 - Figure 2**) shows that the buildings known as 1 to 4 The Paragon, to the south of the Site had been built by this time, but that on the Site Llangarren had not been constructed. By 1854 the Salisbury Local Board of Health Plan of District (**Appendix 2 - Figure 2**) shows that Llangarren had been built along with what appears to be a formal landscaped garden and a double access approach directly off of Wilton Road lying between the two buildings that form the 1 to 4 The Paragon.
- 3.10.5 By the 1881 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (OS) (**Appendix 2 - Figure 3**) the entrance to the Site has been changed to lie to the west of The Paragon and also saw the construction of an entrance lodge, which still stands today. The OS indicates that the Site was known as the Claylands at this time and was still indicated as so on the OS of 1954 (**Appendix 2 - Figure 3**). The oval garden that still survives first appears on the OS of 1901 (**Appendix 2 - Figure 3**). The building remained in its original form until at least 1954 when the OS indicates that the extension (which is due for demolition as part of the proposed new development) attached to the east of the Victorian building had been constructed.

- 3.10.6 The Site lies within a Conservation Area, which is dominated by the buildings associated with the Old Manor Hospital on both sides of Wilton Road. The main hospital complex defines the area on the southern side of Wilton Road, while residential property (Llangarren and The Paragon) interspersed by large open ground, which includes a playing field characterises the northern side. At some point in the 20<sup>th</sup> century Llangarren reverted from being a private residence to being used as a Nursing Hostel associated with the Old Manor Hospital.
- 3.10.7 **WA17 to WA30** shown on **Appendix 2 – Figure 1** are not detailed here as they bear direct reference to the Old Manor Hospital buildings or are Listed Buildings that do not have direct relevance to the archaeological and historical background to the Site.

## **4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 4.1.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:
- clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.
  - identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
  - assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
  - assess in particular the degree of and impact that quarrying has had on the survival of archaeological deposits and/or intact ‘brickearth’ at the Site
  - Identify whether any intact ‘brickearth’ deposits are present within the evaluation trenches.
  - Inform the design of a strategy to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains where present.

## **5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

### **5.2 Methodology**

#### ***Introduction***

- 5.2.1 Full details of the evaluation methodology are contained within the approved WSI (WA 2010), and will not be reiterated here except to highlight variations made in the field in agreement with Clare King (WAS). The main points are however listed below.

#### ***Evaluation trenches***

- 5.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a combination of machine and hand digging. All machine trenches were excavated using a 5 tonne tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Excavation ceased at the identification of



significant archaeological remains or at natural geology if this was encountered first. When machine excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits investigated. The excavated up-cast was scanned by metal detector for metalwork finds.

- 5.2.3 Deep machine excavated test pits were excavated within each trench in order to further clarify the stratigraphic sequence, identify intact 'brickearth' and/or to recover Palaeolithic artefacts. In agreement with Clare King (WCAS), the agreed 10m of additional 'contingency' trenching was added to Trench 2 (initially a 12m long east-west trench) to ascertain both the extent of intact 'brickearth' and post-medieval quarry pitting in this part of the Site.
- 5.2.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.
- 5.2.5 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.
- 5.2.6 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil.

### 5.3 Evaluation Trenches

- 5.3.1 Three trenches (**1 – 3**) of varying sizes (70m<sup>2</sup> in total area – see Appendix 2 for individual trench dimensions) were machine excavated (**Figure 1**). Their locations were determined in order to investigate and to clarify the stratigraphic sequence across the Site, record the depth and extent of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century 'brickearth' quarrying in the area, and investigate the archaeological potential of the Site to contain possible Palaeolithic material (within surviving 'brickearth' deposits), and other archaeological features and deposits pre-dating the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## 6 RESULTS

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This section includes all information on the natural deposits encountered and the archaeological features and deposits recorded. A detailed summary of the stratigraphic sequence, deposits and structural remains of each evaluation trench are listed in **Appendix 1**.

## 6.2 Evaluation trenches

### *Trench 1 (Figures 1 and 2 – Section and Plate 1)*

- 6.2.1 Below a modern tarmac surface (**101**) a series of post-medieval dumps of soil (**103, 105**) and 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century brick rubble (**102, 104**) were recorded which extended to a depth of 1.58m below current ground level (BGL). The lower brick rubble deposit (**104**) comprised a 0.33m thick layer of brick fragments and wasters possibly derived from the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century brickmaking kilns that would have been in the area at that time.
- 6.2.2 The soil layers deposit included lenses of mid orange/brown clay 'brickearth' and filled east- west aligned quarry pits (**106**) seen in the north of the trench cutting an underlying calcareous backfill deposit (**107**). Deposit **107** was a pale yellowish-brown clayey silt which contained common calcareous and flint fragments (<2mm) and extended to at least 2.90m (+) depth, as recorded in a test pit in the south of the trench.

### *Trench 2 (Figures 1 and 2 – Section and Plate 2)*

- 6.2.3 This trench had 1.30m of soil dumps (**203, 204**) including a buried topsoil (**202**) which was overlaid by a modern hardcore layer (**201**). These soil dumps included a redeposited 'brickearth' layer (**203**) which was 0.31m thick. The natural 'brickearth' (**205**) was recorded over c. 50% of the trench and lay at 1.30 – 1.61m depth (c. 52.80m aOD) and was 0.21 – 0.25m thick. It was characterised by a light to mid orange/brown soft and malleable clay which was homogenous and sterile.
- 6.2.4 The 'brickearth' had been heavily impacted upon by post-medieval quarrying (**206**) which was represented by a series of north-south aligned, sub-rectangular cuts (c.1m wide) clearly visible cutting the 'brickearth' in the middle of the trench.
- 6.2.5 In the west and east ends of the trench, machine excavated test pits were excavated which recorded a natural calcareous deposit (**207**) identical to that recorded in **Trench 1** (**107**). In the western test pit this deposit was recorded extending down to a depth of 2.15m BGL (0.64m thick) and directly overlying a very weathered and degraded chalk (**208**) at c.52.15m (aOD).
- 6.2.6 The chalk deposit was characterised by a very pale yellowish-white 'gritty' silty clay matrix containing common sub-rounded and sub-angular flints (<80mm, mostly <40mm) and abundant chalk lumps and flecks (<20mm). Because of the depth only a small area (<1m<sup>2</sup>) was exposed.

### *Trench 3 (Figures 1 and 2 – Section and Plate 3)*

- 6.2.7 This trench lay in a c.0.60m deep hollow to the east of Trench 2, created by the ground reduction involved in the recent demolition of 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings in the vicinity, resulting in a reduced soil overburden (0.84m thick) in this part of the Site. The overburden consisted of topsoil (**300**) redeposited 'brickearth' (**301**), redeposited calcareous (**302**) and weathered chalk deposits (**303**), the uppermost part of which contained modern bricks and modern cemented brick wall fragments (from the recent building demolition).

- 6.2.8 The redeposited weathered chalk deposit (**303**) overlay a natural calcareous deposit (**304**) at 0.84m depth, which was identical to deposits **107 (Trench 1)** and **207 (Trench 2)**.
- 6.2.9 This calcareous deposit had a number of irregular solution hollows in the upper surface, at the south end of the trench, which were filled with remnants of natural 'brickearth' characterised by a mid orange/brown soft, malleable, homogenous and sterile clay (**305**).
- 6.2.10 An earlier deposit (**306**) was only recorded at 2.0m(+) depth in the base of a machined test pit in the south of the trench. It was characterised by a very pale yellowish-white 'gritty' silty clay containing common sub-rounded and sub-angular chert gravel (<80mm, mostly <40mm) and chalk flecks (<2mm).

## 7 FINDS

- 7.1.1 A very small finds assemblage was recorded from the evaluation which all derive from post-medieval quarry pit backfill dumps (**105**) in **Trench 1**.
- 7.1.2 The assemblage includes 5 pieces of worked flint, two sherds of post-medieval roof tile (1500 – 1800 AD) and a small lump of degraded iron. The worked flint comprised undiagnostic knapping waste including a blade-like flake, a core fragment and a flake with minor retouch visible along one edge. Although not diagnostic the knapping quality and technology would suggest an earlier prehistoric date (Neolithic/ Bronze Age).

## 8 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 8.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

## 9 DISCUSSION

- 9.1.1 No archaeological deposits or features of note were recorded that pre-date the post-medieval period (post-1500 AD). A small assemblage of residual finds were recorded from soil dumps from the mid-north of the Site (**Trench 1**), which included earlier prehistoric worked flint knapping waste (4000 – 700 BC). Residual earlier prehistoric finds have been recorded to the north-west of the Site and probably represent 'background' evidence of past human activity within the Nadder Valley.
- 9.1.2 Natural intact 'brickearth' was only recorded in the south of the Site (**Trench 2**) at a depth of 1.30 – 1.60m (c. 52.8m aOD) and was only c. 0.25m thick. Even here, it had been heavily impacted upon from regularly laid out sub-rectangular quarry pits clearly discernible in the trench. Natural 'brickearth' remnants were also recorded filling small irregular solution hollows in the upper surface of a calcareous deposit in the south-east of the Site (**Trench 3**).
- 9.1.3 This calcareous deposit, which is possibly naturally deposited, was recorded at 1.51m depth (c. 52.60m aOD) in **Trench 2** and 0.84m depth (c. 52.80m aOD) in **Trench 3** and was 0.64m(+) thick. In the north of the Site (**Trench 1**) this deposit was recorded at a depth of 1.25m (c. 54.75m aOD) and was 1.65m (+) thick, but possibly lay in a backfilled 'brickearth' quarry pit.

- 9.1.4 The DBA of the Old Manor Hospital (WA 2006) recorded numerous 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century quarry pits in the area, with one plotted to the immediate north of the Site (**Appendix 2 – Figure 4**), though it is reported this information derives from a poor quality historical sketch plan of the area, which is potentially quite inaccurate. However, it does provide an idea of the extensive quarrying that was being undertaken in this part of Salisbury, and this can be seen through the results of the evaluation to have severely impacted upon the survival of archaeological deposits at the Site.
- 9.1.5 Soil dumps (quarry pit backfill) were recorded in all three trenches, the deepest being 1.58m(+) deep in **Trench 1**, with lenses and dumps of redeposited mid orange/brown clay ‘brickearth’ clearly discernible within them showing they are derived from earlier works which have impacted upon the natural ‘brickearth’ in the area. Redeposited degraded and weathered chalk in the south-east of the Site (**Trench 3**) would suggest these earlier (18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century) excavations also extended into the underlying weathered chalk deposit recorded at 2.15m depth (c. 52.15m aOD) in the south of the Site (**Trench 2**).
- 9.1.6 Overall, the potential for Palaeolithic material, derived from the small area of unquarried natural ‘brickearth’ in the south of the Site is considered to be very low. The potential for archaeological deposits or features of later periods is also considered very low, due to the extent (both in depth and area) of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century ‘brickearth’ quarrying on the Site, although unstratified artefacts derived from localised human activity may be present in the quarry pit backfill deposits.

## **10 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **10.1 Archive**

- 10.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990). The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs and written records, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology Ltd offices under the project code **76510**.

### **10.2 Deposition**

- 10.2.1 It is recommended that the archive on completion of all archaeological work should ultimately be deposited with the Salisbury and South-Wilts Museum.

### **10.3 Copyright**

- 10.3.1 Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.



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## 10.4 Security Copy

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

## 11 REFERENCES

Cave-Penney, H., 2004, *An Extensive Urban Survey – Salisbury*.

[http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/projArch/EUS/wiltshire\\_eus\\_2009/downloads](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/projArch/EUS/wiltshire_eus_2009/downloads)

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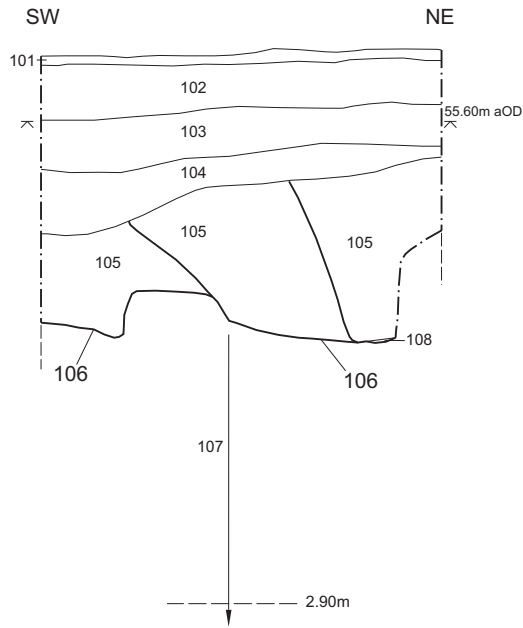
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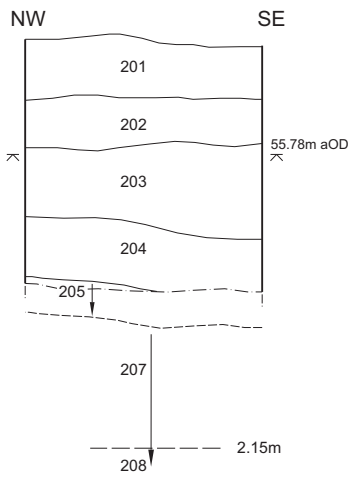
Site and trench location plan

Figure 1

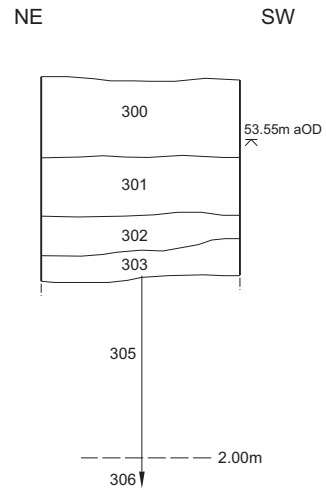
Tr. 1



Tr. 2



Tr. 3



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Plate 1 :Trench 1 viewed from the south-east



Plate 2 :Trench 2 viewed from the south. Note post-medieval pitting in the north of trench

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Plate 3 :Trench 3 west facing section, north end

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**APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES**

 All archaeological deposits/features shown in **bold**.

All (+) indicate deposits/features not fully excavated.

'Depth' equals depth from present ground surface.

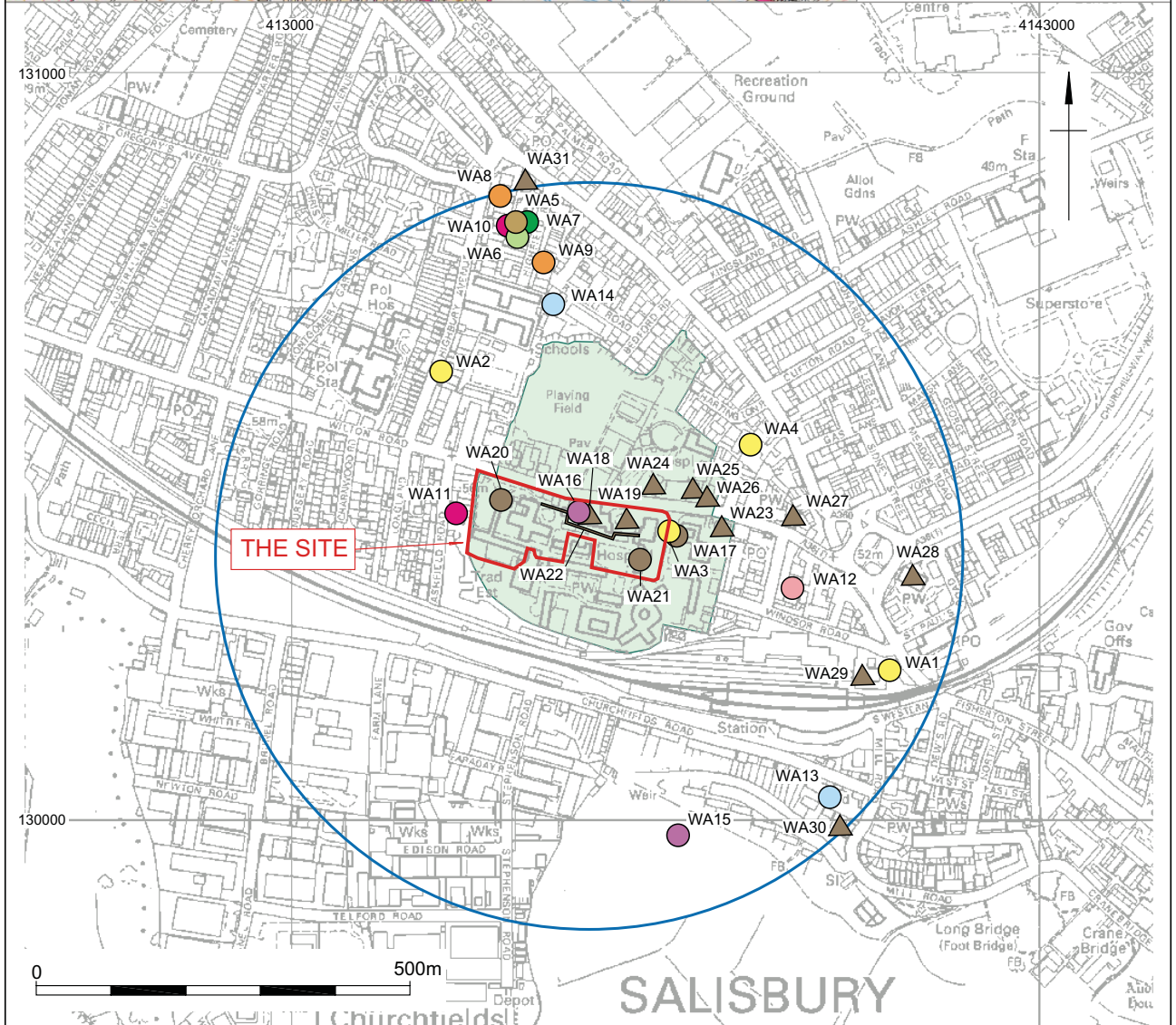
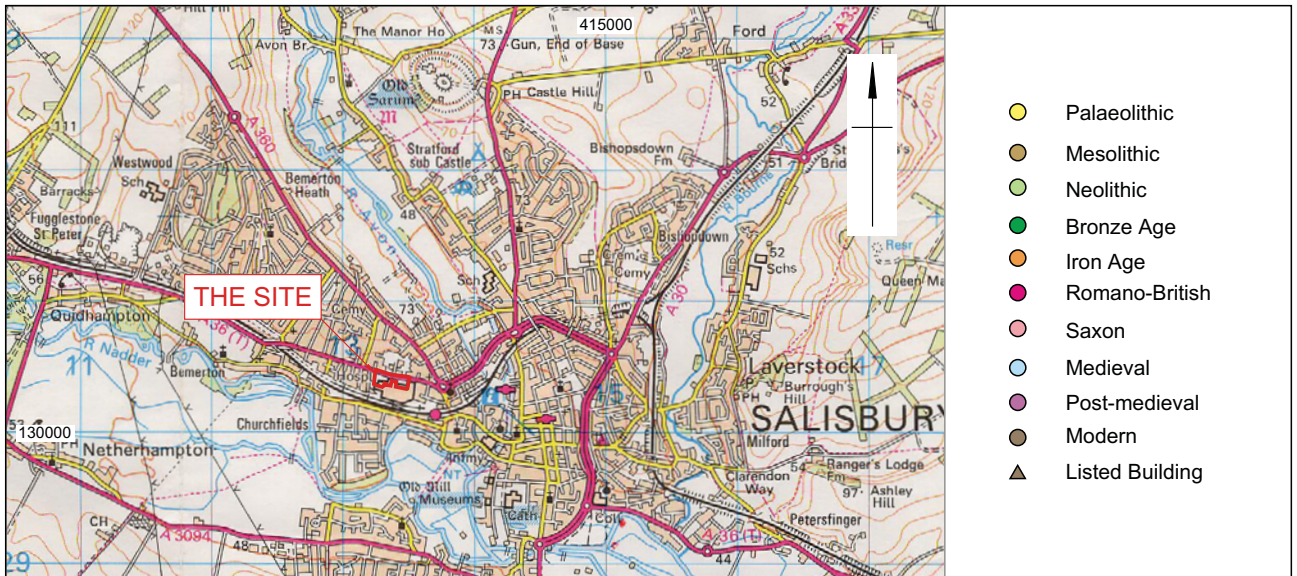
Trench No. 1	Co-ordinates: (SW) 413517.45E, 130504.59N; (NW) 413519.80E, 130510.44N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 55.98, (NW) 56.0	Dimensions: 6 x 1.5m Max.depth: 2.9m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
<b>101</b>	Modern tarmac.	0 – 0.07
<b>102</b>	Rubble layer – a light greyish-brown sandy clay matrix with very common/abundant post-medieval (19th century), unfrogged brick fragments and slate fragments.	0.07 – 0.32
<b>103</b>	Redeposited soil – a mid greyish-brown silty clay, soft, malleable. Contains some redeposited mid orange/brown 'brickearth' and occasional flint inclusions as well as sparse brick and slate fragments with lime mortar lumps.	0.32 - 0.56
<b>104</b>	Rubble layer – a mid grey silt matrix containing abundant unfrogged brick fragments and 'wasters' (<0.2m). Probable dump of earlier brickworks materials to raise a platform for 'Claylands' house to the immediate east.	0.56 – 0.89
<b>105</b>	Redeposited soil dumps, fill quarry pit cuts <b>106</b> , below <b>104</b> - a mid greyish-brown silty clay, soft, malleable. Contains some redeposited mid orange/brown 'brickearth' and occasional flint inclusions as well as sparse brick and slate fragments with lime mortar lumps. Moderately sloping interfaces suggest tipping of these soil deposits northwards.	0.72 – 1.58
<b>106</b>	Cuts of quarry pits – filled with <b>105</b> , cuts 107. Derived from 'brickearth' quarrying in the area in 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries. The bases of the pits were east west aligned and clearly visible in the trench sections, suggesting a pitting sequence moving northwards.	0..72 – 1.58
107	Pale yellowish-brown clayey silt, below 106. Contains common calcareous and flint fragments (<2mm).	1.25 – 2.90(+)
108	Mid yellowish-brown silt with a reddish hue. Homogenous, malleable, sterile. Below 107. Only seen in the very base of post-medieval pits in the north-west corner of the base of the trench.	1.58(+)

Trench No. 2	Co-ordinates: (SW) 413525.32E, 130469.54N; (NW) 413530.85E, 130480.12N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 54.18, (NW) 54.51	Dimensions:13.7x12m Max.depth: 2.15m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	Modern hardcore deposit laid on a geotextile membrane. Modern hard standing area near houses to the immediate east (now demolished).	0 – 0.32
202	Buried topsoil – below <b>201</b> . A mid to dark greyish-brown silty clay containing small angular flints (<40mm) and occasional modern brick fragments.	0.32 – 0.61
203	Redeposited “brickearth” – below <b>202</b> , a mid orange/brown silty clay containing occasional charcoal flecks. Soft, malleable, homogenous.	0.61 – 0.92
204	Dumped soil? – below <b>203</b> , dark greyish-brown sandy clay containing occasional sub-angular flint. Also fills cuts of post-medieval pitting <b>206</b> .	0.92 – 1.30 (W), 1.60 (E)
205	Natural ‘brickearth’ – below, 204. Cut by post-medieval pitting <b>206</b> , above 207. A light to mid orange/brown clay, soft, malleable, homogenous, sterile.	1.30 – 1.51 (W) 1.60 – 1.85 (E)
206	Post-medieval pit cutting, filled with <b>204</b> , cuts ‘brickearth’ <b>205</b> . A series of north-south aligned regular pit cuts seen in plan in centre and west of trench.	1.30 (+)
207	Calcareous deposit – below 205. A pale yellowish-brown slightly clayey, fine silt with a ‘gritty’ texture, containing common calcareous and flint fragments (<2mm). A natural chalk erosion deposit. Only recorded in deep machine excavated test pits at west and east ends of trench.	1.51 – 2.15 (W) 1.85(+)(E)
208	Natural chalk deposit? – below 207. A very pale yellowish-white ‘gritty’ silty clay matrix containing common sub-rounded and sub-angular flints (<80mm, mostly <40mm) and abundant chalk lumps and flecks (<20mm) A very weathered and degraded chalk deposit. Only recorded in deep machine excavated test pit at west end of trench.	2.15(+)(W)

Trench No. 3	Co-ordinates: (SW) 413540.92E, 130464.46N; (NW) 413545.29E, 130474.80N Ground Level (m AOD): (SW) 53.64, (NW) 53.68	Dimensions: 11.2 x 1.5m Max.depth: 2.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
300	Topsoil – mid greyish-brown silty clay with rare modern bricks (cement mortared) as well as cemented brick wall fragments. Represents rubble waste from demolition of 20 <sup>th</sup> century buildings in the vicinity.	0 – 0.45
301	Redeposited 'brickearth' – below 300. A mid orange/brown clay, homogenous, soft, malleable containing rare sub-angular and angular flits (40mm). Very similar to deposit 305. Only recorded in northernmost c. 5m of trench before thinning out.	0.45 – 0.75
302	Redeposited calcareous deposit – below 301. A very pale yellowish-brown clayey silt, homogenous, sterile. Only seen in northernmost c. 5m of trench before thinning out.	0.75 – 0.84
303	Redeposited weathered chalk – below 302. A 0.11 – 0.18m thick deposit of very degraded, weathered chalk (<30mm) containing common sub-angular flints (80mm, mostly <30mm). Only seen in northernmost c. 4.6m of trench before thinning out.	0.84 – 1.02
304	Calcareous deposit – below 303. A pale yellowish-brown clayey silt containing rare sub-angular and angular flints (<40mm) and common chalk fragments (<2mm). Not seen in plan in northernmost c.5m of trench.	0.84 – 2.0
305	'Brickearth' remnants – above 304. A mid orange/brown clay, homogenous, soft, malleable, sterile. Fills a series of small irregular hollows in the upper surface of 304 in the south of the trench.	0.84(+)
306	Natural calcareous deposit – below 304. A very pale yellowish-white 'gritty' silty clay containing common sub-rounded and sub-angular chert gravel (<80mm, mostly <40mm) and chalk flecks (<2mm). Only recorded in machine excavated test pit in the south end of trench.	2.0(+)

**APPENDIX 2 – OLD MANOR HOSPITAL DBA FIGURES (WA 2006)**



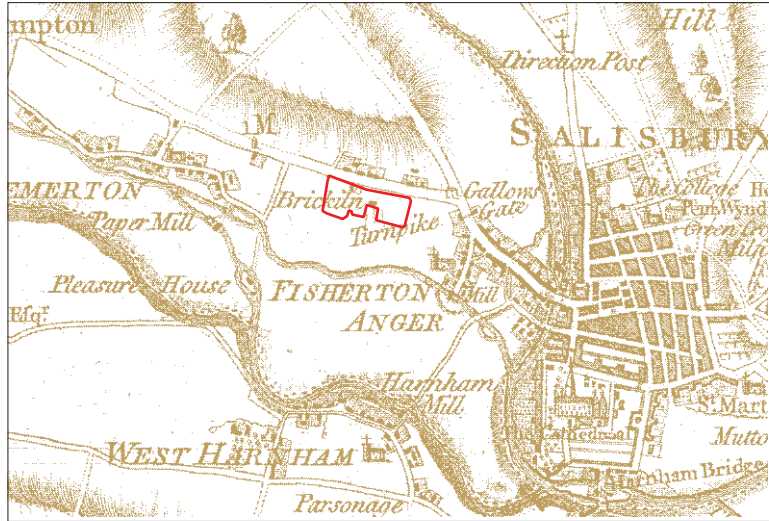


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Site location showing SMR sites & findspots

Figure 1

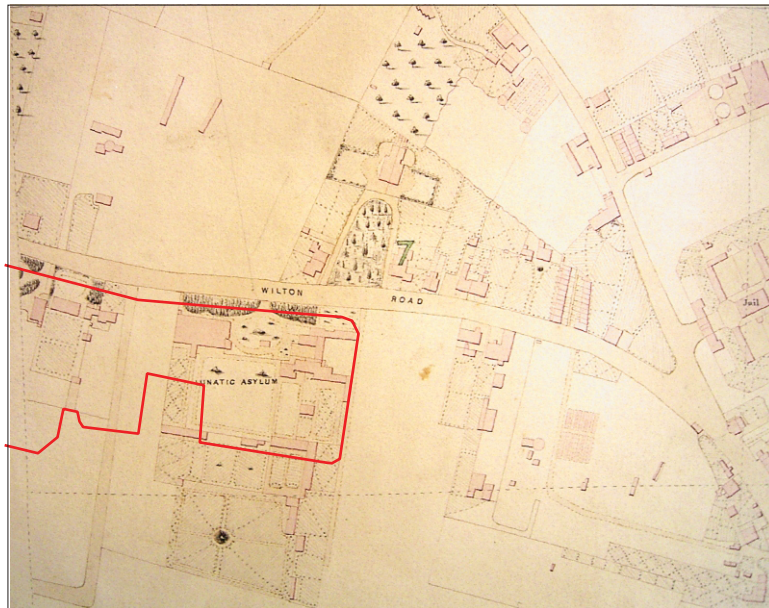




1773 Andrew and Drury's printed map of Wiltshire

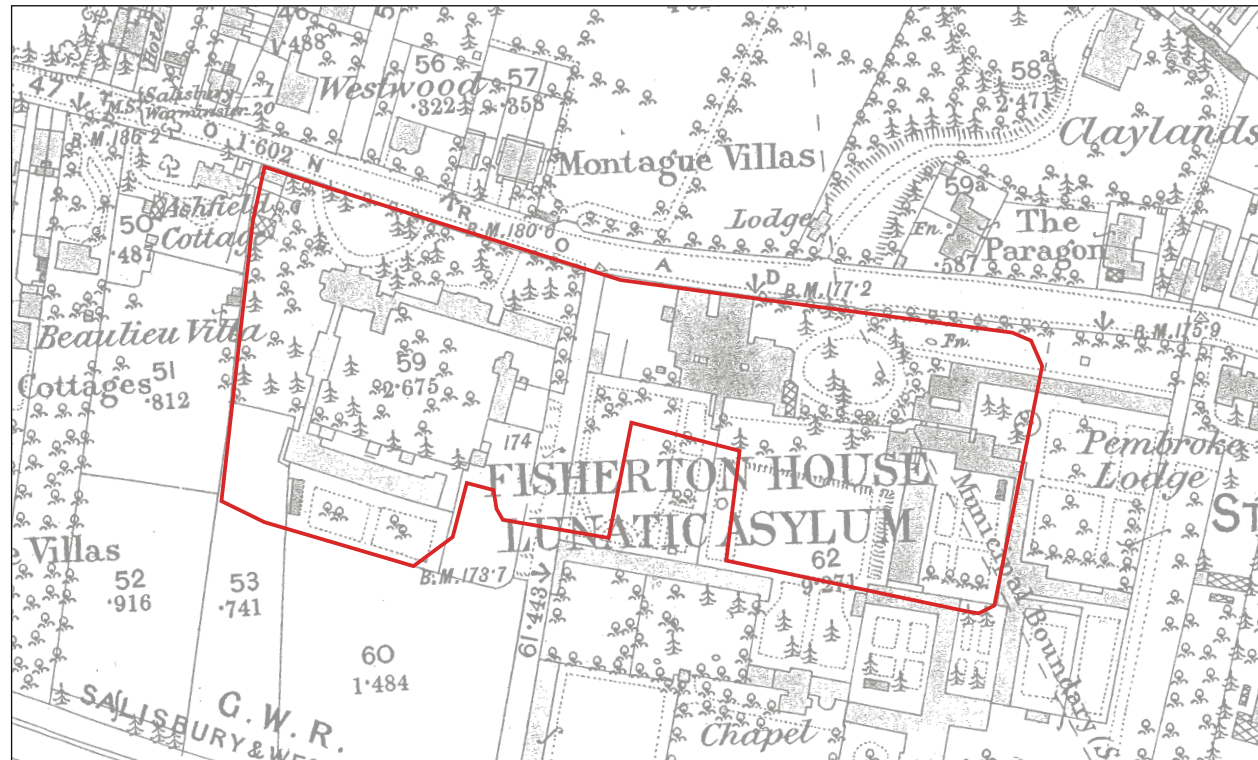


1844 Fisherton Anger Tithe Map



1854 Salisbury Local Board of Health Plan of District

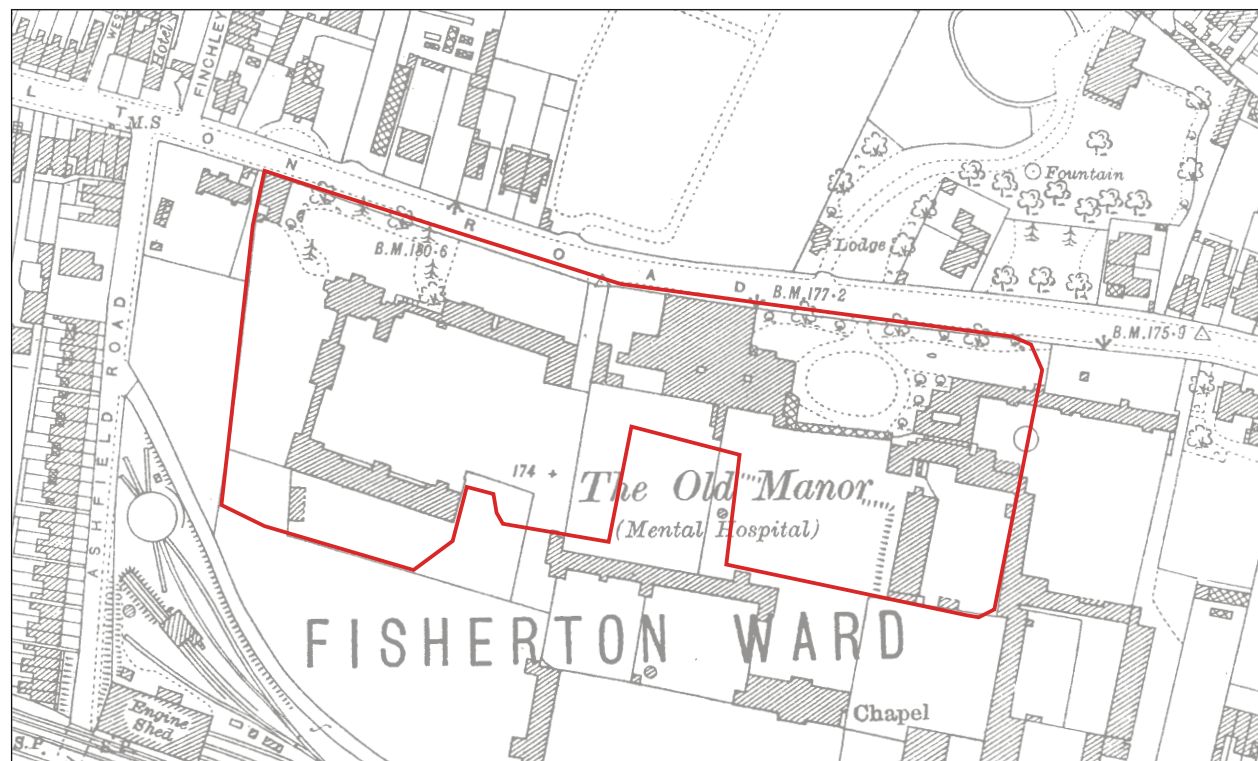




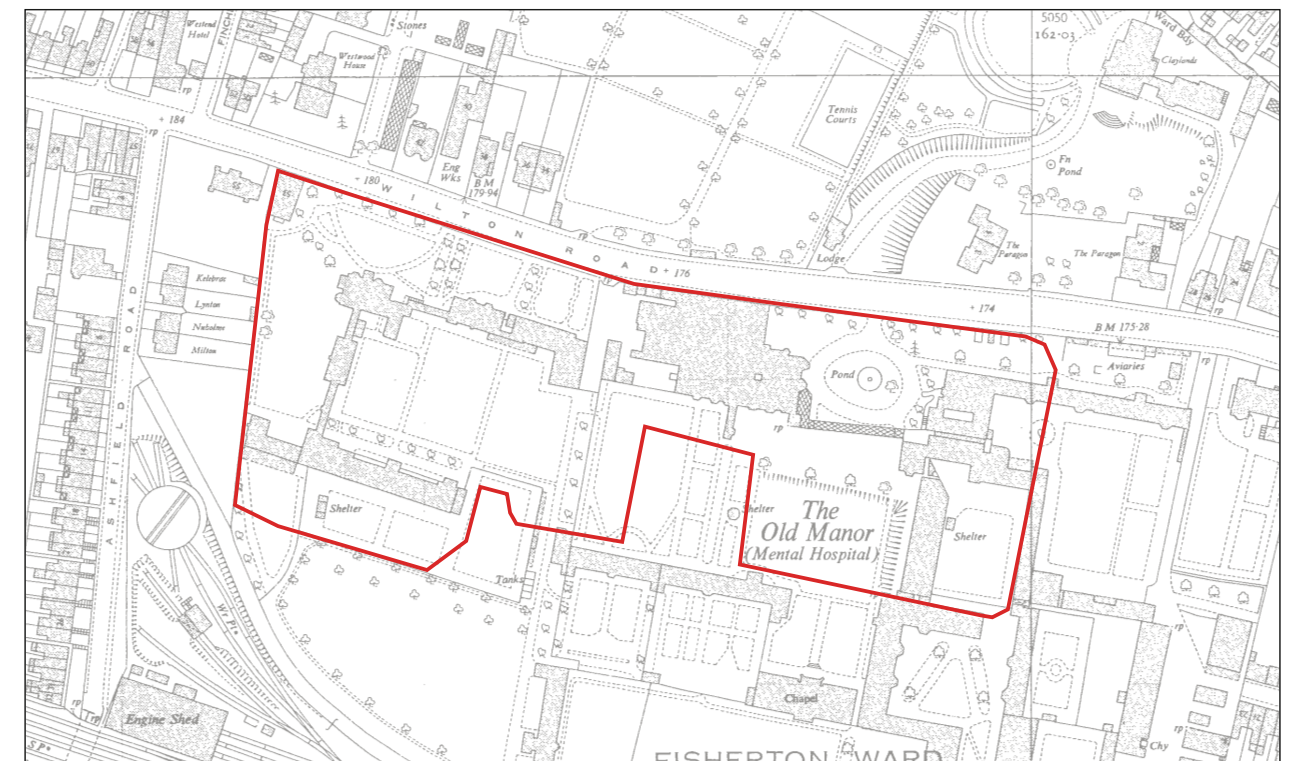
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1901 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map 25"



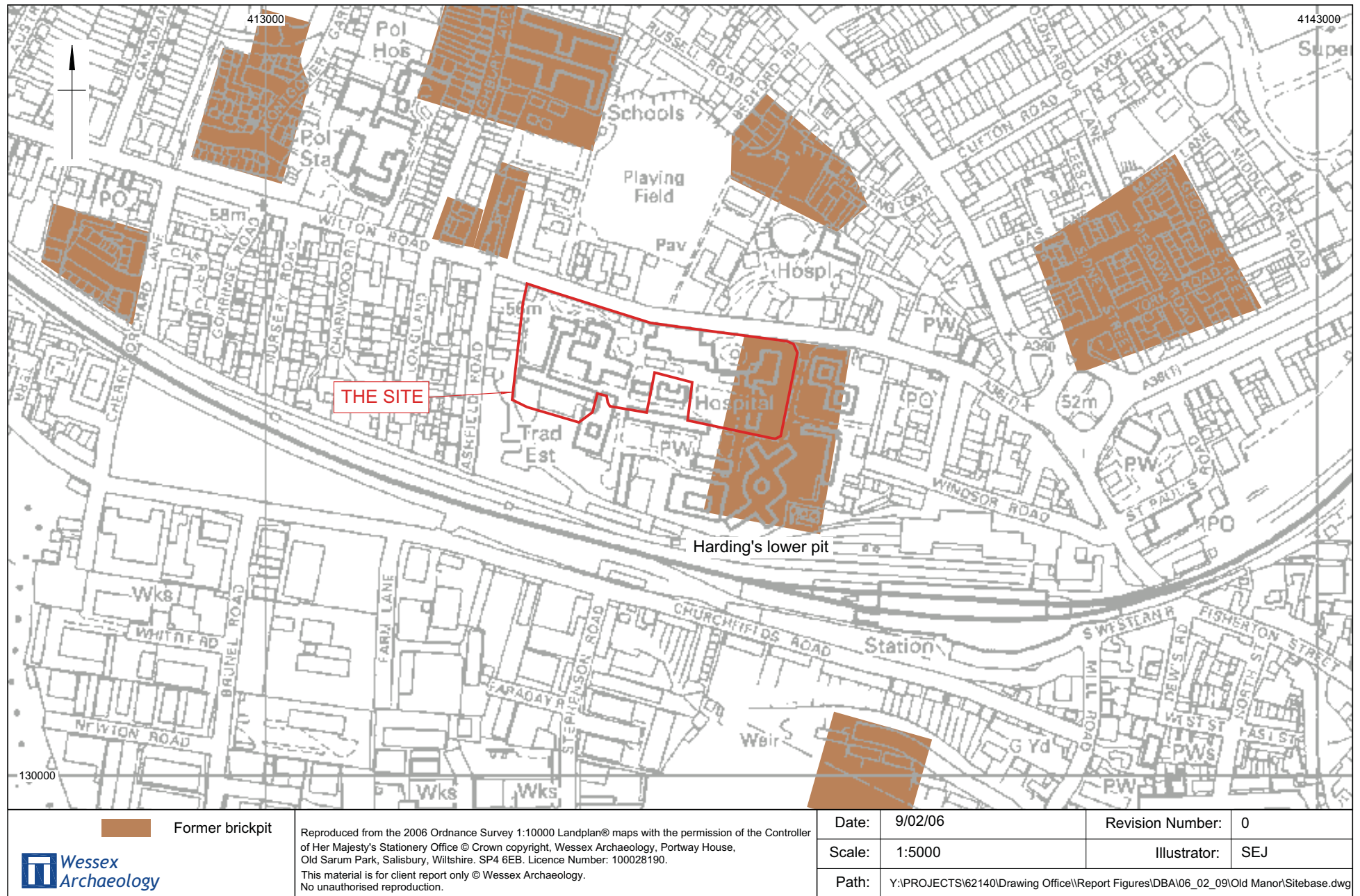
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1954 revision Ordnance Survey map 25"

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Location of former brickpits in the Fisherton/Bemerton area in the mid 19th century (after Delair and Shackley 1978)

Figure 4



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