T V A S

SOUTH WEST

Land at The Greyfisher, Ayleswade Road, Harnham, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

by Mariusz Paszkiewicz

Site Code: ARS17/213

(SU 1443 2897)

Land at The Greyfisher, Ayleswade Road, Harnham, Salisbury, Wiltshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

For Greene King plc

by Mariusz Paszkiewicz

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code: ARS 17/213

February 2018

Summary

Site name: Land at The Greyfisher, Ayleswade Road, Harnham, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Grid reference: SU 1443 2897

Site activity: evaluation

Date and duration of project: 6th to 7th February 2018

Project manager: Agata Socha-Paszkiewicz

Site supervisor: Mariusz Paszkiewicz

Site code: ARS 17/213ev

Area of site: *c.* 0.4ha

Summary of results: The evaluation has only revealed modern land drains and made ground. Parts of the site appeared to have been heavily truncated by landscaping works undertaken at some stage during 20th century. The site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South West in Taunton and will be deposited at Salisbury Museum in due course

Report edited/checked by	Steve Ford ✓ 19 02.18 Steve Preston ✓ 19 02.18

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Report 17/213a

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at The Greyfisher, Salisbury, Wiltshire (SU 1443 2897) (Fig, 1). The work was commissioned by Ms. Sophie Matthews of Walsingham Planning Limited, Bourne House, Cores End Road, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire SL8 5AR on behalf of Green King plc, Westgate Brewery, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 1QT.

Planning permission 17/10167/FUL has been gained from Wiltshire Council to construct a new hotel with landscaping and car parking on a parcel of land at The Greyfisher. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which can be damaged or destroyed by groundworks, field evaluation has been requested by means of machine trenching prior to the determination of the planning application to determine the archaeological potential of the site and to help formulate a mitigation strategy as necessary, This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and Council's policy on archaeology,

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Clare King, Assistant County Archaeologist of Wiltshire Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Agata Socha-Paszkiewicz, Mariusz Paszkiewicz and Dominika Golebiowska on 6th and 7th February 2018 and the site code is ARS 17/213ev. The archive is presently held at TVAS South West, Taunton and will be deposited at Salisbury Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located in the Salisbury suburb of East Harnham, divided from the core of the city by the River Avon to the north (Fig 1). The site is set on near level ground at the bottom of Avon Valley at around 46m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The proposed developed site comprised a T-shaped plot centred on NGR SU 1443 2897, making up an area of 0.4ha sandwiched between Ayleswade Road on the west and the A338 New Bridge Road on the east (Fig. 2). The north-west site is dominated by the building which forms The Greyfisher and parking area adjacent to Ayleswade Road. The central area comprises outdoor seating and parking area. The southern area, which is fenced off from rest of site, comprises a terrace of garages on its western side covered by rough grass and not built upon. The east and west sides of the side's northern end are divided by the width of the roads from the Salisbury

Conservation Area (WC 2014). According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology is comprised of silty sand and chalk belonging to the Newhaven Chalk Formation (BGS 2005).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been documented in desk-based assessment for the project (Tabor 2018) and briefing notes prepared by Wiltshire Council. In summary this potential steam from the location of the site at an ancient river crossing place and within the historic suburb of Harnham (Medieval).

The Medieval city was a planned development arising from the move from the cathedral site at Old Sarum in 1219 and a significant portion of medieval buildings survive as old fabric integrated in later buildings. The Hospital of St Nicholas which was founded in 1215 is situated immediately to the north of Old Harnham Bridge. By 1244 the stone Ayleswade Bridge had been constructed, possibly replacing a wooden structure, with a chapel to the eastern side of its northern end (Chapel of St John the Baptist). A small number of prehistoric and Roman finds are recorded for the general area.

The site has been previously subject to some evaluation which revealed a post-medieval gully and a small number of undated features (FA 2007).

Objectives and methodology

The aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of this project were:

- To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- To determine if any deposits of Roman date are present.
- To provide information in order to draw up and appropriate mitigation strategy if required;
- To report on the findings of the evaluation.

It was proposed to attempt to dig four trenches 1.6m wide, two at 15m long and two at 7.5m long across the site.. Topsoil and any other overburden was to be removed by tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to expose archaeologically sensitive levels, under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were then to be excavated or sufficiently sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project.

Results

The positions of two trenches (2 and 4) had to be adjusted to avoid live services present on site but otherwise the trenches were excavated as intended (Fig. 2). They varied in length from 8m to 15m in length and depth from 1.15m to 1.95m in. A list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. All features of possible archaeological interest were cleaned and investigated using hand tools and are described in detail below. A list of feature investigated forms Appendix 2.

Trench 1 Figs 2 and 4; Pl. 3

Trench 1 was aligned west to east and was 15m long and a maximum of 1.95m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.10m of Tarmac, above 0.10m of scalpins. Beneath was 0.40m of made ground (52) comprised of laminated orange/brown/black silty sand which contained large amount of modern bricks, Tarmac and plastic (not retained), which overlaid 0.45m deep made ground (53) comprised of grey silty sand with modern brick debris and animal bones (not retained). This in turn lay over a further 0.65m deep made ground (54) comprised of light and dark grey silty sand with modern brick debris, wood and plastic (not retained). Beneath was 0.35m deep buried subsoil (55) comprised of grey silty sand with modern plastic and natural flint (not retained) which lay over cream yellow silty sand with chalk natural geology.

Trench 2 Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pls 2 and 4:

Trench 2 was aligned north-west to south-east and was 15m long and a maximum of 1.80m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.10m of Tarmac, above 0.10m of Scalping. Beneath was 0.15m of made ground (56) similar to made ground (52), which overlaid 0.55m deep layer of made ground (57). Beneath was 0.35m of deep made ground (58) similar to (53). This in turn lay over 0.40m deep made ground (59) similar to (54). Beneath was 0.35m deep buried subsoil (60) same as (55) which lay over cream yellow silty sand with chalk natural geology. At the NW end of the trench was Drain 1 which was linear in plan aligned south to north and parallel to the other drains. Drain 1 filled with (61) grey silty sand with roofing tile, brick and glass. Green glass body sherd suggested late 19th to 20th century date.

Trench 3 Figs 2 and 4:

Trench 3 was aligned south-east to north-west and was 8.10m long and a maximum of 1.15m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of scalpins (66). Beneath was 0.25m of made ground (67) comprised of laminated grey/black silty sand which contained modern charcoal, and CBM, which overlaid 0.65m deep buried subsoil (68) comprised of brown silty sand with natural flint (not retained) which lay over cream yellow silty sand with chalk natural geology.

Trench 4 Figs 2 and 4; Pl. 1:

Trench 4 was aligned south-west to north-east and was 8.00m long and a maximum of 1.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of scalpins (62). Beneath was 0.30m of made ground (63), same as (67), which overlaid 0.40m deep buried topsoil (64) comprised of brownish grey silty sand with modern pottery, CBM and glass. Beneath was 0.30m of buried subsoil (65) comprised of brown silty sand witch contained 1sherd pottery and 1 flint which lay over cream yellow silty sand with chalk natural geology.

Finds

Post Medieval Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

A single sherd of pottery weighing 60g occurred in context (65), Tr4. It is a fragment of an internally glazed jar in Verwood Ware, a common find in the region, and of 17th – 18th century date (Draper 2002).

Modern Pottery by Andrew Weale

A small a assemblage of two sherds of modern pottery was recovered in the evaluation.

A single piece of white earthen ware with a blue and white transfer print weighting a total of6g was recovered from trench 4 layer 64. The sherd appeared to be from a plate and would date from the mid 19th century onwards. A single sherd of white glazed white earthenware weighting 13g, was recovered from trench 1 layer 55. The sherd was moulded and appears to be the base of a vessel or ornament and would date from the mid 19th century onwards.

Ceramic Building Material by Andrew Weale

There was a small assemblage of ceramic building material which comprised three fragments of roofing tile from layer 67. Two fragments of roofing tile from layer 53 including one with green gazing. One fragment of roofing tile and one of brick from layer 61. Three fragments of roofing tile from layer 64. None of these fragments were diagnostic appear from the glazed tile in layer 53 which appeared to be late medieval however it was in a layer above late 19th and 20th century artefacts and must be considered residual.

Flint by Steve Ford

A single struck flint was recorded during from Trench 4. It is a large flake made on grey flint direct from a chalk source. It is not closely datable but probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Roofing Slate by Andrew Weale

A single fragment of roofing slate was recovered from Trench 1 layer 53. The shell appeared to have been burnt and weighted a total of 200g. Roofing slate became a popular roofing material after the government abolished slate duty in 1831 which would suggest a mid to late 19th century date onwards.

Bottle glass by Andrew Weale

A small assemblage of four sherds of bottle was recovered in the evaluation. Trench 2 layer 60 contained the neck and top of a green glass wine bottle. This bottle was moulded and weighted 76g. The base of a rectangular clear moulded glass bottle was also recovered from layer 60 in Trench 2 it weighted a total of 42g. The base showed a diamond shaped mark on the underside which was subdivided into three with the a capital T in the upper right subdivision, a number 3 in the upper left and an indistinguishable in the lower subdivision. Trench 4 layer 64 contained a single green glass body sherd weighting 18g. Cut 1 deposit 61 from Trench 2 also contained a single green glass body sherd weighting 3g. All of the glass appears to be late 19th or 20th century in date.

Animal bone by Piotr Wrobel

A small assemblage of five fragments were recovered in the evaluation. All were from modern made ground 53, trench 1 and are considered residual. Four were identified as cattle and one as medium mammal. Three pieces were burnt. All are described in detail below.

1. 5.5 cm frag. of the rib, poss. cattle, black burnt, weight 126 g.
2. 9.2 cm frag. of cattle metatarsus, black burnt, broke in two pieces cause of high temperature, weight 158 g.
3. 14.5 cm frag. of cattle metatarsus, transversal marks of cuts in middle of length, poss. signs of butchering, weight 219 r.
4. 19.2 cm frag. of left cattle radius, dorsal part, black burnt, cut at the end, weight 220 g.
5. 6.1 cm frag. of clavicle (?)of medium mammal (?) , weight 12 g.

Cut and chop marks on cattle bones suggest kitchen waste disposal. All bones were from adult individuals.

Oyster shell by Andrew Weale

A single oyster shell was recovered from trench 1 layer 53. The shell appeared to have been burnt and weighted a total of 15g. No further information could be assessed from the assemblage.

Conclusion

The evaluation has been carried out as intended. The northern part of site appears to have been severely truncated by landscaping and building works occurring from late 19th century and at various times in 20th century which would have removed any archaeological features. Trench 2 revealed five drains, one dated to

late 19th to 20th century. The southern part of site produced 1 sherd of pottery of 17th -18th century date and residual prehistoric struck flint. The site is considered to have negligible archaeological potential.

References

BGS, 2005, *British Geological Survey*, Sheet 298, Solid and Drift Edition, 1:50,000, Keyworth

Draper, J, 2002, *Dorset Country Pottery. The Kilns of the Verwood District*, Crowood Press

FA 2007, Greyfisher public house, Ayleswade Road, Harnham, Salisbury, Wiltshire, Foundations Archaeology, Swindon

Tabor, R, 2017, Land at Greyfisher, Ayleswade Road, Harnham, Salisbury, Wiltshire, an archaeological desk-based assessment, TVAS South West, project 17/213, Taunton

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

	Length (m)	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	15.00	1.60	1.20-1.95	0–0.10 Tarmac (50); 0.10-0.23 Scalping (51); 0.23-0.65 Made ground (52); 0.60-1.00 Made ground (53); 1.00-1.52 Made ground (54); 1.52-1.85 Buried Topsoil (55); 1.85 + cream yellow silty sand with chalk (Natural Geology). **[Pls. 3]**
2	15.00	1.60	0.30-1.80	0-0.10 Tarmac (50); 0.10-0.20 Scalping (51); 0.20 – 0.32 Made ground (56); 0.32 – 0.38 Tar (57); 0.38-0.62 Made ground (58); 0.62-1.02 Made ground (59); 1.02-1.32 Buried Topsoil (60); 1.32 + cream yellow silty sand with chalk (Natural Geology). Land drain 1. **[Pls. 2 and 4]**
3	8.00	1.60	1.15	0-0.20 Scalping (62); 0.20- 0.50 Made ground (63); 0.50 – 0.90 Buried Topsoil (64); 0.90 – 1.15 Buried Subsoil (65); 1.05 + cream yellow silty sand with chalk (Natural Geology).
4	8.00	1.60	1.30-1.50	0-0.15 Scalping (66); 0.15- 0.35 Made ground (67); 0.32 – 1.05 Buried Subsoil (68); 1.05 + cream yellow silty sand with chalk (Natural Geology). **[Pls. 1]**

0m at South, West or South West end

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
1		50	Tarmac	Modern	Stratigraphy
1		51	Scalpins	Modern	Stratigraphy
1		52	Made ground	Modern	Stratigraphy
1		53	Made ground	Modern	CBM
1		54	Made ground	Modern	CBM
1		55	Buried topsoil	Modern	Plastics
2		56	Made ground	Modern	None
2		57	Tar	Modern	Stratigraphy
2		58	Made ground	Modern	CBM, Pottery
2		59	Made ground	Modern	Stratigraphy
2		60	Buried topsoil	Modern	Modern glass
2	1	61	Drain	Modern	CBM, Modern glass
4		62	Scalpins	Modern	Stratigraphy
4		63	Made ground	Modern	CBM, Pottery
4		64	Buried topsoil	Modern	CBM, Pottery, Modern glass
4		65	Buried subsoil	Medieval	Pottery
3		66	Scalping	Modern	Stratigraphy
3		67	Made ground	Modern	CBM
3		68	Buried subsoil	Modern	Stratigraphy

APPENDIX 3: Ceramic building material by context and weight

Trench	Cut	Deposit	Number	Weight i(g)	Comment
1		53	2	216	Roofing tile. One green glazed
4		64	3	87	Roofing tile
4		67	3	193	Roofing tile
2	1	61	2	109	Roofing tile, brick
Total			10	605	

APPENDIX 4: *Bottle Glass* by context and weight

Trench	Cut	Deposit	Number	Weight (g)	Comments
2		60	2	118	Green glass neck, Clear glass base
4		64	1	18	Green Glass Body
2	1	61	1	3	Green Glass Body
Total			4	139	

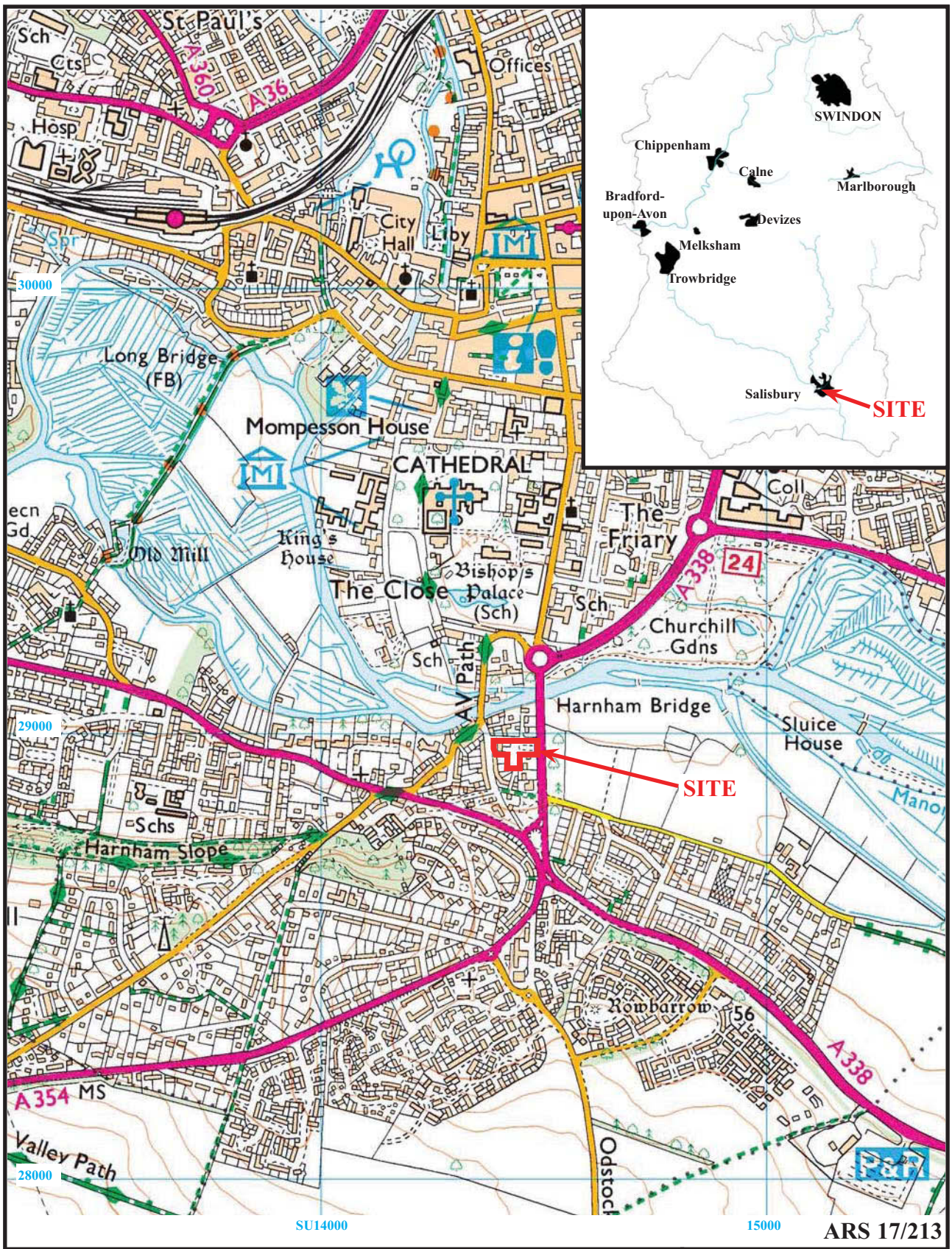

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Figure 1. Location of site within Sailsbury and Wiltshire.

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Figure 2. Location of trenches and features and previous trench.

0 50m

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Trench 2

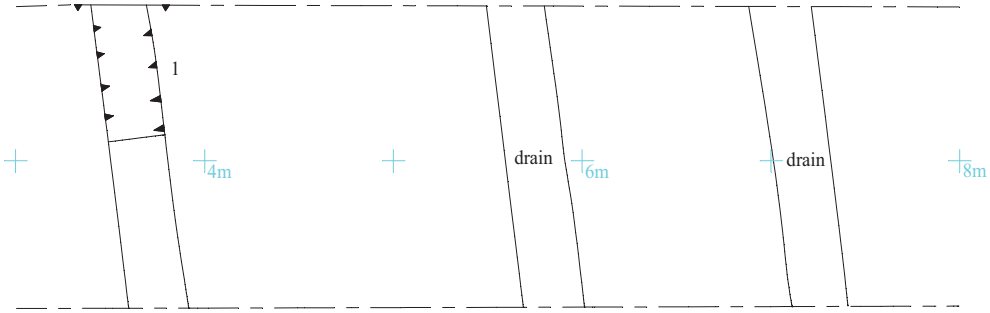

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Figure 3. Details of trenches.

0 1m

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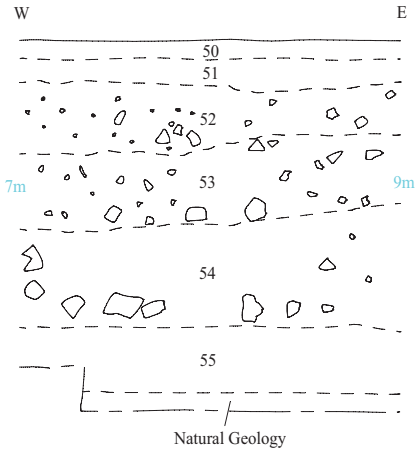
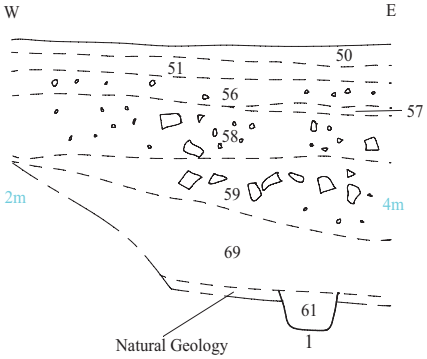
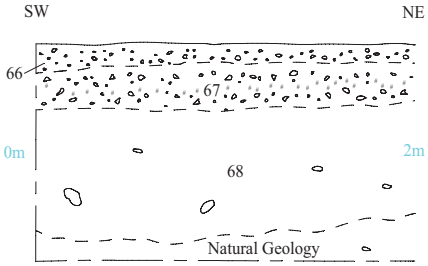
Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3



Trench 4

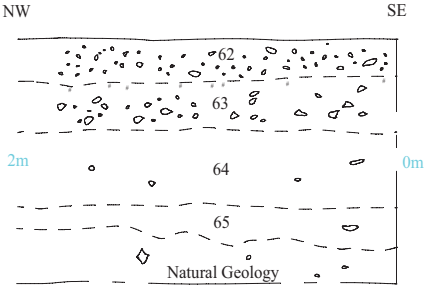


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Figure 4. Sections.

0 1m

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Plate 1. Trench 4, looking NW, Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 2. Trench 2, looking E, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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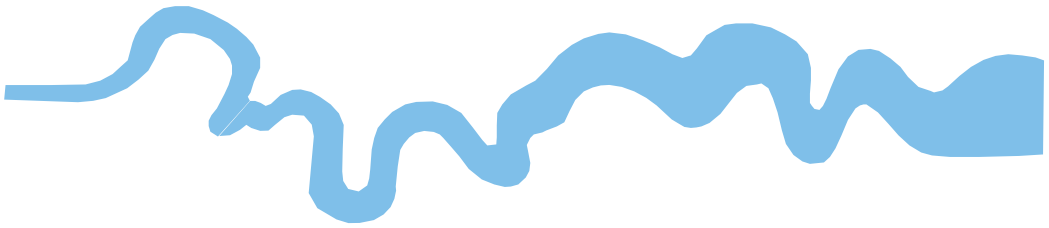
Plate 3. Trench 1, looking N, Made ground 52-54, subsoil 55, Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 4. Trench 2, looking NE, Land Drain 1, Scales: 2m and 1m.

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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