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Limited Standing Building Recording & Archaeological Observation

On behalf of:

Derek Warwick Developments Ltd

Concerning:

**The White Rooms
Nos 23-25 Milford Street
Salisbury
Wiltshire**

March 2019



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1 Non-Technical Summary

Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed Guy Macklin Esq of Derek Warwick Developments Ltd to carry out a programme of archaeological work comprising Limited Standing Building Recording followed by Archaeological Observation (also referred to as 'Watching Brief') in connection with a change of use from public house and entertainment venue to two commercial units and 10 apartments, including conversions, demolition and the erection of buildings.

1.1 Limited Standing Building Recording

Recording was undertaken on 7th April 2017, with additional photographs taken on 19th July 2018.

The earliest fabric is represented by surviving timber-framing in the south range (Block A), which is visible at first-floor level and in the roof-space (where there is an intact roof-truss with scissor-bracing) and can probably be dated to the 15th Century. However, several phases of alteration and rebuilding have been noted, which may be assigned a 19th-20th Century date. The principal south frontage, in particular, has evidently been completely remodelled in the mid-20th Century (c.1930-50).

The attached north range (Block B) appears originally to have been added in the 16th Century and intact roof trusses and timber-framing are visible in the southernmost two bays at first-floor level; however, the ground floor and the northernmost two bays of this range have been substantially rebuilt in brick, probably in the mid-19th Century, and were further remodelled in the late 20th Century.

The tall three-storey brick range on the western side of the courtyard (Block C) and the two-storey range at the northern end of the premises (Block G) can probably be assigned an early to mid-19th Century date on architectural grounds and may well represent elements of the brewery and warehouse premises occupied by the brewer and corn dealer Thomas Maton in the early 1830s. Block D, the two-storey gabled range at the northern end of Block C, appeared to be slightly later in date, while Block E, the single-storey gabled building attached to the northern end of Block B, appeared to be of late 19th or early 20th Century date (possibly a cartshed and stable block) but has been extensively altered in the late 20th Century. Block F, a single-storey utilitarian range, can probably be assigned a modern date. No fixtures or fittings associated with the usage of the buildings as a brewery in the 19th Century appear to have survived intact.

1.2 Archaeological Observation

Work was carried out from October 17th -22nd 2018.

Until the early 19th Century, the site lay within the southern part of the 'Black Horse Chequer', a block of tenements bounded by Milford Street to the south, Winchester Street to the north, Pennyfarthing Street to the east and Brown Street to the west. This block was laid out as part of the grid plan of the new City of Salisbury as established c.1225.

By the late 14th Century, it appears the site was occupied by the westernmost of two contiguous tenements, these being subsequently acquired by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury in 1459. The 15th Century timber-framed south range represents the earliest surviving fabric on the site. A brewery is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of 1880.

The archaeological observation covered an area (Area 001) measuring c.17m × 18.60m × 0.55-0.90m consisting of the inner courtyard area just south of the northernmost building. This area was found to have been highly disturbed as a result of previous demolition. The works were completed under archaeological supervision, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket.

Two features of archaeological interest were revealed close to formation level and were recorded as seen. A masonry-lined well [001012] was uncovered, along with a possible rubbish/cesspit [001013]/001009, both of possible late medieval/early post-medieval date.

It appears that [001013]/001009 may have been associated with back-plot activity to the rear of the dwellings fronting onto Milford Street during the late medieval/early post-medieval period, although [001012] may equally be of later date, forming part of a substantial hop and malt brewery recorded on the site in 1832.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology (BA) was commissioned by Guy Macklin Esq of Derek Warwick Developments Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological work at the White Rooms Nos. 23-25 Milford Street Salisbury (*fig. 1*) comprising Limited Standing Building Recording (LSBR) and Archaeological Observation (AO) and/or small areas of Archaeological Excavation (AE) in areas where groundworks were required.

The works were required in connection with a change of use from public house and adult entertainment venue to two commercial units and 10 apartments, including conversions, demolition and erection of buildings.

The site lies within the 'Black Horse Chequer', one of several areas named after local inns that form part of the planned medieval City of Salisbury. Survival of archaeological deposits, particularly those medieval and post-medieval date, was considered to be good, as construction activity had been limited to the erection of warehousing to the rear, together with extensions to existing buildings.

3 Site Description

Nos. 23-25 Milford Street comprise a terraced Grade II* Listed Building and associated Listed outbuildings within a curtilage of some 0.07ha. A principal frontage of three bays with stucco façade beneath a clay-tiled roof overlooks Milford Street from where the site is accessed. Milford Street contains a number of other Listed Buildings forming part of the Salisbury Conservation Area.

3.1 Soils & Geology

The site remains unsurveyed due to its urban location in the centre of Salisbury. However, Milford Street is likely to lie within a band of soils that appears to extend roughly SW-NE through the urban area and is composed of grey rendzinas of the UPTON 1 series (342a) consisting of shallow well-drained calcareous silty soils over chalk (Soil Survey of England & Wales 1983).

4 Aims & Objectives

The aim of the AO was to locate and record any archaeological finds, features or deposits within the ground works area, assessing the character, extent and quality of the resource and establishing their importance within a local, regional and national context.

Specific potential was identified to address the following regional Research Aims:

- Theme A: Research Aim 36 - *To improve understanding of medieval and later urbanism* (Grove & Croft 2012, 20);
- Theme B: Research Aim 15 - *To ensure (post-medieval to modern) buildings are understood when they are substantially altered or demolished* (*ibid.*, 23).



5 Brief Historical Background

No previously recorded archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the development area boundaries and few within the immediate vicinity.

A watching brief undertaken in 2014 at the rear of No. 32 Winchester Street (Wessex Archaeology 2014a) identified a chalk rubble wall of probable late-medieval or early post-medieval date, at a depth of approximately 0.6m-0.85m below the ground surface. The archaeology was overlaid by a series of 19th Century and later made-ground/levelling deposits.

Chalk walls were also recorded at Nos. 7-11 Brown Street, possibly representing the remains of a late medieval cesspit (Wessex Archaeology 2014b). Both sites occupy areas that were developed by 1880; however, it has been noted that 18th or 19th Century building activity frequently made use of earlier dwarf stone walls as foundations and there is no evidence for cellars at the present site which would have truncated earlier deposits. The water table lies at a depth of only around 1m and cellarage/basements and rubbish pits are thus relatively rare features within the vicinity. No other archaeological investigations have been recorded within the Black Horse Chequer.

Documentary evidence indicates that, until the early 19th Century, the site of Nos. 23-25 Milford Street lay within the S part of what was known as the 'Black Horse Chequer', a substantial block of tenements bounded by Milford Street to the S, Winchester Street to the N, Pennyfarthing Street to the E and Brown Street to the W. It formed one of a series of large rectilinear blocks of tenements (referred to as 'chequers' by the early 17th Century) which were laid out as part of the grid plan of the new City of Salisbury as established c.1225 (RCHME 1977, 89-92; Cave-Penney 2004, 14).

By the late 14th Century, it appears that the site of Nos. 23-25 Milford Street was occupied by the westernmost of two contiguous tenements belonging to Isabel, widow of John Cole, the other tenement corresponding to Nos. 27-29 Milford Street. In 1390, Isabel sold these tenements to Nicholas Harding 'Webbe', who bequeathed them to his sons, Thomas and William, in 1419. Thomas Harding died in 1446 and, in 1459, William sold both tenements to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury (RCHME 1977, 92). The earliest fabric of the two-storey S range fronting onto Milford Street, which appears originally to have been an open-hall of timber-framed construction, is probably dateable to the 15th Century and may thus represent the dwelling occupied by the Hardings.



Fig. 2: Extract from Naish's Map of Salisbury (1716)
(Reproduced courtesy of the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre)

The subsequent history of the tenement at Nos. 23-25 Milford Street during the 16th-18th Century is poorly documented. Naish's plan of Salisbury 1716 (*fig. 2*) depicts an extension to the rear of the property that may well correspond to the existing N wing to the rear of No. 25, which appears to be partially of 16th Century origin.

By c.1832, Nos. 23-35 Milford Street were owned by a brewer, corn dealer and maltster named Thomas Maton. Newspaper records from the early 1830s refer to a substantial hop and malt brewery on the premises owned by Thomas Maton and it is possible that Maton was responsible for the construction of several of the outbuildings to the rear of the premises. This may have included the three-storey range on the W side of the courtyard and the two-storey brick and weatherboard range on the N side, the latter being dated by the RCHME to the first half of the 19th Century.



Fig. 3: Extract from the OS 1st edition 1:500 map (1880)
(Reproduced courtesy of the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre)

Maton died in 1836 and the brewery was managed on his widow's behalf by his executor, John Rolls, for another 19 years. In 1855, the premises were conveyed to a brewer named William Jameson (Salisbury & Winchester Journal 3 March 1855). Jameson appears to have further substantially expanded the brewery premises and, at the time of his death in 1879 (after which the brewery was sold), the premises are described as 'a complete Seven Quarter Brewery, situated in Milford Street, with the Tap or Bar thereto, and having contiguous two malthouses, shop, coal stores, a range of furniture and general warehouses (let to various tenants), a substantial and comfortable residence, garden and offices' (Salisbury and Winchester Journal 23 March 1879). The OS 1:500 map of 1880 (*fig. 3*) marks the site as a brewery and shows two distinct buildings fronting onto High Street, separated by a covered passageway leading into a narrow courtyard flanked by ranges of buildings to the E and W, with a large rectangular structure at the N end of the premises.

In 1879, the brewery and warehouses at Nos. 23-25 Milford Street were purchased for £2025 by Miles Bros., a local firm of brewers, and were subsequently acquired by Herbert Mew & Co. by the mid-1890s. In 1898, the Milford Street brewery was closed following the merger of Mew & Co. with Bridger Gibbs & Sons (Richmond & Turton 1990, 153); following this, it appears that No. 23 was leased to the Great Western Railway as a delivery offices and coal stores, while No. 25 was occupied by a public house called the 'Brewery Tap' and later 'The Milford Arms'.

A photograph of Nos. 23-25 Milford Street taken in approximately 1906 shows the frontage of the buildings as being noticeably different compared to their current appearance (*fig. 4*). The westernmost three bays were clad in stucco with a low, broad segmental archway providing access to the rear, with two flat-arched sash windows to the left of the archway, while at first-floor level there were three depressed arched windows with keystones. Evidence of a vertical construction break is visible between the western half of the building and the three bays to the right (then occupied by the Brewery Tap public house), which comprised a glazed late 19th Century pub frontage at ground level flanked by two doors at either end and surmounted by a moulded fascia board. The first floor displays exposed brickwork with three sash windows, with gauged brick *voussoirs* above, which appear to be of early 19th Century date.



*Fig. 4: Extract from a photograph dated c.1906 showing Nos. 23-25 Milford Street
(Reproduced courtesy of the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre)*

At some point between c.1936 and 1955, it appears that the principal façade was substantially altered; the archway giving access to the inner courtyard was blocked and the two windows to the left of the archway were removed and replaced by a recessed carport and loading bay (now boarded-up), while No. 25 was extensively re-fronted at ground-floor level, with the 19th Century pub frontage subdivided into three bays with panelled pilasters, the fenestration consisting of large 'Crittall' glazed windows (also boarded-up). The windows at first-floor level also appear to have been altered.

6 Limited Standing Building Recording

6.1 Methodology

This LSBR survey was undertaken on 7th April 2017, with additional photographs taken on 19th July 2018 of particular parts of the building inaccessible at the time of the original recording (*Appendix 2*).

The specific recording methodology is based on a Historic England/RCHME Level 2 record as detailed in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* (Lane 2016), which sets out guidance on the recording of historic buildings for the purposes of historical understanding and is a revised and expanded version of *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* (RCHME 1996). In brief, it represents ‘a written, drawn and photographic record of all standing fabric likely to be affected by the proposed development’.

Level 2 is defined, in more detail, as follows:

... a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project (Lane 2016).

This Level 2 record consists of the following specifics:

1. High-resolution digital photography (20 MPX capacity) (with suitable scales) of the following:

- All external elevations
- All internal room spaces and roof structures (where accessible)
- Details of any architectural or functional fixtures, fittings and features relating to either the function or development of the buildings. Each feature was photographed and placed into a wider context (i.e. the surrounding elevation), individual features being photographed as separate items and in detail
- Photographs illustrating the buildings’ relationship to surrounding buildings and setting

The survey also followed guidelines contained in *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (ClfA 2014b).

6.1.1 Building Description:

For reasons of clarity, the description of the buildings at Nos. 23-25 High Street proceeds roughly from S to N.

6.1.1.1 Block A

Block A, the principal S range fronting onto Milford Street, consists of a roughly rectangular block aligned E-W, six bays long and two storeys in height (*Plate 1*). The S-facing elevation was largely re-fronted in the mid-20th Century and clad in stucco. At ground level, the three westernmost bays (comprising what was formerly No. 23 Milford Street) are occupied by a recessed carport (currently boarded-up) flanked by two panelled pilasters with fascia board above. The remaining three bays (occupied by No. 25 Milford Street) are subdivided with panelled pilasters surmounted by a fascia board, the fenestration consisting of a door and four windows with 'Crittall'-style latticed glazing, which are currently boarded-up.

The fenestration at first-floor level consists of six windows (the easternmost window being roughly half the size of the other five) set within moulded architraves painted black. Compared to the windows as shown in the photograph of 1906 (*fig. 4*), it is clear that the westernmost three windows were smaller and set within depressed-arched openings with keystones (probably of mid-19th Century date) and thus these windows in their present form are modern replacements. The easternmost three windows as shown on the 1906 photograph are of similar size to their modern counterparts but are set beneath gauged brick *voussoirs* with no moulded architraves. Above these windows is a simple block cornice, surmounted by a tall parapet raised at either end with coping which conceals a pitched tiled roof.

At ground level, the interior of Building A has been subject to considerable modern alteration and relatively little original fabric appears to have survived. The westernmost three bays (No. 23 Milford Street) have been gutted to provide access for large vehicles to the yard and buildings to the rear of the street frontage. A dogleg staircase immediately to the left of the recessed entrance provides access to the first floor (*Plate 2*).

The interior of the remaining three bays of Block A at ground-floor level have been converted for use as a public house and, more recently, as a nightclub, resulting in the removal of original internal partitions to create an open-plan layout. All of the extant fixtures and fittings appear to be 20th Century in date. Few original features have survived, excepting several exposed horizontal chamfered ceiling beams and ceiling joists and a number of vertical posts that may indicate a former internal subdivision (*Plate 3*).

A dogleg staircase with closed string leading up from the recessed entrance at the W end of the street frontage provides access to the first floor. The staircase in its present form appears to be the result of several phases of construction. The moulded newel posts with carved scrollwork decoration at half-landing and first-floor level (the latter with a ball finial) appear to be of 17th Century date; however, the handrail and stick balusters at first-floor level appear to be a later addition from the early 19th Century (*Plates 4 & 5*).

The first floor has been subject to considerable 19th and 20th Century alterations, as a result of which much of the original internal arrangements have been obscured. The interior consists of six bays; the westernmost

two bays are demarcated from the rest of the room by a section of modern wall-studding under a reused timber beam supported by two brick wall-stubs (*Plate 6*), while the easternmost two bays are demarcated by a lath-and-plaster partition wall (*Plate 7*). At the N end is a doorway roughly formed by a horizontal chamfered beam with a vertical strut above. Between the third and fourth bays is the lower part of a chamfered tie-beam forming part of the roof structure above.

The plasterwork formerly covering the S wall has been removed in places, apart from the two westernmost bays, where it has remained intact, revealing that this wall has been entirely reconstructed in brick. Evidence of a vertical construction break is indicated by a thin brick pilaster positioned between the third and fourth bays (*Plate 8*) corresponding to the break shown on the photograph of the exterior taken in 1906 (*fig. 4*). The brickwork of the three easternmost bays (which is particularly visible in the two easternmost bays) appears to be laid in an irregular Flemish Bond (*Plate 9*).

The N wall between the third and fifth bays has been entirely rebuilt in brick, probably in the mid-20th Century, the existing mullioned casement window with lattice glazing appears to be consistent with this date (*Plate 10*). To the right of this window is what appears to be the remnant of a brick chimneystack; however, the fireplace appears to have been entirely removed. The floorboards are mostly narrow, apart from a small section of 10-inch wide floorboards towards the S end of the fourth bay, which may be earlier than the rest, possibly 18th or early 19th Century in date.

Health and safety constraints precluded full access into the roof-space but from what could be seen it was evident that much of the present roof structure is of 19th or 20th Century date. There is one surviving roof-truss above the partition between the fourth and fifth bays, with curved braces and vertical struts at the lower level and scissor-bracing at the apex, with wattle-and-daub infill (*Plate 11*).

6.1.1.2 Block B

Block B is a two-storey gabled range attached to the rear of Block A. It is four bays long (oriented N-S) of brick and timber-framed construction with a steeply pitched tiled roof. The ground floor is of brick construction (laid in English Garden Bond) and coated in black paint with whitewash above; two broad segmental-arched casement windows of probable mid-19th Century date are visible in the W-facing elevation (*Plate 12*). At first-floor level, there is evidence of exposed timber-framing with brick and lath-and-plaster infill panels in the southernmost two bays of the W-facing elevation (*Plate 13*); however, the northernmost two bays are completely of brick construction (probably of mid-19th Century date) and have false timber-framed panels attached to the exterior that appear to be a later addition. The fenestration at first-floor level consists of five flat-arched casement windows of probable late 19th or 20th Century date, in their present form. A flat-arched doorway at first-floor level at the N gable end of Block B provides access to a modern fire escape.

Internally at ground-floor level this range has been converted to use as a bar area and there is little evidence of original internal subdivisions. A number of exposed heavy chamfered beams were noted in the ground floor; otherwise no fixtures or fittings of significance were noted (*Plate 14*). The first floor is divided into two separate compartments by a 20th Century partition wall. The northernmost two bays have been converted for use as a modern kitchen and no fixtures and fittings of note were observed in this area.

Within the southernmost two bays, however, significant evidence of historic fabric was noted that can probably be assigned a 16th Century date. Surviving features include substantial jowelled wall-posts marking the partition between Block B and the earlier S range (*Plate 15*), evidence of timber-framed panels with lath-and-plaster infill in the E and W walls and chamfered tie-beams carried on moulded wall-posts with exposed ceiling joists (*Plate 16*). The narrow floorboards appeared to be of 19th Century date. The roof trusses visible within the southernmost two bays of Block B were of substantial collar and tie-beam construction, with clasped purlins, curved struts and curved wind braces, suggestive of a 16th Century date (*Plate 17*).

6.1.1.3 Block C

Block C is a three-storey gabled range of brick construction (laid in an irregular Flemish bond), four bays long and oriented N-S, with a steeply-pitched tiled roof (*Plate 18*). The architectural detailing suggests a probable early to mid-19th Century date, certainly before 1880. The fenestration of the E-facing elevation is somewhat irregular, consisting of two four-pane casement windows at ground level with a single low, wide segmental-arched window at first-floor level with modern glazing. At second-floor level, there are four windows comprising (from S-N) two 6/6 sash windows, a smaller 6-paned casement window and another 6/6 sash window (*Plate 19*).

Internally, Block C was substantially altered in the late 20th Century and few original fixtures and fittings are visible. The ground floor of this range has been completely gutted to create a loading bay and storage area and, apart from the two casement windows in the E wall, no other features of interest were noted (*Plate 20*).

The first floor is arranged in four bays, separated by heavy square moulded tie-beams carried on thin brick pilasters (*Plate 21*). The ceiling has been removed, revealing that many of the joists have been replaced relatively recently. The internal walls are whitewashed, while a series of evenly-spaced horizontal marks across the floorboards appear to mark the position of former internal partitions or shelves. The room is lit by a single broad window with a wooden lintel, above which is a low segmental gauged brick arch (*Plate 22*). The glazing (comprising a mullion and transom) appears to be modern. No fixtures or fittings of architectural interest were noted in this room that might indicate its original function.

The second floor, which is now accessed via a landing and staircase to the N of the first floor, has been divided into two compartments by a plasterboard partition. The walls have been either whitewashed or clad in plasterboard (*Plate 23*). No fixtures or fittings of interest were identified in either room. The roof structure is of kingpost construction comprising a central kingpost carried on a tie-beam with angled struts connecting the kingpost to the principal rafters (*Plate 24*).

6.1.1.4 Block D

Block D is a two-storey gabled range attached to the N end of Block C of brick and weatherboard construction with a low pitched, tiled roof, four bays long and oriented N-S (*Plate 25*). It appears to be of mid-19th Century date, slightly later than Block C, but was already in existence by c.1880 as it is depicted on the OS 1st edition town map of that date. At ground-floor level the range is entirely of brick construction (laid in English Garden Bond and whitewashed) and largely devoid of fenestration, apart from a four-paned casement set within a low, broad segmental-arched opening in the E-facing elevation.

The upper storey of Block D appears to have been subject to a significant degree of alteration, probably during the second half of the 20th Century (*Plate 26*). The southernmost two bays are of timber-framed construction with brick infill (laid in Stretcher Bond); however, the northernmost two bays are clad in weatherboarding, which appears to be a relatively modern alteration; it is noticeable that in the N-facing gable, the weatherboarding appears to have been inserted in replacement of earlier brickwork. The fenestration of the E-facing elevation is somewhat irregular, consisting (from S-N) of two 3-paned casement windows and two single light windows. The N-facing gable elevation comprises a centrally-placed modern 6-paned casement window, to the left of which is a plank-and-batten door that appears to be a hayloft or loading-bay door, while to the right is a 3-paned casement window.

The ground floor has been subdivided into several compartments, used as bathrooms and WCs, by several modern lattice-glazed partitions; no features or fixtures of interest were noted. A dogleg staircase with closed string, moulded handrail and stick balusters provides access to the upper floor (*Plate 27*), which has been subdivided into two unequal-sized compartments with the insertion of a modern partition wall (*Plate 28*). The roof structure appears to be of kingpost construction, roughly similar to that within Block C, except that, in this case, the tie-beams are supported by arched steel braces (*Plate 29*).

6.1.1.5 Block E

Block E is a single-storey narrow gabled range with a steeply-pitched tiled roof, seven bays long (N-S) and attached to the N end of Block B. A range is marked in this location on the OS 1st edition map of 1880 (*fig. 3*); however, the present structure appears different in both plan and extent. It appears likely that the existing structure was erected in the late 19th Century, possibly as a cartshed and stable, although it appears to have been substantially altered in the late 20th Century.

The brickwork of the N gable is laid in Stretcher Bond with a segmental-arched casement window set in the apex of the gable (*Plate 30*). The W-facing elevation fronting onto the courtyard consists of two blocked windows flanked by a broad double-door opening to the left and a single door to the right, with another blocked window at the far S end (*Plate 31*). Just below eaves level is a substantial timber lintel that extends the whole length of the elevation. The surrounding brickwork is sand-faced and laid in English Garden Bond, noticeably different in character to the N gable-end, which suggests that this elevation has been substantially rebuilt. Maps dated 1953 and 1967 suggest that this was an open-fronted structure and thus it would appear that the reconstruction of this elevation probably took place in the late 20th Century.

The interior of the building has been converted for use as a function room and few original fixtures or fittings are visible. The only feature of interest noted was the kingpost roof structure, although the roof-trusses appear to have been extensively renewed (*Plate 32*)

6.1.1.6 Block F

Block F is a single-storey rectangular brick range aligned N-S and three bays wide (E-W) with a parapetted flat roof covered in felt. At either end of the E-facing elevation are two flat-arched doorways with plank-and-batten doors (*Plate 33*). The interior is completely clad in plasterboard with the ceiling supported by exposed steel girders (*Plate 34*). No fixtures or fittings of interest were noted within this range; its simple utilitarian form suggests that it was used either for storage or possibly stabling. It can probably be assigned an early 20th Century date.

6.1.1.7 Block G

Block G is a tall two-storey range located at the N end of the property, roughly rectangular in plan and oriented E-W, consisting of a five-bay gabled range with an attached projecting bay at the E end. The architectural detailing suggests an early to mid-19th Century date for this building, although there is evidence of later additions.

The building is of brick and weatherboard construction with a steeply-pitched slate roof (*Plate 35*). The lower storey is of brick construction, mostly laid in English Garden Bond, while the upper storey is clad in weatherboarding, although examination of the interior indicates that, beneath the weatherboarding, is timber-framing with brick infill, suggesting that the cladding is a later addition.

The S-facing elevation, overlooking the courtyard has a pair of double-doors with lintel above in the SW corner, to the right of which are two further doorways, one of which is under a segmental-arched opening. The brickwork at lower-storey level is whitewashed while the upper storey is entirely clad in weatherboarding. Attached to the E gable end of the range is a single-bay extension with catslide roof, with a flat-arched doorway with stone lintel at ground-floor level (*Plate 36*). Above and to the right of this doorway is a bricked-up opening, possibly a window or loading bay door, while to the left is a modern square single-light window opening. At upper-storey level is a single rectangular unglazed window opening.

The interior of the range at ground-floor level is currently used for general storage; the brickwork has been coated in black paint and whitewash and has been largely stripped of any original fixtures or fittings. At the E end is blocked doorway providing access to the eastern extension, above which is a rectangular four-light window that appears to be a modern insertion (*Plate 37*). No evidence for internal partitions was noted at ground level, although a series of exposed ceiling beams and joists were visible (*Plate 38*).

A hatchway in the SW corner provides access to the first floor, which is arranged into six bays with exposed kingpost roof-trusses, comprising a central kingpost attached to the tie-beam with an iron tie, with two sets of angled trusses connecting the kingpost to the principal rafters and a separate set of flanking angled trusses linking the tie-beam to the principal rafters (*Plate 39*).

The walls are timber-framed with brick infill (laid in English Garden Bond) with evidence for blocked-up square-framed openings in the N and S walls, which are concealed by the later weatherboarding (*Plate 40*). There is no evidence to indicate that these openings were glazed and it appears more likely that they were covered with slats, which suggests that they were probably used for ventilation. It may be suggested that this upper floor was utilised as storage of corn or possibly hops (Thomas Maton is known to have been a corn dealer as well as a brewer).

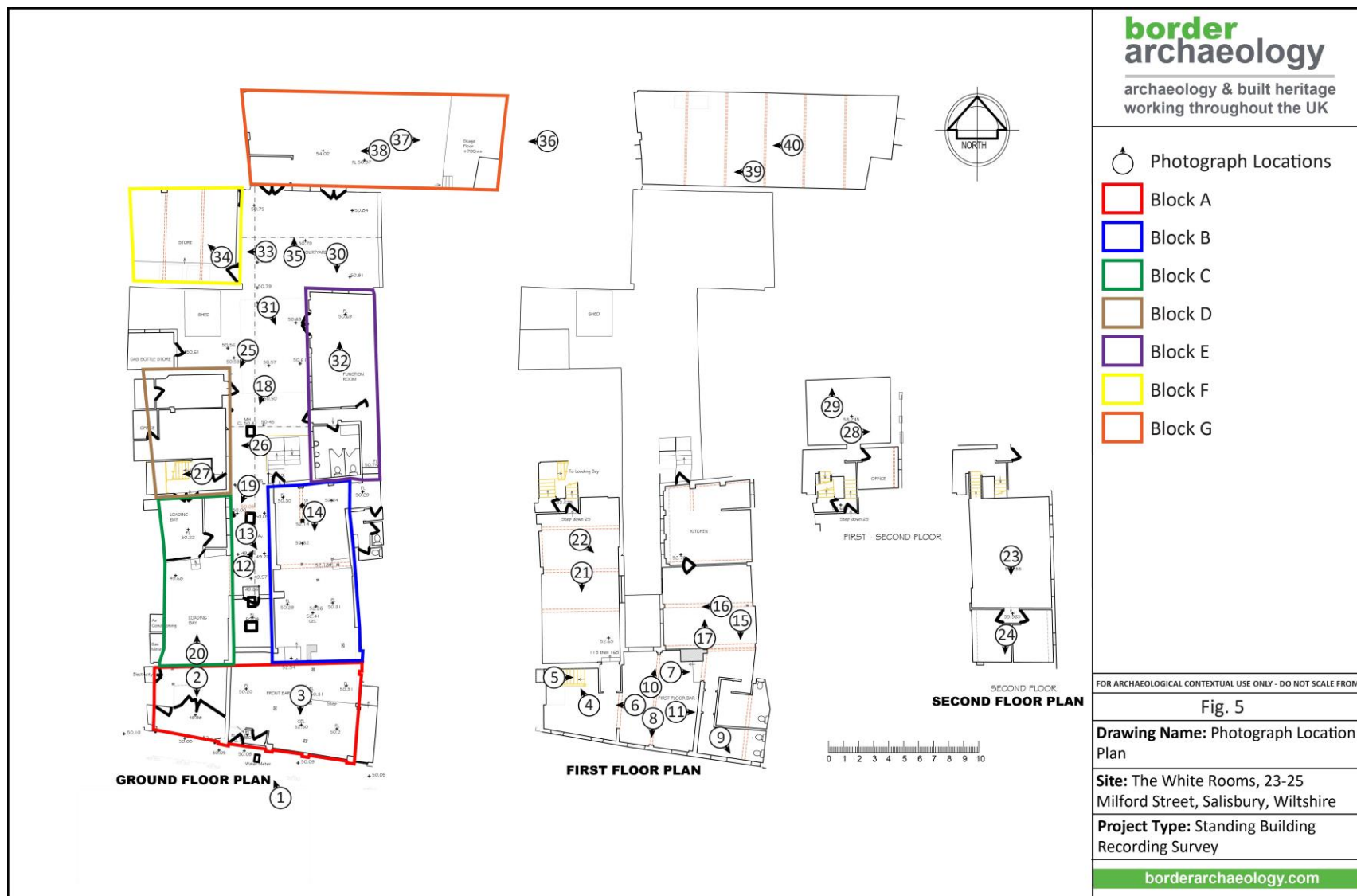
6.2 Summary Conclusions

The earliest fabric is represented by surviving timber-framing in the S range (Block A), which is visible at first-floor level and the roof-space (where there is an intact roof-truss with scissor-bracing) and can probably be dated to the 15th Century. However, several phases of alteration and rebuilding have been noted that may be assigned a 19th -20th Century date. The principal S frontage, in particular, was evidently completely remodelled in the mid-20th Century (c.1930-50).

The attached N range (Block B) appears originally to have been added in the 16th Century and intact roof-trusses and timber-framing are visible in the southernmost two bays at first-floor level; however, the ground floor and the northernmost two bays of this range have been substantially rebuilt in brick, probably in the mid-19th Century, and were further remodelled in the late 20th Century.

The tall three-storey brick range on the W side of the courtyard (Block C) and the two-storey range at the N end of the premises (Block G) can probably be assigned an early to mid-19th Century date on architectural grounds and may well represent elements of the brewery and warehouse premises occupied by the brewer and corn dealer Thomas Maton in the early 1830s. Block D, the two-storey gabled range at the N end of Block C, appears to be slightly later in date, while Block E, the single-storey gabled building attached to the N end of Block B, appears to be of late 19th or early 20th Century date (possibly a cart-shed and stable block) but extensively altered in the late 20th Century. Block F, a single-storey utilitarian range, can probably be assigned a modern date.

It should be noted that no fixtures or fittings relating to the former usage of the buildings as a brewery during the 19th Century appear to have survived, although the presence of ventilation openings in the upper storey of Block G suggest that it may have been used for the storage of hops (or possibly corn).



7 Archaeological Observation

AO was carried out between from October 17th and 22nd 2018 in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (BA 2017b) and with *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014c), *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014d), *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014e) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015).

The groundworks area comprising the inner courtyard, including an area beneath recently demolished buildings, measured 17m × 18.6m × 0.55-0.90m (*fig. 6*) and is herein designated 'Area 001'.

7.1 Methodology

Machine-excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision down to engineering depth and within safe working parameters.

Where significant archaeological horizons were revealed, these were investigated and recorded, consistent with safe working practices, for which adequate time was allowed. Examination and cleaning of archaeological deposits was by hand using appropriate hand-tools.

7.1.1 Recording

This programme of works was recorded under the site code MSS18.

Full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2017a). Separate written descriptions of each context were compiled using numbered context recording sheets.

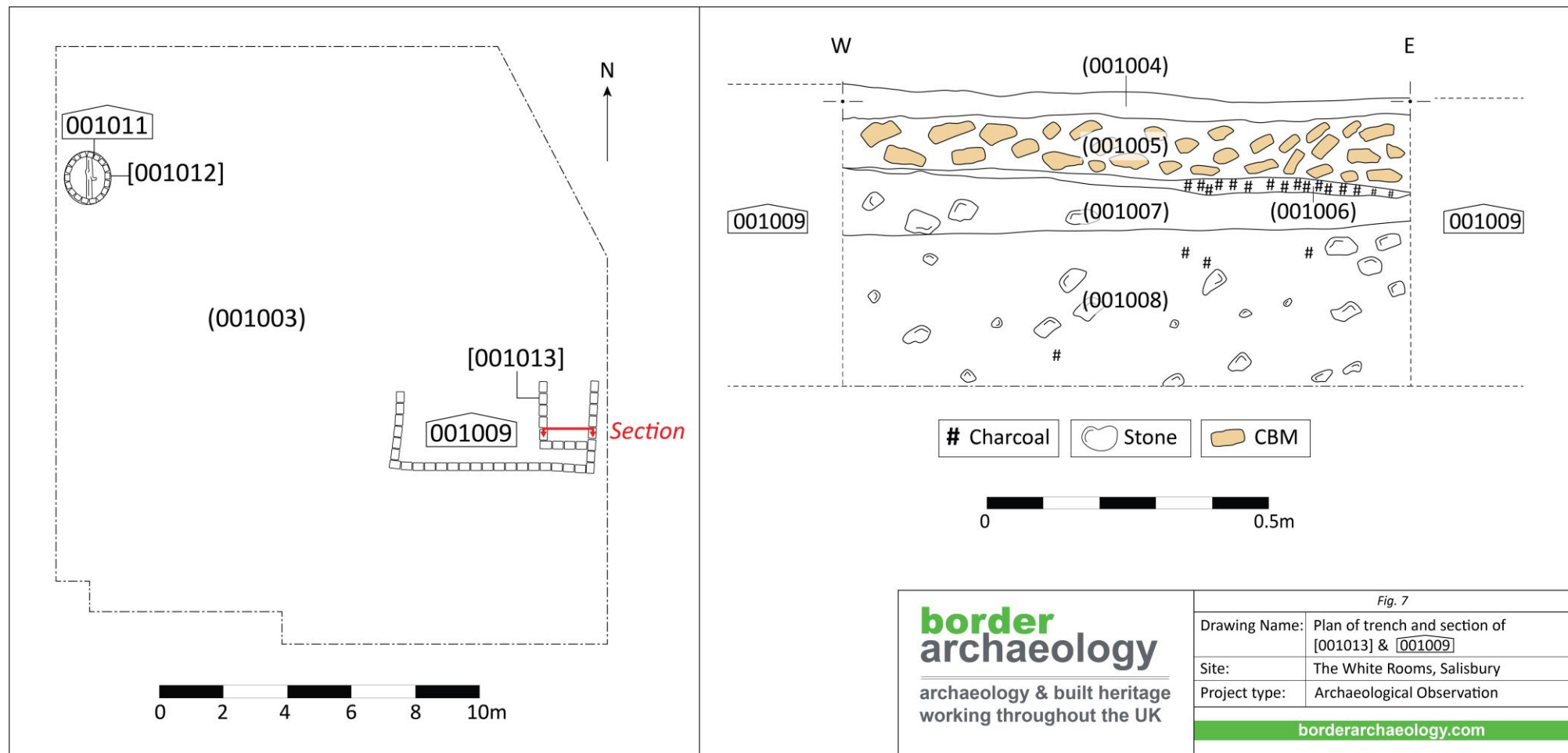
A drawn record was produced on gridded, archive-stable polyester film at scales of 1:50, 1:20 or 1:10, or appropriate. Representative measured sections were prepared as appropriate showing the sequence and depths of deposits, where practicable and strictly within established safety parameters.

All drawings were numbered and listed in a drawing register, these drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.

A high-resolution digital photographic record was made comprising photographs of archaeological features and appropriate groups of features and structures. An appropriate scale was included in each photograph and all such records were indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details of subject and direction of view were recorded in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.

All depths are a maximum level reached within the Area or feature; thickness is associated with the deposits.





7.2 Results

7.2.1 Area 001

This area observed was levelled to remove demolition material and layers and establish a more solid foundation for the scheduled works (Plates A & B).



Plate A: View E showing S extent of Area 001



Plate B: View W showing S extent of Area 001



Plate C: View N of Area 001

Nine deposits and two masonry cut structures were encountered during the course of the AO.

Topsoil (001001) consisted of a moderately compacted dark grey sandy silt, 0.44m thick, containing fragmentary brick and tile. The mid grey sandy silt subsoil (001002) was 0.31m thick and contained frequent brick and tile. Beneath this was a rubble demolition deposit (001003), 0.40m thick, again with frequent brick and tile. A soft loose light greyish-white lime deposit (001010) some 0.15m thick was revealed beneath (001001) on the N side of Area 001, possibly the remains of a foundation deposit beneath the northernmost building.



Plate D: W-facing section of Area 001



Plate E: S-facing section of Area 001

A possible rectangular rubbish- or cesspit [001013] measuring 2m × 1.6m × 0.53m, of which only partial remains were evident, was located on the E side of Area 001 (Plates F-H). The feature incorporated the base of a walled construction, 001009, of chalk and mortar with moderate pebble inclusions. Excavation of the internal part of the structure revealed several deposits.

The uppermost deposit (001004) was a soft mid-yellowish-grey clay silt, 0.06m thick, containing large quantities of ash and occasional pieces of charcoal. Fill samples noted it was composed of residual materials. It contained rubbly waste in the form of frequent CBM and mortar, moderate worked stone and occasional pottery, Cu alloy, slag fragments and flake hammerscale suggesting the importation of waste. It also contained frequent charcoal, moderate unburnt mammal bone, occasional unburnt small mammal and fish bone occasional burnt mammal bone (Putland 2009, see *Appendix 5*).

Underlying (001004) was a soft mid-orange-grey clay silt, 0.15m thick, containing frequent roof tile and brick (001005). Fill samples also revealed a rubbly waste composition similar to that of (001004). Small quantities of burnt and unburnt mammal bone were present, together with frequent charcoal. A mixed assemblage of medieval (including two sherds of Laverstock) and post-medieval (products of the nearby Verwood industry) pottery was recovered (Crooks 2019, see *Appendix 4*), together with bone and ferrous material. A single gunflint (SF001) of standard British form was also recovered, this probably being made locally for use in a musket (Devaney 2019, see *Appendix 3*).

Beneath (001005) was a soft charcoal-rich deposit (001006), 0.04m thick, which was, as observed in the other fills, of a rubbly composition. A probable charred seed of the poppy family also present, together with

occasional unburnt bird and burnt mammal bone, the overall composition of the fill suggesting a dumped of charcoal within an otherwise standard fill. Pottery recovered suggests a 12th-13th Century date (Putland 2019, see *Appendix 5*; Crooks 2019, see *Appendix 4*).

Fill (001007) had a maximum thickness of 0.12m and consisted of compact light grey lime mortar mixed with pebbles, occasional worked stone, ash, frequent charcoal and CBM, as well as small amounts of pottery, including two fragments of 13th Century Laverstock ware, and metal. A singular charred indeterminate cereal grain was recorded and charred seeds from the daisy and mint families were identified, in addition, to moderate unburnt mammal and fish bone and occasional unburnt small mammal bone. The composition of the fill suggests a 'semi-domestic signature' but quantities were sufficient from which to draw conclusions (Putland 2019, see *Appendix 5*).

The lowest extant fill excavated (001008) consisted of moderate mid-grey sandy silt containing occasional small pebbles, worked stone, CBM, mortar and charcoal fragments. Additionally, traces of hammer scale and slag fragments in the samples suggest the presence of ironworking in the vicinity, although the material could equally have been imported as deliberate backfill. Occasional unburnt mammal bone and probable oyster shell suggest the deposition of 'semi-domestic waste', although the only archaeobotanical material recovered was frequent charcoal (Putland 2019, see *Appendix 5*).

Due to the limited exposure of this feature at formation level, it was not possible to determine its function. Its location to the rear of the street frontage, together with the presence of 12th-13th Century pottery, suggests an association with medieval back-plot activity and the remains may be those of a rubbish pit, although the fills were of neither a specifically domestic nor industrial origin.

If, as would seem likely, [001013] formed part of a larger structure in association with 001009, it would bear a striking similarity in terms of plan and composition to structural remains revealed during a watching brief undertaken in 2014 to the rear of No. 32 Winchester Street, located to the N of Milford Street, which comprised a chalk rubble wall, with no visible coursing or bonding, aligned E-W, with two N-S returns, both of which, as at Nos. 23-25 Milford Street, appeared to have been truncated by later activity. The E-W wall section measured 2.9m × 0.5m × (maximum observed height) 0.15m and it was noted that the structure was comparable to one revealed during a second watching brief to the S at Nos. 7-11 Brown Street (Wessex Archaeology 2014a & b).

As in the case of [001013]/001009, the date and purpose of the walls revealed to the rear of Winchester Street could not be confirmed based on the results of the watching brief; however, it was considered possible that the structure represented the remains of a small rectilinear building or the lining/foundation of a substantial later medieval or post-medieval cesspit (Wessex Archaeology 2014a).

A similar interpretation of [001013]/001009 would seem to be consistent with the evidence, as revealed, and whilst the fills investigated lacked the archaeobotanical signature typical of cess deposits, the depth of the feature at formation level precluded detailed investigation and it is possible that more organic deposits were

present at greater depth, the upper fills potentially representing a decommissioning of the feature using imported backfill.



Plate F: View E of [001013] pre-excavation



Plate G: S-facing section of [001013]/001009



Plate H: View S of [001013] post-excavation



Plate I: View NW showing interior of well [001012]

A well [001012] was uncovered in the NW corner of Area 001 comprising a circular stone-lined construction (001011) of 1.35m (diameter) × 2.6m (depth). The masonry lining consisted of un-mortared regular chalk blocks with modern red-brick coping suggesting multi-period use (*Plate I*). A substantial irregular timber of no discernible function lay across the top of the well which may simply represent a makeshift support for some kind of cover (*Plates I & J*).

The date of this structure is uncertain, although the masonry lining suggests a late medieval or early post-medieval date. No well is shown in this location on the OS 1st edition 1:500 map (*fig. 3*) published in 1880, prior to the closure of the brewery in 1898, suggesting it had been decommissioned and built-over by this time. However, the brewery's need for a readily accessible source of fresh water suggests the well may have remained in use and housed within one of the brewery buildings.



Plate J: View S showing location of well [001012] within the NW corner of Area 001

7.3 Conclusion

Whilst Area 001 had been subject to considerable disturbance from previous construction/demolition activity, the remains of two features of possible medieval or early post-medieval origin had survived later redevelopment of the site.

Both the possible cesspit feature [001013]/001009 and well [001012] may be associated with back-plot activity to the rear of dwellings fronting onto Milford Street during the later medieval or post-medieval period. Whilst [001012] may be a later feature supplying the 19th/early 20th Century brewery, it is not shown

on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25-inch map of 1880, which suggests it had been decommissioned by this time (although the possibility that it may have been housed within one of the brewery buildings cannot be ruled out).

As the depth of excavation across the site was limited to engineering formation level, these results should not be seen to reflect the archaeological potential of the site and earlier deposits/features may well survive at greater depth.

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9.1 Cartography

OS 1st Edition 25-Inch Map (Wiltshire LXVI.15) - 1880.

10 Appendix 1: Context Table

10.1 Area 001

Context	Slot	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
(001001)	-	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted dark grey sandy silt; moderate brick & tile fragments; 0.44m (max. thickness).	Topsoil.	-	-	Modern.
(001002)	-	Deposit	-	-	Moderately compacted mid-grey sandy silt; frequent brick & tile fragments; 0.31m (max. thickness).	Subsoil.	-	-	Modern.
(001003)	-	Deposit	-	-	Fragmentary rubble, brick & tile; 0.40m (max. thickness).	Disturbed demolition backfill.	-	-	Modern.
(001004)	-	Fill	-	[001013]	Soft mid-yellow grey, clay silt; frequent ash, occasional charcoal pieces; 0.06m (max. thickness).	Upper fill of possible rubbish pit.	-	001001	Post-medieval.
(001005)	-	Fill	-	[001013]	Soft mid-orange-grey clay silt; frequent roof tile & brick fragments; 0.15m (max. thickness).	Fill of possible rubbish pit.	Gun flint, pottery, bone, nail (Fe).	001002	Post-medieval.
(001006)	-	Fill	-	[001013]	Soft black charcoal; 0.04m (max. thickness).	Fill of possible rubbish pit.	-	001003	Post-medieval.
(001007)	-	Fill	-	[001013]	Compact light grey lime mortar (mixed with) pebbles & ash; occasional charcoal pieces; 0.12m (max. thickness).	Fill of possible rubbish pit.	-	001004	Post-medieval.

Context	Slot	Type	F/B	F/O	Description	Interpretation	Finds	Sample No	Provisional Date
(001008)	-	Fill	-	[001013]	Moderately compacted mid-grey sandy silt; occasional small pebbles & charcoal pieces; 0.27m (max. thickness).	Fill of possible rubbish pit.	-	001005	Post-medieval.
001009	-	Masonry	-	[001013]	Chalk; size of materials: <150mm; lime mortar bond.	Possible foundation/wall of rubbish pit - poor condition precluded detailed description.	-	-	Post-medieval.
(001010)	-	Deposit	-	-	Soft, loose light grey-white lime; 0.15m (max. thickness).	Lime foundation deposit.	-	-	-
001011	-	Masonry	-	[001012]	Chalk & brick; 14 (regular, no mortar) courses visible; 1.35m × 1.35m × 2.60m.	Well structure.	-	-	Post-medieval.
[001012]	-	Cut	001011	-	Circular in plan; break of slope top sharp, sides steep; 1.35m (diameter) × 2.60m (max. visible depth).	Cut of well.	-	-	Post-medieval.
[001013]	-	Cut	001009 (001004) (001005) (001006) (001007) (001008)	-	Rectangular in plan; break of slope top sharp; 2m × 1.60m × 0.53m.	Cut of rubbish pit – limited investigation as found close to formation level.	-	-	Post-medieval.

11 Appendix 2: Photographic Record

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Border Archaeology



Plate 1: View looking NNW showing principal façade of 23-25 Milford Street, largely remodeled in the mid-20th Century



Plate 2: View looking S showing yard



Plate 3: Internal view within ground floor of Block A showing exposed ceiling beams and joists and modern latticed glazing

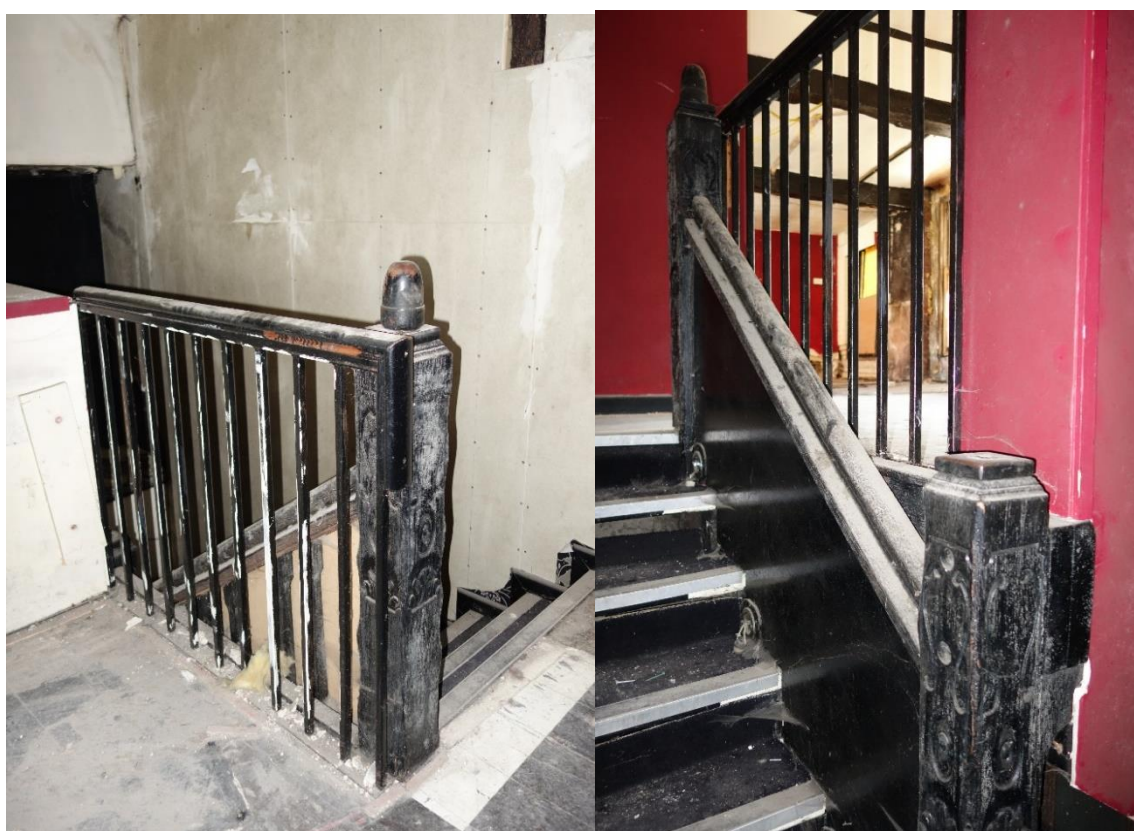


Plate 4: Internal view NW from first-floor landing in Block A showing newel post with ball finial and later balustrade with stick balusters

Plate 5: Internal view looking SE looking up staircase to first floor within Block A showing carved newel post and moulded handrail



Plate 6: Internal view looking W within first floor of Block A showing modern timber-studded partition with beam above supported by brick wall-stubs



Plate 7: Internal view looking E showing partition wall between fourth and fifth bays within first floor of Block A, with exposed chamfered beam



Plate 8: Internal view looking S within first floor of Block A showing brick pilaster marking construction break



Plate 9: Internal view looking SE showing S wall within easternmost two bays of Block A with exposed brickwork



Plate 10: Internal view looking N within first floor of Block A showing modern brick wall with mullioned window, with remains of brick chimneystack visible to right of picture



Plate 11: View within roof-space of Block A showing original timber-framing with scissor-braces above partition between fourth and fifth bays



Plate 12: View looking NE showing W-facing elevation of Block B with segmental-arched windows at ground level and upper storey with false timber-framing



Plate 13: View looking SE showing upper storey of Block B with original timber-framing in southernmost two bays



Plate 14: Internal view showing ground floor of Block B with exposed ceiling beams and joists



Plate 15: Internal view looking S showing southernmost bays of first floor within Block B with jowelled wall-posts and square-framed panels with lath-and-plaster infill



Plate 16: Internal view looking W within southernmost two bays of Block B showing W wall with timber-framed panels with brick and lath-and-plaster infill and modern casement windows, as well as exposed ceiling beams and wall-posts



Plate 17: Internal view showing roof-space within southernmost two bays of Block B, with collar and tie-beam trusses of 16th Century date



Plate 18: View SW showing three storey gabled range of early to mid-19th Century date (Block C) with two-storey range (Block D) in foreground



Plate 19: View showing detail of fenestration of three-storey brick range (Block C)



Plate 20: View looking N showing ground floor of Block C, gutted to create a loading bay



Plate 21: View looking S showing interior of Block C at first-floor level with exposed ceiling beams and joists and floorboards with horizontal indentations



Plate 22: Internal view looking SE showing first floor of Block C lit by broad segmental-arched window



Plate 23: Internal view looking S showing second floor of Block C with modern partition



Plate 24: View showing kingpost roof-trusses within roof-space of Block C



Plate 25: View looking SW showing two-storey range of brick and weatherboard construction (Block D) with weatherboard cladding in northernmost two bays



Plate 26: View looking W showing timber-framing with brick infill and casement windows in upper storey of Block D, with weatherboard cladding to right of picture



Plate 27: Internal view looking W showing dog-leg staircase with closed string, moulded handrail and stick balusters provides leading from ground floor to first floor within Block D



Plate 28: Internal view looking E within first floor of Block D showing ceiling beams supported by arched steel braces



Plate 29: Internal view showing kingpost roof-truss within Block D



Plate 30: View looking S showing N-facing gable elevation of single-storey brick range (Block E) with segmental-arched casement window



Plate 31: View looking SE showing W-facing elevation of single-storey brick range (Block E)



Plate 32: Internal view looking N showing kingpost roof-truss within single-storey range (Block E)



Plate 33: View looking W showing exterior of modern single-storey utilitarian range (Block F)



Plate 34: View looking NW showing interior of Block F with exposed steel girders



Plate 35: View looking N showing S-facing elevation of Block G, of brick and weatherboard construction



Plate 36: View looking W showing E gable end of Block G with eastern extension with catslide roof

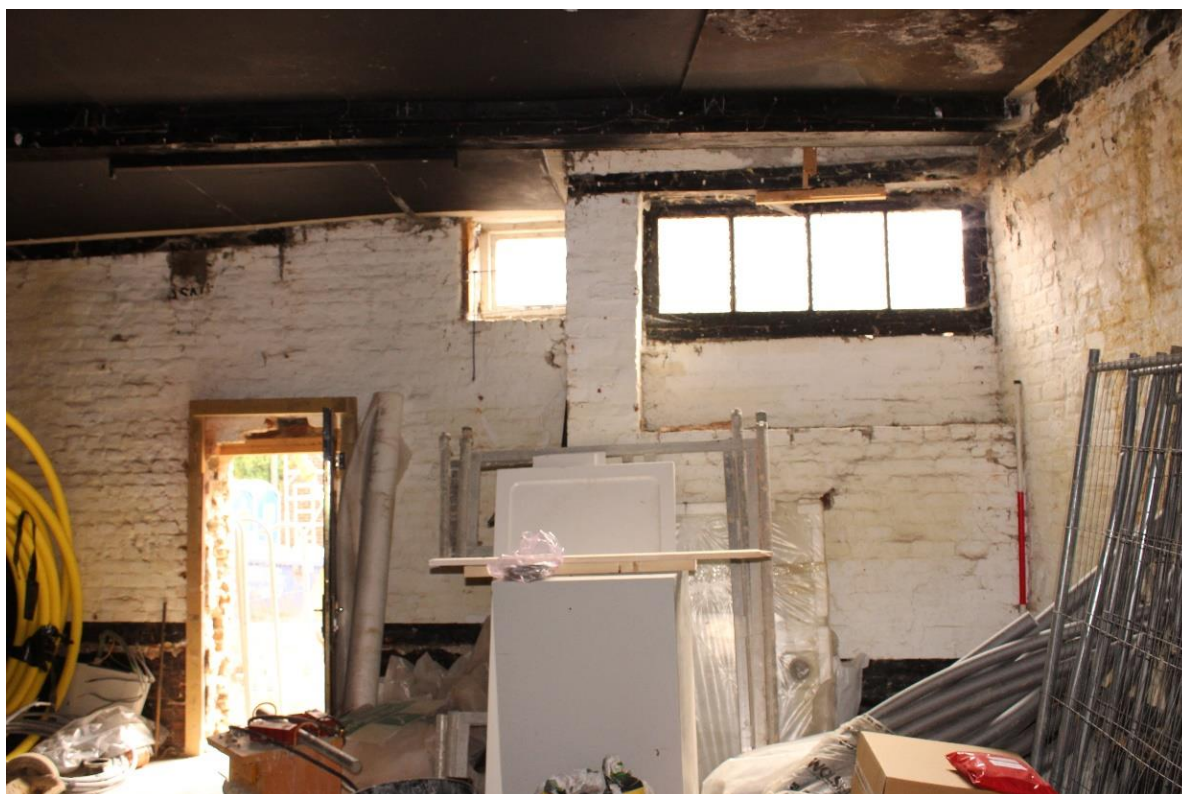


Plate 37: Internal view of ground floor of Block G looking E showing doorway to E extension with modern horizontal four-light window above and to right



Plate 38: Internal view of ground floor of Block G looking W, showing exposed ceiling beams and joists with ladder to hatchway in NW corner



Plate 39: Internal view looking W showing upper floor of Block G with window openings in S wall (blocked by weatherboarding)



Plate 40: Internal view looking W showing kingpost roof-trusses in upper storey of Block G

12 Appendix 3: Finds Report

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A single gunflint (SF001) was recovered from context (001005). The gunflint is of a standard British form. It has clear bulbs on either side of the central back, direct retouch on the lateral sides and heel and the thin leading edge has been strengthened by creating a bevelled edge with inverse retouch.

The gunflint measures 34mm from the leading edge to the heel, 31mm between the lateral sides and is 10mm thick. According to standardised sizes provided by Skertchley (1879) and cited in Bjarke Ballin (2012, 135), the gunflint could have been made for a musket. Shepherd (1972, 231) mentions a cluster of gunflint workshops around Salisbury and so the piece could well have been locally made.

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13 Appendix 4: Pottery Report

Kath Crooks BA
Border Archaeology

A total of six (194g) sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery from a single context were presented for assessment. These sherds were from the fill of a rubbish- or cesspit [001013]. A further six (6.94g) very small fragments of pottery and a fragment of ceramic building material (43.78g) were recovered from soil samples.

Although the pit from which the pottery was recovered is dated to the post-medieval period, it contained a number of medieval sherds. This was particularly evident in fill (001005), which contained two sherds from the Laverstock production site, two of a wheel-thrown coarse sandy ware with a thin internal and splashes of external reduced green glaze, also probably of medieval date, together with two substantial sherds of probable 17th to 18th Century date from the nearby Verwood industry.

13.1 Method

The hand-collected pottery had been washed and weighed. The six fragments recovered from soil samples had been weighed.

Reference was made to work by Draper & Copland Griffiths (2002) and Brown (2002).

13.2 The Medieval Pottery

All medieval pottery from the site was recovered from three - (001005), (001006) and (001007) - of the six fills of pit [001013].

13.2.1 Pit fill (001005)

The latest of these deposits (001005) was dated to the post-medieval period. However, it also contained four medieval sherds. Two of these (14.1g) are of Laverstock ware decorated with a bright copper green glaze. In one case the glaze covers a painted iron-rich slip. The remaining two sherds (16.9g) were of a hard, reduced sandy fabric and are probably of local origin. An internal and partial external reduced green glaze was present. The vessel may have been a pipkin, although evidence for use as such, for example, external sooting, was not present. The sherds probably date to the later medieval period.

13.2.2 Pit fill (001006)

Pottery from (001006) the third of the fills of pit [001013] came from soil sample <001003>. The larger sherd (4.4g) was a fairly coarse sandy fabric, oxidised on the outside to a pale orange pink. It appeared similar, although coarser, to the examples of Laverstock ware recovered from fill (001005) and may have been a product of the same industry. It was probably of 12th to 13th Century date. The small sherd from the same sample appeared to have been heavily burnt but was also thought likely to be of medieval date.

13.2.3 Pit fill (001007)

A single fragment (1.62g) of a cooking pot or jar in a coarse sandy fabric, probably the same as that recovered from (001006), was recovered from sample <001006>. The composition of fill (001007) meant that considerable accretions were present.

Three tiny fragments of pottery (0.15g) came from sample <001004> from the same context. One, too small to be identifiable, was in a micaceous red fabric with traces of a clear glaze. The two remaining fragments were probably from Laverstock and dated to the 13th Century.

13.3 The Post-Medieval Pottery

The two post-medieval sherds (164.3g) recovered from (001005) were both products of the nearby Verwood industry. They were glazed on the interior but no sign of an external glaze was present. The smaller was from a bowl while the larger of the two may have been from a large storage jar.

13.4 The Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

A single fragment (43.78g) of CBM was recovered from sample <001002> from (001005). Hand collected material from this deposit was dated to between the 13th and the mid-17th Century. The single fragment of roof tile in a red fabric with a reduced grey core showed evidence for uneven firing. It had also shattered, suggesting the action of frost. No surface treatment such as glaze was present, although a medieval date is likely. It should be remembered that CBM was frequently reused and was therefore deposited considerably later than its date of manufacture.

13.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

While the pottery from pit fill (001005) had a wide date range, that from soil samples from fills (001006) and (001007) was of medieval date. It is possible that fill (001005) derived from a variety of sources and represented a clearing-up operation on the site, with debris deposited in an unused rubbish or cesspit.

It is recommended that the pottery should be retained as part of the site archive. However, it is not thought, given the very small size of the assemblage, that any further work is necessary.

13.6 References

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14 Appendix 5: Palaeoenvironmental report

*Robin Putland BSc MSc & Amy Bunce BSc MA ACIfA
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14.1 Non-technical summary

This report has been prepared by the Palaeoenvironmental Department at Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) to facilitate and elucidate the palaeoenvironmental, palaeoeconomic and palaeodietary interpretations of a pit discovered during Archaeological Observation at The White Rooms, 23-25 Milford Street, Salisbury.

A total of five samples, comprising 50ℓ of material, were processed by flotation having originated from a probable rubbish- or cesspit [001013] of late medieval or early post-medieval date.

The results largely confirmed the probable post-medieval dating although environmental material was sparse, suggesting a non-domestic derivation, and the dating was based on finds recovered from the sampling.

14.2 Introduction

This report details the results derived from five samples, constituting a total of 50ℓ of soil, retrieved from a post medieval pit.

In accordance with the WSI (BA 2017), at least 40ℓ or 100% of the deposits were sampled. Due to the stratigraphy, this resulted in five samples comprising 50ℓ of material being received by the Palaeoenvironmental Department with the resultant archaeological and archaeobotanical material sorted and identified.

The samples were processed by means of flotation and any potential archaeobotanical remains from both the floating element and the heavier residue/retent were sorted and visually identified. The nature and interpretative significance of the recovered remains is detailed in Section 14.4 below.

The five samples were taken in 10ℓ sample buckets and derived from five contexts from one feature, from which 10ℓ per context was taken due to the requirement to sample secure contexts. The results are presented by context in Section 14.5 below.

14.2.1 Site Description

The land comprising the observation occupied the demolition and redevelopment areas of land to the rear of nos. 23-25 Milford Street, Salisbury. Archaeological Observation was required for groundworks due to the location within the planned medieval settlement of Salisbury.

At the time of works, the rear of the site had been cleared. A chalky subsoil formed the horizon the foundations were excavated from.

14.2.2 Soils and Geology

The surrounding geology of shallow well-drained calcareous silty soils over chalk would create a dry preservational environment that may have initial negative taphonomic influence on organic materials. However, the lack of fluctuating water table would mean the environment remained stable and exhibit limited further taphonomic impact (SSEW 1983).

14.3 Methodology

14.3.1 Objectives of analysis

The purpose of the palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy implemented during archaeological observation is the retrieval of non-specific palaeoenvironmental remains and the further characterisation of features that cannot be fully investigated due to the confines of the non-archaeological works. Information garnered should inform on the features revealed whose destruction was necessitated by works but monitored by the archaeologist.

14.3.2 Sampling methodology

Sampling methodology followed the *Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual* (BA 2017) for environmental sampling and processing and with reference to Historic England guidance (Campbell *et al.* 2011). On site, the samples were collected in sample buckets and identified by context and sample number. Following receipt into the Palaeoenvironmental Department, they were assigned bucket numbers for tracking purpose. The samples were not subject to sub-sampling and their entirety was processed by means of flotation.

Flotation was undertaken in Siraf-style tanks (Williams 1973) with a 500µm retent mesh and 250µm flot sieve. No refloating was required for these samples. Retents were initially scanned by magnet to retrieve any archaeometallurgical debris and a sieve bank was used to facilitate visual sorting with the smaller fractions sorted by means of magnifying lamp and/or illuminated stereo zoom microscopy ($\leq \times 10$). The flots were sorted entirely by means of illuminated stereo zoom microscopy ($\leq \times 10$). The results of this analysis are reported with the flot and retent data recombined due to limited to no variance in the species being reported.

14.3.3 Personnel

Flotation and primary analysis was undertaken by staff within BA's Palaeoenvironmental Department managed by Robin Putland BSc MSc. The department consists of a minimum of ten members of staff, predominantly with post-graduate palaeoenvironmental qualifications. This work was further assisted by BA's field staff as part of a programme of Continuing Professional Development (CPD). Analysis and identification were only undertaken by the palaeoenvironmental department under the guidance of Robin Putland BSc MSc and Amy Bunce BSc MA ACIfA.

External and internal specialists were consulted for all archaeological finds and faunal material recovered from palaeoenvironmental samples. Archaeological, archaeometallurgical and archaeozoological assemblages from the palaeoenvironmental material were recombined with the full site assemblages to ensure unbiased and broader specialist reporting on those materials.

14.4 Description of Results

14.4.1 Description and implications of materials recovered

Detailed below are the general implications of the discovery of certain materials within the palaeoenvironmental samples. Section 14.5 details such information by context. Of particular note is the limited archaeobotanical signature.

14.4.1.1 Finds

Archaeological finds within palaeoenvironmental samples are fairly common and help confirm that the sampling of the material was not biased in any manner.

Pottery, CBM, Cu alloy and other metals, mortar and worked stone were all present in fairly consistent quantities throughout the fills.

14.4.1.2 Bone

Both burnt and unburnt bone may be present within palaeoenvironmental samples with taphonomic conditions occasionally proportionately affecting their preservation. Burnt bone is reasonably conclusively of anthropogenic origin, deriving from domestic activities as well as some industrial and funeral practices. Unburnt bone may additionally have become incorporated due to animal death in the vicinity of the context while it was forming and therefore cannot always be used as an indicator of human activity. Incidences of the inadvertent inclusion of unburnt bone from decomposed individuals, especially of small mammals and reptiles, can highlight specific ecological niches. However, it is by no means the case that all unburnt bone derives from such cases and unburnt bone from large mammals is a good indicator of nearby settlement and potential butchery.

A broad range of faunal material included burnt mammal bone as well as unburnt mammal, small mammal, bird and fish bone. This suggests domestic disposal although the quantities were limited.

14.4.1.3 Marine shell

An occurrence of marine shell, likely oyster, is not unusual from medieval cities and post medieval features. However, the quantities were low and only derived from one fill so little further can be determined.

14.4.1.4 Charcoal

Charcoal is ubiquitous in palaeoenvironmental samples as it is used in domestic, funerary and industrial settings or may be present as a result of accidental firings. Identification of the wood species making up the charcoal assemblage can add valuable data as to wood selection for the varying purposes.

While often relied upon for dating, in particular C^{14} , charcoal is not the best material to use. Charcoal is subject to the 'Old Wood problem', whereby wood is known to be frequently reused and charcoal redeposited. In addition, wood grows over many years and it is not possible to know precisely where within the tree a charcoal fragment has derived.

Anthracological analysis is undertaken in-house by Amy Bunce BSc MA ACIfA additionally utilising reference keys (Hather, 2000) (Schweingruber, 1990) (Schweingruber 1990). Anthracological analysis was generally undertaken at $\times 100$ magnification although higher magnifications to $\times 400$ were used where necessary. Lighting was by incident lighting with transmitted lighting where necessary. Charcoal was transversally sectioned with tangential or radial sectioning undertaken where required. Any waterlogged or otherwise preserved wood present would be presented in a separate Wood Identification and Technology report.

Growth ring curvature and diameter size was classified by reference to Ludemann-Nelle (L-N) templates (Ludemann 2002) (Nelle 2002) whereby classes I, II, III, IV & V represented diameters $<20\text{mm}$, $20\text{-}30\text{mm}$, $30\text{-}50\text{mm}$, $50\text{-}100\text{mm}$ and $>100\text{mm}$, respectively. Growth ring curvature was additionally classified by reference to Marguerie-Hunot (M-H) test cards (Marguerie & Hunot 2007) whereby weak, moderate and strong curvature were categorised 1, 2 and 3, respectively.

Charcoal was copious although present in very small fragments and therefore unsuitable for species ID.

14.4.1.5 Slag

Archaeometallurgical debris may be present in the form of unspecific slag fragments, diagnostic slag fragments, vitrified structures and, more commonly for environmental samples, as hammerscale of the spheroidal or flake variety. Slag may be retrieved from both the flot and retent; this apparent contradiction, in that slag would normally be too heavy to float, is due to vesicles containing air in the spheroidal hammerscale and the smaller fragments of slag. Droplets of slag become spheroidal if they cool while travelling through the air after having been propelled during iron working.

Slag including slag fragments, spheroidal and flake hammerscale were present. Hammerscale occurred most frequently in the lowest observed fill (001008).

14.4.1.6 Charred archaeobotanical material

Charred archaeobotanical material is generally the most illustrative palaeoeconomic remnant. Charring is generally accepted to be almost solely of anthropogenic origin and the material can therefore be used to directly reconstruct the past agricultural or consumer economy and diet. Caution must be taken by the intrinsic bias a charred assemblage presents over the uncharred plant remains of palaeoeconomic utility. However, such variance is built into the study of charred plant remains.

Archaeobotanical identification is undertaken in-house utilising reference texts that include the most relevant to the British assemblages (Anderburg 1994) (Berggren 1969) (Berggren, 1981) (Groningen Institute of Archaeology 2006-present) (Jacomet 2006) (Martin & Barkley 2000) (Renfrew 1973) (Schoch *et al.* 1988) with classification following Stace (Stace 2010).

One charred indeterminate cereal grain and charred seeds from the poppy, daisy and mint families were present. This is not a domestic signature although the quantities were too low to suggest other palaeoeconomic signatures.

14.5 Description of palaeoenvironmental remains by selected context

Detailed below are the palaeoenvironmental remains from each context, an assessment of the localised palaeoenvironment reconstruction is attempted. Results for all contexts can be observed in the tables in Section 14.6 below.

14.5.1 [001013]: (001004), (001005), (001006), (001007), (001008)

[001013] was a squared pit bounded by wall 001009 that may have lined the pit or truncated it. The base of the pit could not be excavated and (001008) was the lowest observable fill, with the fills ascending stratigraphically: (001007), (001006), (001005) with (001004) as the uppermost fill.

Fill (001008) contained occasional hammerscale and occasional slag fragments that may suggest ironworking in the vicinity during the accumulation of the fill. However, the hammerscale and slag may have been imported alongside the frequent CBM, frequent mortar and occasional worked stone that formed the rubbly waste fill and this could suggest deliberate backfilling. Occasional unburnt mammal bone and occasional probable oyster shell suggests the deposition of semi-domestic waste, although the only archaeobotanical material recovered was frequent charcoal.

Fill (001007) had the most diverse archaeobotanical remains of the fills, with the singular charred indeterminate cereal grain and charred seeds from the daisy and mint families present. The indeterminate cereal ID, high taxonomic ID level of the seeds and low quantities of material means little can be discerned from their presence. Faunal material in the form of moderate unburnt mammal bone, occasional unburnt small mammal bone and moderate unburnt fish bone was present. As with the other fills, it presented a semi-domestic signature but not in sufficient quantities from which to draw definitive conclusions. Fill (001007) also contained frequent charcoal, as well as occasional pottery, frequent CBM, moderate metal and occasional worked stone, meaning it retained a rubbly waste fill composition.

Frequent charcoal was present in fill (001006). However, it also contained the rubbly waste material of occasional pottery, frequent CBM, frequent mortar and occasional worked stone observed in the other fills. It also contained a probable charred seed from the poppy family, occasional unburnt bird bone and occasional burnt mammal bone. It is highly probable the fill represents a dump of charcoal into an otherwise standard fill profile.

Fill (001005) was an upper fill and had the rubbly waste composition of occasional pottery, frequent CBM and moderate mortar. It also contained occasional unburnt mammal bone, occasional unburnt small mammal bone and occasional burnt mammal bone as well as frequent charcoal. This appears to be a fairly standard fill.

Fill (001004) was the uppermost fill and appeared to be composed of residual materials. It contained rubbly waste in the form of occasional pottery, frequent CBM, occasional Cu alloy, frequent mortar and moderate worked stone, in addition to occasional slag fragments and occasional flake hammerscale that may suggest importation of waste. Fill (001004) also contained frequent charcoal, moderate unburnt mammal bone, occasional unburnt small mammal bone, occasional unburnt fish bone and occasional burnt mammal bone.

In general, it appears that pit [001013] contained a sequence of fills that largely comprised rubbly waste material that could have been imported onto site and may have been deliberately deposited into the pit. The limited incorporation of organics is, therefore, explicable and the feature can be determined not to have been a domestic waste pit although habitation would have been nearby.

14.6 Table of results

The following table details the abundance results from both the archaeobotanical material and the archaeological finds. Weight and quantity records have been recorded but are not presented here due to the variation between materials.

Abundance key: + = rare; ++ = occasional; +++ = common; ++++ = abundant.

Context no.			001004	001005	001006	001007	001008
Sample no.			001001	001002	001003	001004	001005
Sample part			1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1
Bucket no.			19084	19085	19086	19087	19083
Sample vol. (mℓ)			2200	2400	800	2600	1600
% sample analysed			100	100	100	100	100
Waterlogged?			N	N	N	N	N
Refloated?			N	N	N	N	N
Latin name	Common name	Plant part					
Carbonised cereal							
Cereal indet.	Indeterminate	-				+	
Carbonised wild taxa							
Papaveraceae (cf)	Poppy (family)	seed			+		
Asteraceae	Daisy (family)	seed				+	
Lamiaceae	Mint (family)	seed				+	
Charcoal							
Indeterminate <2mm	Indeterminate	fragments	++++	+++	++++	+++	++++
Indeterminate 2-4mm	Indeterminate	fragments	+++	++	+++		
Indeterminate >4mm	Indeterminate	fragments	+		++++		
Archaeometallurgical							
Spheroidal scale	-	-					+
Flake hammerscale	-	-	+				+
Slag	-	-	+				+
Artefactual							
Ceramic/pottery	-	-	+	+	+	+	
CBM	-	-	++++	++++	+++	+++	++++
Cu alloy	-	-	+				
Metal	-	-				++	
Mortar	-	-	++++	++	+++		++++
Worked stone	-	-	++		+	+	+
Faunal							
Mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	++	+		++	+
Small Animal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	+	+		+	
Bird (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-			+		
Fish (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	+			++	
Mammal (burnt)	Indeterminate	-	+	+	+		
Molluscan							
Marine	Indeterminate	-					+

14.7 Conclusions and recommendations

The intention of the non-specific palaeoenvironmental sampling was successful in confirming the archaeologically determined dating of the pit as post-medieval. However, the limited organic inclusion means little can be determined palaeoenvironmentally. The limited presence of organics may, in fact, indicate deliberate deposition and potential backfilling of the pit with building debris that included ironworking waste. Any domestic signature may have been masked by this material although it is clear from the faunal material that habitation did take place nearby.

14.7.1 Recommendations

Due to the nature of the materials recovered and the full analysis undertaken, no further work is recommended.

Retention of the materials detailed in this report, as an incorporation of the site archive for deposition with the museum, is recommended.

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15 Appendix 6: Faunal Remains Report

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15.1 Introduction

Faunal material (86g) was recovered from Milford Street, yielding seven 'countable' bones (see below). A further two bones were classed as 'Large or Medium sized mammal', with 75 fragments being unidentifiable. All bones were collected by hand and from environmental samples. Only identifiable fragments are considered in the table below. Faunal remains were recovered from the fills of a possible late medieval or early post-medieval rubbish- or cesspit [001013]. No information regarding residuality or contamination is available to the author at this time. The bones are washed and bagged by context and are stored at the Border Archaeology Office Milton Keynes.

15.2 Methodology

All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). Completeness was expressed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly 1988). Epiphyseal fusion data was also noted (after Silver 1969). The entire identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and number of individuals (MNI).

15.3 The Assemblage

All identifiable bulk material was recovered from fill (001005) comprising a juvenile partial sheep horncore and femur, the latter of which displayed two cutmarks at the caudal base. The remainder of the bulk material consisted of two unidentifiable large mammal bones. Unidentifiable burnt bone (8g) was recovered from environmental samples, along with 0.24g of unidentifiable small mammal bone from samples of (001004, 001005 & 001007).

A number of fish-remains (all vertebrae) were recovered from environmental samples from fill (001007). Two eel and one perch fragment were recovered from sample <001004>, along with a probable large *gadid* (possibly cod). However, this *gadid* vertebra appears to show pathology in the form of new bone growth so an exact identification is not possible. A further perch vertebra was recovered from sample <001001>. All of these species were common medieval and post-medieval food fish (Locker, 2009).

15.4 Conclusions/recommendations

This is small assemblage, most likely representing general settlement waste. No further work is required.

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Species	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI %
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>)	2	28.5	1	20
Eel (<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i>)	2	28.5	1	20
Perch (<i>Perca fluviatilis.</i>)	2	28.5	2	40
Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)	1	14.5	1	20
Total:	7	100	5	100

Table 1: Species distribution for the assemblage

Report Title		Report Reference	
Limited Standing Building Recording & Archaeological Observation/Excavation on behalf of Derek Warwick Developments Ltd concerning The White Rooms 23-25 Milford Street Salisbury Wiltshire.		BA1722MSS/REP	
Compilation	Stephen Priestley MA MCIfA Natasha Bird BSc		
Editing	George Children MA MCIfA		
Artwork	Holly Litherland BA (Hons.) Owain Connors MA PhD		
Artwork approved	Holly Litherland BA (Hons.)		
Issue No.	Status	Date	Approved for issue
1	Final	March 2019	George Children MA MCIfA