

LAND OFF SOUTHAMPTON ROAD, PETERSFINGER, SALISBURY WILTSHIRE

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment,
Walkover Survey & Geophysical Survey



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Land off Southampton Road, Petersfinger, Salisbury, Wiltshire

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For

Life Property Salisbury Ltd and Shieldtype Projects Ltd

By



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Summary

South West Archaeology Limited were asked to conduct a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and geophysical survey for a site off Southampton Road, Petersfinger, Salisbury, Wiltshire, in advance of any proposed development by Life Property Salisbury Ltd and Shieldtype Projects Ltd and in response to queries raised by the Local Planning Authority in their response to the Pre-Application process.

Summary of Results

Although the desk-based assessment revealed a seemingly high potential for archaeological deposits or features within the proposed development sites. The walkover survey revealed the survival of a c.3m wide drainage ditch running along the northern boundary of the site, but no other extant features. Furthermore the geophysical survey revealed no identifiable anomalies of archaeological origin, although there was considerable disturbance caused by ferrous objects and fencing.

Land off Southampton Road, Petersfinger, Salisbury

Contents	Page No.
Summary	3
List of Figures	6
List of Appendices	6
Acknowledgements	6
1.0 Introduction	7
1.1 Project Background	7
1.2 Topographical and Geological Survey	7
1.3 Historical Background	7
1.4 Archaeological Background	8
1.5 Methodology	10
2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment	11
2.1 Cartographic History	11
3.0 The Walkover Survey	19
4.0 The Geophysical Survey	21
5.0 Conclusion	22
6.0 Bibliography and References	23

List of Figures

	Page No.
Coverplate: The proposal area, viewed from the east. Photograph supplied by Simon Berry of Life Property Ltd.	
Figure 1: Site location.	8
Figure 2: HER site location map of the Scheduled Monuments and HER entries.	9
Figure 3: John Speed's 1610 map of Salisbury.	11
Figure 4: Map of Clarendon Park, c.1640.	12
Figure 5: Extract from Andrews' and Dury's 1773 Map of Wiltshire (SWHC).	12
Figure 6: Extract from the 1811 Map of the Manor of Milford (SWHC).	13
Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, 1" series 1817.	14
Figure 8: Deposited railway plan of the London & South Western Railway 1838 (SWHC).	14
Figure 9: Extract from the Milford Tithe Map of 1842.	15
Figure 10: Extract from the 1881 Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition (SWHC).	16
Figure 11: The 2 nd Edition OS map of 1901 (SWHC).	16
Figure 12: Extract from the 1925 Ordnance Survey Revision (SWHC).	17
Figure 13: Extract from the 1939 Ordnance Survey Revision (SWHC).	17
Figure 14: Shot of the area of shorter grass towards the eastern end of the proposal site.	19
Figure 15: Shot from the drainage ditch showing the short length of stone facing.	20
Figure 16: Shade plot of the geophysical survey results.	21
Figure 17: Abstraction and interpretation of the geophysical survey.	21

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: List of Key Heritage Assets	23
Appendix 2: Supporting JPEGs: the walkover survey	38

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1.0 Introduction

Location: Land off Southampton Road, Petersfinger
Parish: Salisbury
District: Salisbury
County: Wiltshire

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land off Southampton Road, Petersfinger, Salisbury. The work was commissioned by Shane Rowe (the Agent) on behalf of Life Property Salisbury Ltd and Shieldtype Projects Ltd in order to identify any archaeological or historical features that might be affected by any proposed development plans for the site and in response to the queries raised by the Local Planning Authority.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Survey

The site is comprised of a single field located to the north of Southampton Road in Petersfinger, on the eastern edge of the city of Salisbury. The site is located at a height of approximately 43m AOD, with the surrounding roads set around 1m higher. The site is largely flat with a single c.3m wide ditch running along its northern edge.

The soils on the site are the well-drained calcareous silty soils of the Andover 1 Association (SSEW 1983), overlying the chalk bedrock of the Newhaven Formation (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

Historically the site was located within the parish of Milford, but during the 19th and 20th centuries it became subsumed into the city of Salisbury. The western part of the parish had (unofficially) been considered part of Salisbury throughout the post-medieval period, and in 1835 the part of Milford nearest to Salisbury was officially included within the city boundary; most of the rest of the parish (Milford Without) was added to Salisbury in 1904, with a small remainder added to the parish of Laverstock.

A settlement at Milford (*Meleford*) is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey, when two small ½ hide estates (later known as Milford Richard and Milford Pichard) are mentioned. These were held by *Jocelyn from Humphrey* and *Wulfgeat* respectively. By the 12th century Milford had emerged as a single manor and scattered rural parish, served by St. Martin's Church and in the ownership of the Bishop of Salisbury.

Salisbury Cathedral was transferred to its present location from the earlier site at Old Sarum in the 13th century. The new city grew quickly, and by 1334 Salisbury was one of the ten largest towns in England (Borthwick & Chandler 1984, 40). The urban limit of Salisbury at this time was located c.800m to the west of the proposal site.

and excavations that have identified several important archaeological sites in close proximity to the proposal area. Most notable is the 6th century Saxon cemetery of 70 known burials at Petersfinger (Her No: MWI9729), excavated in the late 1940s and located approximately 600m north-east of the proposal site. The other notable site is the extensive area of 12th-14th century pottery kilns and associated structures to the north of Milford Farm; these are largely now beneath a housing development but part of the area is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No. 740) and is located approximately 500m to the north of the proposal area.

To the north of the development site an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in advance of the construction of the Tesco supermarket (c.1988), but no significant archaeological features or deposits were identified. Further trenching and monitoring on the site by Cotswold Archaeology in 2005 also failed to reveal any archaeological features or deposits. A Mesolithic flint adze had, however, been found on the Tesco site in 1954 (MWI9692). A geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation was carried out by AC archaeology on the Petersfinger Park and Ride site to the east of the proposal area. A small number of Prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon finds were recovered, and a ditch containing a sherd of Saxon pottery was recorded (Robertson 2005).

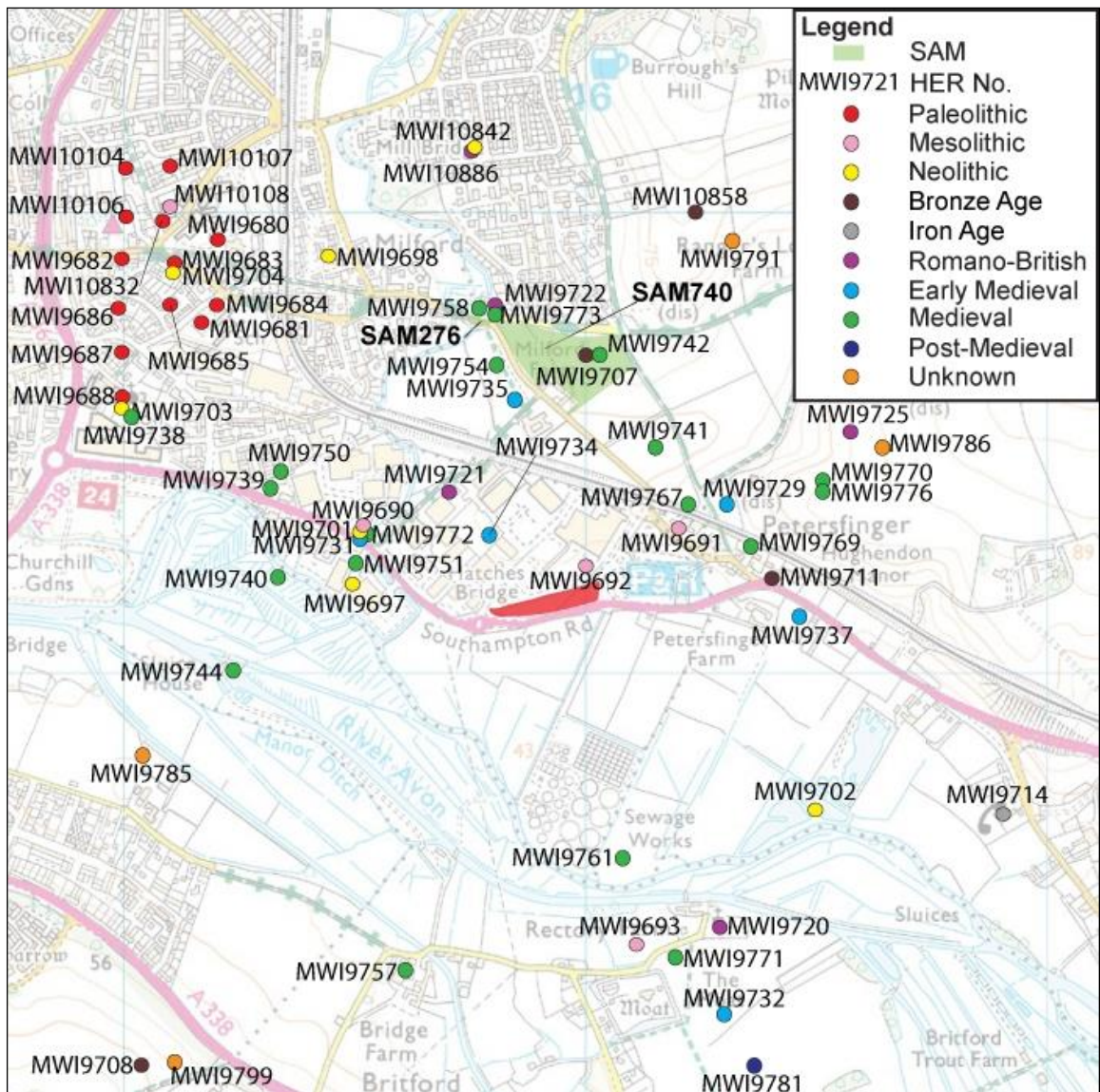


Figure 2: HER site location map of the Scheduled Monuments and HER entries within 1km of the site.

1.5 Methodology

This report follows the recommendations set out by the Institute for Archaeologists in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* and utilises existing information in order to establish, as far as possible, the archaeological potential of the site. This information can then be used in an attempt to make informed decisions regarding the potential impact of any proposed development on the archaeological resource. Mitigation strategies can then begin to be formulated that will reduce this impact.

It should be noted that this form of non-intrusive appraisal cannot be seen as a definitive statement on the presence or absence of archaeological remains within any area, but rather as an indicator of the potential of an area based on existing information. Further intrusive investigations such as machine-excavated trial trenching are usually needed to conclusively define the presence/absence, character and quality of any archaeological remains in a given area if there is a reasonable anticipation of archaeological remains.

In drawing up this assessment report, cartographic and documentary sources held by the Wiltshire and Swindon Heritage Centre (WSHC) were consulted, as well as the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by Wiltshire County Council. Relevant online sources were also utilised, and appropriate Internet databases investigated. These included: the Heritage Gateway, British Listed Buildings, GENUKI and Freecen.

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by S. Walls with reference to IfA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological assessments. A walkover survey was conducted by S. Walls on the 15th November 2013. The geophysical survey was carried out by Stratascan.

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Cartographic History

2.1.1 Early Maps

As befits an important ecclesiastical city, there are a range of early maps of Salisbury. However, these are primarily of the city centre and at best show the network of roads and rivers (e.g. Figure 3). Several earlier maps show the area of around Petersfinger – most notably the c.1640 map of Clarendon Park (see Figure 4) – but these lack detail.



Figure 3: John Speed's 1610 map of Salisbury; the location of Southampton Road is marked (after: Cave-Penny 2004, Figure 5).

Andrews' and Dury's 1773 Map of Wiltshire is the first available cartographic source to show the area in any detail (see Figure 5). The Southampton Road had by this date become a turnpike road (turnpiked in 1753) and the modern road follows this course. The crossing points now marked by the bridges at Petersfinger, Hatches, Muttons (Meeting) and Dairyhouse are likely to have been medieval in origin, although these have been destroyed/obscured by the modern highway.

The 1773 map confirms that the drainage channel which runs along the northern edge of the development site was extant at this date, and that the surrounding area was essentially featureless, the nearest buildings being Milford House and Milford Farm to the north. The drainage ditch and much of the network of drains it conjoins with on this map certainly appear to have a different

origin from the more closely spaced and more regular water-meadow system shown to the south on later cartographic sources (e.g. Figure 10).



Figure 4: Map of Clarendon Park, c.1640 (after: Hammond 1914, 2); the approximate location of the site is indicated.



Figure 5: Extract from Andrews' and Dury's 1773 Map of Wiltshire (SWHC); the approximate location of the site is indicated.

2.1.2 Early 19th Century Maps

The next available cartographic source is an 1811 estate map of the Manor of Milford (Figure 6), which provides considerably more detail than the 1773 map. The field pattern is shown in detail, with the sizes of the enclosures included on the map; the proposal area is shown as a single field flanked by the drainage channel to the north and the Southampton Road to the south.

The most notable addition to the area is the road shown heading north-east from Southampton Road to Milford House, and that there is a small building shown to the west of the road junction. It is possible that this minor building and road was missed from the 1773 map, but given the accurate depiction of all of the other nearby roads and drives, it probably suggests that the road was constructed at some point between 1773 and 1811. The 1817 Ordnance Survey 1st Series adds little further detail (Figure 7), the exception being that the road first depicted in 1811 had been extended to carry on through Milford farmyard and join Queen Manor Road.



Figure 6: Extract from the 1811 Map of the Manor of Milford (SWHC); the approximate location of the site is indicated.

The next detailed cartographic source available is an 1838 plan of the London and South Western Railway (Figure 8), which shows the course of the proposed railway (opened in 1847). The map indicates little change had occurred within the proposal area or its immediate vicinity since 1811, with the field and road pattern essentially identical. The notable exception is that part of the field boundary of the large enclosures to the north of the proposal area had seemingly been removed by this date.



Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey, 1" Series 1st edition, 1817; the approximate location of the site is indicated.



Figure 8: Deposited railway plan of the London & South Western Railway 1838 (SWHC); the approximate location of the site is indicated.

The Milford tithe map of 1842 corroborates the removal of this boundary and also suggests that the outer boundary surrounding Milford House had been removed (see Figure 9). The proposal area had seemingly been divided into two fields between 1838 and 1842 (Field no. 117 and 118 on the tithe map). The accompanying tithe apportionment was not consulted, as the staff of the SWHC informed the author there was no tithe map for Milford; however the fields around the proposal area are all known to be listed as water meadows and appear to be part of the holding of Milford Farm (see Chandler 2005).



Figure 9: Extract from the Milford Tithe Map of 1842 (after: Chandler 2005).

2.1.3 Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd Editions

The 1881 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition was the next available cartographic source and shows that several changes had occurred within the proposal area (see Figure 10). The division of the area into two fields on the 1845 tithe map is seemingly short-lived, as this boundary was removed by 1881 and replaced by an additional drainage channel, shown running west-to-east across much of the site and feeding a small pond shown in the small triangular enclosure to the east of the proposal site.

The other notable change is that all of the field boundaries to the north of the site and up to the railway line (also depicted for the first time) had been removed, most likely as a result of the insertion of the railway. The fields to the east of the proposal site, formerly comprising the small triangular waste and three larger enclosures, had seen the division between the westernmost enclosures removed.

The 1901 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition shows few further changes (Figure 11), although the enlarged enclosure shown to the east in 1881 had again been sub-divided, this time into three fields.



Figure 10: Extract from the 1881 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition (SWHC); the approximate location of the site is indicated.



Figure 11: The 1901 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition (SWHC); the approximate location of the site is indicated.

2.1.4 Later Cartographic Sources

The later available cartographic sources show few further changes within the proposal area, although the surrounding area undergoes a number of changes, most notably in terms of the addition and removal of field boundaries. For example, the 1925 map (Figure 12) show the fields to the east of the proposal site again altered with the westernmost boundary removed between 1901 and 1925. The 1939 edition shows the single large field to the north of the proposal site again sub-divided into separate fields (Figure 13), with further changes in the enclosures to the east also depicted. The 1939 map is also the first cartographic source to depict the site as wet or boggy ground.



Figure 12: Extract from the OS 1925 Revision (SWHC); the approximate location of the site is indicated.



Figure 13: Extract from the OS 1939 Revision (SWHC); the approximate location of the site is indicated.

The area remained relatively under-developed until the late 20th century, when industrial and retail areas were developed over much of the surrounding area (from 1985 onwards). Most notable is the addition of Tesco supermarket, carpark and associated roadwork to the north and west (*c.*1995) and the Petersfinger Park and Ride (*c.*2009) to the east, which have left the proposal site a small and isolated area of waste.

3.0 The Walkover Survey

A walkover survey was conducted by Dr. S. Walls prior to any works occurring on the site. The proposal area is a single field of slightly wet ground bounded by Southampton Road to the south, the access to the Petersfinger Park and Ride to the east, the petrol station and car park of Tesco supermarket to the north, and Bourne Way to the west.

At the time of the site visit the site was covered in reeds, nettles and long grass, with significant scrub and a number of mature and immature trees along the northern edge of the site. These conditions meant that any slight earthworks would not have been visible, although some changes in vegetation were obvious. For example the eastern end of the site had a large *c.*20m diameter sub-ovoid area, which was covered in short grasses and felt firmer under-foot. Presumably this was an area of hard-standing or storage utilised during the creation of the park-and-ride to the east of the site.



Figure 14: Shot of the area of shorter grass towards the eastern end of the proposal site; viewed from the south.

The only earthwork which was clearly visible was the *c.*4m wide and 0.4-0.9m deep drainage ditch that ran along the northern limit of most of the site. The modern roads to the east and west both have culverts emptying into this ditch, indicating it does still run with water. The area to the north (the Tesco site) is set up on an embankment *c.*1.5m higher than this ditch at the western end of the proposal site and *c.*3m to the east. There is at least one small area of coursed stone facing along this embankment, but the whole length was not accessible during the site visit. The stone facing consisted of large (*c.*0.4×0.18m) sub-rounded moss-covered stones standing to a maximum height of four courses (Figure 15).



Figure 15: Shot from the drainage ditch showing the short length of stone facing to the embankment along the northern edge.

There was little else of note, as the eastern, western and southern boundaries were either largely open or enclosed by modern fences and roads. The roads were all set around 1m higher than the proposal site, although the level of the fields to the south of Southampton Road are set at a similar level, which suggests that the site has not been subject to any significant landscaping or terracing.

4.0 The Geophysical Survey

A detailed gradiometry survey was conducted in November 2013 by Stratascan on behalf of SWARCH. The vegetation had been topped prior to the completion of the survey. What follows is a summary based on the full report (see Stratascan *forthcoming*).

The survey identified no anomalies of a probable or even possible archaeological origin. The identified anomalies all relate to ferrous objects and fencing (see Figures 16-17). The proposal area may yet have some archaeological potential, but the geophysical survey failed to identify any features.

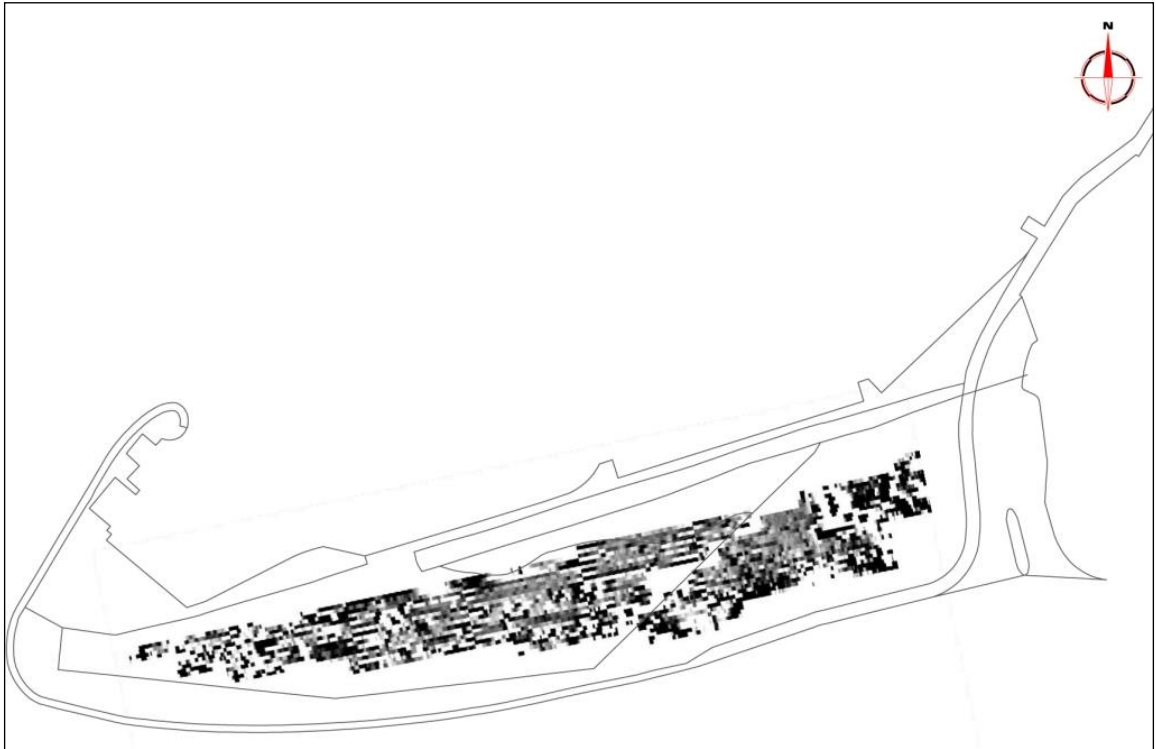


Figure 16: Shade plot of the geophysical survey results.

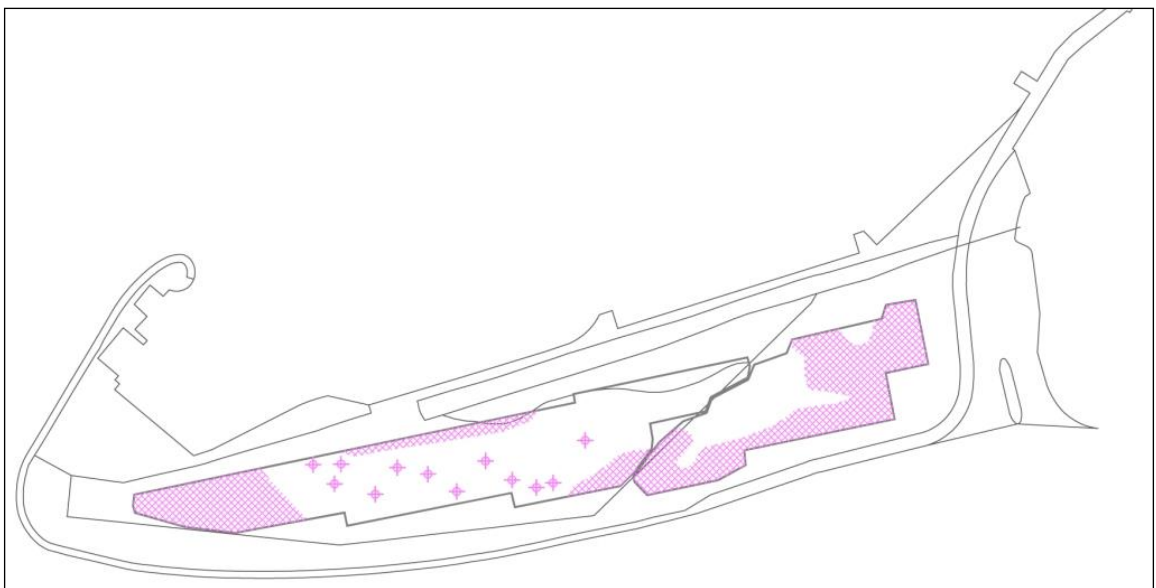


Figure 17: Abstraction and interpretation of the geophysical survey.

5.0 Conclusion

The desk-based assessment has revealed that the site is located within an area of high archaeological potential, particularly in terms of Prehistoric and early medieval remains. It should, however, be noted that the evidence for early medieval activity (located primarily to the east) lessens as it gets closer to the site. The walkover survey did not reveal any extant historic features, with the exception of the large drainage ditch along the northern edge of the site, which may be of medieval origin and would be retained within the development.

The geophysical survey failed to identify any features of probable or even possible archaeological origin, although the results were skewed by the high number of ferrous objects and fencing.

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- Heritage Gateway** 2012: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> accessed 20/11/2013
- Old Maps** 2010: <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>, accessed 20/11/2013

Swindon and Wiltshire Heritage Centre

- Andrew & Dury's Map of Wiltshire 1773
A Map of the Manor of Milford 1811
Ordnance Survey, 1-inch series, 1st edition, 1817
Tithe Map of the Parish of Laverstock 1842
South Western Railway: Deposited Plans Railways: Bishopstoke to Salisbury A1/371/28MS
Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25" Map. Wiltshire LXVI.16 1881
Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" Map. Wiltshire LXVI.16 1901
Ordnance Survey 25" Map. Wiltshire LXVI.16 1925
Ordnance Survey 25" Map. Wiltshire LXVI.16 1939

Appendix 1

Relevant HER entries

MWI10104 - SU13SE008

Elm Grove - Mr Cooper's Gravel Pit

Summary: Eight Palaeolithic hand-axes.

Grid reference: SU 1500 3010 (map quarter sheet SU13SE) Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Palaeolithic, 500000 BC to 10001 BC

Description and sources - Eight hand-axes.

1. Salisbury Museum.
2. Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project , p108, 1992.010

MWI10106 - SU13SE010

Elm Grove

Summary: About 4 Palaeolithic hand-axes.

Grid reference: SU 1500 3000 (map quarter sheet SU13SE) (The approximate location at which stray finds of artefacts were found)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Palaeolithic, 500000 BC to 10001 BC

Description and sources - c4 hand-axes.

1. Salisbury Museum.
2. Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project , p108, 1992.010

MWI10107 - SU13SE011

A Road cutting at Laverstock

Summary: Palaeolithic hand-axe.

Grid reference: SU 1510 3010 (map quarter sheet SU13SE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Palaeolithic, 500000 BC to 10001 BC

Description and sources: A hand-axe.

1. Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Southern Rivers Palaeological Project, p108, 1992.010
2. Salisbury Museum.

MWI10108 - SU13SE050

Milford Hill

Summary: Mesolithic flint implements

Grid reference: SU 1510 3000 (map quarter sheet SU13SE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Mesolithic, 10000 BC to 4001 BC

Description and sources: 2 tranchet axes or adzes, 3 blades and flakes unretouched are in Salisbury Museum.

1. Accession Register –Salisbury Museum 1041; 1066
2. Accession Register –Salisbury Museum 1996R.587; 1996R.588
3. Bibliographic reference – Wymer, John, 1977. Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales, p343

MWI10832 - SU13SE001

Milford Hill

Summary: Palaeolithic flint implements.

Grid reference: SU 1510 3000 (map quarter sheet SU13SE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Palaeolithic, 500000 BC to 10001 BC

Description and sources: Three hand-axes, Wymer types D,FG,FM and two cleavers, both Wymer type H. Rolled hand-axe. Hand-axe, type J. See also SU12NWU27. At least 13 hand-axes reported from the area of Laverstock Road and The Avenue.

1. Accession Register – Devizes Museum 1990.103 (old Colln)
2. Accession Register – Devizes Museum 1991.141
3. Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project, 1992.010
4. Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project, p109, 1992.010
5. Salisbury Museum.
6. Accession Register – Devizes Museum, 1989. Devizes Museum 1989.58-61

MW110842 - SU13SE111

Laverstock Hall Grounds

Summary: A Neolithic flint tool flake.

Grid reference: SU 1575 3013 (map quarter sheet SU13SE)

Parish: Laverstock Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Neolithic, 4000 BC to 2351 BC

Description and sources: One flint flake found by B Gullick in the grounds of the Hall not in but near the stone coffin SU13SE304.

1. Accession Register –Salisbury Museum 1937.56

MW110858 - SU13SE163

S of Burrough's Hill

Summary: Significant concentrations of Prehistoric worked and burnt flint, perhaps Bronze Age, found during excavation of evaluation trenches in 1992.

Grid reference: SU 1623 3000 (map quarter sheet SU13SE)

Parish: Laverstock Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Associated Finds

Period: Bronze Age, 2350 BC to 701 BC

Description and sources: Plot 7 on the route of the proposed Eastern bypass produced significant concentrations of worked and burnt flint.

1. Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Salisbury Eastern Bypass, Publisher: Wessex Archaeology, Unit Report number: W499, 1992.031

MW110886 - SU13SE304

S of Laverstock Hall

Summary: A Romano-British stone coffin

Grid reference: SU 1575 3013 (map quarter sheet SU13SE)

Parish: Laverstock Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Burial

Period: Roman, 43 AD to 409 AD

Description and sources: A stone coffin with rounded ends made of a single block of green sandstone, containing remains of a skeleton

1. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 48, p198-9
2. Pugh, R.B. (Ed), 1957. The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Wiltshire, Volume: Volume 1, Part: Part 1, p81

MW19680 - SU12NE002

Godolphin School

Summary: A Palaeolithic handaxe, a scraper and other flint tools were found during an evaluation excavation in 1995.

Grid reference: SU 1519 2996 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Palaeolithic, 500000 BC to 10001 BC

Description and sources: A handaxe, a scraper and three flake cores were recovered from an evaluation excavation in 1995.

1. Salisbury Museum.
2. Salisbury Journal, 1996. 'Phil digs up a beast of an axe', Salisbury Journal, 25th Jan 1996
3. Wessex Archaeology, 1997. , Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume 90
4. Harding, P A; Bridgland, D R, 1998. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume 91, p1-10

MW19681 - SU12NE003

Fowlers Hill

Summary: Palaeolithic implements.

Grid reference: SU 1515 2975 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Palaeolithic, 500000 BC to 10001 BC

Description and sources: Many implements found in Mrs Fowlers field and paddock circa 1870.

1. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume 22, p119

MW19682 - SU12NE004

'Col Pepper's House' Milford Hill

Summary: Twenty-nine Palaeolithic hand-axes found over a period of time.

Grid reference: SU 1500 2990 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Palaeolithic, 500000 BC to 10001 BC

Description and sources: 29 hand-axes found over a period of time.

1. Salisbury Museum, . Salisbury Museum
2. Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project , P109, 1992.010
3. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume 91, p1-10

MWI9683 - SU12NE005

New Goldolphin School & Shady Bower

Summary

Forty-three Palaeolithic hand-axes found over a period of time.

Grid reference

SU 1510 2990 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Findspot

Period: Palaeolithic, 500000 BC to 10001 BC

Description and sources: 43 hand-axes found over a long period of time.

1. Salisbury Museum.
2. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume 91, p1-10
3. Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project , p109, 1992.010

MWI9684 - SU12NE006

Shady Bower

Summary

A Palaeolithic hand-axe.

Grid reference

SU 1520 2980 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Findspot

Period: Palaeolithic, 500000 BC to 10001 BC

Description and sources: A hand-axe.

1. . Salisbury Museum.
2. . Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project , p110, 1992.010

MWI9685 - SU12NE007

Milford Hollow - Mr Young's Pit

Summary

Thirteen Palaeolithic hand-axes.

Grid reference

SU 1510 2980 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Findspot

(The approximate location at which stray finds of artefacts were found. Index with object name.)

Period: Palaeolithic, 500000 BC to 10001 BC

Description and sources: 13 hand-axes.

1. Salisbury Museum.
2. Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project , p110, 1992.010

MWI9686 - SU12NE008

Fowlers Road

Summary: At least 52 Palaeolithic hand-axes.

Grid reference: SU 1500 2980 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Palaeolithic, 500000 BC to 10001 BC

Description and sources: At least 52 hand-axes. Another pointed handaxe was found during 1996.

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, . Salisbury Museum 1996R.501

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, . Salisbury Museum 1996R.501

Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project , 1992.010

Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project , p110, 1992.010

MWI9687 - SU12NE009

Fowler's Hill and Road Area

Summary

Four Palaeolithic hand-axes.

Grid reference

SU 1500 2970 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Findspot

(The approximate location at which stray finds of artefacts were found. Index with object name.)

Period: Palaeolithic, 500000 BC to 10001 BC

Description and sources

Four Palaeolithic hand-axes. No other details

Salisbury Museum, . Salisbury Museum

Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project , p110, 1992.010

MWI9688 - SU12NE010

St Martin's Church

Summary

Palaeolithic hand-axe.

Grid reference

SU 1500 2960 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Findspot

(The approximate location at which stray finds of artefacts were found. Index with object name.)

Period: Palaeolithic, 500000 BC to 10001 BC

Description and sources

Hand-axe.

Salisbury Museum, . Salisbury Museum

Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project , p111, 1992.010

MWI9690 - SU12NE050

Snooks Gravel Pit Southampton Road

Summary: Mesolithic flint tools were found in 1860

Grid reference: SU 1550 2930 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Mesolithic, 10000 BC to 4001 BC

Description and sources: Flints including blades, scrapers and cores found in a newly dug gravel pit in 1860. Saxon pottery also found in the same area. The finds were collected by Mr Blackmore. A tranchet axe or adze.

Salisbury Museum; Blackmore, W, . Dr Blackmore's Locked Notebook 102-110

Salisbury Museum, . Salisbury Museum

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1936. Salisbury Museum 1936.55

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1936. Salisbury Museum 1936.55

Blackmore, W, 1968. , Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 63

Blackmore, W, 1968. , Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 63, p103

Wymer, John, 1977. Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales, p340

Wymer, John, 1977. Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales

Wymer, John, 1977. Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales, p340 & 343

Borthwick, Alison, Archaeological Advisor, 1980. The Milford, Dairyhouse Bridge, Laverstock, 1980.001

MWI9691 - SU12NE051

Olivers Field Milford Farm

Summary: A Mesolithic flint tool

Grid reference: SU 1620 2930 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Clarendon Park Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Mesolithic, 10000 BC to 4001 BC

Description and sources: 1 pick or tranchet axe found in 1958.

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1959. Salisbury Museum 1959.17

Wymer, John, 1977. Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales, p340

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 63, p103

MWI9692 - SU12NE052

N of Petersfinger Bridge

Summary: A Mesolithic flint tool

Grid reference: SU 1601 2923 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Mesolithic, 10000 BC to 4001 BC

Description and sources: A flint axe or adze, 7.5 inches long. This may be same as an unlocated tranchet axe in Wymer's list.

Map – Salisbury Museum, 1959. Hugh Shortt 6in Map 1959

Wymer, John, 1977. Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales, p343

Borthwick, Alison, Archaeological Advisor, 1980. The Milford, Dairyhouse Bridge, Laverstock, 1980.001

MWI9693 - SU12NE053

W of St Peters Church

Summary

A Mesolithic flint tool

Grid reference

SU 1610 2840 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Britford Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Findspot

(The approximate location at which stray finds of artefacts were found. Index with object name.)

Period: Mesolithic, 10000 BC to 4001 BC

Description and sources

A microlith found in Moat House garden.

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1960. Identified by I F Smith - Salisbury Museum 1960.58

MWI9697 - SU12NE100

Southampton Rd Gravel Pit

Summary

A Neolithic hammerstone.

Grid reference

SU 1550 2920 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Findspot

(The approximate location at which stray finds of artefacts were found. Index with object name.)

Period: Neolithic, 4000 BC to 2351 BC

Description and sources

A polished flint axe and perforated quartzite hammerstone. Salisbury Museum give the NGR as SU15412914 in Britford parish but the Ordnance Survey fieldworkers think it is probably as above.

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1958. Salisbury Museum 1958.99

Borthwick, Alison, Archaeological Advisor, 1980. The Milford, Dairyhouse Bridge, Laverstock, 1980.001

MWI9698 - SU12NE101

Milford Manor Farm, New Sarum

Summary: A Neolithic stone axehead

Grid reference: SU 1545 2990 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Neolithic, 4000 BC to 2351 BC

Description and sources: A stone axe found in May 1973 in a housing development, from a clayey gravel layer. Not certain how deep. No other evidence or finds found during later fieldwork

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 69, p173-5 & 184

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1973. Salisbury Museum 1973.62

Borthwick, Alison, Archaeological Advisor, 1980. The Milford, Dairyhouse Bridge, Laverstock, 1980.001

MWI9701 - SU12NE104

Snooks Gravel Pit Nr Muttons Bridge

Summary

A Neolithic flint axehead and part of another.

Grid reference

SU 1550 2930 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Findspot

(The approximate location at which stray finds of artefacts were found. Index with object name.)

Period: Neolithic, 4000 BC to 2351 BC

Description and sources

An unpolished flint axe, also the butt end of another flint axe.

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1936. Salisbury Museum 1936.55

Borthwick, Alison, Archaeological Advisor, 1980. The Milford, Dairyhouse Bridge, Laverstock, 1980.001

MWI9702 - SU12NE105

Southampton Road Gravel Pit

Summary: A Neolithic flint axehead

Grid reference: SU 1650 2870 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Clarendon Park Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Neolithic, 4000 BC to 2351 BC

Description and sources: A polished flint axe found c1950.

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1983. Salisbury Museum 1983.41

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 79, p255(25)

MWI9703 - SU12NE106

St Martins Church

Summary: A Neolithic flint tool.

Grid reference: SU 1500 2960 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Neolithic, 4000 BC to 2351 BC

Description and sources: Flint scraper length 58mm by width 16mm with cortex left on back

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1935. Salisbury Museum 1935.70

MWI9704 - SU12NE107

Godolphin School

Summary: Neolithic flint axeheads

Grid reference: SU 1510 2990 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Neolithic, 4000 BC to 2351 BC

Description and sources: An unpolished flint axe 140mm long 40 wide was found in 1896 and a partly polished chert flint axe with light brown patina 153mm was found in 1894

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, . Salisbury Museum 1996R.639; 1996R.642

MWI9707 - SU12NE152

S of Milford Farm

Summary: Bronze Age flint tools.

Grid reference: SU 1600 2970 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Laverstock Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Bronze Age, 2350 BC to 701 BC

Description and sources: Scraper, reduced blade core, flakes, broken flakes and blades.

AC Archaeology, 1991. Milford (Laverstock), Salisbury, SAM740, 1991.011

MWI9708 - SU12NE153

E of Britford

Summary: A Late Bronze Age pottery fragment was found during a evaluation excavation in 1992

Grid reference: SU 1503 2816 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Bronze Age, 2350 BC to 701 BC

Description and sources: A Late Bronze Age sherd was found in Test pits dug during an evaluation ahead of the Salisbury Bypass.

Wessex Archaeology, 1992. A36 Salisbury By-pass Additional Archaeological Survey, Publisher: Wessex Archaeology, P.15, 1992.008a

MWI9711 - SU12NE156

'Belmont', Petersfinger

Summary: A fragment of Bronze Age pottery
Grid reference: SU 1640 2920 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)
Parish: Clarendon Park Civil Parish, South Wiltshire
Monument type: Findspot
Period: Bronze Age, 2350 BC to 701 BC
Description and sources: Triangular pottery fragment approximately 45cms
Accession Register – 1996. Salisbury Museum 1996R.538

MWI9714 - SU12NE203

Belmont

Summary: An Iron Age pottery fragment and a glass bead
Grid reference: SU 1690 2870 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)
Parish: Clarendon Park Civil Parish, South Wiltshire
Monument type: Findspot
Period: Iron Age, 800 BC to 42 AD
Description and sources: Sherds. Small glass bead. The NMR card gives SU171284 as the location.
Pugh, R.B. (Ed), 1957. The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Wiltshire, Volume: Volume 1, Part: Part 1
Pugh, R.B. (Ed), 1957. The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Wiltshire, Volume: Volume 1, Part: Part 1, p57
Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 49
Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 49, p490
Ordnance Survey, . Ordnance Survey Record Card 35
Ordnance Survey, . Ordnance Survey Record Card 35

MWI9720 - SU12NE303

St Peters Church

Summary: Roman finds found in church.
Grid reference: SU 1628 2845 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)
Parish: Britford Civil Parish, South Wiltshire
Monument type: Findspot
Period: Roman, 43 AD to 409 AD
Description and sources: Roman bricks used in archways to the north and south of the nave. Some 4th century coins were found during restoration of the Church in 1873.
Taylor, Harold McCarter, 1980. Anglo Saxon Architecture
Taylor, Harold McCarter, 1980. Anglo Saxon Architecture, p105-8
Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 57
Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 57, p212-6

MWI9721 - SU12NE304

Southampton Road Allotments

Summary

A Romano-British brooch

Grid reference

SU 1570 2940 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Findspot

(The approximate location at which stray finds of artefacts were found. Index with object name.)

Period: Roman, 43 AD to 409 AD

Description and sources

A bronze fibula with angular head loop and a longitudinally fluted bow. 2nd-3rd century date.

Archaeological Review, Volume: 6, p34

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 67, p174

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1971. Salisbury Museum 1971.62

MWI9722 - SU12NE305

Site of Allotments, New Houses

Summary: Romano-British pottery fragments recovered during an excavation in 1962-3.

Grid reference: SU 1580 2980 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Laverstock Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Roman, 43 AD to 409 AD

Description and sources: A site trenched by SMARG in 1962 or 1963. The finds consist of unstratified sherds of pottery.
Salisbury Museum, . Salisbury Museum Card index Laverstock Parish

MWI9725 - SU12NE308

W of Ashley Hill House

Summary: A dense scatter of Romano-British pottery.

Grid reference: SU 1657 2954 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Clarendon Park Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Roman, 43 AD to 409 AD

Description and sources: A dense scatter of sherds perhaps associated with a cropmark enclosure SU12NE601. Perhaps a small farmstead.

Archaeological Consultancy, 1996. Clarendon Park 40 Gazetteer 30 No 243, 1996.053

MWI9729 - SU12NE400

Field Called 'Rangers Petersfinger'

Summary

An Anglo-Saxon cemetery of 70 known burials the majority of which were excavated in 1948 and 1951.

Grid reference

SU 1631 2938 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Clarendon Park Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Cemetery

(An area of ground, set apart for the burial of the dead.)

Period: Early Medieval (Saxon), 410 AD to 1065 AD

Description and sources

A) Sixth century inhumation cemetery found in 1948 excavated by Piggott et al in 1948 and 1951. 64 graves found a high number with swords amongst other items. B) Other skeletons found during building of railway in 1846 and in 1862. C) Various grave goods found in 1983

(A) Bibliographic reference – Leeds, E T; Shortt, H de S, 1953. An Anglo Saxon Cemetery at Petersfinger Notebook – Salisbury Museum; Blackmore, Dr W. . Dr BLACKMORE'S LOCKED NOTEBOOK 102-110

Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 63, 103-5

(X) Serial – Pugh, R.B. (Ed), 1957. The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Wiltshire, Volume: Volume 1, Part: Part 1

(X) Serial – 1954. , Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 55

(X) Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 64

Serial – Pugh, R.B. (Ed), 1957. The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Wiltshire, Volume: Volume 1, Part: Part 1, p58

Serial – 1954. , Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 55, p293-4

Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 64, p128

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1949. Salisbury Museum 1949.15-99

Serial – Blackmore, Dr W, 1968. , Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 63

(X) Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 57

(C) Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 79

(X) Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1949. Salisbury Museum 1949.15-99

Unassigned – Borthwick, Alison, Archaeological Advisor, 1980. The Milford, Dairyhouse Bridge, Laverstock, 1980.001

Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 57, p311

Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 79, p257(80)

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1949. Salisbury Museum 1949.49; 1949.49.1; 1949.49.10; :1949.49.100;

1949.49.101-1949.49.109; 1949.49.11; 1949.49.110-125; 1949.49.127- 159

Unassigned – Borthwick, Alison, Archaeological Adviser, 1990. Milford Farm, 1990.012

(X) Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 59

(X) Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1949. Salisbury Museum 1949.49; 1949.49.1; 1949.49.10; :1949.49.100;

1949.49.101-1949.49.109; 1949.49.11; 1949.49.110-125; 1949.49.127- 159

Bibliographic reference – Archaeological Consultancy, 1996. Clarendon Park Gazetteer, 1996.053

Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 59, p86

(X) Serial – 1951-2. , Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 1951

Bibliographic reference – Archaeological Consultancy, 1996. Clarendon Park Gazetteer, 19 No 127, 1996.053

(X) Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 61

Serial – 1951-2. , Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 1951, 5, p87

(X) Serial – Serial: Archaeologia, Volume: Volume 107

Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 61, p28+36

Bibliographic reference – Leeds, E T; Shortt, H de S, 1953. An Anglo Saxon Cemetery at Petersfinger

Serial – Serial: Archaeologia, Volume: Volume 107, p117

(B) Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 63

MWI9731 - SU12NE402

S of Dairyhouse Bridge (Muttons Bridge)

Summary: Fragments of Saxon pottery

Grid reference: SU 1550 2930 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Early Medieval (Saxon), 410 AD to 1065 AD

Description and sources: A quantity of coarse hand-made pottery including a grass-tempered ware bowl was found in 1860 by Blackmore in association with Mesolithic flint tools in a gravel pit.

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 64, p128

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 70-71, 129-130

Salisbury Museum, . Salisbury Museum Catalogue 1864

Pugh, R.B. (Ed), 1957. The Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Wiltshire, Volume: Volume 1, Part: Part 1, p58 (wrongly Credited To Petersfinger)

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 63, p103-5

MW19732 - SU12NE403

Britford

Summary: Settlement of Saxon origin

Designation: SHINE

Grid reference: SU 1629 2824 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Britford Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Settlement

Period: Early Medieval (Saxon), 410 AD to 1065 AD

Description and sources: 'Brytfordingea Landscaere' in AD670. St Peters Church was originally Saxon. Earthworks formerly existed to east and south of The Moat, now destroyed.

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 57

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 57, p212-6

Gover, J. E. B. et al, 1939. The Place-names of Wiltshire

Gover, J. E. B. et al, 1939. The Place-names of Wiltshire, p220

RCHME, 1994. RCHM Survey Map 1994

RCHME, 1994. RCHM Survey Map 1994

Taylor, H M, . Anglo Saxon Architecture, p105-8

MW19734 - SU12NE405

Dairyhouse Bridge

Summary

Saxon pottery fragments recovered during a trial excavation in c1974

Grid reference

SU 1570 2930 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Associated Finds

(Finds associated with another Monument record.)

Period: Early Medieval (Saxon), 410 AD to 1065 AD

Description and sources

13 sherds and animal bone found in a trial excavation by Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group. No structures were found.

Serial – Serial: Archaeological Review, Volume: 3, 24

Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 63, p103

Serial – Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 70-1, p129-30&136

Serial – D J ALGAR, 1969. , Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 64, p128

Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1974. Salisbury Museum 1974.173; 1974.174

MW19735 - SU12NE406

Milford Farm

Summary

Saxon pottery fragments recovered during a trial excavation

Grid reference

SU 1586 2959 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Laverstock Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Findspot

(The approximate location at which stray finds of artefacts were found. Index with object name.)

Period: Early Medieval (Saxon), 410 AD to 1065 AD

Description and sources: Stamp impressed sherd found in association with 11th-14th century ware in trial trenches adjacent to the kiln site. Thought to be 5th-7th century.

1. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume 68, p136

2. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume 70-1, p129-30

MWI9737 - SU12NE408

Petersfinger

Summary: An Anglo-Saxon date has been suggested for this section of the parish boundary, likely to post-date the cemetery to the north which contains Pagan burials.

Grid reference: SU 1646 2914 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Clarendon Park Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Parish Boundary

Period: Early Medieval (Saxon), 410 AD to 1065 AD

Description and sources: Section of parish boundary, possibly Saxon or later in date. The pagan Saxon cemetery at location SU12NE400 straddles this boundary.

1. Archaeological Consultancy, 1996. Clarendon Park Gazetteer, 30 No 235, 1996.053

MWI9738 - SU12NE450

St Martins Churchyard

Summary

Footings found during excavation which may represent the remains of an earlier 12th century church on the site. Burials were revealed during an evaluation excavation in 2003.

Grid reference

SU 1502 2958 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Settlement

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: The church is first mentioned in 1217. The present chancel is c.1230, but would appear to be an addition to the original structure. In late 13th or early 14th century the tower and spire were built. It was in the 15th century that the church assumed its present form. In 1956 Faith de Mallet Morgan excavated some chalk footings that appeared to the south of the church during repairs. Two trenches were excavated in the first the structures did not bear any relationship to the layout of the 1230 chancel and was interpreted as the remains of a church built around 1100 which was rebuilt by 1217 or part of a bigger 12th century church to which the 1230 chancel was added. In the second trench was a ditch in the 1st phase "which cut through a previous occupation containing pottery little earlier than 1100" possibly a boundary or an enclosure. In the 2nd phase the ditch was infilled and the site made level for building foundations which were reinforced on the location of the ditch and later robbed out to be replaced by a pit and a hearth before being filled with refuse containing a large amount of pottery. An evaluation in 2003 revealed a well-preserved stratigraphy dating from the 13th to 17th centuries. Seven Medieval graves were identified, cut into occupation layers. The occupation layers comprised reasonably intensive domestic activity having taken place in the 11th to late 13th centuries. Several intercutting features were revealed indicating one that may represent a deliberately consolidated layer. Pottery comprise Laverstock-type coarsewares and finewares, micaceous sandy coarsewares of a type common across West Wiltshire, and possibly originating from Crockerton, The pottery dates from the 11th to the 14th centuries.

1. Monograph – RCHME, 1980. Ancient and Historical Monuments in the City of Salisbury, Volume 1, Xxxiv, 31-36.
2. Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance, 2003. Archaeological Investigations at Sarum Saint Martin's Church, Milford, Salisbury, Publisher: Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance, 2003.061
3. Victoria County History, Volume 6 , p51-52 p69 p144 p146
4. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum 1957.73
5. Morgan, Faith de Mallet (Faith Vatcher), 1958. , Serial: Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume 57, p40-49
6. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum 1967.81

MWI9739 - SU12NE451

Waterloo Gardens

Summary: A Medieval iron arrowhead

Grid reference: SU 1530 2940 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: A 14th century iron arrowhead.

1. Salisbury Museum, 1935.40
2. Saunders Peter; Saunders, Elinor, 1991. Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum Medieval Catalogue, Volume: Pt I

MWI9740 - SU12NE452

Gravel Pit

Summary: A Medieval key

Grid reference: SU 1530 2920 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Britford Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: A 13th century key.

1. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum 1935.62

MWI9741 - SU12NE453

N of Petersfield

Summary: Six fragments of Medieval pottery were found during an evaluation excavation in 1992.

Grid reference: SU 1615 2950 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Laverstock Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Associated Finds

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: Six sherds were found in Plot 3 of an evaluation ahead of the proposed Salisbury bypass in 1992.

1. Wessex Archaeology, 1992. Salisbury Eastern Bypass, Publisher: Wessex Archaeology, Unit Report number: W499, 1992.031

MWI9742 - SU12NE454

N of Milford Farm

Summary: Medieval pottery kilns with associated buildings and pits excavated in 1955-1970

Designation: Scheduled Monument, WI 740

Grid reference: SU 1600 2970 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Laverstock Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Kiln

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: Area of 12th-14th century pottery kilns with associated buildings and pits. Excavated by Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group in 1955-1970. Area to the south contains a dense pottery scatter.

1. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1972. Salisbury Museum 1972.64
2. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 70-1, p129-30 & 137
3. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 74-5, 207
4. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1974. 167
5. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1978. 35
6. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume: Volume 57, p236-7
7. Medieval Archaeology, Volume 3, p326
8. Borthwick, Alison, Archaeological Advisor, 1980. The Milford, Dairyhouse Bridge, Laverstock, 1980.001
9. Accession Register – Devizes Museum, 1964.3; 1964.86
10. Borthwick, Alison, Archaeological Adviser, 1990. Milford Farm, 1990.012
11. Medieval Archaeology, Volume: Volume 5, p337
12. AC Archaeology, 1991. Milford (Laverstock), Salisbury, SAM740, 1991.011
13. National Database of Medieval Pottery Production Centres, 1998.082
14. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume 58, p 36
15. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume 68, p136
16. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume 60, p160
17. Musty, J W G, 1969. , Serial: Archaeologia, Volume 102, p83-150

MWI9744 - SU12NE456

N of Bridge Farm

Summary: A Medieval bronze seal

Grid reference: SU 1570 2860 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Britford Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: A circular bronze seal of late 13th century date.

1. Archaeological Review Volume 3, p35
2. Salisbury Museum, 1967-8. Salisbury Museum Annual Report, 17
3. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum 1968.47

MWI9750 - SU12NE462

Farley Road

Summary: A 16th century German counter.

Grid reference: SU 1533 2942 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: A German counter made for Charles IX of France c1565, found in the garden of number 22, Farley Road.

1. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1971. Salisbury Museum 1971.73
2. Serial – Salisbury Museum, 1971-2. Salisbury Museum Annual Report

MWI9751 - SU12NE463

Dairyhouse Bridge

Summary: A Medieval settlement which seems to have disappeared.

Grid reference: SU 1550 2921 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Deserted Settlement

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: The lost village of Mumworth. Recorded as Mummeworth in 1250. A 15th-16th century perambulation in Hoare's book says it was situated at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Bourne. Blackmore found Saxon pottery in 1860 in a pit near Dairyhouse bridge. A 13th century key.

1. Victoria County History, Volume: Volume 4, p454
2. Hoare, Sir R.C., 1812. The Ancient History of Wiltshire, Volume: Volume 1, 219
3. Gover, J. E. B. et al, 1939. The Place-names of Wiltshire, p382
4. Borthwick, Alison, Archaeological Adviser, 1990. Milford Farm, 1990.012
5. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume 63, p103-5

MWI9754 - SU12NE466

Milford

Summary: Settlement with Medieval origins

Grid reference: SU 1580 2968 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Laverstock Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Settlement

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: 'Meleford' in AD1086. Before AD 1220 probably part of scattered manor served by St Martins Church, Salisbury. Earthworks survive between Milford and Milford Farm/House, not surveyed.

1. Bibliographic reference – Gover, J. E. B. et al, 1939. The Place-names of Wiltshire, p382
2. Map – RCHME, 1994. RCHM Survey Map 1994
3. Bibliographic reference – Victoria County History, Volume: Volume 6 , p79 & p92-93

MWI9757 - SU12NE469

Bridge Farm

Summary: Farmstead with Medieval origins.

Grid reference: SU 1560 2830 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Britford Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Settlement

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: The home of John Atte Brugge AD1332.

1. Gover, J. E. B. et al, 1939. The Place-names of Wiltshire, p221

MWI9758 - SU12NE470

Milford Mill

Summary

Medieval bridge.

Designation

Scheduled Monument, WI 276

Grid reference

SU 1576 2976 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Bridge

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: Milford Mill bridge.

1. Scheduling record – English Heritage, Department of the Environment List Wiltshire

MWI9761 - SU12NE473

N of Britford on Peter's Finger Farm

Summary

A Medieval horse harness object

Grid reference

SU 1610 2865 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Clarendon Park Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: A quatrefoil horse pendant of cast bronze overlaid with silver. The arms of the cross are filled with a green enamel and the space between was originally blue enamel.

1. Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, Volume 80, p224-5
2. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1988.5

MWI9767 - SU12NE479

Petersfinger

Summary: A Medieval stile associated with the Royal deer park.

Grid reference: SU 1623 2935 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Laverstock Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Site

Description and sources: Dogg Trapp Stile which was associated with the park pale is shown on an c1640 estate map.

1. Archaeological Consultancy, 1996. Clarendon Park Gazetteer, 12 No 66, 1996.053

MWI9769 - SU12NE481

Petersfinger

Summary: A village with Medieval origins.

Grid reference: SU 1632 2931 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Clarendon Park Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Settlement

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: The place-name 'Petersfinger' is derived from Lammas Day i.e. St Peter and Vincula (1st August). It may have had Saxon origins in view of the large Saxon cemetery uncovered here (See SU12NE479).

1. Archaeological Consultancy, 1996. Clarendon Park Gazetteer, 19 No 128, 1996.053

MWI9770 - SU12NE482

Petersfinger

Summary

Medieval trade tokens.

Grid reference

SU 1650 2941 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Clarendon Park Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: A 15th century French jetton with the symbol of the heatershield of France, 3 fleur-de-lys, fronds of foliage and a taller fleur-de-lys on top. A Nuremberg jetton c1450 with the Imperial Eagle on the obverse. 3 fleur-de-lys with pierced sixfoils. A group of seven copper alloy thimbles, one of them open ended.

1. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum - Id 491; 530; 565
2. Accession Register –Salisbury Museum 1993.46.1 - 2
3. Archaeological Consultancy, 1996. Clarendon Park Gazetteer, 22 No 148 & 25 No 181, 1996.053

MWI9771 - SU12NE483

Bet Church & the Moat House

Summary: A Medieval silver penny.

Grid reference: SU 1620 2840 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Britford Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: A)A long cross silver penny of Henry VI or Richard III found with a vast collection of misc bronze and iron. B)A small rectangular buckle frame made of copper alloy (may be Post-Medieval)

1. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1963.134
2. Salisbury Museum, 1980. Salisbury Museum Record Card November 1980 (metal detectorist Find)
3. Salisbury Museum, 1980. Salisbury Museum Record Card November 1980 (metal detectorist Find)

MWI9772 - SU12NE484

Muttons Bridge

Summary: Medieval metal objects including keys and a knife

Grid reference: SU 1550 2930 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources: An iron key 166 long; an iron coffer key 82 long; iron knife 219 mm long, an iron door key 123 long; an iron casket key 52 long, a small iron coffer key 40 long; A copper alloy strap end 83 long,

1. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1957. Salisbury Museum 1957.75.1; 1957.75.1A; 1957.75.2; 1957.85.7; 1957.85.9; 1957.88.3; 1957.88.4; 1957.88.5; 1957.88.7

MWI9773 - SU12NE485

Potter's Way

Summary: A fragment of Medieval pottery

Grid reference: SU 1580 2980 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Laverstock Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Medieval, 1066 AD to 1539 AD

Description and sources

A potsherd. Medieval pottery sherds including a 'West Country' type vessel

1. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1974.66
2. Accession Register – Salisbury Museum, 1974. Salisbury Museum 2000.33 (restored by Don Callow)

MWI9776 - SU12NE527

Petersfield

Summary: A Post Medieval Nuremberg trade token.

Grid reference: SU 1650 2940 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Clarendon Park Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Findspot

Period: Post Medieval, 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Description and sources

A jetton dated to c1580-1610, Nuremberg series. Obverse - HANNIS KRAVWINCKEL INNVR with the design of 3 crowns and lys round rosette with the legend on the reverse GOTT ALLEIN DIE ERRESEL ('praise be to God alone').

1. Salisbury Museum, . Salisbury Museum Record Card 565
2. Archaeological Consultancy, 1996. Clarendon Park Gazetteer, 22 No 150, 1996.053

MWI9781 - SU12NE532

Britford Park

Summary

Recent historic parkland.

Designation

SHINE

Grid reference

SU 1635 2817 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Britford Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Park

(An enclosed piece of land, generally large in area, used for hunting, the cultivation of trees, for grazing sheep and cattle or visual enjoyment. Use more specific type where known.)

Period: Post Medieval, 1540 AD to 1900 AD

Description and sources

Parkland at Britford is shown the 1871 Ordnance Survey County Series Map. The moated site enclosing the Moathouse and The Cob House appear to be associated with the formal parkland.

1. Cave-Penney, Helena, 1999. Historic Garden list compiled by the Archaeology Section of WCC

MWI9785 - SU12NE600

NW of Bridge Farm

Summary

An undated circular feature.

Grid reference

SU 1504 2882 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Ring Ditch

Period: Unknown

Description and sources

A ring ditch was visible on a Crawford aerial photograph.

1. Map – Crawford, O.G.S., . Crawford 6 inch Map
2. Aerial Photograph – Crawford, O.G.S., . Crawford Aerial Photograph 1703

MWI9786 - SU12NE601

Ne of Ashley Hill

Summary

Probably not an undated enclosure

Grid reference

SU 1663 2947 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish

Clarendon Park Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type

Enclosure

Period: Unknown

Description and sources: Cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure with internal features. Almost certainly marks produced by a tractor.

1. Antiquity, Volume: Volume 64, p16
2. Archaeological Consultancy, 1996. Clarendon Park Gazetteer, 1996.053
3. Archaeological Consultancy, 1996. Clarendon Park Gazetteer, 19 No 132, 1996.053
4. Aerial Photograph – Cambridge University Aerial Photograph Unit, . E/CM084

MWI9791 - SU12NE607

N & NW of Rangers Lodge Farm

Summary

Undated field system.

Grid reference

SU 1631 2997 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Laverstock Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type: Field System

Period: Unknown

Description and sources

A field system is visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks.

1. Aerial Photograph – Wiltshire County Council, 1971. A21/230014
2. Aerial Photograph – Wiltshire County Council, 1971. A22/231167

MWI9799 - SU12NE615

NE of Little Woodbury

Summary

An undated ring ditch

Grid reference

SU 1512 2816 (map quarter sheet SU12NE)

Parish: Salisbury Civil Parish, South Wiltshire

Monument type - Ring Ditch

Period: Unknown

Description and sources: A ring ditch is visible on an aerial photograph. The position of this ring ditch was roughly coincidental with the presence of flint from Test pits. A sherd of Bronze Age pottery was found close to the ring ditch

1. Laidlaw, M., 1999. Land between Odstock Road and Downton Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire, Publisher: Wessex Archaeology, Unit Report number: 46695.1, 1999.127
2. Aerial Photograph – English Heritage, . D/SU1628/1/144
3. Wessex Archaeology, 1992. A36 Salisbury By-pass Additional Archaeological Survey, Publisher: Wessex Archaeology, P.15, 1992.008a

Appendix 2

JPEGS from the walkover survey not included in the main report:



Shot of the proposal site; viewed from the west.



Shot along the drainage channel along the northern boundary; viewed from the west.



Shot of the proposal site and Southampton Road; viewed from the north-west.



Shot of the eastern edge of the proposal site and Park and Ride access road; viewed from the west.



Shot of the 'new' culvert accessing the site from the Park and Ride- viewed from the south-south-east.

Land off Southampton Road, Petersfinger, Salisbury



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