Cotswold Archaeology

Salisbury Bus Station
Endless Street
Salisbury
Wiltshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

for
CgMs Consulting Ltd

on behalf of
Churchill Retirement Living

CA Project: 779016
CA Report: 17491

September 2017

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Salisbury Bus Station
Location:	Salisbury, Wiltshire
NGR:	414539, 130132
Type:	Excavation
Date:	7 March to 7 September 2016
Planning Reference:	APP/Y3940/W/15/3124783
Location of Archive:	Salisbury and South Wilts Museum
Site Code:	BUS 15

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in between March and September 2016 at Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury, Wiltshire. To facilitate ongoing demolition works, the site was excavated in a number of phases. The site was divided into four areas for the purpose of the excavation. Three of the four areas (1-3) were targeted on features identified during a previous trial trench evaluation and across the footprint of the development area. The fourth area (Area 4) was conducted as a watching brief during the demolition of the bus station. The survival of archaeological remains was partial at best across the site, with post-medieval and modern truncation having heavily affected earlier deposits. The excavation confirmed the results of previous excavations within the Three Swans Chequer and of the evaluation by identifying the partial remains of 13th and 14th century buildings, which front onto Endless Street to the west, and post-medieval buildings along both Rolleston and Endless Street frontages. As observed elsewhere in the city, parts of the site seems to have been raised in the medieval period by importing clays and gravels in order to alleviate the risk of flooding. The central part of the chequer appears to have been used as backlands and was occupied, as found in many parts of Salisbury, by open yard areas and ancillary structures. A possible post-medieval iron smithing workshop was uncovered close to the frontage of Rollestone Street which pre-dated the construction of 18th century buildings along this street frontage.

This document presents a quantification and assessment of the evidence recovered from the excavation. It considers the evidence collectively in its local, regional and national context, and presents an updated project design for a programme of post-excavation analysis to bring the results to publication in the local archaeological journal, *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March and April 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out archaeological excavations at the request of CgMs on behalf of Churchill Retirement Living at Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury, Wiltshire (centred on NGR 414539, 130132; *Fig*. 1).

1.2 Conditional planning permission (Ref. 14/10042/FUL) was granted on appeal (Ref: APP/Y3940/W/15/3124783) by Wiltshire Council (WC) the local planning authority for the erection of 47 retirement apartments including communal facilities, access, car parking and landscaping. Condition 11 relates to archaeology and states:

No development shall commence until: i) a written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and ii) the approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details

1.3 Informed by the results of the preceding evaluation by Wessex Archaeology (WA2014), a strategy of targeted excavation was recommended by Clare King, Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council.

1.4 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by WC. The fieldwork also followed Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2014); the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide and accompanying PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015a; 2015b). It was monitored by Clare King, including site visits on the 17th March 2016.

Location, topography and geology

1.5 The site is located on the former Salisbury Bus Station, located centrally within the city. The site enclosed an area of approximately 0.6 hectares, of which 685m^2 were subject to excavation. The site is bounded to the north by buildings fronting on to Salt Lane, to the east by Rollestone Street and to the west by Endless Street. A car park and buildings lie to the south, which are in turn flanked by Winchester Street. In the context of the medieval street plan, the site is located

within the area known as the Three Swans Chequer. The site was positioned on two former tenement blocks (Nos. 8 and 10) on Endless Street and three tenements (Nos. 13, 15 and 17) on Rollestone Street.

1.6 At the time of the excavation the Bus Station site was comprised of a number of upstanding buildings, including the former ticket office and waiting room on the southern side, and a surfaced forecourt.

1.7 The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Newhaven Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock that was formed during the Cretaceous period, between 71 and 96 million years ago (BGS 2017). River terrace deposits, comprising sand and gravel, overlay the bedrock geology. This deposit formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period.

Archaeological background

1.8 The following background incorporates information gathered from a desk based assessment (DBA) of the site (CgMs 2014) and the results of the previous archaeological evaluation (WA 2014). This background also incorporates the results of the Extensive Urban Survey for Salisbury (WCC 2004) and the *Victoria County History of Wiltshire* (VCH 1962), as well as recent assessment of documentary records for the site (Chandler 2013).

Prehistoric and Romano-British (100,000 BC - AD 410)

1.9 There is limited evidence for occupation in Salisbury during the prehistoric or Roman periods (CgMs 2014). Evidence for early prehistoric activity has been uncovered in the form of unstratified finds in the area surrounding the site. Several Palaeolithic hand axes have been uncovered at the Market Place, 150m to the south-west, and at Chipper Lane, 50m to the west. At Milford Hill, located 400m east of the site, more than 200 hand axes were uncovered during gravel extraction or the excavation of basements for new houses. Wymer (1999,113) stated that there was a rich concentration of Lower Palaeolithic sites at Salisbury and he had ‘little doubt that the confluence of four rivers was the attraction’, with ‘the facility of movement it gave in different directions, as well providing fresh water and game to hunt’. These factors would have been important throughout the prehistoric and later periods. Several Mesolithic flints uncovered to the north and south-east and a Neolithic hand axe found at from Endless Street, 150m to the north. The focus of occupation in the Iron Age and Roman periods, lay approximately 1.5km to the north of the town at Old Sarum Hillfort. Constructed

in the Middle Iron Age (approximately 400 BC) at the confluence of several important routes, the site was probably reoccupied in the Romano-British period. Within the city itself, evidence is relatively sparse. A Roman coin hoard was uncovered from the Old George Mall, 175m to the south, and several Roman coins were found by metal detectorists at the river crossing by Fisherton Bridge, 200m to the west.

Early medieval/Anglo Saxon (AD 410 - 1066)

1.10 Evidence for occupation in the area of the later city of Salisbury during the early medieval period is represented by several Saxon burials. A cemetery was uncovered in the 18th century 400m to the north-east of the city at Bourne Hill Gardens. A total of 20-30 burials with associated grave goods were uncovered, however, it is possible that not all of the cemetery was excavated (WCC 2004, 20). A single but possibly associated burial was uncovered 500m to at Kelsey Hill. Each these burials are located on the higher ground away from the river valley and suggest the settlements were also located on higher topographical areas.

1.11 A few isolated finds dating to the Saxon period have also been uncovered within the city, suggesting perhaps some occupation of the river valley in this period. A small assemblage of 5th to 8th century pottery was recovered during excavations at the Old George Mall, 200m to the south-west of the site, while a residual sherd of Saxon pottery was found during excavations at Culver Street, 175m to the south-east (WCC 2004, 20).

1.12 Wilton, located to the west of the city, was known to have been fortified as a burgh by the 9th century and was sacked by the Danes in 10th century (WCC 2004, 10). Old Sarum regained its secular and religious importance during the 11th century period, perhaps due to its defensible location. It became a royal castle and the location of a cathedral (consecrated 1092) by the mid to late 12th century (WCC 2004, 11). However these were troubled times and the importance of the Old Sarum waned.

Medieval (1066 - 1540)

1.13 With the gradual abandonment of Old Sarum, a new settlement of Salisbury grew on a sparsely occupied site adjacent to the River Avon to the south in the early 13th century. This area surrounding St Martin's Church, which lies to the east of the modern city, was likely partially occupied in this period (WCC 2004, 11). The construction of Salisbury Cathedral was completed between 1220 and 1258, with

the spire being added by 1320. The new city was built to a rectangular street grid, aligned north/south and east/west, creating a series of large plots that later became known as chequers. Initially development was focused along the street frontages of the chequers, with the interior retained as empty spaces, possibly for gardens or out buildings. The former bus station site lies within the Three Swans Chequer.

1.14 Excavation within the Three Swans Chequer, to the south of the bus station, uncovered probable medieval remains along the Winchester Street and Rollestone Street frontages (WCC 2004, 27). A small building, constructed with flint and mortar walls, and an associated chalk floor, were uncovered along Winchester street frontage, on top of a dump gravel and clay. Along Rollestone Street, a layer of crushed chalk and silty clay layer was uncovered and interpreted to represent the early road surface, which was realigned in the post-medieval period. Recent excavations by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2014) within the Vanners and Griffin Chequers (to the east and north of the site respectively) also recorded evidence for deposits and features of a medieval date, however, these earlier features had been heavily disturbed in the Victorian and modern periods. Examination of the medieval buildings uncovered within the city in general has suggested that they were mainly represented by single-roomed buildings of flint and mortar dwarf walls, supporting a timber framed structure and with rear yards containing a well (WCAS 2004, 68). Many of these excavations have also shown that the building plans were maintained through into the 19th century.

Post-medieval (1540-present)

1.15 The site is located within the Three Swans Chequer, (*Fig*.3) named after the former Three Swans Hotel located on Winchester Street. A number of structures of note either still exist or were previously recorded within the chequer (WA 2014, 2-3), including those along Winchester Street to the south (No. 5, Old George Inn), to the north-east along Salt Lane (Residential property on corner with Rollestone Street, Salt Lane warehouses) and to the west along Endless Street (No. 2, No. 12).

1.16 The former Bus Station occupied a series of house plots, which formerly held properties at Nos 8 and 10 Endless Street, and 13, 15, and 17 Rollestone Street (Chandler 2013, 53). Analysis of the documentary evidence for these properties

by Chandler (2013) provides useful details as to the development of building in this area during the post-medieval period. Some of the earliest deeds from this area suggest that the property boundaries from the 19th century were represented four fossilized standard medieval tenements measuring 35m by 12m (Chandler 2013, 55-56).

1.17 Documentary evidence suggests that indicate that properties on Endless Street were redeveloped around 1740, while two cottages were erected at 15-17 Rollestone by 1767. This piece of land was shown as a gap on Naish's map of Salisbury dating to 1716 and may suggest that this was first development on this part of the site (Chandler 2013, 56). These houses underwent some renovation and extension through the 18th and 19th centuries. By the mid to late 19th century the large property at 10 Endless Street, a seven- or eight-bay house, housed the St Michael's Home for Friendless Girls, a religious hostel created during the 1870s social purity movement. Behind this house, a large garden extended to the far side of the chequer by the rear of properties at 15 and 17 Rollestone Street.

Archaeological evaluation

1.18 A trial trench evaluation of the site was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2014, targeting the open areas across the width of the chequer (WA 2014). Four trenches were excavated, which identified a number of undated buildings, along both Endless Street to the west and Rollestone Street to the east.

1.19 Although undated, the buildings uncovered during the evaluation can be correlated with structures shown on a plan of Salisbury compiled by Naish in 1716. The earliest structural remains, found along Endless Street, comprised chalk and flint wall foundations for timber framed buildings. Internal walls and floor foundations were also identified, however, it appears that no floor surfaces had survived. Building ranges were aligned both parallel and perpendicular to the street frontages and were argued may represent buildings arranged around a central courtyard (WA 2014, 12-14). The evaluation established that the area between the street frontages was relatively open during the medieval and post-medieval periods, suggesting perhaps that the central part of the chequer was maintained as open yards and gardens during these periods.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation, as outlined in the WSI (CA 2015) were as follows:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains.
- assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological buried deposits and the interrelationships with one another.
- In particular to assess the severe destructive impact that past development and redevelopment with particular reference to the Bus Station may have had on below ground archaeological deposits.
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.
- produce an assessment report and subsequent publication in the regional journal, which will present the results of the excavation in their local and regional context.

2.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- further characterise and identify the nature and extent of the archaeological features recorded within the evaluation trenches.
- assess the potential for activity and settlement on the site from the Palaeolithic through to the medieval/post-medieval period.
- record any remains pertaining to the medieval planning or later development of the Three Swans Chequer
- recover artefactual and ecofactual remains to provide dating of the archaeological features recorded in the evaluation to provide a better understanding of their chronology
- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use with a specific aim of defining the nature of the archaeological features previously recorded in the archaeological evaluation. Can they be shown to be features that relate to, domestic and / or industrial activity?

- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified and in particular to help date the archaeological features previously recorded at the site which are currently undated.
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy.
- can any dating and ecofactual material recovered from the excavation provide for a better understanding of the chronology of the wider site and archaeological features recorded in the evaluation trenches?
- to ensure that whilst excavation allows for the robust recording of the post-medieval remains, it should be sufficiently detailed enough to allow definition and separation between post-medieval and medieval occupation of the site.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2015). The location of four excavation areas (*Fig*. 2) was agreed with Clare King (WC), informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation (WA 2014). The excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

3.2 The excavation areas comprised parts of the open forecourt of the bus station, along with parts of the site lying beneath then upstanding buildings (former ticket office and waiting room). Most of the site was sealed by reinforced concrete and made ground, which was removed prior to any excavations taking place.

3.3 To facilitate ongoing demolition works, the site was excavated in a number of phases over six months. The first part of the site to be excavated was Area 1, in two distinct phases. Due to health and safety concerns the northern part of Area 1 was excavated first, followed by southern area once the remaining bus station buildings had been demolished. Area 2 was excavated in several phases to allow for the crushing and removal of the rubble from the site. Part of Area 2 adjacent to Rollestone Street was excavated first and then, due to space restrictions, Area 3 was excavated. Due to heavy modern truncation in Area 3, two trenches (3.1 and 3.2) were excavated to assess the survival of archaeological remains below

levels of disturbance. Following the completion of Area 3, and once rubble had been removed from site, the remaining parts of Area 2 were excavated. Area 4 was monitored as a watching brief during the removal of the foundations of the former bus station.

3.4 Fieldwork commenced with the mechanical removal of non-archaeologically significant hardstanding in the forecourt area, under constant archaeological supervision, using a breaker and toothed bucket as appropriate. Following removal of the hardstanding within the excavation area, further modern overburden was mechanically removed and cleaned down to any existing post-medieval structures, features and/or deposits

3.5 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

3.6 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and five features considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

3.7 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

4 RESULTS

Fieldwork summary

4.1 The total area of the four excavation areas measured *c.*685 m^2. The archaeological remains were largely confined to Areas 1 and 2, with some archaeological evidence uncovered within Areas 3 and 4. The impact of post-medieval and modern construction on the site, including building associated with the former Bus Station, had resulted in the heavy truncation of the surviving archaeological remains in some places. The following section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices 2–15. Note that, at this stage, most individual floor layers and other such deposits

(some of which were only visible in section), have not been numbered on the illustrations.

4.2 The excavation area was divided into four distinct areas targeted on archaeological features identified during the course of the previous evaluation (WA 2014). The spot dating evidence indicates that the majority of archaeological activity on site dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Stratigraphic analysis of the features has indicated four distinguishable periods of activity:

- Geology
- Period 1: Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)
- Period 2: Medieval (mid to late 13th century)
- Period 3: Medieval (late 13th to 14th century)
- Period 4: Post Medieval/Modern (1540-Present)

Geology

4.3 The natural substrate of the site was represented by fluvial gravels, generally encountered one metre below ground level. No topsoil or subsoil was identified during the course of the excavation as the site had been redeveloped extensively in the Victorian and modern period. The entire site was sealed by tarmac and reinforced concrete, which overlay a thick layer of building rubble. The building rubble probably originated from the demolition of Victorian buildings that once occupied the site and were cleared in the 1930s prior to the development of the bus station.

Period 1: Prehistoric (500,000 BC – AD 43)

Area 1

4.4 Evidence for prehistoric activity across the four excavation areas is represented by the presence of a small assemblage of residual non-chronologically diagnostic worked flint flakes from later deposits and features (Appendix 2). This residual assemblage is consistent with the current low levels of prehistoric archaeology uncovered within the city centre of Salisbury (section 1.9).

Period 2: Medieval (mid to late 13th century)

Area 1 (Fig. 5)

Early structure?

4.5 The earliest phase of medieval development of the site was represented by robber trench (1306), possibly representing the remains of a small structure. Only

a small segment of the robber trench was visible in the area of excavation, however, it was broadly aligned north/south and, where visible, measured 0.6m wide and 0.11m deep. The trench was backfilled with a greyish brown sandy clay with large flint and chalk inclusions (1307). Two sherds of mid 13th to early 14th century pottery were recovered from this deposit. A layer of dark grey silty clay demolition material (1308) had accumulated against the northern face of the original wall foundation. A single sherd of mid to late 13th century pottery was recovered from this deposit. The robber trench was overlain by a chalk floor (1297 – section 4.15), associated with a later building.

Early Occupation / Flood relief?

4.6 A number of medieval floor surfaces and occupation deposits were uncovered in the central part of Area 1. A thin (0.06m) chalk floor surface (1202) was overlain by a series of silty clay occupation deposits (1192; 1193; 1194; 1195; 1196; 1197; 1198; 1200; 1201). No dating evidence was recovered from these deposits, however, they represent some of the earliest stratigraphic deposits in this area. Each of these deposits were overlain by a mid brown sandy clay with frequent gravel and chalk inclusions (1134). Layer 1134, which measured 0.2-0.3m thick, and is a similar composition to deposits found during excavation of sites in close proximity. At Gigant Street, 200m to the south-east of the site, a thick alluvial layer was identified at the lowest levels and was overlain by several dumped layers of gravel and imported chalk (WCAS 2004, 21). These layers were interpreted as the building up of the low lying area of the city to alleviate flooding. Although there is little evidence for alluvial clays at the Bus Station site, layer 1134 may represent a similar built up deposit, which was laid in response to flooding elsewhere in the city. It is possible that the earliest construction in this area was abandoned in order to raise the level of the ground surface.

4.7 A number of similar dumped gravel deposits were found in other areas of Area 1 and may represent contemporary activities of raising in the ground surface in to protect against flooding. Layer 1393, located in the southern part of Area 1, was a dark grey sandy gravel layer, 0.05-0.1m thick, which overlay a thin layer of occupation debris (1392). Layer 1304, a mid grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions, lay in close proximity. It measured 0.15m thick. Three sherds of mid 13th to 14th century pot and an unidentified copper alloy object were recovered from this deposit (Appendix 7).

Pits

4.8 A small number of pits were uncovered across Area 1, which truncated the dumped gravel deposits used to raise the ground level and alleviate the effects of flooding. These features were in turn truncated by the construction of Building A (section 4.12). The function of these pits is unknown, however, they may have been associated with the construction of a new phase of building in this area.

4.9 In the north of Area 1, two large pits were uncovered. Pit 1105 was oval in shape, 0.95m in diameter and 0.16m deep and was filled by several silty clay deposits (1106; 1107; 1110). The latest fill (1006) contained eleven sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery and an unidentified iron object (Appendix 7). The pit was truncated by the construction of a later wall foundation (1007 – section 4.22). Pit 1133, lay 1.5m to the south-east of pit 1105. It was 0.8m in diameter and 0.12m deep was filled with several deposits of silty clay with chalk inclusions (1130; 1131; 1132). A single residual sherd of mid 16th to 18th century pottery was recovered from the latest fill (1130). The pit cut gravel layer 1134 (section 4.6) and, once backfilled, was overlain by demolition layer (1127 – section 4.25).

4.10 Pits 1423 and 1425 were uncovered towards the western edge of Area 1. Pit 1423 was sub-circular in shape, 0.47m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It was filled with a light yellow sand deposit (1424), from which small pieces of chalk, flint and ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered. Pit 1425 was located immediately to the south. This pit was also sub-circular in shape, 0.38m in diameter and 0.05m deep. It was filled by a sandy clay deposit (1426) with frequent charcoal inclusions. The function of these pits is unknown and no dating evidence was recovered from the fills, however, they were overlain by several deposits of occupation debris and possible floor surfaces (1403; 1419; 1420; 1421; 1422), which dated to the mid to late 13th century (section 4.17).

4.11 Pit 1418 lay along the eastern edge of Area 1. The pit was 1.3m in diameter and 0.35m deep and was backfilled with a brownish grey silty clay deposit with crushed chalk and charcoal inclusions (1371). A single sherd of mid to late 13th century pottery was recovered from fill 1371. The pit may have been backfilled in preparation for the construction of a later wall (foundation 1263). The pit truncated a series of light grey silty clay occupation deposits (1370; 1372; 1417). A single sherd of mid to late 13th century pottery was recovered from deposit 1417.

Building A (*Fig*. 5)

4.12 A possible structure was uncovered along the eastern edge of Area 1. The structure was represented by a single line north/south aligned wall foundation (1263/1383) a series of floor surfaces and/or occupation deposits. These deposits were found to the west of the wall foundation suggesting that the structure may have extended in this direction and fronted onto Endless Street to the west.

4.13 Robber trench 1383 was 2.7m long, 0.37m wide and 0.16m deep. The trench was backfilled with several silty sand deposits (1384; 1385; 1386), which contained flint, chalk and CBM inclusions. A thin (0.03m) layer of yellowish brown sand, represented the remains of the base for the original wall foundation (1387), and represented the primary fill of the trench. The wall truncated a silty clay occupation layer (1388), 0.01m thick, which in turn overlay a levelling deposit (1389).

4.14 Wall foundation 1263 represents the continuation of robber trench 1383 to the north. The foundation measured 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep and was constructed using roughly hewn chalk blocks in a random arrangement. No bonding material was observed. The wall truncate large sub-circular pit 1418 (section 4.11). Once wall foundation 1263 had been demolished, a number of layers of dark grey silty clay (1367; 1368; 1369) were deposited over the foundation. A number of sherds of mid 13th to 14th century pottery, several iron nails and a number of pieces of chalk and limestone building stone were recovered from these layers (Appendices 7 and 12). Based on the dating evidence from earlier and later deposits associated with wall foundation 1263 is it likely that it was constructed and ultimately demolished at some point between the mid 13th to early 14th century.

4.15 The remains of a compacted chalk surface (1276/1400) lay approximately 3m to the west of wall foundation 1263. The chalk surface was approximately 0.2m thick and was laid on a thin (0.1m) foundation of greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions (1277/1279/1401). Twenty-three sherds of mid 13th to 17th century pottery and an unidentified lead object were recovered from layer 1277, ten sherds of mid 13th to 14th century pottery and a lead object were recovered from layer 1279 and four sherds of 13th to-14th century pottery were recovered from layer 1401 (Appendix 7). Although this surface was not stratigraphically associated with wall foundation 1263 it represents a stratigraphically early phase

of occupation in this area and may therefore be contemporary in date. Once the chalk floor fell out of use, it was overlain by a thick layer of greyish brown clay (1273), which likely represented a levelling deposit. A small pit (1274), 1.2m in diameter and 0.4m deep, truncated deposit 1273 and was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay from which no dating evidence was recovered. The pit, which was only visible in section, may represent later refuse dumping in this area.

4.16 The continuation of this chalk surface was visible in several interventions excavated 1.5m to the south. A compacted chalk surface (1297; 1316), 0.05m deep was present overlying the backfilled robber trench of an earlier structure (1306 – section 4.5). Although truncation by a later post-medieval wall (1229) meant that the relationship between these surfaces could not be ascertained with certainty, these layers were of a similar composition and were in a similar position in the stratigraphic sequence. It appears that this floor was resurfaced in places (1315), suggesting that it may have been used for an extended period.

4.17 In the central part of Area 1, approximately 6m to the east of chalk floor 1276/1400, a similar series of floor surfaces occupation layers were uncovered. Again while there is no stratigraphic relationship between these floor surfaces, the recovered dating evidence suggests that they were broadly contemporary in date and, in the absence of any other structural features, may be a floor surface within the same structure. A silty sand layer (1403) and a dark brown sandy clay (1420) provided the foundation for a compact chalk floor surface (1419), 0.05m thick. Twenty five sherds of mid to late 13th century pottery were recovered from layer 1420, while environmental analysis of samples from this layer revealed evidence for dispersed waste material (Appendix 15). A small tiled surface (1421) overlay the chalk floor in places, suggesting that it was renewed in this area. The tiled surface was 0.76m long, 0.66m wide and 0.05m deep and was represented by a random assortment of tiles that had been heavily truncated by later activities. A single sherd of mid to late 13th century pottery was recovered this floor surface.

4.18 Several deposits overlay tiled floor 1421 and likely represented occupation debris within this structure. This tiled floor was overlaid by occupation deposit 1402, a dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Nineteen sherds of mid 13th to 14th century pottery were recovered from layer 1402, while environmental analysis of samples from this layer revealed evidence for dispersed waste material (Appendix 15).

4.19 Wall foundation 1291, located along the southern edge of Area 1 may also represent part of Building A. The foundation was aligned east/west, measured 1.05m long (as observed), 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep. The foundation was constructed using irregularly chalk blocks, laid in a random arrangement and bonded by a limestone mortar. It appears that the foundation would have continued to the east and west but had been heavily truncated by later activity. Two thin (0.05m thick) layers of reddish brown silty clay occupation material (1298; 1299) lay against the northern face of the wall. Each of the layers contained significant quantities of charcoal, however, no finds were recovered. It is possible that the position of these layers suggest that the internal occupation of the building lay to the north of wall 1291. A layer of demolition debris (1293), deposited against the southern face of the wall may represent the destruction of the original wall.

4.20 No dating evidence has been recovered from this material however this wall foundation may form part of Building A. This interpretation based on the perpendicular alignment of foundation 1291 to robbed out wall 1383, which lay 6.3m to the east. There is little other information to determine the phasing of this structural feature.

Area 2 (Fig. 4)

4.21 The earliest deposit uncovered in Area 2 was a dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions (2029). Where excavated, this layer measured more than 0.3m deep and formed the base for all later occupation of this area. No dating evidence was recovered from this layer apart from a single unidentified iron object, which may represent intrusive material deposited through later truncation (Appendix 7). Based on similarity between layer 2029 and early gravel deposits uncovered in Area 1 (1174), it is possible that this layer may represent imported gravel utilised to build up the ground level and protect against flooding (section 4.6-4.7). Again no alluvial deposits were uncovered in this area, however, this layer represented the greatest depth to which Area 2 was excavated. Further evidence of alluvial deposits may lie at deeper levels.

Period 3: Medieval (late 13th-14th century)

Area 1 (Fig. 6)

Building B

4.22 A probable structure was uncovered across Area 1. The building was represented by several east/west aligned wall foundations and measured, where visible

approximately 10m long and 8.5m wide. Three hearths (1087; 1088; 1258) were located inside of the building, which was altered at a later date.

Wall foundations

4.23 Wall foundation 1007 was uncovered in the northern part of Area 1. The foundation was 6.5m long (where visible), 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep. The foundation extended beyond the excavation area to the west and was truncated by a modern pipe trench on the eastern end. The foundation was constructed using a roughly hewn flint and chalk blocks, bonded with lime mortar and organised in a random arrangement. No evidence for the superstructure had survived, although some CBM was recovered from the mortar in the wall (1112).

4.24 On the eastern extent the foundation cut for wall 1007 truncated a series of deposits (1154; 1156, 1157; 1158; 1159, 1160; 1163; 1164; 1165; 1166; 1167), which probably represented occupation layers and levelling deposits. Four sherds of mid 13th to 14th century pottery were recovered from the latest of these deposits (1154), while two sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery were recovered layer 1160 and one sherd of 12th century pottery was recovered from layer 1167, both representing the earliest deposits in this sequence. The dating evidence from these layers provides a mid 13th to 14th century *terminus post quem* for the construction of wall 1007.

4.25 Six postholes (1161; 1169; 1171; 1173; 1175; 1177), along a broad east/west alignment, were located immediately to the south of wall foundation 1007. The postholes were broadly sub-circular in shape and measured 0.13-0.44m in diameter and 0.07-0.29m deep. It is probable that these posts were structural in nature, possibly representing roof supports for upper stories of the building. Only one of the six postholes contained any dating evidence. A single sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered from the fill (1174) of posthole 1173. All of the postholes were sealed by a later of demolition material (1127), likely associated with demolition of Building B. Five sherds of mid 13th-14th century pottery were recovered from layer 1127. Environmental analysis of this deposit indicates the presence of dispersed domestic waste (Appendix 15).

4.26 A parallel east/west aligned wall foundation (1229) lay 7m to the south of wall foundation 1007. Foundation 1229 measured 9.25m long (where visible), 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep. Although the foundation extended beyond the excavation area to the west, at its eastern end it turned to the south. The wall was

constructed of roughly hewn flint and chalk blocks, bonded by a lime mortar, which had been randomly arranged. The wall foundation was constructed on several levelling deposits (1398; 1399), which overlay a chalk surface (1401) associated with Building A (section 4.15). Moderate (24 and 23 sherds respectively) groups of mid 13th to 14th century pottery was recovered from these layers, providing a *terminus post quem* date for the construction of wall 1229.

4.27 Along the western edge of Area A, a series of deposits accumulated against the northern face of foundation 1229. The earliest in this sequence was a possible floor surface, represented by a thin (0.05m) compacted deposit of chalk and plaster (1362). Two sherds of mid to late 13th century pottery were recovered from deposit 1362. The chalk surface was overlain by two successive deposits of probable demolition material (1360; 1361) and several layers of levelling deposits (1356; 1357; 1358; 1359). Further to the east, a layer of dark green/brown sandy clay (1231) also accumulated along the northern face of foundation 1229. Three sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered from this layer.

Hearths

4.28 The remains of several were uncovered within Building B. These hearths were found in close proximity to one another in the central area of the building between wall foundations 1007 and 1229. The proximity of these features may suggest that they represent different phases of activity or suggest the presence of different rooms within the building. The hearths were constructed on a series of sandy clay levelling deposits (1062; 1064; 1065; 1066). Two sherds of mid 13th to 14th century were recovered from layer 1066. Furthermore, a series of silty clay deposits with flint and charcoal inclusions accumulated against the edge of the hearths (1058; 1059; 1060; 1061). A single sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery and an unidentified iron object were recovered from layer 1058 (Appendix 7). These deposits were each truncated by a modern pipe trench (1047), the fill of which (1006) contained a sherd of 13th to 17th century pottery and a copper alloy object (Appendix 7).

4.29 Hearth 1087, located 1.6m to the south of wall 1007, was rectangular in plan and measured 1.15m long, 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep. The northern end of the hearth had been truncated by a modern pipe trench. The remains of the hearth consisted of a numbers of tiles laid vertically and bonded by a lime mortar. The arrangement of the tile was random but included in places reused pegged and

glazed roof tiles. The tile surface was heavily scorched suggested that it functioned as a hearth. The fill of the hearth (1070) was a mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal remains, from which a single sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered.

4.30 A square structure (1088) was attached to the eastern edge of hearth 1087. The structure measured 1.15m long, 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep. This structure was constructed in a similar bedding of tile bonded by lime mortar, laid on a layer of silty clay (1072). A single burnt roof tile was recovered from layer 1072. There was little evidence for *in situ* burning on the layer of tile and the height of tile surface was 0.05-0.1m higher than that of hearth 1087. This may indicate that the structure represented the remains of a chimney at the rear of the hearth. Much of this structure was truncated by modern activity, making a definitive interpretation difficult, however, if these feature did represent a hearth and chimney breast, it would have been positioned at the rear of a room that fronted onto Endless Street to the west.

4.31 A similar structure (1251) was uncovered 2m to the south-east. Structure 1251 was 0.4m long, 0.3m wide and was constructed in a similar method, using vertically laid tile bonded by lime mortar. No finds were recovered from this surface to provide dating evidence. Mush of this tile surface had been truncated by modern activities, making interpretation difficult, however, it may represent the remains of a chimney breast but from a different room of Building B.

4.32 Hearth 1258/1351 was located 2.75m to the south of hearth 1087. Although partially truncated by later activities, the hearth measured 1.75m long and 1m wide. Hearth 1258/1351 was also constructed using vertically laid tile bonded by a lime mortar (1288; 1351). Small quantities of lime mortar and an unidentified iron object were recovered from the fill of the hearth (1350 - Appendix 7). Environmental analysis of this material suggests it contained evidence of dispersed settlement waste. A layer of black silty clay (1303), located just to the south of the hearth may represented debris from its use. Three sherds of mid 13th to 17th century pottery and an identified iron object was recovered from deposit 1303 (Appendix 7). Hearth 1258/1351 was constructed on top of a gravel foundation layer (1391), 0.16m thick, from which a sherd of mid to late 13th century pottery was recovered. The hearth was also truncated by a later addition to Building B (wall 1248 - section 4.34).

Floor surfaces?

4.33 To the south-west of the hearth and between wall foundations 1007 and 1229, a series of floor surfaces and occupation deposits were uncovered (1380; 1404; 1409; 1410; 1411; 1412; 1413; 1414; 1415; 1416). These layers represented alternative layers of mid-reddish brown sandy clay, likely representing floor surfaces, overlaid by occupation layers of mid brown silty clay containing charcoal and tile inclusions. Although no dating evidence as recovered from these layers of material, they overlaid earlier medieval deposits (1402 – section 4.18) and were in turn truncated by later additions to Building ? (section 4.34-4.35).

Later additions

4.34 A later structural feature was added within Building B. An east/west aligned wall foundation (1248) was constructed in the centre of the building parallel to and between walls 1007 and 1229. At the eastern end, the wall foundation was robbed out (1238). Wall foundation 1248 was 4.5m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. The foundation was constructed using roughly hewn flint and chalk blocks, bonded in lime mortar and randomly arranged. The wall foundation was constructed on a levelling layer of mid reddish brown silty clay (1240). Wall 1248 truncated the now demolished hearth 1258/1351. Based on the position of the wall, it is likely that this feature represented a division of the internal space of the building into rooms. A series of deposits (1252; 1309; 1310; 1312) accumulated against the northern face of foundation 1248. A thin (0.02m thick) chalk surface (1245/1310) may have represented a floor surface, which was overlain by a dark brown silty clay occupation layer (1309). A sherd of 13th to 17th century pottery and a copper alloy object were recovered from layer 1309 (Appendix 7). Environmental analysis of this material contained charred grains, indicative of dispersed domestic waste (Appendix 15).

4.35 Wall foundation 1266/1378/1428 was aligned north/south and measured 2.4m long, 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep. This wall foundation was attached to the eastern end of wall 1229 and extended to the south before being truncated by a Victorian wall foundation (1282). The foundation was constructed using roughly hewn flint and chalk blocks, randomly arranged and bonded by a lime mortar. Part of this foundation was robbed at a later date. The foundation was constructed upon a layer of dark grey silty clay (1324), possibly used to level the area prior to its construction. Two sherds of mid to late 13th century pottery and a metal strip

were recovered from this layer (Appendix 7). The northern end of the wall foundation, as well as foundation 1229, was constructed upon a series of brownish grey silty clay levelling deposits (1270; 1271; 1278). A single sherd of mid to late 13th century pottery was recovered from layer 1270. A thin chalk surface (1314), 0.05m deep, was uncovered 0.3m to the west of the foundation. This layer was stratigraphically later than deposit 1315, which was associated with Building A (Section 4.16). The position of the wall foundation, extending to the south from the rest of the Building B, may suggest that the original building was extended in this direction at some point in the late 13th to early 14th century.

Open area?

4.36 The area to the north of the Building B appears to have been open in this period and may suggest a passage from Endless Street to the rear of these properties. A series of compacted chalk layers and silty clay occupation deposits were uncovered to the north of wall 1007. Deposits of sandy clay (1089; 1103), representing possibly levelling deposits, were overlain by a thin (0.02m thick) occupation layer of burnt sandy clay (1101), from which large quantities of charcoal were recovered. These deposits were in turn overlain by a thin (0.04m) rammed chalk layer (1090), located near to the northern edge of Area 1, which may represent a floor surface. These layers were sealed by a thick layer of dark brown clay (1005). The clay material contained occasional charcoal inclusions, six sherds of mid 13th to 14th century pottery, an iron nail and two fragments of burnt limestone, possibly used as part of a roof (Appendices 7 and 12).

Period 4: Post Medieval to Modern (1540 to 2000)

Area 1 (Figs. 7 and 8)

Later hearths in Building B

4.37 In the early post-medieval period two hearths (1029; 1030) and a possible associated chimney structure (1088) were constructed within the middle of Area A. These features were truncated a modern pipe trench on the northern edge, but overlay the now demolished and backfilled medieval hearths (1087; 1088) associated with initial construction of Building B. Dating evidence from these features was sparse, however, they were stratigraphically later in date than hearths 1087 and 1088. The similar position of these later hearths to the earlier versions and the lack of associated wall foundations, that might suggest a later building, indicate that they represent the reconstruction of these features in this

period. This evidence may suggest therefore that Building B remained standing into the post-medieval period, but was altered / reconstructed in places.

4.38 Structure 1008 was 1.38m long, 0.95m wide and 0.15m deep as observed. It had been heavily truncated along its northern edge by a modern water pipe. The wall foundation was constructed using roughly hewn chalk blocks (measuring 0.25 by 0.2 by 0.15), laid a semi-formal arrangement. No *in situ* burning was associated with this structure and it may have acted as the chimney breast for hearths 1029 and 1039 to the west and east respectively. The construction cut (1053) of wall foundation 1008 truncated through several layers (1055; 1056; 1057) of silty clay deposits, which may represent either occupation layers or demolition deposits. These deposits lay overly the demolished remains of hearths 1087 and 1088. An unidentified iron object and a fragment of brick was recovered from a fill (1054) within the construction cut (Appendices 4 and 7). The brick, although fragmentary, may date to some point in the 18th century.

4.39 Hearth 1029 lay immediately to the west of structure 1008. The hearth was 1.07m long, 0.39m wide and 0.15m deep and was constructed using a large number of tiles laid vertically and bonded by lime mortar. A number of reused pegged and glazed roof tiles were present in the tile layer. The tile bedding lay over a mixed yellow sandy clay (1143), from which five pieces of unworked limestone, possibly used for building, was recovered (Appendix 12). The bed of tiles was heavily scorched and was overlaid by a thin (0.03m) layer of charcoal (1028). A robbed out wall (1113), 0.8m long, 0.15m wide and 0.25m deep, lay between the base of the hearth and Structure 1008. The robber trench was filled by a series of backfilled deposits (1114; 1115; 1116; 1117; 1118; 1119) from which two unidentified iron objects and a lead alloy object were recovered (Appendix 7).

4.40 Hearth 1030 lay immediately to the east of Structure 1008. The hearth was 0.95m long, 0.65m wide and 0.1m deep and was also constructed using a bed of tiles laid vertically and bonded by lime mortar. The mortared tiles were laid on two sandy clay foundation deposits (1151; 1152). A lead alloy object and an iron nail were recovered from deposits 1152 (Appendix 7). A narrow (0.2m) band of tile (1033) bordered the edge of the hearth against Structure 1008. A thin (0.05m) layer of charcoal (1031) lay over the bed of tile and likely represented the remains of the last firing of the hearth. This layer was in turn overlaid by a dumped sandy clay deposit (1153). This deposit contained several mortar fragments and a large assemblage of metal working debris including fired clay, hammerscale and a

small piece of ironworking slag (Appendix 8). This may suggest that the hearth was used for some metalworking activities, although environmental analysis of charred grain from this deposit suggests it originates from dispersed domestic waste (Appendix 14).

New floor surface

4.41 The remains of a tiled floor (1032) lay to the west of the hearths and may be associated with the refurbishment of Building B. The floor was constructed using square brick tiles (measuring 0.25m by 0.25m), bonded by a lime mortar and was laid on a foundation layer of clay silt (1082). The tile was likely post-medieval in date (Appendix 4). A large fragment of unworked building stone was found associated with this floor surface (Appendix 12). The floor lay approximately 3m from the street frontage along Endless Street and may represent the remains of a floor of a room that fronted onto this street.

Later structures

4.42 A series of north/south aligned wall foundations were observed in section in the northern part of Area 1. Each of these walls was stratigraphically later than a thick (0.4m) layer of dark clay (1003), which overlay the demolition of Building B. A small strip of iron, possible from a barrel, was recovered from deposit 1003 (Appendix 7). The wall foundations (1013; 1017; 1019; 1022; 1035; 1036; 1037) were between 0.3-1.2m wide and 0.15-0.44m deep and were constructed using roughly hewn chalk and flint blocks and Victorian brick, bonded with a lime mortar. Although only fragmentary parts of these walls survived it may be that they represent lengths of the same walls that crossed this area. No dating evidence was recovered from these features, however, their stratigraphic position under a layer of modern brick hard core (1002), suggests that they were demolished and possible removed prior to the construction of the bus station in the 1930s.

4.43 Along the southern edge of Area 1, the remains of another Victorian building was uncovered. Wall foundation 1282 was 1.35m long, 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep and was constructed using green sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar. The wall foundation was sealed by a layer of compact clay with frequent brick inclusions (1289). This material likely represents material associated with the demolition of the former standing structure. Although the red brick from this material could not be closely dated, it does indicates that was building was constructed from the 19th century onwards.

Area 2

4.44 In the post-medieval period Area 2 consisted of a yard surface, a series of wall foundations and ribbed out walls (possibly representing the footprint of several buildings), two wells and extant chalk floor surfaces. Area 2 was heavily truncated by modern development including Victorian cellars and walls, and subsequent development of the bus station car park.

Yard surface

4.45 A probable yard surface was found as isolated patches across the central area of Area 2 (2027; 2031; 2072/2073). Layer 2027 was uncovered in the area surrounding wells 2120/2129 (sections 4.51-4.53); layer 2031 was found along the northern edge of Area 2 cut by walls 2122 and 2127 (Building B), while layer 2072/2073 was found in north-eastern corner abutting wall 2111 (Structure F). In all instances the surface consisted of a firmly compacted mid grey clay with frequent brick, tile and pot inclusions. Environmental evidence recovered from layer 2027 contained low levels of charred remains that are reflective of dispersed domestic waste (Appendix 15). Seven sherds of residual mid 13th to 14th century pottery was recovered from layer 2072. The position of the yard surface appears to correlate with an open area in the centre of the chequer, as shown on the OS map of 1880 (*Fig*. 3).

4.46 Several deposits, likely also associated with the yard surface, were observed in section in the northern part of Area 2. In this area a thin (0.2m thick) brown grey chalk clay yard surface (2086) overlay a mortar rich deposit (2087) and a levelling deposit (2088). No finds were recovered from these deposits to ascertain a date, however, they are likely broadly contemporary with the remnants of the yard surface described above. This part of the site also lay in the centre of the chequer and provides further evidence that this area remained open during the post-medieval period.

Building C (*Fig*. 9)

4.47 A fragmentary building was uncovered along the northern edge of Area 2. The structure was defined by the partial remains of three wall foundations and appears to extend beyond the limit of excavation to the north. The structure appears to be located back from the street frottage and may represent an out building in the back plot of a property along Rollestone Street, A north/south aligned robbed out wall foundation cut (2040/2127), extended from the edge of the excavation area for 1.3m. The robber trench was 0.4m wide and 0.22m deep

and was filled by a mid yellowish grey silty sand with occasional chalk inclusions (2041; 2128). Clinker, flake hammerscale, smithing pan and ironworking slag was recovered from the backfill (2128) of robber trench 2127 (Appendix 8). The robber trench truncated yard surface 2031 (section 4.45).

4.48 Robber trench 2122 lay 0.9m to the south of robber trench 2040/2127 and measured 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep. The robber trench was aligned east/west and appears to define the southern extent of the structure. The trench was backfilled with a mid yellowish brown sandy silt with flint and CBM inclusions (2123). The robber trench also truncated yard surface 2031 and was truncated by the foundations of a later wall 2013/2097 (section 4.54).

4.49 A parallel wall foundation (2065) lay 5m to the east. Wall foundation 2065 was 1.05m wide and 0.45m deep as observed. The wall was constructed with roughly hewn chalk blocks in random arrangement and bonded by a lime mortar. The difference in the width of the wall foundation may be due to the fact one was robbed out while the other was intact or that wall foundation 2065 represented an external wall while robber trench 2040/2127 represented an internal partition wall. A number of layers abutted the wall foundation on its western face and may represent floor surfaces associated with its use. The foundation truncated a levelling deposit of silty clay (2054), 0.32 m thick, which was overlain by a thin (0.08m thick), layer of compacted chalk (2053). This possible floor surface was overlain by a layer of brown silty clay with chalk inclusions (2052), which may represent a resurfacing of the floor. Several layers of thin (0.02-0.06m) brown silty clay (2069; 2070; 2071) were also deposited along the eastern face of the wall 2065. Two smithing hearth bottoms and some hammerscale was recovered from deposit 2069 (Appendix 8).

Wells

4.50 Two wells (2115; 2120/2129) were constructed in the north-eastern corner of Area 2 and truncated an external yard surface (2027, section 4.45). Both wells appear on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map of the site (*Figs*. 9 and 10).

4.51 Well 2115 (*Fig*. 11) was 2.5m in diameter, 1.9m deep and was constructed using roughly squared regularly coursed chalk blocks, bonded with lime mortar. The internal diameter of well was 0.80m. The primary fill of the well was a dark grey clay (2134), which, once the well had fallen out of use, was overlain by a series of backfill dumps, probably deposited during the 18th and 19th century (2130; 2131;

2132/2196; 2117). A large assemblage of finds was recovered from the backfill of the well. Seven sherds of mid 18th to 19th century pottery, six clay tobacco pipe stems, three iron nails were recovered from fill 2130 and two sherds of mid 16th to 18th century pottery, a clay tobacco pie stem, an unidentified iron object, a copper alloy object was recovered from fill 2131 (Appendices 3, 7 and 11). Some small pieces of clinker and coal were also recovered from this layer (Appendix 8). Nine sherds of 19th-20th century pottery, a single piece of medieval glass and an identified copper alloy object were recovered from fill 2132, as well as a large quantity of metal working debris (Appendix 8) including coal, clinker, slag and hammerscale. The presence of large quantities of metal working debris within these backfilled deposits suggest that the wells were earlier in date than, and fell out of use during, the metal working activities occurring in the area to the south-east (section 4.62-4.69).

4.52 Well 2120/2129, lay 2m to the south-east. This well was built in a similar manner to well 2115, also using roughly squared regular coursed chalk blocks, bonded by lime mortar. Some clay packing material (2119) was present surrounding the chalk blocks. The well was 1.23m in diameter externally and had an internal diameter of 0.75m. Due to health and safety concerns the full depth of the well could not be ascertained. Once the well had fallen out of use it was filled by a series of backfill deposits, which were probably deposited during the 18th and 19th centuries (2121; 2125). Three sherds of 14th-15th century pottery, two iron objects, fragments of plaster and mortar and two pieces of rectangular chalk building stone were recovered from backfill 2121 (Appendices 5, 7 and 12). One of the backfilled chalk blocks, possibly structural material from the well itself, had chisel marks on its surface (Appendix 12).

Structure D

4.53 Structure D was comprised of a series of east/west aligned wall foundations uncovered along the northern edge of Area 2. Two lines of parallel walling, separated by a distance of 5m, extended east/west across the area for 18.5m. Each of these walls was constructed in a similar style and are likely contemporary in date. Limited dating evidence was for any of the surviving foundations. It is possible that these wall foundations were part of a single large structure or, more likely, that they formed two boundary walls defining house plots to the north and south. A small rectangular structure in this area does appear on Naish's map of Salisbury, dating to 1716, although it is uncertain whether Structure represents D

correlates with this 18th century building. Further documentary evidence for these structures may provide further details.

4.54 Wall foundation (2013/2097) was located along the northern edge of Area 2. The foundation measured 5m long, 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep. The foundation was constructed using roughly hewn flint and chalk blocks, randomly arranged and bonded by a lime mortar. Wall foundation 2013 was constructed on top of a series of foundation layers (2007; 2008; 2010). A compacted chalk surface (2014), 0.14m deep, abutted the northern edge of wall 2013 and may represent an associated floor. Floor 2014 was constructed on top of a thin (0.02m thick) clay foundation layer (2015).

4.55 Wall foundation 2013/2097 appears to continue to the west beyond the edge of the excavation and may relate to a similarly constructed foundation (2188) in the western part of Area 2 (*Fig*. 9). Wall foundation 2188 was constructed using similar materials (roughly hewn flint and chalk blocks) and measured approximately 5m long, 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep. Part of the foundation had been robbed away, evidenced by the presence of a robber trench (2189) along its southern edge. The trench measured 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep. The foundation was cut into a thin (0.35m thick) layer of brown clay levelling material (2172).

4.56 Wall foundation 2082/2106 lay 5m to the south of wall 2013/2097 on a parallel alignment. The foundation was constructed using a number of roughly hewn flint and chalk blocks bonded with a lime mortar in a random arrangement. The foundation was truncated by a modern service on its eastern extend and appears to have been truncated by post-medieval/modern activity to the west. The line of wall was visible for a further 4m to the west in the north-west facing section of Area 2. Although there was heavy truncation in this part of Area 2, it appears that foundation 2082/2106 was built on top of a number of dark grey silty clay levelling deposits (2084; 2108; 2109; 2110).

Structure E

4.57 The remains of a possible structure was encountered in the western part of Area 2. Structure E consisted of a tiled floor surface, with several attempts to repair it and two parallel walls. This part of the Area 2 was subject to heavy truncation by modern activity including several drains (2137; 2159; 2164) and several pipe trenches (2146; 2147; 2148; 2149; 2151; 2159; 2161; 2139), which made the

interpretation of these feature difficult. All of the post-medieval remains in this part of the site were covered by a layer of modern building sand (2135) and in turn modern crush and concrete. Four sherds of 19th-20th century pottery, animal bone, two iron objects and a small fragment of floor tile were recovered from layer 2135 (Appendices 4 and 7).

4.58 A brick tile surface (2143; 2177) measuring approximately 4-5m long and 2-3 wide, was located along the western edge of Area 2. The surface consisted of a series of red floor tiles (measuring 0.25m by 0.15m) laid in a regular arrangement. The tiled surface, possibly an interior floor, was laid on a compacted sand and clay surface (2141; 2163; 2172). The surface may have represented a replacement of an earlier thin (0.1m thick) chalk surface (2192), which was laid on several levelling deposits (2193; 2194). A series of demolition layers (2142; 2174; 2175), 0.08-0.1m deep, were present on top of and adjacent to the tile surface and may represent the demolition of the associated structure. The tile surface was overlaid at some point by a thin (0.1m thick) layer of compacted chalk (2185), which may have replaced it as a floor surface.

4.59 Two discrete features were also uncovered in the area surrounding the tiled floor. Feature 2181 was a sub-circular feature that measured 0.4m diameter and 0.1m deep. The fill (2182) of the feature contained a large quantity of sand and CBM inclusions, which may indicate that it represented an attempt to patch the compacted rammed sand and clay material (2142) beneath the tile floor. Feature 2165 was located 2-3m to the east. The pit was sub-rectangular in shape and measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.35m deep. The fill (2166) consisted of a light grey silty grey with crushed chalk and CBM inclusions. Although found several metres away from the tiled floor, this feature may have once served a similar purpose.

4.60 A substantial north/south aligned wall foundation was constructed through chalk surface 2185. Wall foundation 2156/2171 measured approximately 7.6m long, 0.7m wide and 0.3m wide. The foundation was constructed with randomly arranged roughly hewn flint and chalk blocks, bonded with lime mortar. The foundation was partially robbed (2167) at some point along the eastern face. At its southern extent, a deposit of chalk blocks to the west of the foundation may represent the collapse of the wall (2151). In this area a thin (0.05-0.1m thick) chalk surface lay to the west of the wall and may represent an associated floor (2136). A fragment of a bone pin or awl was recovered from the chalk surface

2136 (Appendix 10). Due to later truncation this surface was only visible in section. A small north/south aligned robbed out wall foundation (2157) also lay approximately 1.3m to the east. The wall foundation was 0.4m wide and 0.28m and may represent a related feature. This wall was only visible in section, however, and did not appear to continue to the north across Area 2, possibly due to later truncation.

4.61 A small wall foundation (2179) was uncovered along the western edge of Area 2. Due to truncation by modern services only a 1m section of this wall survived, however, it appears to be aligned north/south and was broadly parallel to wall foundation 2156/2171. Foundation 2179 was 0.8m wide and 0.3m and was constructed with unbonded roughly hewn chalk blocks. Based on the size and construction of the wall it may represent an internal partition wall.

Possible metal working activity

4.62 A series of features uncovered along the eastern edge of Area 2 may represent evidence of metalworking in the post-medieval period. Although limited dating evidence was recovered from these features, evidence for iron working has been recovered from each and may suggest that they were broadly contemporary in use. A ‘smithy’ is shown to the south of these features on the 1880 OS map of this area. This may suggest that the Smithy was an addition to metalworking activity on the site that had been established earlier or possibly that these features could have been of 19th century date (*Fig*. 3).

4.63 The most impressive structure was that of kiln 2197 (*Fig.* 12). The kiln was circular in plan and measured 2.5m in diameter. The kiln appears to have been constructed in stages comprising initially the laying of a regular arrangement of vertical tile bonded within a light grey lime mortar (2199). Many of the tiles appear to have been pegged roof tiles and therefore were likely reused following the demolition of a nearby building. The outer walls of the kiln was constructed using squared limestone blocks, each measuring approximately 0.16m by 0.19m by 0.05m, embedded within a lime mortar. It is uncertain to what height the stone walls were originally constructed and it may be that these low walls provided a foundation pad for a timber of clary superstructure. The basal fill of the kiln was a black silty clay material that contained large quantities of charcoal and some CBM inclusions (2230). This material likely accumulated during the firing of the kiln. No metalworking debris was noted from fill 2230.

4.64 Three stakeholes (2237; 2239; 2241), each circular in plan, 0.11m in diameter and 0.06m deep, were truncated by the foundation cut (2198) of kiln 2197. No finds were recovered from these features, however, they may represent the remains of structural supports used during the construction of the kiln. The three stakeholes each truncated an underlying levelling deposit (2233), which in turn lay over the natural substrate.

4.65 A possible stoking pit (2236) flanked the kiln on its north-eastern edge. The broadly sub-circular pit measured 1.17m long, 0.48m wide and 0.31m deep. The pit was filled by a thick deposit of dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions (2231). Large quantities of iron smiting debris, produced over a kilogramme of residues including spheroidal and flake hammerscale, smithing hearth bottom, ironworking slag and also fired clay, were recovered from fill 2231 (Appendix 8). A number of metal objects were also recovered from this fill, including a copper alloy strap end, two unidentified iron objects and a composite object comprised of a lead alloy strip with an attached piece of corroded iron (Appendix 7). A small fragmentary bone object was also recovered from this deposit (Appendix 10). It is probable that some of this material this represents debris pulled out of the kiln after it had been fired, but the range of objects (including different metal types) incorporated may suggest that waste material from the site may have been incorporated.

4.66 Once the kiln had fallen out of use it was backfilled with a mid brown clay deposit with frequent inclusions of tile (2229). A single sherd of mid to late 13th century pottery, an iron nail and pieces of lime mortar (Appendices 5 and 7) were recovered from the deposits 2229. Two residual silver coins of probable medieval date were also recovered from fill 2229 (Appendix 13). In addition, six fragments of limestone with traces of adhered mortar (Appendix 12) were also recovered. This material may have come from the walls of the superstructure of the kiln following its collapse.

4.67 A layer of dark orange clay (2234) sealed the fill (2231) of the stoking pit. No finds were recovered from this layer and it is probable that it represents part of collapsed superstructure of the kiln or flue that led into it from pit 2236. A thin layer of chalk (2235), 0.09m thick, was laid over the backfilled stoking pit, presumably to seal the contents, which may have been considered hazardous.

4.68 A possible hearth (2103), which lay 5m to the north of kiln 2197, may represent an associated metal working feature. The feature lay partly under the edge of excavation baulk, was broadly circular in shape and measured 0.86m in diameter and 0.3m deep. A large quantity of charcoal and metal working debris – particularly fragments of hearth smithing bottom - was recovered from the fill (2104) of the feature (Appendix 8). Some *in situ* burning was present at the base of the cut, which may indicate that it was used for iron working activities. It has been suggested (Appendix 8) that 2104 may represent a spread of smithing pan. It has also been suggested that 2103 was unlikely to have been a regular smithing hearth. However it does seem to have been utilised for metalworking and it might have been be a secondary, perhaps temporary, unlined hearth which gave rise to the more massive debris which sometimes had burned flint pebbled adhering to it. It might be that such a hearth would be required for occasional larger jobs such as making up cart wheel tyres. A small posthole (2133), 0.1m wide and 0.2m deep, lay immediately to the east of the hearth feature and may represent an associated feature. The hearth structure cut into a layer of mid greyish brown clay (2132), from which four stems of clay tobacco pipe were recovered (Appendix 11). Layer 2132 in turn overlay a layer of clay and stones (2029), which may represent imported gravel utilised to build up the ground level in the medieval period (section 4.21).

4.69 The base of another possible hearth (2204) lay 1.5m to the east of kiln 2197. The hearth base measured 1.1m long, 0.7m wide and 0.08m deep. The hearth was constructed using vertical laid tile, bonded by a light grey lime mortar (2205). A single iron nail was recovered from the tile layer 2205 (Appendix 7). Three burnt deposits (2270; 2208; 2209) overlay the tile base of hearth and likely represent debris accumulated from the use of this feature. The tile base was laid on several layers of mid yellow brown silty clay deposits (2206; 2215; 2216; 2217), which acted as bedding layer for the original construction for the hearth. An unidentified iron object was recovered from deposit 2216, while nine sherds of 18th century pottery, six clay tobacco pipe stems and a bowl, animal bone, and floor tile were found within deposit 2217 (Appendices 4, 7, 11 and 14). It may be that hearth 2204 was a similar structure to that of kiln 2197, however only part of the structure has survived.

Building F

4.70 Building F (*Fig*.9) was suggested by the remains of several wall foundations, orientated both north/south and east/west. Wall foundation 2111/2213 was aligned north/south and measured approximately 15m long, 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep. The wall foundation was constructed with roughly hewn flint and chalk blocks, which were roughly squared and faced, and arranged randomly. At its southern end the wall truncated kiln 2197. A sample of the mortar from the northern part of the wall (2111) illustrated that it had flint and/or pebble inclusions (Appendix 5). A series of demolition layers (2218; 2219; 2220; 2221), comprised of orange brown clay and charcoal inclusions, overlay the southern end of the wall foundation (2213) and may represent the demolition of this structure.

4.71 Wall foundations 2201 and 2225 were aligned east/west and branched off from 2111/2213 at its southern end. Wall foundation 2201 measured 8.1m long, 0.6m wide and more than 0.2m deep. The foundation was partially robbed, but where the stone work survived was represented by roughly hewn flint and sandstone blocks bedded in a lime mortar. Wall foundation 2225 lay 3.3m to the north along a parallel alignment. It measured 3.7m long, 0.28m wide and 0.15m deep. Wall foundation 2225 consisted of roughly hewn sandstone and chalk blocks that were roughly squared and randomly arranged. Foundation 2225 was heavily truncated by a modern pipe trench (2083). The pipe trench was backfilled with a greyish brown sandy clay (2030) from which 26 sherds of mid 19th to mid 20th century pottery and a small bone handle-less brush in two pieces were recovered (Appendix 10).

4.72 A possible further element of this structure was represented by a small east/west aligned wall foundation (2023), uncovered in the north-east corner of Area 2. The foundation only survived in the section of the excavation area but where observed measured 0.4m wide and 0.28m deep and was constructed using roughly hewn chalk blocks in a random arrangement. Based on the approximate position of the foundation this may represent the remains of another branch off north/south aligned wall 2111/2213.

4.73 Due to the poor survival of the wall foundations it was not possible to determine the stratigraphic relationship between the main north/south wall foundation and the east/west branches, However, based on their perpendicular orientation it is probable that they were broadly contemporary in date. While no dating evidence was recovered from these robbed out walls, it is possible, based on the position

of these walls in relation to those buildings shown on the 1880 historic OS map, that they represent the foundations for the rear and dividing walls for 15 and 17 Rollestone Street. According to documentary evidence these cottages were erected in 1767 (Chandler 2013, 56). These buildings remained standing throughout the 18th and 19th centuries but were ultimately demolished during construction of the bus station in the 1930s.

4.74 A small possible (2021) hearth was uncovered in the north-eastern corner of Area 2 within Building F. Hearth 2021 was 0.76m wide and 0.26m and was filled with mixed deposit of burnt crushed chalk, charcoal and burnt CBM (2022). The feature only survived in the section of Area 2 but it appears to have truncated a greyish brown silty clay surface (2017), which was 0.32m deep. A single sherd of mid to late 13th century pottery, an iron nail, part of a copper alloy vessel (Appendix 7) and extensive metal working debris, including slag, hammerscale, a hearth bottom and iron objects (Appendix 8) were recovered from layer 2017. Although limited dating evidence was recovered, it may be that this features was constructed were contemporary with the metal working activities found further to the south (section 4.62-4.69). Layer 2017, overlay a number of similar deposits (2018; 2019), suggesting that it was renewed over time. These deposits overlay a thin (0.03m thick) layer of rammed chalk (2020), possibly representing the remains of a floor surface, and in turn a series of dumps (2026; 2027; 2028) of sandy clay, which may have represented the importation of gravel to raise the ground surface in this area.

4.75 A similar sequence of layers was also found in this area, 2-3m to the east. A thin (0.06m) rammed chalk surface (2091), possibly representing a floor, overlay several layers of levelling deposits (2092; 2093; 2094; 2095), each consisting of a greyish brown sandy clay. Modern truncation of his part of the site had made it impossible to determine whether these deposits were the same as those uncovered beneath hearth 2021, however, based on their position in the stratigraphic sequence they may represent contemporary activities.

Area 3 (Fig. 13)

4.76 Area 3 had been heavily truncated by modern development resulting in limited archaeological evidence uncovered. Where observed, remains survived as small fragmentary sections. Due to the level of truncation two evaluation trenches (3.1 and 3.2) were excavated in order to test the archaeological potential of the area and provide a cross section through the surviving archaeological deposits. A

single un-stratified coin, a 1672 farthing, dating to the reign of Charles II, was recovered during the excavation of Trench 3.1 (Appendix 13).

4.77 A compacted chalk floor (3006) represented the earliest deposit in this area. Located in the south-east corner of Area 3, the floor surface measured 4.4m long and 0.64m wide, as observed, but continued under the edge of excavation to the south and east. The chalk floor was truncated by the cut of a robbed wall (3021). The robber trench was aligned north/south and measured 2.5m long (where observed), 0.84m wide and 0.34m deep. It was truncated by a wall foundation (3001) to the north (section 4.80) and went beyond the edge of the excavation to the south. The robber trench was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (3022), from which five unmarked clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered (Appendix 11). A small sub-circular pit (3024) was uncovered to the east of robber trench 3021. The pit measured 0.4m in diameter, 0.2m deep and was filled a layer of demolition material (3008 – section 4.79). These features may together form part of a structure, however, there is insufficient information to determine the extent or form of this building.

4.78 A small north/south aligned ditch (3011) was observed running across Trench 3.2. The ditch was concave in profile, 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep and was filled by a single brownish grey silty clay fil (3012). The line of the ditch was not visible across Trench 3.1, which lay 1.5m to the south. No finds were recovered from the fill of the ditch, however, based on its size and shape it may have represented a small drainage or boundary ditch. Ditch 3011 truncated a dump of light greyish brown clay (3010), 0.25m thick, which in turn overlay the natural substrate (3013).

4.79 Several layers of demolition material (3007; 3008) and a thin layer of chalk (3015) were observed across the southern part of Area 3, sealing with features described above. The demolition deposits were comprised of a dark grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of tile fragments and brick. A number of clay tobacco pipe stems, including several partial bowls, were recovered from these deposits (Appendix 11).

4.80 Two small wall foundations cut these demolition deposits. In the south-eastern corner an east/west aligned wall foundation (3001) truncated the demolition deposit 3008. The wall measured 4.5m long, 0.68m wide and 0.24m deep and was comprised of a number of roughly hewn limestone bocks. The wall extended to the east beyond the excavation area but had been truncated on its western

extent. An east/west aligned wall foundation (3025) also lay between the lines of Trenches 3.1 and 3.2. The wall, where visible, measured 7.8m long, 0.36m wide and 0.35m deep. The face of foundation was visible in the south facing section of Trench 3.1.The foundation was constructed of unfrogged machine made red bricks, bonded by a coarse sand mortar (3027). Although on the same alignment as wall foundation 3001, it appears that this wall lay approximately 0.5m to the south.

4.81 A modern brick built soakaway (3004), measuring approximately 3.5m long and 2.4m wide was uncovered to the north of foundation 3001. The soakway was overlain by several layers of demolition material (3017; 3019; 3020; 3023) and, in turn by a layer of concrete (3016) and tarmac (3018).

Area 4

4.82 Area 4 comprised the monitoring of the removal of foundations associated with the ticket office of the former Bus Station. This area was heavily truncated by 20th century construction and consequently very little archaeological remains survived. A single brick well was uncovered at the base of the excavation, however, it was not possible to record the well in any great detail due to the depth of the excavation and health and safety concerns. Based on the observed characteristics, it is probable that this well was post-medieval in date.

5 FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL

Stratigraphic Record: factual data

5.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with specifications presented in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015a). A database of all contextual and artefactual evidence and a site matrix was also compiled and cross-referenced to spot-dating. The fieldwork comprises the following records:

Context sheets	701
Plans (1:10, 1:20, 1:100)	33
Sections (1:10, 1:20)	128
Sample sheets	39
Digital photographs	2566
Matrices	3

Table 1: Fieldwork records

5.2 The survival and intelligibility of the site stratigraphy was moderate with some archaeological remains having survived as both positive and negative features, however. High levels of truncation by modern structures and/or services were notable in places. Where evidence survived stratigraphic relationships were numerous and complex, however, despite a relative paucity of dating evidence, most features have been assigned a preliminary period based on stratigraphic relationships with dated contexts and/or spatial association.

Stratigraphic record: statement of potential

5.3 A secure stratigraphic sequence is essential to elucidating the form, purpose, date, organisation and development of the various phases of activity represented. The site stratigraphy has been analysed as far as the evidence allows and features have been dated by associated finds, stratigraphic relationships and spatial logic where possible.

5.4 While the stratigraphic record forms a complete record of the archaeological features uncovered, the relative lack of dating material from some contexts limits the potential for fully elucidating the function and development of the site. Further analysis should be restricted to aligning the results of the stratigraphic analysis to documentary evidence for the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Artefactual record: factual data

5.5 All finds collected during the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. All metalwork has been x-rayed and stabilised where appropriate. A summary of the finds by type is presented in Table 2, below.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Medieval	249	3,038
	Post-medieval (*c*. 1550-1750)	33	1,359
	Modern (1750 -1900+)	24	1,712
	Total	306	6,109
Ceramic Building Material	All	1747+	193,971
Mortar		25	1,672
Plaster		1	291
Fired Clay		2	53
Metals	Iron	46	
	Copper alloy	2	
	Lead / lead alloy	3	
	Composite (iron and lead or lead alloy)	1	
	Uncertain	1	
	Total	53	
	Residues		18,327
Glass		41	796
Worked bone		3	16
Clay tobacco pipe		43	212
Flint	Worked	7	122
Stone	Limestone	3	2616
	Chalk	16	16652

Table 2: Summary of finds by type

5.6 The moderate finds assemblage is predominately medieval, post-medieval and later in date, with the exception of a few residual prehistoric lithics. The pottery is predominantly medieval in date and local in origin, although some small quantities of post-medieval and modern material were also present. A large assemblage ceramic building material, overwhelmingly tile, was recovered from across the site and contains typical elements of medieval to post-medieval date. The roof tile comprises mainly featureless, flat, fragments, with some glazed and nail/peg-holed examples. A small quantity of floor tile, including a single glazed example, brick and fragments of mortar, plaster and fired clay were also found. Metal finds, including iron, copper alloy and lead, were discovered from contexts in Areas 1 and 2. Most of the iron assemblage is made up of forged, flat-headed type nails, which can only be broadly dated. Non-ferrous metal objects included copper alloy objects, a strap end of probable medieval style, a foot from a copper alloy vessel of late medieval or post-medieval date (16th and 17th century) date and three items of lead. A total of 18kg of metalworking debris were recovered from Area 1 and 2. The debris as a whole was diagnostic of iron smithing, i.e. the hot forging and welding of ferrous alloys, and included hearth bottoms, hammerscale, smithing pan and undiagnostic iron working slag. Other small quantities of other material recovered from the site included medieval and post medieval glass, worked bone, clay tobacco pipe. Nineteen pieces of worked chalk and limestone were recovered from predominantly post-medieval deposits and

represent evidence for building or as roofing material. Three coins, two silver medieval pennies and a copper alloy Charles II farthing were also recovered.

Artefactual record: statements of potential

Lithics

5.7 The lithic assemblage from the site is very small and entirely redeposited. Any publication on the site should include a short statement outlining the lithics as evidence for prehistoric activity on the site.

Pottery

5.8 The pottery assemblage is small and largely comprises types commonly encountered from the area. Its main significance is at a site level as dating evidence for medieval and later deposits. There is limited 'definition' relative to the majority of medieval-dated deposits, with most ascribable only broadly within a 13th/early 14th century range. The assemblage is insufficiently large or varied for it to provide useful indications of status or vessel use. The medieval (or later) pottery does not occur as large, independently-dated context groups, which might warrant illustration as exemplars. Nor are vessels sufficiently complete or of intrinsic interest to warrant illustration individually. A summary report characterising this small assemblage and its dating is suitable for the purposes of the archive.

Ceramic Building Material

5.9 The ceramic building material assemblage from Salisbury Bus Station comprises relatively typical elements of a medieval to post-medieval date and a very small number of later fragments. The possibility has been considered that one of the kilns on the site may have been producing the tiles, however, only a few fragments were noted to be overfired or blackened, and no 'wasters' were observed, so this seems unlikely. The recording that has been carried out for the purpose of this assessment is sufficient for the archive. A short report detailing the ceramic building material should be included in any published report on the site. A suitable discard policy should be agreed for this material.

Mortar and Plaster

5.10 The mortar and plaster assemblage from Salisbury Bus Station is small and of minimal archaeological significance. No further work is required. A suitable discard policy should be agreed for this material.

Fired Clay

5.11 The fired clay has been sufficiently recorded for the purpose of the archive. It is of minimal archaeological significance and no further work is required. A suitable discard policy should be agreed for this material.

Metalwork

5.12 The metalwork assemblage is small and is limited in its range and ability to inform overall site phasing and other interpretations. A small proportion of the assemblage, specifically the copper alloy objects, comprises items of intrinsic interest and/or which are individually dateable. As such, these merit illustration and description for publication.

Metalworking debris

5.13 It is unlikely that further examination of the debris would shed further light on the nature of the ironworking being carried out. Some contextual analysis would help to tie down the location and date of this craft and perhaps explain the apparent duality of small working in a modern forge compared to the use of a larger open hearth. It is recommended that all finds be saved.

Glass

5.14 The glass assemblage is typical for a largely medieval/post-medieval site. No further recording or analysis is required. A short report on the glass assemblage should be included as part of any publication on the site. This text may form an amended version of the current report.

Worked Bone

5.15 The worked bone items are fragmentary and, with the exception of modern brush from drain 2083, poorly dated. They present no potential for further analysis and no further work is required.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

5.16 Beyond providing complementary dating evidence for 17th and 18th century features on the site, the clay tobacco pipes as described are of minimal archaeological significance. The recording carried out for the assessment is sufficient for the archive. A short report be based on the current assessment report should be included in any publication.

Utilised stone

5.17 Although it accords with an identified pattern if building stone use in the medieval/post-medieval periods, the recovered material is of minimal significance. The recording/reporting undertaken as part of this assessment is sufficient for the purposes of the archive. Retention of this material is not recommended.

Coins

5.18 The coin group is small and of limited potential. The condition of the coins precludes meaningful dating and therefore recording undertaken at this stage is considered sufficient. No further work is recommended.

Biological record: factual data

5.19 All ecofacts recovered from the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. A total of 16 bulk samples were taken for the recovery of environmental remains.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments	193
Samples	Environmental	16

Table 3: Summary of biological evidence by type

Animal bone

5.20 A small collection of animal remains was recovered in a good to fair condition. Bones identified to phase from Area 1 were from medieval features, while Areas 2 and 3 were of post medieval date. The majority of contexts remain unphased at this stage. Cattle and sheep remains dominated the assemblage, although there were also fairly high proportions of pig and bird bones. A relatively high proportion of butchered bones and some evidence for canid gnawing indicating that bones were not always buried immediately following discard.

Plant macrofossil and charcoal

5.21 The charred remains were only preserved in small quantities on the site. Other sites of this period in Salisbury, such as Anchor Brewery (Hinton 2005), Ivy Street/Brown Street (Hinton 2000) and Vanner's and Griffin Chequers (Wyles 2016) have been much richer in environmental remains and this may reflect the nature of the activities taking place on the site. It may be that this site is on the edge of the Chequer and settlement activity in Salisbury. The small mollusc assemblages appear to be indicative of a generally open environment with some

areas of longer grass, possibly back garden type plots. There is also some small evidence for some occasional flooding in the area in Period 4.

Biological record: statements of potential

Animal bone

5.22 Although a small assemblage, the material recovered from the site contains a diverse range of taxa that may warrant further analysis if the phasing can be further refined. There is potential for the assemblage to illuminate the diets and status of those living in the vicinity, redistribution of animals and food from elsewhere, and possible uses of the animals in the wider economy. However, sample sizes remain low, and only a basic analysis of species representation, carcass parts and mortality data will be useful on a settlement level, potentially to understand better spatial organisation of medieval and post medieval Salisbury. More in-depth studies on a regional level will be inappropriate.

5.23 If the animal bones can be placed in well-dated contexts, the majority from a single phase then they will be worth further consideration. However, if a large number of contexts remain unphased, or bones are spread between the two phases, sample sizes will not be large enough to warrant further analysis. In which case, a list of taxa recorded should be included in any future reports on the site for comparison purposes, but further work is not recommended.

Plant macrofossil and charcoal

5.24 There is no potential for the analysis of the charcoal assemblages to provide detailed information nature of the activities taking place on the site during periods 2-4. This is due to the general paucity of remains recovered. Therefore no further work is proposed on these samples.

6 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

6.1 The fieldwork has revealed evidence of human activity on the site from four distinct periods; Prehistoric (10,000 BC - AD43), medieval (mid to late 13th century), medieval (late 13th to 14th century) and post-medieval/modern periods (1539-2000). The provisional phasing is based on artefacts recovered from the fills of identified features (where present), and/or on defined stratigraphic sequences.

6.2 The results of the excavation have achieved its aims and objectives (Section 2) in establishing the presence of archaeological features across the site and characterise the medieval and post-medieval development of the part of the Three Swans Chequer. Some artefacts and ecofacts were recovered from a number of features, however, both assemblages were limited in scope and potential, making definitive phasing difficult. Despite the limited nature of these assemblages, the examination of the complex stratigraphy present has allowed the construction of a narrative for the use and development of this part of the city during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

6.3 It should be noted that earlier deposits had been heavily truncated by modern interventions on the site including, but not limited to, the construction of the bus station in the 1930s. Medieval deposits, for example, were confined to Area 1, while there was limited survival of archaeological remains of any date in the southern part of the site (Area 3). The results of the excavation demonstrated that structural remains of a medieval and post-medieval date were present in close proximity to the street frontages of Endless Street and Rollestone Street. While the excavation areas were not positioned to uncover the street frontages themselves, they did uncover the structural remains associated with the rear of properties fronting onto each street. The relative lack of archaeological evidence from the central portion of the site suggests that areas to rear of the medieval and early post-medieval properties along Endless and Rollestone were unoccupied during these periods. Documentary evidence suggests that these areas were partially retained as garden space or as back plots (section 1.16-1.17).

Prehistoric

6.4 The earliest phase of archaeological activity on site was characterised by a small assemblage of residual worked flint recovered from medieval and post-medieval deposits and features. These isolated finds are indicative of transient activity on or near the site during the prehistoric period and are representative of recorded distributions of flint-work from the surrounding area (section 1.9). The small amount and the residual nature of this material indicate that no further information about this period of occupation can be revealed.

Medieval

6.5 Evidence for earliest medieval occupation at Salisbury Bus Station was confined to a possible structure, represented by a single robbed out wall, and a number of floor surfaces and occupation deposits. This limited occupation evidence was

overlain by a thick layer of chalk and gravel (uncovered in Areas 1 and 2), which has been interpreted as representing imported material used to raise the ground surface and alleviate the effects of flooding. Similar deposits have been uncovered during excavations at Gigant Street, 200m to the south-east, and were accompanied by a thick alluvial layer that suggests periods of flooding of the River Avon. These alluvial layers were lacking at Salisbury Bust Station, which may suggest that raising the ground surface was done in advance of flooding or more likely, that the relative depth of the excavations undertaken at the Bus station did not reach these deposits.

6.6 A small group of pits was excavated through the imported gravel level along the western edge of Area 1. Almost no dating evidence was recovered from the fills of these pits, however, they were stratigraphically earlier than Building A and B (see below). Very few finds were recovered from these features to suggest that they may have acted as refuse pits. Medieval refuse pits are rare within Salisbury, possibly due to the high water table, and it is thought that refuse was dumped elsewhere, possibly into the city's watercourses (WCAS 2004, 72). The position of several of these pits underneath the foundations of later building may suggest that they were dug as part of the construction process.

6.7 The first medieval structure was represented by Building A, which was uncovered as fragmentary remains and appears to have been set back from the frontage of Endless Street. The southern part of Area 1 was subject to intensive truncation, caused by the construction of buildings associated with the Bus Station. It is possible therefore that this structure once extended to the west towards Endless Street. The fragmentary remains suggest that this building was a timber framed structure built onto small stone foundations and was furnished with a series of rammed chalk floors. The limited dating evidence suggests that this structure was built by the mid 13th century, but had been demolished no later than the early 14th century. This structure was replaced by the construction of Building B.

6.8 Building B was a large structure that also fronted onto Endless Street to the west. The relative thickness of the wall foundations suggest perhaps that this was a two storey building, although it is likely that it was still constructed using a timber frame set on dwarf stone foundations. The structure was defined by a series of different rooms and several hearths, possibly with an associated chimney breast. The archaeological evidence suggest that there were several alterations to the structure, including the addition of an internal partition wall (once one of the

hearths had fallen out of use) and possibly the extension of the building to the south. An empty area to the north of the structure may represent an opening from Endless Street that led to the back plot behind Building B. Dating evidence from layers on which the wall foundations were built suggest a *terminus post quem* for Building B from the mid 13th to 14th century.

6.9 Although the dating evidence suggests that there was a break in occupation between the late 14th to late 15th century, this gap is likely present for two reasons. Firstly the building was probably reused and altered throughout the medieval and into the post–medieval period, as has been found elsewhere in the city (section 1.14). It is possible that the buildings described above, continued to be used as domestic structures until their demolition in post-medieval period. Secondly later post-medieval and modern truncation appears to have removed many early deposits, leaving only isolated areas of surviving stratigraphy intact. It is probable that the site, and the building described above, continued to be used as a domestic structure until demolition in the early 20th century.

Post Medieval

6.10 The earliest evidence for post-medieval occupation in Area 1 was represented by the construction of two hearths and a probable chimney breast, as well as the laying of a tiled floor. These features were constructed over the remains of earlier medieval features of a similar function, which were uncovered within Building B. The lack of structural component associated with this phase of occupation (i.e. new wall foundations) indicates that the original medieval structure was retained in use and subsequently altered in the post-medieval period. The exact date of these features is difficult to determine due to a lack of associated finds, however, it is probable, based upon their stratigraphic relationships with other features, that they were constructed at some point in the 16th-17th centuries.

6.11 The remains of several structures were uncovered in the previously empty yard area between the frontages of Rollestone Street to the east and Endless Street to the west. Building C represent the fragmentary remains of small structure, possibly positioned within the back plot of building that fronted onto Rollestone Street, while Structure D may represent walls that divided these plots. Structure E may represent the remains of a small structure with a tiled floor. Although it was not possible to examine the entire area between the street frontages it is possible that an open area was present to the south of Area 2. This would indicate that these structures may represent the remains of buildings arranged a central

courtyard. Many of these building appears to correlate with structures shown on Naish's map of Salisbury dating to 1716, however, based on the age of the map it is difficult to directly align wall foundations with the buildings depicted.

6.12 A possible smithing workshop was discovered along the eastern edge of Area 2. This consisted of a well preserved kiln (2197) and associated stoking pit, as well as the remains of several hearths to the north and west. A spread of charcoal rich material adjacent to kiln 2197 is presumed to have been at least partially comprised of raked out material from the firing and use of this feature. The stoking pit was backfilled with charcoal rich material as well as large quantities of iron slag. Whether these activities were contemporary in date or represented the development of a workshop over time is difficult to determine, based on the recovery of limited dating evidence. The metal working debris recovered from these features, as well as a number of other features across Area 2, suggests that the predominant activity undertaken on the site was iron smithing, defined as the hot forging and welding of ferrous alloys (Appendix 8). The position of this smithing workshop along the street frontage of Rollestone Street is unusual, with industrial activities more likely to have been conducted in the back plot of properties. A smithy is shown on the 1880 OS map of this part of Salisbury, however, this feature is not likely to represent the same phase of activity, based on location and the stratigraphic relationship of these features to later buildings. It may, however, suggest an ongoing tradition of metal working within the Three Swans Chequer.

6.13 Building F was constructed along the frontage of Rollestone Street and truncated some of the metal working activities in this area. The building was partially sub-divided, however there were few other details as to its function or use. Two wells were uncovered in the back plot of this property. Water supply in the city was maintained from a number of chalk-lined wells located behind houses where they could be readily accessible. This pattern is visible in the Griffin Chequer where chalk-lined wells were located 8m from St Edmund's Church Street frontage and in the Trinity Chequer at 34 Gigant Street, where a post-medieval chalk-lined well was found 6.5m from the street front (Harding 2016, 169-170). The evidence from the Bus Station suggests that these well followed the general pattern seen elsewhere in the city.

6.14 Although there is limited dating evidence associated with this building, documentary evidence for this site suggest that the cottages of 15 and 17

Rollestone Street were reconstructed in 1740 (section 1.17). It is likely that this phase of activity coincides with the reconstruction of these building and represents a change of use from industrial to domestic activities. Further in investigation the documentary and structural evidence for this structure may allow for a refinement of the interpretation and date of this building.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices, Andover, whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Salisbury and South Wilts Museum, Salisbury (accession number: TBC), which has agreed in principle to accept the archive upon completion of the project. Suitable discard strategies should be agreed with regard to certain categories of bulk materials of limited archaeological or research significance.

8 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

8.1 To fulfil the potential of the site data, the following updated objectives have been set out to provide a framework for the proposed further analysis:

Objective 1: Compare the medieval and post-medieval structural remains uncovered during the excavation to other known building found in the vicinity of the site

8.2 A number of excavations undertaken in close proximity to the site have uncovered the structural remains of medieval and post-medieval buildings (e.g. Rawlings 2000, WA 2013). Comparison between the structures uncovered during this investigation with those found elsewhere in the city will allow us to assess the interpretations given above against known building plan. Although some research into these comparable buildings have been undertaken as part of this assessment, further comparison to those undercover during this excavation (albeit fragmentary in nature) may reveal a greater understanding of the medieval and post-medieval development within this part of the chequer.

Objective 2: Align the evidence for the medieval and post-medieval structures uncovered during the excavation to known documentary records.

8.3 A detailed analysis of the post-medieval documentary evidence for the site has been undertaken by Chandler (2013) and allows the correlation of the archaeological evidence (in most instances) to known structure and occupant. The examination of the medieval records may provide some context to the

remains uncovered in Area 1 and possibly allow us to better understand the development of these buildings across the 13th and 14th centuries.

9 PUBLICATION

9.1 The results from the investigations of Salisbury Bus Station are of local significance and merit publication. The excavations revealed the remains of a number of medieval and post-medieval structures, which provide an account of life in the centre of the city during these periods. It is proposed that a report is published in *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*

Synopsis of Proposed Report

Excavations in the Three Swans Chequer, Salisbury 2016

by Ray Kennedy

		Words
Acknowledgements		100
Introduction		
Location, topography and geology		150
Archaeological background		750
Excavation Results		
Chronological discussion of the major phases and features of the site, incorporating documentary analysis		
	Site discussions	1500
	Pottery (E.R. McSloy & Katie Marsden)	350
	CBM (Jacky Sommerville)	350
	Utilised Stone (E.R. McSloy)	100
	Metal finds and Coins (Katie Marsden	250
	Metallurgical residues (David Starley)	250
	Clay Tobacco Pipe (Thomas Rowley)	100
	Animal bone (Matilda Holmes)	400
	Plant macrofossils and charcoal (Sarah Wyles)	350
Discussion		1000
Conclusion		350
Bibliography		500
Appendices		
	Finds catalogues	300
	Total words	***6800***
	Approximate pages @ 800 words/page	8.5
		Pages
Tables		
	Pottery	0.5
	Metalworking residues	1
	Animal bone	1
	Plant macrofossil and charcoal	1
Illustrations		
	Location of site	1
	Site plan with phasing	1
	Pottery	0.5
	Metalwork	0.5
Total publication estimate		**15 pages**

10 PROJECT TEAM

10.1 The analysis and publication programme will be quality assured by **Martin Watts MCIfA** (Head of Publications: HoP) and managed by **Karen Walker MCIfA** (Principal Post-Excavation Manager), who will contribute to the discussion as senior author and co-ordinate the work of the following personnel:

To be confirmed (Senior/Project Officer: SPO):
Post-excavation phasing, draft report preparation, research and archive

Grace Jones MCIfA (Finds Manager: FM):
Specialist report preparation and liaison, post-excavation phasing.

Dan Bashford ACIfA (Senior Illustrator: ILL):
Production of all site plans, sections and artefact drawings (exc. pottery)

Jon Bennett ACIfA (Principal Geomatics Officer: GO):
GIS applications

- **John Chandler**: Documentary Research
- **David Starley:** Metalwoking Debris
- **Dr Matilda Holmes**: Zooarchaeologist

10.2 The final publication report will be edited and refereed internally by CA senior project management.

11 TASK LIST

TASK	PERSONNEL	DURATION/ COST
Project Management and Quality Assurance	SPM	3
Stratigraphic Analysis		
Digitising plans and further site illustration work	GO	2
Phasing checks	PO	1
Research, comparanda	PO & Specialist	2 FEE
Pottery		
Analysis and report	FO	1.5
Metal artefacts		
Conservation	Specialist	FEE
Report preparation	FO	0.5
Illustration	SI	1
Metalworking debris		
Further contextual analysis and reporting	Specialist	FEE
Animal Bone		
Analysis and report	Specialist	FEE
Preparation of publication report		
Abstract and introduction	PO	0.5
Historical background including documentary evidence	External	FEE
Excavation results	PO	2
Compilation of specialist reports, tables etc.	PO	1
Discussion, conclusions	PO	2
Acknowledgements, bibliography	PO	0.25
Illustrations	SI	1.5
Submission to external referees		
Editing	SPM	1
Revisions	PO	1
SUBMISSION OF PUBLICATION TEXT		
Archive		
Research archive completion	PO	0.5
	FO	0.5
Deposition		FEE
Publication	-	
Printing	*WANHM*	FEE

Table 4: Task list for publication

12 TIMETABLE

12.1 For a monograph publication project, CA would normally aim to have completed a publication draft within six months of approval of the updated publication project design. A detailed programme can be produced if desired on approval of the updated publication project design.

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APPENDIX 1: STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSEMENT BY NICKY GARLAND

A total of 701 contexts were recorded during the excavation of four areas within the Salisbury Bus Station (BUS15) site, as detailed below:-

Period	**No. of Contexts**
Natural	3
1 – Prehistoric	0
2 – Medieval	67
3 – Medieval	93
4 – Post-Medieval/Modern	538

The most significant contexts relate to Periods 2 to 3 (160 contexts) representing approximately 23% of the total records. The contexts from these periods represent two phases of medieval occupation of the site and denote a series of structures, features and occupation surfaces. Contexts from Periods 4 represent post-medieval occupation of the site consisting a series of structures that can be correlated with documentary evidence for this area. These contexts include those features that represent modern truncation of the site, likely originating from the construction of the bus station in the 1930s.

While the stratigraphic record forms a complete record of the archaeological features uncovered during the archaeological investigation, the limited amount of dating evidence limits the potential for fully understanding the function and development of the site. Any complex stratigraphic relationships between earlier and later phases of occupation have been identified and analysed as part of the assessment phase. Any further work should be restricted to phasing checks as part of the final analysis/publication of these sites.

APPENDIX 2: LITHICS BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Introduction and methodology

A total of seven worked flints (122g) was hand recovered from seven separate deposits. The artefacts were recorded according to broad artefact/debitage type and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. A reduced level of recording was carried out, due to the very small assemblage size. Attributes recorded were: raw material; weight; colour; cortex description; degree of edge damage (microflaking) and rolling (abrasion); and presence of breakage and/or burning.

Raw material and condition

The raw material was dark brown flint in all cases. Most items were in a moderately to heavily edge damaged and rolled condition, consistent with redeposition. None of the flints were burnt, however, three had been broken.

Provenance

All but one of the lithics were retrieved from layers: the other was from fill of manhole 1047. The majority were recovered from deposits which contained medieval or post-medieval pottery or ceramic building material: however, the whole assemblage is known to be residual on the basis of the contexts excavated.

Range and variety

All of the flints were flakes, which were not chronologically diagnostic.

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT BY ER MCSLOY AND K. MARSDEN

Pottery amounting to 306 sherds (6109g) was recorded. The bulk of the assemblage was hand-recovered, with 46 sherds (64g) coming from bulk soil samples. The larger part of the assemblage, some 249 sherds (3038g) dates to medieval period, with the remainder to the post-medieval/modern periods.

For purposes of assessment the assemblage has been fully recorded; quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric. Vessel form (generic class), rim and handle morphology, decoration and evidence for vessel use (residues and use-wear) have also been recorded. Vessel form was quantified as surviving rim percentage (EVEs/Estimated Vessel Equivalents) and minimum vessel (sherd families). Fabric codes used for recording are defined in Table 2.

The pottery assemblage was recovered from 52 deposits; largely consisting of layers (244 sherds or 79.7%). Only small quantities were derived from 'negative' feature fills; which included a modern drain (22 sherds or 7.2%), a hearth (13 sherds or 4.2%), a well (12 sherds or 4%) and an oven (9 sherds or 2.9%).

Range: Medieval

The condition of the medieval group is generally good with sherd surfaces and glazes are well-preserved. A number of vessels (deposits 1160, 1367) are represented by larger, joining sherds and the mean sherd weight is moderately high for a group of this period; factors which are not indicative of significant disturbance.

The composition of the medieval group is set out in Table 2. The range of types is narrow, the large majority of material deriving from local southeast Wiltshire sources of which the kilns at Laverstock, near Salisbury is most important (Musty 1969). Non local coarsewares are present as a few sherds of a quartz/flint-tempered fabric probably from east Wiltshire and continental wares as sherds of southwest French (Saintonge) mottled glazed ware. The range of vessel forms is also narrow, comprising mainly jars (including forms with handles), a probable tripod cauldron and jugs. Rim morphology is variable among the jars; most are everted and conform to Musty's Types I (3 vessels/0.34 EVEs); II (2 vessels/0.22 EVEs); and III (2 vessels/0.17 EVEs). The cauldron, from occupation layer 1160, is a large heavy-rimmed vessel with oval-sectioned handle and in its form compares to vessels from Laverstock (*ibid*. fig. 11, no. 48). Among the Laverstock jugs rims are bifurcated (as Musty 1969, fig. 14, nos. 77 and 79), or simple/squared (*ibid*. fig. 14, nos 73 and 76). Vessels from layers 1277 and 1367 are bridge-spouted forms, the latter with a beak-like spout, close to those on vessels illustrated by Musty (*ibid.,* fig. 13, nos 67-68). Handles are all of rod form and bases splayed and with spaced thumbing (*ibid*. fig. 14, no. 69 and 72).

Decoration was largely confined to among the Laverstock jugs and includes 'dot and circle' stamped motifs, applied or slip-painted vertical strips, applied pads and combing. Most elaborately this occurs to a sherds from layer 1420 where the applied decoration is coloured red-brown against a mustard yellow glazed ground. In this instance the decoration is probably anthropomorphic and comparable to the face-decorated vessels illustrated by Musty (*ibid*., fig. 19). Simpler 'decoration' of the characteristic 'scratch-marked' type was recorded with the unglazed coarsewares (fabrics SM01-02).

The abundance of Laverstock type and scratch-marked wares suggest a 13th or early 14th century focus. Laverstock jugs described from deposits 1277, 1367 and 1420 are examples of the 'highly decorated' style prevalent in this 'industry' and elsewhere in the mid/later 13th century.

Post-medieval/modern

Small quantities (57 sherds, weighing 3071g) of pottery dating after *c.* 1550/1600 were recorded (table 1). Condition is typically good, particularly so for the later types, which include complete or substantially complete vessels from drain 2023.

Verwood type and other internally lead-glazed fabrics, together with a few sherds of tin-glazed earthenware, Frechen type stoneware and Chinese porcelain, are representative of the period before *c.* 1750/1800. The few identifiable vessel forms are large bowls among the Verwood type wares, suited to kitchen use. The remainder of the group largely consists of refined whitewares, flowerpot-type unglazed earthenwares and Late stonewares dating to the 19th or early 20th centuries. Most (27 sherds) were recorded from modern drain deposit 2030. A group of three salt-glazed stoneware bottles from this deposit are marked 'Waites/ Blacking Bottle/Shipley pottery/Derbyshire'. The Shipley pottery was in production from *c.* 1825 and it is known that the London-based blacking manufacturer *Waites* produced stoneware containers for its products until 1845, (Pottery Histories, 2016). A date in the third quarter of the 19th century would be consistent with the reminder of the pottery from drain fill 2030.

Table 5: Pottery summary quantification

Period	Code	Summary description/reference	Ct.	Wt.(g)	EVEs
Med.	L01	Laverstock glazed (jugs). Ref. Musty 1969	128	1407	.69
	L02	Laverstock variant? Sparse quartz, common red iron oxide.	3	50	-
	SM01	Southeast Wiltshire coarsewares ('scratch-marked wares'). Ref. McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 335–340).	102	1482	1.31
	SM02	Scratch-marked ware (oxidised)	6	57	.15
	ST01	Southwest French (Saintonge) mottled green glazed	7	21	-
	U01	Coarseware with rounded quartz, sparse angular ?flint ; East Wiltshire ware? Ref. Mellor 1993	3	21	.05
Pmed	EW02	unglazed sandy red reathenware;	2	24	.11
c. 1550-	GEW01	Glazed red earthenware	5	40	.11
1750	VER01	Verwood glazed earthenware	21	1207	.90
	PORC01	Chinese porcelain	1	2	-
	STAFF01	Staffordshire mottled brown	2	13	-
	STO02	Frechen stoneware	1	72	-
	TG01	tin-glazed earthenware	1	1	-
Modern	EW01	earthenware - unglazed (flowerpot)	3	394	-
*c.*1750-	VER02	Late Verwood? (plantpots)	1	53	-
1900+	PW01	Pearlware with flow blue decoration	1	51	-
	PW02	Pearlware with transfer print decoration	3	239	-
	WW01	refined white ware	4	96	-
	WW02	reined white ware with coloured glaze	2	37	-
	WW03	refined white ware with transfer print decoration	3	45	-
	WW04	Late lustre ware	1	13	-
	STO01	late English stoneware	6	784	2.0
Totals			**306**	**6109**	**5.32**

APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Introduction and methodology

A total of 1362 fragments of ceramic building material (153.807kg) from 74 separate deposits was hand-recovered and fully quantified. A further 37.516kg of hand-recovered material was rapidly scanned: this material remains unwashed. Bulk soil sampling of 12 contexts produced another 393 fragments (2.848kg). The collected material constitutes a sample, rather than all of the ceramic building material from the excavated contexts. Summary information is presented in Table 3.

Ceramic building material was recorded directly onto an MS Access database. Recording has included quantification by count and weight according to broad class. Record of dimensions for complete examples was also made, together with a note of any unusual features. The scanned (unwashed) component was weighed and broadly classified. The latter material did not include any types that were not represented within the main part of the assemblage.

Provenance

The greatest part of the assemblage was recovered from layers (48% by weight). Substantial amounts were also retrieved from: floors (18%); kilns/ovens (15%); hearths (12%); and walls (4%). The remainder was recorded from wells, pits, a manhole, a posthole and a drain.

Range and variety

Roof tile

By far the largest component among the fully recorded group was featureless flat tile fragments. These typically measured 12–14mm in thickness, and probably represent peg tile forms suitable for roofing.

Fragments preserving nail/peg holes make up the next largest proportion of the assemblage (Table 1). In all instances the perforations were circular, with the exception of one fragment with a diamond-shaped perforation from sealing layer 1005. Three intact examples were recorded, measuring: 285 x 176 x 15mm (from kiln foundation 2197); 278 x 182 x 14mm (from circular feature 2198); and 228 x 153 x 14mm (from modern drain 2083). Thickness ranged from 11 to 18mm, with an average of 14mm. On fragments retaining both perforations, the distance between them was measured. The range was wide, from 34 to 93mm, with a mean of 46mm. The majority of these tiles presented in a mid orange fabric with inclusions of quartz sand, iron oxides and clay pellets. Some paler, sandy fragments were also noted.

Glazed ridge tile, which is typically medieval in date, but continued into the post-medieval period, was also well represented. Several fragments featured the triangular cresting which is typical of this type of tile. The greatest variety of colour was recorded amongst the ridge tile, although the make-up of the fabric was similar to that used for the peg tile. Inclusions were mostly of quartz sand, iron oxides and clay pellets: most fragments contained all three types but some were only sandy. Colour was mostly mid to dark orange, some with grey cores; and a small number of fragments were recorded with pale orange surfaces and buff cores. Glaze was particularly inconsistent, ranging from orange to brown and yellow-green to olive green: the glaze on some fragments was mottled or speckled. Six very unusual fragments of ridge tile from mortar fill 1112 retained impressions of textile within their fabric: these will be reported on separately by a textile specialist.

Rubble layer 2117 produced a single fragment of nib tile, of post-medieval date. It was mid orange throughout, in a slightly sandy fabric.

Floor tile

Sixty-four fragments of floor tile were recovered. Only one small fragment (from levelling/demolition layer 2135) had been decorated with coloured infill and glazed. It measured 20mm in thickness. It was too small for stylistic attribution and only broadly dateable in the 13th to 15th century range. All of the other recovered floor tile was undecorated and unglazed. The fabric was relatively coarse, sandy and quite poorly mixed, with larger iron oxide and clay pellet inclusions. These tiles were particularly thick, averaging 34mm (ranging from 26 to 38mm). These tiles are most likely of post-medieval date. One intact tile was retrieved from floor layer 1032: it measured 256 x 250 x 30mm. Attached mortar was observed on many of the floor tile fragments, but no evidence of keying was noted.

Brick

The eight brick fragments were all small and only one, from wall foundation layer 1054, was sufficiently complete to allow dimensions to be taken. It was $4^{1}/_{8}$ inches wide and 2½ inches thick; dating in the 18th century is most likely.

Discussion

The clay roof tile industry in southeast Wiltshire began in the 13th century: elsewhere in the county the use of stone roof tile was preferred during most of the medieval period. During the 14th and 15th centuries the primary production centre was Alderbury, *c*. 6km from Salisbury, which supplied ceramic roofing materials for most of southeast Wiltshire (Hare 1991, 88–91): it is likely that the ceramic building material from Salisbury Bus Station is largely comprised of products from these kilns. A possible source of some of the ridge tile is the pottery kilns at Laverstock, where ridge tile was also produced (Musty *et al*. 1969, 140). Excavations between Bedwin Street and Salt Lane, less than 500m from the current site, uncovered similar types of medieval and post-medieval tile (totalling 1715 fragments, weighing 127.5kg) (Mepham 2016, 164).

Table 6: Breakdown of the ceramic building material assemblage

Type	**Count**	**% by count**	**Weight**	**% by weight**
Brick	8	-	1327	1
Drainpipe	2	-	247	-
Flat roof tile	787	58	61534	40
Floor tile	64	5	34920	23
Nib tile	1	-	35	-
Peg tile	247	18	39629	26
Ridge tile	241	18	15572	10
Unclassifiable fragments	12	1	543	-
Total	**1362**	**100**	**153807**	**100**

APPENDIX 5: MORTAR AND PLASTER BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Mortar

A total of 25 fragments of mortar (1627g) was retrieved from the excavation. All were of lime mortar type, their colouring varying from cream to light yellowish brown and most fragments soft and friable. All probably dates to the medieval or post-medieval periods. Those from fill 1153 of hearth 1030, packing fill 1119 of wall 1113 and fill 2229 of circular feature 2198 featured large limey inclusions. Flint and/or pebble inclusions were observed in the sample from flint wall 2111, fill 1350 of hearth 1349 and packing fill 1119.

Plaster

A fragment of mortar (291g) from fill 2121 of well 2120 had a layer of hard grey plaster on one surface. The mortar was hard and buff in colour, with sparse slate and brick inclusions.

APPENDIX 6: FIRED CLAY BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Single fragments of fired clay, in a sandy fabric, were recovered from two deposits.

The fragment from packing/levelling layer 1135 (8g) was soft-fired and grey/cream in colour. That from demolition layer 3007 (45g) was grey/brown and hard-fired. Both fragments were amorphous, with no surfaces, perforations or other features which might indicate the original form or purpose.

APPENDIX 7: METAL FINDS BY KATIE MARSDEN

A total of 53 items of metal, weighing a total of 1154g, was recorded from 22 deposits. The assemblage comprises two items of copper alloy, three items of lead or lead alloy, 46 items of iron and one 'composite' item of iron and lead or lead alloy and one item of unidentified metal. The material has been recorded directly to an MS Access database.

Condition

The metal artefacts were examined by a specialist conservator (Pieta Greaves) and items subjected to x-radiography (x-ray plates P16/1-2). The extent of the corrosion is variable. The ironwork is characterised by heavy corrosion and fragmentation. Generally the non-ferrous objects are less severely corroded, with the exception of two items of copper alloy displaying heavy corrosion. All items are stored in sealable plastic boxes with desiccating silica gel and are considered to be stable.

Provenance

The majority (38% or 20 items) was derived from layers, with 23% (12 items) derived from the fills of cut features (e.g. wells, pits etc.) and the remaining 21 items derived from built features, such as walls, kilns and hearths.

Range and variety

The 46 items of iron were recorded from 20 deposits. The majority of identifiable majority of identifiable items are nails, comprising a total of 26 (56%) of the group. The nails are of forged, flat-headed types that can only be broadly dated. The remaining 20 items are unattributable to function and date.

Of the copper alloy objects, Ra. 2005 recorded from feature 2236 (fill 2231) is a strap end of probable medieval style (*c.f.* Pritchard 1991, fig. 82). Compositional details are obscured by heavy corrosion. A foot from a copper alloy vessel of late medieval or post-medieval (16th and 17th century) date (Butler *et. al.* 2009) was recorded from layer 2017.

Of the three items of lead or lead alloy recorded, two are possible fragments of waste and one, recorded from layer 1279, is a sheet tube of uncertain function and date.

The 'composite' item of iron and lead or lead alloy, and one item of uncertain metal, are unattributable to function or date.

Table 7: Summary of metalwork by context

Context	Material	Ra. No.	Sample No.	Type	Classification	Comment	Ct.	Wt. (g)
1304	copper alloy		1008				1	1
1309	copper alloy		1006				1	1
2017	copper alloy	0		vessel	foot		1	137
2131	copper alloy		2000				1	1
2132	copper alloy		2003				1	1
2231	copper alloy	2005		strap end			1	3
1003	iron	0		strip		supporting bar from poss. barrel?	1	83
1005	iron	0		nail			1	37
1054	iron	0		object			4	29
1058	iron	0		object			1	4
1106	iron	0		?slag or object			1	57
1119	iron	0		bar			4	120
1119	iron	0		nails			3	45
1119	iron	0		sheet			2	57
1152	iron	0		?nail			1	38
1153	iron	0		nail			1	2
1303	iron		1005				1	3
1350	iron		1009				1	11
1368	iron	0		nail			1	7
1369	iron	0		nail			1	16
1370	iron	0		nail			3	125
2017	iron	0		nail			1	17
2029	iron	0		object			1	78
2117	iron	0		object			2	4
2121	iron	0		nails			2	9
2121	iron	0		object			1	21
2130	iron		2004				1	9
2130	iron	0		nail			1	10
2130	iron	0		nails			5	65
2131	iron		2000				1	22
2135	iron	0		nail			1	5
2135	iron	0		sheet			1	17
2205	iron	0		nail			3	35
2216	iron	0		object			2	46
2229	iron	0		nail			2	40
2231	iron		2020				1	24

Context	Material	Ra. No.	Sample No.	Type	Classification	Comment	Ct.	Wt. (g)
2231	iron	0					4	60
1152	lead alloy	0		object		strip bent around - waste or industrial?	1	255
1277	lead alloy	0		object		?waste	1	53
1279	lead alloy	0		object		tube	1	29
1324	uncertain metal	0		strip			1	20
2231	composite	2004		object		lead alloy strip and iron corrosion	1	27

APPENDIX 8: METALWORKING DEBRIS BY DAVID STARLEY

Summary

The examination of Ironworking debris, totalling 18kg, from the Bus Station, Salisbury in Wiltshire (NGR SU 1456 3011) indicated that iron smithing was the only metallurgical activity of significance. The coal-fuelled working debris appears largely recent in date and appears to show both working within a conventional forge and perhaps larger scale working in a temporary, unlined hearth.

Methodology for assessment of metalworking debris

The full 18.3kg of metalworking debris, including bulk finds and residues from soil samples, was visually examined. This material was classified into the standard categories used by the specialist, based on those developed by the former English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory. Visual observation of the exterior was backed up, where necessary, by the examination of fresh fracture surfaces, the use of a geological streak plate and a magnet. A summary of these findings, based on the categories and divided by activity group is presented in Table 5, and a full listing, by context, can be found in Table 7.

Table 8: Classification of Metalworking debris by activity and type

Activity	Classification	Mass
Iron smithing	Smithing hearth bottoms	3272
	Hearth/furnace bottom	5111
	Flake hammerscale	Not quantified
	Spheroidal hammerscale	Not quantified
	Smithing pan	412
Undiagnostic ironworking	Undiagnostic ironworking slag	7632
	Iron-rich cinder	166
	Dense slag	202
	Ferruginous concretion	1093
Metalworking or other high temp process	Fired clay	44
Fuel	Coal	60
	Clinker	66
Possible products/waste products	Iron objects / lumps	269
	Total	18327

Diagnostic – iron smithing

The most commonly encountered diagnostic form of metalworking debris at Salisbury Bus Station was that deriving from iron smithing. Of the bulk finds smithing hearth bottoms are recognisable as slag blocks of plano-convex section which form in the blacksmith's hearth below the higher temperature zone where iron, or iron scale, reacts with silica to form a largely iron silicate (fayalite: $2FeOSiO_2$) mass the dimensions of these are summarised in Table 6 where they are shown to have an average mass of 234g. However, these figures do not include a single, much larger example with a mass of 5111g. The size of this is more typical of furnace bottoms

i.e. smelting, but as it derives from the same context as smithing slag, it is likely to also derive from smithing. Such an atypical example is likely to have been produced when a larger object was being worked.

Micro slags in the form of hammerscale are also diagnostic of smithing (Starley 1995). These were sometimes found in the soil adhering to, or detached from slag in the bulk finds bags, but were more evident in the bags of 'magnetic matter' extracted from soil sample residues. In particular sample <2020> from context (2231) produced over a kilogramme of residues of which an estimated10% was flake hammerscale and 1%, 2% and 5% (in the >0.5 mm, >1mm and >2mm sieve sizes respectively) was spheroidal hammerscale. The difference between the two types relates to their origins: Flake hammerscale is the oxide skin that forms on iron during hot working but breaks away when the iron is hammered or quenched. Spheroidal hammerscale is slag from the interior of the metal which is squeezed out during hammering. Both provide a good indication of the actual site of the smithing activity as they tend to remain *in situ*, whilst larger fragments may be removed for disposal (or use) elsewhere.

Compacted masses of hammerscale are known as smithing pan and these tend to form on the floor of the smithy itself, particularly in a halo around the anvil and therefore give a very clear indication not only of the metallurgical activity, but its location.

Table 9: Smithing hearth bottom dimensions

n=14	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)
Range	94-420	50-105	40-90	20-60
Mean	234	81	68	44
Std dev	98	14	15	11

Non-diagnostic ironworking

Undiagnostic ironworking slag comprises the irregularly shaped fayalitic slags which are not morphologically diagnostic of either iron smelting and iron smithing processes. At Salisbury Bus Station, the dominance of smithing debris and absence of clear evidence of smelting, suggests that these also derive from smithing. However, one fragment did show some copper alloy corrosion staining, perhaps indicating that the smith also used non-ferrous metals, perhaps for brazing or inlay. Another feature of some of this material was the large size of some of the fragments and the fact that they had adhering burned flint pebbles, suggesting a difference in origin to the more compact fragments such as the dense slag fragments. A small amount of Iron-rich cinder was also present - a material distinguished by its significant content of iron not chemically combined as silicates, but visible as rust-orange coloured hydrated iron oxides and iron hydroxides. Ferruginous concretion can be a natural product, like iron panning, where iron minerals come out of solution due to changes in the soil chemistry. However, the process is likely to be enhanced near metalworking debris, where the levels of iron in the deposits are artificially enhanced.

Undiagnostic – metalworking or other high temperature process

Under this heading are considered the various categories of heat-transformed clay, without significant iron content. However, at Salisbury Bus Station these categories are the largely absent, with the exception of a small amount of fired clay. The implication of this is that the smithing is not taking place in a clay-lined furnace - but perhaps in a relatively recent cast iron or refractory brick lined one.

Fuel

No fragments of charcoal were noted adhering to the metalworking debris. However, small pieces of coal, and it's incompletely combusted waste product clinker were occasionally attached, or found separately. Coal would therefore seem to be the fuel for smithing and it's use also tends to suggest a relatively late date for the ironworking activity.

Possible products/waste products

A number of pieces of 'debris' appeared to be iron objects, or were shown by testing with a magnet to have significant iron content. This raised the question whether they were the products or waste products of the smithy which produced the slag or had been manufactured elsewhere. Some at least appear to be nails.

Evidence of other metalworking activities

Except for a small amount of copper alloy corrosion of one piece of undiagnostic ironworking slag, no diagnostic evidence was found to support the working of any non-ferrous metals.

Conclusions

Although only about half of the 18.3kg of debris examined by the specialist was strictly diagnostic of iron smithing i.e. the hot forging and welding of ferrous alloys, it is likely that the undiagnostic material also derived from this activity and that this was the dominant metalworking activity on site.

It was beyond the scope of this assessment to examine the spatial or chronological distribution of the debris, but the debris may shed some light on the reported (Cotswold Archaeology 2016) nature of context (2104); as a black metalled surface. This seems likely to have been a more extensive spread of smithing pan. Interestingly this is described as adjacent to an oven structure. It would seem unlikely that this structure was a regular smithing hearth. However it might be considered whether this might be a secondary, perhaps temporary unlined hearth which gave rise to the more massive debris which sometimes had burned flint pebbled adhering to it. It might be that such a hearth would be required for occasional larger jobs such as making up cart wheel tyres.

Table 10: Full list of metalworking debris by context

Cont-	Sample	Slag type	Mass (g)	Dimensions and comments
1153	1001	Ferruginous concretion	7	
1153	1001	Fired clay	12	
1153	1001	Flake hammerscale	not quant.	
1153	1001	Flake hammerscale	not quant.	40% of residue
1153	1001	Spheroidal hammerscale	not quant.	
1153	1001	Undiagnostic ironworking slag	39	
2017		Dense slag	202	Prob. from large smithing hearth bottom
2017		Ferruginous concretion	63	
2017		Flake hammerscale	not quant.	
2017		Iron objects	29	
2017		Smithing hearth bottom	212	80x50x50cm With coal attached
2017		Undiagnostic ironworking slag	356	One fragment with some copper alloy corrosion
2069		Flake hammerscale	not quant.	
2069		Smithing hearth bottom	351	80x70x50cm Well-consolidated compared to others
2069		Smithing hearth bottom	94	50x40x20cm Well-consolidated compared to others
2104	2005	Coal	41	
2104	2005	Smithing pan	263	Concreted hammerscale
2104		Flake hammerscale	not quant.	
2104		Iron-rich cinder	166	
2104		Smithing hearth bottom	146	75x70x40cm
2104		Smithing hearth bottom	194	85x65x45cm
2104		Smithing hearth bottom	129	70x50x35cm
2104		Smithing hearth bottom	325	90x90x50cm
2104		Smithing hearth bottom	190	75x75x40cm
2104		Smithing hearth bottom	190	95x65x40cm
2104		Smithing hearth bottom	125	75x55x35cm
2104		Smithing hearth bottom	312	80x70x60cm
2104		Smithing hearth bottom	306	80x75x60cm Irregularly shaped with attached coal and flake
2104		Undiagnostic ironworking slag	781	
2128		Clinker	4	
2128		Flake hammerscale	not quant.	
2128		Smithing pan	149	Concreted hammerscale
2128		Undiagnostic ironworking slag	111	
2131	2000	Clinker	44	
2131	2000	Coal	15	
2132	2003	Clinker	18	
2132	2003	Coal	4	
2132	2003	Flake hammerscale	not quant.	
2132	2003	Iron objects	3	Very small nails/pins
2132	2003	Undiagnostic ironworking slag	15	
2231	2020	Fired clay	32	
2231	2020	Flake hammerscale	10% of 496	1mm+ sieve residues
2231	2020	Flake hammerscale	10% of 593	2mm+ sieve residues
2231	2020	Flake hammerscale	10% of 68	0.5mm+ sieve residues
2231	2020	Iron objects	213	Large nails
2231	2020	Smithing hearth bottom	278	100x80x35cm
2231	2020	Spheroidal hammerscale	5% of 496	1mm+ sieve residues
2231	2020	Spheroidal hammerscale	2% of 593	2mm+ sieve residues
2231	2020	Spheroidal hammerscale	1% of 68	0.5mm+ sieve residues

Cont-	Sample	Slag type	Mass (g)	Dimensions and comments
2231	2020	Undiagnostic ironworking slag	1278	
2231		Ferruginous concretion	1023	
2231		Flake hammerscale	not quant.	
2231		Flake hammerscale	not quant.	
2231		Hearth/furnace bottom	5111	Too big for smithing?
2231		Iron object	24	Possibly a nail
2231		Smithing hearth bottom	420	105x90x50cm
2231		Spheroidal hammerscale	not quant.	
2231		Undiagnostic ironworking slag	1955	Large and irregularly shaped with attached heat effected flint pebbles
2231		Undiagnostic ironworking slag	1519	
		Total	18327	

APPENDIX 9: GLASS BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Introduction

A total of 41 fragments of glass (797g) was retrieved from 11 deposits and as unstratified finds. Of these, nine fragments (6g) were recovered via bulk soil sampling of two contexts.

Window

Layer 2132 produced a very small, degraded fragment (0.1g) of window glass of medieval date. One small fragment of post-medieval or modern clear window glass was recorded from fill 2130 of well 2114.

Vessel

Eighteen fragments were recorded, in dark green-coloured glass, which derived from wine or spirits bottles of post-medieval date. A fragment of rim/neck with a string rim, from sealing layer 1005 is dateable to the late 17th to early 19th centuries. A base from a narrow, cylindrical bottle with a moderate 'kick' is likely to date to the early to mid 19th century (Noël Hume 1969, 68). The base has been moulded with "H Rickett & Co Glass Works Bristol". In 1821 Henry Ricketts developed the three-part glass-making mould which enabled the company name to be embossed on the base of the bottle (https://sha.org/bottle/bases.htm).

A total of 20 fragments from modern or post-medieval vessels, in clear, pale green, pink or amber-coloured glass was recovered from five deposits.

APPENDIX 10: WORKED BONE BY JACKY SOMMERVILLE

Three worked bone objects (16g) were retrieved from the excavation.

Ra. 2000, from undated chalk floor 2136, was a fragment from the tip of a pin or awl. The fragment was triangular in cross-section and displayed knife-trimmed facets. Several areas featured particularly smooth surfaces, probably as a result of use.

A small, fragmentary object of uncertain function, Ra. 2003 was recovered from undated pit 2236 (fill 2231). It is of semi-circular cross-section, with rectangular-shaped perforation to each end, slightly off-set from one another. A deep groove is incised across the centre of the upper, curved surface, at a slight angle.

Fill 2030, of modern drain 2083, produced a small, handle-less brush in two pieces. It had four rows of perforations (no bristles remained) and was slightly rounded at each end, and smoothed on the upper surface. An earlier 19th century date for this object was suggested by associated pottery. Brushes (including toothbrushes) manufactured of bone and in a similar manner are common from later post-medieval/modern finds.

APPENDIX 11: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE BY THOMAS ROWLEY

A total of 43 fragments (212g) of clay tobacco pipe were recovered including four complete or partially complete bowls. Bowl forms have been compared to Oswald's simplifies bowl typology (Oswald 1975, 37-41). The clay tobacco pipe was uncovered from nine deposits. This includes one unstratified piece (table 1).

Table 11: Clay tobacco pipes.

Deposit	Cut	Description	Totals
U/S	-	-	1 unmarked stem
2030	2083	Fill of modern drain	1 unmarked stem
2117	-	Rubble layer	6 unmarked stems, 1 bowl
2130	2114	Fill of well	6 unmarked stems
2131	2114	Fill of well	1 unmarked stem
2132	2103	Lowest layer of oven	4 unmarked stems (1 with spur base)
3007	-	Demolition layer	7 unmarked stems
3008	-	Demolition layer	8 unmarked stems, 1 partial bowl, 2 bowls
3022	3021	Fill of robbed wall cut	5 unmarked stems

The bowl fragments contain spurred and unspurred bowl forms. Spurred bowls were uncovered from deposits 2117 and 3008 similar to Oswald's G20; dated between *c.* 1690-1730. The single unspurred fragment from deposit 2117 closely resembles Oswald's G4; dated between *c.* 1600-40. None of the bowl or stem fragments hold any trace of a makers mark or design.

APPENDIX 12: UTILISED STONE BY E. R. MCSLOY

Introduction

Samples of stone were recorded from nine deposits across Areas 1-2 (table 1). Most material was recorded from post-medieval (Phase 4) phased deposits; primarily from make-up/levelling layers, and occupational deposits including floor surfaces a hearth and a well.

Range

The assemblage overwhelmingly comprises unworked or roughly-shaped limestone, the source for which is non-local (below). This material was probably intended for use as building stone, and this is further suggested by thick traces of lime mortar to fragments from deposit 2229. 'Tabular' fragments, typically 20-30mm thick from deposits 1005, 1143, 1370 and 2229, may have served as roofing material, although none featured dressed edges or nail holes. More certainly utilised as roofing was a rectangular tile of regular thickness and in a fossiliferous (shelly) limestone, which was recovered from Phase 3 (post-medieval) hearth 1072. A chalk block from Area 2 well 2120 (secondary fill 2121), is the only piece with clear traces of tooling. It almost certainly comes from the lining of well 2120, for which post-medieval dating is likely.

Locally available stone suitable for building is confined to flint and chalk, both of which have their limitations. The limestone building stone described here almost certainly comes from the Portland formations, the nearest source of which is in the Vale of Wardour, approximately 20km to the west of Salisbury. The quarries at Tisbury and Chilmark are known to have operated from at least the 13th century, used for example for the construction of Salisbury cathedral. The source for the shelly limestone tile from hearth 1072 is uncertain, although the Jurassic formations of north Wiltshire or Somerset are most likely.

Table 12: The utilised stone summary

Area	Phase	Context no.	Stone type	No. of frags.	Wt.(g)	Description
1	4	1005	Limestone	2	233	Tabular. Roofing(?) stone. Burnt
1	4	1032	Limestone	1	1866	Unworked building(?) stone. Burnt
1	4	1072	Limestone (shelly)	1	679	Roof tile (130mm wide x 20mm th). Burnt.
1	4	1143	Limestone	4	5176	Unworked building(?) stone
1	4	1143	Limestone	1	960	Tabular. Roofing(?) stone
1	4	1279	Chalk	1	168	Unworked building(?) stone
1	3	1370	Limestone	1	335	Tabular. Roofing(?) stone.
1	3	1372	Chalk	1	318	Unworked building(?) stone
2	4	2121	Chalk	1	2130	Rect. block (230mm x 100mm x 95mm). Rough tooling (chisel marks) on 3 faces
2	4	2229	Limestone	6	7403	Tabular. Roofing(?) stone. Mortar traces
Total				**19**	**19268**	

APPENDIX 13: COINS BY KATIE MARSDEN

A total of three coins were recovered, a copper alloy coin was an unstratified find and two silver coins from kiln 2198 (fill 2229). The copper alloy coin is a farthing of Charles II, dated to 1672. The silver coins are both medieval in date but are worn and details are obscured. Ra. 2001 is a medieval penny and Ra. 2002 is a probable cut halfpenny. Neither can be more closely identified.

Table 13: The coins summary

Area	Phase	Context no.	Material	Ra. No	Description
-	-	Unstratified	Copper alloy	-	Farthing of Charles II (1672)
2	4	2229 (Kiln 2197)	Silver	2001	Penny (medieval)
2	4	2229 (Kiln 2197)	Silver	2002	Cut half penny? (medieval)

APPENIDX 14: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT BY MATILDA HOLMES

Background

A small collection of animal remains was recovered from excavations at Salisbury bus station, within the medieval town. Bones identified to phase from Area 1 were from medieval features, while Areas 2 and 3 were of post medieval date. However, the majority of contexts remain unphased at this stage.

Methods

All bones and teeth were recorded, although for some elements a restricted count was employed to reduce fragmentation bias: vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present; and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments. A basic recording method was employed to assess the potential of the animal bone assemblage. The number of bones and teeth that could be identified to taxa were noted, as were those that could be used for metrical data were also recorded. Other information included condition (good, fair or poor) and the incidence of gnawing and butchery marks. All fragments were recorded by context including those that could not be identified to taxa. Recording methods and analysis are based on guidelines from Baker and Worley (2014).

Summary of Findings

Bones were generally in good to fair condition (Table 1), with a relatively high proportion of butchered bones and some evidence for canid gnawing indicating that bones were not always buried immediately following discard. A few burnt bone fragments were recovered, mainly from samples, largely taking the form of small calcined fragments. Two contexts (medieval 1401 and unphased 2135) contained bones in considerably different states of preservation, indicating that they included residual or mixed material. An unfused epiphysis was found in association with the long bone it derived from, suggesting that this unphased context (1329) had seen minimal disturbance.

Cattle and sheep remains dominated the assemblage (Table 2), although there were fairly high proportions of pig and bird bones, the latter best represented by domestic fowl as well as goose and duck. A diverse range of minor taxa were recovered, including horse/ donkey, fallow deer, rabbit/ hare and crab as well as birds. Fish remains, too, were present from hand collected and sieved samples (Tables 2 and 3).

The bones of neonatal cattle, sheep/ goat and pig were recorded and there is potential for further mortality data to be recovered from bone fusion (Table 4). There were few teeth or mandibles in the assemblage and the potential for tooth wear data to be realised is therefore low. Similarly, there are relatively few measurable bones, meaning that the assemblage is of limited use for comparison of animal types or morphology with other sites. There were no associated bone groups or discrete deposits of butchery, skin-processing or craft working waste. Two pathological bones were recorded: a sheep/ goat humerus from unphased context 2117 with a bone spur at the distal end consistent with finds of ‘penning elbow’ that may be caused from overcrowded penning; and a cattle 1st phalange with considerable lipping at the proximal end that is consistent with age-related changes or the overloading of joints through work.

Table 14: Preservation and bone modifications observed on the bones for each context

	Preservation						Bone Modification		
Phase	Good	Fair	Poor	Good-Fair	Fair-Poor	Good-Poor	Gnawed	Butchered	Burnt*
Medieval	2	7			1	1	1	2	1
Post medieval	5	2		1	1			1	
Unphased	24	15	3	7	2	1	6	13	4
Total	31	24	3	8	4	2	7	16	1
* includes bone from samples									

Table 15: Number of fragments recorded for the major domesticates, birds and other taxa (hand collected)

Phase	Cattle		Sheep		Pig		Bird	Fish	Other	Bird Taxa	Other taxa
	Bones	Teeth	Bones	Teeth	Bones	Teeth					
Medieval	6	1	2	3	2	1					
Post medieval	12		11		7		7		1	Domestic fowl	Rabbit/ hare
Unphased	41	3	43	4	17	5	18	2	7	Domestic fowl, goose, duck	Crab, fallow deer, equid, rabbit/ hare
Total	59	4	56	7	26	6	25	2	8		

Table 16: Number of bones identified to taxa from samples

Phase	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Micro mammal	Fish	Bird	Other
Medieval	1		1		8	2	
Post medieval		2			4	1	
Unphased	2	4	1	5	30	4	1
Total	3	6	2	5	42	7	

Table 17: Number of bones and teeth likely to provide ageing and metrical data for the major domesticates. MWS= mandibular wear stage; TWS= wear from individual teeth; fusion= bone fusion;

	Cattle				Sheep/ goat				Pig			
Phase	MWS	TWS	Fusion	Meas	MWS	TWS	Fusion	Meas	MWS	TWS	Fusion	Meas
Medieval	1		4		1	1	1				3	
Post medieval			11	1			6	8			7	
Unphased	1		25	6		2	24	26	2		12	2
Total	2		40	7	1	3	31	34	2		22	2

APPENDIX 15: PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND MOLLUSCS BY SARAH F. WYLES

The environmental remains from a total of 16 bulk soil samples were examined from a range of Period 2, 3 and 4 features and deposits in Area 1 and from a range of Period 4 features and deposits in Area 4. Charred plant remains were preserved in nine of these samples and mollusc assemblages were also present in nine of the 16 samples. Charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were only recovered in small to moderately small quantities. No mineralised or waterlogged remains were observed. Low levels of small animal and fish bones were noted in in nine of the samples and egg shell fragments in one of them.

The bulk samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot and a 1 mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant remains were identified following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al*. (2012) for cereals. The results are recorded in Table 1.

Nomenclature for the mollusc assemblages follows Anderson (2005) and details of the ecological preferences of the species follow Evans (1972), Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008). The results are recorded in Table 1.

Period 2 Medieval 13th Century

The small charred plant assemblages recovered from deposits 1402 (sample 1010) and 1420 (sample 1011) in Area 1 contained an indeterminate grain fragment, a few hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments and a seed of fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*).

A single shell of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica* was observed in sample 1011 from deposit 1420.

These remains appear to be indicative of dispersed waste material.

Period 3 Medieval 13-14th Century

Fill 1350 (sample 1009) of hearth 1351 in Area 1 contained a moderately small charred plant assemblage. It included barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grains, seeds of oat (*Avena* sp.), brome-grass (*Bromus* sp.), rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.) and docks (*Rumex* sp.), and a seed head of poppy (*Papaver* sp.).

The small assemblages observed in deposits 1127 (sample 1002), 1309 (sample 1006) and 1304 (sample 1008) included barley and free-threshing wheat grains, hazelnut shell fragments and seeds of oats, brome-grass, knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.).

Free-threshing wheat is the dominant wheat within this period within this part of the British Isles (Greig 1991). The weed seed species are species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. These assemblages from deposits may be reflective of dispersed domestic waste.

The few mollusc shells within fill 1350 (sample 1009) of hearth 1351 and deposit 1127 (sample 1002) included those of the open country species *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia excentrica* and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*.

Period 4 Post-medieval 15th Century onwards

Fill 1153 (sample 1001) of hearth 1030 and deposit 1130 (sample 1003) in Area 1 and deposit 2027 (sample 2002) in Area 2 contained low levels of charred remains. These included a few indeterminate cereal remains, an oat grain and a hazelnut shell fragment. Again these assemblages may be reflective of dispersed domestic

waste. No plant remains were observed from the kiln stoke hole pit 2236 or from well 2114 and there is no clear indication of the function of the kiln from the environmental remains.

Low numbers of mollusc shells were recorded in two of the three samples from Area 1 and in four of the six samples from Area 2. The assemblages included shells of the open country species *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia excentrica*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and the shade-loving species *Discus rotundatus*, *Aegopinella nitidula* and *Oxychilus cellarius*. A single shell of the amphibious species *Anisus leucostoma* was recovered from deposit 1130 (sample 1003). This species is indicative of seasonal flooding and drying out.

Summary

The charred remains were only preserved in small quantities on the site. Other sites of this period in Salisbury, such as Anchor Brewery (Hinton 2005), Ivy Street/Brown Street (Hinton 2000) and Vanner's and Griffin Chequers (Wyles 2016) have been much richer in environmental remains and this may reflect the nature of the activities taking place on the site. It may be that this site is on the edge of the Chequer and settlement activity in Salisbury. The small mollusc assemblages appear to be indicative of a generally open environment with some areas of longer grass, possibly back garden type plots. There is also some small evidence for some occasional flooding in the area in Period 4.

Table 18: Environmental Remains

Area		Area 1										Area 2					
Period		2		3					4								
Feature type		Layer	Layer	Hearth	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Hearth	Layer	Layer	Kiln stoke	Layer	Layer	Layer	Well	Well
Cut				1349					1150			2236				2114	2114
Context		1402	1420	1350	1127	1303	1309	1304	1153	1130	1361	2231	2027	2132	2104	2131	2130
Sample		1010	1011	1009	1002	1005	1006	1008	1001	1003	1007	2020	2002	2003	2005	2000	2004
Vol (L)		10	10	10	5	10	10	10	8	10	1	10	9	18	5	18	16
Flot size		10	20	15	10	10	15	20	10	3	15	75	70	20	40	15	10
%Roots		5	5	5	10	10	5	5	5	10	0	2	2	5	2	5	5
Cereals	**Common Name**																
Hordeum vulgare L. *sl* (grain)	barley	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum turgidum/ aestivum (grain)	free-threshing wheat	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereal frags (culm node)	cereal	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Species																	
Papaver seed head	poppy	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corylus avellana L. (fragments)	hazelnut	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L.	fat-hen	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum aviculare L.	knotgrass	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex sp. L.	docks	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia L./*Lathyrus* sp. L.	vetch/wild pea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lolium/Festuca sp.	rye-grass/fescue	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avena sp. L. (grain)	oat grain	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avena L./*Bromus* L. sp.	oat/brome grass	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus sp. L.	brome grass	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal > 4/2mm		**/**	**/***	**/**	*/*	*/**	**/**	**/***	*/**	-/*	*/-	**/**	*/**	*/**	*/*	*/*	*/*
Other Remains																	
Small animal/fish bone		*	*	*	-	**	**	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-

Area		Area 1										Area 2					
Period		2		3					4								
Feature type		Layer	Layer	Hearth	Layer	Layer	Layer	Layer	Hearth	Layer	Layer	Kiln stoke	Layer	Layer	Layer	Well	Well
Cut				1349					1150			2236				2114	2114
Context		1402	1420	1350	1127	1303	1309	1304	1153	1130	1361	2231	2027	2132	2104	2131	2130
Sample		1010	1011	1009	1002	1005	1006	1008	1001	1003	1007	2020	2002	2003	2005	2000	2004
Egg shell		-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molluscs																	
Pupilla muscorum (Linnaeus)		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Vallonia excentrica Sterki		-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Discus rotundatus (Müller)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Aegopinella nitidula (Draparnaud)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Oxychilus cellarius (Müller)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1
Trochulus hispidus (Linnaeus)		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Anisus leucostoma (Millet)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: *= 1-4, **=5-19, ***=20-49

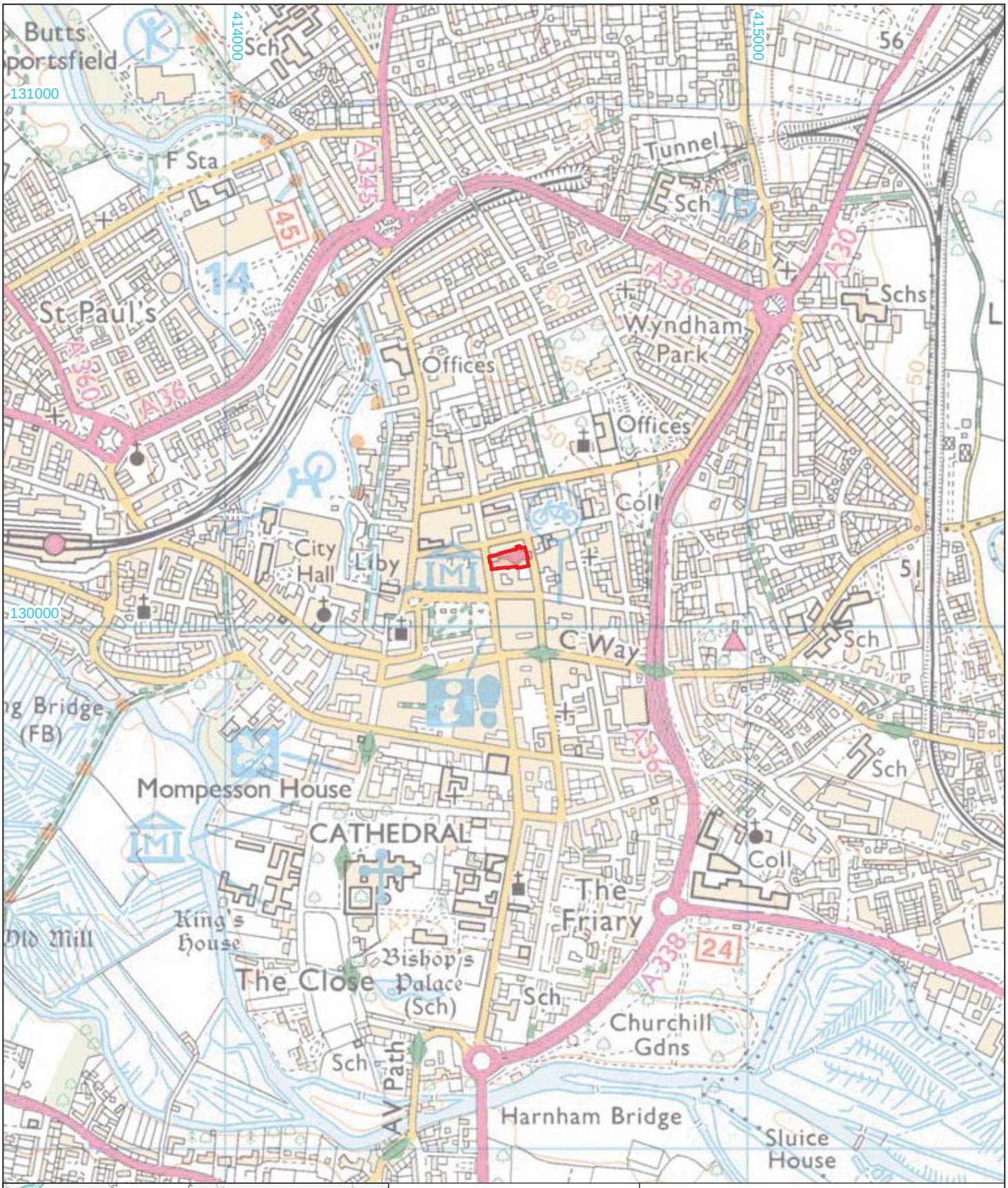
APPENDIX 16: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Salisbury Bus Station	
Short description	An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in three distinct phases between March and September 2016 at Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury, Wiltshire. The site was divided into four phases for the purpose of the excavation. Three of the four areas (1-3) were targeted on features identified during a previous trial trench evaluation and across the footprint of the development area. The fourth area (Area 4) was conducted as a watching brief during the demolition of the bus station. The extent of survival of archaeological remains was partial at best across the site, with post-medieval and modern truncation having heavily affecting earlier deposits. The excavation confirmed the results of previous excavations within the Three Swans Chequer and the evaluation by identifying the partial remains of 13th and 14th century buildings, which front onto Endless Street to the west, and post-medieval buildings along both street frontages. As observed elsewhere in the city, parts of the site seems to have been raised in the medieval period by importing clays and gravels in order to alleviate the risk of flooding. The central part of the chequer appears to have been used as backlands and was occupied, as found in many parts of Salisbury, by open yard areas and ancillary structures. A possible post-medieval iron smithing workshop was uncovered close to the frontage of Rollestone Street and pre-dated the construction of 18th century buildings along this street frontage.	
Project dates	7 March to 7 September 2016	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2014) Field evaluation (WA 2014)	
Future work	-	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Salisbury Bus Station, Endless Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	685 m^2	
Site co-ordinates	414539, 130132	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Wiltshire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Ray Kennedy	
MONUMENT TYPE	Building (medieval; post-medieval) Hearth (post-medieval) Kiln (post-medieval) Well (post-medieval)	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Salisbury Museum (TBC)	Pottery, CBM, fired clay, metal finds, metalwork debris, glass, worked bone, CTP, lithics, stonework
Paper	Salisbury Museum (TBC)	Context sheets, matrices, registers
Digital	Archaeology Data Service	Database, digital photos, survey
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 Salisbury Bus Station, Endless Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. CA typescript report **17491**

CgMs Consulting 2014 The Bus Station, Endless Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Ref: **MS/17928**

WA (Wessex Archaeology) 2014 Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury, Wiltshire Archaeological Evaluation Report, WA Report, ref **106740.04**



N

0 1km

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**779016**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**27/07/2017**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**KW**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

site boundary

N

0 100m

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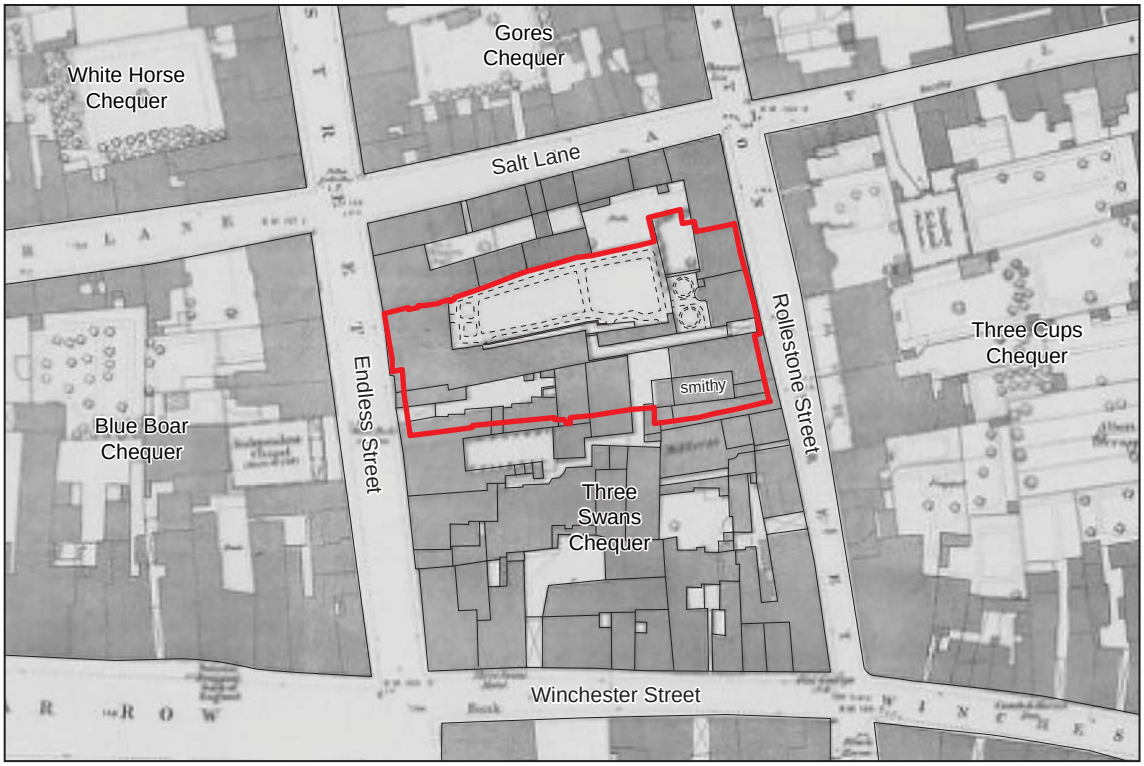
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury

FIGURE TITLE
Historic Map: William Nash's Survey of Salisbury 1716

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	779016	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	REVISION	20/09/2017	2
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A4	1:3,000 (approx.)	

P:\779016 Salisbury Bus Station PX\Illustration\Drafts\Illustrations Sept 2017\779016 Fig 2.dwg



site boundary

N

0 1:1,500 50m

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury

FIGURE TITLE

Base map Ordnance Survey First Edition 1880

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	779016	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/08/2017	3
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A4	1:1,500 (approx.)	

N

site boundary

excavation area

evaluation trench

evaluation trench
(Wessex Archaeology 2014)

excavated/unexcavated

archaeological feature

structural feature

modern

A A section location

0 1:250 5m

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

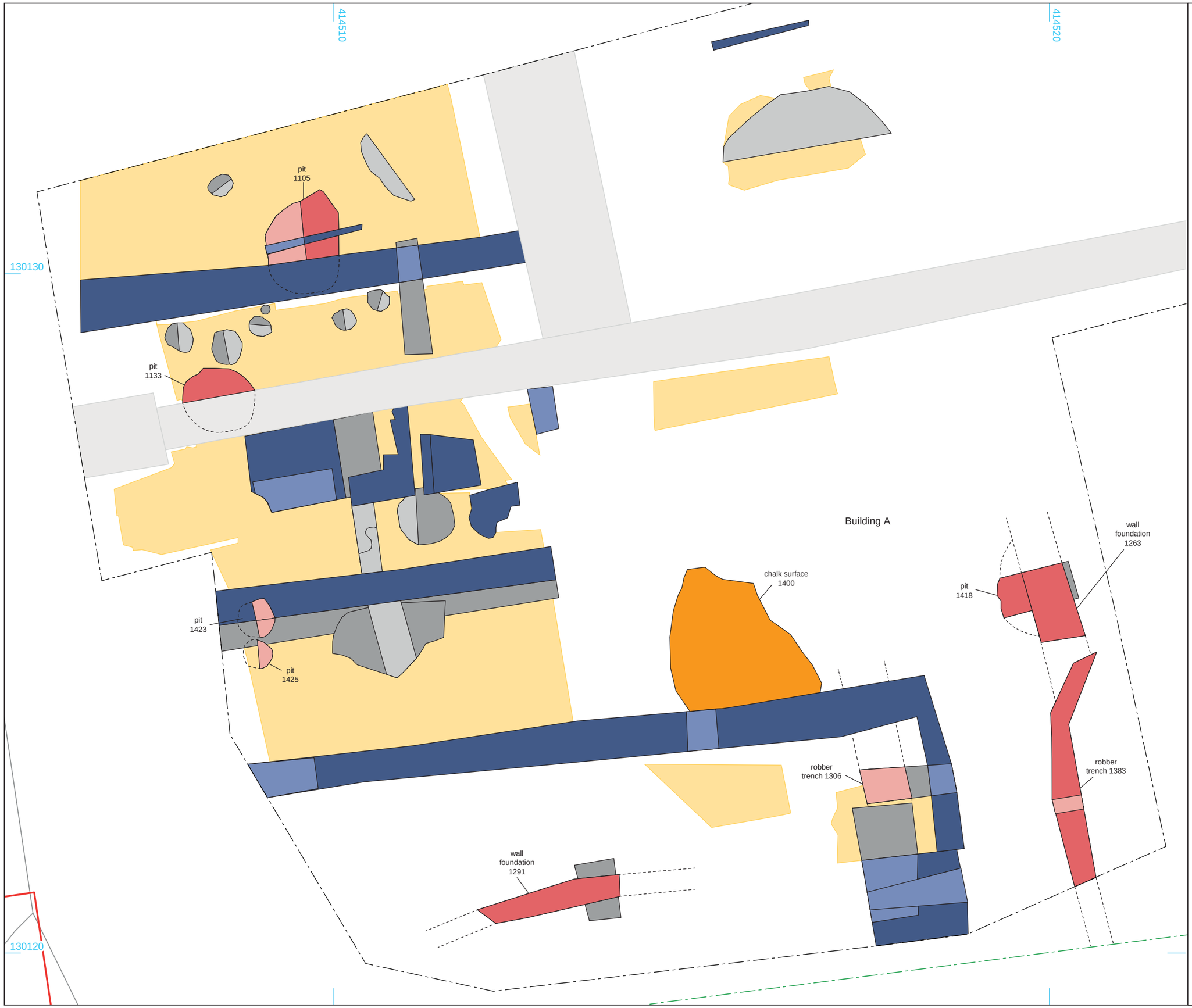
PROJECT TITLE

Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury

FIGURE TITLE

Excavation and evaluation trench location plan showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**779016**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**20/09/2017**	**4**
APPROVED BY	**KW**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250**	



N

site boundary

excavation area

excavated/unexcavated

archaeological feature

structural feature

deposit

modern

Period 2: feature

Period 2: surface

projected feature

0 1:50 2m

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

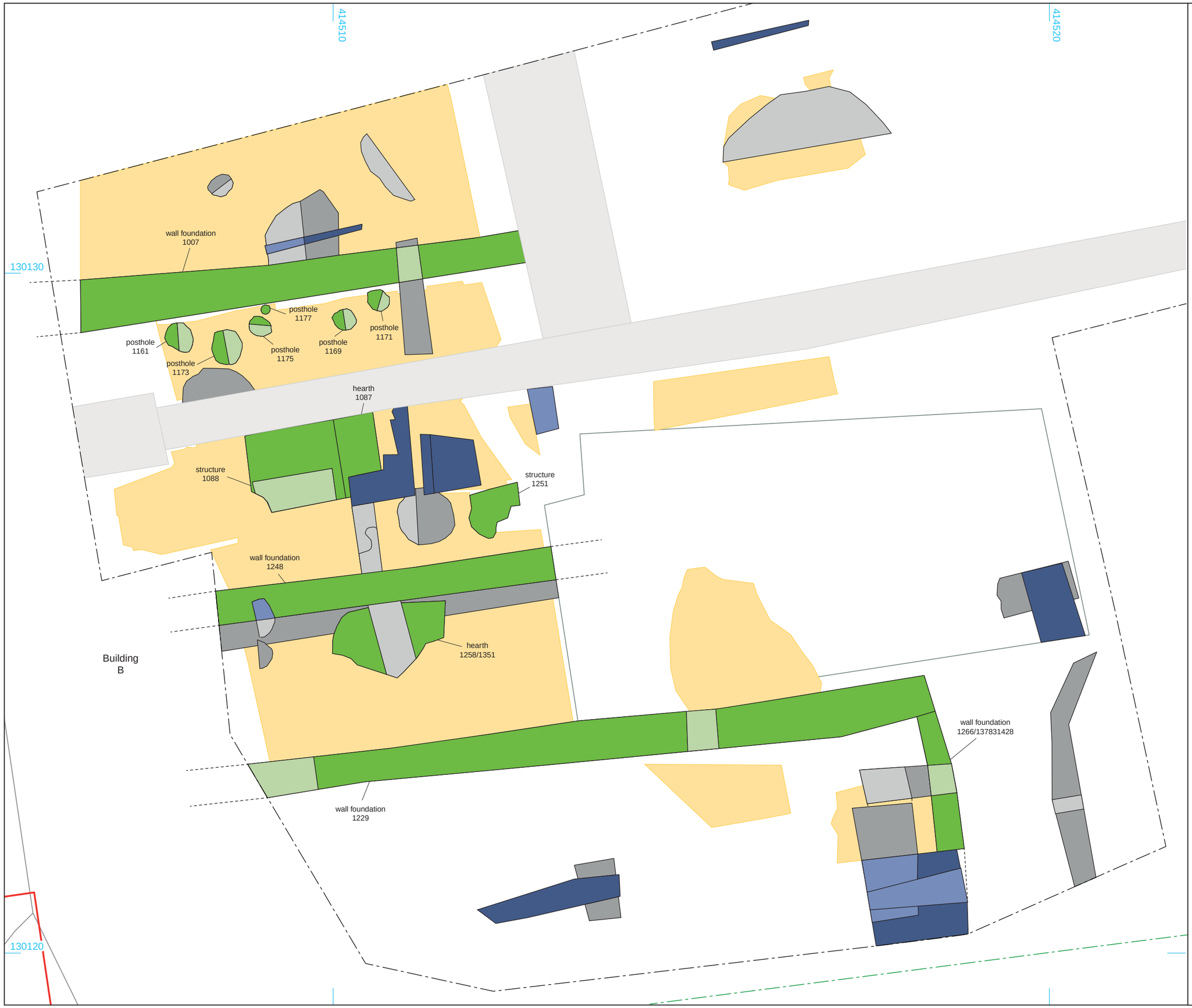
PROJECT TITLE

Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1: Period 2 plan

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**779016**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**20/09/2017**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**KW**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:50**	



N

site boundary

excavation area

excavated/unexcavated

archaeological feature

structural feature

deposit

modern

Period 3: feature

projected feature

0 1:50 2m

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1: Period 3 plan

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**779016**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**20/09/2017**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**KW**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:50**	

414510

414520

130130

130120

hearth
1030

hearth
1029

structure
1008

wall foundation
1282

N

site boundary

excavation area

excavated/unexcavated

archaeological feature

structural feature

deposit

modern

Period 4: feature

0 1:50 2m

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1: Period 4 plan

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**779016**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**20/09/2017**	**7**
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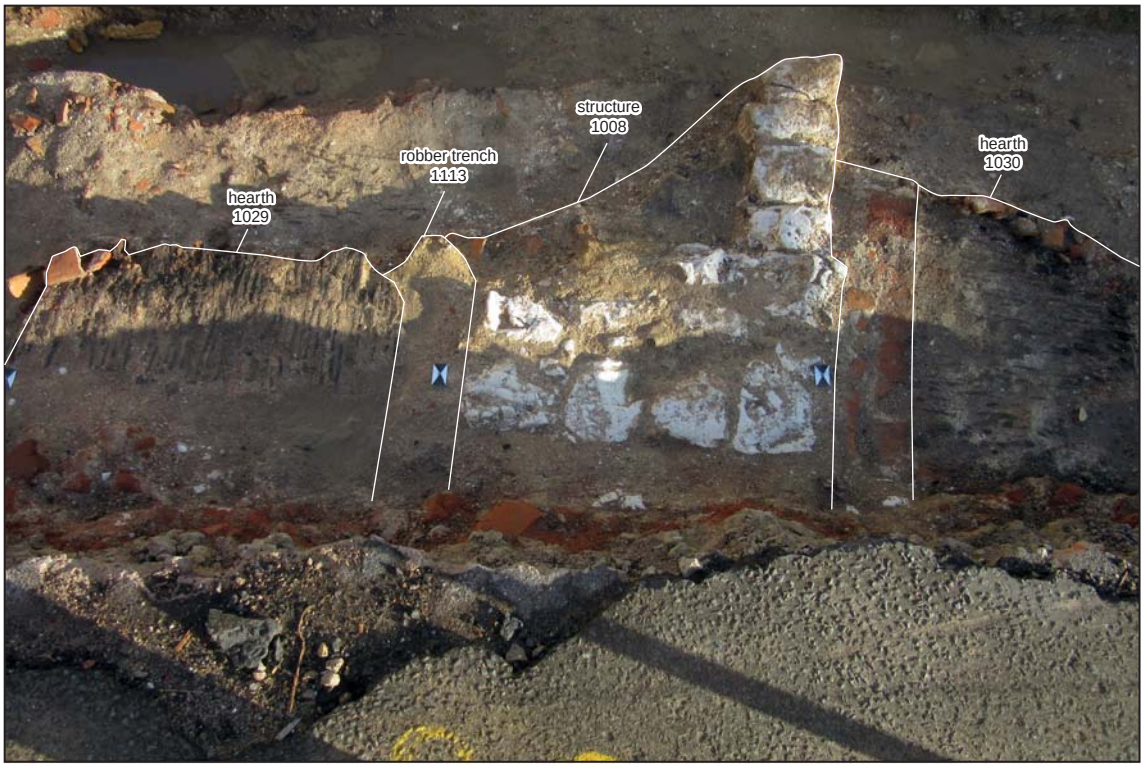

Plan photo of hearths 1029 and 1030 and structure 1008

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury

FIGURE TITLE

Area 1: Period 4 photograph: Hearths 1029 and 1030, Structure 1008

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**779016**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/09/2017**	**8**
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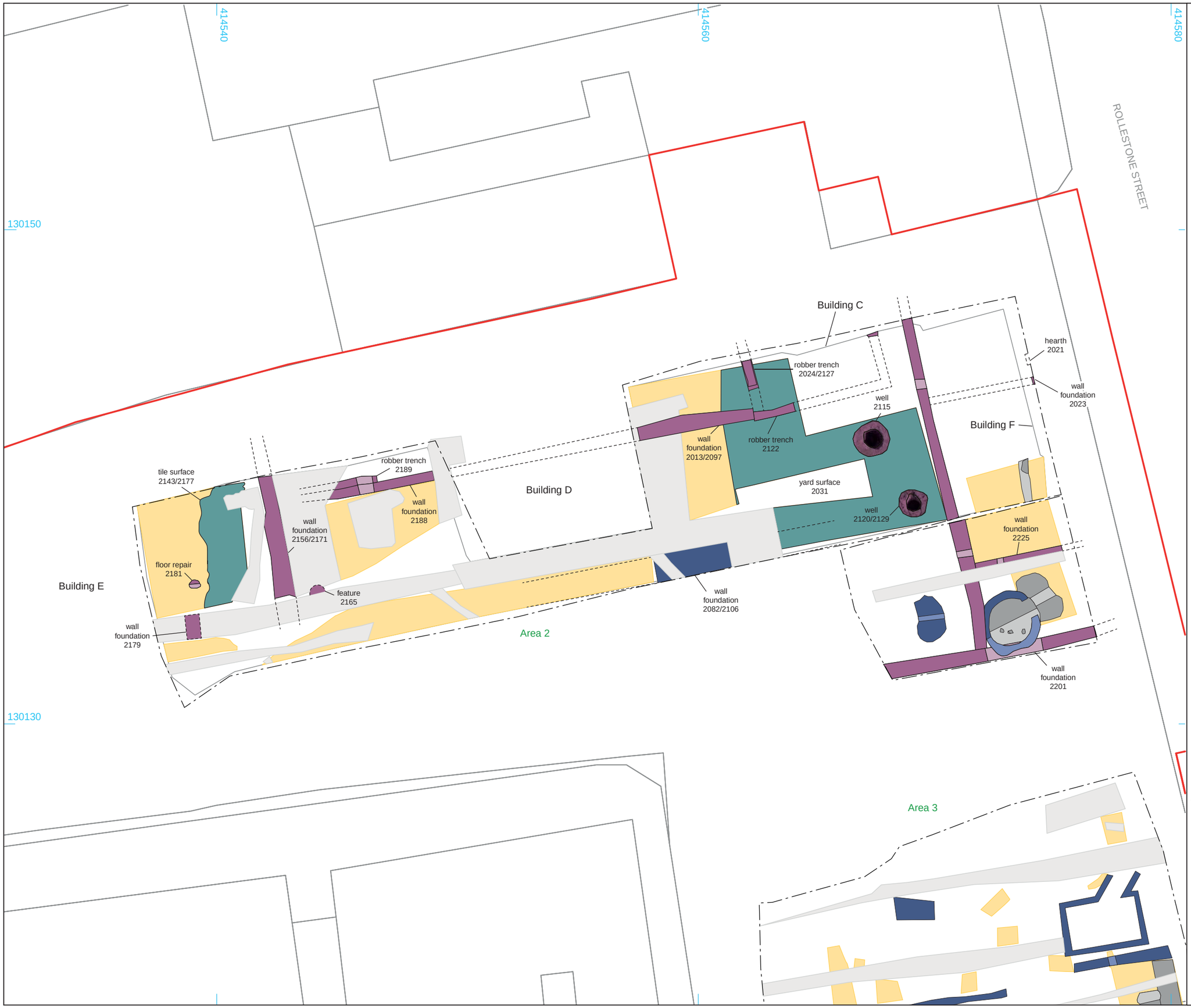

N

site boundary

excavation area

excavated/unexcavated

archaeological feature

structural feature

deposit

modern

Period 4: feature

Period 4: surface

projected feature

0 1:150 5m

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Area 2: Period 4 plan

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**779016**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**20/09/2017**	**9**
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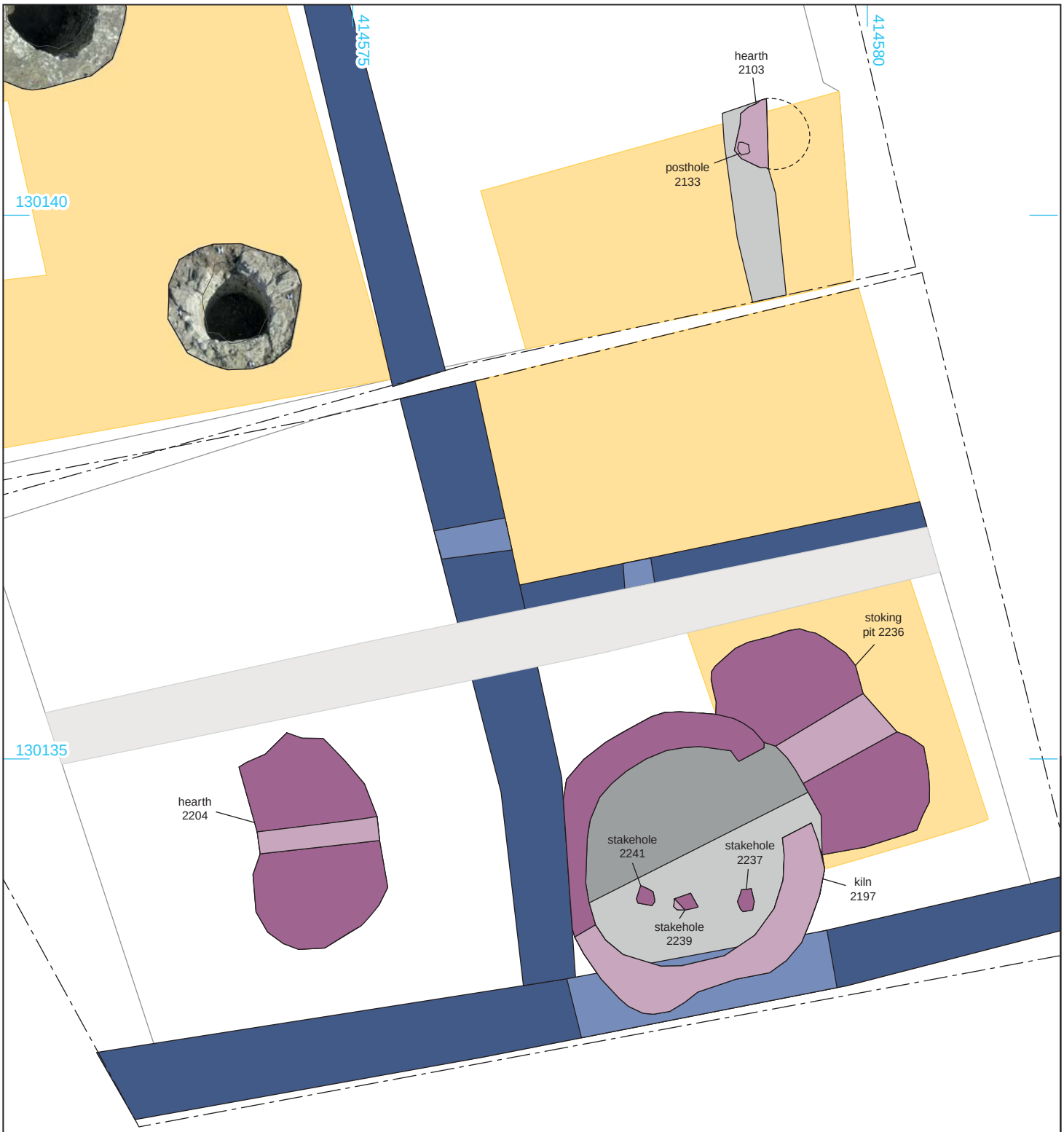

excavation area

excavated/unexcavated

archaeological feature

structural feature

modern

deposit

Period 4: feature

projected feature

N

0 1:50 2m

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury

FIGURE TITLE

Area 2: Period 4: Plan of possible metal working features

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	779016	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/09/2017	10
APPROVED BY	KW	SCALE@A4	1:50	

Plan photo of well 2115 (scale 0.5m)

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury

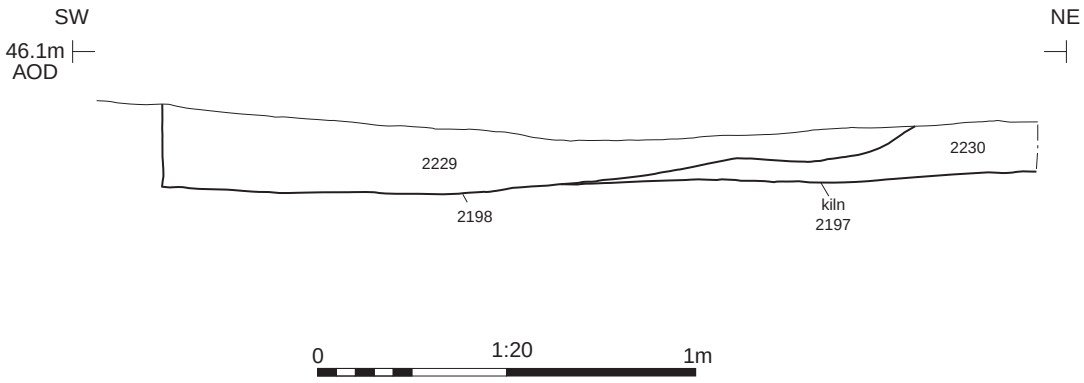
FIGURE TITLE

Area 2: Period 4 photograph: Well 2115

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**779016**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/09/2017**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**KW**	*SCALE@A4*	**N/A**	

Post-excavation plan of Kiln 2197 (scale 2m)

Section AA



Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury

FIGURE TITLE

Area 2: Period 4 section and photograph: Kiln 2197

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**779016**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/09/2017**	**12**
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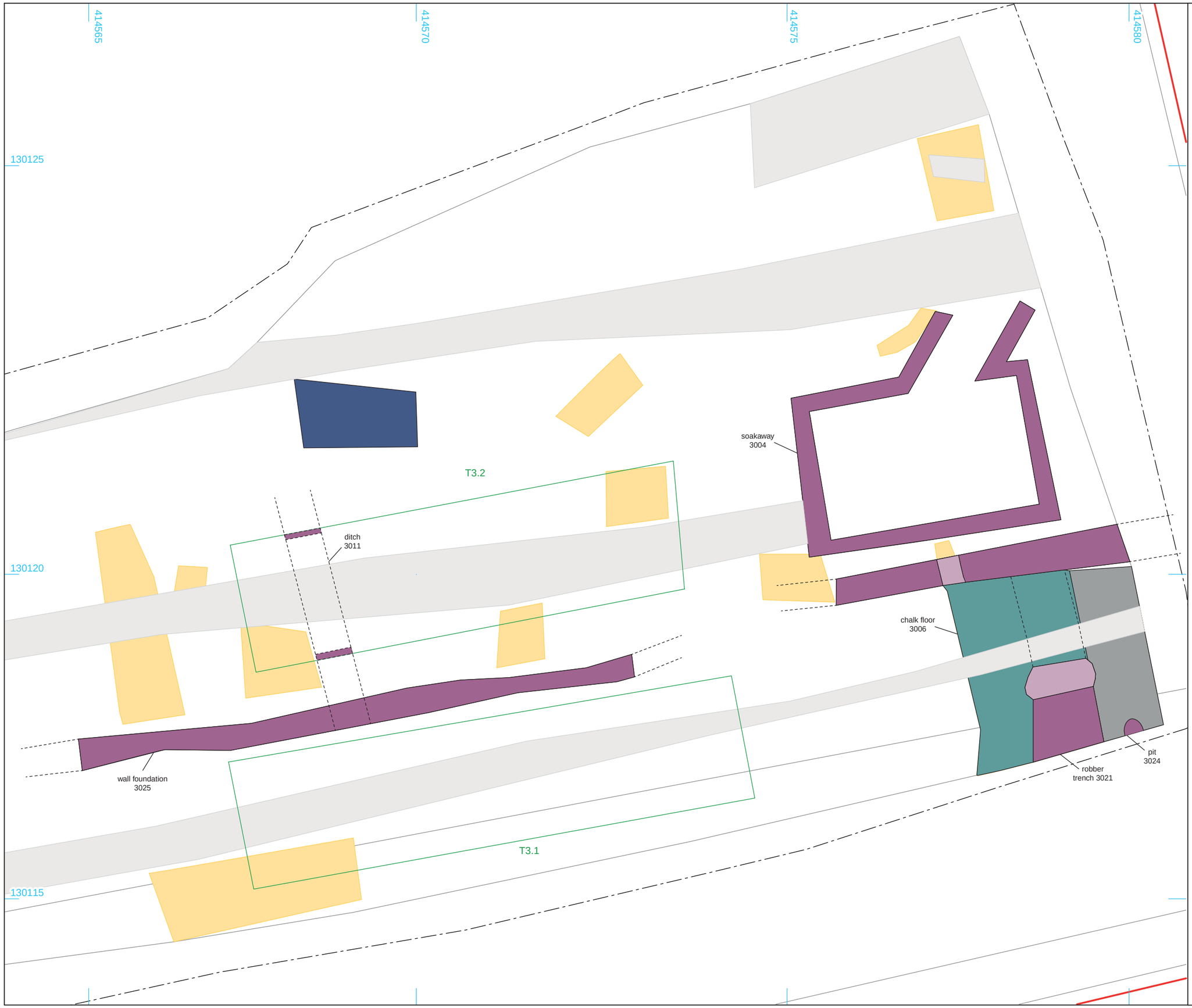

site boundary

excavation area

evaluation trench

excavated/unexcavated

archaeological feature

structural feature

deposit

modern

Period 4: feature

Period 4: surface

projected feature

0 1:50 2m

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury

FIGURE TITLE

Area 3: Period 4 plan

DRAWN BY	**CP**	*PROJECT NO.*	**779016**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**21/09/2017**	**13**
APPROVED BY	**KW**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:50**	

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South
Kiln Farm
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk