

**HIGHBURY SCHOOL
SALISBURY
WILTSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

BOVIS HOMES (SW) LTD

CA PROJECT: 3216
CA REPORT: 10195

OCTOBER 2010




**COTSWOLD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

HIGHBURY SCHOOL
SALISBURY
WILTSHIRE

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CA PROJECT: 3216
CA REPORT: 10195

prepared by	Jamie Wright (Project Officer)
date	18 October 2010
checked by	Cliff Bateman (Project Manager)
date	20 October 2010
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
date	26 October 2010
issue	01

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Highbury School
Location: Salisbury, Wiltshire
NGR: SU 1327 3065
Type: Evaluation
Date: 20- 27 September 2010
Location of Archive: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Site Code: HIB 10

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2010 at Highbury School, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Six trenches were excavated.

The evaluation recovered a mineralised, unidentified, animal bone from a brickearth deposit in the south of the site. Molluscs and fragments of charcoal were also present within the brickearth deposit. Within the middle part of the site brickearth deposits were identified sealed by coombe rock, a soliflucted mixture of probable river terrace gravel and chalk.

In the north of the site two ditches dating to the Roman period are probably a part of an enclosure partially excavated in the 1860s.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In September 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Bovis Homes (SW) Ltd at Highbury School, Salisbury, Wiltshire (centred on NGR: SU 1327 3065; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to prior to the determination of a planning application for residential development of the former school site (Ref: S/2010/173).
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a request for archaeological evaluation by Clare King, Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council, the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, and with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2010) and approved by Clare King. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Wiltshire* (Wiltshire County Council 2005), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991), and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Clare King, including a site visit on 23 September 2010.

The site

- 1.3 The site lies to the north-west of the city of Salisbury, outside of the city's Conservation Area. It comprises the sites of the former Highbury First and Manor Middle Schools, Salisbury, and is approximately 1.71ha. The site is bounded to the north, west, and south by domestic housing and to the east by new school buildings and associated playing fields. Topographically the site varies between 58m AOD in the south and 69m AOD in the north.
- 1.4 The former school buildings had previously been demolished and their foundations infilled with crushed rubble, but the former car parks and playgrounds still existed as tarmac surfaces. In the east of the site was a small wooded area and a steeply sloping area of grassland remained in the south.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Newhaven Chalk Member of the Cretaceous period (BGS 2005). Superficial deposits are mapped as River

Terrace Deposits (formerly Brickearth around Fisherton) with undifferentiated Terrace deposits upslope to the north and Fourth River Terrace deposits down slope to the south; all these deposits are Quaternary in age. However, much of the site is shown as Infilled Ground (infilled former quarry workings).

- 1.6 Evidence of nineteenth century infilling was identified in trenches 1 and 2, but brickearth survived in the south of the site, feathering out upslope where it was overlain by coombe rock (a solifluction deposit of chalk and probable river gravels). No exposures of undisturbed river terrace deposits or chalk were observed.

Archaeological background

- 1.7 To the north and to the south of the site Palaeolithic flint tools and hand-axes were previously recovered during 19th-century quarrying (SMR SU13SW001 and SU13SW002), and the present site itself is believed to be in, or close to, one of the Fisherton brickpits, which in the 19th century produced Palaeolithic hand-axes and associated faunal remains (Delair and Shackley 1978). To the northeast, Mesolithic flint tools were retrieved and associated pits recorded (SMR SU13SW051 and SU13SW110).
- 1.8 Immediately to the north of the proposed development area, Bronze Age ceramics and worked flint were retrieved as residual finds during the 1860s archaeological excavations (Stevens 1934). These excavations also identified Early Iron Age pits (interpreted as dwellings in the report) and a later enclosure ditch, measuring up to 1.8m (6ft) in depth and containing Late Iron Age pottery and a hoard of 25 coins dating to the mid-3rd century AD. A smaller enclosure immediately to the south was not described in the 1934 publication report (see Fig. 2 for locations based upon Wiltshire HER).
- 1.9 A recent watching brief undertaken by Wessex Archaeology within the former school grounds indicated that, in part at least, modern landscaping had raised the modern ground surface.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.10 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This

information will assist Wiltshire Council in making an informed judgement on the significance of the archaeological resource, and the likely impact upon it of the proposed development.

Methodology

- 1.11 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of six trenches, each measuring 10m in length, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The trenches were positioned to avoid the previous school buildings and associated services, and also the small wooded area and the steeply sloping area at the south of the site. Trench 4 was rotated from its intended position to avoid an unmapped service and Trench 2 was moved away from a backfilled geotechnical pit.
- 1.12 The trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.13 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). Three bulk samples and a monolith (undisturbed vertical column) were retained from Quaternary deposits; one bulk sample has been processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.14 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-9)

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B, and C respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix D.

Trench 1

2.2 Brickearth 104 was identified 1.1m below present ground level (bpgl) throughout the trench, and during mechanical excavation of a test-pit was revealed to be at least 1m in depth. An unidentified, mineralised bone was recovered from close to the top of the brickearth. Bulk sample, <3>, was recovered from brickearth 104 and produced small quantities of charcoal fragments, molluscs, silt, and gravel.

2.3 The brickearth was sealed by buried topsoil 103, which in turn was overlain by redeposited gravels, typically 0.3m in depth, on to which modern formation deposits for the tarmacadam car-park were founded.

Trench 2

2.4 Brickearth 203 was identified throughout the eastern half of the trench 1.1m bpgl. To the west, 19th-century rubble, 202, was present throughout. Both deposits were sealed by modern formation deposits for the tarmacadam car-park .

Trench 3

2.5 Coombe rock was revealed throughout this trench at a depth of 0.77m bpgl. It was cut by northeast/southwest aligned ditch 305 at its eastern limit. The ditch was not fully exposed due to the proximity of a substantial fence, but it was at least 1m wide and 0.5m deep (Fig. 3). Roman pottery, predominantly of 2nd-4th centuries AD date, animal bone with signs of butchery, burnt flint, an iron nail, and ceramic building material were recovered from the fills of the ditch. The ditch was sealed by buried topsoil deposit 302, which in turn was overlain by levelling deposits for the tarmacadam play ground.

Trench 4

2.6 The earliest deposit encountered within the trench was brickearth 405, revealed at a depth of 1.4m bpgl and sealed by coombe rock, 404. This in turn was overlain by

probable colluvium deposit 403, which was sealed by buried topsoil 402. All foregoing deposits were sealed by modern formation deposits for the tarmacadam playground.

Trench 5

- 2.7 Coombe rock 504 was revealed throughout this trench at a depth of 0.85m bpgl. It was cut by north/south aligned ditch 505/507, which measured upto 1.1m in width and 0.15m in depth. Roman pottery, predominantly of 2nd-4th centuries AD date, animal bone, an iron nail, and burnt flint were recovered from the single fill of the ditch. The ditch was sealed by probable colluvium deposits 503, which in turn was overlain by buried topsoil deposit 502. All foregoing deposits were sealed by modern formation deposits for the tarmacadam playground.

Trench 6

- 2.8 Coombe rock 604 was revealed throughout this trench at a depth of 0.95m bpgl. It was sealed by probable colluvium deposit 603, which in turn was overlain by buried topsoil deposit 602. All foregoing deposits were sealed by modern formation deposits for the tarmacadam playground.

The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.9 Artefactual material comprising worked and burnt flint, pottery, fired clay, animal bone, and iron objects was recovered from six deposits (Appendix B).
- 2.10 Prehistoric worked flint, consisting of three flakes, was recovered from ditch fill 309. Quantities of unworked, burnt flint were retrieved from ditch fills 307, 309 and 508. The worked flint exhibited no secondary working and cannot be closely dated. The burnt flint is mainly fully calcined and is also probably prehistoric in origin. In all instances the worked and burnt flint occurred in association with Roman pottery and appears to be re-deposited.
- 2.11 Quantities of Roman pottery were recovered from ditch fills 307, 309, 506 and 508. All material consists of either reduced coarsewares, mostly local in origin, or Dorset Black-Burnished ware (BB1). Identifiable forms are mainly jars, including one grooved-rim (lid-seated vessel) and an everted-rim jar in BB1 from fill 309. A carinated bowl in a wheelthrown, black sandy fabric was also recovered from fill 309. In the absence of closely dateable finewares, dating is necessarily broad. The

carinated vessel and BB1 jar from ditch fill 309 are thought unlikely to date after the 2nd or early 3rd centuries AD.

- 2.12 Animal bone was recovered from four deposits as well as a single unstratified specimen. The species identified were horse, cattle and sheep/goat, more fragmented material was classified by size with cow-sized and sheep-sized categories present. Fill 309 of ditch 305 included animal bones with chop marks indicating these had been butchered. The mineralised bone fragment recovered from brickearth 104 remains unidentified.
- 2.13 One environmental sample, from brickearth deposit 104, was processed for the purposes of this assessment. The sample was processed using an environmental flotation system. A 1mm nylon mesh was used for the residue whilst the flots were captured in 0.25mm and 1mm aperture brass sieves. The residues were dried in a low temperature drying cabinet and the flots air dried. The dried residues were sorted through a set of brass sieves of 10mm, 2mm, 1mm and 0.5mm. After sorting, the fractions below 2mm were retained.
- 2.14 The residue from sample <3> of brickearth 104 consisted of unworked, natural flint and gravel. The 1mm flot (2g) contained small unidentifiable charcoal fragments, molluscs, silt, and gravel. The 0.25mm flot (17g) contained small unidentifiable charcoal fragments, broken mollusc fragments, and fine silt. The finds from this sample are indicative of natural silting and accumulation of material.

3. DISCUSSION

Quaternary deposits

- 3.1 The evaluation has established that brickearth deposits survive within the current site. It has previously been assumed that the 19th-century quarrying within the immediate area had all but exhausted these deposits. When a 0.34m deep layer of brickearth was recorded in the 1970s it occasioned the research, correlation and reassessment of the 19th-century discoveries of mammoth, rhinoceros, arctic hare, and other fauna no longer present in Britain (Delair and Shackley 1978).

3.2 Three of the 19th-century brickpits can be identified as being located either within, or close to, the current site;

- an un-named pit (labelled 'A' by Delair and Shackley 1978, Fig. 2) lay to the east of the junction of Highbury Avenue and Wilton Road. Trenches 1 and 2 at the southern limit of the current site appear to have been excavated within this former pit.
- Futcher's pit lay to the east of pit 'A'. This area is now partly occupied by a new school and its playing fields. An east-west belt of trees immediately beyond the eastern limit of the proposed development area most probably indicate the top of this pit. There is no obvious boundary between brickpit 'A' and Futcher's pit surviving at the modern ground level.
- To the north of Futcher's pit and extending west across Highbury Avenue was Harding's upper pit. The plan of this pit (*ibid.*) shows it lying across the northern part of the current site, but the survival of Romano-British ditches within trenches 3 and 5 suggests that the northern limit of the site remained un-quarried and presumably Harding's pit lay further to the north.

3.3 The identification of brickpit 'A' in the south of the site is further confirmed by available geotechnical evidence. Geotechnical pits TP 10 and 11 recorded clay and sand (presumably brickearth, as recorded in adjacent evaluation trenches 1 and 2) to depths of 3.1m and 2.6m respectively below the present ground level (bpgl) (Ruddlesden Geotechnical Ltd n.d., Appendix A). Window sample WS5, to the west, recorded made ground to 3.4m bpgl before encountering clay for a further 1.6m (*ibid.*). The brickpit had presumably been more extensively worked to the west, as suggested by the heavier truncation in the west of trench 2. The truncation in trench 2 was infilled in the 19th century, demonstrated by the recovery of contemporary pottery from deposit 202 during the current works. Approximately 20m to the north of trench 1, geotechnical pit TP9 encountered made ground, presumably quarry infill, to 3.6m bpgl, and c. 30m to the north-west WS3 recorded similar deposits to 2.9m bpgl.

3.4 The evaluation has demonstrated the survival of in situ deposits of brickearth, and that mineralised bone is present within this deposit. Small molluscs and charcoal fragments are also present, although it remains undetermined whether they are intrusive. The site's location on the valley side of the River Nadder has also shown that a stratigraphic relationship between the brickearth and coombe rock exists, with

the later sealing the brickearth within trench 4. The south of the site is located in a brickpit, possibly one that produced five hand-axes and two waste flakes of the Palaeolithic period, and is immediately adjacent to another brickpit that contained at least mammoth and rhinoceros remains.

Later prehistoric and Romano-British

- 3.5 No evidence of later prehistoric activity was identified during the current works, excepting the recovery of residual, and undated worked and burnt flint. The two ditches, 305 and 505/507, identified close to the northern limit of the site both contained Roman pottery dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries and are therefore broadly contemporary with the coin hoard previously recovered from the larger enclosure to the north of the site.
- 3.6 The ditches lie close to the presumed location of the smaller of the two enclosures excavated in the 1860s (see section 1.8 above). No details of this enclosure were presented when the site was published in 1934 and its location as illustrated on Fig. 2 must therefore be viewed as speculative. The possibility that the identified ditches actually represent the previously identified enclosure should therefore not be overlooked.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken, and the report written, by Jamie Wright. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Jamie Wright, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman. CA would like to thank Phil Harding for advice during and after a site visit.

5. REFERENCES

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CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 *Highbury School, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
101	Layer	Tarmac over gravel			0-0.35	Modern
102	Layer	Calcareous gravel			0.35-0.65	Modern
103	Layer	Redeposited topsoil			0.65-0.1.1	?C19
104	Layer	Very pale brown/pale reddish brown silt with gravel bands: Brickearth			>1.1	

Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
201	Layer	Tarmac over rubble			0-0.4	Modern
202	Layer	Rubble with much ashy material			0.4- >1.3	?C19
203	Layer	Brickearth, only in east of trench			>0.4	

Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
301	Layer	Tarmac over stone and chalk			0-0.3	Modern
302	Layer	Former topsoil			0.3-0.6	
303	Layer	Flint gravel in clay matrix, forming bands with 304: coombe rock				
304	Layer	Chalk fragments and powder with flints: coombe rock			0.6-1.1	
305	Cut	Shallow sided ditch only partially exposed.				
306	Fill	Redeposited natural eroded into ditch.			0.07	
307	Fill	Redeposited natural			0.2	
308	Fill	Relatively stone free			c. 0.1	
309	Fill	Latest ditch fill containing common large flints.			0.2	
310	Cut	Tree throw, 2m by 1.2m			0.6-0.8	
311	Fill	Grey silty fill of 310.			0.6-0.8	

Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
401	Layer	Tarmac over gravel			0-0.45	Modern
402	Layer	Former topsoil			0.45-0.7	Modern
403	Layer	Greyish brown clay: ?colluvium			0.7-0.9	
404	Layer	Clayey gravel banded with degraded chalk: coombe rock			0.9-1.4	
405	Layer	Pale brown silt: brickearth, below 404			>1.4	

Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
501	Layer	Tarmac over rubble			0-0.3	Modern
502	Layer	Former topsoil			0.3-0.5	
503	Layer	Greyish brown clay: ?colluvium			0.5-0.85	
504	Layer	Banded clayey gravel and degraded chalk: coombe rock			>0.85	
505	Cut	Wide shallow ditch		1.1	0.14	
506	Fill	Greyish brown clay fill of 505		1.1	0.14	
507	Cut	As 505. Excavated where ditch was narrower		0.8	0.1	
508	Fill	As 506		0.8	0.1	

Trench 6

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
601	Layer	Tarmac over rubble			0-0.3	Modern
602	Layer	Former topsoil			0.3-0.55	
603	Layer	Dark brown clay: colluvium			0.55-1	
604	Layer	Banded clayey gravel and degraded chalk: coombe rock			>1	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.(grams)	date
104	Mineralised animal bone RaN.1 (Registered artefact no.)	4	21	-
<3> 104	1mm flot 0.25mm flot Mollusc rich 1mm Mollusc rich 0.5mm residue		2 17 43 2	
202	Post-medieval/modern pottery: clear glazed red earthenware; yellow ware; refined whiteware	4	552	C19
307	Burnt flint Animal bone: sheep/goat, cow-sized Roman pottery: greyware; sandy oxidised ware	2 2 3	51 56 35	RB
309	Animal bone: cattle, sheep/goat, cow-sized, sheep-sized Roman pottery: wheelthrown black sandy; greyware Dorset Black-Burnished CBM: brick or tile fragment Worked flint: flake Fired clay Burnt flint Iron nail Vitrified clay	9 10 1 3 5 2 1 1	236 109 34 21 36 203 7 12	C2+
506	Animal bone: cow-sized Burnt flint Roman pottery: greyware Iron nail	1 1 1 1	3 11 8 3	RB
508	Roman pottery: wheelthrown black sandy; greyware Dorset Black-Burnished Animal bone: cow-sized, sheep-sized Burnt flint	3 3 1	9 2 13	C2-C4
u.s.	Animal bone: horse Iron nail	1 1	56 11	-

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Context	Sample	Volume of soil processed	Charcoal	Plant Macrofossils	Molluscs	Animal Bone	Small Animal bone	Burnt bone	Cremated Human bone	Fired clay	Magnetic material	Slag/Metal waste	Pottery	Burnt stone	Other biological	Other cultural
104	3	50%	E		C											

Key A = 200+ fragments, B = 100–200 fragments, C = 50–100 fragments, D = 10-50 fragments, E = 1–10 fragment

APPENDIX D: HEIGHTS (M AOD) OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS

	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench. 4	Trench 5	Trench.6
Current ground level	0.00m (57.28)	0.00m (57.77)	0.00m (67.25)	0.00m (64.58 to 64.97)	0.00m (68.48-69.35)	0.00m (66.29)
Top of Iron Age/Romano-British	-	-	0.77m (66.48)	-	0.85m (67.78)	-
Top of coombe rock	-	-	0.77m (66.48)	1.01m 63.8m	0.85m (67.78-68.5)	0.95m (65.34)
Top of brickearth	1.10m (56.18)	1.11m 56.68	-	1.4m (63.41)	-	-

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level, lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Highbury School,
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2010 at Highbury School, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Six trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation recovered a mineralised, unidentified, animal bone from a brickearth deposit in the south of the site. Molluscs and fragments of charcoal were also present within the brickearth deposit. Within the middle part of the site brickearth deposits were identified sealed by coombe rock, a soliflucted mixture of probable river terrace gravel and chalk.</p> <p>In the north of the site two ditches dating to the Roman period are probably a part of an enclosure partially excavated in the 1860s.</p>
Project dates	20-27 September 2010
Project type	Evaluation
Previous work	Watching Brief by Wessex Archaeology
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Highbury School, Salisbury, Wiltshire
Study area (M ² /ha)	1.7ha
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 1327 3065
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Wiltshire Council
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman
Project Supervisor	Jamie Wright
PROJECT ARCHIVES	
Physical	Salisbury and South Wilts Museum
Paper	Ceramics, animal bone
Digital	Trench sheets, Context sheets, Photographic sheets and Sample sheets
	Survey data and digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2010 <i>Highbury School, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 10195	

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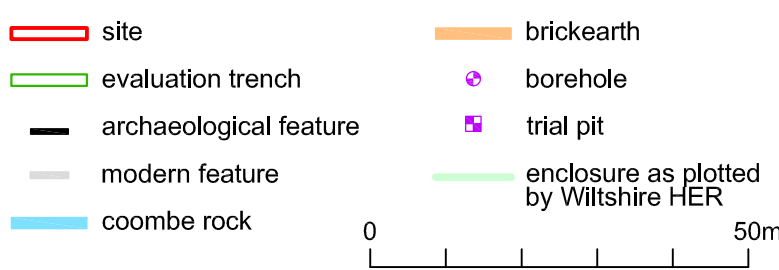
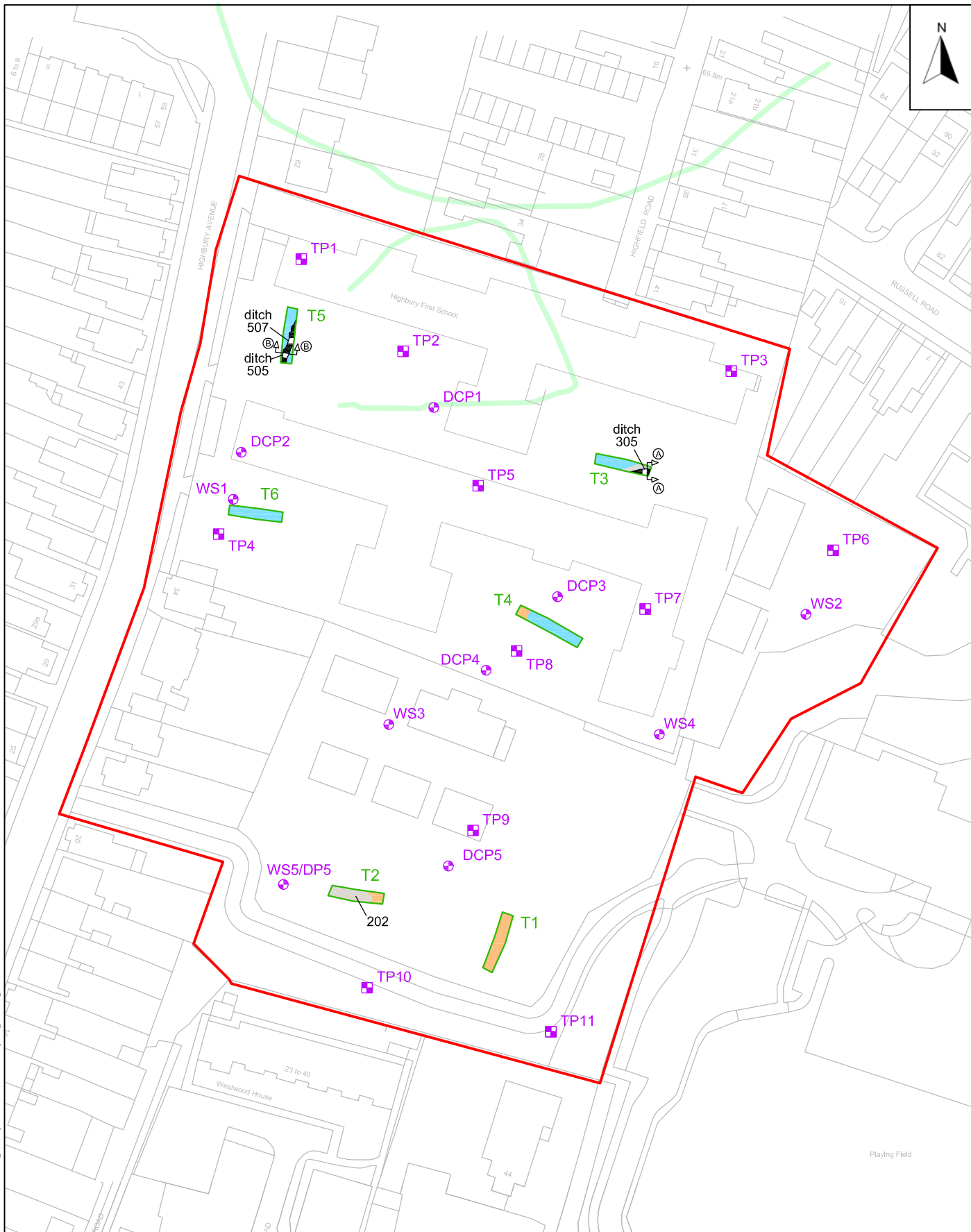


 **COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE
**Highbury School, Salisbury
 Wiltshire**

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
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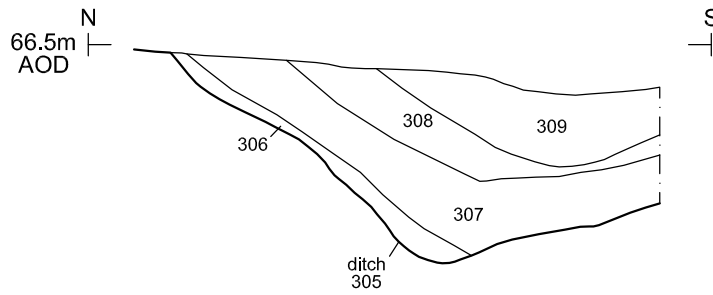


PROJECT TITLE			
Highbury School, Salisbury Wiltshire			
FIGURE TITLE			
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features			
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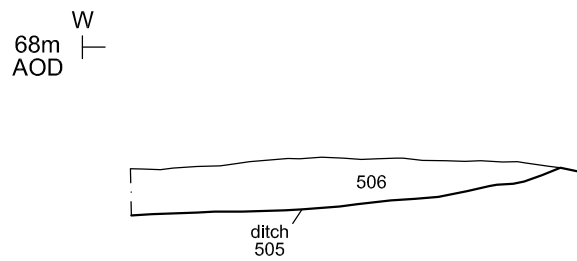
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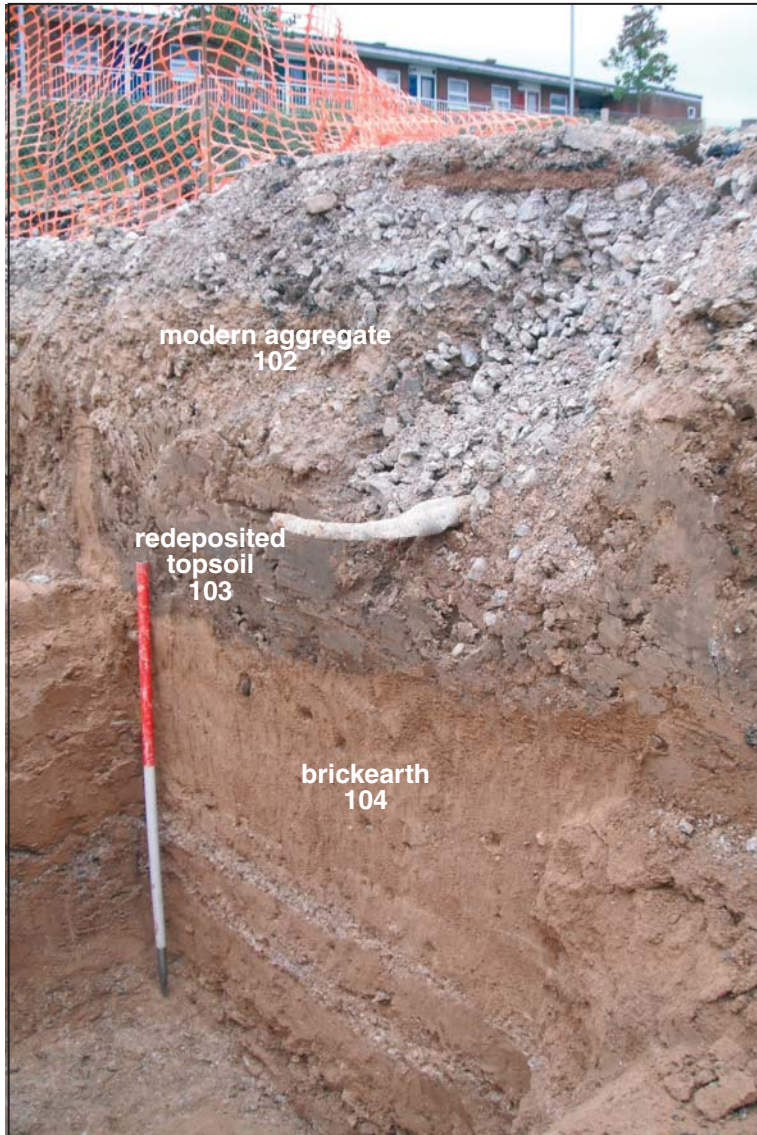
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Trench 3; section AA




Trench 5; section BB



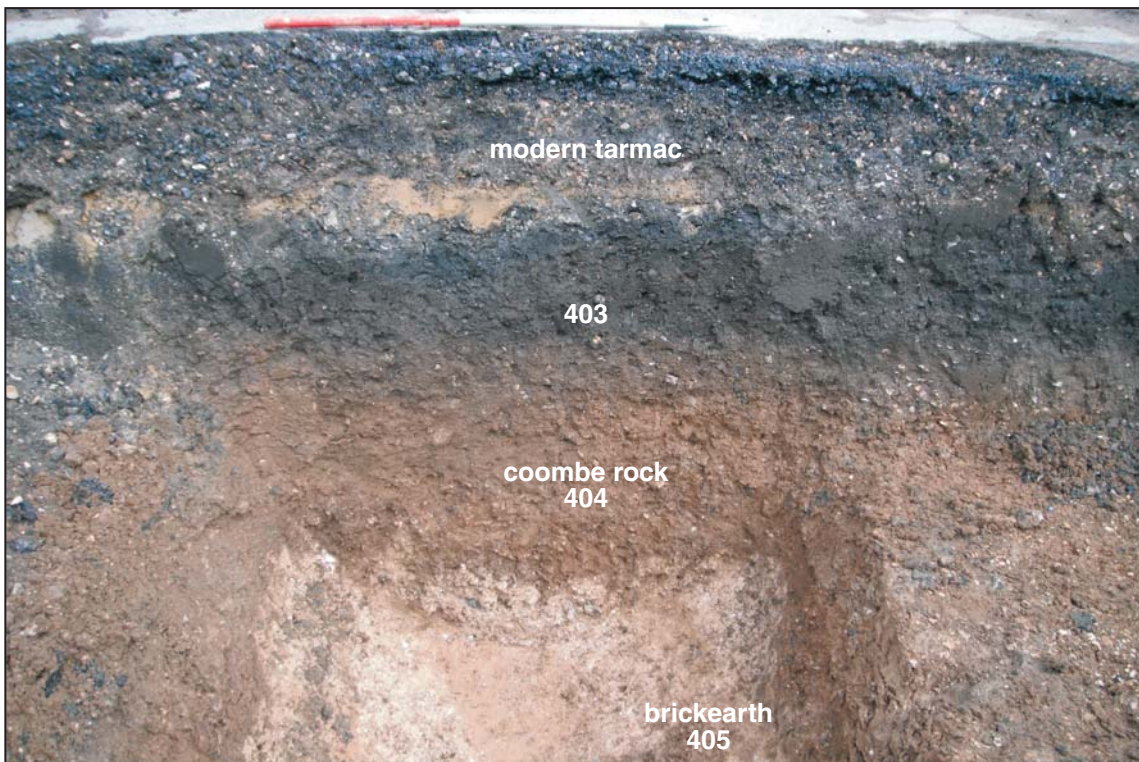


4

<p>4 Trench 1, showing brickearth, looking south. Scale 1m</p>	 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY		
	<p><i>PROJECT TITLE</i> Highbury School, Salisbury Wiltshire</p>		
	<p><i>FIGURE TITLE</i> Photograph</p>		
	<p><i>DRAWN BY</i> LG</p>	<p><i>SCALE</i> n/a</p>	<p><i>PROJECT NO.</i> 3216</p>



5



6

5 Trench 3, showing ditch 305, looking west. Scale 1m

6 Trench 4, showing coombe rock overlying brickearth, looking north. Scale 1m



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Highbury School, Salisbury
Wiltshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.

3216

FIGURE NO.

5 & 6



7



8

**7 Trench 5, showing ditch 505, looking north.
Scale 1m**

**8 Trench 6, with coombe rock natural, looking west.
Scale 1m**



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Highbury School, Salisbury
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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.

3216

FIGURE NO.

7 & 8



9

9 Trench 6, with former brickearth pit in background, looking south-east



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

**Highbury School, Salisbury
Wiltshire**

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY

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SCALE

n/a

PROJECT NO.

3216

FIGURE NO.

9