

The Archaeology of Wiltshire's Towns

An Extensive Urban Survey

SALISBURY

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The Archaeology and History of Salisbury

CONTENTS

The Archaeology of Wiltshire's Towns	0
SALISBURY	0
The Archaeology and History of Salisbury	3
1. <i>Introduction</i>	3
2. <i>Location and topography</i>	5
3. <i>Past work and the nature of the evidence</i>	5
3.1. <i>Historic Sources</i>	5
3.2. <i>Archaeological Work In The Town</i>	5
4. <i>Historical Outline</i>	10
5. <i>Archaeology and architectural summary</i>	18
5.1. <i>Introduction</i>	18
5.2. <i>Prehistory (Fig. 6)</i>	19
5.3. <i>Roman (Fig. 6)</i>	20
5.4. <i>Saxon (Fig. 7)</i>	20
5.5. <i>Medieval (Fig. 8 & 9)</i>	21
5.6. <i>Post Medieval (Fig. 10)</i>	38
5.7. <i>Industrial (Fig. 11)</i>	42
5.8. <i>Built Heritage</i>	43
Selected Architectural Details.....	43
6. <i>Plan Form Analysis</i>	55
6.1. <i>Introduction</i>	55
6.2. <i>Early Medieval 11th – 12th Centuries (Fig. 12)</i>	56
6.3. <i>Medieval 13th Century (Fig. 13)</i>	58
6.4. <i>Medieval 14th - 15th Centuries (Fig. 14)</i>	66
6.5. <i>Post-Medieval and Industrial</i>	70
7. <i>Assessment</i>	71
7.1. <i>Summary of Results</i>	71
7.2. <i>Growth of the City (Fig. 16)</i>	73
7.3. <i>The Archaeological Potential</i>	75
8. <i>Sources</i>	82
9. <i>Maps</i>	92
10. <i>Appendices</i>	93

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig 1. Extensive Urban Survey of Wiltshire: Areas Covered

Fig 2. Overview of Study Area

Fig 3. Archaeological Investigations

Fig 4. William Naish's map of Salisbury, 1716.

Fig 5. John Speed's map of Salisbury, 1611.

Fig 6. SMR Entries – Prehistoric and Romano-British

Fig 7. SMR Entries – Saxon

Fig 8. SMR Entries - Medieval

Fig 9. Names of the Chequers

Fig 10. SMR Entries – Post-Medieval

Fig 11. SMR Entries – Industrial

Fig 12. Plan Form – pre-city (11th – 12th Centuries)

Fig 13. Plan Form – Medieval (13th Century)

Fig 14. Plan Form – Medieval (14th – 15th Centuries)

Fig. 15. Surviving and excavated historic buildings

Fig. 16. Growth of the City

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Towns are an important component of the historic environment, which have developed over many hundreds of years and are under constant development pressures. The archaeological resource within our historic towns is an invaluable and irreplaceable source of data about past societies and the evolution of our culture. Despite these factors the archaeology of many towns, especially the smaller market towns, is poorly understood.
- 1.2. In 1976 the D.o.E. sponsored a study of the archaeology of Wiltshire's historic towns, aiming to assess the relative importance of the towns at different points in time as a basis for future archaeological research. This resulted in the publication of *“Wiltshire Towns: the archaeological potential”* (Haslam 1976). Since then, the book has been one of the key references for archaeologists monitoring urban development and its impact in the county.
- 1.3. An increase in the amount of archaeological and historical data available and changes in working methods through the introduction of Planning Policy Guidance note No16, have meant that a reappraisal of the situation is now due. The Extensive Urban Survey of Wiltshire has been commissioned by English Heritage, as part of a national programme, to address the need for a new assessment of urban archaeology in the county. The current structure of the historic county of Wiltshire is two-tier, with the County Council working in conjunction with the four District Councils (Kennet, North Wiltshire, Salisbury and West Wiltshire) and the new unitary authority of Swindon – historically part of the county. The survey aims to map the development of all of Wiltshire's and Swindon's historic towns and to assess the extent of the surviving archaeology and built heritage. It is also proposed that the threat of development on the historic environment within the county's towns will be examined.
- 1.4. As far as is known the first towns in Wiltshire appeared during the Romano-British period but all the known examples are now greenfield sites, although some may have given rise to nearby settlements. Most modern towns in the county have their roots as Saxon villages or defended settlements such as Cricklade and Wilton. Many of the villages grew into small towns after the Norman invasion, often focussed around a castle or market and in the early thirteenth century 'planted boroughs', in which individual plots of land were sold by the major landowner.
- 1.5. The definition of a town for inclusion in the survey follows the criteria laid out in Heighway (1972) (see Appendix 2), by which the settlement must possess certain characteristics such as defences, a mint, a market, a street plan, or a judicial centre, and demonstrate such urban attributes as high population, a diversified economic base or a central or key location. For the purposes of the survey, however, the towns should meet these criteria historically, even if they no longer do so. This allows, for example, the inclusion of the five Roman towns in

the county, and settlements such as the village of Heytesbury, which was developed as a planned town in the 13th century, but which did not succeed as an urban centre. The full list of 34 towns included in the survey and the criteria for inclusion are included as Appendix 1 and are shown on Fig. 1. Salisbury satisfies at least nine of the criteria: it had urban defences (*criterion i*); it has evidence of a planned street layout (*criterion ii*); it has Medieval market (*criterion iii*); it had a borough charter (*criterion v*); it occupied a strategic position on the road network (*criterion vi*); it has sustained a substantial population (*criterion vii*); it had a diversified economic base (*criterion viii*); it had a clear plan and urban style buildings survive (*criterion ix*); and had a Cathedral, three parish churches and six monastic institutions (*criterion xi*).

- 1.6. The area of study in each town is defined by the size of the town as it stood in 1945, encompassing both the historic core of the town and the older industrial and suburban development. However in the case of Salisbury this has been reduced to an area concentrated on the Medieval city. There is an emphasis on the earlier material, and the later Victorian and 20th century development are covered here only briefly. Although more detailed than Haslam's report, in most cases each study remains a brief summary of the data and a guide to the location of more detail for other researchers. The extent of the study area for Salisbury is depicted in Fig. 2.
- 1.7. The research into each town will be encapsulated into two reports: a summary and assessment of the data gathered and an outline strategy for future management of specified sections of the urban area. This first report is intended to provide a clear and up-to-date synthesis of the available archaeological and historical data for Salisbury, with an assessment of the main areas of historic settlement in the town and of the potential findings and sensitivity of the archaeologically important areas. The assessment reports are compiled from four main data streams: geographical and geological sources for the location and topographical summary; secondary historical sources for the historical outline; recorded archaeological data for the sites and finds information; the archive of the Wiltshire Building Record (WBR) for architectural data. The architectural summary is not subject to the same level of research as the other three data streams, and the information presented in the reports is based upon evidence compiled from the existing WBR archive, updated in places by field visits to note non-listed buildings of historic interest, combined with the Department of the Environment schedule of listed buildings and surveys carried out by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.
- 1.8. This Assessment was prepared originally in 2003, with amendments from consultations added in 2004. Table 1 (archaeological investigations) has been updated, but the results of these more recent events have been assimilated.

2. LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1. The city of Salisbury is built on Alluvium overlying Valley Gravels at the confluence of the rivers Avon, Nadder, and Bourne. These were part of the Solent river system which was eroded down through the floodplains to create a series of river terraces in the Quaternary period. In the more recent periods the city has extended up onto Upper Chalk and Plateau Gravels towards Old Sarum in the north and Harnham Hill in the south. The site of Medieval Salisbury is very low-lying within the valley giving rise to floods in the city, for example in 1836, 1841 and 1883 (Hare, 1970).

3. PAST WORK AND THE NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE

3.1. Historic Sources

3.1.1. This is a desk-based study, using material available within the County Council Heritage Services facilities in Trowbridge: the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR); The Wiltshire Reference Library; the Wiltshire & Swindon Record Office; and the Wiltshire Buildings Record. Historical data are generally drawn from secondary sources, normally the Victoria County History and histories of the individual towns, based on recommendations or specific requirements. Data on archaeological events and their results are drawn directly from the original reports or publications wherever these are available, but for some more obscure interventions we have had to rely on passing references or the existing entries in the county SMR.

3.1.2. The use of primary sources in the Record Office is restricted to maps and sometimes other pictorial material, which are consulted to accurately locate individual sites or buildings and to trace the growth of the settlement.

3.2. Archaeological Work In The Town

3.2.1. This section outlines the known archaeological events that have taken place in Salisbury. The list is compiled from information in the County Sites and Monuments Record, Excavations Index, and the fieldwork reports kept in the County Archaeology Section in Trowbridge. Where these have been as a result of incidental mention in one of the above sources they have not been included, but have been included in the archaeological summary in section 5.5. The numbers refer to the map included in this report (Fig. 3).

Event	Year	Site Name/Location	Event Type	Excavator	Reference
001	1954	New Street, site of the Alexandra Rooms	excavation	V.M. Collins	Salisbury Museum Archive, 1972
002	1956	St. Martin's Church	excavation	F. de Mallet Morgan	F. de Mallet Morgan 1958
003	1963	Bishop's Stables, Cathedral Close	excavation	J. Musty	Musty 1963

004	1966 -71	Franciscan Friary, South of St Ann St.	watching brief/rescue work	Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group	SMARG 1967, SMARG 1969, SMARG 1972
005	1967	Toone's Court, Scots Lane	building recording/ excavation	Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group	SMARG 1968
006	1971	East Harnham.	watching brief/ rescue work	Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group	SMARG 1972
007	1971	Toone's Court, Scots Lane	watching brief	Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group	SMARG 1972, SMARG 1973
008	1972	London Road/Rampart Road	watching brief/ rescue work	Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group	Algar 1973
009	1972	Milford Street	watching brief/ rescue work	Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group	Algar 1973
010	1972	Rampart Road	watching brief/ rescue work	Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group	Algar 1973
011	1972	Winchester Street	watching brief/ rescue work	Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group	Algar 1973
012	1972	Milford Street/Guilder Road	watching brief/ rescue work	Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group	Algar 1973
013	1972	Culver Street	watching brief/ rescue work	Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group	Algar 1973
014	1973	84 – 86 Gigant Street	watching brief/ rescue work	Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group	Wessex Archaeology 1999a
015	1978	Fisherton Street	excavation	Wilts County Council (A. Borthwick)	Borthwick & Chandler 1984:79
016	1984	Culver Street Car Park	excavation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1992a
017	1984	The Maltings	watching brief	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1992a
018	1985	8 – 10 St. Ann Street	excavation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1992a
019	1986	Gigant Street Car Park	excavation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1992a
020	1986	31-39 Brown Street	excavation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1992a
021	1987	Gibbs Mew Brewery Extension	excavation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1992a
022	1987	Goddard's Garage	excavation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1992a
023	1988	47 – 51 Brown Street (Trinity chequer)	excavation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1992a
024	1988	Winchester Street/ Rollestone Road	excavation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1992a

025	1989	Belle Vue House	excavation	Wessex Archaeology	Williams & Hawkes 1989
026	1989	New Canal	excavation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1992a
027	1991	Cathedral Close Approach Road	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1991
028	1992	Bishop Beauchamp's Chantry Chapel, The Cathedral	watching brief	Tim Tatton-Brown	Tatton-Brown 1992
029	1993	3 Cuppes chequer	watching brief	AC Archaeology	Cotton & Hawkes 1993
030	1993	6 De Vaux Place	watching brief	Jenkins A.V.C.	Jenkins 1993
031	1993	Leadenhall, 70 The Close	watching brief	Tim Tatton-Brown	Tatton-Brown 1993
032	1994	Bishop Wordsworth's School	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Rawlings 1994
033	1994	Brown Street/ Ivy Street	excavation	Wessex Archaeology	Rawlings 2000
034	1994	Old George Mall	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1994a
035	1994 -5	Old George Mall	excavation & watching brief	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1994b, 1996c
036	1995	Salisbury Cathedral School	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1995
037	1995	Salisbury Cathedral School	geophysical survey	Geoquest Associates	Geoquest Associates 1995
038	1996	Former Infirmary site Fisherton Street	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1996a, 1996b
039	1996	49-73 Gigant Street	assessment & excavation	AC Archaeology	Hawkes 1996 & 1997a
040	1996 -7	Waitrose, Old Livestock Market	watching brief	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1998c
041	1997	115 Exeter Street	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1997a
042	1997	Sarum Theological College, 19 The Close	evaluation	Archaeological Site Investigations	Archaeological Site Investigations 1997
043	1997	Elim Chapel, Milford Street	excavation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1997b
044	1997	64a St. Ann Street	watching brief	Hampshire Archaeology Ltd.	Mansfield 1997
045	1997	Cathedral Hotel, Milford Street	excavation	AC Archaeology	Hawkes 1997b
046	1998	The Leadenhall School	evaluation	Bournemouth University	Evans and Roper- Pressdee 1998
047	1998	115 Exeter Street	excavation	Southern Archaeo- logical Services	Southern Archaeological Services 1998

048	1998	High Street Enhancement Scheme	watching brief	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1998b
049	1998	Cathedral Close Wall	structure recording	Archaeological Site Investigations	Archaeological Site Investigations 1998
050	1998	35 The Close	excavations	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2000f
051	1998	22 The Close, Rosemary Lane	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1998a
052	1999	Red Lion Hotel, Milford Street	watching brief	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1999c
053	1999	Anchor Brewery, Gigant Street	watching brief	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 1999b
054	1999	St. Edmunds Church Street	assessment & excavation	Southern Archaeological Services	Higgins 1998, 1999.
055	1999	69 Greencroft Street	excavation and watching brief	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2001b
056	1999	47 The Close	watching brief & historic building record	Archaeological Site Investigations	Heaton 1999
057	1999	St. Edmunds Church Street	watching brief	Southern Archaeological Services	Higgins 1999.
058	1999	Greyfriars Close	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Ritchie 1999
059	1999	87-105 Gigant Street.Phase I.	evaluation	Border Archaeology	Border Archaeology 1999a
060	1999	68-72 Mill Road	excavation	Foundations Archaeology	Foundations Archaeology 1999a
061	1999	87-105 Gigant Street Phase II.	evaluation	Border Archaeology	Border Archaeology 1999b
062	1999	Sarah Hayters Almshouses, Fisherton Street	evaluation	Foundations Archaeology	Foundations Archaeology 1999b
063	1999	19a New Canal	evaluation	AC Archaeology	Robinson & Valentin 1999
064	1999	The Plumbery, The Cathedral	watching brief	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2000g
065	2000	Anchor Brewery, Gigant Street	historic building record	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2002a
066	2000	Anchor Brewery, Gigant Street	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2000a
067	2000	Anchor Brewery, Gigant Street	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2000b
068	2000	Anchor Brewery, Gigant Street	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2000c
069	2000	38-44 Endless Street	evaluation	Cotswold Archaeological Trust	Coleman & Collard 2000
070	2000	Anchor Brewery , Gigant Street.	excavation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2000d

071	2000	38-44 Endless Street	excavation	Border Archaeology	Border Archaeology 2001c
072	2000	Bishop Beauchamp's Chantry Chapel, The Cathedral	excavation	Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd.	Blockley 2000
073	2000	15-35 Fisherton Street	evaluation	Border Archaeology	Border Archaeology 2000b
074	2000	Belle Vue Bus Garage, Castle Street	watching brief	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2000e
075	2000	St Mary's House, St Martin's Church St	evaluation	Border Archaeology	Border Archaeology 2000a
076	2000	St Mary's House, St Martin's Church Street	palaeoenvironmental sampling	Border Archaeology	Border Archaeology 2001b
077	2001	Bishop Wordsworth's School	evaluation	AC Archaeology	Whelan 2001
078	2001	St Mary's House, St Martin's Church Street	evaluation	Border Archaeology	Border Archaeology 2001a
079	2001	St Mary's House, St Martin's Church Street	historic building record	Border Archaeology	Border Archaeology 2001d
080	2001	De Vaux House, St Nicholas Street	watching brief	Archaeological Site Investigations	Archaeological Site Investigations 2001c
081	2001	Church House, Crane Street	excavation	Cambrian Archaeological Projects Ltd.	Halfpenney & Csaba 2001
082	2001	Malmesbury House, North Walk	watching brief	Archaeological Site Investigations	Archaeological Site Investigations 2001a
083	2001	Anchor Brewery, Gigant Street	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2001a
084	2001	82 St Ann Street	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2001c
085	2001	St Edmund's Church	geophysical survey	Gary Ancell	Ancell, G. 2001
086	2001	St Edmund's Church	evaluation (phase 1)	Archaeological Site Investigations	Archaeological Site Investigations 2001b
087	2002	St Edmund's Church	geophysical survey	GSB Prospection	GSB Prospection 2002
088	2002	Bishop Wordsworth's School	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2002b
089	2002	20 Bedwin Street	evaluation	Cotswold Archaeology	Brett, M 2002
090	2002	Old Dairy, Dews Road	historic building record	Border Archaeology	Border Archaeology 2002a
091	2002	Old Dairy, Dews Road	evaluation	Border Archaeology	Border Archaeology 2002b
092	2002	36 Milford Street/ 34 Gigant Street	excavation	CKC Archaeology	Currie, C. 2002
093	2002	Castle Street	watching brief	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2002c

094	2002	St Edmund's Church	evaluation (phase 2)	Archaeological Site Investigations	Archaeological Site Investigations 2001b
*095	2003	St Martin's Church	watching brief	Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance	Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance, 2003
*096	2003	White Hart Hotel, St John's Street	evaluation	Archaeological Site Investigations	Archaeological Site Investigations, 2003a
*097	2003	Land adjacent to Tollgate Public House	evaluation	Archaeological Site Investigations	Archaeological Site Investigations, 2003b
*098	2003	St Edmund's Church	excavation	AC Archaeology	In prep.
*099	2004	Former Robert Stokes Almshouses, Carmelite Way	evaluation	Context One	Context One, 2004
*100	2004	St Thomas Church	watching brief	Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance	In prep.
*101	2004	Bourne Hill offices	evaluation	Wessex Archaeology	Wessex Archaeology 2004

Table 1: Archaeological Events and Interventions in Salisbury. Reports flagged thus * were received after the preparation of this Assessment, which was compiled in 2003.

4. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

- 4.1. This report is not intended to provide a major historical review of the history of Salisbury and the material included here relates mainly to events which might have had some impact on the archaeology of the town, or its survival. The chief source of historical information for Salisbury is Volume 6 of the Victoria County History (Crittall 1962), upon which, unless otherwise stated, this Historical Outline is based.
- 4.2. Mention is made in the Antonine itinerary of Sorviodunum (Borthwick and Chandler 1984), a settlement originally believed to be based on the prehistoric hillfort at Old Sarum, but which more recent evidence has shown is concentrated around Stratford-sub-Castle (James 2002). There is no further documentary evidence relating to Salisbury in the Romano-British period. Old Sarum and Sorviodunum are the subject of a separate report in this series and are only mentioned in passing here.
- 4.3. In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle reference is made to *Searobyrg* indicating that the site was thought to have been defended in the past. However it is Wilton that is known to have been fortified as a burgh in the 9th century. In 1003 Wilton was sacked by the Danes who are recorded as having continued onto Salisbury (Old Sarum), but there is no mention of them having taken the site. It seems that during this turbulent period in the 11th century Salisbury (Old Sarum) gained in

importance and with its important defensive location and its closeness to the royal palace at Clarendon, developed during the reign of Henry II (1154-89), became a royal castle and cathedral 'city'.

- 4.4. The Domesday Book records a very large area of land at Salisbury held by the Bishop of Salisbury which covered more than Old Sarum and the new city of Salisbury, while a second reference to *Sarisberie* clearly suggests that there were two units of land bearing this name. It appears that the first of these was a manor or group of manors held by the Bishop and the second the borough of Old Sarum. There are also indications that the Bishop's settlements came first as the papal authority was granted to move the cathedral church from the castle precinct to 'Old Salisburies (*veteres Sarisberias*) by the river'. The meadows on which the new city was founded thus belonged to the Bishop along with land at Stratford, Milford and Woodford, which became separate manors in the 12th century. New Salisbury, as it came to be known, was thus located in the SW corner of the Bishop's land on what is known as Mary's Field (Myrifield) in a loop of the River Avon.
- 4.5. It would appear that this area was not completely free of settlement at this time. It is likely there was habitation around Milford Hill next to St Martin's Church, where land was still referred to as the 'Old Town' as late as c.1750, with another settlement near the mill on the Avon, and possibly a third by the river crossing at Harnham. Leland notes in 1542 on his visit to Salisbury that the village of Harnham existed before new Salisbury and had attached to it St Martin's Church, before it was re-sited elsewhere because of the wetness of the site (Chandler 1998a). The RCHME (1993) also refers to a second settlement probably being in existence at Milford at the river crossing of the Bourne, to the east of the study area, and at Fisherton. The existence of these settlements is likely to have influenced the street pattern of the new city as it developed (*ibid.*).
- 4.6. RCHME (1993) suggest that the idea to remove the church and see to a new site in Salisbury may have been conceived during the bishopric of Hubert Walter (1188-1194), who subsequently became Archbishop of Canterbury. Pugh & Crittall (1956), however, suggest that the decision was probably made in 1198-9 when Herbert Poore (1194-1217) had succeeded to the bishopric. The idea was certainly developed during this period as life at Old Sarum became more difficult due to restrictions created by the castle garrison and the lack of housing and water on the hill-top site. The papal bull authorising the relocation of the cathedral was granted in 1219 when Herbert's brother Richard had succeeded him as Bishop. Immediately after, a wooden chapel was built on the new site and a churchyard consecrated.
- 4.7. In the following year work began on the new cathedral church of the Blessed Virgin Mary under the supervision of Canon Elias of Dereham. The removal from Old Sarum was symbolically completed in 1226 when the remains of the Bishops Osmund, Roger and Jocelin were brought for reburial in Trinity Chapel (RCHME 1993). The cathedral was consecrated by Bishop Giles in 1258, although it was not finished until 1266. The construction of the octagonal chapter house and

cloisters did not begin until somewhere between 1263 and 1271 and was completed within ten years. Sometime at the beginning of the 13th century a separate belfry was constructed some 60m to the north of the nave, which rose to a height of about 60m. At the beginning of the 14th century the tower of the cathedral itself was raised in height and the spire added so that it became over 120m tall. It now survives as the tallest spire in England.

- 4.8. Further additions to the cathedral included a library, built in 1445 above part of the east walk of the cloisters to house the cathedral's collection of manuscripts dating back to the 10th century, and two chapels, the Beauchamp and Hungerford chapels, built in 1450-2 and 1476, to the south and north of the Lady Chapel. The two chapels were removed between 1789 and 1792 when the architect James Wyatt made a number of changes to the cathedral and its surrounds. These included the removal of the remaining part of the belfry in 1790, its spire having already been removed in 1758, the raising and levelling of the churchyard, the many gravestones being laid flat, and the replacement of a large ditch in the churchyard with an underground drain (Tatton-Brown 1996). In the 19th century various trees were also planted within the churchyard (*ibid.*)
- 4.9. To the south-east of the cathedral the Bishop's Palace, originally known as 'New Place', was already established by 1219. The building has been much altered by succeeding bishops and in 1947 became the Cathedral School. Not only has the Bishop's Palace undergone several changes, but so also has the land surrounding the Palace, reflecting the various fashions in gardens. William Naish's 1716 map of Salisbury (Fig. 4) shows probable parterres to the north-west of the Palace, which were replaced soon after 1783 with a 'pleasure ground' and a new kitchen garden, while the meadows to the south remained relatively unchanged (Tatton-Brown 1996). In the early 19th century these meadows became the parkland painted by Constable, with an informal garden surrounding the Palace. Further improvements in 1843 included terracing to the south of the Palace, the creation of the lake and the removal of buildings to the north-east of the Palace for a new coach house and stables (*ibid.*).
- 4.10. A decree of 1213 that the canons build new houses in the Close shows that planning was already well advanced by the time papal permission was gained, and indeed by 1222 the canons were being ordered to commence the work before the following Whitsun. Most of the houses were completed by the end of the 13th century and although there have been many alterations and replacement of the properties their layout is still the same today, with the large houses of the canons, mostly along the West Walk, and smaller houses of the remaining clergy, interspersed among them.

- 4.11. The dean and chapter obtained a licence to build and crenellate the walls of the Close in 1327 to provide a defence against the city. Permission was given in 1331 to use the stone from Old Sarum. It appears that the wall was still being built in 1342 when the wall around the graveyard was lowered, also to provide stone for the wall (RCHME 1993). No documentary record survives referring to the construction of any of the Close gates. Four gates were built, the North Gate, St Ann Gate, Harnham Gate and a private access to the Bishop's Palace, all of which are dated to the 14th century by their fabric.
- 4.12. As early as 1225, the Bishop granted rights over their plots to the free tenants of the new settlement. The new city was laid out on a roughly rectangular grid with unusually wide streets enclosing blocks of property which became known as chequers by at the least the 17th century. The grid plan layout reflected the control over the site by Bishop (Palliser et al 2000) and the variations of this pattern from the orthogonal was a result of the gradients required for the watercourses (Slater 2000). Each chequer consisted of twelve or more tenements arranged in two rows with a standard plot size for the holdings was set at about 35m by 15m (Chandler 1983). By 1269 the cathedral Close and the adjacent parishes of St. Martin's and St. Thomas's were fully developed and the suburbs had grown northwards and eastwards so that the new parish of St. Edmund's needed to be formed. The city
- 4.13. In 1219 a Friday market was granted to the city with a yearly fair being granted in 1221. In 1227 the city was granted a royal charter which included the right of the citizens to trade toll-free. The market place is likely to have developed around the settlement of St Thomas's Church on level open ground designated for this use. It is almost certain that it would have been bigger than the current market place as the streets of Oatmeal Row, Ox Row, Butcher Row and Fish Row appear to be permanent shops replacing earlier stalls. These names reflect that in the Medieval period food was sold on the south and west sides of the market, while corn was sold on the north (Chandler 1983) and wool and yarn were sold on the east side. By 1368 the Bishop had accepted the encroachment on the Market Place by allowing citizens the right to build houses in this area in return for rent. The Bishop's Guildhall was also built within the Market Place, originally on the site of the present Guildhall. It was replaced in 1795 by the Council House, renamed the Guildhall in 1927, the earlier Council House, built in 1580 being located to the north of the Guildhall until it was damaged by fire in 1780 (Chandler 2001).
- 4.14. The earliest church was that of St Martin's, first mentioned in 1091, and predating the founding of Salisbury. The chapel of St Thomas had been built by 1238 and was smaller than the current church, although its exact size and extent are unknown (RCHM 1980, Tatton-Brown 1997). In 1244 the Bishop built the chapel of St John the Baptist beside the eastern side of Ayleswade bridge. St Nicholas Hospital to the north had been constructed sometime before 1227 and probably enlarged in 1231 (RCHM 1980). North-west of these buildings, just to the south of Close wall, stood de Vaux College founded in 1262 by Bishop Giles of Bridport, built for students and scholars associated with the cathedral and

reflecting that at this time Salisbury was a centre for theological learning (RCHME 1993). The college was dissolved in 1542. In 1269 the collegiate church of St Edmunds was constructed at the north east corner of the city. This church is also thought to have been originally cruciform in shape but larger than its present extent and was served by a college of priests to the east of the churchyard, (RCHM 1980) on the location of the much altered Bourne Hill Council House.

- 4.15. The Franciscan and the Dominican orders were also attracted to the new city. By 1228 the Franciscans were provided with a house and precinct to the south of St Ann Street which was dissolved in 1538. When an offer was made to purchase the Friary in 1539 the description of the buildings included a church with cloisters, refectory, dormitory, infirmary and chapter house and other lodgings for the friars, within a precinct containing an orchard and garden (Little 1935). In 1290 the friars obtained a licence from the king to use materials from Old Sarum castle to rebuild the friary in stone (SMARG 1967), as it presumably had been timber when first built. In 1281 the Dominicans, having left Wilton, acquired a site to the west of the Avon at Fisherton (RCHM 1980). In 1379 a further hospital, Trinity Hospital, was founded for twelve inmates.
- 4.16. Four mills are referred to in the Domesday Book on the Bishop's land. These are likely to have been at Woodford, Stratford, Milford and on the Avon, probably near the river crossing at Fisherton. In the early 13th century Bishop Poore had a mill built at Salisbury which must have been what is now known as the Town Mill or Bishop's Mill.
- 4.17. It is possible that there were river crossings and roads in existence before the founding of the new city. Certainly the bridge at Fisherton is likely to have been the first providing access into the new city from Wilton. In 1244 Ayleswade bridge was built across the river to the south at Harnham, diverting traffic on the Wilton road through Salisbury and thus taking trade into the new city.
- 4.18. By the 14th century all the main streets of the city were established and the city extended from the river in the south and west to the line of Rampart Road in the east. The present High Street was laid out when the cathedral was built, running from the North Gate of the Close to St Thomas's churchyard. This formed a direct route to Old Sarum via the present Minster Street and Castle Street. The whole of this route was originally known as Minster Street. Parallel to this was the other major route through the city, known as the High Street in the 13th century, which ran from the Ayleswade bridge in the south, along Exeter Street adjacent to the eastern wall of the Close, up St John's Street, Catherine Street, Queen Street to Endless Street. The east-west streets of Milford Street (formerly Winchester Street) and New Canal are likely to follow an early route linking Winchester to Wilton, while New Street and St Ann Street are likely to date from the founding of the city (RCHME 1993).

4.19. One of the more remarkable features of Salisbury were the watercourses recorded by various travellers as running through the middle of the streets (Saunders 1973). The route of these are clearly shown on John Speed's map of 1611 (Fig. 5) and William Naish's map of 1716. They appear to be an original feature in the city's layout providing its water supply (RCHME 1993). They were fed from two hatches on the Millstream west of Castle Street and were so designed as to flow through the streets of the city before meeting at the junction of Ivy Street and Trinity Street and flowing into the meadows at Bugmore (*ibid.*). This was the low-lying area to the south of St Ann Street, owned by the Bishop, which was known as 'boggy moor' (bugmore) since the 14th century. It appears that by the 17th century the watercourses had not been maintained and were creating problems so that by 1737 an Act was passed which gave rise to a special authority to improve the streets by moving the channels to one side and making brick beds for them. In the early 19th century most of watercourses were covered over and may have given rise to the cholera outbreak in 1849.

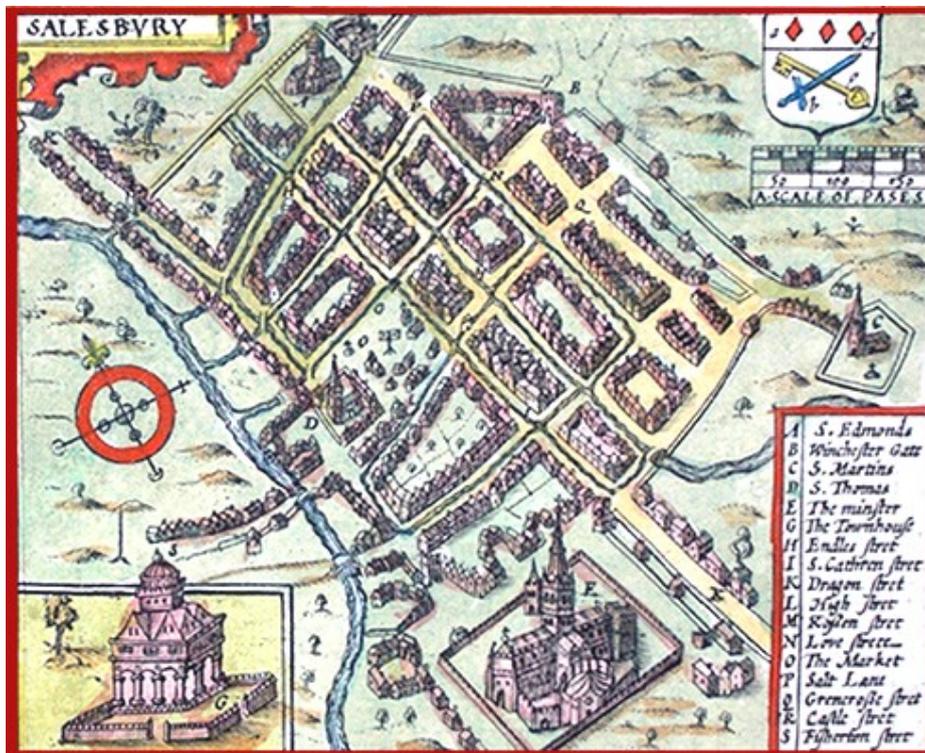


Fig. 5 - John Speed's map of Salisbury, 1611

4.20. Two larger watercourses, the Town Ditch (New Canal) and the Close Ditch, were also constructed and fed from the Millstream as shown on Speed's and Naish's maps, but below the Town mills and thus designed to collect water. Prior to the construction of the Close wall the Close was bounded on the north and east by the Close Ditch which helped to drain the Close and probably provided a measure of defence during the early history of the city. The Town Ditch ran alongside the southern part of the market place before turning south through Trinity Chequer and Marsh Chequer to drain into Bugmore as with the Close

Ditch (RCHME 1993). The Close Ditch was filled in 1860 and the Town Ditch fifteen years later.

- 4.21. A charter of 1227 granted the Bishop the right to enclose Salisbury with ditches, but it is not clear whether a ditch was begun at this time. In 1367 permission was given to construct 'four gates and a stone wall with turrets, and a ditch eight perches wide.' A ditch and bank was constructed along the north and east sides of the city (see Fig. 14), but appears to have been done intermittently and completed shortly before 1440 (RCHM 1980). In fact there is no record that proper walls were ever built, although stone gateways were erected at the Castle Street and Winchester Street entrances and are clearly shown on John Speed's map of 1611. The others had simple wooden barriers or bars across them to control traffic into the city (*ibid.*). The defences were neglected from 15th century onwards so that by 1716 they had been levelled in the north, according to Naish's map of that date, and by the 19th century only a few fragments were left on the east side (*ibid.*).
- 4.22. Encroachments were made on the ditch by 1499 and in the 16th century parcels of it were leased out. However by the 18th century much of the ditch and rampart still existed, whereas now the only surviving part is to the east of Bourne Hill Council House. Winchester Gate was demolished in 1771 and most of Castle Gate in 1785.
- 4.23. References to Chipper Lane in 1331 and Scots Lane in 1343 clearly show that the city had extended this far north by this time. The boundary of St Edmund's parish was also known to extend to the north-west, beyond Castle Gate, to include a number of houses outside the line of the city defences. Suburban settlement also developed along Fisherton Street in the 13th century. It is known that Fisherton Street and Crane Bridge Road existed from an early date, in the case of the latter probably from at least 1286, while the settlement of Fisherton Anger and the mill are both referred to in the Domesday Book. The church, originally located on Mill Road, is first mentioned in 1319 and dedicated to St Clement's in 1324. Of note is that St Clement's is a dedication of Scandinavian origin and could imply an early 11th century Danish settlement (Tatton-Brown pers. comm.). The development at Fisherton was most likely the result of a re-orientation of the village as a response to the new city, rather than any overcrowding in Salisbury (Chandler 1987). Suburban development at Harnham was also probably a result of the hospital and university near a major route into the city (Chandler 1983).
- 4.24. This latter development indicates that the city was rapidly growing and by 1377 Salisbury was the sixth largest of the English provincial towns in terms of the number of taxpayers with a population of perhaps 6500 people (Hilton 1990). In favour of the new city was its good location between Southampton and Bristol, closeness to the royal palace at Clarendon, as well as being the seat of a bishopric which was keen to see trade within its city. From the 13th to the 16th century, Salisbury served as a trading centre for wool and by the 14th century it was fast becoming a centre of the cloth trade, attracting craftsmen such as

weavers, fullers and dyers to the city (Slater 2000). The dyers were concentrated on those tenements backing onto the river, while the weavers, tailors and tuckers had their racks occupying the marginal chequers (*ibid.*); the fulling mills were probably located outside the city (Chandler 1983). A Friday market had been held in the Market Place almost from the creation of the city and was already well established by the mid 13th century, often held on several days a week. This led to complaints from the neighbouring market towns of Wilton and Old Sarum (Chandler 1983) and in 1315 the days were fixed at Tuesdays and Saturdays by royal charter.

- 4.25. “The proud and prosperous city of 1420 had become by 1620 a place of squalor, poverty and plague” (Chandler 1983:168). This state of affairs had arisen from repeated disputes between the authorities of the Bishop and the city, the first of which was when the Bishop imposed a tallage on his citizens in 1302, to match the king’s demands on the tenants of the boroughs and manors (*ibid.*). A charter of 1612 freed the city from the control of the Bishop, whose jurisdiction became confined to the Close, but matters do not seem to have greatly improved under the new form of local government. Little is known of the effect of the black death in 1348, but later plagues (1477, 1579, 1604, 1627, 1643, 1665 and 1666) did have an impact on the city (*ibid.*). By the late 16th century Salisbury began to suffer from a decline in the cloth trade and it is documented that in 1595-6 overcrowding was causing a problem. The Cloth industry saw a resurgence between 1780 and 1816 and remained an important part of the economy in the city until c.1830.
- 4.26. As the cloth industry declined in the 17th and 18th centuries other textile industries arose, the most notable being lace making. A silk mill was constructed on Castle Street in 1825, whilst leather crafts, including boot and shoe making, joinery, and the production of cutlery, in particular scissors, also arose in this period. The coming of the railway saw the establishment of a large foundry to build rolling stock close to the terminus at Milford Hill and played a part in the expanding dairy produce industry in the later 19th century.
- 4.27. By the early 19th century Salisbury had not expanded much beyond the limits of the original Medieval city. The earliest land released for new building was to the south of St Ann Street, followed by development beyond Fisherton Street. Gradually land to the north of the city was developed, initially along Wilton and Devizes Roads. It was not until the 20th century that building began to the south of the city at Harnham.

5. ARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY

5.1. Introduction

- 5.1.1. The following is a resume of the archaeological record of the city, drawn from the county SMR and the various excavation reports. Data on surviving buildings come from the Wiltshire Buildings Record unless otherwise stated. The bold print numbers in this section refer to entries in the Urban Survey database, and

appear in Figs. 4 – 6, 8 and 9, which were created from the database and the SMR. It should be noted that the SMR may record further finds for each period since the writing of this study.

5.2. Prehistory (Fig.6)

- 5.2.1. More than 280 Palaeolithic handaxes have been found over the years on the gravel ridge known as Milford Hill, most of which lies to the east of the study area. The majority of the handaxes were discovered in the late 19th century during the digging of small gravel pits and cellars or basements for new houses in this area (Wessex Archaeology 1992b). A number of handaxes have been found on the lower ground in the White Horse chequer (**SA005**) and the Market Place (**SA004**) and others to the north (**SA124**) which suggest an even larger area may be included. Within the study area one other Palaeolithic tool has also been found (**SA024**). Only one section has been observed through the river terraces from which these handaxes have been derived (Harding & Bridgland 1998). This was at Godolphin School, Milford Hill, to the east of the study area, where the gravel capping on the hill was established as having been laid down by a former course of the River Avon during a periglacial episode.
- 5.2.2. Flakes and at least one *bout de coupe* handaxe of the Mousterian tradition (**SA002**) are recorded from the brickearth in Fisherton directly associated with mammalian and molluscan remains (Evans 1897).
- 5.2.3. There are only a small number Mesolithic finds from the study area. These are a blade (**SA125**), a flint axe (**SA185**) and a tranchet axe found somewhere in the Close (SU12NWU21). The latter has not been included on Fig. 6 as it is not known exactly where it was found.
- 5.2.4. The finds from the Neolithic period include a flint leaf-shaped arrowhead (**SA006**), a flint scraper (SA186) and a number of axeheads (**SA187**, **SA188** and **SA189**). There are also a number of other Neolithic flint implements that have been found in similar areas, but have only been given general locations at Harnham (SU12NWU03), the Close (SU12NWU22), London Road (SU13SEU06) and Milford Hill (SU12NEU34) and have not been included on Fig.4.
- 5.2.5. Finds from the Bronze Age include an arrowhead (**SA007**) as well as flint flakes and a scraper (**SA008**). A rapier of Bronze Age date (**SA003**) was also found in the gravels at Fisherton Anger in the late 19th century. A dagger, sword (SU12NWU20) and a palstave (SU12NWU09), along with a possible Bronze Age macehead (SU13SWU25) are also stated as having come from Salisbury.
- 5.2.6. An Iron Age brooch (SU13SEU11) and coin (SU13SWU09) are the only known items from this period to have been recorded as coming from Salisbury.
- 5.2.7. During evaluations in advance of development at the site of the Salisbury General Infirmary a small linear feature was found, sealed beneath alluvial

deposits, which was possibly a boundary or drainage ditch (**SA119**, Wessex Archaeology 1996a). A single worked flint flake and a piece of burnt flint were recorded from the fill of the ditch suggesting the possibility of a prehistoric date for this feature. Similarly two worked flint blades were recorded in the backfill of a 19th century feature during the evaluation for development at 82 St Ann Street (**SA135**, Wessex Archaeology 2001c). These flint blades can be given a general prehistoric date.

5.3. Roman (Fig. 6)

5.3.1. The Romano-British evidence in Salisbury is slight. It comprises a coin hoard (**SA029**) of early 4th century date from the Old George Inn, and a glass bottle of similar date from a garden in Brown Street (**SA028**) both of which appear to have been found during salvage operations during the redevelopment of this site. Three Roman coins were found by metal detectorists at the river crossing by Fisherton Bridge (**SA191**) (D. Algar pers. comm.). A second coin hoard is reported as having come from East Harnham (SU12NWU12), but the exact location of the find is unknown as are a number of other Roman finds which are described as being from Friary Lane (SU12NWU15), London Road (SU13SEU14) and Fisherton Anger (SU12NWU31). Others finds said to be from Salisbury (SU12NWU10, SU13SWU15 and SU13SWU20) may have come from the Roman town at Stratford-sub-Castle including a large fragment of brick found on the site of the Franciscan Friary (**SA080**).

5.4. Saxon (Fig. 7)

5.4.1. In the 18th century a Saxon cemetery was discovered at Bourne Hill (**SA031**) during the levelling of the city rampart. It contained between 20 and 30 inhumations with the remains of shields and other weapons which may not represent the entire cemetery at this site. Over 350m to the south-east a further Saxon burial was found in the 19th century in Kelsey Road (**SA032**) with a spearhead, knife and chisel.

5.4.2. In 1853 Akerman excavated 64 Saxon graves in 'Low Field', Harnham to the south-west of the study area which were mostly of early 6th century date (Anon, 1854). Part of a female skeleton, also of Saxon date, with two settings for disc brooches (**SA030**) was found in 1931 within the study area (Shortt 1948). To the south of this burial a Saxon bronze gridle (*ibid.*), thought to have come from a burial, was found in 1916, also during the construction of tennis courts. Both these finds suggest that the cemetery excavated by Akerman extended further east, and its full extent is not known.

5.4.3. There have been very few Saxon finds made to date within the area of the Medieval city. Some 5th – 8th century pottery was recovered from pre-structural horizons at the Old George Mall (**SA044**, Wessex Archaeology 1996c) and a residual sherd of Saxon pottery was found during excavations at Culver Street (**SA184**, Hawkes n.d.).

5.5. Medieval (Fig. 8 & 9)

5.5.1. There is a considerable amount of archaeological evidence from this period reflecting recent redevelopment, in particular of the eastern chequers. There was also a phase of salvage excavations, that took place during redevelopment of sites in the city in the 1960s. The work was carried out by David Algar and other members of the Salisbury Museum Archaeological Rescue Group (SMARG) and is reported in the Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Magazine. A number of these excavations have encountered pre-urban deposits, for example at Gigant Street (Currie 2002, Wessex Archaeology 2000d) a thick, silty, alluvial layer was identified at the lowest levels which was overlain by dumped layers containing gravel and imported chalk. These have been interpreted as the building up of areas to alleviate flooding.

5.5.2. **The Cathedral and the Close** form the foundation of the new city of Salisbury, when a wooden chapel was built on the site in 1219. The construction of the current cathedral (**SA136**) began in 1220 and continued for the next five decades with additions in the 15th century. Two trenches were excavated in 1992 on the site of the 15th century Chantry chapel of Bishop Beauchamp at the east of the cathedral, which was demolished in 1789 (Tatton-Brown 1992). These revealed the foundations of the east wall of the chapel abutting the foundations for the buttresses of the main cathedral and two, possibly three, tombs, one of 15th century date and the other of Sir John Cheney who died in 1509. Further excavations on this site in 2000 (Blockley 2000) confirmed that the foundations of Bishop Beauchamp's chapel survive almost intact. Five burials, including probably that of Bishop Beauchamp (d. 1481) were identified and a large pit, possibly a late 13th-14th century stone-lined grave. In 1999 archaeological recording (Wessex Archaeology 2000g) took place in the area of the cathedral known as the Plumbery. The earliest layer on the site was a sandy clay which was thought to be a natural alluvium. It lay under the footings for the cloister and may be equivalent to other alluvial layers seen in excavations in other parts of the city (see below). Above this were walls and footings associated with construction of the cloister walls and evidence for semi-permanent structures relating to the various phases of the cathedral's construction. Between the cloisters' buttresses was found evidence for associated workshops, which are traditionally supposed to have existed in this area.

5.5.3. The bell tower (**SA154**) to the cathedral originally stood to the north close to nos. 32 and 33 The Close, the foundations of which can be seen in dry weather.

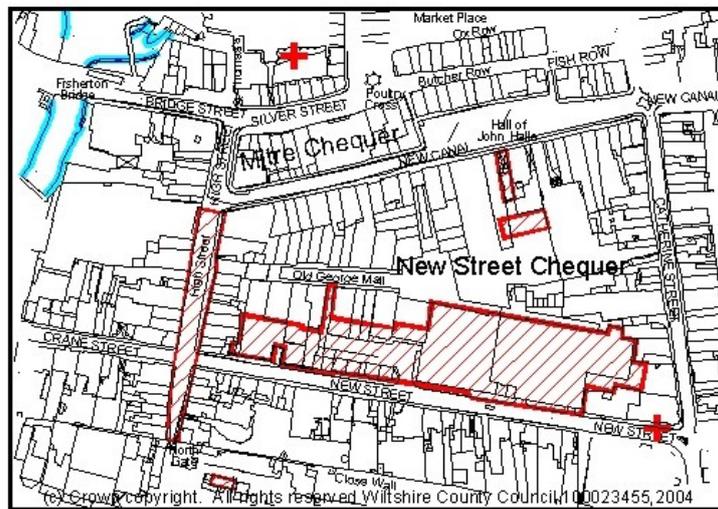
5.5.4. To the southwest of the cathedral is the **Bishop's Palace**, now the Cathedral School, constructed in 1219. An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the former kitchen gardens to the east of the Palace in 1995 (Wessex Archaeology 1995). It revealed the later phase of timber-revetted, east-west aligned ditch which possibly had a foundation (**SA157**) of Medieval date and is probably one of the watercourses shown on the RCHME's map (1993:4) immediately south of the Palace.

- 5.5.5. In 1963 excavations (**SA041** Musty 1963) took place to the south of the Bishop's stables, built in the 19th century to the north east of the Palace, uncovering a chalk rubble floor and ditch in which 14th century pottery was found. The floor appears to have been later abandoned, possibly as a result of flooding, and was interpreted as being for a temporary structure associated with the construction of the Close wall. Further excavations have taken place within the grounds of Bishop Wordsworth's School, to the north of the swimming pool, which identified portions of a probable Medieval building on an east-west alignment (**SA081** Rawlings 1994). Such alignments would conform to the RCHME's (1993) presumed line of the tenements in this area of the Close, where no buildings have survived. Evaluation trenches north of the chapel block in the school, and therefore, close to the Close wall, did not reveal any evidence for Medieval buildings having existed in this area (Whelan 2001).
- 5.5.6. Ayleswade Bridge (**SA034**) was one of an important group of buildings built by Bishop Bingham along with St John's Chapel (**SA155**) and St Nicholas's Hospital (**SA156**) in the 13th century, all of which retain parts of their original structure. To the north of these buildings was de Vaux College (**SA037**) which had been largely demolished by 1834, although late Medieval walls incorporated into De Vaux House and 8 St Nicholas Road probably survive from a building associated with the college (RCHM 1980). A watching brief during the construction of a new building at 6 De Vaux Place found no evidence of any Medieval building in this location (Jenkins 1993). In 2001 a watching brief on an extension at De Vaux House similarly did not find evidence of a Medieval building although much of the tile, stone and animal bone observed on the site was likely to be of Medieval date (Archaeological Site Investigations 2001c). Four test pits excavated in 1991 to the south east of De Vaux House found dressed building stone and associated Medieval tile (**SA035**) which suggest a Medieval building in the vicinity (Wessex Archaeology 1991).
- 5.5.7. Observations were made during investigations adjacent to the south wall of the Leadenhall School (70 The Close), one of the original canonries built during the construction of the Close in c.1220, revealing plaster on a remaining fragment of Medieval wall (Tatton-Brown 1993, **SA038**). The presence of plaster confirmed that this was the internal face of the south-east wing of the Leadenhall demolished in 1915, which originally extended along the entire southern part of the building (*ibid.*). Similarly during the restoration of the late 13th century Old Deanery (62 The Close), between 1961 and 1963, a drainage ditch dug to the north of the building uncovered the floor of a Medieval building (**SA039**, Drinkwater 1964). Further Medieval glazed roof tiles and encaustic floor tiles (**SA040**) were found in a pipe trench to the east of the Old Deanery. A probable Medieval foundation was also established for one of the smaller buildings in the Close during preliminary investigations at No. 22 The Close, now largely an 18th century cottage (**SA042**, Wessex Archaeology 1998a). A Medieval stone carved head found in the garden of No. 48 The Close (**SA045**) probably originally came from the Hungerford Chantry (54 The Close), which is now mainly of 18th century date.

- 5.5.8. Evidence was found at the former Sarum Theological College (19 The Close) for a mortar mixing/slaking pit during excavations in the centre of the site (**SA047**, Archaeological Site Investigations 1997). This suggested that this area was on the edge of a property in the Medieval period and associated with the construction of the buildings of the Close. An early property boundary was also identified in this area. A 15th century candlestick and a 16th century pot base are also recorded from this site (**SA046**).
- 5.5.9. A licence was granted to build a wall (**SA163**) around the Close in 1327, which still survives as a continuous wall along the north, east and south sides of the Close. The western side of the Close adjacent to the River Avon was also walled (RCHME 1993), but there are no known surviving remains. The wall described by RCHME (1993) as being “some 13ft high with walkway and battlemented parapet, lookouts and an external ditch,” and is constructed mainly of squared Chilmark stone, with alterations at later dates. In 1331 permission was given to use the stone from the cathedral at Old Sarum in the wall’s construction and in 1342 the dean and chapter agreed to the reduction in the height of the graveyard wall to also supply stone for the wall. Archaeological recording took place during the removal of a length of the Close wall adjacent to Exeter Street to increase the width of the access made in it to serve the Bishop Wordsworth’s School (Archaeological Site Investigations 1998). It was observed that the bulk of the wall at this location was the original 14th century wall constructed of Chilmark facing blocks surrounding a rubble and mortar core set on Greensand blocks. On both the faces and core of the wall were re-used decorative pieces confirmed as more likely to have come from the cathedral at Old Sarum, rather than any of the earlier Roman buildings known on this site (*ibid.*).
- 5.5.10. The Close wall was also observed in an evaluation trench at the rear of Church House on Crane Street (**SA048**, Halfpenney & Csaba 2001). This trench revealed the Close Ditch to the north of the wall which was similarly constructed of Chilmark Stone. The lack of Medieval and later finds from the fill of the ditch indicate that it was kept clear up until the 19th century, when it was known to have been infilled. A 12th century block of worked stone is also recorded as being found at Church House. At the north-eastern corner of the Close a watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a service trench for water supply to Malmesbury House (15 The Close) adjacent to the Close Wall in the anticipated location of the Close Ditch (Archaeological Site Investigations 2001a). Chalk rubble was identified beneath the pavement layers which was most likely the 19th century backfilling of the ditch, suggesting that the Close Ditch survives intact at lower levels not reached by the service trench. There is a suggestion by Heaton (Archaeological Site Investigations 1998) that the Close Ditch may not have been constructed in the area of the Bishop Wordsworth’s entrance as the Greensand foundation blocks used for the base of the wall at this location appeared too soft for the purpose.

- 5.5.11. Adjacent to Church House is Crane Bridge, beneath which a large number of Medieval finds have been made in the river (**SA049**), including stained glass, pilgrim badges and other metal objects. Similar metal finds have been made in the location of Fisherton Bridge to the north east (**SA061**). A stone mortar, axe, roof finial and pottery of 12th and 13th century date (**SA051**) were found at 34-36 High Street in 1963-4. A watching brief during the enhancement of the High Street in 1998 did not reveal any features due to the shallow depth of the works (Wessex Archaeology 1998b). To the north of the High Street on Bridge Street the rim of a 15th century jug (**SA063**) and the base of a 13th century vessel (**SA064**) were both found in 1963, probably during developments in this location.
- 5.5.12. The earliest excavations in Salisbury are recorded in 1954 at the site of the Alexandra Rooms at the eastern end of New Street (**SA084**). Evidence for Medieval occupation was uncovered, including parts of a 14th century jug.
- 5.5.13. The **New Street Chequer** was bounded on its south by New Street, probably one of the earliest streets in the city being first recorded in 1265 (RCHM 1980). The majority of excavations within the chequer have taken place on the north side of New Street as result of the replacement of the multi-storey car park. In 1968, during development of what was known as the 'New Street car stack' in the south eastern part of the chequer, pottery of 13th century date was found (**SA082**). Previous finds from probably the same area, included a jar and triune head (**SA087**). Evaluation trenches were excavated across a large area proposed for redevelopment in 1994 and identified Medieval and post-Medieval features despite the 20th century constructions (**SA043**, Wessex Archaeology 1994a). Subsequently three areas were excavated in 1994-5 (Wessex Archaeology 1996c) identifying intense activity on the site mostly in the 13th and 14th centuries. On the street frontage up to 1m of stratified deposits relating to the founding, construction, use and subsequent alteration and refurbishment of tenement buildings was recorded, these included walls, floors, hearths and make-up layers. Where backland areas were excavated there was evidence for wells, cesspits, rubbish pits, drains and yard surfaces. Most of the evidence was domestic, but there was also evidence of small-scale industrial or craft activity. It is of note that dumps of gravel, clay, chalk and ashy material were noted in Area 1 as a precursor to any of the buildings.
- 5.5.14. An initial layer of dumped soil was also identified in excavations (**SA148**, Wessex Archaeology 1992a) at the rear of the Hall of John Halle (**SA071**), a well preserved late 15th century house. A number of features found in later phases were interpreted as being of probable post-Medieval date (Anon. 1991). Two evaluation trenches at 19a New Canal, immediately to the west of the Hall of John Halle, found no evidence of any Medieval building (Robinson & Valentin 1999). Probable Medieval chalk floors were, however, observed during the redevelopment of 49 New Canal in 1967 (**SA116**). Other finds within this chequer include a Nuremburg counter (**SA072**) on New Canal, sherds of 12th

and 13th century pottery (**SA052**), found at the Old George Hotel and by 44 Catherine Street a probable Medieval skilnet handle (**SA086**).



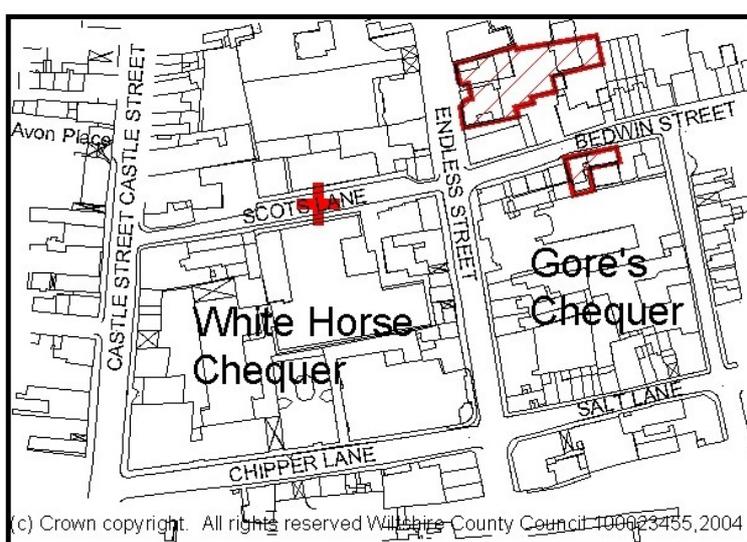
5.5.15. **Mitre Chequer.** This Chequer lies to the south of the Church of St Thomas and is likely to be part of the early foundation of the city. Only one find has been made within the chequer during rebuilding and that is a 13th century steelyard weight (**SA065**).

5.5.16. North-east of the Mitre Chequer, between Minster Street and Butcher Row is the Poultry Cross (**SA069**), preceded by the High Cross, known to have existed in 1307 (Chandler 1983). It lies within the original extent of the market place and is the only surviving cross of four. A Cheese Cross or Milk Cross was built in c.1416 at the north end of Minster Street in the area still known as the Cheesemarket (Crittall 1962), while the Wool Cross replaced an elm tree as the focus of the wool and yarn market somewhere in the north-east of the Market Place (Chandler 1983). The Fourth cross, the Barnwell Cross, the location for the cattle market, was located outside the Market Place in the south-eastern chequers (*ibid.*). The earliest building in the Market Place was St Thomas's Church (**SA050**) built on the western side. It is likely that the first market stalls would have been in the area of the Poultry Cross where the roads ran around the church. There has been little opportunity for excavations within the Market Place and associated streets, although part of a marble mortar has been found at 29 Butcher Row (**SA070**) and three 15th-16th century corbel heads (**SA067**) were revealed during the construction of the library at the north-west corner of the market.

5.5.17. To the west of St Thomas's Church a 13th century bottle (**SA068**) is recorded from Fisherton bridge, while sixteen pilgrim's badges, an item of uncertain origin (**SA066**), and a silver ring (**SA060**) have been found in the mill stream north of the Town mill. On the site of the Town Mill itself two 15th century keys are recorded (**SA059**). Keys and other metal objects, including shears and a knife (**SA110**), have been recorded from further north in the Mill Stream at Avon Approach.

5.5.18. There have been no opportunities for recording features or artefacts in the **Blue Boar Chequer** to the north of the Market Place.

5.5.19. In **White Horse Chequer**, excavations beneath 12-18 Scots Lane, Toone's Court in 1967 (**SA111**, SMARG 1968) revealed floor levels with pottery and tiles dating back to about 1300 (D. Algar pers. comm.). Two timber buildings of c.1500 contained later fire places which incorporated many fragments of 12th century carved stone probably brought from Old Sarum (SMARG 1973, D. Algar pers. comm.). These discoveries would fit with the documentary evidence indicating that Chipper Lane to the south of the chequer and Scots Lane to the north were known of in 1269 and 1323 respectively (RCHM 1980) the city having developed into this area by this time.

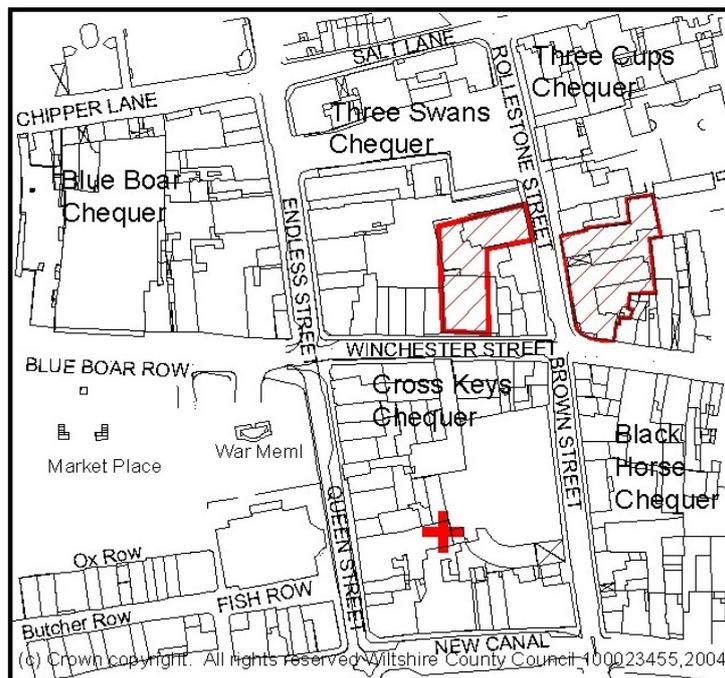


5.5.20. Two Medieval houses excavated on the Endless Street frontage, (**SA133**, Border Archaeology 2001c) to the north of Bedwin Street, were interpreted as being 14th century and later in date. They contained associated occupation floors and hearths and at the rear of the buildings cess and refuse pits, a well and an east-west boundary ditch dividing the burgage plots between Bedwin and Endless Streets. A layer of redeposited clay beneath these buildings, which contained occasional pottery sherds, was thought to be material dumped to raise the level of this area prior to construction. An evaluation prior to the excavation (Coleman & Collard 2000) uncovered at the rear of the site a north-south waterlogged ditch, 1.2m deep and at least 2.8m wide, with stakeholes on its eastern edge. Although undated, this ditch may be the watercourse known to run in through this part of the city.

5.5.21. The presence of buildings by the 14th century fronting onto Endless Street would confirm that this was an important route through the city from Ayleswade bridge, as the excavations at 20 Bedwin Street (**SA151**, Brett 2002), in the northern part of **Gore's Chequer**, indicate that not all the street frontages had been built up by this period. At this site there were identified accumulations of Medieval soil dating to the 13th century and later which may have been part of

the backland of a site fronting onto Endless Street. The site was certainly open in the Medieval period, but had been built up by the post-Medieval period.

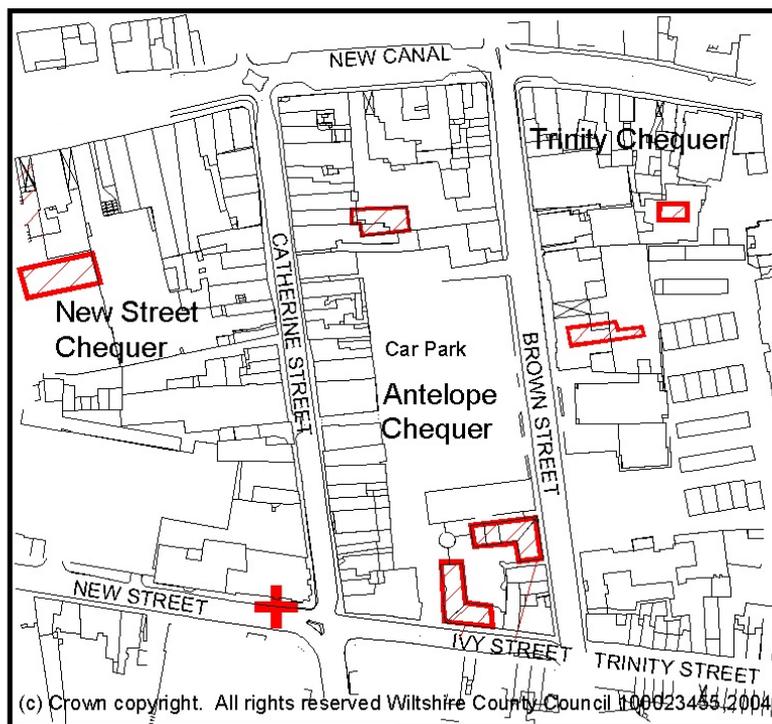
5.5.22. An excavation in the **Three Swans Chequer** revealed the flint and mortar walls of a building with a chalk floor on the Winchester street frontage, overlying dumped gravel and clay (**SA146**, Wessex Archaeology 1992a). A small outbuilding was built at the rear of the building surrounded by a succession of yard surfaces and a well. On the Rollestone street frontage a crushed chalk and silty clay layer was identified and assumed to be the early road surface of Rollestone Street. There is insufficient information in the excavation report to determine the extent of development on the Winchester Street frontage.



5.5.23. The **Cross Keys Chequer** lies to the east of the Market Place and must have been one of the areas developed at an early stage. A limited excavation within a courtyard to the rear of the Cathedral Hotel recorded at least one principal wall and two other walls of a Medieval domestic building with a series of chalk and mortar floors and other internal surfaces (**SA026**, Hawkes 1997b). On the basis of the associated finds, the major episode of use would appear to be later 13th or early 14th century. The building is of particular interest as it is set some 20m back from the street frontage and either extended, or was built into, the backland of this plot. Milford Street and New Canal, known as Winchester Street in 1316, (RCHM 1980) was one of the principal routes through the new city and as such probably generated backland development at this early period.

5.5.24. At the rear of the Red Lion Hotel in the **Antelope Chequer** an archaeological watching brief produced evidence of broken Medieval roof tiles which may represent the construction phase of the 13th century hotel or replacement of the original roof (**SA083**, Wessex Archaeology 1999c). A probable late Medieval

yard surface was also revealed. In the southern part of the Chequer excavations fronting onto Brown Street recorded two Medieval tenements (**SA025**, Rawlings 2000). The northern tenement was cut by a later Medieval chalk lined cess pit. To the south of the tenement wall was a Medieval building aligned on the street frontage which had at least three rooms and an extension to the rear containing a cess pit. Pottery obtained from the floor surfaces was 13th –14th century in date, while a wealth of environmental data was retrieved from water-logged deposits. The building continued to be occupied into the later Medieval period. A trench excavated at the same time on the Ivy Street frontage found no evidence of Medieval buildings, instead it appears to be an area left as open ground, with possible attempts to raise it.

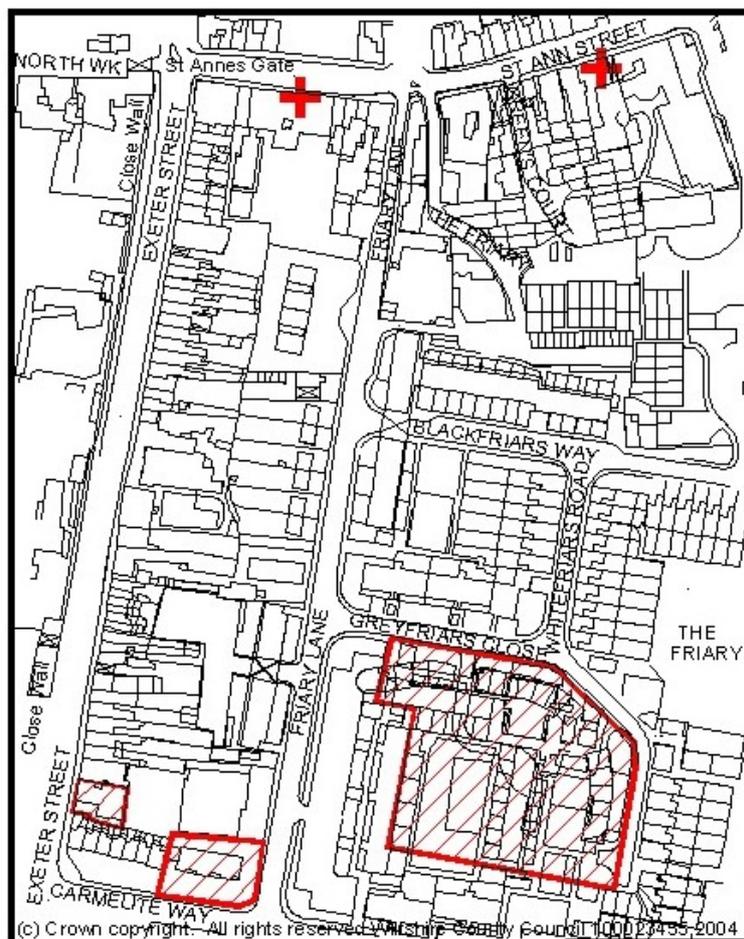


5.5.25. A chess piece (**SA085**) of possible late 13th century date is recorded from Ivy Street. This is the only artefact recorded from this area or the **White Hart Chequer** to the south.

5.5.26. Exeter Street, formerly known as ‘Drakehallestret’ or ‘Dragall Street’ from 1339 (RCHM 1980), was part of the ‘High Street’ from Ayleswade Bridge northwards through the city. An excavation at 8-10 St Ann Street (**SA141**, Wessex Archaeology 1992a), east of Exeter Street, recorded a series of ash and chalk spreads and postholes of a probable courtyard or alley between two 14th century buildings. A Medieval carved stone (**SA078**) is also recorded from the garden of 97 Exeter Street. Further south at 115 Exeter Street an excavation identified stakeholes of a possible temporary structure on the western part of site preceding two mortar-bonded stone walls forming either two rooms or two separate houses of 13th –15th century date (**SA077**, Wessex Archaeology 1997a, Southern Archaeological Services 1998). The rear of the

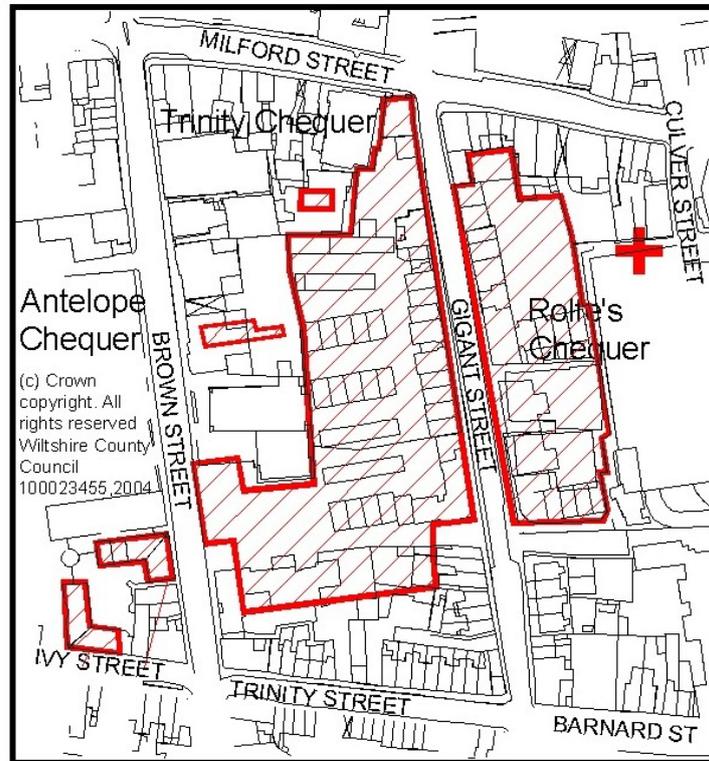
site contained mostly layers of garden soils. These remains clearly indicate the importance of Exeter Street as a route into the city in the Medieval period.

5.5.27. To the south of St Ann Street a Franciscan Friary was founded in c1228 (**SA080**). No remains of the Friary or any other archaeological features were revealed in an evaluation in Greyfriars Close (Ritchie 1999), as it is likely that the Friary was to the north of this site. A watching brief during the removal of a building south of St Ann Street recorded the possible line of the precinct wall containing pottery dated to 1300 (SMARG 1967). Subsequent excavation uncovered massive flint walls, a waterlogged wood-lined drain and painted wall plaster (SMARG 1969). A sewer trench to the north-east of the finds uncovered the north wall of the precinct with an adjacent open drain which ran parallel to St Ann Street (SMARG 1972). No evidence for the Friary was uncovered during a watching brief at 64a St Ann Street as this was likely to be east of the Friary (Mansfield 1997). The only other Medieval finds recorded to the south of St Ann Street are a penny of Edward I (**SA079**, D. Algar pers. comm.) found to the east of Exeter Street and Friary Lane and four copper alloy pins (**SA190**) from 60 St Ann Street.



- 5.5.28. There have been no finds made or opportunities for excavation in **Marsh Chequer** although bounded to the north and south by Trinity Street and St Ann Street respectively, both of which were early streets in the new city. Trinity Street, originally known as New Street, is first recorded in 1265, whereas St Ann Street was known as ‘the way leading to St Martin’s Church’ in 1302 and was probably already in existence when the new city was laid out (RCHM 1980).
- 5.5.29. A substantial proportion of Trinity Chequer has been excavated, making it the most explored chequer of the city. The earliest of these investigations was a watching brief at the rear of 84-86 Gigant Street (SA126, Wessex Archaeology 1999a) which recorded Medieval pottery and abundant evidence for metalworking and other industrial processes as well as a few rare pits from this period. In one of four trenches excavated in the Gigant Street car park (SA094, Wessex Archaeology 1992a) an east-west flint and mortar wall was uncovered, which was likely to be that of the Trinity Hospital founded in 1379 or buildings belonging to it. Soil deposits pre-dating its construction contained 13th -14th century pottery. Further evidence of Medieval features was found in the fourth trench. An area excavation across the properties of 47-51 Brown Street (SA144, *ibid.*) encountered the Town Ditch at the rear of the site. On the street frontage a series of post-holes with no distinct pattern lay beneath a house with a central hearth built on part of the site. This house was rebuilt in the late 13th/early 14th century, but it is unclear whether two buildings recorded in the backlands were of this or a later date. A house of late 13th/early 14th century origin was also excavated at 39 Brown Street (SA142, *ibid.*), where, at a later date, stakeholes were uncovered containing quantities of animal and fish bones, possibly from the smoking of fish. Further stakeholes were recorded at 68 Gigant Street along with a Medieval building fronting the street (SA143, *ibid.*).
- 5.5.30. A large amount of the information about Trinity Chequer has come from evaluations and subsequent excavations prior to the redevelopment of the Anchor Brewery, on Gigant Street (**SA137**, Wessex Archaeology 1999a-b, 2000a-d, 2001a). The earliest phase of activity on the site involved the dumping of quantities of gravel and chalk to consolidate what is likely to have been wet ground. This was followed by one or two buildings with hearths which were probably of a temporary nature. In the late 13th /early 14th century a ‘more formal street frontage’ was constructed, with dumping of refuse and garden activities at the rear of these buildings (Wessex Archaeology 2000d). The buildings continued in use in the later Medieval period with various rebuildings and refurbishments. In contrast excavations to the north of the Anchor Inn, 34 Gigant Street, (**SA152**, Currie 2002) showed that a building was not erected on the Gigant Street frontage until possibly the mid-late 14th century. Prior to this the area had been part of the backland to a corner property at 36 Milford Street containing a circular building of flint and chalk, which may have been a dovecote. In the late 13th century this backland area was used for industrial activities of unknown type, before the construction of what were considered high status buildings along Gigant Street, possibly an extension to the Milford

Street property. The earliest phase of this excavation also recorded dumped material, mostly imported chalk, overlying an alluvial layer, which suggests that before the founding of new Salisbury this was part of the river flood plain.

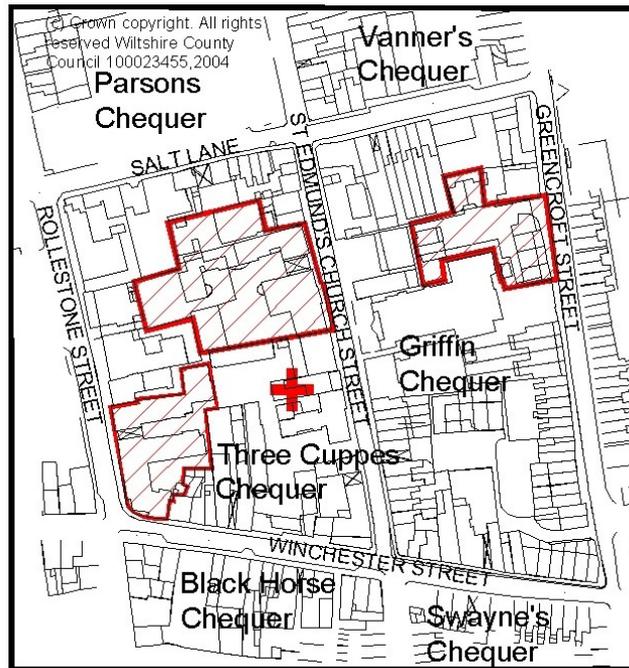


5.5.31. The excavations at 34 Gigant Street indicate that in the early stages of the city the buildings fronted onto Milford Street, an important route through Salisbury, with a suggestion that they extend back into Trinity Chequer along Gigant Street. The importance of Milford Street must also be recognised by the presence of another building (see 5.5.23) built at the rear of the street frontage. This building (**SA149**, Wessex Archaeology 1997b), excavated at the rear of the Elim Chapel on Milford Street, was built in the mid-late 13th century and, therefore, not long after the founding of Salisbury. It once again overlay an alluvial layer, which in this case, contained stakeholes and pits.

5.5.32. There are no finds recorded from the **Black Horse Chequer**.

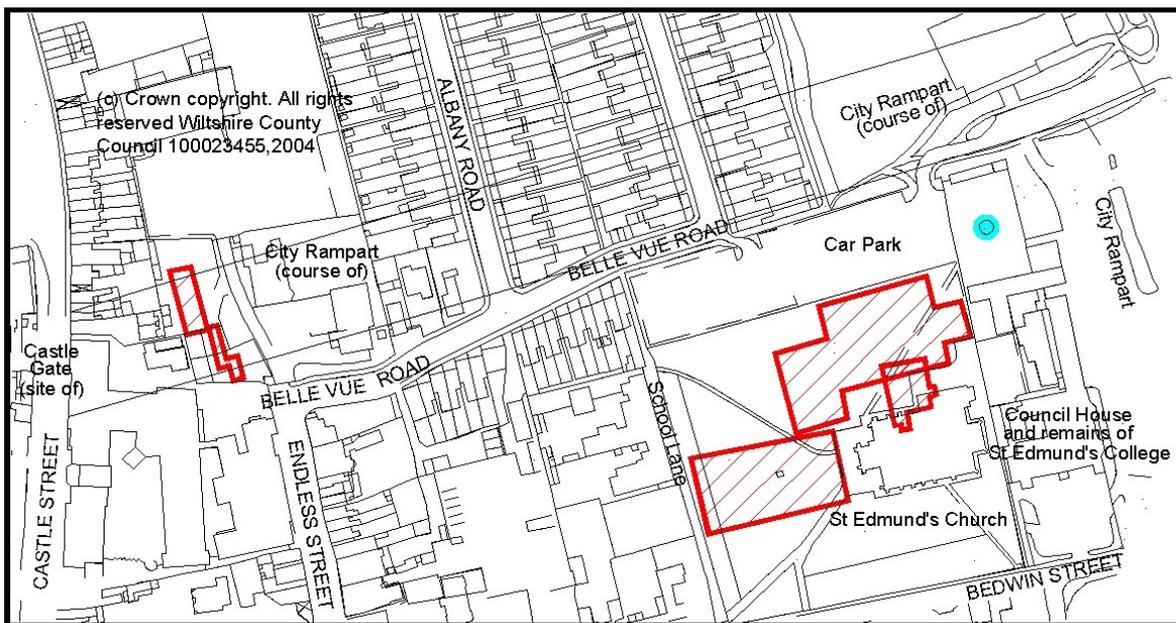
5.5.33. A watching brief (**SA121**, Cotton & Hawkes 1993) during redevelopment on the corner of Winchester Street and Rollestone Street in the **Three Cuppes chequer** identified the probable remains of Balle's Place, a 14th century courtyard house, which was demolished in 1962 (Bonney 1964). The walls found during the watching brief corresponded with the house plan as it was in 1851, made by the RCHM (1980). A small excavation on the St Edmund's Church Street frontage at the rear of 15-29 was considerably disturbed by remains relating to Goddards Garage (Wessex Archaeology 1992a). What evidence was recorded indicated that this was an area without any Medieval buildings or industrial activity. Further north at 49-61 St Edmund's Church

Street an excavation and subsequent watching brief showed this area was also considerably disturbed in this case by the former laundry and bathhouses built in the 19th century (**SA092**, Higgins 1998, 1999). However, several pits and smaller features were found to the rear of the buildings known to have preceded the laundry, including one large Medieval pit containing Laverstock ware and animal bone. The presence of swan bones in this pit suggested this was an area of high status in the 13th/14th century, although documentary evidence suggests that artisans occupied this area in the Medieval period (*ibid.*).



5.5.34. No archaeological investigations have taken place and no finds have been recorded from either **Parsons Chequer** or **Vanner's Chequer** in the north of the city. It is clear that by 1269 the city had grown to such an extent that a new parish needed to be created with its own church. The new parish was St Edmund's, comprising all those chequers north of Milford Street and the market. The new parish church was built in the north east corner of the parish and city, which may have been the only vacant site left in the city (Chandler 1983). St Edmund's Church (**SA134**) was founded in 1269 by Bishop Walter de la Wyle for a provost and thirteen priests (RCHM 1980) within an extensive graveyard. There is no visible evidence of the 13th century church, the current church having been built in the 15th century. However John Speed's map of 1611 (Fig. 5) shows the church as cruciform in shape, the western end probably having been removed when the central tower collapsed in 1653 (*ibid.*). A geophysical survey to the west of the church produced evidence for a substantial north-south wall, which could be the original west front of the church (Archaeological Site Investigations 2001b). A geophysical survey has also taken place to the north of the church which indicated that there may be buildings to the north-west, but the area was disturbed (GSB Prospection 2002). A series of

evaluation trenches, also excavated to the north of the church, recorded a mortar-mixing pit, probably associated with later modifications to the church in the Medieval period - overlying Medieval graves (Archaeological Site Investigations 2001b). The mortar-mixing pit was initially thought to be the remains of a building, as a church of this importance would be expected to have ancillary buildings such as a dormitory or refectory (*ibid.*), and William Naish's map of 1716 (Fig. 4) clearly shows a building extending out from the church to the north. In the north west corner of the churchyard a goath of Edward III was found in 1950 (**SA115**).

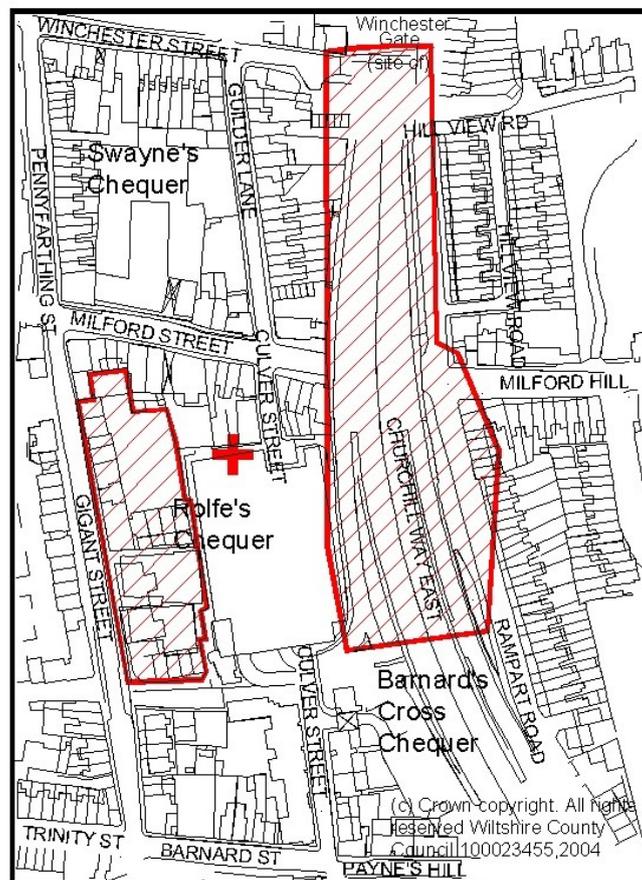


5.5.35. In the northern part of **Griffin Chequer** an excavation took place at 69 Greencroft Street recording two 13th - 14th century buildings on the street frontage (**SA129**, Wessex Archaeology 2001b). These adjacent buildings continued in use into the Post-Medieval period through various alterations and developments. In the south east corner of the chequer, to the east of 63 Winchester Street, a Medieval building was observed, along with evidence of copper alloy working, apparently beneath the rampart of the city (**SA073**, D. Algar pers. comm.). There is some question over the exact location of these finds and the author has not had an opportunity to study any archives relating to them.

5.5.36. No finds have been made in **Swayne's Chequer**.

5.5.37. A large proportion of the Gigant Street frontage in **Rolfe's Chequer** has been the subject of excavation. A German jetton (**SA096**) is recorded from the south west corner of the chequer. An evaluation to the north of this find at 87-105 Gigant Street showed this area to be heavily disturbed probably as a result of the construction of a flyover at this location in 1973 (Border Archaeology 1999a-b, Wessex Archaeology 1999a). Two trenches excavated at 49-73 Gigant Street revealed the presence of a domestic building of probable 13th

century date on the street frontage (**SA088**, Hawkes 1996, 1997a). A further two trenches were excavated in Culver Street across what was hoped to be the line of the early medieval ditch (**SA102**) discovered in 1972 to the north-east (Wessex Archaeology 1992a). Both these trenches found disturbed deposits but in one the traces of one or possibly two adjoining buildings were uncovered of late 13th or early 14th century date (**SA095**). Underlying the floors were two pits containing possible pre-13th century pottery and 6 post-holes with no apparent pattern. Observation of contractor trenches by the Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group during the construction of the flyover in 1971-2, revealed, under 74-76 Culver Street, a medieval building (**SA089**) in section and to the west of this, behind 74 Culver Street there was a pit (**SA097**) containing butchers waste with pottery and tiles of 14th century date (Algar 1973).



5.5.38. To the south of Rolf's Chequer is **Pound Chequer** and to the east of this the smallest chequer. In neither of these two chequers have any finds been recorded.

5.5.39. Much of **Barnard's Cross Chequer** was demolished during the construction of the inner ring road in 1971-2, during which the Salisbury Museum Archaeological Research Group were able to observe the contractor's operations and carry out salvage excavations (Algar 1973). East of 41 Culver Street a bronze working furnace was recorded with associated pits containing

mould fragments and a small amount of Medieval pottery (**SA101**, Algar 1973). There was also evidence for an earlier furnace on the same site. Two 13th century cess pits are also recorded from Culver Street (**SA093**). A 14th century sandstone mortar comes from 88 Milford Street (**SA105**). At the south of this last address, a ditch 3.8m wide and at least 2.3m deep was revealed, there was 12th-13th century pottery at a depth of 1.5m (**SA102**, Algar 1973). It was thought that this ditch was aligned NE-SW, that it pre-dated the new city and marked the north-western edge of the settlement around St Martin's Church (Hawkes 1996).

5.5.40. Within the un-named chequer between Guilder Lane and the north side of Milford Street, the 1972 salvage excavations uncovered a bronze foundry site (**SA107**, Algar 1973) covering about 1000 square metres. At 81-83 Milford Street the main feature of which was a bell-founding pit 2m in diameter and surviving to a height of 1.1m. There were several central stakeholes in the bottom and the fill yielded a large fragment of bell cope and mould fragments for the production of domestic vessels. Nearby were the very fragmentary remains of a furnace. Further west behind 67-69 Milford Street there were many pits filled with black soil, fragments of mould and copper alloy slag, these ranged in date from the 14th/15th century to possibly the 17th/18th century. The pits had largely destroyed a 13th century pottery kiln. A chalk lined well (**SA090**) yielded fragments of mould for casting tripod cooking pots and many fragments of a green-glazed, strap-handled jug (**SA106**). The earliest recorded bellfounder in Salisbury is known to have had a house on the corner of Guilder Lane and Milford Street with his workshops between Guilder Lane and the city defences (Chandler 1983). He died in 1404, but bell founding is known to have been carried out in Salisbury until about 1700 (*ibid.*). A sandstone mortar was found at 9 Guilder Lane (**SA074**). (This paragraph has been kindly contributed by D. Algar).

5.5.41. **The Defences.** In 1227 the Bishop was granted the right to enclose Salisbury with ditches. The construction of these appears to have been protracted and probably only completed soon after 1440 (RCHM 1980), although Crittall (1962) indicates that the defences were certainly not finished at this date. Evidence from the salvage excavations along London Road and Rampart Road confirm this impression as 13th century occupation was found beneath the city rampart at various points (**SA103**, Algar 1973). Further south in Rampart Road the salvage excavations uncovered a part of the rampart, surviving to a height of 2m, and a ditch, tentatively thought to be 12m wide and 6m deep (**SA099**, *ibid.*). At this point it contained 18th century building rubble and domestic refuse, whereas further north it contained 15th – 16th century rubbish. An evaluation at St Mary's House in St Martin's Church Street to the south did not locate any evidence of the ditch or rampart (Border Archaeology 2001a) probably because the ditch and rampart, (if it existed this far south) was beneath the inner ring road. An evaluation at 82 St Ann Street (Wessex Archaeology 2001c), west of the inner ring road, found no evidence of the city defences, but probably in this case the trench was not deep enough to encounter Medieval features. A coin of

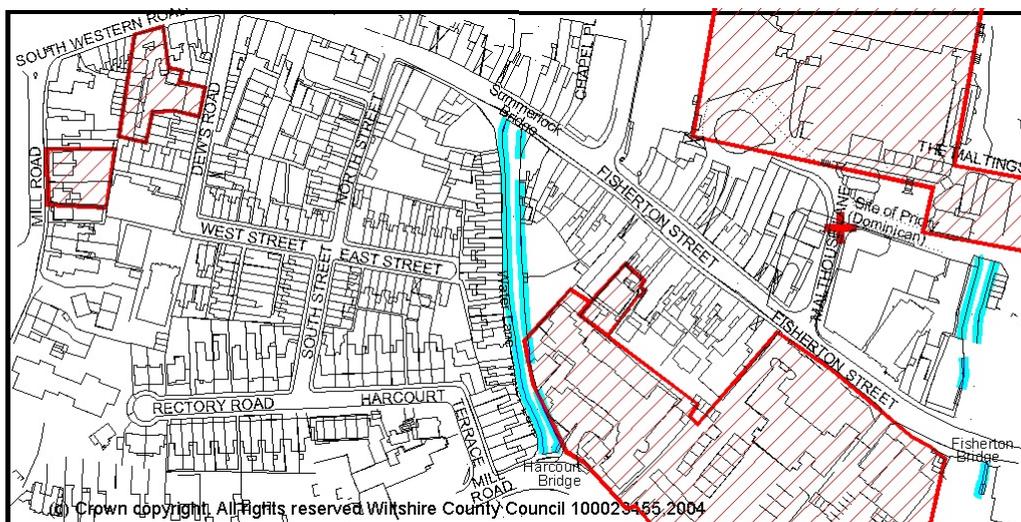
Edward III and a earthenware crucible of possible 19th century date (**SA098**) were found in 1934 on the corner of Tollgate Road (D. Algar pers. comm.).

- 5.5.42. In the northern part of the city four trenches were excavated across the line of the city defences in 1988. No evidence for the city ramparts and accompanying ditch were uncovered. Instead a series of 14th century rubbish pits were found which are assumed to have belonged to the properties fronting Castle Street (**SA113**, Williams & Hawkes 1989). The animal bone evidence from the site suggests this area was used for butchery and carcass processing being on the outskirts of the city. One of the trenches contained what was almost certainly a watercourse known as 'Hussey's Ditch', lying close to the projected course of the ramparts. Similarly during the demolition in 1960 of Old Gate Place (**SA112**), immediately to the east of Castle Gate, no evidence of the rampart was found, only the watercourse with wooden stake revetments (Anon 1963). When the new parish of St Edmund's was created its northern boundary ran along the rampart, but included a number of houses built outside the Castle Street Gate (Crittall 1962), in the location of these excavations. This suggests that certainly at this point the ramparts were not constructed as the area lay within the parish. Observations made during construction on a site to the north of the Castle Street gate also confirm the presence of Medieval buildings to the north of defences when rammed flint and chalk floors and a chalk lined well were revealed (**SA114**, Saunders 1973). No evidence of Medieval activity was recorded during a watching brief on the east side of Castle Street as the area has been built up in the modern period (Wessex Archaeology 2000e).
- 5.5.43. Two **gates** are known to have been built within the city defences, the Castle Street Gate (**SA160**) and the Winchester Street Gate (**SA075**), after the Bishop granted permission for the construction of four gates in 1367 (Crittall 1962). Both gates must have been built after this date and before 1473-4 when they were known to have been let as tenements. Both gates are clearly shown on John Speed's map of 1611 and William Naish's map of 1716. Winchester Gate was demolished in 1771, while the gate and west buttress of Castle Gate were removed in 1785 and the east buttress in 1906 (*ibid.*). During the construction of the inner ring road in 1972 no structures relating to the Winchester gate were observed, only 'a scatter of flints and greensand blocks.' (Algar 1973). A roughly dressed, limestone block was found in a cable trench immediately adjacent to the site of the Castle Gate which could have come from the gate (Wessex Archaeology 2002c).
- 5.5.44. Outside the city **St Martin's Church (SA108)**, is known to have predated the founding of Salisbury. In 1956 chalk footings appeared to the south of the church during repairs. Subsequently two trenches were excavated (de Mallet Morgan 1958) in which structures were revealed that bore no relationship to the layout of the 1230 chancel. These were interpreted as the remains of a church built around 1100, which was subsequently rebuilt by 1217, or part of a bigger 12th century church to which the 1230 chancel was added. In the second trench evidence for a boundary or enclosure ditch of 12th century date was uncovered.

The ditch was later infilled and the site made level for building foundations, before being replaced by a pit and a hearth also later filled in.

5.5.45. To the south of the city the suburb of **Harnham** is recorded in the 12th century and East Harnham (**SA033**) in the 13th century. During the widening of the Harnham Road in 1971 evidence of a 13th - 14th century possible yard surface and pit were observed (**SA053**, SMARG 1972) while a Medieval Purbeck marble head (**SA036**) was found in the garden of Harnham Croft, Folkestone Road.

5.5.46. Earlier settlement is also known to have existed at **Fisherton** (**SA055**) in the 11th century. The church of St Clements (**SA056**) probably also dates from this period, but there has been no investigation on the site of the church. Between 68 and 72 Mill Road excavations in 1999 identified stake/postholes, gullies and a small pit of probable Medieval date pre-dating three 13th – 14th century Medieval pits (**SA027**, Foundations Archaeology 1999a). No structural pattern appeared to be formed by the stake/postholes, while the pits may have been associated with a building further back in the plot or indicate that the area was unoccupied. There was a complete absence of features from the later 14th century – 15th century. Finds of Medieval objects have been made around Fisherton - a Medieval axe head (**SA054**) was found during demolition work on the site of Fisherton Mill and (**SA109**) Medieval pottery at Sarah Hayters Almshouses on Fisherton Street. In the light of these finds an evaluation took place at the Almshouses in advance of development in 1999, but only found evidence for a deliberate raising of the ground during the post-Medieval period and no archaeological features (Foundations 1999b). In addition a Medieval key (**SA057**) is recorded at 73 Fisherton Street. At the rear of 15-35 Fisherton Street two evaluation trenches recorded a chalk wall and supporting timber of pre1650 date (**SA132**, Border Archaeology 2000b). Further to the south-west an evaluation of the Salisbury General Infirmary Site, prior to its conversion and alteration to residential use, recorded a small quantity of Medieval pottery and tile from clay layers interpreted as being alluvial deposits resulting from the flooding of the Avon (**SA062**, Wessex Archaeology 1996a, 1996b).



5.5.47. The site of a **Dominican Friary (SA058)** on Fisherton Street was partially excavated by Borthwick in 1978 when four monastic graves, wall foundations and a lavatorium were found along with wood, leather and 13th century pottery (Borthwick & Chandler 1984). During the re-development of the Maltings to the north a mortar floor was observed within 15m of the 1978 excavations. This was of probable late Medieval date and may relate to the Friary (Wessex Archaeology 1992a). Observations over the remaining area of the Maltings development revealed no Medieval features as the railway sidings that were constructed in this area in the 19th century removed most of the archaeological stratigraphy (*ibid.*).

5.6. Post-Medieval (Fig. 10)

5.6.1. Many of the large excavations in the city have recorded post-Medieval features above the Medieval buildings. As with the Medieval features most of the information has come from the redevelopment of the eastern chequers of the city over the last two decades.

5.6.2. Within the **Cathedral Close** observations in the Plumbery of the Cathedral itself identified considerable quantities of window glass, mostly of late 19th century date, indicating the use of the area for workshops (Wessex Archaeology 2000f). To the south-east of the Bishop's Palace an archaeological evaluation revealed deep deposits of garden soils sealing the latest phase of a broad timber-revetted east-west aligned ditch (**SA123**, Wessex Archaeology 1995). The position and alignment corresponds to the watercourses recorded on 18th – 19th century plans when it was filled in, though it is likely to be Medieval in origin. Excavations in 1963 (Musty 1963) to the south of the Bishop's Stables revealed that above a 14th century layer the area was abandoned before having rubbish was tipped over it in the 17th century and chalk floor lain on top (**SA131**). The foundations of the Bishop's Stables, which were built in 1843, were found during an evaluation in 2002, sealing truncated soil horizons (Wessex Archaeology 2002b). To the south of the Leadenhall School a substantial deposit of late 18th or early 19th century date building debris was uncovered during an evaluation. This material was apparently used to level or drain the site (Evans and Roper-Pressdee 1998).

5.6.3. The Leadenhall School and Bishop's Palace had gardens reflecting the various influences of garden design through the post-Medieval period. The information relating to these gardens has been derived from documentary sources, not from archaeological investigation. Similarly the garden of the North Canonry (60 The Close) (**SA122**) is of historic interest and is included on the English Heritage Register (English Heritage n.d.) as an example of a late 19th century formal garden. There is a suggestion that parts of the garden developed out of earlier layouts, but again there has been no archaeological investigation to confirm this. A plan also survives of the garden design of c1720 for Arundells, (59 The Close) indicating that other houses in the Close had formal landscaped gardens during this period.

- 5.6.4. A watching brief was carried out prior to the construction of a garden room, loggia, store and pond at 35 The Close in the summer of 2000 (**SA159**). The excavation of the pond uncovered a series of post-Medieval deposits including a robber trench, floor surface, rubbish pits and demolition layers probably associated with 17th century and later out-buildings and associated features of this dwelling. A sherd of post-Medieval pottery was also identified in the robber trench on the line of the graveyard wall (see SA158). At 47 The Close (**SA100**) a watching brief was carried out during refurbishment and renovation of a house based upon a 17th century stables. At least four episodes of building were recorded in addition to those recorded by the RCHME (1993), including evidence for an earlier building (Heaton 1999).
- 5.6.5. Outside the Close in the **New Street Chequer** three areas were excavated in 1994-5 in advance of redevelopment of the multi-storey car park (**SA117**, Wessex Archaeology 1996b). Area 1 identified post-Medieval structures of a brick lined cistern, a chalk lined well, a number of shallow brick and concrete foundations and extensive dumps of building material. In areas 2 and 3 it appeared that the post-Medieval deposits had been truncated. During the construction of the original multi-storey car park 17th century pottery and the stem of a Venetian glass goblet with lion masks were recovered from the site (**SA118**). Excavations at the rear of New Canal recorded a number of features for which there was no dating evidence that could be post-Medieval in date (Wessex Archaeology 1992a).
- 5.6.6. Excavations in the **Three Swans Chequer** in 1988 recorded a post-Medieval well constructed through the floors of one of the buildings on the Winchester Street frontage (**SA147**, Wessex Archaeology 1992a). In the central area of the excavation an oval tile hearth was uncovered amongst walls indicating buildings in this location. On the Rolleston Street frontage the road identified in the Medieval period was realigned and post-Medieval buildings constructed on it.
- 5.6.7. At the rear of the Queen's Arms in Ivy Street in the **Antelope Chequer** excavations in advance of development revealed evidence of post-Medieval features in two trenches (**SA127**, Rawlings 2000) including a boundary wall and a few pits and a well in the backlands.
- 5.6.8. In the **Three Cups Chequer** an excavation between 49-61 St Edmund's Church Street found that the street frontage had been disturbed in the 19th century by the construction of a laundry and bathhouse (**SA104**, Higgins 1998, 1999). Several pits and smaller features were found to the rear of the buildings known to have preceded the laundry while other post-Medieval pits containing domestic rubbish were identified in the backland. The presence of iron-working slag north and south of the tenement boundary was taken as proof of artisan activity. This evidence is supported by the documentary sources which indicate that local artisans and craft industries were taking place in the eastern chequers in the Medieval and post-Medieval periods, although the archaeological evidence suggests that in the Medieval period the occupants

may have been of higher status (Higgins 1999). An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the excavation of foundation pits for the redevelopment on the Winchester Street/Rolleston Street frontage in 1993 (**SA120**, Cotton & Hawkes 1993). This recorded in the northern part of the site two flint-and-mortar walls, each 1m high and 0.6m wide, set at right angles, with a sequence of chalk floor levels to the south. Excavations west of Rollestone Street suggest that such boundaries in this part of the city may have been established about the 16th century (*ibid.*).

- 5.6.9. A considerable proportion of the **Trinity chequer** has been excavated providing us with knowledge of its Medieval and post-Medieval history. In 1988 an excavation was carried out between 47-51 Brown Street across three tenements (**SA145**, Wessex Archaeology 1992a). At the rear of no.51 four pits of 17th century date were uncovered, containing only horn cores thought to be the waste products of some industrial process. Documentary sources indicate a skinner lived here after 1628, which would support the archaeological evidence. On the south-east of the site a substantial feature was uncovered which was divided into 3 square compartments and thought to be for feltmaking. Documents refer to a feltmaker leasing the site before 1675. Three low structures were found at the rear of no. 49 which were interpreted as ovens or kilns, although there were few finds to support this or products of burning.
- 5.6.10. The site of the Anchor Brewery was the subject of evaluation and subsequent excavation prior to development in 2000 (**SA138**, Wessex Archaeology 2000a-d, 2002a). The excavation revealed a sequence of buildings constructed on the Gigant Street frontage in the Medieval period that continued in use into the post-Medieval period. Considerable activity, including the rebuilding of some walls and refurbishment of at least three of the buildings with hearths, happened during the early post-Medieval period, while at the rear there was some evidence of structures and pit digging. This evidence for refurbishment and rebuilding reflects the decay of properties and overcrowding that is mentioned in the documentary sources (Crittall 1962). This is also reflected in the excavations to the north of the Anchor Inn (CKC Archaeology 2002) where a demolition phase was identified in the early post-Medieval period. During the late 18th or early 19th century the southern part of the Gigant Street frontage was partially rebuilt (Wessex Archaeology 2000d) and this may have also been the case to the north of the Anchor Inn (CKC Archaeology 2002). Two inhumations, one in a lead coffin, and thought to be of 19th century date, were interred within a garden at the rear of one of the tenements (Wessex Archaeology 2000d).
- 5.6.11. A similar sequence was recorded in **Griffin Chequer** where an archaeological excavation and watching brief were carried out in advance of development at 69 Greencroft Street (**SA130**). Here demolition layers and the remains of wall foundations of 17th – 18th century date or later were recorded above two Medieval buildings on the street frontage (Wessex Archaeology 2001b).

- 5.6.12. During the construction of a sewer trench on the location of the Franciscan Friary precinct wall a drain adjacent to the wall was recorded (**SA076**, SMARG 1972). Within the waterlogged deposits of the drain were 17th – 18th century objects including some fragments of leather shoes.
- 5.6.13. Outside the area of the chequers a watching brief was carried out on the redevelopment of the Maltings site over the winter of 1984/5 (**SA140**, Wessex Archaeology 1992a). Within the area between the main Avon River channel and the mill stream a number of trial holes were observed near the Town Mill. These produced deposits of 18th century and later date. The Town Mill is known to have been rebuilt in 1757 and it was inferred that these deposits represent the raising of the ground level by approximately 2m at this date. A timber revetment was also observed at a depth of 2.3m running parallel to and south of the channel linking the Avon and the Mill Stream. This revetment comprised a closely set series of oak planks butted edge to edge, which was also thought to date from 1757 as it is identical in construction to one in Reading known to date from c.1750.
- 5.6.14. Further south an evaluation took place prior to development on the site of the Salisbury General Infirmary (Wessex Archaeology 1996a-b). A series of loamy cultivation soils dated to the post-Medieval period were recorded lying over alluvium. This date was considered consistent with the historical documentary and map evidence, which indicates that most of this area was open fields or gardens up until the 19th century.
- 5.6.15. In **Fisherton** an excavation carried out between 68 and 72 Mill Road (**SA128**, Foundations Archaeology 1999a) recorded a series of compact flint and chalk yard surfaces of 16th – 17th century date. These were subsequently cut by a series of north-south ditches which gradually migrated eastwards as the they were replaced or recut several times suggesting that both sets of features existed for a long time.
- 5.6.16. To the south of the Close water meadows are recorded between the River Avon and the River Nadder where the carriers and drains of the system survive as earthworks. To the west of Ayleswade Bridge the Harnham water meadows (**SA161**) are notable for being the place from where John Constable made many of his sketches and paintings of the Close and Cathedral in the summers of 1820 and 1829 (Steele n.d.). The origin date of the water meadows is unknown, but is likely to be between 1650 and 1750 when floated water meadows were generally introduced into South Wiltshire (Kerridge 1953). Cowan (1982) indicates that the system at West Harnham went out of use in c.1968. The West Harnham system Cowan (1982) describes as being an unusually wide system with virtually no drop to the east or west.
- 5.6.17. To the east of Harnham Bridge are the upper reaches of the Britford water meadows (**SA162**) the majority of which lie outside the study area. They survive as earthworks and remarkably a part of this system is still being managed in the traditional manner. Little is known about the date of

construction or abandonment of this part of the meadows. The water meadows were essentially to provide an early crop of grass for the flocks of sheep that were then able to fertilise the thin chalk soils of the downlands (Betty 1999, Atwood 1963). These sheep, as in the Medieval period, would have continued to provide the cloth industry of Salisbury with wool.

5.6.18. To the north west of the Town Mill, water meadows are known to have existed along the Avon river (**SA164**). They are best defined on the 1st edition OS map of 1887, but even at this time are crossed by the railway embankment. The area of meadows was developed by the 20th century.

5.7. Industrial (Fig. 11)

5.7.1. The city of Salisbury has at no time suffered substantial industrial development, the principal element being the railway. A number of features of interest are recorded on Ordnance Survey maps.

5.7.2. The Gasworks (**SA165**) established in 1833 (Watts 1991), was doubled in size in the 1920s. There were originally 4 gasometers in the western half of the site, two of which had vanished by 1925. At that date the site was expanded to the east with the construction of one large gasometer, and another added by 1936. Now only a single storage tank survives, and much of the site has been redeveloped for residential use.

5.7.3. The Railway line (**SA166**) from Milford to Eastleigh opened in 1847 as part of the London and Southern Western Railway, linking the city with London (Crittall 1959). Within ten years, a new line had been constructed via Andover also as part of the L. & S.W.R. terminating at Milford. A separate company, the Salisbury & Dorset Junction Railway company, extended the line westwards to Yeovil and onto Exeter by 1859, but adopted a terminus at Fisherton. In the same year an extension was made to take it a quarter of a mile from Fisherton to the market and warehouses. Prior to this in 1856 the Great Western Railway completed a single track line from Warminster to Salisbury ending at a separate railway station adjacent to that at Fisherton, which still survives within the site. The presence of two stations at Fisherton effectively forced Milford to be relegated to a mainly goods station (Hare 1970).

5.7.4. From 1853 to 1924 a single site in Wyndham Road provided Salisbury with its water (Illston 2002). The Waterworks (**SA167**) was known as the Salisbury Water Works in 1881, by 1925 it had grown in size and was then known as the Corporation Water Works, a name still in use in 1936.

5.7.5. The Malthouse next to Bowling Green Nursery (**SA168**) had gone by 1925, whereas the Malthouse east of the Cathedral (**SA169**) was shown on all three editions (1881, 1925 and 1937). At least 6 Malthouses on the Market Railway Siding were shown from 1881 to 1937 (**SA170**), which formed part of the largest maltings in the city run by the Williams Brothers (Jackson 1986).

- 5.7.6. Bowling Green Nursery (**SA171**) was in operation during 1881 right through until at least 1937. The Nurseries by the railway line (**SA172**) are shown only on the 1881 map, as was the Soda Water Manufactory (**SA173**) and the Steam Saw Mills (by the 6 Malshouses) (**SA174**). Other nurseries near the railway (**SA181**) are present in 1881 onwards, extended to the south by 1936. The Castle Brewery (**SA175**) was only shown on the 1881 map.
- 5.7.7. The Printing works north of the Railway Line (**SA176**) was shown only on the 1936 map.
- 5.7.8. Excavations in 47 The Close unearthed an 18th century well, brick cistern and a raised floor of firebricks (**SA177**), incompatible with the buildings original mid-17th century used as stables (Heaton 1999). The layout of the structures makes it likely that the building housed a laundry or similar household industry at that period. The building was later converted to a house.
- 5.7.9. A laundry is shown on maps of 1923 and 1936 (**SA178**) and a tannery on the 1881 edition (**SA179**). An omnibus depot is depicted on the 1936 map (**SA180**). The town mill (**SA182**) appears on the 1881 map, but had become the Electric Light works by 1925.
- 5.7.10. The Sewage Works (**SA183**) adjacent to the River Avon south-east of the City was built in 1910 and demolished in the early 1970s (Watts 1974).

5.8. Built Heritage

- 5.8.1. This section of the report is intended to provide an introduction to the surviving built heritage of Salisbury, and as such is not designed to be a comprehensive account of the city's notable structures, but is a selection of the salient architectural features and buildings within the Study Area, including, if present, significant unlisted structures. This data has been compiled by Wiltshire Buildings Record.
- 5.8.2. Detailed lists of historic buildings and architectural detail are included as Appendices 3, 4 & 5. Although individual Grade II listed buildings may be (where relevant) discussed in this section, they are not included as a comprehensive list in the Appendices, due to the very large quantities of additional data this would involve. Researchers seeking information on Grade II structures are directed to the appropriate Department of Environment or Department of National Heritage schedule lists.

Selected Architectural Details

- 5.8.3. **Thirteenth Century.** The setting of the Cathedral Church of St Mary (grade A) is probably the finest in England, due to the character of the surrounding buildings, whose plots were laid out at the same time as the cathedral. Its foundations were laid on April 25, 1220, and completed in 1266. The spire was added in c.1330. Chapels flanking the Lady Chapel were destroyed in 1789, during James Wyatt's restoration. Together with the listed buildings in the Close, the Cathedral is listed as being part of an outstanding group.

- 5.8.4. The former Bishop's Palace (grade I) stands SE of the Cathedral and was the principal of several residences used by Medieval bishops.
- 5.8.5. Bishop Poore's (1217-28) surviving buildings at the Cathedral school (grade I), consist of a very fine picturesque complex of irregular flint, stone and ashlar buildings, the earliest phase from c1221, the latest major additions in 1670-4. The principal rooms comprise a large chamber or solar over a vaulted undercroft and a short wing containing an inner chamber above a ground-floor room. The building is now the Cathedral School.
- 5.8.6. St Martin's Church (grade B) is of Norman origin, although these are reset fragments in a 13th century structure. The body of the church is 15th century with 13th century chancel and 14th century tower.
- 5.8.7. St Nicholas's Hospital, 5 St Nicholas's Road (grade II*) dates from the second quarter of the 13th century when it was founded by Bishop Bingham. It was designed to cater for the needs of both sexes and had an uncommon double nave. The buildings were altered in the 19th century, and attributed in the DoE list to Butterfield in 1854, though RCHME's book states that Crickmay in 1884 was responsible. Also founded by Bishop Bingham is the Old Harnham Bridge (Ayleswade Bridge) on St Nicholas's Road (grade I). Built in 1244, it spans the Avon by 6 and 2 arches where it is divided by an eyot into two channels. The small island supported a chapel, the remains of which are now incorporated into no.7 St Nicholas's Road. In 1774 the bridge was widened.
- 5.8.8. The parish church of New Sarum, St Thomas's in St Thomas's Square (grade A), was probably founded in the 2nd quarter of the 13th century of which only sections of the knapped flint east wall of the chancel remains with other fragments. The almost detached tower is 14th century, with the main body of the church of 15th century work.
- 5.8.9. Remaining domestic 13th century structures tend towards first floor living. There is a clearly identifiable portion of 13th century work at Arundells, 58 The Close (grade II*), a Medieval canonry. This indicates that the living apartment was over a low cellar, and possibly open to the roof as blackened rafters have been reused as joists. It was largely rebuilt in the late 17th century by Sir Richard Mompesson using ashlar stone. Similarly The North Canonry, 60 The Close (grade II*) was also built over cellarage in the 13th century, with a gateway in its present position leading into a courtyard. The undercroft is partly supported by a round stone column. In the 16th century, parts of the east range were reconstructed and in the 17th century some of the fenestration altered. It was restored by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in the 19th century.
- 5.8.10. The Old Deanery, 62 The Close (grade II*), was probably one of the first sites to have been developed in the early 13th century. It was given to the chapter for use as the Deanery in 1277 and at that date comprised a large open hall with service rooms and a chapel. The house was enlarged probably in the early 15th

century, and the hall raised in the early 18th century. Further extensive alterations occurred in c1810.

5.8.11. 21 & 21A The Close (grade II*) is an early canonical house dating from the 13th century, raised in height, hence its old name of 'Aula le Stage'- tower house. A contemporary outbuilding to the above survives as no.22, though much altered in the late 18th century. Elsewhere, only fragments remain of earlier 13th century builds, such as the isolated 13th century doorway at The South Canonry, 71 The Close, remain of the house possibly built by Stephen of Tisbury, archdeacon of Wilts from c.1226 to c1244. Likewise, 71A & 71B The Close, a former stable, incorporates a possibly 13th century boundary wall and archway taken down in 1711 and rebuilt.

5.8.12. Altogether, 14 buildings identified from the 13th century have been listed.

5.8.13. **Fourteenth Century.** Of grade I importance are The Close Wall, a defensive structure some 13ft high with a walkway and battlemented parapet, and St Ann's Gate dating to c1331 when Edward III granted permission to use material remaining at Old Sarum for the purpose. North Gate (grade I) is the principal entrance to the Close and was probably built between 1327 and 1342 when the Close Wall was licensed. It was the only gate which once had a portcullis. South, or Harnham Gate (grade I) dates from the mid 14th century. It had a wall walk until it was built up on either side by dwellings. Included in the Close group, listed as outstanding, is the Bishop's Gate (grade I), a late 14th century rubble and tile walled unsymmetrical gateway by Bishop Erghum.

5.8.14. Occupying a large plot on the NW side of the Close is Hemingsby (grade I), a former canonry possibly attributable to Alexander de Hemingby in the early 14th century. It was enlarged in the 15th century with the addition of a panelled hall and partially rebuilt in 1726-7. The hall has a finely decorated roof, which retains a smoke louvre. The panelling is probably that reset in other rooms. A single-storey coach house and stable block, now reused as a garage to Hemingsby (grade II*) is of 15th century date. Included in the flint rubble is herringbone tile-work.

5.8.15. 5 (Choristers Hall), and 18, The Close are grade II* buildings of 14th century origin refronted in the late 18th century and early 19th century. 5 contains the remains of a 5 bay hammerbeam roof, and 18, a windbraced roof.

5.8.16. 19A Milford Street (grade II*) is mainly of the 17th – 18th centuries, but occupies the site and includes part of the roof of The Bolehall, an important Medieval dwelling identifiable through numerous documents from 1319. The arch-braced collar rafter roof survives. 21, 21A & 21B, also grade II*, were originally part of the same house as 19A but recased in the early 18th century. It retains a chamfered crown post roof and smoke louvre. In contrast, 9 Queen Street (grade II) is a remarkably well preserved 3-storeyed house dating from the early 14th century and probably built by William Russel, a wool merchant. The building retains an open hall with a large cusped arched truss.

- 5.8.17. Of grade I importance is 91 Crane Street dating from the 14th century onwards. Mentioned as 'Le Crane' in Bishop's rental of 1455, it is a jettied timber framed 3-storey building, remodelled in the 18th century. Much of the interior was stripped of panelling and fireplaces and taken to the USA in the 1930s.
- 5.8.18. There are a great number of good 14th century timber houses; often jettied and of 3 storeys and occasionally 4. Of 14th century origin are 59 & 61 Catherine Street, 25, & 29 The Close, all grade II*. The former retains a trussed rafter roof with collar purlins and crown posts, 25 is said to retain a 14th century stair although there is no mention in RCHME's publication on the houses of the Close. 31 & 31A Cheesemarket (grade II*) has also been identified by RCHME as being substantially a timber-framed building of 14th century origin, though very little of this date is visible. It was described in Medieval leases as a messuage with shops and cellars. 29 retains a windbraced roof with a possible smoke bay and dates from the latter part of the 14th century. It, along with 25 probably originated as ecclesiastical dwellings. 48 The Close was the Porter's Lodge until c1900 and included the Close prison house. The former Wheatsheaf Inn, a timber-framed jettied building of mid-14th century and 15th century date, retains original moulded window sills and a 15th century fireplace. 47 & 49 New Street is timber framed on a flint and rubble ground floor. 51 Blue Boar Row, Market Place (grade II), listed as 16th century, was discovered to be a 14th century building on an important corner site.
- 5.8.19. One of the most prominent timber framed buildings is the corner site at 52 & 54 High Street (grade II*). It is of massive construction and has a documented history since 1341 when it was described as 'the corner tenement with shops adjoining' and was leased by John of Shaftesbury, spicer, to Walter de Upton.
- 5.8.20. 49 & 51 New Canal (grade II*) was a substantial 14th century hall house with a court, largely demolished in 1966. The building has now been restored, and shows exposed scissor bracing. 14 Queen Street (grade II*) is described as being formerly connected with the Plume of Feathers Inn, although RCHME state the connection was with the former Cross Keys Inn. It dates from the late 14th century and is described in a lease of 1403 partly as a shop and stable with chambers over. The eastern half of the building was open to the roof and contains smoke-blackened timbers. 15 & 16 Queen Street (grade II*), the adjoining site, was part of the Plume of Feathers Inn and contains 7 distinct builds ranging from a 3-storey timber framed house in the 14th to the 19th centuries. The site was owned by Robert de Woodford in c1340. He was mayor of Salisbury and collector and receiver of the King's wool in 1343-5. At the east end there is a very fine and unusual open Jacobean staircase leading from the yard to former galleries. 17 & 18 Queen Street (grade II*) is historically a part of 15 & 16 and shares the same history. 18 St Ann Street (grade II*) is a timber-framed house of 14th century origin. In 1413 it was referred to as the angle tenement, once John Baudrey's, now John Becket's. The roof retains many original timbers including a collared truss with an upper king-strut.

- 5.8.21. Windover House, St Ann Street (grade II*) is an extensive site around a courtyard dating from the late 14th century onwards. William Windover, a Salisbury merchant probably built the north (principal) range in the late 16th century/early 17th century. The west range retains a once open hammerbeam truss with scissor bracing.
- 5.8.22. The Old George Inn, High Street is listed grade I. The existing west range is only a small part of an important inn, mainly built in the 3rd quarter of the 14th century, but includes a rubble and ashlar wall of probable 13th century date. It has a detailed history from its beginnings when William Teynturer the younger, a former mayor established the inn. Between 1760 and 1858 it was occupied as dwellings before reverting to its original use. The carriage through way is now used as the pedestrian entrance to a modern shopping mall.
- 5.8.23. 15 Oatmeal Row, Market Place dates from the mid 14th century whose oversailing south front is now clad in modern timber framing.
- 5.8.24. The Rose and Crown Inn, Harnham Road is a large complex of buildings. The south range is identified as 16th century by the DoE list description. RCHME's volume on the city of Salisbury describes the north range as 14th century with a contemporary crown post roof.
- 5.8.25. The present Braybrooke House (grade I) was the master's house of the former Chorister's School (which it adjoins), and the residence of Canon Alexander de Hemingby. It originated in the late 14th century or early 15th century, probably as a parlour wing of the former canonry. It was refronted in the early 18th century in Flemish bond brickwork.
- 5.8.26. The number of listed buildings from this century is more than doubled, at 34.
- 5.8.27. **Fifteenth Century.** St Edmund's Church in Bedwin Street was begun in 1269 but after the tower collapsed in 1653 was rebuilt reusing old material, and part rebuilt in 1865-7 by Sir Gilbert Scott. Likewise, Malmesbury House, 15 The Close (grade 1) is a 1416 rebuilding in stone of a house demolished in 1399. It was recased in the late 17th /early 18th century and contains a very fine interior of c1760.
- 5.8.28. 50 & 50A, and 51 & 52 (grade II*) were built as shops between 1404 and 1454 against the North Gate belonging to the vicars choral. All were once visibly jettied.
- 5.8.29. The Blue Boar Inn in the Market Place can be dated to 1444 by a contract between William Ludlow and John Fayrbowe, carpenter. The inn existed under its original name until early in the 19th century. Three round stones set in its courtyard are said to commemorate the place of execution of the Duke of Buckingham in 1483.
- 5.8.30. The Wardrobe, 58 The Close (grade II*) was a canonry in the bishop's gift, was first documented in 1277. In 1543 it acquired the name 'The Wardrobe'

which suggested a change of use, perhaps to a household store for the Bishop. Although the house now dates largely from the 15th century, a hall with flanking crosswings was probably in existence by the 13th century. The building was heightened in the 17th century with enlargement in 1705 and alterations to the main elevation in an 'Old English Style' in the 19th century.

- 5.8.31. 8 Queen Street (grade II*) is of mid 15th century date and was known as John a Port's House. However this attribution has been pointed out as a misinterpretation of the documentary evidence in RCHME's publication. The interior has good 17th century detail including a carved oak chimneypiece depicting the Sacrifice of Isaac, evidently by Humphrey Beckham.
- 5.8.32. Church House and Audley House, 99 & 101 Crane Street are a group of buildings around a courtyard dating from the second half of the 15th century onwards. They now serve as the administrative offices of the diocese. In 1455 the north range was known as 'le faucon' held by William Lightfoot. The hall was chambered over in the 17th century and a stair tower built in the angle between the north and west ranges. In 1634 it was acquired by the city and became a workhouse until 1881. It was then restored by Crickmay. The south range was at one time a hospital for elderly men. Audley House was built early in the 18th century, probably for Benjamin Wyche.
- 5.8.33. The Hall of John Halle (grade I) is now the vestibule of a cinema, but originally was part of a wool merchant's house of that name. John Halle was also mayor of the city in 1450, 1456 and 1464-5, and a parliamentary representative. The remains of the hall consist of an outer timber framed lobby 2 storeys high with an open gallery at 1st floor level. This leads to the Hall itself, in its original state with cusped bracing to purlins supported on moulded arched beams. It was restored in 1834 by Pugin.
- 5.8.34. Standing at the junction of Minster and Silver Streets is The Poultry Cross (grade I). The hexagonal open arched shelter dates from the late 15th century. The upper, central pinnacle surrounded by 6 flying buttresses was designed by Owen Carter and added in 1852-4 following a proposal published in 1834 by Peter Hall. It was once surrounded by stone seats.
- 5.8.35. De Vaux House, 6 St Nicholas's Road (grade II*), is a building outwardly of c1700, but based on an earlier Medieval core, possibly the De Vaux College (Domus de Valle Scholarum) (1260-1542) founded by Bishop Giles Bridport in 1261. No.8 adjoining (grade II*) was also associated with the college and is also based on a Medieval core, though with 17th and 18th century alterations.
- 5.8.36. 36 Silver Street (grade II*) is a 3-storey timber-framed building dating from the 15th century. It was probably bequeathed to Trinity Hospital in 1458 by John Wynchestre.
- 5.8.37. A substantial number of timber framed buildings survive from the 15th century and 16th century including 14 & 16, 18 Scot's Lane, The Royal George Public House, 83, 85 & 86, 93 Castle Street, 17 & 19, 28 Catherine Street, 11, 16 The

Close, 82 & 84, 86, 87 & 89 Crane Street, 95 & 96, The Crown & Anchor Inn, 109A 109B & 109, Exeter Street, 3 Fish Row, 56 & 58, 11 & 13 High Street, William IV Public House, 32, 23 & 25, Catherine Wheel Inn, Milford Street, The Haunch of Venison, 3 & 5, 7-17, Minster Street, 34-36 (evens), 60-66 (evens), St Ann Street, The Cloisters 3 & 5, 7 & 7A St John's Street, 16 & 18 St Nicholas's Road, 2 Salt Lane, 42 & 44, 46 & 46A, 48-52 (evens) Silver Street - all grade II* buildings with good 18th century or early 19th century fronts and some internal fittings still extant.

5.8.38. 89 – 93 (odds), Fisherton Street also includes the remains of an earlier cruck pair. The New Inn, New Street (grade II*) also has four upper crucks dating from the late 15th /early 16th century, and 12 – 16 (evens) St Ann Street incorporates the remains of a cruck truss. 12 The Close is a grade II* 16th /17th century timber rebuilding of the Hall of the Vicars' Choral presumably on the site of earlier such buildings. It contains 15th century work and possibly 13th/14th century reset features.

5.8.39. 2-14 Guilder Lane is a row of jettied timber-framed houses dating from the second half of the 15th century replacing an earlier documented shop and 4 cottages. 50 High Street is one of a number of 3-storey timber-framed buildings in the centre of Salisbury. 50 has a jettied second floor.

5.8.40. The Pheasant Inn & Crew's Hall, 17 & 19 Salt Lane (grade II*) is a late 15th century timber framed 2-storey house with a large 17th century first floor room left by Philip Crew, a school master and son of a shoemaker, to the Shoemaker's Company, recommending them to build a guild hall.

5.8.41. The King's House, 65 The Close is a house of grade I importance dating from the 15-17th century), formerly called Sherborne Place. The house replaces the buildings of the Abbot of Sherborne, mentioned in late 13th century documents. After the reformation it became the residence of Thomas Sadler, Registrar to Bishops of Sarum, who entertained James I on his visits to Salisbury in 1610 & 1613, giving rise to its present name. In 1852 it became a Teacher Training College for Woman Teachers and is described in Thomas Hardy's *Jude the Obscure*.

5.8.42. Altogether, 49 buildings have been listed from this century.

5.8.43. **Sixteenth Century.** On a prominent site at the south-east corner between Rollestone and Winchester Streets is 19 & 21 Winchester Street (c1500), formerly the Old George Inn (grade II*) Its front was rebuilt in the 17th century but no mention is made of former timber framing. The windows were altered again c1800, and the ground floor windows have good mask keystones.

5.8.44. 19 & 20 Queen Street (grade II*) was largely demolished in 1974 and contained remains of a 15th century building behind a fine 18th century brick front and contemporary interior fittings. 20 The Close (grade II*) is founded upon the 15th century gatehouse range of Aula le Stage. It was started by John Smith, vicar of Bishopstone in 1718 or thereabouts.

5.8.45. Timber framed buildings of the 16th/17th century date, or listed as of uncertain date survive under 18th and 19th century refacings, or recasings (22 Bedwin Street (uncertain), 38 The Anchor Inn, Gigant Street (16C), 30 (16C), 50 (16C) Catherine Street, 31 The Close (uncertain), 40 Fisherton Street (16C), 7 New Street (15/16C), or tile hanging (The City Arms Inn, Ox Row, Market Place (16C), or stucco and tile hanging (41 Milford Street (17C), 9 & 11 (15/16C), 33 Butcher Row (15/16C), Mitre Corner 37 High Street (16C), or stucco (The Oddfellows Arms, 6 Milford Street (16/17C), or slate tile (15 & 17 Milford Street (16/17C), or roughcast (45 & 47 Fisherton Street (16/17C), or with a mixture of materials (117 & 119 Dolphin Street (16C). Or with a rebuilt front (63 & 65 Castle Street (16th century) or as wings to newer houses (22 Bedwin Street, 27, 29 & 29A Castle Street (17th century). At 33 Butcher Row the jettied front is concealed behind a modern shop front; at 40 High Street only the ground floor has been altered. 2 Avon View, Castle Street is a partially converted 16th century timber-framed barn with a queen post roof. The Chough Hotel, Castle Street has an entirely renewed timber framed front to Castle Street. 47 Catherine Street retains timber framing at ground floor only. 1 & 3 Queen Street (grade II*) is noted as having considerable value on a corner site to 3 streets (New Canal and Fish Row). It contains good exposed timber framing internally, including a dragon beam.

5.8.46. Of grade I importance is the King's Arms hotel, 9 St John's Street, a timber-framed late 16th century 4-storey building. It is noted as a meeting place for meetings of Royalists during the Civil War in connection with flight of Charles II, and the possible rescue of Charles I. No.11 St John's Street, also of contemporary date, is grade II* and now part of the King's Arms.

5.8.47. 16 & 17 Oatmeal Row, Market Place (grade II*) is of late 16th /early 17th century construction in an unusual wedge plan.

5.8.48. Other earlier structures, not necessarily timber framed, hidden behind later fronts are frequently hinted at (86 & 88, The Star Public House Brown Street, 31 to 35 odds Castle Street, 7 & 7A Catherine St-II*, 31, 2 & 4, 6 – 10 (evens), 26 & 28, 46 & 48 Catherine Street, 20 The Close (grade II*), 37 & 39 New Street, 13 Ox Row, Market Place (grade II*) is a late 19th century recasing of an early 18th century house, which itself was an alteration of a late Medieval building. 34 The Close. 89 & 91 Brown Street are 18th century houses with reset 17th century features. 22 & 24 Milford Street are largely early to mid 19th century, with 24 retaining timberwork of c1500. Some are clearly altered. 93 Priory Lodge, 95 The Priory, Brown Street are both 17th century in origin with 18th and then 19th century alterations. Some such buildings have yet to have their earlier core investigated, i.e. 32 – 44 (evens), Winchester Street which is a possibly early 19th century refronting of an earlier range. 17 The Close is a grade II* late 16th/17th century rebuilding of a house referred to in 1442-3. It is in stone and red brick with a fine contemporary interior.

5.8.49. 61 buildings of listable quality survive.

- 5.8.50. **Seventeenth Century.** 9 The Close is a grade II* 17th century building altered in the later 18th century which has a fine north entrance and good interior details including panelling from the former Cathedral choir stalls probably designed by Wren for Bishop Seth Ward. Friary Court & Craddock House & 20 Friary Cottage, The Friary (grade II*) were built by Mathew Bee, Mayor of Salisbury in c1618. The name Friary alludes to the Franciscan convent which stood a short distance to the south east from its foundation in 1230 until its dissolution in 1538. Friary Court was built as an extension to Craddock House. Friary Cottages were altered in the 18C to provide stabling.
- 5.8.51. In style Joiners' Hall, St Ann Street (grade I) is of the first quarter of the 17th century. Much of the original north front survives with two original square-headed lights projecting on grotesque brackets. Very little survives internally and the hall now belongs to the National Trust. 38 The Close is a grade II* house, dating from the mid 17th century, refaced in the early 18th century. It contains a rare survival of a mid 17C hunting scene attributed to Edward Pierce.
- 5.8.52. Wyndham House, now Council House, was set in Wyndham Park, Bourne Hill, on the site of St Edmund's College founded by Bishop de la Wyle. It was bought by the Wyndham family in 1660 and altered at that date, 1670, early C18, and in 1788. 6 listed structures remain within the grounds including a re-erected 15th century porch from the cathedral.
- 5.8.53. 47 Winchester Street (grade II*) is on an important corner site with St Edmund's Church Street. It was built c1673 as a private dwelling on the site of the former Three Cups Inn, documented from 1431. It now has a good 18th century symmetrical front to the south.
- 5.8.54. The Theological College (c1677), and The Matrons' College (1682), both in the Close, are grade I late 17th century brick buildings with projecting wings, having good contemporary detailing inside and out. In 1860 Bishop Kerr Hamilton founded the theological college and acquired land to build the flint rubble chapel, an addition of 1881 by Butterfield.
- 5.8.55. The Matrons' College originated as an almshouse built by Bishop Seth Ward to accommodate widows of the clergy. It was extensively altered in 1870 and the number of tenants reduced to 8. 24 St Edmund's Church Street is a grade II* house originating in the 17th century or perhaps earlier. Its fine colourwashed brick front dates from the 18th century.
- 5.8.56. Close Gate, 47 High Street (grade II*) was built in the late 17th century perhaps by Dr John Ballard, replacing stabling. It retains good internal features including reset early 17th century panelling.
- 5.8.57. The grade II* summer house to Malmesbury House, 15 The Close, was built in the late 17th /early 18th century at the time the latter was recased. 97 Crane Street (grade II*) is one of a large group of good later 17th century/18th century

brick houses. The fine interior is noted for having a fine painted overmantel by Francis Barlow.

- 5.8.58. 53 Payne's Hill (grade II*) dates from the last quarter of the 17th century and is of two principal storeys with a basement and dormer-windowed attics, possibly once extending further to the north. Dating from the 17th to the 18th centuries is St Anne's Manor, St Ann Street (grade II*). Again it is a red brick house of 3 storeys with good contemporary detail. The early 19th century addition is thought to have been added by JCP Tinney, a prominent solicitor.
- 5.8.59. At 61, there are slightly fewer 17th century buildings than those of the preceding century.
- 5.8.60. **Eighteenth Century.** Mompesson House (grade I), was built in c1701 for Sir Thomas Mompesson reusing older kitchens and outbuildings to house the services. The house retains many contemporary features, with only minor alterations made in c1800 when it was sold to the Portmans who altered the windows. Further changes took place later in the 19th century when features of an early Georgian character were added. The grade I iron palisade also survives. It incorporates Charles Mompesson's monogram.
- 5.8.61. The 16th & 17th century service range, which incorporates a queen-strut roof, and stables are now both separate dwellings (53 & 53A). 53A, graded II*, also dates from 1701 and was converted into a dwelling in the 1950's. The adjoining buildings, Hungerford Chantry (34 The Close) and 55 The Close are graded II*. 34 is based on a Medieval core. It was largely rebuilt in the early 18C and retains a good contemporary internal features and some reset linenfold panelling. 55 has its origins in the 17th century with its present appearance dating from the early 18th century, probably in the 1720's.
- 5.8.62. Trinity Almshouses (Hospital) in Trinity Street (grade I) were founded in 1379 by Agnes Bottenham to house 12 inmates. It was entirely rebuilt in 1702 in brick with stone dressings. The Chapel was refurbished in 1908, and the accommodation modernised in 1950.
- 5.8.63. 56C Wren Hall, The Close was originally the north wing of Braybrooke House. It was rebuilt in 1714 under the direction of Thomas Naish, the Clerk of Works. It is largely unaltered, except for the glazing, which was previously leaded, and is now in horizontally hinged metal frames. The Medieval cellars, on which Wren Hall is built, survive.
- 5.8.64. Myles Place, 68 The Close (grade I) is described as the 'stateliest house in the Close' (LB desc.) The mansion was started in 1718, on the site of a Medieval canonry named 'Miles Place, or Close' after the last occupant. The house contains excellent examples of baroque plasterwork and panelling. The contemporary wrought iron screen with corner to the front garden are also listed grade I.

- 5.8.65. Built in 1720 is the Walton Canonry, (grade I) 69 The Close, possibly begun by Canon Walton, though mainly attributable to Canon Francis Eyre, to replace an older house. Like Myles Place, The Walton Canonry is built on a sub-basement which housed the services, and approached by a wide flight of steps, though the doorway to The Walton Canonry is much more imposing, with a broken pediment and armorial cartouche. The house was extended to either side in the mid-18th century.
- 5.8.66. Steynings, 93 Crane Street is a grade II* early 18th century brick house with a fine interior, part of an important group in Crane Street. The rear room has been Jacobeanised, probably in the early 20th century. Also part of a fine group is 82 St Ann Street, a similar grade II* house recorded by JM Peniston in 1853.
- 5.8.67. It is interesting to note that 38 & 40 Silver Street (grade II*) is listed as a 15C/16C timber framed house with 18th century front, due to the predominance of such buildings. The later RCHME volume states that these houses are no older than the early 18th century.
- 5.8.68. The Hall, 4 New Street (grade I) was built soon after the middle of the 18th century for Alderman William Hussey, a wealthy clothier, on the site of the old Assembly House. It is the second largest dwelling house in Salisbury and has an elaborate symmetrical design in red brick and stone. The east wall contains Medieval flint and tile work, and 17th century brickwork.
- 5.8.69. 1 Market House Chambers and Martins Bank, Castle Street, 14 & 14A The Close, 33 New Street are impressive 18th century houses listed grade II*. One of these, 45 Castle Street, is an altered 17th century building. Frowds Almshouses, Bedwin Street dating from 1750 (grade II*) is an impressive 17-bay red brick building with Palladian detail including an octagonal lantern with an ogee roof. Of a similar date is 81 Brown Street (II*), a good Georgian house with a very good contemporary staircase. 12 Rollestone Street (grade II*) is noted in 1716 as 'Col. Kenton's new tenement and garden'. No.14 is mid 18th century. Both retain some good contemporary features. 12 has a reset 17th century male caryatid overmantel to a fireplace. St Martin's House, 49 St Ann Street (grade II*) dates from the mid 18th century is a good three storey brick house with good contemporary internal features.
- 5.8.70. Nothing earlier than the mid 18th century is seen at Fisherton Mill (grade II*) although mills have been documented on this site since Domesday. The mill retains good contemporary features in the main rooms.
- 5.8.71. The Guildhall in Ox Row, Market Place (grade II*) is an imposing white brick construction designed by Sir Robert Taylor and built by William Pilkington in 1788-95. It was erected on the site of the former Bishop's Guildhall, probably dating from the early 14th century. The present building contains a council chamber, a banqueting room and Mayor's Parlour. Loder House, 16 Endless Street is a grade II* later 18th century house, once with a fine interior which fell into decay and was stripped out in 1962. A similar fate befell 52 Endless Street,

one of a pair of grade II* pair of large houses now used as a warehouse. Vale House, 44 St Ann Street (grade II*), was built probably on the site of a tannery (it was known as Tanner Street in the 16th and 17th centuries). It is of 3 storeys in brick with a 1784 date on a lead rainwater head. It retains 3 original chimneypieces.

5.8.72. The DoE list has suggested that the fine 18th century main elevation of 64 High Street (grade II*) is a facade based on an older building. RCHME's *City of Salisbury* volume makes no mention of this. 32 & 33 The Close are survivals from a mixture of cottages and workshops that surrounded the Cathedral Bell Tower dating from the 18th century.

5.8.73. 175 buildings from the 18th century are listed.

5.8.74. **Nineteenth Century.** Set back from the road in a mature garden is 206 Milford Hall, Castle Street, a grade II* c1800 building with a fine front and a staircase with mahogany handrail. Of similar date is St Elizabeth's Convent & school, Exeter Street (grade II*), a symmetrically-fronted 3-storey colourwashed brick building. The school adjoins to the north and is of flint and ashlar, as St Osmund's church to which it relates. Of similar status is 54 St Ann Street, perhaps incorporating earlier fittings.

5.8.75. 2 & 4 St Nicholas's Road (grade II*) are a good white brick 3-storey house and former service wing dating from c1800. The main house is noted for its fine wrought iron porch.

5.8.76. The White Hart Hotel, 1 St John's Street is a grade II* building dating from c1820 with a handsome Ionic portico forming an important street feature, part of a very important group in St John's Street. St Edmund's School, School Lane (grade II*) dates from 1860 and contains a reset 14th century hammerbeam truss roof from the old Maidenhead Inn.

5.8.77. In 1864 a large 18th century house was demolished to make way for Salisbury Museum in St Ann Street (grade II*). All that remained was a large rotunda c1812, formerly the dining room. The present building is 1863 by John Harding in a Tudor style.

5.8.78. 182 buildings from the 19th century are listed.

5.8.79. **Twentieth Century.** Just 6 buildings from the first 3 decades of the century are listed. All are architect designed as minor secular or public buildings, though none are graded II or II*.

6. PLAN FORM ANALYSIS

6.1. Introduction

6.1.1. The city has been divided into components, each representing blocks of activity, and sub-divided by period. Salisbury, in common with all existing Wiltshire towns, has no foundation in the prehistoric or Romano-British periods, although archaeological remains belonging to both periods are present within the study area. The new city Salisbury is clearly documented as having moved from its location at Old Sarum to a comparatively empty site on the low-lying area of Myrifiel and set out as a large, planned city with the cathedral at its heart. Historical and documentary archives hint at the presence of earlier settlement, possibly dating from the Saxon period, existing around St Martin's Church, the Town Mill, Fisherton and at Milford, which lay within or on the edge of the area planned for the new city. It is clear that some of these existing settlements had an impact on the layout and development of Salisbury and vice versa and are important in understanding the growth of the planned city. As such a map has been reconstructed for this pre-city period dating from the 11th and 12th centuries. The city and settlements have been divided into different plan components (settlement areas, church, market place, etc.) for each relevant period, and these are illustrated in the stated figures.

6.1.2 **Table 2:** Plan form components

COMPONENT	PERIOD OF ORIGIN	COMPONENT TYPE	FIGURE No.
COM1	Early Medieval	St Martin's Church	12, 13, 14
COM2	Early Medieval	Settlement – St Martin's	12, 13, 14
COM3	Early Medieval	Settlement – Fisherton Anger	12, 13, 14
COM4	Early Medieval	St Clement's Church	12, 13, 14
COM5	Early Medieval	Fisherton Mill	12, 13, 14
COM6	Early Medieval	Roads	12
COM7	Early Medieval	Town or Bishop's Mill	12, 13, 14
COM8	Early Medieval	Possible settlement – Town Mill	12
COM9	Early Medieval	Possible settlement – East Harnham	12
COM10	13 th century	Cathedral and Close	13, 14
COM11	13 th century	Market Place	13, 14
COM12	13 th century	Planned Settlement Area	13, 14
COM13	13 th century	Roads	13, 14
COM14	13 th century	St Thomas's Church	13, 14
COM15	13 th century	Hospital of St Nicholas	13, 14
COM16	13 th century	Chapel of St John the Baptist	13, 14
COM17	13 th century	De Vaux College	13, 14
COM18	13 th century	St Edmund's Church	13, 14
COM19	13 th century	Franciscan Friary	13, 14
COM20	13 th century	Dominican Friary	13, 14
COM21	13 th century	Castle Street settlement extension	13, 14
COM22	13 th century	Milford Street settlement extension	13, 14
COM23	13 th century	Fisherton suburb	13, 14
COM24	Medieval	East Harnham suburb	13, 14
COM25	Medieval	Defences	14
COM26	14 th century	Trinity Hospital	14

6.2. Early Medieval 11th – 12th Centuries (Fig. 12)

6.2.1. **COM1 – St Martin’s Church.** It is believed that the first reference to the existence of St Martin’s Church is in 1091 (RCHM 1980). The chancel of the existing church is 13th century in date, but excavations in the churchyard have identified walls relating to an earlier, and probably smaller church of c.1100. The large amount of domestic pottery associated with these earlier structures (5.5.44.) suggest that these could be part of a secular building. An enclosure or boundary ditch uncovered adjacent to the church may also relate to a secular phase slightly earlier than 1100 in date. Initial studies of the documentary evidence supports the idea that the church has expanded over part of the surrounding settlement (D. James pers. comm.).

6.2.2. **COM2 – Settlement at St Martin’s.** Crittall (1962) describes St Martin’s parish as the oldest in the city, having been founded before 1220 when the new city of Salisbury was developed. It was certainly referred to as the ‘Old Town’ as late as 1750 and ‘Old Salisbury’ is the location described for the new city of Salisbury in the Dunstable Annalist (*ibid.*). The parish originally included not only those living around Milford Hill, but others in the Bishop’s manor of Milford. In 1269 it became confined to the eastern part of the new city when the other parishes of New Salisbury were created. Its origin date would therefore appear to be after 1086, as it does not appear as an entry in the Domesday Book, and before the founding of the new city in 1220. The extent of the settlement is unknown. In 1972, during the construction of Churchill Way East, Algar observed a massive ditch running obliquely to the street plan, which Wessex Archaeology (1992a) suggests pre-dates the city and may have delimited the north-eastern boundary of early Medieval settlement around St. Martin’s Church (**COM1**). The settlement does not appear to have been to the south as no evidence for it was identified during archaeological evaluations to the south of the church in 2001 (par. 5.5.41). The church is located on higher ground on the edge of Milford Hill and it seems more likely that the settlement would also be on this higher ground and along St Martin’s Church Street leading directly to the church. How far it extended beyond this is unknown and the truncation of St Martin’s Church Street during the creation of the ring road in the 1970s and extensive development around the church is likely to prevent a better understanding of this area.

6.2.3. **COM3 – Fisherton Anger.** The settlement at Fisherton is recorded in the Domesday Book when it was known to have been held by the Earl of Chester. The settlement appears to have extended from the mill northwards along what is now Mill Road with the church of St Clement’s located to the west of the road. The settlement was certainly in existence by 11th century, but its full extent is not known. It may have extended as far as the Winchester road to Wilton, as is indicated in the area of potential.

6.2.4. **COM4 – St Clement’s Church.** This church is described as the oldest in the diocese according to Cossor & Cossor (1931) and comprised a nave, north aisle, transept, chancel and tower built in a Norman or Early English style. It is

certainly known by 1319 (Crittall 1962) but nothing now survives within the graveyard. The dedication to St Clements suggests a settlement of 11th century date, although the dedication was given in 1324 (*ibid.*), and usually relates to Danish settlement (T. Tatton-Brown pers. comm.).

6.2.5. **COM5 – Fisherton Mill.** A mill is recorded in the Domesday Book and is likely to have been the same location as the Mill House overlying the River Nadder (Crittall 1962). The current building on the site is of 18th century date and adjoining mill buildings, now demolished, appear to have been of similar date.

6.2.6. **COM6 – Roads.** The new city of Salisbury was built on Myrifiel or St Mary's Field, apparently one of the common fields on the Bishop's land in the manor of Milford (Chandler 1983). As a common field it would have had divisions and boundaries which are likely to have had an effect on the layout of the new city. One of these Chandler (1983) suggests was the northern boundary of Myrifiel, defined by Milford Street and New Canal, formerly known as Winchester Street (RCHME 1980), which is likely to have been the road from Winchester to Wilton, passing Clarendon Palace and crossing the River Avon at Fisherton Bridge. This view was proposed by Rogers (1969), who notes that the Town Ditch, along New Canal and Milford Street, lies on the approximate division between the gravel to the north and the alluvium to the south, and thus could have already been in existence forming the boundary between the common field and common marsh. This could possibly explain why the route does not run directly towards Fisherton Bridge as the ditch is likely to follow the contours at this location. However, the route may have been dictated by settlement around the town mill. The undulating nature and greater width of New Canal and Milford Street also indicate that this road is most likely to predate the planned city, in which the streets were laid out as a grid. The archaeological evidence supports the view that much of the new city was damp and difficult to develop as many of the excavations record the earliest levels as comprising an alluvial layer (par. 5.5.1), while in other cases material was dumped on a site prior to development, for example on the Winchester Street frontage (par. 5.5.22).

6.2.7. Chandler (1983) argues that a second road was probably already in existence before the construction of the new city, running from Old Sarum to the river crossing at Ayleswade Bridge. This route he suggests survives in Castle Street, Minster Street and the High Street, and would have then run past the western front of the cathedral once it was built. However it seems more likely that if St Mary's Field was the Bishop's meadows there may only have been informal routes across these "low-lying and easily waterlogged" meadows (Chandler 1983:22) to a river crossing known as 'Aegel's ford' at the location of the later Ayleswade Bridge (*ibid.*). The main purpose of a route from Old Sarum along Castle Street is likely to have been to reach the town mill, before it continued the short distance to the Winchester road. This would be in common with other roads that are known to have ended at a mill and not been en route to a further destination (S. Best pers. comm.). The name Castle Street certainly doesn't seem to have been in common use until 15th century (RCHM 1980) suggesting

a change in emphasis in the use of this road, from leading into the city to leading out to the castle.

6.2.8. The other road that clearly must have been in existence was that of St Martin's Church Street which runs at a different angle to any of the other streets in Salisbury and consequently does not form part of the subsequent chequer pattern. It seems reasonable to suggest that this road ran from the north to meet the Winchester to Wilton road and that a road would also have linked the settlement at Fisherton Anger to this route as it lies close by.

6.2.9. **COM7 – Town or Bishop's Mill.** This is the suspected location of one of the Bishop's mills mentioned in the Domesday Book. The current mill buildings are known to have been rebuilt in 1757 on the probable site of the 13th century mill built by Bishop Poore (Crittall 1962). There has been no archaeological investigation to confirm that both the 11th century and 13th century mills are on this same site.

6.2.10. **COM8 - Possible settlement at Town Mills.** Chandler (1983:26) refers to a "slightly awkward street plan in the area of St Thomas's Church and Fisherton Bridge" probably arising from pre-existing buildings at the river crossing, including the town mill. Haslam (1976) also notes the awkward location of St Thomas's Church and suggests that there may have been settlement on both sides of the Fisherton Bridge before the construction of the new city. A settlement could have developed at this location around an important river crossing, although settlements are not normally associated with mills. An area of potential has been identified on the map.

6.2.11. **COM9 – Possible settlement at East Harnham.** The RCHM (1980:xxx) show the existence of a possible settlement at East Harnham before 1220 around the river crossing. The presence of a Saxon cemetery to the south west of this certainly suggests a Saxon settlement at Harnham, which was probably on the higher ground. Leland (Chandler 1998a), in his travels of 1542, refers to 'Harnham Bridge' as being "a village long before New Salisbury was built up".

6.3. Medieval 13th Century (Fig. 13)

6.3.1. **COM10 - Cathedral and Close.** Unlike the other Medieval planned cities that were being built in the late 12th early 13th century period Salisbury was planned from the start as a cathedral city to create "the administrative and the spiritual centre of a diocese which comprised a large tract of southern England" (Chandler 1983:21). Despite being in a valley the cathedral spire strangely appears visible in many directions not only across the city, but when approaching from outside. Rowley (1986) in fact describes it as the first English cathedral to be built on an unoccupied site where it did not have to accommodate existing buildings. The Close was laid out on an ambitious scale with the cathedral being planned first, surrounded by a spacious Close, all set within a third of square mile, while the rest of the city was to develop beyond it (Crittall 1962). It is also clear from the documentary sources that the first building on the site was a wooden chapel, built in 1219 possibly close to the

north transept of the cathedral (Tatton-Brown 1997), with a churchyard consecrated in the same year. The date of the founding of the city is traditionally given as 1220 when work began on the construction of the cathedral. James and Robinson (1988) also indicate that the cathedral was unique in being built almost entirely within a thirty eight year period between 1220 and 1258, while research done by English Heritage has shown that many of the original timbers survive (Denison 2003).

6.3.2. The documentary sources also indicate that the planning and lay out of the surrounding close were well advanced by the time this chapel was built, with plots of land being assigned to individual canons possibly before 1200 (Pugh & Crittall 1956). There are also suggestions that the Bishop's Palace was already built by 1219 (Crittall 1962, RCHME 1993). The advance planning of the Close must have allowed the rapid construction of the canons' houses and the cathedral, the latter of which was consecrated in 1258, although not complete. It is reasonable to assume that all the buildings in the Close, along with the cathedral, had been completed by the end of the 14th century. A full description of the houses in the Close is given in RCHME (1993).

6.3.3. The Close is bounded to the south and west by the River Avon and was bounded on the north and east by the Close Ditch (RCHME 1993). This was a deep, wet ditch, which provided drainage for those houses adjacent to it and the Close in general, and some form of protection for those living within the Close (*ibid.*). It may have been dug to define the boundary of the Close (Rowley 1986), and has been argued that the Close Ditch was laid out at a very early stage in the city's development as evidenced by the change in direction of the ditch, and subsequent wall, at the north east corner of the Close (RCHME 1993). In 1327 permission was given for the Close to be walled, following the practice at Lincoln, York, Exeter, Wells and Lichfield (Edwards 1939), to provide privacy and seclusion for the clergy of the cathedral, and protection and security from the laity and any lawless behaviour (Coulson 1982). It seems that it still had not been completed by 1345 and Leland suggests that the Close wall was never fully finished (RCHME 1993). The archaeological recording of a section of the Close removed to widen the access to Bishop Wordsworth's School confirmed that the Close wall, in at least this location, was constructed in the 14th century (ASI 1998, par. 5.5.9.). It has been less easy to date the Close ditch where it has been observed (par. 5.5.10), which would clarify if it was constructed before the wall.

6.3.4. The Close wall encloses an area smaller than the liberty of the Close, which at its fullest extent reached as far south as the loop in the river Avon (Crittall 1962). The liberty of the close has been based on Crittall (1962), excluding Church House. This house lying in the north west corner of the Close has been confirmed by archaeological investigation (par. 5.5.10) to be outside the Close wall and has only been in the Dean and Chapter's ownership since 1881 (RCHM 1980).

6.3.5. **COM11 - Market Place.** Holt and Rosser (1990) describe the leading motive behind the wave of new towns founded between 1200 and 1349 as being commercial. Having obtained royal grants for the markets many estate owners then encouraged permanent residents to the new city to further increase economic development. Many of the larger towns, also owed their development to international trade, and this was the case with Salisbury where, by the 15th century one-third of commercial traffic leaving Southampton went to Salisbury (Chandler 1983). There can, therefore, be no doubt that the large market place, covering a whole chequer, was an integral and essential part of the Bishop's new city. Documentary evidence shows that permission was given for the market from the very start of the city in 1219, with a royal charter being granted eight years later as the city presumably began to take off (Par. 4.13).

6.3.6. The Market Place was deliberately placed on the northern side of Milford Street - the main east-west route through the city - and to the east of Castle Street, the main route to and from Old Sarum, thus ensuring that traffic passing through Salisbury was directed into it. This probably also accounts for the new route which was created from Ayleswade Bridge along the east side of the Close and Catherine Street, which would have brought travellers to Salisbury into the south east corner of the market place. By the end of the Medieval period it appears the traffic was also coming into the city on the remaining north-east corner of the market place along Winchester Street, ensuring that any of the main routes into Salisbury would have brought the traveller into one or other corner of the market place, which is still more or less the case.

6.3.7. **COM12 - Planned Settlement area.** It would appear that the residential and commercial part of the city had also been planned as part of new Salisbury, although it was clearly not the first priority. The city is constructed on a grid pattern which in its final form comprises 20 chequers making it one of the more generously planned towns of this period, comparable in size with Newtown, Isle of Wight, and New Winchelsea (Butler 1976). Towns with such a grid pattern reflect the control over the layout, by in this case the Bishop (Palliser et al 2000). The grid pattern of these chequers is not as regular as may be supposed for a planned city on a comparatively empty site, as they vary between the north and east, and the south and west of the city. Haslam (1976) is of the opinion that the northern and eastern chequers are laid out to lie parallel with the contours on the east side of the city. This supports the RCHM (1980) view that the decision to provide a supply of water in the form of channels running down the streets must have been taken at an early stage in the planning of the city. The low-lying nature of the site, close to the water table, would also have provided the necessary requirements to supply such channels, with the streets being aligned to respect the contours in order that the water flowed correctly through them (RCHM 1980, Slater 2000).

6.3.8. Chandler (1983) suggests that the area around St Ann Street was likely to have been part of the original area designated for the new city, supported by the fact that the original administrative divisions of the city, probably dating from the 1230s, divide it into four wards, three of which lie to the south of Milford

Street and New Canal. The fourth ward, Market ward, occupied the area of the Market Place (**COM11**) and St Thomas's Church (**COM14**). It appears that the south-eastern ward, covering the area of Bugmore, was just too low-lying to allow for the construction of buildings (*ibid.*). This may be one of the reasons why the city expanded to the north, along with the fact that the city seemed to be increasing in popularity. Chandler (1983) suggests that this northern part of the city was planned in one piece, probably on another common field. This would certainly have been completed by 1269 when St Edmund's Church (**COM18**) was consecrated in the north-east corner of the city.

6.3.9. According to Chandler (1983) there is a tradition that Mitre House, on the corner of New Street and the High Street, was the first house to be built in the city. The surviving documents record the corners of the chequers being the first to be occupied. What is also apparent from the documents is that Castle Street and Milford Street, which led to the city gates, were fully built up by 1269. In the case of Castle Street archaeological evidence has confirmed that buildings were constructed beyond the city gate (par. 5.5.42). On Milford Street the finding of two Medieval buildings at rear of the Street frontage (par. 5.5.23 and 5.5.31) suggest that a location on Milford Street was of particular importance. Similarly 'Balle's Place', the home of the merchant John Balle, was set back from the street behind shops fronting onto Winchester Street (Bonney 1964). The existence of such buildings is not shown on the maps of John Speed (1611) (Fig. 5) or William Naish (1716) (Fig. 4). Chandler (1983) confirms that the grander houses, belonging to the wealthy merchants, were near the market place (**COM11**). Of these the Hall of John Halle and Church House still survive, while excavation has identified a house at 36 Milford Street as being of similar high status (Currie 2002).

6.3.10. Various excavations have begun to give a picture of the Medieval city, indicating that not all the street frontages were entirely built up in the 13th and 14th centuries. For example excavations at 20 Bedwin Street (par. 5.5.21), Rollestone Street (par. 5.5.22), Ivy Street (par. 5.5.24) and west of the Hall of John Halle (par. 5.5.14) found no Medieval buildings fronting the street in these locations. Rawlings (2000) suggests these areas allowed access into the backland areas which would otherwise be inaccessible within the street grid layout, although Bonney's (1964) research indicates that there were many such vacant plots in the city which were used for semi-industrial processes or gardens. The excavations along Gigant Street also give an indication that the corner tenement at 36 Milford Street extended back along Gigant Street and it was not until the mid to late 14th century that a building was erected fronting onto the street at this point (5.5.30). Haslam (1976) suggests that development would have taken place initially on the streets leading eastwards with the later development on the north south streets. The present evidence indicates that it is a more complex picture than this. What is beginning to emerge is that the main routes into the city, Exeter Street through to Endless Street, Castle Street, Milford Street and Winchester Street, were all built up in the early stages, along with New Street and those fronting onto the Market Place. More archaeological

evidence is needed to confirm this and to understand what was happening outside these areas in the 13th and 14th centuries.

- 6.3.11. The route of the watercourses are clearly shown on Speed's map of 1611 and Naish's map of 1716 before they were filled in. Excavations have also recorded sections of these ditches for example at the rear of 47-51 Brown Street (par. 5.5.29.), in Trinity chequer and at Belle Vue House on the northern edge of the city (par. 5.5.42). Little information has been obtained from the excavations of the ditches to confirm their origin date, although a considerable number of finds, known as the Drainage Collection, were recovered from the watercourses when the sewers were constructed in the 1850s (Saunders 1986).
- 6.3.12. There is evidence of some small scale craft or industrial activities on the New Street frontage (par. 5.5.13.) and at Gigant Street (par. 5.5.30), but the major industrial activity was found during the construction of the ring road in 1972, when a bronze foundry site was discovered on the edge of the eastern chequers (par. 5.5.40). Further south in Culver Street two bronze working furnaces were uncovered suggesting that this was an extensive industrial area at the eastern edge of the city. At Milford Street, earthenware potting appears to have been carried out for a short period prior to the establishment of the bronze foundry (D. Algar pers. comm.). The animal bone evidence found during excavations at Belle Vue House (par. 5.5.42.), outside the planned settlement area, suggest that butchery and carcass processing was also being carried out on the outskirts (Williams & Hawkes 1989).
- 6.3.13. **COM13 – Roads.** It appears that the pre-existing routes in the area (**COM6**) continued to be the major roads when the new city was created, with the exception of the road linking the settlement at St Martin's (**COM2**) with Milford Street which appears to have been overlain by the new street grid. Chandler (1983) suggests that the North and West Walks of the Close would have been constructed as the first additions to the existing road network. This is likely to have been followed by New Street (the name originally referred to the whole length to Payne's Hill), and Crane Street, and then the north-south road from Alyeswade Bridge along Exeter Street, Queen Street, Catherine Street and Endless Street. St Ann Street is also likely to have been constructed at this time extending from the North Walk to St Martin's Church Street. The straight nature of most of the streets indicate they were deliberately laid out, the most notable being New Street and Exeter Street, both of which run parallel to the Close Wall. The construction in 1244 of Alyeswade bridge across the Avon south of the Close, possibly replacing a wooden bridge, allowed traffic from the west to enter Salisbury without going through Wilton (Crittall 1962). The building of the bridge appears to have been a deliberate act to monopolise the traffic and trade, which had been entering Wilton, leading to its decline as a market town (McMahon 2002). From the bridge it would appear that a route was deliberately taken along the outside of the Close to bring traffic into the Market Place (**COM11**) and its increased use is indicated by the bridge being described as the 'greater bridge' of the city (*ibid.*:88).

- 6.3.14. It is known that by 1269 bars had been erected across Castle Street and Milford Street (Crittall 1962), thus controlling the traffic in and out of city along the major roads. Mention is also made in 1269 of a bar on the road to Winterbourne Ford, presumably Bedwin Street, which leads out onto London Road. Endless Street, however, appears to have ended at the edge of the city and is so named because it was built before the city defences had been planned, according to Chandler (1983). Winchester Street, formerly Wyneman Street, also appears to end at the edge of the city, as Rampart Road, which it now meets, may have only developed in the late Medieval period after the decline of the defences. Payne's Hill could originally have joined up with the road to St Martin's Church and St Ann Street, and was only later altered when the defences were constructed. The western route out of the city via New Street led to Crane Bridge, formerly Lower Fisherton Bridge, which is first documented in 1300 (Crittall 1962). From Crane Bridge it appears the existing route to Fisherton Mill was established.
- 6.3.15. Most of the street names are recorded in documentary sources from the late 13th century and early 14th century (RCHM 1980) suggesting that the streets were certainly in existence by this time and probably by 1269 when St Edmund's church (**COM18**) was founded. It is assumed that the roads would not have altered from this layout, but excavations on the corner of the Rolleston and Winchester Street frontage found that the alignment of Rolleston Street ran west of its present location up until the 15th century (Wessex Archaeology 1992a). This clearly shows encroachments onto the highway which were also noted during excavations along the west side of Gigant Street (Currie 2002).
- 6.3.16. **COM14 – St Thomas's Church.** Believed to have been constructed sometime after 1228 and before 1248, St Thomas's Church was built on the western side of the market place (**COM11**), one of the usual locations for a church in a planned city (Butler 1976, Palliser et al 2000). The RCHM (1980) have conjectured that the church was originally cruciform in shape and shorter, as 13th century elements have been found in the chancel. The nave was expanded later, probably sometime around 1400 when the tower was built. However Tatton-Brown (1997) has stated that there is no evidence for any 13th century fabric within the present church and it seems more likely that it originally comprised the western three bays of the present chancel and the present nave with possible narrow aisles. The cruciform church proposed by the RCHM (1980) is suggested as having expanded westwards over the north-south route through the town, but as a smaller church could only have fronted the highway if the road turned towards the mill at this point. Tatton-Brown (1997) indicates that the church expanded eastwards placing the church entirely on the line of the north-south route suggesting that the route to the town mill had already altered as the traffic from Old Sarum declined. Direct archaeological evidence is, however, lacking to fully understand the history of this area.
- 6.3.17. **COM15 – Hospital of St Nicholas.** The Hospital of St Nicholas was built at the southern edge of the new city. A large proportion of the buildings on the site

date from the 13th century and comprise a north and south range presumably reflecting the requirement for the care of the sick and poor of both sexes (RCHM 1980). The hospital was probably built in 1231, but there are suggestions that an earlier hospital, referred to in documents of 1227, already existed on the site, which may have been incorporated as the north range (*ibid.*).

6.3.18. **COM16 – Chapel of St John the Baptist.** The Chapel of St John the Baptist was founded by Bishop Robert Bingham in 1244 and built on an island in the River Avon to the east of Ayleswade Bridge, itself built at the same time (Crittall 1962). Although the building has altered to form a dwelling house it still retains its 13th century fabric (RCHM 1980).

6.3.19. **COM17 – De Vaux College.** The exact location of De Vaux College, which was founded in 1262 and dissolved in 1542, is unclear. Crittall (1962) gives a location for it to the rear of De Vaux Place. However in their survey of the houses of Salisbury the RCHM (1980) found Medieval material within the walls of De Vaux House and 8 St Nicholas Road to the east, which they considered were likely to be surviving parts of the college. No additional archaeological evidence of the college has been found during the extensions of some of these buildings, but Medieval building stone and tile have been found to the south-west of the presumed area of the college. A large area of potential has been drawn based around Crittall's (1962) location, but further research is required to clarify the college's location.

6.3.20. **COM18 – St Edmund's Church.** St Edmund's Church and its associated college were founded in the north east corner of the new city in 1269, possibly in an area deliberately left for the church (Chandler 1983). There is evidence that the church extended further to the west than it does today. A geophysical survey undertaken in 2001 (par. 5.5.34.) confirms this suggestion by showing that the church was probably cruciform in shape as shown on Speed's map of 1611, which was drawn before the central tower collapsed. There is also an indication of a building attached to the north of the church on Naish's map of 1716, but this may relate to the 15th century church. This building has not been clearly identified in the archaeological investigations (par. 5.5.34) and further work needs to be carried out to establish its nature. The RCHM (1980) suggest that when the tower was rebuilt a north and south aisle were added to the remaining part of the church. The present church lies on the eastern edge of a large graveyard, but if it extended to the west, as suggested, it would have been in a more central location within the graveyard and have the appearance of having been planned within the space. The RCHM (1980) in their survey of the church were unable to identify any remains of the original 13th century church, the nave and aisles of the present church being early 15th century in date.

6.3.21. It is likely that the present building to the east of the church replaced the college of priests, which was built at the same time as St Edmund's church (RCHM 1980). Stonework in part of the cellar may be Medieval in date, but the

college was surrendered to the crown in 1546 and the building currently in this location is 16th century in date with substantial additions in 1790 and later.

- 6.3.22. **COM19 – Franciscan Friary.** The Franciscans are described as being provided with a house and precinct to the south of St Ann Street which was founded in 1230 and dissolved in 1538 (RCHM 1980). No evidence was found for the remains of the Friary in any of the houses fronting onto St Ann Street during surveys of the buildings (*ibid.*) indicating that the Friary was at the rear. The position and extent of the precinct has been deduced from documents and maps by the RCHM (1980: xxxix), including Naish's map of 1716 which defines a large rectangular area to the south of St Ann Street containing a paper mill on a water course. This map has been used as the basis for drawing up the extent as shown on Fig. 13. This includes the possible line of the south precinct wall found during re-development in 1966 (SMARG 1967) and the north precinct wall observed in 1971 (SMARG 1972, where the grid reference given is incorrect and should be SU14762960 (D. Algar pers. comm.))
- 6.3.23. **COM20 – Dominican Friary.** Crittall (1962) describes the friary as lying beside Fisherton Bridge on the northern side of the street having been founded in 1281 within the suburbs of the new city, as is common with many medieval towns (Palliser et al 2000), as these were the only locations which provided sufficient land. Like the Franciscan Friary it was dissolved in 1538 and in 1539 it was said to include the prior's lodging, a small house within the precinct, another house over the gate, and outbuildings (Pugh & Crittall 1956: 333) and gardens, graveyard and a fishery (Crittall 1962). The buildings were probably demolished shortly after and replaced by the Sun Inn (*ibid.*). A cross in the churchyard at Dinton, known to have been taken from Salisbury in 1541, could be from the Friary (Hobbs, 2001). During the redevelopment of the Maltings remains of the Friary were uncovered (par. 5.5.47), but were insufficient to reveal a full understanding of the extent and nature of the site.
- 6.3.24. **COM21 – Castle Street settlement extension.** It is likely that the planned settlement area (**COM12**) with its grid pattern was designed as roughly rectangular shape. The settlement that is known to have existed beyond Castle Gate would not originally have been part of the planned city. However this area was included within the parish of St Edmunds when it was created in 1269, implying that the buildings beyond Castle Gate were already in existence, having developed to take advantage of this main route into the city from Old Sarum. Reference is also made in 1269 to a bar across Castle Street, but it was not until the 14th century that the Castle Gate was constructed as part of the city defences (par. 4.21). Excavations at Belle Vue House, to the east of Castle Gate, found no evidence for a rampart or ditch, placing this area outside the city defences (**COM 25**) (Williams & Hawkes 1989). Instead a series of 14th century rubbish pits were found which were assumed to have belonged to the properties fronting onto Castle Street. The extent of this area has been limited to the parish boundary, but there is insufficient information to know whether it extended beyond this.

6.3.25. **COM22 – Milford Street settlement extension.** It is likely that settlement extended beyond the boundary of the planned city along Milford Street in much the same way as all the other main routes into the city. Salvage excavations carried out during the construction of the ring road in 1972 revealed 13th century occupation at several locations beneath the rampart (Algar 1973) in an area stretching from Winchester Gate to the east of Milford Street. Unfortunately the construction of the ring road and the other development in this area will prevent a better understanding of the full extent of the 13th century settlement which appears to have been here.

6.3.26. **COM23 – Fisherton suburb.** Many of the cities of the Middle Ages as attracted suburbs along the main roads leading into them (Chandler 1983, Palliser et al 2000). Despite the fact that Salisbury was created on such a grand scale sufficient to house the expected population and more, two suburbs did arise. The first of these was developed along Fisherton Street in the 13th Century (*ibid.*). This suburb is likely to have arisen because Fisherton Street is a continuation of Milford Street, the main road from Winchester to Wilton, and therefore more likely to attract passing trade than one of the side streets in the chequers. It would appear that the development of the suburb had an effect on the village of Fisherton Anger to the west, effectively changing the village from north-south to east-west by the 14th century (Chandler 2001). It is also of note that, in common with many older towns, the Dominican Friary (**COM20**) was also located within this suburb.

6.3.27. **COM24 – East Harnham suburb.** The East Harnham suburb similarly developed along the main north-south route entering the city, immediately south of Ayleswade Bridge. It is possible there was a settlement here before the city (**COM9**), but any settlement is likely to have developed significantly after the construction of the Bridge in 1244. In common with the Fisherton suburb the religious establishments of the Hospital of St. Nicholas (**COM15**) and De Vaux College (**COM17**) were located close by. Direct archaeological evidence is lacking for the full extent of the suburb at East Harnham and the area shown on the map is tentative.

6.4. Medieval 14th - 15th Centuries (Fig. 14)

6.4.1. **COM25 – Defences.** Soon after the founding of the city in 1227 a charter was granted to allow the Bishop to enclose Salisbury with ditches, “so as to protect it from thieves” (Rogers 1969:5). It is possible that the ditch was begun at this time, but is known to have been incomplete around 1306-7 (Crittall 1962, Carr 2001), but according to Leland (Chandler 1998a) was completed by the time of Bishop Simon (d.1315). It is possible that this ditch was intended to serve more as a boundary ditch rather than a defensive ditch (Rogers 1969, Barley 1976), for which there is currently no archaeological evidence.

6.4.2. In 1367 the Bishop gave permission for the construction of a stone wall, four gates and a ditch. The impetus for this is not clear. Barley (1976) suggests that the threat of invasions in the 14th century, during Edward III's campaigns in France, provided the necessary stimulus. However it would appear that little of

the defences was constructed at this date and that by 1440 it still appears to have been incomplete (Crittall 1962). The defences are described as running from the loop of the Avon at Bugmore northwards, along the eastern edge of the chequers before turning west, north of St Edmund's Church, towards the Avon, which formed the western and southern defences (*ibid.*).

- 6.4.3. The north-east section of the rampart still survives, although altered, in the grounds of Bourne Hill House where it is approximately 18m wide and 5.5m high (RCHM 1980). To the south of this section salvage excavations during the construction of the ring road in 1972 recorded the rampart just north of Winchester Street and the rampart and ditch to the south of Milford Street (par. 5.5.40, Algar 1973). The rampart at this point was 2m high at 10m from the lip of the ditch, the latter of which was estimated to be 12m wide and 6m deep, and had been recut. There was also evidence for 13th century buildings beneath the rampart clearly indicating that the rampart was not built until the 14th century and involved the removal of buildings forming the settlement extension around Milford Street (**COM 22**). This accords with the evidence on William Naish's map of 1716, which shows the ramparts down the eastern side of the city. (For a fuller discussion of the map and documentary evidence see Appendix 6). In 1499 documents record that encroachments were being made on the ditch (Crittall 1962); this was confirmed by the archaeological excavations on the inner ring road which recorded 15th and 16th century rubbish in the ditch adjacent to the south side of Milford Street (Algar 1973).
- 6.4.4. Excavations across the line of the rampart at Belle Vue House, Endless Street, found no evidence of the rampart or ditch (par. 5.5.42, Williams & Hawkes 1989). Similarly, observations made during the demolition of Old Gate Place adjacent to Castle gate failed to reveal the rampart or ditch (Anon 1963). The area was included within the parish at an early date suggesting that it was considered part of the city and presumably within any defences. The excavations did encounter a ditch that was interpreted as almost certainly being the course of Hussey's Ditch, one of the watercourses flowing through this area. The question arises as to whether the northern defences were completed particularly when there appear to be few references to the defences along this northern section, compared to the eastern ramparts. Similarly no evidence for the rampart or ditch was found to the west of St Martin's Church during the evaluation that took place in the grounds of St Mary's House (Border Archaeology 2000a, 2001a). This would suggest that the ditch, if not the ramparts, may not originally have been built at this location or it is not on this alignment.
- 6.4.5. Of the four gates proposed two are known to have been built, these are on Winchester Street (formerly Wynman Street) and Castle Street. Both these gates are clearly shown on Speed's map of 1611 and Naish's map of 1716, although the excavations along the line of the ring road found no evidence for the Winchester Gate (Algar 1973) which was demolished in 1771 (RCHM 1980).

- 6.4.6. **COM26 – Trinity Hospital.** The Hospital of Holy Trinity and St Thomas of Canterbury was certainly in existence by 1394 and appears to have been founded around 1379 (Pugh & Crittall 1956). It was built for twelve inmates and eighteen temporary poor residents. The hospital survived the religious upheavals of the 16th century and was then entirely rebuilt in 1702 (RCHM 1980). A small trench excavated within the area of the hospital in 1986 recorded an east-west flint and mortar wall associated with 13th or 14th century pottery, probably relating to the hospital buildings (Wessex Archaeology 1992a).
- 6.4.7. **COM10 - Cathedral and Close.** At the beginning of the 14th century the tower of the cathedral was raised and a spire added. Two chapels were also constructed in the latter half of 14th century at the eastern end of the cathedral, which were later removed in the 18th century.
- 6.4.8. **COM11 – Market Place.** As Chandler (1983) indicates the large size of the market place must have been an open invitation for the stall holders to encroach on the space. Thus the whole of Mitre Chequer and the streets of Butcher Row, Fish Row, Silver Street, Minster Street and Oatmeal Row all contain buildings that have become permanent in the market place, while still retaining the names of the goods sold in these streets. This process was common in medieval market places (Palliser et al 2000) and the implications are that it was happening by early 14th century in Salisbury, most probably as a result of the unauthorised markets that appeared to have been held everyday in the city until 1361, when the market days were restricted to Tuesday and Saturday following complaints from Wilton and Old Sarum. In 1368 the Bishop sanctioned the process of encroachment by offering people the right to build premises on the market place in return for a rent. The maximum extent of the encroachment took place in the 17th or 18th centuries (*ibid.*).
- 6.4.9. **COM12 - Planned Settlement area.** The planned settlement did not alter in 14th and 15th centuries as the generous scale on which the city had been planned allowed for growth within the chequers. Rawlings (2000) describes the characteristic buildings identified from excavations in the eastern chequers as mainly singled-roomed with rear yard containing a well, and subsequent extensions in the back. New buildings also appear in the 14th century - for example at 38-44 Endless Street (par. 5.5.20.) - while other buildings were rebuilt and refurbished (par. 5.5.30). The excavations have also shown that many of the building plans and property boundaries were maintained through until 19th century (*ibid.*).
- 6.4.10. **COM13 – Roads.** The road network appears to have altered little in the 14th and 15th centuries. There are additional roads developing within the Market Place as permanent structures began to encroach upon it. The construction of the defences does not appear to have been built across the line of any of the roads leaving the eastern chequers, with the possible exception of Payne's Hill, which may have originally formed a junction with St Martin's Church Street and St Ann Street.

- 6.4.11. At the end of the Medieval period the name Winchester Street transferred from what is now Milford Street to the current Winchester Street (Chandler 1983), suggesting that the traffic from Winchester was now entering the city through the Winchester gate. The decline in the original route from Clarendon Palace Chandler (1983) suggests may have been due to the emparking of the Palace or it may just reflect the decline in use of the Palace by the reigning monarchs through the late Medieval period (James & Robinson 1988). What is not clear is where Winchester Street went after leaving the eastern chequers, but it seems likely that it would have gone northwards to join the London Road if the route from Clarendon Palace had fallen into decline. On Naish's map of 1716 a road is shown extending from St Martin's Street northwards to the London Road connecting Milford Street, Winchester Street and Bedwin Street together. The date of this road is unclear as it lies on the line of the city defences and could only have been established after they had been constructed. This may be the same road shown on a view of Salisbury of before 1771 (RCHM 1980:pl 9). It is however possible that this road existed before the defences were built and re-established after they were completed. It appears to run along the eastern edge of the ramparts or within the infilled ditch.
- 6.4.12. **COM14 – St Thomas's Church.** In c.1400 the bell tower was built and according to Tatton-Brown (1997), along with the current north and south aisles and the western parts of the north and south chapels. In 1448 the chancel collapsed and the church was rebuilt and enlarged to the east to its current size. This was followed by the rebuilding of the nave arcades, clerestory and the west window in the late 15th century (*ibid.*). A vestry was added to the church in the 16th century and restorations in the early 19th century uncovered a rare 15th century painting of the Last Judgement above the chancel arch.
- 6.4.13. **COM18 – St Edmund's Church.** Similarly it appears that St Edmund's Church changed from a cruciform shape in the 13th century to an enlarged church in the 15th century when a large aisled chancel was built (RCHM 1980). Nothing remains visible of the 13th century church as a result of the 15th century alterations and the collapse of the tower in 1653 which led to the removal of the western end of the church. The church was thus reduced in the 17th century to its present form where the 15th century chancel became the nave with a rebuilt tower at its western end. The present chancel is 19th century in date.
- 6.4.14. **COM12 – Milford Street settlement extension.** The archaeological evidence clearly shows that the rampart and ditch of the defences were built over part of the settlement extension at Milford Street (par.5.5.41). As the original extent of this settlement is not known it is not clear how much of the settlement survived the construction of the defences in 14th century. The slow process of the defences construction which is evident from the documentary sources may also reflect the presence of settlement in part of the area proposed for the rampart and ditch.

6.4.15. **COM24 - East Harnham suburb.** This area is likely to have expanded further in the 14th century and a potential area of growth is shown. The only building which appears to survive from this period or earlier is the Rose and Crown Hotel. Although extensively altered in the 20th century, remains of the 14th century building are visible fronting onto the Harnham Road (RCHM 1980).

6.4.16. **COM4 – Settlement at Fisherton Anger.** The archaeological evidence suggests this area may have shrunk during the 14th century as the suburb along Fisherton Street grew. Excavations between 68 and 72 Mill Street suggest that there was little occupation in this area away from the main road in the 14th - 15th centuries (par. 5.6.15, Foundations Archaeology 1999a). The second bridge crossing at Crane Bridge may have brought traffic more directly to the mill area and associated settlement, thus also concentrating settlement at the southern end of Mill Road.

6.5. Post-Medieval and Industrial

6.5.1. Archaeological evidence has shown that in the post-Medieval period rebuilding and refurbishment often took place, for example at Gigant Street (par. 5.6.10.), with new buildings being built, particularly in the backland areas. Further encroachment also took place on the Market Place, reaching its peak in the 17th and 18th centuries (Chandler 1983). The city ditch had already begun to be infilled by the 15th century and this continued into the 16th and in the 18th centuries (par. 5.5.41). It is likely that the infilling was continuous from the 15th century onwards and allowed the development of a road over it by 1716 when it is shown on William Naish's map (par. 6.4.14).

6.5.2. The Dominican and Franciscan Friaries and the Colleges of De Vaux College and St Edmund's were dissolved in the 16th century as part of the 1536 and 1539 Acts authorising the Dissolution of the Monasteries. However both the hospitals of St Nicholas and Trinity survived the Dissolution unlike other hospitals in Wiltshire, having respectively been extensively restored and altered and completely rebuilt (RCHM 1980). St Clement's Church in Fisherton Anger was demolished in 1852, when St Paul's Church was built to replace it to the north (*ibid.*), a large proportion of the material from the St Clement's Church being used in its construction (Cossor & Cossor 1931).

6.5.3. One of the most characteristic features of the chalkland rivers in Wiltshire is the extensive water meadows which were created along their lengths. The Rivers of the Avon and Nadder entering Salisbury are no exception to this with the water meadows in these valleys clearly shown on first edition Ordnance Survey maps. There is little documentary evidence to give an indication of the date of the foundation of the Harnham water meadows on the Nadder, although it is known that the earliest water meadows were established on the Nadder at Dinton in 1625 (Steele n.d.). No research for this study has been carried out on the meadows on the River Avon, but these are also likely to date from the 17th

century (par. 5.6.16.). Those meadows to the north of the city were developed in the 20th century, while those to the south still survive.

- 6.5.4. In the 18th century a number of changes were made to the surroundings of the cathedral. The two chapels built on the eastern end in the 15th century were removed along with the belfry, while the churchyard raised and levelled so that it took on the appearance of a park that it still retains today (par. 4.8.).
- 6.5.5. A cholera epidemic broke out in Salisbury in 1849 and was identified as being a result of poor sanitation related to the opened watercourse in the city (Chandler 1983). As a result a series of sewers were constructed by 1854 to replace the water courses, which were infilled in the 1850s. The Close Ditch was infilled in 1860 and the Town Ditch in 1875 (Crittall 1962).
- 6.5.6. The cloth industry, which had created such wealth for Salisbury, declined in the 17th and 18th centuries to be replaced by other textile industries. The cloth industry saw a revival in the late 18th early 19th century.
- 6.5.7. None of these developments radically altered the plan form of the town and a plan form map has not been prepared for the post-Medieval and Industrial periods.

7. ASSESSMENT

7.1. Summary of Results

- 7.1.1. Much of the archaeological work in Salisbury has confirmed the existence of remains, particularly buildings from the 13th and 14th centuries. The number of archaeological investigations is large, but varied in their quality and extent and in the case of many of the excavations carried out before the 1990s the lack of formal publication has prevented a full understanding of the evidence recovered. The majority of those carried out in the 1960s and 1970s were rescue excavations or watching briefs resulting from an increase in development in the city. It is clear from the preliminary reports, particularly in the case of the rescue excavation along the line of the ring road in 1972 (Algar 1973), that a wealth of information was retrieved which is important to understanding the development of the city. For example the existence of a suburb or extension to the planned city around Milford Street, which is not highlighted in the documentary sources, was clearly identified in these rescue excavations, in which 13th century buildings were found beneath the ramparts (par. 5.5.41).
- 7.1.2. Where excavations have been supported by documentary research on the individual tenements the information from the excavation has been considerably enhanced (Rawlings 2000:59). However in other cases the archaeological evidence does not support the information from the documentary sources. The latter suggests the construction of defences between the Castle Gate and St Edmund's Church. However, excavations at

Belle Vue House found no evidence for the rampart or ditch at this point where the site lay within the parish boundary (par. 5.5.42).

- 7.1.3. The mass of the archaeological investigations, although large, has been concentrated on certain chequers. For example Trinity chequer has been the subject of extensive investigation (par. 5.6.9-10), while other chequers such as Blue Boar have had no investigations carried out within them. Just under half of the chequers have not been investigated in any manner while investigations within the Close have also been limited.
- 7.1.4. Rawlings (2000:57) describes the Medieval buildings that have been recorded from these eastern chequers as being mainly single-roomed buildings of flint-and-mortar dwarf walls supporting a timber framed structure with rear yards containing a well. A number of the buildings excavated have included greensand blocks in the external walls usually at the corners of the buildings or at wall junctions. Later developments, often in the post-Medieval period, included extensions at the rear. Where chalk block walls occur they appear to be 16th century and later and used only for structures in the backlands (Hawkes n.d.:8). The floors of the buildings were formed of compacted chalk separated by levelling layers of other material.
- 7.1.5. One of the most notable characteristics of the settlement in Salisbury is the lack of Medieval refuse pits excavated in the backland areas, with the exception of the excavations at Belle Vue house (5.5.42.). The reasons for this are not clear, but it could be due to the high water table (Hawkes n.d.:12). The absence of pits, which are normally a common feature of Medieval towns, has resulted in little environmental evidence, 'the paucity of securely-stratified, dated deposits,' and limited quantities of domestic refuse (Hawkes n.d.:abstract), have hindered the creation of a detailed chronology for individual sites and the city as a whole. The lack of Medieval stratigraphy in the backlands indicates that rubbish was not dumped in these areas either (Hawkes n.d.:12). In contrast a great deal of material, known as the Drainage Collection, came from the watercourses during the construction of the improved drainage system for Salisbury in the 19th century (Saunders 1986). This suggests that the watercourses were used for the disposal of the City's rubbish, although Hawkes (n.d.:12) notes that many of the sites examined were at some distance from the watercourses, while the watercourses would need regular clearing if used for rubbish, and suggests that there must have been some system of rubbish removal from an early date.
- 7.1.6. A considerable amount of information is known about the historic buildings through the RCHME's surveys of the buildings (RCHM 1980 and RCHME 1993). These comprehensive surveys show that the majority of 13th century buildings that still survive are within the Close, while structures surviving from the 14th century include the Close Wall and gates, as well as a large number of 14th century timber houses within the chequers (5.8.2). Chandler (1983:54-5) indicates that a large number of buildings survive from c.1450 to 1600, but there are fewer surviving from the 17th century. As might be expected a large number of buildings survive from the 18th century. The distribution of the

surviving buildings, excluding those from the 18th century, and the date of those that have been excavated, are shown in Fig. 15. The survival appears to be scattered through the city, although there is a noticeable survival of buildings along the east west roads, maybe reflecting the importance of these east west routes. Further research however is likely to reveal more information on the origin of some of these buildings, for example, the observation of a previously unknown Medieval foundation was recorded during refurbishment work at 22 The Close (par. 5.5.7).

7.2. Growth of the City (Fig. 16)

7.2.1. The founding of the new city of Salisbury is well documented and as such it is known that the disagreements between the clergy and the garrison at Old Sarum was one of the reasons for the decision to create a new city in the current low-lying site. There is some documentary evidence that there may already have been settlements existing in this area, but it is scant. Archaeological investigations have been limited to those areas where these earlier settlements are known or expected to have existed at St Martin's and Fisherton Anger. Where such excavations have taken place at St Martin's Church a large amount of information has been obtained (par. 5.5.44). However, the extent of the settlements around the church is unknown, and similarly unknown at Fisherton Anger and the possible settlements at The Town Bridge and East Harnham in this early Medieval period.

7.2.2. 13th Century Bishop Richard Poore was granted a papal bull in 1219 to move from the cramped site of Old Sarum to the meadow of Mary's Field on the confluence of the rivers Avon, Bourne and Nadder. The location of the new city was influenced by the fact that the Bishop already owned the land, in an area where there were apparently few existing settlements. The main road from Winchester to Wilton also ran through the meadow with a river crossing at Fisherton Bridge. Close to this main road and some three miles to the east lay the Royal Palace at Clarendon Park, whose growth mirrors that of the rise of the new city and is likely to have had an influence on its location. Clarendon Palace is known to have been in existence by 1072 when it was a hunting lodge visited by William the Conqueror (James & Robinson 1988). It became established as a royal residence under Henry I (1100-1135), presumably as an alternative to Wilton which had suffered severely in the Danish raids at the beginning of the 11th century, and was transformed into a palace by Henry II (1154-1189). It was probably during the 1190s that the decision to create the new city at Salisbury was made (par.4.6). The long delay that followed before the Bishop got permission and before construction could begin reflected the problems in both the state and church in the succeeding reigns, particularly of King John (1199 –1216) (RCHME 1993). Once the papal bull had been finally given in 1219 the speed with which construction began on the cathedral in 1220 and the houses in the Close clearly suggests that while waiting for the permission a considerable amount of planning had taken place, possibly before 1199, as suggested by one documentary source (Chandler 1983:19). As Salisbury rapidly grew Henry III (1216-1272) began to lavish money on

improving Clarendon Palace which had been neglected in the previous reigns, including taking advantage of the expertise of Elias de Dereham, the Canon supervising the construction of the Cathedral (James & Robinson 1988). The Cathedral itself has been described as unique, in that it was almost entirely built within a concentrated period between 1220 and 1258 (*ibid.*).

7.2.3. In 1225 Bishop Poore granted a Charter to his free citizens setting out the conditions of tenure in this city (Crittall 1962:94). By 1227 a royal charter had been granted which confirmed the ecclesiastical foundation of the city, and granted its citizens similar freedoms enjoyed by the citizens in Winchester. The royal charter also included a right to enclose the city with ramparts, alter the course of roads and bridges for the improvement of the city and granted a licence for an annual fair and a weekly market. Permission was known to have been given for a market from the beginning in 1219, which is likely to have been held near St Thomas's Church (*ibid*:85). The Market Place was clearly planned as an integral part of the new city, covering a substantial space on the northern side of the main east-west route through the city. Around the Market Place the surrounding streets were laid out on a grid pattern. It is likely that the first streets to be developed were New Street, parallel to the north side of the Close, and the area around St Thomas's Church. The construction of Ayleswade Bridge in 1244 encouraged traffic through Salisbury instead of journeying on to Wilton, and is attributed as the main reason for the decline in Wilton as a market town and the rise of Salisbury. This was not helped by the frequent, often daily unauthorised markets held in Salisbury in the late 13th century (Chandler 1983:95).

7.2.4. By 1269 the parishes were created and St Edmund's Church was founded in the north-eastern corner of the city, forming what appears to be the final part of the city layout. It may not be a matter of coincidence that no works are recorded after 1269 at Clarendon Palace. Deeds and wills of the 14th century show that the main streets forming the grid layout were clearly established by this time (Crittall 1962: 70). By the 13th century it is also clear that various suburban developments had taken place beyond the planned city, not through lack of space, but to take advantage of the main traffic routes into Salisbury. The evidence from archaeological excavations show that not all the chequers were built up at this time and that the open areas may have been used for the storing of construction materials (Currie 2002:14).

7.2.5. 14th Century and 15th Century: Although the Royal Charter of 1227 granted the Bishop the right to enclose the city with ditches these clearly were not complete in the early part of the 14th century. In the middle of the 14th century construction of the rampart and ditches certainly had begun on the eastern side of the chequers removing earlier buildings around Milford Street. The documentary sources suggest that the work was still not complete by 1440. Encroachments are known to have been made on the ditch by the end of the 15th century.

7.2.6. The city was planned on such a large scale that buildings continued to be built within the chequers and the existing suburbs. The major routes through the city, such as Milford Street, Catherine Street and Castle Street were those which were built up first and only later, in some cases in the post Medieval period, were other parts of the chequers developed. By 1377 Salisbury was the sixth largest provincial city in England (par. 4.24) and an important centre for the cloth trade. The wealth of the citizens can be seen in the rebuilding of St Thomas's Church between the end of the 14th century and the late 15th century (Tatton-Brown 1997:109).

7.2.7. Post-Medieval: In the late 16th century the decline in the cloth industry led to a decline in Salisbury's fortunes and perhaps explains the lack of houses surviving in Salisbury from the 17th century. The climax of this seems to have been in 1627 when plague and bad harvests, amongst other things, left probably a third of the population living in poverty (Slack 1975). By this time Salisbury had long since ceased to be the sixth largest provincial city and had reached a period of stagnation (Chandler 1983:46). Towards the end of the 16th century the Colleges of de Vaux and St Edmund's and the two Friaries had been dissolved. A resurgence of the cloth industry between 1780 and 1816 allowed the city to continue to survive on the cloth trade until c.1830, but it was not until 1841 that Salisbury's population began to increase in size again. The maps of Naish (1716) (Fig. 4), Andrews and Dury (1773) and Greenwood (1820) confirm that Salisbury had changed little from its known Medieval extent. Of note is that all these maps show buildings extending south along Exeter Street as far as Bricketts Hospital, but it is currently not known whether this mirrors the Medieval development along this road or whether the Medieval settlement was more extensive. Certainly Medieval buildings have been uncovered in excavations north of Bricketts Hospital at 115 Exeter Street (par. 5.5.26) and Crittall (1962:80) claims that the 19th century fronts conceal some Medieval buildings. It is also of note that the probable extent of the Friary precinct is not reflected in these or the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1887).

7.2.8. Industrial/Modern At the beginning of the 19th century Salisbury had not as yet exceeded its Medieval limits (Crittall 1962:90). Between 1800 and 1900 the city's population doubled and the number of inhabited houses had increased from 1,500 to 12,000 (Chandler 1983:57). This rise in households reflects the growth of Salisbury outside the Medieval boundary and suburbs. The first area of expansion was around Fisherton Anger followed by development along Devizes Road to the north (Crittall 1962:91, Chandler 1983:60-1). The 1936 Ordnance Survey map shows that by this time the suburbs at East Harnham had merged with the village of West Harnham and much of the east of the city was built up. The only places that remained undeveloped were the water meadows at Harnham and those to the north on the Avon.

7.3. The Archaeological Potential

7.3.1. One of the principal aims of this phase of the Extensive Urban Survey is to examine the archaeological potential of the city to assist with the development of a management strategy in the later phase of the project. Whilst all of the core

city may be considered important archaeologically, it is necessary to try to highlight those areas of greater interest, either because of the importance of the remains or because better than average preservation is expected there.

7.3.2. Outstanding publications: One of the difficulties in assessing the archaeological potential of Salisbury is the number of outstanding publications. The majority of the archaeological investigations carried out in the 1960s and 1970s were 'rescue' excavations or watching briefs during the early stages of development. In some cases they were no more than chance observations when development was taking place. These latter operations have not been included in the list of archaeological work in the town (par. 3.2.1), but are included in the archaeological summary (section 5.5). All this rescue work was carried out by members of the Salisbury Museum Archaeological Rescue Group (SMARG), with the exception of the excavation in Fisherton Street (par. 5.5.47.), which was carried out by the Wiltshire County Council Archaeology Service. The excavations have been reported in the Wiltshire Archaeology Magazine, but no full report has been written due to the lack of financial assistance for such work at the time. This is of particular concern as the wealth and importance of some of the findings is valuable to the understanding of the Salisbury's development, for example the unexpected ditch pre-dating the city and probably marking the settlement around St Martin's Church (Algar 1973). The most important perhaps of these is the information recorded along the route of the ring road constructed in 1972, where the only section of the rampart and ditch to be excavated revealed not only its size and content, but also the existence of buildings beneath the rampart. The length of time since the excavations took place means that the writing of the full reports on all these excavations is a matter of urgency.

7.3.3. Between 1984 and 1990 a series of excavations were carried out at various locations around Salisbury by the then Trust for Wessex Archaeology. Again a considerable amount of information was derived from these excavations which examined the nature of the structures on the street frontages and their backlands within a number of the chequers. These excavations in particular have identified the almost complete absence of pits in the backlands and limited number of securely dated deposits and finds which make Salisbury unusual as a Medieval town (Hawkes n.d.:12). These excavations have not been published, again reflecting the funding opportunities during this period, although very preliminary summary reports on the sites are held at the Sites and Monuments Record. The publishing of the material from these excavations would be of considerable benefit and importance to the study of Salisbury.

7.3.4. Overall Archaeological Potential: The considerable number of excavations that have already taken place within the Medieval city have begun to throw light on its development and nature, in some cases not necessarily as expected. The excavations in Salisbury have been concentrated on the eastern chequers, reflecting the areas where development has taken place. Only one chequer, Trinity chequer, has been extensively excavated, while almost half the chequers have not had any archaeological investigation within them at all.

These include the White Hart, Marsh, Pound and SE chequers at the southern edge of the city, the whole of the Market Place and adjoining chequers of Mitre and Blue Boar or the area between the river and the High Street and Castle Street. These latter chequers are potentially some of the most interesting areas of the city, where excavation would give an insight into its early development and any pre-urban settlement. For example Borthwick & Chandler (1984:61) indicate that the area between the River Avon and Castle Street was the location of dyers' workshops and other related buildings of the textile industry. However the whole of the city can be considered to have a high archaeological potential and excavations within any part of Salisbury will further our understanding of its history.

- 7.3.5. The low-lying nature of Salisbury at the confluence of the rivers of the Avon, Bourne and Nadder means that water table in the city is high. In general the excavations have encountered deposits extending to about a metre in depth, which is most likely to reflect the height of the water table. A small number of excavations have uncovered water-logged deposits, for example at Ivy Street and Brown Street excavations (par. 5.5.24), the sites of the Dominican (par. 5.5.47) and Franciscan (par. 5.5.27) Friaries, the Maltings (par. 5.6.13) and east of the Castle Gate (par. 5.5.42). The majority of the finds have been leather or wood, but plant remains were obtained from bulk samples taken at the Ivy Street and Brown Street excavations and considerably enhance our knowledge of the diet of the people in Medieval Salisbury (Rawlings 2000). Documentary evidence also suggests that the part of St Martin's burial ground adjacent to the Town Ditch was so low-lying that water was seen in the graves (Wessex Archaeology 2000h:11). The potential for finding water-logged or anaerobic environments in Salisbury is high and should be considered as a possibility in all excavations and of considerable importance in enhancing our knowledge of the life in Salisbury in both the Medieval and post-Medieval periods.
- 7.3.6. One of the features where water-logged deposits are likely to be present is in the water courses, an unusual and important feature of the city. Some excavations have taken place on the courses, but they have been limited and further opportunities to examine them should be made, to clarify, for example, the date of their construction. The high water table has also led to an almost complete absence of cellars beneath the buildings of Salisbury. This means that the survival of archaeological deposits beneath the buildings in the city is high. Excavations have also shown that the continuous use of tenement boundaries into the 19th century and lack of disturbance beneath some buildings of this date indicate the potential is very high for uncovering archaeological information from any below ground works within 19th century and earlier buildings. Similarly the recording of historic buildings during refurbishment or alteration can also provide significant information on the origins or understanding of a building. For example, it is known that permission was granted in 1331 to use the stone from Old Sarum to build the Close wall (Crittall 1962:75), confirmed during the recording of the removal of part of the wall at Bishop Wordsworth's School in 1998 (par. 5.5.9). A previously unknown

Medieval foundation was also recorded during refurbishment work at 22 The Close (par. 5.5.7), clearly indicating that additional information can be gained from such recording.

7.3.7. There has clearly been a large amount of documentary research in Salisbury. Where this has been targeted at specific sites it has been able to enhance the archaeological information derived from the excavation, as for example at 36 Milford Street/34 Gigant Street, where the rebuilding of the property was possibly related to known changes of ownership (Currie 2002). The documentary evidence is inevitably variable, but can provide detailed supporting information, the most notable of which is the identification of John Barbur, a bellfounder who died in 1404, whose workshops were excavated between Milford Street and Guilder Lane during the construction of the ring road in 1972 (Chandler 1983:115). Detailed documentary research is likely to enhance any excavation and should be part of any investigation, particularly as a lack of securely dated deposits is one of the characteristics of Salisbury.

7.3.8. Potential for Prehistoric discoveries: The city of Salisbury lies within the area known as Wessex, which is renowned for its prehistoric monuments, such as Stonehenge. Salisbury lies approximately 15kms to the south of Stonehenge, situated on the southern edge of Salisbury Plain. Surveys of Salisbury Plain have shown that it contains some of the greatest concentrations of barrows in the country, in an area where by the Middle Bronze Age permanent fields and settlements began to appear (McOmish et al 2002:xv). A large number of enclosures are known from the Iron Age period, but by the Romano-British period the Plain was under intensive agriculture probably as part of estates centred on the villas in the valleys. This pattern of settlement is likely to have been repeated closer to Salisbury, although no similar research has been done to confirm this. Thus the hinterland to Salisbury contains an extensive prehistoric landscape and there seems no reason why prehistoric activity should not have continued into the valley where Salisbury is now located, particularly when archaeological evidence suggests that the river gravels were a favoured area for settlement in this period. Although only a very small number of prehistoric and Romano-British finds have been made in Salisbury, the potential for prehistoric settlement is considered to be high and should be included as an objective in any excavations in the city.

7.3.9. More numerous have been the finds of Palaeolithic handaxes particularly within the eastern part of the city. Only one section through the river gravels has been recorded which provides information on the environment in which these handaxes were deposited (Harding & Bridgland 1998). Where opportunities arise for further recording of the geological deposits an archaeologist with the appropriate knowledge should be present.

7.3.10. Saxon and Early Medieval settlement: The finding of three groups of Saxon burials at Bourne Hill, Kelsey Road and at Harnham certainly suggests one or more Saxon settlements in the area. All these burials are located on the higher ground away from the river valley and suggest the settlements were on the

higher ground. However the finding of two pieces of Saxon pottery at the eastern end of New Street, hints at settlement in the centre of Salisbury (par. 5.4.3.), which could have been around the river crossing at Fisherton Bridge. Any opportunities to look for Saxon evidence in the area around Fisherton Bridge and St Thomas's Church, including the Market Place, New Street chequer and Mitre chequer, should not be overlooked. Opportunities to investigate the full extent of the Saxon cemeteries should also be explored.

7.3.11. The area around St Thomas's Church is also of particular interest. There is a need to ascertain whether there was a pre-existing early Medieval, if not Saxon, settlement adjacent to the Fisherton Bridge river crossing and town mill as suggested by Chandler (1983:26) and Haslam (1976:51) (par. 6.2.10). A settlement in this locality would have had an impact on the development of the new city. The other settlement that is likely to have had an impact on the city was that around St Martin's Church. The full extent of this settlement is not known as most of the excavations have concentrated in the churchyard (par. 6.2.2). These suggest that the church was originally smaller and expanded over the settlement that surrounded it. Little is known about the extent of the pre-urban settlement of Fisherton Anger and even less about the possible settlement at East Harnham throughout the entire Medieval period. All these early settlements would benefit from further investigation.

7.3.12. Ecclesiastical sites: The full extent of the ecclesiastical sites in Salisbury is not known, with the exception of the cathedral. In the case of St Thomas's Church, it is known to have been rebuilt probably at the start of the 13th century (par. 6.4.12), but the size, shape and location of the original church is unclear. Whether it would be possible to ascertain the details of an earlier church is likely to prove more difficult due to the later extensions to the church. However any archaeological investigations within the church or the graveyard would be valuable in trying to assess the early stages of the church and development of the city. Similarly further investigations with the churchyard of St Edmund's Church would help confirm the full extent of the original church as identified in the geophysical survey undertaken in 2001 and the nature of the buildings as shown attached to the north of the church on Naish's map of 1716. There is very little knowledge of the College of Priests that was constructed as part of the church, and thought to be on the site of the Bourne Hill Council House. Excavations within the grounds of Bourne Hill House would help determine whether the college lay within the extent of the current buildings.

7.3.13. Following the dissolution the buildings and land belonging to the monasteries were sold off. By the 19th century little evidence survives of the extent of many of these monastic institutions such as the college attached to St Edmund's Church, De Vaux College and the Dominican and Franciscan Friaries. In the case of the two Friaries (par. 5.5.27 and par. 5.5.47) a small amount of information has been derived from watching briefs and rescue excavations, but the full extent of the precincts and the detail of the buildings contained therein are unknown. Any opportunities to examine the full extent of the friaries and the colleges should be explored.

- 7.3.14. In the case of the Close, additional research on the buildings would help to identify their original Medieval layouts and the existence of any other buildings, for example, there have been a number references to masons living just outside and to the east of the Close (Crittall 1962:75). The Dean and Chapter of Salisbury own a large percentage of the property in the Close along with the Cathedral. Under the Care of Cathedrals Measure (1990) it is a statutory requirement that each cathedral has a consultant archaeologist. In the case of Salisbury this is Tim Tatton-Brown, who has extensive knowledge of the cathedral and its surrounds and continues to explore opportunities to enhance this knowledge.
- 7.3.15. Defences: Salisbury has been considered to be one of a number of defended towns which arose in the post-Conquest period (Barley 1976:59). However the reasons for defending the city are unclear and the documentary sources suggest that their construction was erratic (Crittall 1962:88), and the phases of its construction inadequately recorded (Borthwick & Chandler 1984:61). The rescue excavations during the construction of the ring road did reveal the city defences, the value of which is limited in its nature by the lack of a full publication of the findings. However this was only a sample of the eastern defences and an excavation located across the line of the northern defences (par. 5.5.42) did not uncover any form of defence. It is also of note that all the documentary sources quoted refer to the eastern defences, apart from a deed of 1331 which refers to a ditch at a tenement on the north of Endless Street (RCHM 1980:50). Even the examples given in Crittall (1962:89) for the leasing out of the ditch in 16th century only refer to areas of the eastern defences. The full extent and nature of the rampart and ditch is therefore not known while further opportunities to examine them must have been compromised by the construction of the ring road. However there are areas, particularly along the line of the northern defences, where excavations would enhance our knowledge and determine whether the ramparts were anything more than a grandiose feature erected to impress visitors entering the city from the east.
- 7.3.16. Medieval suburbs: The excavation of the city defences uncovered evidence for 13th century settlement beneath the ramparts (par. 5.5.41) indicating that a suburb had developed between Winchester Street and Milford Street around one of the major routes into the city. The full extent and nature of this suburb is unknown as are the suburbs which developed to the north of Castle Gate, along Fisherton Street and at East Harnham. Documentary research or ground investigations in these areas can help clarify the hypothetical areas shown on the plan form maps although construction of the ring road is likely to have caused considerable disturbance to the suburbs around Milford Street impeding further archaeological investigations.

7.3.17. Summary: It is helpful to summarise the importance of Salisbury in archaeological terms for the following reasons:

- It is a classic planned medieval city with its medieval topography substantially intact, because it was of such a size that expansion did not take place until 19th century.
- The city has a known foundation date making it important in terms of archaeological chronology.
- The presence of a high water table below the city has discouraged the construction of cellars thus preserving the archaeological deposits, some of which are also waterlogged.
- There has been a rich tradition in the city of archaeological investigation, along with studies of the historic buildings and a large amount of documentary research.
- It is the combination of all these aspects that make the City important with its considerable archaeological potential.

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9. MAPS

1611. Inset map of Salisbury John Speed's Wiltshire 1611

1716. Map of the City of Salisbury ...surveyed by William Naish 1716 (RCHM 1980, plate 16).

1773. Andrews' & Dury's Map of Wiltshire 1773 (No. 5).

1820. Map of the County of Wilts, from actual survey, made in the years 1819 and 1820, C. Greenwood (Chandler 1998b:134).

1887. Ordnance Survey, 1st Edition, 1:500 series.

1936. Ordnance Survey, 4th Edition (with revisions), 1:2500 Series.

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10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Towns included in the Extensive Urban Survey of Wiltshire, with reference to urban criteria defined by Heighway (1972).

	Town	Criteria
1	Amesbury	iii, xi
2	Bradford-on-Avon	iii, vi, viii, xi
3	Calne	iii,v
4	Chippenham	iii, viii, x
5	Cricklade	i, ii, v, xii
6	CUNETIO	i, ii, vi
7	Devizes	i, ii, iii, v, vi, vii, ix, xi
8	Downton	ii, iii, v
9	DUROCORNOVIUM	i, ii vi
10	EASTON GREY	i, vi
11	Great Bedwyn	iii, iv
12	Heytesbury	ii, iii
13	Highworth	ii, iv
14	Hindon	ii, vi, ix
15	Lacock	ii, iii, xi
16	Ludgershall	v
17	Malmesbury	i, iii, iv, xi
18	Market Lavington	ii, iii, v
19	Marlborough	ii, iii, iv, v, vi, vii, ix
20	Melksham	& xi
21	Mere	iii, vi
22	Ramsbury	ii, iii
23	Salisbury	i, ii, iii, v, vi, vii, viii, ix & xi
24	Sherston	viii, ix, x, xi,
25	SORVIODUNUM	ii, iii
26	Swindon	i, vi
27	Tilshead	iii, viii
28	Tisbury	iii, v
29	Trowbridge	vii, xi
30	Warminster	ii, iii, viii
31	Westbury	ii, iii, iv, vii
32	Wilton	iii, viii
33	Wootton Bassett	i, iv, v, vi, vii,
34	VERLUCIO	ii, iii, v, viii ii, vi

Appendix 2: Urban Criteria set out in Heighway (1972)

- i) *Urban Defences*: A town, at some time in its history, might have a wall, or bank and ditch with wooden defences.
- ii) *Internal Street plan*: A town may be planned at any moment in its history; part of its street pattern may display evidence of deliberate planning, such as a grid lay-out. A street plan with provision for a market place will also distinguish a town.
- iii) *Market*: Perhaps the only indispensable criterion, although a market alone does not distinguish a town. The date of a market charter is usually taken in this study as indicating the date by which the place had become a town.
- iv) *Mint*: The existence of a mint often denotes a town.
- v) *Legal existence*: This aspect of the town was one of the first to be studied and formed the basis of most of the early studies of towns. It has long been evident that legal history, once a favoured method of study does not provide the only clue to urban origins, in which economic causes play an important part. However, the date of a borough charter or the dates of taxation at borough rates or of the town's parliamentary franchise may provide a date from which the place may be called a town.
- vi) *Position*: A town may have a central position in a network of communications and this can be a clue to its importance. This can be a difficult criterion to assess as it involves knowledge of the age of the road system in relation to the town itself, the past navigability of rivers, and other related problems.
- vii) *Population*: A town will often have or have had a high density and size of population compared with surrounding places.
- viii) *Diversified economic base*: Archaeological or documentary evidence might suggest a diversified economic base, particularly a concentration of various crafts in one area, and evidence of long distance trade. For earlier periods, only archaeological evidence can determine this; it is a reflection on the state of urban archaeology that so little is known of this aspect.
- ix) *House plot and house type*: The town-plan may show long, narrow 'burgage-type' plots; surviving houses will be urban rather than rural in form.
- x) *Social differentiation*: A town should contain a wide range of social classes and especially possess a middle class. House types, demonstrated in the earlier periods by archaeology, again form part of the evidence.
- xi) The presence of a *complex religious organisation* may also denote a town; i.e. the possession of more than one parish church or the existence of other institutions, especially monastic.
- xii) *Judicial centre*: A town may be a centre for courts of national or local status.

Appendix 3: Listed Buildings by Schedule Category

Grade I

Old Harnham Bridge (Ayleswade Bridge), St Nicholas's Road (1244, 1774)

15 Malmesbury House, The Close (after 1327, late 17C/early 18C recasing)

The Close Wall (probably 1331 & onwards)

St Ann's Gate, The Close (c1331 & later)

North Gate, The Close (2nd quarter of 14C & C15)

South or Harnham Gate, The Close (mid 14C)

91 Crane Street (mid 14C, c1575 & 18C)

Hemingsby House, 56A & B The Close (14C, C15, C17, C18)

The Old George Inn, 15 & 17 High Street (3rd quarter of 14C)

Bishop's Gate, The Close (late 14C)

Braybrooke House, 57, 57A & 57B The Close (late 14C/early 15C, early 18C)

The King's House, 65 The Close (15C-17C)

Crane Bridge, Crane Street (15C)

Church House incorporating Audley House, 99 & 101 Crane Street (2nd half of 15C, 18C, 1887)

Cathedral School (The Bishop's Palace), The Close (1460-1500, 1670-4, late 18C & 19C alterations)

Hall of John Halle, New Canal (late 15C, 1881)

The Poultry Cross, Silver Street (late 15C, 1853-4) AM

King's Arms, 9 St John's Street (late 16C, 17C)

Joiners Hall, 56 & 58 St Ann Street (first quarter of 17C)

Theological College, 19 The Close (c1675)

The Matrons' College, 39 to 46 The Close (1682)

Forecourt Walls, gate piers & gates to Matrons' College (?1682)

Mompesson House, Screen wall, rails, piers, gates and overthrow to Mompesson House, The Close (1701)

Trinity Almshouses (Trinity Hospital), Trinity Street (1702)

Wren Hall, 56C The Close (1714)

The Leadenhall, 70 The Close (c1720, early 13C fragments)

Myles Place, 68 The Close (1720)

Retaining wall, screen railings, piers & gates to front garden of 68 The Close (c1720)

The Walton Canonry, 69 The Close (c1720)

School of Arts Annexe, 4 New Street (mid 18C)

A

Cathedral Church of St Mary, The Close (1220-1266, 1330, 1789)

St Thomas's Church, St Thomas's Square (2nd quarter of 13C, 14C, 15C, 16C, 18C, 19C)

Grade II*

59 Arundells, The Close (13C & 17C)
The North Canonry, 60 The Close (13C fragments, 16C, 17C, 19C)
The Old Deanery, 62 The Close (late 13C, 14C/early 15C, 18C & 19C)
21 & 21A The Close (13C, late 14C/early 15C, 19C)
St Nicholas's Hospital, 5 St Nicholas's Road (2nd quarter of 13C, 1498-1501, 1854)
12 The Close (late 13C, 14C)

19A Milford Street (early 14C, 17C & 18C)
21, 21A & 21B Milford Street (early 14C, 18C)
29 The Close (14C, C19)
59 & 61 (Bell & Crown Inn), Catherine Street, (14C origin, altered 18C & later)
5 The Close (14C origin, altered mid 15C, 18C & later)
The Rose and Crown Inn, Harnham Road (14C, 16C)
18 The Close (1319-20 and later)
25 The Close (14C, 17C/18C)
51 & 52 The Close (first half of 14C)
52 & 54 High Street (first half of 14C)
31 & 31A Cheesemarket, Market Place (14C & late 18C)
49 & 51 New Canal (14C, later 20C)
15 & 16 Queen Street (14C onwards)
17 & 18 Queen Street (14C onwards)
18 St Ann Street (14C, 18C)
15 & 17 Guilder Lane (late C14 with late 17C extensions)
14 Queen Street (late 14C)
Windover House, 22, 26A & 26 St Ann Street (late 14C, 16C/17C)

8 Queen Street (1425, 1930)
Blue Boar Inn, Blue Boar Row, Market Place (1444, 18C/19C)
48-52 Silver Street (1471, early 18C)
The Royal George Public House & part 19, Bedwin Street (15C)
Former stable block, now garage of Hemingsby (15C)
58 The Wardrobe, The Close (15C, 17C, 19C)
91 Castle Street (15C with 18C refronting)
The Milford Arms, 23 & 25 Milford Street (15C)
3 Fish Row (15C)
56 & 58 High Street (15C)
The Haunch of Venison, 1 Minster Street (15C, 18C)
19 & 20 Queen Street (15C, mid 18C)
36 Silver Street (15C, 19C)
42 & 44 Silver Street (15C, 17C)
20 The Close (15C, c1720)
Catherine Wheel Public House, 31 & 33 Milford Street (15C & early 19C)
11 & 13 High Street (mid 15C)
William IV Public House, 32 Milford Street (late 15C, 17C)
3 & 5 Minster Street (late 15C, 19C)
60-66 (evens), St Ann Street (late 15C, early 16C, 18C, 19C)

The Pheasant Inn & Crewe's Hall, Salt Lane (late 15C & mid 17C)
14 & 16 Scot's Lane (15C/16C)
18 Scot's Lane (15C/16C)
93 Castle Street (15C/16C, C18 front)
The New Inn, 41-45 (odds), New Street (late 15C/early 16C)
The Cloisters, 3 & 5 St John's Street (15C/16C, 17C)
Hungerford Chantry, 54 The Close (Medieval, 18C)
De Vaux House, 6 St Nicholas's Road (Medieval, c1700)
8 St Nicholas's Road (Medieval, 17C)

Old George Inn, 19 & 21 Winchester Street (c1500, 17C & c1800)
7-17 Minster Street (early 16C – no.9, 19C)
83 85 (George & Dragon PH) & 87 (inc former 1 Avon View), Castle Street (early 16C)
1 & 3 Queen Street (early 16C, 18C, 19C)
15 Oatmeal Row, Market Place (mid 16C)
11 & 13 High Street (mid 16C)
82 & 84 Crane Street (late 16C, 18C)
95 & 96 Exeter Street (late 16C, 18C)
9 King's Arms, St John's Street (late 16C, 17C)
11 St John's Street (late 16C)
16 & 18 St Nicholas's Road (late 16C, 17C & 18C)
2 Salt Lane (late 16C, 18C)
89 – 93 (odds) Fisherton Street (16C with earlier fragments, 18C)
Crown & Anchor Inn, 108 Exeter Street (16C, 18C, early 19C)
86 Crane Street (16C & 19C)
34, 36 & 38 St Ann Street (16C & 18C)
Parsonage Farmhouse, Stratford Road (16C, late 18C)
46 & 46A Silver Street (16C, 18C)
7 & 7A St John's Street (16C, late 18C, early 19C)
38 Catherine Street (16C, 19C)
Council House, Bourne Hill (16C, 1670, early 18C & 1788)
17 & 19 Catherine Street (16C, late 18C/early 19C)
109, 109B & 109 Exeter Street (& mid 18C)
16, The Close (16C/17C)
13 Ox Row, Market Place (16C/17C)
11 The Close (18C front to 16C/17C timber frame)
87 & 89 Crane Street (16C/17C)
16 & 17 Oatmeal Row, Market Place (late 16C/early 17C)

17 The Close (early 17C)
Friary Court & Craddock House & 20 Friary Cottage, The Friary (c1618)
38 The Close (earlier fragments, mid-late 17C, 18C)
14 & 14A The Close (c1660)
47 Winchester Street (c1673)
45 Castle Street (17C, 18C)
24 St Edmund's Church Street (17C, 18C)
9 The Close (17C, 18C)

St Anne's Manor, 6-10 (evens), St Ann Street (17C-18C, 20C)
53A The Close (late 17C)
Close Gate, 47 High Street (late 17C)
53 Payne's Hill (last quarter of 17C)
Summer House in garden of 15 The Close (late 17C/early 18C)
97 Crane Street (late 17C/early 18C)

12 (Victoria Hall) & 14 Rolleston Street (1716 & mid 18C)
1 Market House Chambers & Martins Bank, Castle Street (Early 18C)
55 The Close (c1670, early 18C)
Staynings, 93 Crane Street (early 18C)
38 & 40 Silver Street (early 18C)
82 St Ann Street (first half of 18C, later 18C)
Frowds Almshouses (1-12 cons.), Bedwin Street (1750)
Loder House, 16 Endless Street (c1750)
81 Brown Street (mid 18C)
Fisherton Mill, Mill Road (mid 18C)
33 New Street (mid 18C)
St Martin's House, 49 St Ann Street (mid 18C)
64 High Street (18C)
Vale House, 44 St Ann Street (c1784)
The Guildhall, Ox Row, Market Place (1788-95)
52 & 54 Endless Street (late 18C)
54 St Ann Street (late 18C)

206 Milford Hall, Castle Street (c1800)
St Elizabeth's Convent & St Osmund's Roman Catholic Primary School, Exeter Street (c1800)
2 & 4 St Nicholas's Road (very early 19C)
40 & 42 St Ann Street (1812, 1864)
White Hart Hotel, 1 St John's Street (c1820)
St Edmund's School, School Lane (1860)

B

St Martin's Church, St Martin's Church Street (c1230, 14C, 15C, 16C, 19C)
St Edmund's Church, Bedwin Street (1407, 1653, 1766 & 19C)

C

St Paul's Church, Fisherton Street (1851-3)

Appendix 4: Buildings Survival By Century

13th Century

Cathedral School (The Bishop's Palace), The Close (13C, 1460-1500, 1670-4, late 18C & 19C alterations)
Cathedral Church of St Mary, The Close (1220-1266, 1330, 1789)
St Martin's Church, St Martin's Church Street (c1230, 14C, 15C, 16C, 19C)
St Nicholas's Hospital, 5 St Nicholas's Road (2nd quarter of 13C, 1498-1501, 1854)
7 St Nicholas's Road (c1240, c1800)
Old Harnham Bridge (Ayleswade Bridge), St Nicholas's Road (1244, 1774)
St Thomas's Church, St Thomas's Square (2nd quarter of 13C, 14C, 15C, 16C, 18C, 19C)
Rear garden wall of 9 De Vaux Lodge, De Vaux Place (?)
The Old Deanery, 62 The Close (13C, late 14C/early 15C, 18C & 19C)
21 & 21A The Close (13C, late 14C/early 15C, 19C)
22 The Close (?13C foundations & roof, late 18C)
59 Arundells, The Close
The North Canonry, 60 The Close (13C, 16C, 17C, 19C)
12 The Close (late 13C, 14C)

14th Century

18 The Close (1319-20 and later)
15 Malmesbury House, The Close (after 1327, late 17C/early 18C recasing)
The Close Wall (probably 1331)
St Ann's Gate, The Close (c1331 & later)
North Gate, The Close (2nd quarter of 14C & C15)
51 & 52 The Close (first half of 14C)
52 & 54 High Street (first half of 14C)
10 The Close (first half of 14C, 1767-8)
19A Milford Street (early 14C, 17C & 18C)
21, 21A & 21B Milford Street (early 14C, 18C)
9 Queen Street (early)
59 & 61 (Bell & Crown Inn), Catherine Street, 5 The Close (14C origin, altered 18C & later)
25 The Close (& 17C/18C)
29 The Close (& C19)
South or Harnham Gate, The Close (mid 14 C)
91 Crane Street (mid 14C, c1575 & 18C)
Wheatsheaf Inn & 7 & 9 Fish Row (mid 14C, 15C, early 19C)
Hemingsby House, 56A & B The Close (& C15, C17, C18)
The Rose and Crown Inn, Harnham Road (& 16C)
48 & 48A The Close (& C16, C17 & C18)
7 & 9 (Queens Arms Public House) Ivy Street (& 18C)
31 & 31A Cheesemarket, Market Place (& late 18C)
18 St Ann Street (& 18C)
47 & 49 New Street (& 1569 & early 18C)
51 Blue Boar Row in Market Place
The Red Lion Hotel, 4, 8, & 10 Milford Street (& C19)

49 & 51, 47 New Canal (& later 20C)
15 & 16 Queen Street (14C onwards)
17 & 18 Queen Street (14C onwards)
15 & 17 Guilder Lane (late C14 with late 17c extensions)
14 Queen Street (late 14C)
Windover House, 22, 26A & 26 St Ann Street (late 14C, 16C/17C)
Bishop's Gate, The Close (14C/C15)
57, 57A & 57B Braybrooke House, The Close (late 14C/early 15C, early 18C)

15th Century

?31 The Close (?15C & late 17C)
The King's House, 65 The Close (15C-17C)
50 & 50A The Close (between 1404-1431, 17C)
St Edmund's Church, Bedwin Street (1407, 1653, 1766 & 19C)
15 Malmesbury House, The Close (1416, late 17C/early 18C recasing)
8 Queen Street (1425, 1930)
Blue Boar Inn, Blue Boar Row, Market Place (1444, 18C/19C)
East boundary wall to rear of 54 The Close (?mid 15C)
40 High Street (mid 15C, 19C)
11 & 13 High Street (mid 15C)
Cathedral School, The Close (1460-1500, 1670-4, late 18C & 19C alterations)
The Royal George Public House & part 19
Porch or Pavillion at Council House, Bourne Hill
91 Castle Street (with 18C refronting)
3 Fish Row
56 & 58 High Street
36 Silver Street (& 19C)
Former stable block, now garage of Hemingsby, The Close
58 The Wardrobe, The Close (& 17C, 19C)
Catherine Wheel Public House,
31 & 33 Milford Street (& early 19C)
Crane Bridge, Crane Street
The Haunch of Venison, 1 Minster Street (& 18C)
19 & 20 Queen Street (& mid 18C)
42 & 44 Silver Street
Church House incorporating Audley House, 99 & 101 Crane Street, 2 – 14 (evens)
20 The Close (& c1720)
Guildler Lane (2nd half of 15C, 18C, 1887)
48-52 Silver Street (1471, early 18C)
The Old George Inn, 15 & 17 High Street (3rd quarter of 14C)
The Milford Arms, 23 & 25 Milford Street (15C)
7 New Street (& 18C, 19C)
50 High Street (late, 18C)
William IV Public House, 32 Milford Street (late, 17C)
Hall of John Halle, New Canal (late, 1881)
3 & 5 Minster Street (late, 19C)
60-66 (evens), St Ann Street (late, early 16C, 18C, 19C)
The Pheasant Inn & Crewe's Hall, Salt Lane (late, & mid 17C)

The Poultry Cross, Silver Street (late, 1853-4)
18 & 19 Oatmeal Row, Market Place (late 15C/early 16C)
37 & 39 New Street (late 15C/early 16C)
The New Inn, 41-45 (odds), New Street (late 15C/early 16C)
Old porch in garden of Vale House, 44 St Ann Street (late 15C/early 16C)
The Cloisters, 3 & 5 St John's Street (15C/16C, 17C)
Coach & Horses Public House, Winchester Street (15C/16C, 20C)
93 Castle Street (15C/16C, C18 front)
14 & 16, 18 Scot's Lane, (15C/16C)
9 & 11, 33 Butcher Row (15C/16C)
De Vaux House, 6 St Nicholas's Road (Medieval, c1700)
8 St Nicholas's Road (Medieval, 17C)
Hungerford Chantry, 54 The Close (Medieval, 18C)

16th Century

22 & 24 Milford Street (c1500, 19C)
Old George Inn, 19 & 21 Winchester Street (c1500, 17C & c1800)
2 Avon View (early)
The Chough Hotel, Castle Street (early)
40 Fisherton Street, (early)
7-17 Minster Street (early 16C – no.9, 19C)
1 New Street (early, 17C)
29 New Street (early)
1 & 3 Queen Street (early 16C, 18C, 19C)
Council House, Bourne Hill (16C, 1670, early 18C & 1788)
99 & 100 Exeter Street (16C, early C18)
15 Oatmeal Row, Market Place (mid)
63 & 65 Castle Street,
83 85 (George & Dragon PH) & 87 (inc former 1 Avon View),
41 Milford Street
The Star Public House
71A & 75 Brown Street
47, ?2 & 4, 30, Catherine Street
35 & 35A The Close
45 & 47 Fisherton Street
1-5 (odds) Guilder Lane (& early 19C)
Mitre Corner, 37 High Street
3, 5 St Ann Street
9-15 Salt Lane
7 & 7A St John's Street (& late 18C, early 19C)
The City Arms Inn, 10 Ox Row, Market Place
117 & 119 Dolphin Street
89 – 93 (odds) Fisherton Street (with earlier fragments, 18C)
82 & 84 Crane Street (& late 18C)
95 & 96 Exeter Street (& late 18C)
Old Bell Inn, St Anne's Garage, Exeter Street (& late 18C)
Crown & Anchor Inn, 108 Exeter Street (& 18C, early 19C)
38 Anchor Inn, Gigant Street,

50 Catherine Street (altered & refaced 19C)
 38 Catherine Street (& 19C)
 86 Crane Street (& 19C)
 15 & 17, 61 Milford Street
 12-16 (evens) St Ann Street
 34, 36 & 38 St Ann Street (& 18C)
 46 & 46A Silver Street (& 18C)
 Anchor & Hope Public House, 59-61 Winchester Street
 77-85 Winchester Street (& c1800)
 31-35 (odd) Winchester Street)
 17 & 19 Catherine Street,
 11 & 13 High Street (mid)
 32 & 33 The Close (1589, 18C & 19C)
 54 & 56 Bedwin Street (late)
 King's Arms, 9 St John's Street (late 16C, 17C)
 11 St John's Street (late 16C)
 16 & 18 St Nicholas's Road (late 16C, 17C & 18C)
 2 Salt Lane (late 16C, 18C)
 36 & 38 Bedwin Street,
 109, 109B & 109 Exeter Street (& mid 18C)
 11The Close (18C front), (16C/17C)
 67, 67A & 67B Castle Street,
 16 The Close (16C/17C, early 18C front)
 87 & 89 Crane Street (16C/17C)
 65 Fisherton Street (16C/17C)
 14 High Street (16C/17C, 19C)
 2 & 4 Ivy Street (16C/17C)
 16 & 17 Oatmeal Row, Market Place (late 16C/early 17C)
 13 Ox Row, Market Place (16C/17C)
 The Oddfellows Arms, 6 Milford Street (16C/C17)
 44 & 46, 56 & 58, Milford Street (16C/17C)

17th Century

Churchyard walls surrounding Cathedral lawn, Wall running north of Lodge, parallel with road, The Close (?17C), 37 The Close, 39, 49 & 51 High Street, The Manor House, 24 St Edmund's Church Street, 13-17 (odds), Trinity Street, 45, 1 to 3 Ivy Place, 142 & 144 Castle Street, 79 & 81 Castle Street, 34 The Close, 58 (Training College), Barnard Street, 95 Castle Street, Summer House in garden of 15 (Malmesbury House) The Close.
 36 Milford Street

6 Diocesan Registry, The Close (17C and earlier)
 28 & 28A Cheesemarket in Market Place (with earlier fragments, late 18C)
 38 The Close (earlier fragments, mid-late 17C, 18C)
 Garden wall to 26 Endless Street (1600)
 Friary Court & Cradock House & 20 Friary Cottage, The Friary (c1618)
 17 The Close (early)
 101 to 104 (cons.), Exeter Street (early)

95 The Priory, Brown Street (early, altered late 18C & 19C)
 90 & 92 Brown Street (early, late 18C recasing)
 41 Milford Street (early)
 19 New Canal (early, mid 19C)
 Joiners Hall, 56 & 58 St Ann Street (first quarter of 17C)
 8, 9, 13 The Close (& 18C and later)
 34, 35 & 37 Bedwin Street, 93 Priory Lodge, Brown Street (& 18C & early C19)
 34 Milford Street (& mid 19C)
 59 to 63 (odds), Fisherton Street (mid)
 47 The Close (c1660)
 14 & 14A The Close (c1660)
 47 Winchester Street (c1673)
 Theological College, 19 The Close (c1675)
 British Legion, 29 Cheesemarket, Market Place (c1680)
 The Matrons' College, 39 to 46 The Close (1682)
 Forecourt Walls, gate piers & gates to Matrons' College (?1682)
 27 & 29 Catherine Street, 8, 19 The Close, 53A, The Close, 21 Endless Street,
 Close Gate, 47 High Street, 8 & 10 St Edmunds Church Street, 37 Silver Street (late)
 53 Payne's Hill (last quarter)
 St Anne's Manor, 6-10 (evens), St Ann Street (17C-18C, 20C)
 97 Crane Street (late 17C/early 18C)
 14 Endless Street (17C/18C)
 27 & 29 Milford Street (17C/18C)
 2 & 4, 8, St Thomas's Square, Tollgate Inn, Southampton

18th Century

1 & 1A, 89 & 91 Brown Street, 43 Castle Street, Yard wall gates & overthrow to
 no.11 The Close, flint stable yard to 11 The Close, Garden wall to 16, The Close,
 Gateway & overthrow to 16, The Close, Gates, piers overthrow and forecourt wall to
 19, The Close, Gate piers & overthrow of 21 & 21A The Close, Garden wall to west
 of 21 & 21A The Close, 24 The Close, ?Garden wall adjoining 32 & 33 The Close,
 Garden wall and gate in front of 54 The Close. ?Boundary wall to pavement and
 gates on 56C Wren Hall, The Close, Boundary wall & gate to pavement of
 Braybrooke House, The Close, ?Stable block to Arundells, 59 The Close, ?Screen
 wall, rails, gate piers, gates & overthrow to Arundells, 59 The Close, Gate in centre
 of wall dividing garden of The North Canonry, 60 The Close, Gate piers & gates &
 overthrow to The Old Deanery, The Close. ?2 Urns in front garden of 68 The Close.
 71 & 71B The Close, Boundary wall and gateway to north of 71A & 71B along West
 Walk, The Close, 64 High Street, National Westminster Bank 48 Blue Boar Row in
 Market Place, 20 Milford Street, Cathedral Hotel, 65, Milford Street, 4 Mill Road, 1 St
 Ann Street, 9 & 11 St Nicholas's Road, Salisbury Generating Station, St Thomas's
 Square, 26 & 30, 56-60, Winchester Street

90 & 91 Exeter Street (c1700)
 Mompesson House, Screen wall, rails, piers, gates and overthrow to Mompesson
 House, The Close (1701)
 Trinity Almshouses (Trinity Hospital), Trinity Street (1702)
 23 The Close (c1705)

45 Bedwin Street (& early 19C)
 Bowling Green House, Queen Elizabeth Gardens, Western boundary wall to Council House, Bourne Hill, 1 Market House Chambers & Martins Bank, Castle Street, Wall to north of Malmesbury House, 73 The Close, Staynings, 93 Crane Street, 74 Endless Street, 42 Milford Street, 31 New Street, 46, 48, St Ann Street, 51 Salt Lane, 38 & 40 Silver Street, 32-44 (evens) Winchester Street (early)
 53-65 St Ann Street (early 18C-early 19C)
 Wren Hall, 56C The Close (1714)
 12 (Victoria Hall) & 14 Rolleston Street (1716 & mid 18C)
 20 The Close (c1720)
 Garden House of The North Canonry, 60 The Close, 68A The Close (c1720)
 Myles Place, 68 The Close (1720)
 Retaining wall, screen railings, piers & gates to front garden of 68 The Close (c1720)
 The Walton Canonry, 69 The Close (c1720)
 Walls either side of entrance to gardens at Council House, Bourne Hill, 77 Castle Street, 55 The Close, 5 Ox Row in Market Place, Dolphin's Cottage 51, 78 & 80, 82, St Ann Street (early to mid)
 46 & 47 Market Place (1725-1750)
 Frowds Almshouses (1-12 cons.), Bedwin Street (1750)
 Loder House, 16 Endless Street (c1750)
 33 Bedwin Street, 81, 82 & 84 Brown Street, 27 The Close, Railings to 27 The Close, 9 De Vaux Lodge De Vaux Place, 2, 56, Endless Street, 6 & 7 Ox Row in Market Place, 33, 4, ?6 bollards in front of no.4 New Street, 68 St Ann Street (mid)
 Fisherton Mill, Mill Road, 10 Queen Street, St Martin's House, 49 St Ann Street, 18-22 (evens) Winchester Street (mid)
 36A & 36B The Close (c1752)
 72 The Close (c1754)
 49 Castle Street (1755)
 60 Croft House, 31, Bedwin Street; 2-5 Church Street; Sundial, Memorial Urn at Council House, Bourne Hill, 2-5 Mill Race Close, Mill Road, 90-96 (evens) Crane Street, 76 & 77 Exeter Street, 50 Blue Boar Row in Market Place, Old School House 1 Wilton Road (second half)
 72 Endless Street, 11 Milford Street, 15 & 17 St Edmund's Church Street, Salisbury Cycling Club, Salt Lane (mid to late)
 30 & 32 Fisherton Street (1760-70)
 General Infirmary, Fisherton Street (1767-71, 1845, 1869, modern)
 32 Cheesemarket, Market Place (rebuilt 1767, 19C)
 3, 5 & 5B Winchester Street (c1770)
 Vale House, 44 St Ann Street (c1784)
 41 St Edmund's Church Street (1787)
 The Guildhall, Ox Row, Market Place (1788-95)
 22, 24, 30, Bedwin Street, 87 Brown Street, 47 Castle Street, 55 Milford Street, 7 & 7A, 12 & 14, Catherine Street, 26 The Close, Basement & step railing to 26 The Close 55A The Close, 111 to 115 odds Dolphin Street, 12, 52 & 54, 60 to 64 (evens), 66-70 (evens), 11A & 13, 19, Endless Street, 29 & 31, 41-45, High Street, 41-44 Blue Boar Row in Market Place, 27 Cheesemarket in Market Place, 94 & 96 Milford Hill, 14 & 16, 55, 57 57A & 59, Milford Street, 35 & 37, 39, 5 New Canal, 75 New

Street, 6 & 7 Queen Street, 11, 4, 54 St Ann Street, 39, 41 Silver Street, 22 & 24 Trinity Street, 62 & 64 Winchester Street (late)
63 & 64 The Close (c1780 & earlier fragments)
28 to 34 (evens) Chipper Lane
Midland Bank, 25 Cheesemarket, Market Place (late, early 19C)
31 to 35 (odd), 41 Castle Street, 9 – 15 (odds), Bollards on pavement in front of gate of no.5, Garden wall of no.5 running south parallel with road, The Close, Forecourt rails & gate to 37 The Close, 85 Greencroft Street, 8 & 10 High Street, 37 Blue Boar Row in Market Place, 16-22 (evens), St Edmunds Church Street, 51 Silver Street, 14-20 (evens), 26-40 (evens) Trinity Street, 57 Winchester Street (late 18C/early 19C).

19th Century

?Forecourt railings to 25 The Close, Rails along pavement of 31 The Close,
?Forecourt wall, rails, piers and gate to 55 The Close, ?Wall & gates with rails to Hemingsby, The Close, Garden wall and gate piers to 58 The Wardrobe, The Close, Entrance of 71 from West Walk into screen walls gate piers and overthrow The Close, 2 urns on east front of Council House, Bourne Hill
50-56 (evens), Barnard Street, 4 to 11 Ivy Place, 26, Forecourt Railing & gate to 26, 124 to 128 (evens), 206 Milford Hall, Castle Street, 105 to 107 (cons.), Exeter Street, 17 Winchester Street (c1800)
St Elizabeth's Convent & St Osmund's Roman Catholic Primary School, Exeter Street, 35-39 (odds) Milford Street, 16 Pennyfarthing Street (c1800)
2 & 4 St Nicholas's Road (very early 19C)
26 & 28 Bedwin Street, 77 & 79 Brown Street, Former store to rear of 41, Castle Street; 6 Church Street, 132 Castle Street, 1 & 3, 6-10, 26 & 28 Catherine Street, 6 Clements Cottage, Mill Road, Railings and wall with gate across front of no.5, Garden wall to 17x2, Garden wall to 18, The Close, Rails to 36A & 36B The Close, Gate lodges to road & Archway & screen wall to N side of garden of 70 The Close Dwarf wall, rails, piers, gates & overthrow to road to front of 70 The Close, Boundary wall south of 70 The Close, 76 The King & Bishop Crane Street, 1-6 De Vaux Place, 7 De Vaux Place, 109 Dolphin Street 26, 76, 45 Endless Street, 111 & 112 Exeter Street, Rose and Crown Terrace 53-61 (odds) Harnham Road, 34 & 35, 45, 49 Blue Boar Row in Market Place, 45, 49 Blue Boar Row in Market Place, 30, 13, Milford Street, 17 New Canal, 3 & 5, 9 & 11, 21-27 (odds), 35, 67 & 69, 71, 73 New Street, 18 & 20 Pennyfarthing Street, 9, 2, Albion Hotel 32, St Ann Street, 2-6 (evens) St Edmund's Church Street, 58 & 60 St Edmund's Church Street, 1-7 (odds), 23-35 (odds) St Martin's Church Street, 55-59 (odds) Silver Street, 24, 37, Winchester Street, (early)

Methodist Community Church, St Edmunds Church Street (1810-11 & 1835)
95 Crane Street (c1812)
40 & 42 St Ann Street (1812, 1864)
61 & 63 New Street (c1820)
White Hart Hotel, 1 St John's Street (c1820)
13 St John's Street (c1820)
47 Endless Street (c1820-30)
Barley Mow Public House, 71 Greencroft Street (1820-30)

Freestanding overthrow in front of entrance to Red Lion Hotel (1828)
 Commemorative arch in wall, 21 & 21A The Close (1830)
 The Hermitage 6, The Poplars 8, Crane Bridge Road, Milford Hill House, Milford Hill,
 6, 8-14 (evens) Pennyfarthing Street, (c1830)
 81 & 82 Exeter Street (c1830)
 14, 16, St Martin's Church Street (c1830)
 12, 12A and 14 Bridge Street, 22 & 24 Endless Street (c.1830-40)
 14 – 17 The Greencroft (c1830-50)
 86 & 87 Exeter Street (c1840)
 18-24 (evens) St Martin's Church Street (c1840)
 66-76 (evens) Winchester Street (c1840)
 23 to 29 Bedwin Street (1840-50)
 83 to 85 (cons) Exeter Street (1840-50)
 10 & 12 St Nicholas's Road;
 Lodge and gatepiers at N entrance to Cathedral School, The Close (1843)
 St Osmund's Roman Catholic Church, Exeter Street (1847-8)
 18 – 24 The Greencroft (c1850)
 32 Bedwin Street, 52 to 58 (even), 60, 62 & 64, 136 to 140, Castle Street, London
 Hotel, Fisherton Street, 119 – 123 (odd), Gigant Street, 2-14 Harnham Road, 42 &
 44 High Street, 26 Milford Street, 42-46 (evens), Trinity Street (early to mid)
 58 Bedwin Street, 86 & 88 Brown Street, Railings and gates to 20, The Close, 30
 The Close, 18 & 20 Endless Street, The Bull Public House, 13, Fisherton Street, 93
 Milford Hill, 28 Milford Street, 11 & 12 Queen Street, 70-74 (evens) St Ann Street
 (mid)
 59-65 (odd) Rampart Road (soon after 1850)
 St Paul's Church, Fisherton Street (1851-3)
 All Saints Church, Churchyard wall to road of All Saints Church, Harnham Road
 (1854)
 Goods Shed of Salisbury Station, Fisherton Street (1856)
 Scammels Bridge, Nelson Road (1858)
 The Market Hall, Cheesemarket, Market Place (1859)
 27, 29, 29A Castle Street, 31 Catherine Street, Conservative Club 50 & 52 St Ann
 Street (mid to late)
 St Paul's Home, 1-6 Fisherton Street (1860)
 All Saints School, Harnham Road (c1860)
 St Edmund's School, School Lane (1860)
 Lloyds Bank, Blue Boar Row, Market Place (1869)
 School of Arts and Crafts, New Street (1871)
 2-6 (evens) High Street (1874)
 1 & 2, 3, 4 to 14, Screen wall rails & gates, Hussey's Almshouses, Castle Street
 (1794, rebuilt 1875)
 The South Canonry, 71 The Close (1875-1895, 18C, 15C & 13C)
 21 Queen Street (1878)
 Congregational Church, Wall to pavement with piers and lamps in front of church,
 Fisherton Street (1879)
 28 The Close (late)
 3 to 7 (odd) The County Hotel, Bridge Street (1880-90 & 1908)
 1 to 7 Taylor's Almshouses, Bedwin Street (1698 rebuilt 1886)

St Marks Church Infant School, Wyndham Road (1889)
Blechyndens Almshouses, 1-6 (cons) Winchester Street (1891)
Clock Tower including part of former County Jail, Fisherton Street (1892)
St Osmund's Church School, Exeter Street (c1894)
Hillcote, Manor Road (1896)
Elim Pentecostal Church and attached gate, Milford Street (1898)

20th Century

New Sarum House, Market Square (c1900)
Public Library & Young Gallery, Chipper Lane (1904 & 1910-13)
The Post Office, Castle Street (1907)
Odeon Cinema (to rear of John Hall's Hall), New Canal (1930-1)
Terrace wall, rails, steps & gate piers to Blechyndens Almshouses, 75 Winchester Street (1930)

Appendix 5: Individual Architectural Details

13th Century

St Mary's Cathedral is built of Chilmark stone, in a unified Early English pattern. The windows are lancets, in pairs or triplets, with Purbeck marble shafts inside and out. Some have typical plate tracery. The buttresses and plinth have layers of off-sets, and the top parapet is panelled with trefoil headed panels. Pevsner (1975) comments that the interior is as unified as the exterior, with plain Purbeck marble shafts and ribbed vaults with bosses used throughout, except for the crossing between the main transepts, which has a 15C lierne vault. Arundells, 59 The Close has a 13C 2-centred arch window with a rear-arch, also, contemporary paired and collared rafters of uniform scantling. The South Canonry, 71 The Close has a 2-centred arched freestone doorway with a wide chamfer with worn, possibly broach stops. The remains of St John the Baptist's chapel, 7 St Nicholas's Road has gradated lancet windows. The North Canonry, a 13th century house, retains doorways with pyramidal stop chamfers. 13C features are also retained at The Old Deanery, 62 The Close including a paired collar rafter and crown post roof, and painted plaster decoration imitating squared masonry. It has the distinction of having the only 13C louvre framing in the country. Surrounding the cathedral, is the Close Wall, built c.1331 and largely intact on the south, east and north sides in a mixture of ashlar, flint rubble and brick, though altered in places. Of the contemporary buildings of The Close, 21 & 21A (Aula le Stage) has an original portion remaining at the rear with lancet windows. No.22, originally an outbuilding to 21, retains a crown post roof.

14th Century

14th century timber framing is evident at 59 & 61 Catherine Street. Apart from the wall posts and bracing, a crown post trussed rafter roof is retained. Other 14C crown posts noted at The Rose & Crown Inn, Harnham Road, 19A Milford Street, remains

at Queens Arms Public House, 9 Ivy Street. In The Close a number of buildings, including the Bishop's Gate, and 21 & 21A are in rubblestone with tile or flint walling with ashlar dressings. St Ann's Gate has a low 2-centred arch with continuous chamfers, and a corbelled stone oriel on a deep coved and moulded support. The former chapel over was lit by a 2-light window with curvilinear tracer, and leaded glazing. The principal North Gate, in keeping with other 14C building, is partly in rubblestone, but mainly in coursed squared stone. The pointed arch is of chamfered stone and the walls above terminate in crested battlements. 5 The Close (Choristers Hall) contains the remains of a 5 bay hammerbeam roof, whilst 29 The Close has a massive collar and tie beam roof with curved windbraces and a probable smoke bay. Large cusped arched truss (9 Queen Street). 48 The Close shows evidence of a hollow-chamfered ceiling beam and cornice dating from the earliest build. Hemingsby, The Close, retains a 14C porch with an almost semi-circular moulded archway, and deeply moulded ceiling joists. Elliptical-arch to doorway (The Wardrobe, 58 The Close). Moulded window sills (The Wheatsheaf Inn, Fish Row). Scissor brace trusses (52 & 54 High Street, 49 & 51 New Canal, Windover House, St Ann Street).

15th Century

The 15th century Cathedral School is an irregular building of flint, stone and ashlar with some crenellation and with an important undercroft having round piers carrying circular abaci and heavy single chamfered arches and ribs. The King's House, 65 The Close, is also of flint rubble with courses of herringbone tile. Also significant is the use of Ham Hill stone for the principal dressings, not generally used in Salisbury before the 19C century; but extensively used in Sherborne in the 15C. The collar and tie trusses with pairs of upper curved struts also have structural parallels with 15C Sherborne. The fan vaulted porch, which also has a wagon ceiling in the upper room, has been dated to the last quarter of the 15C. 12 The Close contains a fine fireplace of that date with quatrefoil panels and a large wooden window with cusped lights. The Pheasant Inn & Crewe's Hall, 17 & 19 Salt Lane has late 15C double-transomed lights with ogee-moulded surrounds. The hall at Hemingsby, The Close was built by Canon Fidion between 1457-74 and has a collar beam roof on arched braces and 4 tiers of single cusped windbraces, and principals, single-cusped above the collars. The wall plate has quatrefoils with Fideon's name carved. The former stable to Hemingsby is also of 15C date and has herringbone tile work in the walls. Church House and Audley House, 99 & 101 Crane Street have wall posts resting on stone demi-figures of angels with shields, one with a merchant's mark and a fireplace lintel with cusped quatrefoils. Scissor bracing (The Milford Arms, 23 & 25 Milford Street). Original circular oak newel post and steps (18 & 19 Oatmeal Row, Market Place). King strut roof trusses (3 Fish Row). 3-storey timber framed construction (11 & 13 High Street). Hammerbeam roof (The Old George Inn, High Street, Blue Boar Inn, Blue Boar Row, Market Place, Catherine Wheel Public House, Milford Street). Cruck construction (89-93 (odds) Fisherton Street, The New Inn, New Street).

16th Century

16th centuries – jettied timber framing (83, 85 & 87, 91, 93 Castle Street; 47 Catherine Street), of 3 storeys (Mitre Corner, 37 High Street, 15 Oatmeal Row, Market Place) or even 4 storeys (16 & 17 Oatmeal Row, Market Place). Framing over rubble stone ground floor (14 & 15 Scot's Lane), or over brick (36 & 38 Bedwin Street, 71A & 75 Brown Street), or both, with flint included in the rubblestone (16 The Close). Early 16C - wealden type (66 St Ann Street). Irregular casement windows. Panels infilled with colourwashed brick at a later date. Wattle and daub. V braced roof (54 & 56 Bedwin Street), King post roof (The Royal George PH, Bedwin Street, Catherine Wheel Public House, Milford Street). 16th century stone mullioned windows and plaster ceilings (Council House, Bourne Hill). Ogee-headed doorway and window frames, trussed collars and inclined braces to clasped purlins, part of windbrace. (87 Castle Street). 47 Catherine Street has heavy moulded oak door frame with 4-centred arched head and carved spandrels. Interior of 91 Castle Street has open first floor chamber with arched brace collar truss roof. 93 Castle Street has a massive ashlar fireplace with timber bressummer, 4-centred arched fireplace (The City Arms Inn, Ox Row, Market Place). Figurative plasterwork with strapwork, ribbed ceilings (17 The Close). Great chamber, open to apex, with windbraced roof (31 The Close). Remains of spere truss (82 & 84 Crane Street). Ribbed plaster ceiling (late C16 – The King's House, 65 The Close, and 99 & 101 Crane Street).

17th Century

17th Century – Asymmetry (13 The Close). Plastered/rendered and jettied timber frame with old tile roof. Windbraced roof (34 Bedwin Street) 3-storey timber framing, part jettied over brick ground floor (43 Castle Street). 4-light mullioned and transomed bay window (79 & 81 Castle Street), 6-light mullioned and transomed light with label stops (19 New Canal). Gabled dormers (13 The Close). Brick with raised brick quoins, or rusticated (9 The Close) and string, moulded & bracketed eaves cornice. Tall chimneys (7 (The Deanery) & 7A & 8A, 8 The Close). Closed string stair and post and vase ?newels. Stucco ceiling (9 The Close). Closed string oak staircase with fretted splat balusters (St Anne's Manor, St Ann Street). Plaster ceiling and remains of carved panelling and pilasters (36 Milford Street). Shallow barrel-vaulted ceiling (34-38 (evens) St Ann Street. 4-centred arched stone fireplace (King's Arms, 9 St John's Street). King post roof (59 to 63 Fisherton Street)

Late 17C – red brick on stone rubble base & stone quoins, which may be rusticated (23 The Close), also stone band and coved eaves cornice. Bolection moulded string (19 Theological College, The Close) Ogee moulded string (Matrons' College, The Close) Roughcast front (95 Castle Street). Timber framing with mathematical tile front (27 & 29 Catherine Street). Square panelled framing with straight braces and brick nogging (47 The Close). Thin buttresses (19 The Close). Clay tile roof. Tall banded chimney stack, shallow canted bay. Sashes. Window frames with aprons and scrolls in profile. (58 Barnard Street) Brick parapets and stone coping with ball finials. Acanthus pattern brackets, egg and dart moulding (19 The Close). Eared stone doorways with pulvinated frieze (Matrons' College, The Close). Early boundary walls in stone blocks and flint (Council House, Bourne Hill). Fluted and reeded door

architraves with flat moulded hood (23 The Close). Painted overmantel (97 Crane Street). Turned baluster oak stair with moulded handrail (Chough Hotel, Castle Street). Turned baluster staircase with fluted, reeded newels (97 Crane Street). Pine panelling (53 Payne's Hill). Chamfered cross beams with run-out stops (29 Catherine Street) Screen of 3 arches with fluted Ionic pilasters, serpentine splat baluster staircase (Close Gate, 47 High Street)

18th Century

Early 18th century – Red brick with roughcast front, or part stucco with stucco pilasters. Banded rustication & painted stone (summer house to Malmesbury House, The Close). Simulated stone (in plaster) Garden House to The North Canonry, (60 The Close). Late timber framing (12 & 14 Catherine Street) with tile hanging (Bowling Green House, Queen Elizabeth Gardens). Triglyph frieze to moulded and bracketed cornice broken forward over pilasters. Casement dormer windows. Segmental-headed windows with keystones and raised surround, Circular lights (55 The Close), or oval lights (Garden House of The North Canonry, 60 The Close). Curve sided bay windows with wrought iron guard rails forming balcony (5 Ox Row, Market Place). Engaged Ionic column doorcase supporting entablature. Bolection moulding. (1 Market House Chambers & Martins Bank, Castle Street). Segmental moulded hood (55 The Close). Moulded cornice hood with panelled soffit over door (41 – 45 High Street). Thick glazing bars. Stud framing with brick infilling (95 Castle Street) 10 panel door with fanlight (68 The Close). Segmental broken pediment with cartouche, Venetian shutters. (The Walton Canonry, 69 The Close). Oak staircase with spirally turned balusters and square newels (25 The Close) or column-on-vase newels (Mompesson House, The Close). Closed string staircase with wavy splat balusters (73 The Close). Panelled shutters, 6 panelled door (38 The Close). Enriched plaster ceilings (Mompesson House, The Close), fielded panelling (Wren Hall, 56C The Close). Beaded panelling, ovolo-moulded door frames with 2-panel doors (Braybrooke House, The Close, 31 New Street). Straight windbraces (73 The Close). Baroque plasterwork (68 The Close). Red brick and stone piers with stone balls, wrought iron screen (68 The Close)

Mid 18th century – red brick, some grey headers (2-5 Church Street). Brick probably colourwashed at a later date (60 Croft House, Bedwin Street), or rusticated quoins (68 St Ann Street). Projecting or raised plinth, with or without stucco, plain strings. Vitreous brick panels (4 New Street). Stucco with brick effect (64 High Street) Moulded, modillion or dentilled eaves cornice, central bay broken forward slightly. Brick parapet, moulded stone coping. Slate hanging (33 New Street). Broken fronted symmetrical façade (The Guildhall, Ox Row, Market Place). Arched 6-panel door, 10 panel door (14 & 14A The Close), 6 fielded panel door (7 New Street). Balustraded parapet (Nat West Bank, 48 Blue Boar Row, Market Place). Doric order or Tuscan details (36 The Close, General Infirmary, Fisherton Street). Reeded or fluted pilaster doorway with scroll brackets. Simple open pediment over or entablature with bracketed cornice and pediment (14 & 14A The Close). Wreath and swag decoration, scrolled keystone. Palladian windows (6 & 7 Ox Row, Market Place), tripartite sashes with or without keystones, flush architrave framed sashes, thick glazing bars. Hipped dormers. Hipped old tile roof (4 Mill Road) Roof with octagonal

lantern having ogee lead roof with ball finial. Frowds Almshouses, 60 Croft House, Bedwin Street). Interior of 81 Brown Street has staircase with moulded string, cut brackets to treads, turned balusters, rail ramped to newels. 45 Castle Street has front door of 8 fielded panels also contemporary stair with ramped handrail, diagonally set fireplace, and rococo ornament. 14 & 14A The Close has twisted balusters to good staircase with curtail step. Malmesbury House, 15 The Close contains a very fine interior with early Gothic revival details including a ribbed vault in the library bay window. Jib door (St Anne's Manor, St Ann Street)

Late 18th century – 2 or frequently 3 storeys (63 & 64 The Close, 27 Cheesemarket, Market Place), perhaps with basement (26 The Close). Storey added (101 to 104 (cons.), Exeter Street). Red brick with or without projecting stone plinth (extension to 58 Barnard Street, 30 Bedwin Street). Gault brick (9-15 Catherine Street). Vitreous chequer brickwork (28 Chipper Lane). Grey headers (2-5 Mill Race Close, Mill Road), all headers (26 The Close). Dark red brick with grey headers (14 & 16 Milford Street). Chamfered stone quoins (41 Castle Street), or plain string at 1st floor level. Stucco front (55 Milford Street) or rendered front (31 to 35 odds Castle Street). Mathematical tiles (9-15 Catherine Street, 4 St Ann Street). Moulded (tasselled eaves – 63 & 64 The Close), or dentilled cornice on brackets, perhaps paired. Diamond cut brick cornice. Plain brick parapet with stone coping. Clay tile roofs, blind windows, recessed (or flush framed – 7 & 7A Catherine St.) sashes with flat rubbed brick arches or moulded architraves. At Council House, Bourne Hill these are more elaborate in that the windows are divided by panelled pilasters and flat carved brackets supporting fluted frieze and cornice broken forward over brackets. Canted bays (17 & 19 Catherine St, 2-5 Mill Race Close, Mill Road). Doors with 6 fielded panels and semi-circular or rectangular fanlights. Doors protected by moulded cornice hood (28 Chipper Lane). Reeded or columned doorcase with rosette ornament, or moulded pilasters. Segmental open pediment (22, 24, 35 & 37 Bedwin Street) or panelled doorhead (30 Bedwin Street), or under plain frieze and small moulded cornice (47 Castle Street). Gabled dormers (2-5 Church Street) Mansard roof (14 & 16 Milford Street)

Interiors have panelling (30 Bedwin Street), moulded plaster ceilings with central sunburst (1 Castle Street) staircase with moulded handrail, turned balusters, cut brackets to tread ends (87 Brown Street), or 'Chinese' pattern balusters (22 The Close).

19th Century

Early 19th century – two or three storeyed, occasionally four (6 & 10 Catherine Street) Banded rustication (119-123 Gigant Street). Red brick or stucco with clay tiles (50-56 Barnard Street) or slate tiles (26 & 28, 32, Bedwin Street, Milford Hill House, Milford Hill, 13 Milford Street). White brick (Riversfield, Lower Road, Bemerton, White Hart Hotel, 1 St John's Street, 2 & 4 St Nicholas's Road- main house). Grey brick (3 & 5, 9 & 11 New Street). Brick and mathematical tiles (34 & 35 Blue Boar Row, Market Place). White brick (77 & 79 Brown Street, 26, 136 to 140 (evens) Castle Street). Hipped roofs (1 & 3 Catherine Street). Barge boards (45 Blue Boar Row, Market Place). Canted bay with moulded cornice and panelled apron. (26 & 28 Bedwin Street, 3 & 5 New Street). Sliding, recessed sashes, some tripartite (26

& 28 Bedwin Street). French casements (76 Endless Street). Flat brick arches (1 & 3 Catherine St). Rubbed brick arches (2-6 evens, St Edmunds Church Street). Margin glazing (26 & 28 Catherine Street). 6-panel doors with reeded surround and corner blocks (66-76 (evens), Winchester Street). No 50 Barnard Street, and 49 Castle Street have early 19C shop window with flanking pilasters, Venetian shutters (76 The King & Bishop, Crane Street). 63 & 65 Castle Street with heavy paired brackets, or moulded cornice (83 Castle Street). Pilastered or reeded doorcases. Wrought iron balcony (26 & 28 Catherine Street). Wrought iron porch (2 & 4 St Nicholas's Road). Tuscan order details (Albion Hotel, 32 St Ann Street). Reuse of earlier fittings – reset early 18C doorways in early 19C builds (81 & 82 Exeter Street). Mahogany doors (40 & 42 St Ann Street).

Mid 19th century – 3-storey construction (83 to 87 Exeter Street), red brick with rendered rusticated quoins, chamfered stucco quoins (13 Fisherton Street), or chamfered stone quoins (41-44 Blue Boar Row, Market Place). Rendered plinth, bands between storeys. Grey brick (12, 12A & 14 Bridge St.) With yellow brick dressings (31 Catherine Street). Gault brick (83 to 85 Exeter Street). Diamond cut brick cornice, shaped parapet, moulded tympana (31 Catherine Street). Low pitch slate roof. Moulded bracketed eaves. Gabled dormers. Blind windows, recessed sashes, some tripartite under segmental arches, or slightly cambered stucco arches with keystones. Windows linked by mouldings (The Bull Public House, Fisherton Street). 4 flush panel doors, plain pilaster doorcases, reeded architrave cases with rounded corner blocks; panelled reveals, semi circular or rectangular fanlights. Stucco (58, 23 to 29 Bedwin Street). Barge boards on shaped brackets (added to 87 Castle Street). Cast iron gates (The Market Hall, Chessemarket, Market Place). Gothick style and picturesque (Lodge and gatepiers at north entrance to Cathedral School, The Close). Gabled wood porches with finials (18 – 24 The Greencroft) Free Tudor style (St Paul's Home, Fisherton Street – 1860), Decorated early English – All Saints Church, Harnham Road by TH Wyatt, 1854). Interiors – stick balusters to staircase (27 Catherine Street)

Late 19th century – 2 or 3 storeys, red brick, rusticated stone quoins, moulded coping. Coursed flint with stone dressings (St Osmund's Church & School, Exeter Street). Ham Hill stone (Lloyds Bank, Blue Boar Row, Market Place). Moulded string between storeys, moulded cornice. Segmental headed sash windows (27, 29 & 29A Castle Street), large bay windows (addition to 77 Castle Street). Rebuilding to older design; Clock Tower in Fisherton Street is in a Gothic style; Barclays Bank in the High Street is in an Italian Gothic style (1874). Taylor's Almshouses in Bedwin Street is replica of 17th century original in red brick with moulded stone dressings and Dutch gables. 28 The Close, dating from 1898, has an oversailing first floor with an oriel window. Picturesque treatment given to 35 & 35A The Close, a house originally dating from the 16C. Asymmetrical elevation with Tudor-Jacobean treatment (The County Hotel, Bridge Street), Hussey's Almshouses in Castle Street are built in a free Tudor style. The South Canonry, 71 The Close, was substantially rebuilt in c1875 and c 1895 in an 'omnibus Jacobean to Georgian manner'. The Congregational Church in Fisherton Street is in the style of circa 1300 in stone rubble. 21 Queen Street is an elaborate sham timber frame and stonework structure dating from 1878 by H Hall.

20th Century

Early 20th century – styles mixed and matched. The Post Office, Castle Street by WT Oldrieve is in a ‘restrained Cotswold Tudor style’ with a later extension in a French 17C style, whereas the Public Library in Chipper Lane is in a free Cotswold Tudor-Jacobean. Extensive use of ashlar.

Other Details

Houses at all dates can be 3-storey. Not 63 & 65 Castle Street, which is early 16C, or 67, 67A & 67B, 15C in origin.

A great many early walls, rails and gates survive, though some undated.

32 High Street, listed as ‘substantially Medieval’ was demolished by 1980.

Not included above is the Statue to Henry Fawcett in the Market Place, listed grade II.

Cellars

23 The Close, Wren Hall, 56C The Close, The Barley Mow, 71 Greencroft Street

Appendix 6: Discussion on the Defences

10.1.1. 13th century defences: Soon after the founding of the city in 1227 a charter was granted to allow the Bishop to enclose Salisbury with ditches, “so as to protect it from thieves” (Rogers 1969:5). It is possible that the ditch was begun at this time, but is known to have been incomplete around 1306-7 (Crittall 1962). Leland (Chandler 1998a) records that the ditch was dug in its entirety at the time of Bishop Simon (d.1315). A deed of 1331 refers to a new ditch at a tenement at the north of Endless Street, suggesting that the defences had been built here (RCHM 1980). It is possible that this ditch was intended to serve more as a boundary ditch to the city than as a defensive ditch (Rogers 1969, Barley 1976), although this is unlikely to have provided the necessary protection from thieves.

10.1.2. 14th century defences – documentary evidence: In 1367 the Bishop gave permission for the construction of a stone wall, four gates and a ditch. The impetus for this is not clear. Barley (1976) suggests that the threat of invasions in the 14th century, during Edward III’s campaigns in France, provided the necessary stimulus. However it would appear that little of the defences was constructed at this date as in 1378 documentary sources refer to the citizens petitioning the King for help in completing a trench and a wooden fence (Crittall 1962). In 1388 property owners in the city were compelled to contribute to the construction of the ditches, which by 1440 still appears to have been incomplete as more money was required (Carr 2001:186). The defences are described by Crittall (1962) as running from the loop of the Avon at Bugmore northwards, along the eastern edge of the chequers before turning west, north of St Edmund’s Church, towards the Avon, which formed the western and

southern defences. Apparently an attempt to build the defences west of Castle Gate, between the two branches of the Avon, was abandoned as the ground was too marshy. Leland (Chandler 1993) also noted in 1542 that the wall, presumably the stone wall granted in 1367, was never begun. For all these efforts documents record that encroachments were being made on the ditch by 1499.

10.1.3. 14th century defences – map evidence: The ramparts appear to have survived for a longer period and are clearly shown on William Naish's map of 1716 (Fig. 4) down the eastern side of the city as far as the Town Ditch at Bugmore. The ditch, however, has been replaced by a road (Rampart Road) running from St Martin's Church Street along the eastern side of the ramparts, connecting each of the streets leaving the eastern chequers, to join with the road to London to the north-east. There is no evidence on this map of ramparts along the northern part of the city. John Speed's map of 1611 (Fig. 5) is less clear. What appears to be a wall, similar to that surrounding the graveyard of St Martin's Church, runs along the eastern and northern side of the chequers. In the case of the northern chequers this wall is shown as an extension to the graveyard wall to St Edmund's Church running east to Castle Gate. Down the eastern side of the chequers there appear to be two walls separated by a large gap, which may represent the rampart. This map shows no rampart as such along the northern chequers. The first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map 1881 shows an area of gardens along what could be the line of the northern ramparts although on the inside of the parish boundary - and similar sections on the location of the eastern ramparts mirroring Naish's map of 1716 with one exception. This is at the east end of St Ann Street, in the south-eastern chequers, where a narrow street links St Ann Street with Payne's Hill to the north. On the Ordnance Survey map this narrow street would appear to run along the inside edge of the ramparts, whereas Naish shows it at some distance from it.

10.1.4. 14th century defences – archaeological evidence: The north-east section of the rampart still survives in the grounds of Bourne Hill House where it is approximately 18m wide and 5.5m high (RCHM 1980). Landscaping has substantially altered the accompanying ditch. To the south of this section salvage excavations during the construction of the ring road in 1972 recorded the rampart just north of Winchester Street and the rampart and ditch to the south of Milford Street (par. 5.5.40, Algar 1973). The rampart at this point was 2m high at 10m from the lip of the ditch, the latter of which was estimated to be 12m wide and 6m deep, and had been recut. This may have been in 1429 when thirty-one people are recorded as contributing to the repair of ditch (Crittall 1962). There was also evidence for 13th century buildings beneath the rampart clearly indicating that the rampart was not built until the 14th century and involved the removal of buildings forming the settlement extension around Milford Street (**COM 22**).

- 10.1.5. Excavations across the line of the rampart at Belle Vue House, Endless Street, found no evidence of the rampart or ditch (par. 5.5.42, Williams & Hawkes 1989). Similarly, observations made during the demolition of Old Gate Place adjacent to Castle gate failed to reveal the rampart or ditch (Anon 1963). The area was included within the parish at an early date suggesting that it was considered part of the city and presumably within any defences. The excavations did encounter a ditch that was interpreted as almost certainly being the course of Hussey's Ditch, one of the watercourses flowing through this area. The fact there appears to be few references to the defences along the northern part of the city, compared to numerous references for the eastern ramparts, suggests that the defences may not have been completed along this section. Whether this is because there were more people trying to enter the city from the east or that it was easier to obtain money from the wealthy citizens living on streets such as Milford Street, is unlikely to be ever known.
- 10.1.6. Similarly no evidence for the rampart or ditch was found to the west of St Martin's Church during the evaluation that took place in the grounds of St Mary's House (Border Archaeology 2000a, 2001a). This would suggest that the ditch, if not the ramparts, may not originally have been built at this location or it is not on this alignment.
- 10.1.7. 14th century defences –the gates: Of the four gates proposed two are known to have been built, these are on Winchester Street (formerly Wynman Street) and Castle Street. Both these gates are clearly shown on Speed's map of 1611 and Naish's map of 1716, although the excavations along the line of the ring road found no evidence for the Winchester Gate (Algar 1973). In 1461, when watches were appointed to the protect the city, a gate is referred to at St Edmund's graveyard, in addition to those at Castle Street and Winchester Street and bars at Milford Street, St Ann Street. This clearly suggests that the roads leaving the eastern chequers continued in use through this period and all had routes out through the ramparts making it more difficult to defend.
- 10.1.8. 14th century defences – decline: By the 16th century parts of the ditches are known to have been leased out and in 1673 a house is referred to as having been recently built in the ditch (Crittall 1962). All the examples cited by Crittall (1962) refer to the ditch on the eastern side of the chequers, again suggesting that the northern defences may not have existed. This documentary evidence is supported by the finds made in the excavations on the inner ring road where the ditch was filled with rubbish in the 15th and 16th centuries adjacent to the south side of Milford Street (Algar 1973). It is likely that the ditch would have continued to be filled over the centuries and the same excavations recorded the ditch filled with 18th century building rubble and domestic refuse to the south of Milford Street (ibid.). Naish's map of 1716 clearly shows that by this time Rampart Road had been created running from St Martin's Church northwards probably on the line of a trackway which followed the eastern edge of the ditch.

