



Bishop Wordsworth's School Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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37497

**BISHOP WORDSWORTH'S SCHOOL, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

Reference W690 a

37497

Prepared on behalf of:

**Bishop Wordsworth's School
The Close
Salisbury
Wiltshire SP1 2EB**

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Figure 1 : Location of trenches

Figure 2a: Trench 8, mortared flint wall footing and chalk floor, looking west. Scales are one metre and two metres

Figure 2b: Trench 11, wall footing below post-medieval soil layers, looking west. Scales are one metre (vertical) and two metres (horizontal)

SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in March 1994 prior to an application for planning permission for re-development of part of the Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury (SU 145 296). The School lies within the medieval walled precinct of the Close which surrounds the cathedral. The evaluation sought to establish the likely archaeological content of the site and to provide information to assess the likely impact of proposed development on buried archaeological remains.

A total of six hand-dug and five machine-dug trenches was excavated and a number of wall-footings were located, including the north wall and chalk floor of a building of probable medieval (13th-16th century AD) date. Material recovered from excavated layers was predominantly of post-medieval (1600-1900) date although small quantities of medieval (13th-14th century AD) material was also present. The evaluation has demonstrated the existence within the proposed re-development area of well-preserved structures and deposits of medieval and post-medieval date.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The evaluation was commissioned by Bishop Wordsworth's School on behalf of the Wiltshire County Council Education Service. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Mr B B Perratt, Deputy Headmaster, for his assistance during the course of the project. Acknowledgement is due to Ms Helena Cave-Penney, Archaeology Section of Wiltshire County Council, Mr Tim Tatton-Brown, Salisbury Cathedral Archaeologist, and Ms Janet Bell, Assistant Curator Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, for comments made during the course of the fieldwork.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Roland Smith and was directed on site by Mick Rawlings with the assistance of Julie Lovell, Steve Smailes and Kevin Ritchie. This report was written by Mick Rawlings with comments on the finds provided by Lorraine Mephram. The illustration was drawn by Elizabeth James.

BISHOP WORDSWORTH'S SCHOOL, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Bishop Wordsworth's School, on behalf of Wiltshire County Council Education Department, to carry out an archaeological evaluation of an area of approximately one hectare at the School in Salisbury, Wiltshire (centred on SU 145 296) in advance of proposed re-development. In view of the archaeological potential of the re-development site (see 1.3 below), the Archaeology Section of Wiltshire County Council advised that further archaeological information, gained through field evaluation, was required to establish the presence, condition and importance of archaeological remains at the site and to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed re-development. This is in accordance with Planning Policy Guideline No. 16 - Archaeology and Planning (Department of the Environment November 1990).

1.2 Geology and Topography

Bishop Wordsworth's School is located on the eastern side of the Cathedral precinct, within the walled medieval Close (Fig. 1). The site lies on level ground around the 46 m OD contour and the underlying geology comprises unconsolidated alluvial gravels (Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1:50,000 Series, Sheet 298). The site is currently occupied by the brick buildings, mobile classrooms, playgrounds and gardens of the School.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The archaeological background to the site area presented in the Archaeological Brief for the evaluation prepared by the Archaeology Section of Wiltshire County Council. This is summarised below.

In the later medieval period, the site now occupied by the School formed the major parts of four tenements fronting Bishop's Walk and extending to Exeter Street at the rear (RCHME 1993, fig. 2). The two northernmost tenements were occupied by the Canonry of Simonsbury. The eastern parts of these two are now part of the School grounds, the western parts being taken up by the buildings and gardens of nos. 5, 6 and 7, The Close. The southernmost tenements were probably also the sites of Canonries for which no documentary evidence has survived. The southernmost extends as far south as the Palace Gate and within this tenement area a coach-house and stables associated with the Bishop's Palace were constructed in 1843 according to designs by T H Wyatt (RCHME 1993, 72). These buildings were demolished in 1965 and the School swimming pool is located in the courtyard immediately to the south of the former coach-house.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Project Specification

An Archaeological Brief for the evaluation was provided by the Archaeology Section of Wiltshire County Council (*Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury, Wiltshire: Proposals for Archaeological Field Evaluation*) and this formed the basis of a specification for the work prepared by Wessex Archaeology (ref. T1967). The Brief required the excavation and recording of eleven trenches, of which seven were 2 m x 2 m in size, three were 1 m x 1 m and one was 10 m x 2 m. The location of these trenches was detailed in the Brief and these were adhered to with the exception of very minor amendments due to the presence of shrubs and problems of access in some areas.

2.2 Methodology

Eleven trenches were excavated, six by hand and five using a small mechanical excavator. Of the hand-dug trenches, three were 2 m x 2 m in size and were located adjacent to the mobile classrooms (Fig. 1, 1-3) and the other three were 1 m x 1 m in size and were located adjacent to the cricket nets (Fig. 1, 4-6). These trenches were excavated to the surface of the underlying alluvial sediments, the maximum depth being 1.10 m below the present ground level. A vertical section of each trench was drawn and photographed and each deposit was described.

Four of the machine-excavated trenches were 2 m x 2 m in size (Fig. 1, 7 and 9-11). These were machined as a series of horizontal spits under close archaeological supervision. Each trench was then cleaned by hand and recorded in the same manner as the hand-dug trenches. The maximum depth of any of these trenches was 1.67 m.

Trench 8 (Fig. 1) was 10 m x 2 m in size and the upper deposits were removed by mechanical excavator. A series of archaeological deposits was revealed at a depth of 0.4 m below present ground level. These features were hand-cleaned, photographed and planned and, in agreement with the Archaeology Section of Wiltshire County Council, none were investigated further so as to preserve the integrity of the deposits.

Subsequent to excavation and recording, all trenches were backfilled and reinstated to former ground conditions. The well identified in Trench 7 (below 3.2) was capped with concrete for safety purposes.

3 RESULTS

Detailed results from each trench are presented in Appendix 1 and trench locations are presented in Figure 1. A summary, presented below, addresses the principal aims of the evaluation and primarily those concerned with establishing the presence, date and condition of archaeological deposits.

3.1 Trenches 1-6

In the northern part of the evaluation area the hand-dug trenches (Fig. 1, 1-6) revealed a series of soil layers with a maximum total depth of 1.10 m below current ground surface. The sequence of soil layers was similar in each trench and the finds recovered suggest that the lower soil layers were of medieval date with post-medieval and modern layers above these. Some pieces of worked flint of prehistoric date were also recovered, most often on the surface of the underlying alluvial deposits. No archaeological features were found in any of these trenches, with the exception of a modern posthole in Trench 4.

3.2 Trench 7

Excavation of a 2 m x 2 m area revealed the presence of a brick-lined, water filled, well wholly within the trench. A capping of limestone slabs had collapsed into the well and lead pipes could be seen entering the well from the south-east. The current situation was recorded and the well was then recapped with concrete and the tarmac surface reinstated.

3.3 Trench 8

This trench was 10 m long and 2 m wide, aligned east-west. Below 0.4 m of tarmac and modern rubble was a 0.55 m wide wall footing comprising roughly-shaped flints in a loose mortar bonding (Fig. 2). The wall footing was aligned east-west, with the west end of the wall lying beyond the limit of the trench. The east end of the wall lay within the trench where it cornered to the south with a single limestone ashlar forming the quoin. In the south of the trench and within the area enclosed by this wall, was a surface of rammed chalk (Fig. 2).

The wall was cut by two irregular features, possibly pits, one at the eastern corner and one along the east-west section. None of the deposits within the trench were excavated and no finds were recovered. However, the nature of the wall footing and chalk floor when compared to similar structures excavated elsewhere in Salisbury strongly suggests a date within the medieval period for these deposits (Hawkes, in prep.). On this basis and in agreement with the Archaeology Section of Wiltshire County Council, no further excavation was undertaken so as to preserve the integrity of these deposits.

3.4 Trench 9

Excavation of this 2 m x 2 m trench was halted at a depth of 1.7 m below present ground level where the deposits became waterlogged. The upper 0.6 m of the deposits comprised rubble layers of post-medieval or modern date. Below these was a 0.6 m thick layer of silty clay containing occasional fragments of post-medieval ceramic tile and glass.

These post-medieval layers sealed a deposit of highly organic material comprising undecomposed straw and spongy, peat-like, material. A lens of lighter coloured, gritty, material, possibly cess, was contained within the organic layer and contained pieces of ceramic building material. The whole deposit may represent a dump of manure and cess within a large pit, possibly associated with the nearby stables of 1843 (RCHME 1993, 72).

3.5 Trench 10

This trench was 2 m x 2 m in size and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.95 m. Immediately below the topsoil in the north of the trench was a wall footing aligned east-west. The wall footing was 0.4 m high and comprised three courses of stone in a mortar bonding. Most of these blocks were of Chilmark Stone with a few pieces of Greensand. The north edge of the wall footing lay beyond the north edge of the trench. No floors or surfaces were recorded with the wall footing. The soil layers butting the wall footing produced some post-medieval material. The wall footing sealed a soil layer containing one sherd of medieval pottery.

3.6 Trench 11

This 2 m x 2 m trench was excavated to a depth of 1.15 m. The upper 0.6 m comprised post-medieval or modern soil layers. These layers sealed a 0.4 m thick deposit of silty clay which in turn, and at a depth of 1.10 m below present ground level, sealed a wall footing aligned east-west (Fig. 2). The wall footing was 0.5 m wide and comprised angular blocks of stone in a light grey clay matrix. South of and butting the wall footing was a spread of angular pieces of stone in a light grey clay matrix. This may represent a foundation for a surface associated with the wall-footing or part of the wall construction itself, with the more obvious northern edge of the footing being the outer skin of a much more substantial wall. No finds were recovered from this trench.

4 FINDS

All finds recovered during the evaluation were cleaned where necessary, and quantified by number, weight and context. This information is presented in Table 1. The finds were scanned by material type to assess the date range of the material and the results of the scan of the pottery, ceramic building material and clay pipe are presented below with a brief comment on other material types. The majority of the finds are of post-medieval date, with a smaller quantity of medieval material, and a small number of objects of probable or possible prehistoric date.

4.1 Pottery

The small collection of pottery has a date range of medieval (13th century) to modern. Medieval pottery is represented by sherds of Laverstock-type coarsewares and finer glazed wares, probably from the kilns located just outside the city (Musty *et al.* 1969). These include both cooking pots and glazed jugs, and have a probable date range of 13th to early 14th century.

Post-medieval material includes pale-firing earthenwares characteristic of the Verwood production centre on the Dorset/Hampshire border, which was operating from at least the late 17th century, Staffordshire-type slipwares of 17th/18th century date, tinglazed earthenware, stoneware, creamware, and West Country style slipwares.

Modern material is represented by sherds of 19th/20th century fine whitewares and stonewares. Modern sherds were discarded after quantification and scanning.

4.2 Ceramic Building Material

The bulk of the ceramic building material recovered consisted of roof tile fragments, many with surviving peg holes. These include both post-medieval or modern, machine-made, tiles, and examples of more irregular, handmade tiles in coarser, poorly-wedged fabrics. The latter are likely to be of medieval or early post-medieval date and several are partially glazed. With the exception of the glazed tiles, and a small sample of the earlier fabrics, all ceramic building material has been discarded following quantification and scanning.

4.3 Clay Pipe

Amongst the fragments of clay pipes were plain stems, one decorated stem, and nine bowls. The bowls are the only fragments which are closely datable, and these include four bowls of early to mid-17th century date (c.1600-60), two with 'Monkey's Paw' heel stamps imitating those of the Gauntlett pipe making family of Amesbury; and five bowls within the date range of c.1690-1750, one stamped with the maker's mark of Edward Higgens, a Salisbury pipe maker operating c.1690-1710 (Atkinson 1970). Following quantification, plain stems were discarded, and the remainder of the clay pipe fragments retained.

4.4 Other Finds

A small quantity of struck flint was recovered. Most of this small group comprises waste flakes in an unpatinated flint which are unlikely to be of ancient origin. However, three blade-like, patinated flakes and a scraper are certainly prehistoric, with a suggested date range of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age.

The glass includes both window and vessel glass, with a date range of early post-medieval (mid-17th century) to modern. The earliest fragments are from 17th/18th century wine bottles. There are also fragments of late 17th/18th century phials, and a wine glass base of uncertain date. All glass was discarded following quantification and scanning.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Information Recovered

The evaluation has revealed the presence of structures and deposits of medieval and post-medieval date within the proposed development area. The identified structures consist of portions of a building comprising a loosely mortared flint wall footing, aligned east-west, with an internal floor of rammed chalk in Trench 8. This wall footing and chalk floor are likely to be of medieval date on the basis of comparable structures excavated elsewhere in Salisbury (Hawkes, in prep.). An east-west wall footing, surviving to a height of three courses, was located within Trench 10 and a sherd of medieval pottery was found in the layer below the wall footing. A third, undated, wall footing, possibly the foundation to a *more* substantial wall than those recorded in Trenches 8 and 10, was recorded in Trench 11.

The east-west alignment of all these structures conforms to that of the presumed alignment of tenements in this area of the Close in the late medieval period (RCHME 1993, fig. 2). On this evidence all are likely to be associated with late medieval or earlier developments in this area of the Close, although there is as yet no corroborative dating evidence for these structures. A further study of available documentary and cartographic evidence, beyond the remit of this current programme of work, may assist in clarify the nature and date of these structures.

A series of soil layers was recorded, especially in the north of the evaluation area, and the majority contained material of post-medieval or modern date, although small quantities of residual medieval material was also recovered. Many of these soil layers also contained considerable quantities of building rubble, suggesting the former existence of buildings in the vicinity. A thick deposit of organic-rich material was recorded in the lower section of Trench 9 and may result from the dumping of manure, possibly linked to the stables established nearby in 1843 (RCHME 1993, 72).

5.2 Archaeological Impact of Proposed Development

Significant buried archaeological remains, principally the presumed medieval structure in Trench 8 in the south of the proposed development area, were recorded at a depth of no more than 0.4 m below present ground surface. Intrusive groundworks involving a reduction in existing ground levels beyond a superficial level, for example the excavation of foundation and service trenches, are likely to disturb buried archaeological remains.

Possible medieval deposits were sealed below more substantial depths of post-medieval and modern soil layers elsewhere within the proposed development area. However on the basis of the results of the evaluation, no portion of the site area can be shown to have been totally or substantially disturbed by modern or recent activity. There remains a likelihood for further buried medieval remains elsewhere within the proposed development area.

6 THE PROJECT ARCHIVE

The project archive (Wessex Archaeology site code W690) including the finds is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. In due course the paper archive will be deposited at the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, Salisbury. Subject to the prior approval of the landowner, it is also hoped that the finds will be deposited at the museum with the rest of the archive.

The project archive consists of:-

- File 1:** 1.1 Archive index
1.2 The evaluation report
1.3 Project background (including project specification)
1.4 Site day book
1.5 Trench record
1.6 Context record
1.7 Photographic record
1.8 Graphic record
1.9 Levels record
1.10 Context finds record
1.11 Pottery scanning record
1.12 Box index
1.13 A4 drawing sheets
- File 2:** 2.1 A1 drawing sheets
2.2 The monochrome negatives and contact prints
2.3 The colour transparencies

The finds - 1 box

7 REFERENCES

Atkinson, D.R., 1970 'Clay tobacco pipes and pipe makers of Salisbury, Wiltshire', *Wiltshire Archaeology and Natural History Magazine* 65, 177-89

Hawkes, J. W., in prep., Excavations in Salisbury 1984-90

Musty, J., Algar, D.J. and Ewence, P.F., 1969 'The medieval pottery kilns at Laverstock, near Salisbury, Wiltshire', *Archaeologia* 102, 83-150

RCHME, 1993 *Salisbury, The Houses of the Close*, Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, London, HMSO

Table 1: Finds Totals by Context

Finds totals are presented by number/weight in grammes, with the exception of metalwork, for which numbers only are given.

Context	Trench	Desc't'n	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	CBM	Clay Pipe	Flint	Glass	Medieval Pottery	Post-med Pottery	Shell	Slag	Stone	Metal
100	1	topsoil	1/2	1/12	9/336	4/7	1/8	8/59	-	13/102	-	2/57	3/86	-
101	1	layer	7/162	-	4/304	3/12	-	1/78	-	9/288	7/76	-	-	-
102	1	layer	-	-	1/23	2/10	2/44	4/51	-	12/180	-	-	-	1
103	2	topsoil	-	-	-	2/7	1/7	1/2	1/8	6/46	-	1/82	-	-
104	2	layer	-	-	3/274	6/37	-	1/25	-	14/524	-	-	-	5
107	3	layer	-	-	3/42	-	-	-	-	18/1162	-	-	-	-
108	2	layer	3/7	-	10/1190	-	-	-	1/4	4/78	1/41	-	-	2
109	2	layer	-	-	3/306	-	1/16	-	-	2/7	-	-	-	-
110	3	layer	-	-	4/178	-	2/162	-	-	1/5	-	-	-	-
111	1	layer	5/90	2/44	7/396	2/21	-	-	-	1/7	6/154	-	1/124	-
112	1	layer	12/322	1/24	-	-	3/9	-	3/84	-	2/7	-	-	-
120	9	layer	-	-	2/94	-	-	1/50	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	9	layer	-	-	9/642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135	10	layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/5	-	-	-	-	-
138	4	topsoil	-	-	2/96	1/3	-	1/8	-	7/68	-	-	-	-
139	4	fill of posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/9	-	-	-	-
140	4	layer	-	-	-	2/12	-	1/15	-	2/14	-	-	-	-
141	4	layer	-	-	3/178	-	-	1/38	1/24	4/33	-	-	-	-
154	4	layer	1/14	-	2/98	-	-	-	1/5	1/11	-	-	-	-
156	5	topsoil	2/102	1/2	3/180	7/21	-	3/24	-	10/200	-	-	1/12	-
157	5	layer	-	-	1/41	9/44	-	1/62	-	5/82	-	-	-	-
158	5	layer	-	1/96	14/690	3/19	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
160	6	topsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/72	-	-	-	-
161	6	layer	-	-	1/56	-	-	1/82	-	9/454	-	3/51	-	1
162	6	layer	-	-	-	-	-	2/18	1/3	3/27	-	-	-	-
163	6	layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/76	-	2/35	1/274	-	-
TOTAL			31/699	6/178	81/5124	41/193	11/252	26/512	13/209	128/3369	18/313	7/464	5/222	9

APPENDIX 1: CATALOGUE OF TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench locations are shown on Figure 1. Numbers in the 100-200 series are context (layer or feature) numbers. The soil colour codes are from the Munsell series. The ground levels relative to Ordnance Datum are given for the present ground surface and are taken from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 45.68 m OD located at the Palace Gate, Exeter St.

Trench No. Size Ground Level	1 2 x 2m 45.13	Description	Context
0 - 0.40m		Dark loamy topsoil, 10YR 2/1	100
0.40 - 0.55m		Dark grey loam subsoil, 10YR 3/1	101
0.55m - 1.0m		More clayey, contains much tile and some small chalky gravel, overall 10YR 4/1	102
1.0m - 1.10m		Dark brown silty clay with flint pebbles, 10YR 3/3	111
> 1.10m		Dark grey silty clay with rolled flint gravel, 10YR 4/1, natural with some finds pressed into top of deposit	112

Trench No. Size Ground Level	2 2 x 2m 45.12	Description	Context
0 - 0.30m		Dark loamy topsoil, 10YR 2/1	103
0.30 - 0.45m		Dark grey loamy subsoil, 10YR 4/3	104
0.45 - 0.70m		Dark grey sandy clay loam, 10YR 4/1	105
0.60 - 0.75m		Dark grey sandy clay with frequent chalk flecking and small flint pebbles, 10YR 4/1	113
0.70 - 0.85m		Layer made up almost entirely of broken ceramic roof-tiles	108
0.85 - 0.95m		Dark grey sandy silt with frequent chalk flecking, 10YR 4/1	109

Trench No. Size Ground Level	3 2 x 2m 45.10	Description	Context
0 - 0.30m		Dark loamy topsoil, 10YR 2/1	106
0.30 - 0.45m		Dark grey silty clay loam subsoil, 10YR 3/3	107
0.45 - 0.75m		Greyish clay loam, 10YR 4/1	110
0.75m - 0.95m		Lighter brown silty clay, some ferric staining, 10YR 4/3, natural alluvial silt	114
> 0.95m		Light brown clay with rolled flint gravel, 10YR 4/3, natural	115

Trench No. Size Ground Level	4 1 x 1m 45.18	Description	Context
0 - 0.50m		Dark loamy topsoil, 10YR 2/1	138
0.50 - 0.65m		Brown silty clay loam, 10YR 4/3	140
0.65 - 0.75m		Very dark grey sandy clay, 10YR 3/1	141
0.75 - 0.85m		Dark grey silt with occasional fragments of chalk and flint, 10YR 4/1	154
Feature 155		A steep-sided posthole cutting through all layers from topsoil level, filled with a very dark silty loam, 10YR 2/1	155 139

APPENDIX 1: continued

Trench No. Size Ground Level	5 1 x 1m 45.12	Description	Context
0 - 0.60m		Dark loamy topsoil, 10YR 2/1	156
0.60 - 0.65m		Dark greyish loamy subsoil, 10YR 3/2	157
0.65 - 0.85m		Dark grey silty clay, some chalky gravel at the base, much ceramic roof-tile, 10YR 4/1	158
> 0.85m		Very dark grey silty clay, 10YR 3/1, natural	159

Trench No. Size Ground Level	6 1 x 1m 45.28	Description	Context
0 - 0.40m		Black loamy topsoil, 10YR 2/1	160
0.40 - 0.50m		Dark brown silty loam subsoil, 10YR 2/2, much ceramic roof-tile	161
0.50 - 0.90m		Dark grey silty clay loam with occasional chalk flecking, 10YR 4/1	162
0.90 - 1.10m		Grey silty clay with increased chalk flecking, 10YR 5/1	163
> 1.10m		Very dark grey silty clay with ferric staining, includes occasional flint pebbles and gravel, 10YR 3/1, natural	164

Trench No. Size Ground Level	7 2 x 2m 45.08	Description	Context
Excavation of this trench was halted after reaching a depth of 0.2m through a recent deposit of hard-core, mainly bricks. This cessation was due to the presence in the southern part of the trench of a well, the stone capping of which had collapsed resulting in a large void. The well was 1.10m in diameter and was brick-lined, the upper five courses of this lining were mortared. Two lead pipes (0.06m diameter) could be observed entering from the south-east. Current water level was at 1.2m below the tarmac surface (i.e., 43.9m OD) and the well was at least 2m deep. Arrangements were made for the well to be re-capped, no further investigations were carried out within this trench.			

Trench No. Size Ground Level	8 10 x 2m 44.96	Description	Context
Feature 124		Irregular-shaped cut through deposits at east end of trench, filled with a dark grey silty loam, 10YR 3/1. Cuts 126.	124 123
Wall footing 126		Wall footing of medium-sized flint nodules in a loose mortar. This footing was 0.55m wide and the main portion was aligned east-west, entering at the west end of the trench. This extended for 9m and then appeared to corner to the south, with a limestone ashlar block as a quoin base.	126
Floor 127		A rammed chalk surface lying within the area defined by wall footing 126.	127
Feature 130		Rounded feature cutting into northern edge of wall footing 126 in western end of trench, filled with a dark grey clay loam containing frequent fragments of chalk and flint, 10YR 4/1	130 129

APPENDIX 1: continued

Trench No. 9 Size 2 x 2m Ground Level 44.83		Description	Context
0 - 0.10m		Tarmac on concrete slabs	116
0.10 - 0.20m		Scalpings/hard-core	117
0.20 - 0.30m		Dark loamy soil with building rubble and cinders, 10YR 2/1	118
0.30 - 0.60m		Dark grey silty clay with building rubble, 10YR 3/1	119
0.60 - 1.25m		Dark grey silty clay with occasional pieces of stone, 10YR 4/1	120
1.25 - 1.65m		Very dark greyish-brown to dark brown deposit, 10YR 3/2 - 3/3. Highly organic with fibrous texture and spongy feel, similar to peat but with visible fragments of ?straw. Could be a dump of horse manure from the stables.	121
Within 121		Lens of very fine grit and some coarser particles, grey in colour, 10YR 5/1. Probably a deposit of cess.	122

Trench No. 10 Size 2 x 2m Ground Level 45.05		Description	Context
0 - 0.07m		Dark loamy topsoil, 10YR 2/2	131
0.07 - 0.50m		Dark loamy subsoil, 10YR 2/2	132
0.20 - 0.60m		Brown clay loam with occasional small and medium flint nodules, 10YR 3/3, butts wall footing 137	133
0.60 - 0.70m		Brown clay with occasional pieces of chalk, 2.5Y 4/2, relationship with wall footing 137 unclear	134
0.70 - 0.85m		Chalky gravel with some charcoal, 2.5Y 4/2, clearly below wall footing 137	135
0.80 - 0.95m		Brown clay with some ferric staining, 2.5Y 4/4, natural	136
Wall footing 137		Wall footing located in north side of trench, aligned east-west, survives to a height of 0.4m. Three courses of medium-sized stones in a mortar bonding, mostly Chilmark Stone with occasional blocks of Greensand. Lower course projects out slightly beyond the upper ones, no associated floors or surfaces	137

APPENDIX 1: continued

Trench No. 11 Size 2 x 2m Ground Level 45.08		Description	Context
0 - 0.02m		Tarmac	142
0.02 - 0.08m		Concrete slabs	143
0.08 - 0.20m		Scalpings	144
0.20 - 0.60m		Very dark greyish brown silty clay, 10YR 3/2	145
0.60 - 0.98m		Dark grey silty clay, 10YR 4/1	146
0.98 - 1.10m		Grey clayey silt, 10YR 5/1, large number of small pieces of stone, directly overlies 149/150	147
0.98 - 1.10m		Brown silty clay, 10YR 5/3, some flint inclusions, directly overlies 152	148
> 1.10m		Layer of stones set in a grey very clayey silt matrix, 10YR 6/1. Stones up to 0.2 x 0.1 x 0.05m in size, stone type not identified. Layer covers southernmost 1.2m of trench	149
> 1.10m		?Wall footing aligned east-west at northern edge of 149. This is 0.4m wide, depth unknown. Constructed of same stone type as layer 149, northern edge is best preserved. It is possible that 149 is actually part of this wall rather than an entirely separate unit. Contained within cut 151.	150
			151
> 1.10m		Grey silty clay with some ferric staining, 10YR 5/1, natural.	152

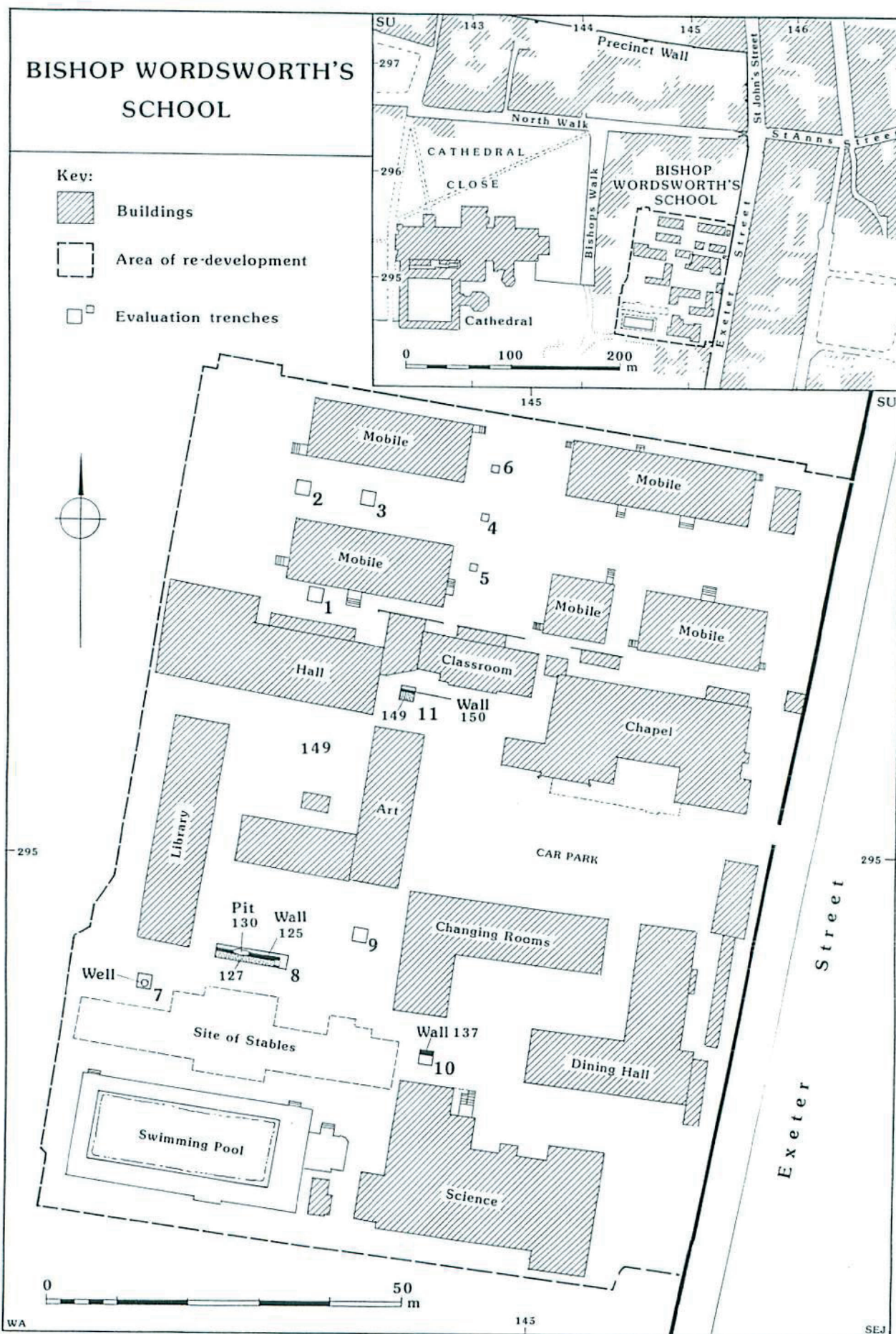


Fig.1: Location of trenches



Figure 2a: Trench 8, mortared flint wall footing and chalk floor, looking west. Scales are one metre and two metres



Figure 2b: Trench 11, wall footing below post-medieval soil layers, looking west. Scales are one metre (vertical) and two metres (horizontal)



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