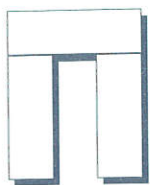


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# Elm Chapel, Milford Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Assessment report on the results of the archaeological excavation  
including proposals for report preparation and publication

*Wessex Archaeology*

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June 1997

**ELIM CHAPEL, MILFORD STREET, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE**

**Assessment report on the results of the archaeological excavation  
including proposals for report preparation and publication**

**Reference: 43361a  
17 June 1997**

**Prepared on behalf of:**

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14 Greencroft Street  
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**By:**

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# ELIM CHAPEL, MILFORD STREET, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

Assessment report on the results of the archaeological excavation  
including proposals for report preparation and publication

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Matrix 1 and Matrix 2

Table 1: All finds by context

Figure 1: Site location

## **ELIM CHAPEL, MILFORD STREET, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE**

### **Assessment report on the results of the archaeological excavation including proposals for report preparation and publication**

#### **1 PROJECT BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 Between 17 April and 2 May 1997 Wessex Archaeology undertook the excavation of an area measuring 40 m<sup>2</sup>, centred on SU 14665 29895, on the site of the former Sunday School, to the rear of Elim Chapel, Milford Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire (Fig.1). The excavation was commissioned by Tactless Limited and was undertaken in advance of a planned re-development of the site.
- 1.2 The excavation was undertaken as a condition of planning consent following the advice of the Archaeology Service, Wiltshire County Council, that important buried remains may be disturbed by the development proposals. The site lies within Trinity Chequer, one of the roughly rectangular blocks of land into which the medieval city of Salisbury is divided by its intersecting streets. The excavation area occupied the position of a proposed cellar in the new development.
- 1.3 Wessex Archaeology prepared a project design (Wessex Archaeology 1997) detailing how such an excavation was to be undertaken and subsequently reported on. The project design was based on a Brief prepared by the Archaeology Service, Wiltshire County Council, (ref: HCP/MJU/hact216, dated 3 April 1997) and was approved by the Archaeology Service prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The excavation and the preparation of this assessment report have been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the project design.

#### **2 THE SITE**

- 2.1 The now demolished former Sunday School Hall covered an area of approximately 375 m<sup>2</sup> centred on SU 14665 29895. The site lies to the rear of Elim Pentecostal Chapel on Milford Street. The site lies in the north of Trinity Chequer approximately 30 to 40 metres to the rear of the Milford Street frontage to the north, Gigant Street frontage to the east and Brown Street frontage to the west (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 The site lies on level ground around the 46 m OD contour. Prior to the excavation the site comprised clear ground with the walls and floors of the former Sunday School Hall having been demolished and removed from site. The underlying geology for the immediate area comprises River Gravel above Upper Chalk.

### 3 AIMS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

- 3.1 The aim of the archaeological excavation as set out in the approved project design, was:
- to identify, investigate and record any archaeological features and deposits that occur in the area of the proposed new cellar.
- 3.2 The emphasis was to be placed on:
- establishing the presence, extent, nature and function of features and deposits of medieval date
  - establishing in particular the nature of medieval activities taking place in this backland area
  - establishing if the absence of medieval rubbish pits previously identified in excavations in the backlands of Trinity Chequer could be corroborated
  - establishing the date and nature of post-medieval activities and their relationship to any preceding medieval phase of activity on the site
- 3.3 The fieldwork was to be followed by a programme of post-excavation analysis commensurate with the quality of the data recovered and to produce an assessment (summary) report on the results of the fieldwork for circulation to Tactless Limited and the Archaeology Service. The wider dissemination of the project results will be through a separate published report in an archaeological journal. Proposals for publication will be included in the assessment (summary) report.
- 3.4 On completion of the archaeological project, the fully ordered and indexed archive, including the finds, from the full programme of archaeological work will be deposited with the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum.
- 3.5 This programme of preservation by record is in accordance with current guidance as set out in paragraph 24 of *Planning Policy Guidance 16: 'Archaeology and Planning'* (Department of the Environment November 1990).

### 4 METHODS

- 4.1 The excavation aims were to be addressed by the excavation of one trench, aligned east to west and measuring 8 m long and 5 m wide. The excavation was located in the position of the proposed new cellar.
- 4.2 Excavation procedures were in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's project design and the recording procedures followed Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.

- 4.3 The trench was located by Tactless Limited. Some minor variation to the location of the trench was required to provide a safe distance from a nearby out-house of an adjacent property.
- 4.4 Modern rubble and soil were removed to a depth of 0.9 m by a machine using a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. At a depth of 0.9 m below ground surface the remains of part of an *in situ* building were encountered. These remains were recorded, and selectively excavated by hand to establish the date and nature of the structure. The sequence was excavated in a series of sondages to reveal the ground surface prior to the construction of the building. The ground surface was cleaned by hand and recorded to identify any features pre-dating the earliest building phase. The sondages were manually excavated to the level of geological deposits to recover finds from the soil layers pre-dating the building.
- 4.5 Once the building sequence was established and a representative sample of deposits pre-dating the building had been excavated and recorded, all the trench was excavated by machine using a toothless bucket to the top of geological deposits to identify any prehistoric features cut into gravels. This excavation strategy was discussed and agreed on site with the Archaeology Service, Wiltshire County Council.
- 4.6 The satisfactory completion of the excavation was confirmed with the Archaeology Service, Wiltshire County Council.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

- 5.1 This assessment report sets out the summary results of the excavation, which are described by phase (see **Matrix**).
- 5.2 *Phase 1 – Geological deposits*
- 5.2.1 This comprised the geological deposits, 109, a mixture of fine sandy silt loam and gravel and represents the alluvium and gravel of the floodplain of the River Avon.
- 5.3 *Phase 2 - Post-glacial soil*
- 5.3.1 Phase 2 was a soil layer, 108, which survived to a maximum depth of 0.4 m throughout the excavation. This soil represents the alluvial soils of the River Avon floodplain.
- 5.4 *Phase 3 – Possible Early 13<sup>th</sup> century*
- 5.4.1 Two stakeholes, 154 and 156, and two pits, 135 and 138, one of which was lined with ceramic tiles and tabular stones, were cut through the Phase 2 soil and into geological deposits and were sealed by deposits associated with Phase 4. A number of horn-cores was recovered from a discrete area within the Phase 2 soil. The quantity of these finds from a



restricted area suggests they filled a feature cut into the Phase 2 soil but not recognised and identified during the excavation. A further quantity of horn-cores was recovered as residual material from the fill of a beam slot of Phase 4.

## **5.5** *Phase 4 – Mid/Late 13<sup>th</sup> century*

- 5.5.1 Part of a building represented by two beamslots, 110 and 111, a short section of wall, 112, a postpad, 125, and an internal mortar floor surface, 105, was uncovered.
- 5.5.2 The beamslots, aligned east to west, were exposed for 7.9 m in length (i.e. for almost the full length of the trench), and were 0.6 m wide and 0.41 m deep. They were rectangular in profile, and filled with coarse sand and flint. There was a 2.56 m long wall comprising two and in parts three courses of flint and mortar; this was constructed over the fill of beamslot 111.
- 5.5.3 A postpad separated the two beamslots. It was roughly square with sides of 0.96 m and was filled with chalk fragments, 157, overlain by horizontally laid tabular stones and tiles cemented together.
- 5.5.4 The internal mortar floor lay to the south of the beam slots. Close inspection of the floor revealed a succession of patched and repaired surfaces of compacted chalk separated by building rubble and soil, all of which slumped towards the centre of the building to the south. The exposed floor surface is shown on Matrix 1 as 105, and the rubble as 115. A more detailed sequence is shown on Matrix 2.
- 5.5.5 A 0.15 m thick layer of chalk and powdered chalk, 106 and 107, to the north of the beamslots showed the position of an external surface, probably of a yard.

## **5.6** *Phase 5 – 17<sup>th</sup> century*

- 5.6.1 A 0.45 m deep soil, 103, sealed the Phase 4 building. Many finds were recovered from this soil, but it is assumed that it was imported to create a garden, and so the finds are from elsewhere.

## **5.7** *Phase 6 – 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century*

- 5.7.1 Two pits, 118 and 141, were recorded cutting the external yard surface 107 of Phase 4, and one of these could be seen in the trench section to have cut the imported soil, 103, of Phase 5. The similar nature of these pits and their fills suggest that they were broadly contemporary, and both are suggested as belonging to this phase.

## **5.8** *Phase 7 - Modern*

- 5.8.1 The western end of the floor layers 105 and 115 of Phase 4 were truncated by a north -

south ditch, 128. Although the western edge of this ditch was beyond the limit of investigation, its eastern side was vertical, and modern bricks were retrieved from its fill.

- 5.8.2 Also of this phase were the brick-built walls and their concrete rafts of the former Sunday School, and the gravel surfaces, which may be associated with them.

## **6 THE FINDS**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 All finds recovered from the site have been cleaned and quantified by material type within each context. Quantified data are presented in **Table 1**. A subsequent scanning exercise has involved the recording of spot dates for contexts based on the datable material, which consists mainly of pottery, and the recording of other relevant details of the range and condition of the finds. The finds are discussed by material type below.

### **6.2 Ceramic Building Material**

- 6.2.1 Ceramic building material consists mainly of roof tiles, with one or two possible fragments of floor tiles. The roof tile fragments derive mainly from flat peg tiles, a small proportion of which are partially glazed on the upper surface. There are also a few curved fragments from ridge tiles, including three crested tiles. A brief scan has indicated the presence of several different fabric types, although all are likely to have a broadly similar date range in the medieval period (13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries). No post-medieval fragments were noted.

### **6.3 Clay Pipes**

- 6.3.1 Clay pipes include both stem and bowl fragments. The only datable pieces, derived from clearance layer 101, comprise two stamped bowls and two stamped stems. Makers represented are Ed. Higgins, Will. Harden and [?Joel] Sanger, all Salisbury pipemakers active in the early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The fourth stamp is from an imitation Gauntlet pipe of the later 17<sup>th</sup> century.

### **6.4 Worked and Burnt Flint**

- 6.4.1 A small quantity of worked flint was recovered. These pieces are undiagnostic and can only be assigned to a broad date range of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age. All occurred as redeposited pieces in later contexts, and all show signs of severe edge damage. Two pieces of unworked, burnt flint were also recovered, of uncertain date and origin.



## **6.5 Glass**

- 6.5.1 The four pieces of glass recovered all came from clearance layer 101, and they are all green bottle glass of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century or later date.

## **6.6 Pottery**

- 6.6.1 The pottery assemblage is mainly medieval, with a smaller proportion of post-medieval material. The medieval assemblage is dominated, as might be expected, by products of the Laverstock kilns just outside the city. Vessel forms present include jars, bowls, glazed and decorated jugs, and pipkins. A high proportion of the coarsewares are scratchmarked. In addition, a very few sherds in different fabric types were observed; these are all likely to originate from north or west Wiltshire, where similar fabrics, micaceous and calcareous, are common. There is nothing amongst the medieval assemblage which can be dated earlier than the 13<sup>th</sup> century, but an end date is harder to fix, given the lack of a well-dated ceramic sequence in Salisbury. Vessel forms and decoration would suggest that the bulk of the assemblage would fit within a 13<sup>th</sup> century date range, although a continuation into the 14<sup>th</sup> century cannot be ruled out.
- 6.6.2 The post-medieval material comprises mostly sherds of Verwood-type earthenware, with two sherds of industrial wares from clearance layer 101.

## **6.7 Stone**

- 6.7.1 Two fragments of limestone (clearance layer 101) may represent architectural fragments. One tiny piece of slate came from a Phase 4 context.

## **6.8 Metalwork**

- 6.8.1 Metalwork comprises one copper alloy bell, one iron rowel spur, nine iron nails, and two unidentified iron objects. Most if not all objects are likely to be of medieval date.

# **7 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

## **7.1 The Animal Bone**

- 7.1.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered, with the majority of the material from medieval contexts. A rapid scan of the assemblage suggests that cattle, sheep/goat and pig are represented and that no unusual or unexpected species are present.
- 7.1.2 The most notable feature of the assemblage is a collection of cattle horncores from the Phase 2 soil layer and redeposited in a Phase 4 beamslot. The presence of these remains suggests industrial activity, tanning and/or hornworking, in the vicinity. If this material

represents industrial activity, it provides further evidence for tanning and hornworking in Trinity Chequer where a large collection of medieval and post-medieval horncores was recovered from 47-51 Brown Street (Reilly in Hawkes in prep.).

## **7.2 The Shell**

- 7.2.1 A collection of shell, comprised almost entirely of oyster, was recovered from medieval and post-medieval contexts.

## **8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL**

- 8.1 The excavation at the rear of Elim Chapel has broadly achieved the aims of the excavation as set out in the project design. A sequence of medieval and post-medieval deposits has been identified and recorded. The principal feature recorded was the remains of a medieval building probably of late 13<sup>th</sup> century date, sealing and sealed below substantial soil layers (the small amount of post-medieval material recovered below the building is considered to be intrusive). A coherent sequence was established and sufficient stratigraphic and dating evidence recovered to reconstruct at least seven phases of activity. The limited size of the excavation area, however, precludes detailed comment on the nature and extent of activities taking place within each phase.
- 8.2 The identification of the remains of a medieval building is notable as the backlands of the central chequers of Salisbury have been assumed to be largely devoid of medieval stratigraphy (Hawkes in prep.). Excavations at Winchester Street/Rolleston Street, 17 New Canal Street, Belle Vue House, 47-51 Brown Street, and Gibbs Mew Brewery have investigated areas away from the street frontage. Only at Belle Vue House were any medieval features recorded, and this site was regarded as atypical as it was on the edge of the medieval town. The sites in Brown Street and Gibbs Mew provided a nearly continuous east to west profile across Trinity Chequer but, although at the latter a 1.2 m accumulation of barely distinguishable but stratified dumps of soil was observed, only sparse medieval finds were retrieved, and most finds were eighteenth century or later. Similar observations were made of the Winchester Street/Rolleston Street excavations, and at 17 New Canal the sixteenth century and later garden landscaping stood in sharp contrast to the lack of medieval activity.
- 8.3 The Elim Chapel excavation, therefore, corroborates the results of these recent excavations and provides further evidence for a lack of extensive and intensive pit digging and rubbish disposal in the backlands of the central chequers of the medieval city. The results of the Elim Chapel excavation contrast, however, with these other excavations by producing evidence for a well-preserved medieval building from which secure dating evidence has been recovered.

- 8.4 The finds assemblage, albeit limited, can make a contribution to an understanding of the site. The finds are well stratified and in relatively good condition. Pottery is likely to provide a chronological framework for the stratigraphic sequence, while the range of wares present might give some clue as to the nature of activity on the site. Structural evidence occurs in the form of ceramic and stone building material, while the metalwork provides further functional evidence. The presence of cattle horncores from medieval contexts may provide evidence for industrial activities taking place in the vicinity.

## **9 OBJECTIVES OF ANALYSIS AND REPORT PREPARATION**

- 9.1 The objectives of the report preparation stage of the project are as follows:

- to produce a synthesised report on the excavation results and an interpretation for dissemination as a short contribution to an appropriate archaeological journal
- to ensure that the project archive is fully ordered and indexed and of a satisfactory standard to be deposited with the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum

- 9.2 Within the report, description and discussion will centre on:

- summarising the archaeological features and deposits recorded and the artefactual and palaeo-environmental materials recovered
- correlating the stratigraphic, structural and ceramic data in order to interpret the development and chronology of past activity on the site
- assessing the range of activities taking place on the site and assessing the site and its importance within the local archaeological landscape, and in particular to reflect the archaeological potential as outlined in Section 7 above.
- assessing the implications of the results for future planning decisions in Salisbury regarding archaeology, i.e. in the light of evidence for medieval buildings in the backland areas

## **10 METHOD STATEMENT**

### **10.1 The Structural Evidence**

- 10.1.1 Seven phases of activity have been established for the site through the preparation of a site matrix, supported by spot-dating evidence. The preliminary site phasing as set out in Section 5 above, will be reviewed, revised and expanded where appropriate on completion of the finds and environmental analyses. This will enable an interpretative report text and illustrations (two site plans and a representative section through the stratigraphic sequence)

to be prepared summarising the principal site developments by chronological phase. The summary site description will be preceded by a short introduction to the archaeological project, including a site location plan.

## **10.2 The Finds**

- 10.2.1 Some of the finds categories are too small to warrant further detailed analysis, but the publication text will include summary statements of quantities, range and distribution in line with the information presented in this document. These categories are: clay pipes, worked and burnt flint, glass, post-medieval pottery and stone. The proposed methodology for other finds categories is set out below.

## **10.3 Ceramic Building Material**

- 10.3.1 Ceramic building material will be quantified by type (peg tile, ridge tile, etc.), and details of glaze and decoration recorded. Detailed fabric analysis is not proposed, but a broad grouping on the basis of coarse visual similarities may enable some comment to be made on likely sources or source areas for this material. Consideration will also be given to the potential structural significance of this material to the site.

## **10.4 Pottery**

- 10.4.1 Medieval pottery will be subjected to full fabric and form analysis. Fabric analysis will build on the type series established for Salisbury, while forms will be recorded following the recommended terminology (MPRG in press). The assemblage will be discussed in its local and regional context, with consideration of the sources or source areas represented. Their significance to the known patterns of production and distribution at this time will be discussed and also the range of types present and their implications for an understanding of the nature of the site and its use in the medieval period. A small selection of vessels may be illustrated.

## **10.5 Metalwork**

- 10.5.1 Two objects, the copper alloy bell and the iron rowel spur, will be submitted for investigative conservation treatment, involving cleaning and stabilisation, at the Salisbury Conservation Centre. Following conservation, these objects will be briefly described in terms of their potential date range and any functional or other significance to the site. Both objects may be illustrated.

## **10.6 The Environmental Evidence**

- 10.6.1 *The Animal Bone*  
The animal bone from medieval and post-medieval contexts will be identified to species and the information tabulated and briefly summarised in text. Detailed analysis is proposed for

the cattle horncores, including establishing size, age, type and sex, following the previous analysis undertaken on the horncores from 47-51 Brown Street (Reilly in Hawkes in prep.). A summary of the results of the analysis, methods employed and conclusions will be presented in text.

#### 10.6.2 *The Shell*

The small numbers of oyster shells do not warrant further analysis.

### 10.7 Discussion

- 10.7.1 The report will conclude with a summary discussion drawing on the results of the finds and environmental evidence and any additional research considered appropriate. The discussion will reflect the archaeological potential of the site as set out in Section 7.

## 11 STORAGE AND CURATION

### 11.1 Museum

- 11.1.1 The proposed recipient museum is:

Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum  
The King's House  
65 The Close  
SALISBURY      Assistant Curator: Janet Bell

- 11.1.2 The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the complete project archive on completion of the project, subject to the agreement of the landowner.

### 11.2 Conservation

- 11.2.1 There were no conservation requirements in the field. The only category of material which may be classified as unstable is the metalwork. This is currently stored in an airtight environment with self-indicating silica gel. All metal objects have been X-radiographed as part of this assessment, partly as a basic record and partly as an aid to identification. Two objects merit further investigative conservation treatment (see **10.5** above). This work will be carried out by the Salisbury Conservation Centre. Other objects are likely to be targeted for discard (see **11.5** below).

### 11.3 Archive contents

- 11.3.1 The complete project archive, which will include paper records, graphics, photographic records (including X-radiographs) and artefacts, will be prepared in accordance with the Museum's 'Conditions for the Acceptance of Archaeological Archives', and in general

following the guidelines set out in *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995). The archive will be accompanied on deposition by a storage grant, calculated on the basis of archive size, which will cover its storage by the Museum in perpetuity.

#### **11.4 Security copy**

- 11.4.1 In accordance with the Museum's conditions of acceptance, a microfilm copy of the paper records will be prepared. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (RCHME), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the archive, and a third copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology. The microfilm will be prepared by Graphic Data (UK) Ltd of Cambridge, and costs are included in the proposed post-excavation budget.

#### **11.5 Discard Policy**

- 11.5.1 Wessex Archaeology, in liaison with recipient museums, operates a discard policy in line with the recommendations of *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Archives* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993). This allows for the dispersal or discard of artefact categories that are not considered to warrant future study. In this instance, artefact categories which might be targeted for discard include all unstratified finds, metalwork apart from those objects conserved, undiagnostic ceramic building material and unworked, burnt flint. Discard will only take place with the full agreement of the landowner and the Museum.



## 12 PROPOSED REPORT SYNOPSIS

- 12.1 It is proposed to submit the report as a short contribution to an appropriate archaeological journal, for example the Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine or Medieval Archaeology. The proposed format of the report is outlined below. Precise details of word lengths and illustration titles have not been attempted as the processes of analysis outlined in this document may produce additional and unforeseen information that will necessitate some revision to the content and layout of the final report.

Section heading	Page length (c. 800 words per page max.)	Figures & plates (page or part-page)	Tables
<b>Summary</b>	0.125	-	-
<b>Introduction</b>			
Project background	0.125	1	-
Archaeological background	0.25	-	-
Excavation methodology	0.25	-	-
<b>Site description</b>			
Phases 1 to 7	1	3	-
<b>Finds reports</b>			
Pottery	1	1	1
Ceramic building material	0.25	-	-
Metalwork	0.125	1	-
Other finds	0.125	-	-
<b>Environmental reports</b>			
Animal bone	1	-	1
<b>Discussion and synthesis</b>	0.5	-	-
<b>Acknowledgements and archive</b>	0.125	-	-
<b>Bibliography</b>	0.125	-	-
	5	5	2
Total report length - no more than 7 pages			

## 13 TASK LIST, PERSONNEL AND PROGRAMME

### 13.1 Task List

- 13.1.1 The following table lists the main tasks involved in achieving the project objectives and states the personnel required achieving each task. Proposed personnel and their qualifications are listed in section 13.2 and a programme indicating the proposed sequence of tasks required to complete the project is presented in section 13.3.

TASK	PERSONNEL	DURATION
<b>Finds analysis</b>		
1. Pottery	Finds and Archives Manager	3 days ✓
2. Ceramic building material	Project Supervisor	2 days
3. Metalwork conservation	Conservation Consortium	0.5 days
4. Metalwork	Project Officer 1	0.25 days
5. Other finds	Project Supervisor	0.25 days
6. Finds illustrations	Drawing Office	1.5 days
<b>Environmental analysis</b>		
7. Animal bone	Specialist	3 days
<b>Report Preparation and Archiving</b>		
8. Introduction and background	Project Manager	0.5 days
9. Site description	Project Officer 2	1.5 day
10. Discussion and synthesis	Project Officer 2	1.5 day
11. Site illustrations	Drawing Office	2 days
12. Internal editing, final revisions, proof reading and publication	Reports Manager Project Officer 2	1 day 0.5 day
13. Final archive preparation and deposition	Project Officer 2 Finds and Archives Manager Project Supervisor	0.5 day 0.25 day 0.25 day
14. Project management and liaison	Project Manager	1 day

### 13.2 Personnel

- 13.2.1 The following Wessex Archaeology staff are currently proposed to undertake the post-excavation analysis, report production and archive deposition.

Project Manager	- Roland Smith BA, AIFA
Finds and Archives Manager	- Lorraine Mephram BA
Reports Manager	- Julie Gardiner BA, PhD, FSA, MIFA
Project Officer 1	- Andrew Hutcheson BSc AIFA
Project Officer 2	- James Wright BSc MIFA
Project Supervisor	- to be arranged
Specialist animal bone	- Pippa Smith BA MPhil

### 13.3 Programme

13.3.1 The chart below summarises the overall timetable proposed to complete the excavation report as outlined in this document. Tasks do not necessarily extend across a full month.

Task Nos	Task	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	> Month 3
1-6	Finds analyses				
7	Environmental analyses				
8-11	Report preparation				
12	Internal report editing / revisions				
13	Archive preparation and deposition				
14	Overall management and liaison				
-	Publication of report				

## 14 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 14.1 The project was commissioned and funded by Tactless Limited. The co-operation of Mr Richard Safe and all the staff and management of Tactless Limited during the course of the project is gratefully acknowledged.
- 14.2 The collaborative role of Helena Cave-Penny and Duncan Coe, Assistant Archaeologists, Wiltshire County Council, is also acknowledged during the course of the project.
- 14.3 The excavation was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Roland Smith, directed by James Wright, and assisted by Angela Brennan, Jim Stedman, and Niels Dagless. This assessment report was compiled by James Wright, Roland Smith, Lorraine Mepham and Pippa Smith.

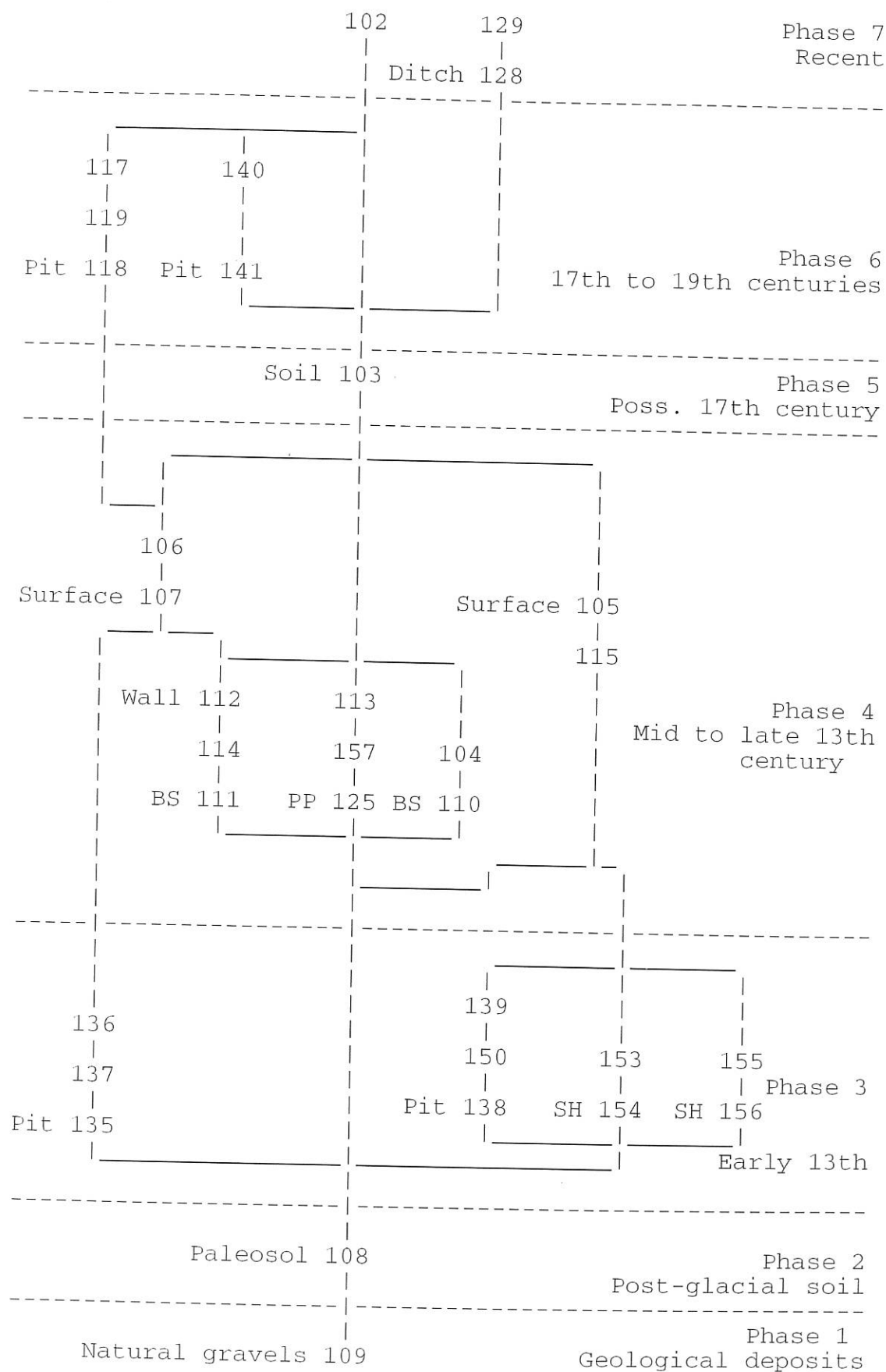
## 15 REFERENCES

Hawkes, J W, in prep. *Excavations in Salisbury 1984-1990*

MPRG in press, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Pottery Forms* (Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1)

Wessex Archaeology, 1997, *Elim Chapel, Milford Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire; Proposals for Archaeological Recording, Analysis, Archiving, and Publication*, Unpublished Report Ref. T3702

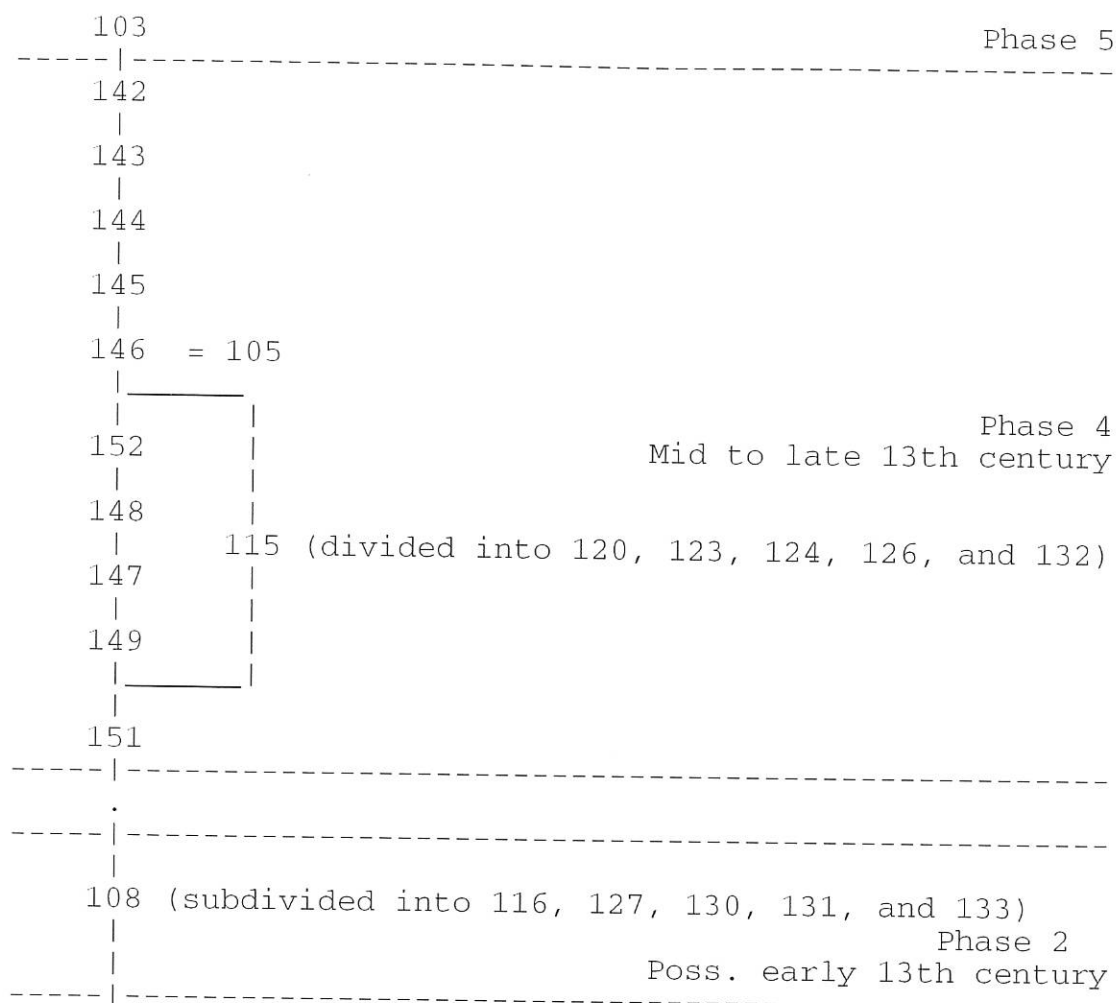
Matrix 1



SH=stakehole, BS=beamslot, PP=postpad

## Matrix 2

Sondages were excavated through floor layers and paleosol to geological levels, and the floor layers were further sub-divided while drawing the section. Matrix 2 shows these divisions.



Unstratified finds recovered during machining to level of surfaces 107 and 105 retained under 101. Finds recovered during machining of 105, 107, 108, etc to level of geological deposits 109 retained under 134.

**Table 1: All finds by context**

Quantities are presented by number/weight in grammes, with the exception of metalwork (numbers only).  
CBM = ceramic building material; Fe = iron; Cu = copper alloy.

Context	Phase	Feature/ Description	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	CBM	Clay Pipe	Worked Flint	Glass	Medieval pottery	Post-med pottery	Shell	Stone	Metal
108	2	Palaeosol	39/1426	-	-	3/6	2/152	-	3/42	3/49	-	-	-
116	2	Spit	26/370	-	79/3201	-	-	-	22/194	-	13/270	-	-
127	2	Palaeosol	25/766	-	38/2741	-	-	-	19/169	-	-	-	-
130	2	"	25/248	-	16/488	-	-	-	38/256	-	6/100	-	-
131	2	"	11/122	-	2/52	-	1/12	-	20/170	-	-	1/1	-
133	2	"	4/38	-	1/18	-	-	-	10/90	-	-	-	-
136	3	pit 135	-	-	2/48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
139	3	pit 138	1/10	-	19/884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	3	"	-	-	9/428	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/444	-
104	4	Beam slot 110	119/5574	-	7/296	-	-	-	2/76	-	2/26	-	-
105	4	Floor surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/9	1/19	-	-	-
106	4	Surface/rubble	-	-	4/164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
107	4	Chalk layer	9/92	-	78/2220	-	-	-	6/36	-	4/58	-	1 Fe
113	4	Post-pad 125	6/106	-	8/456	-	-	-	5/70	-	-	-	-
114	4	Beam slot 111	1/2	-	2/24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115	4	Rubble layer	3/73	-	-	-	-	-	83/1428	-	-	-	-
120	4	Rubble layer	20/518	-	75/3044	-	1/39	-	6/88	-	-	-	1 Cu
123	4	"	41/2498	-	50/3065	-	-	-	4/56	-	10/210	-	2 Fe
122	5	Sondage 121	3/76	-	8/700	1/4	-	-	-	-	1/16	-	-
117	6	Pit 118	9/100	1/34	49/2108	-	-	-	15/170	-	-	-	4 Fe
101	-	Clearance	59/2075	1/28	21/746	6/46	2/168	4/868	11/286	36/2523	14/406	1/60	3 Fe
134	-	Clearance	18/932	-	8/340	1/2	-	-	15/246	-	-	-	2 Fe
-	-	Unstratified	2/24	-	16/816	-	-	-	-	-	2/12	-	-
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>421/15050</b>	<b>2/62</b>	<b>492/21839</b>	<b>11/58</b>	<b>6/371</b>	<b>4/868</b>	<b>260/3377</b>	<b>40/2591</b>	<b>52/1098</b>	<b>3/505</b>	<b>13</b>



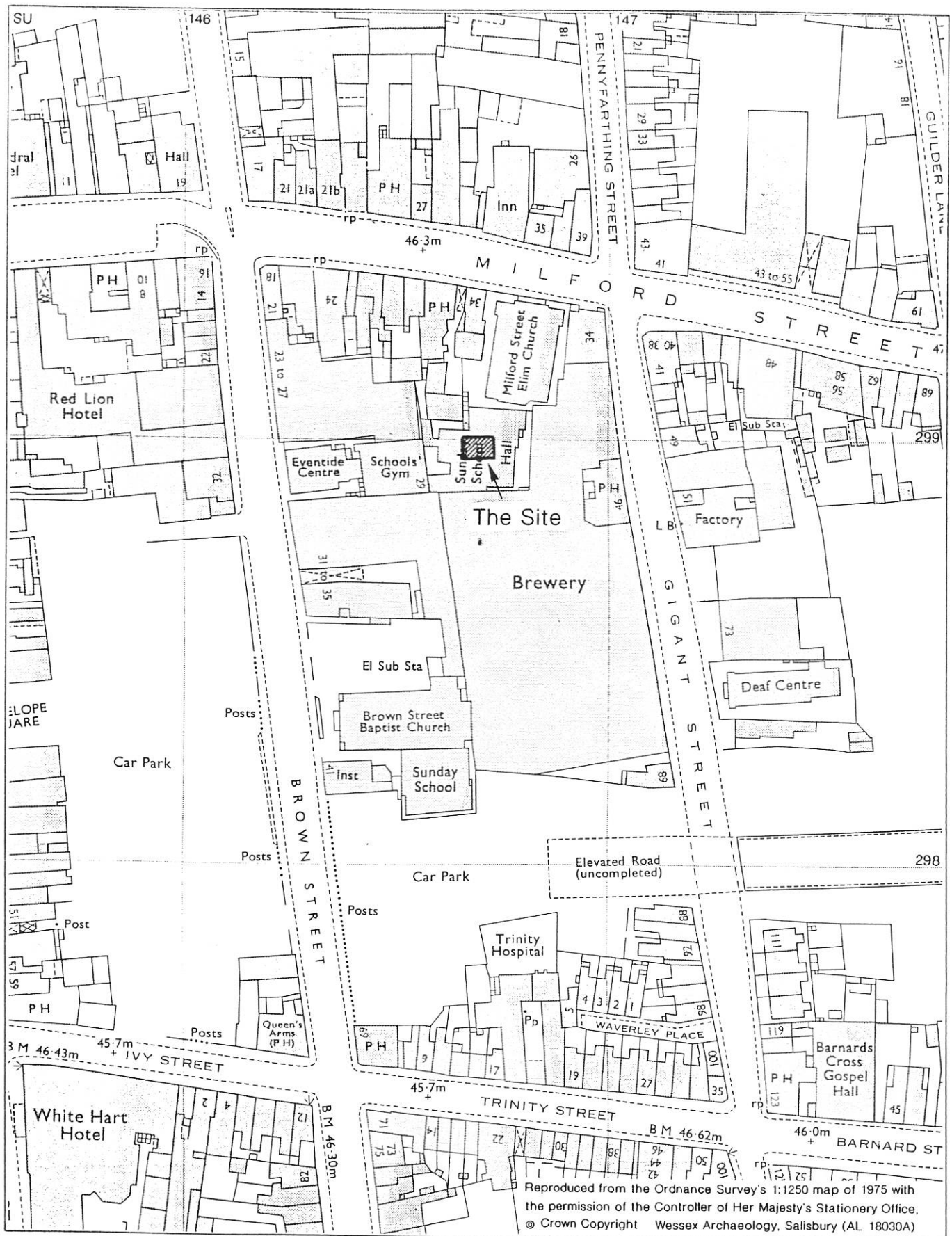


Figure 1: Site location

4336(a)



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