

Land Adjacent To Bourne Hill Council Offices, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Wessex Archaeology



Ref: 54280

September 2003

**LAND ADJACENT TO BOURNE HILL COUNCIL OFFICES,
SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE**

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Prepared for:
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LAND ADJACENT TO BOURNE HILL COUNCIL OFFICES, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

Desk-based Archaeological Assessment

Summary

The Legal and Property Services of Salisbury District Council commissioned Wessex Archaeology, to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land immediately adjacent to the existing Council Offices (hereafter the Site). This exercise was undertaken in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area surrounding this building in advance of proposed development and extension of the building. The Site covers an area of *c.* 1.5 hectares and is centred on National Grid Reference 414730 130400.

The site of the Council Offices was originally the site of St Edmund's College. The church and college of St Edmunds was located in the north-east corner of the medieval city of Salisbury, adjacent to the city's ramparts. The current Council Offices were established on the Site in 1928.

The building, which now houses the Council Offices, was originally the College House on Bourne Hill. This was constructed by the Wyndham family in the 1670 with subsequent modifications and extensions in the later 17th and 18th centuries, finally culminating in the current Georgian façade. This structure is a Grade II* Listed building, and two adjacent walls demarcating the College grounds are Grade II Listed. It was the largest private house in the city and a very desirable residence with its extensive grounds. The house was built on the Site of St Edmunds College, which was built in the late 13th century at the same time as the church was constructed. Thus the potential for encountering Medieval remains of 13th century date and later is high, if future extension to this building goes ahead. Archaeological interventions undertaken prior to recent developments in the vicinity of the Site have demonstrated that the preservation of Medieval building remains is good, with more recent constructions often re-using earlier building foundations.

The archaeological potential of the Site is high, since it is located within the Medieval extent of the city. The date range for the archaeological potential of the Site may possibly span from the Palaeolithic to the present day, though there is much greater potential for remains which post date the end of fifth century AD. Known archaeology within the Site includes an early Saxon inhumation cemetery that was discovered and partially excavated in the late 18th Century. Furthermore this cemetery has been classified as a Scheduled Monument (**SM 736**). The sole surviving section of the Medieval city ramparts also lie immediately adjacent to the Site. The proximity of the ramparts will need to be taken into consideration along with the Scheduled Monument and the Grade II* Listed building during the design stage of any development proposal for the Site.

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Richard Greatorex managed the project for Wessex Archaeology. This report was researched and compiled by Catriona Gibson. Marie Leverett prepared the illustrations.

LAND ADJACENT TO BOURNE HILL COUNCIL OFFICES, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 The Legal & Property Services, of Salisbury District Council commissioned Wessex Archaeology, to undertake an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of land adjacent to the Council Offices, Bourne Hill, Salisbury, Wiltshire (hereafter the Site). The Council proposes to expand its offices on Bourne Hill to include land that is presently covered by a car park and a swimming pool. This will possibly involve the demolition of the Victorian and single storey extensions to the main building and the removal of some portacabins.

1.1.2 The Site, which covers an area of *c.* 1.5 hectares of land, is centred on National Grid Reference 414730 130400 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.3 The aim of the study was to collate the known archaeological and historical information about the Site by reviewing existing data sources and reports, and to assess the potential for buried and previously unrecorded archaeological remains.

1.2 The Site: Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Site is located on the north-eastern edge of the Medieval City of Salisbury. It is bounded by Bedwin Street and Bourne Hill to the south, the remains of the city ramparts and College Street to the east, the recreation ground to the north and the grounds of St Edmunds Church and a terrace of houses adjacent to Belle Vue road to the west. The Site comprises a mixture of grassland, mature trees, asphalt car park and buildings.

1.2.2 The Site lies on predominantly flat or gently sloping ground at a height of *c.* 175-170m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). The ground slopes gently from north to south although it has been terraced, truncated and sculpted in places.

1.2.3 The underlying drift geology of the Site is the Higher Terrace Gravel of the Avon valley, lying above Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous Period (Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 298). The soils within Salisbury are Calcareous Alluvial Gley Soils (Frome) and the surrounding countryside is composed of Brown Rendzina (Andover 1) and bands of Typical Brown Calcareous Earths (Coombe 1) (Soil Survey of England and Wales Sheet 6, 1983). The Site is near the confluence of the rivers Avon, Nadder and Wyle.

1.3 Legislative and planning background

National guidelines:

1.3.1 The principal legislation concerning protection of important archaeological sites comprises the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (as amended). Guidance on the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15) issued by the Department of the Environment in September 1994.

1.3.2 Guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of the archaeological resource within the planning process is provided by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. The underlying principle of this guidance is that archaeological resources are non-renewable, stating that:

All Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other nationally important sites and monuments will be protected and preserved in situ. Planning permission for development proposals in or near such sites which would be damaging and/or detrimental to the monument and its setting will not be permitted. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation (Para. 8).

1.3.3 Paragraph 19 of PPG16 states:

In their own interests...prospective developers should in all cases include as part of the research into the development of a site...an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.

Paragraph 22 adds:

Local Planning Authorities can expect developers to provide the results of such assessments ...as part of their application for sites where there is good reason to believe there are remains of archaeological importance.

Regional and local:

1.3.4 Wiltshire Structure Plan 2011 (adopted January 2001) contains the following policy:

HE2: Features of archaeological or historic interest and their settings should be protected from inappropriate development. Where nationally important archaeological or historic remains, whether Scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation 'in situ'.

1.3.5 The Salisbury District Local Plan (Adopted June 2003) contains a number of policies pertinent to the historical and archaeological heritage. It states that

Development must always be balanced against the desire to conserve the natural and historic environment. The objective is ‘to protect these features, sites and settlements of historical, architectural and archaeological interest which contribute to the District’s and nation’s character, whilst ensuring that where new development occurs, it respects and, wherever possible, enhances the environment within which it is located.’

1.3.6 Further policies state that:

CN20: *Development that would adversely affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument or other nationally important archaeological features, or their settings, will not be permitted.*

CN21: *Where an application for development may affect a known or potential site of archaeological interest, as defined on the Plan as an Area of Special Archaeological Interest, the Local Planning Authority will request an archaeological evaluation to be carried out before the planning application is determined.*

CN23 : *Where archaeological remains are thought to exist either as a result of consultation with the County Archaeologist, or through research initiated by a prospective developer, there will be a requirement for site evaluation prior to the determining of any application.*

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This report provides a detailed inventory of the archaeological potential of the Site, in the context of a wider area extending for a 200m radius from its centre (the ‘Study Area’) (**Figure 1**). A brief summary of sources consulted is given below; a full listing is contained in **References**.

2.2 Sites and Monuments Records and National Monuments Record

2.2.1 Wiltshire County Council’s Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) provided the baseline data for this report. This comprises an index with associated distribution maps of all known archaeological and historic sites and findspots within the county. The Study Area allows the historical and archaeological understanding of the Site to be placed within a broader context (**Figure 1**), and a large number of sites and findspots were identified (**Appendix 1**). The NMR in Swindon was also consulted for further information concerning the archaeological potential of the Site. In addition, all Listed Buildings within a 200m radius of the Site were identified and a short summary of these is presented (**Appendix 2**).

2.3 Air photographs

2.3.1 Air photographs covering the Site, held by the NMR in Swindon, were not of sufficiently good quality to be utilised. Detailed maps of the 19th and 20th

century provided a better understanding of the Site and its immediate environs.

2.4 Cartographic and other sources

2.4.1 Copies of early maps of Salisbury were consulted at the Wiltshire County Record Office, Trowbridge. No title maps for this part of Salisbury were available but useful plans included those of the City of Salisbury's boundaries, drainage and sewer maps and the 1st Edition OS 25" series, and later editions.

2.4.2 Copies of the relevant sections of these maps were obtained, or tracings made, in order to examine the development of the Site and to provide evidence for past land ownership, land use and local histories (in archive). A full list of cartographic sources is listed in **References**.

2.4.3 Secondary documentary sources, published and unpublished, including local archaeological journals, were consulted at the Trowbridge Records Office and Local Studies Library, and Wessex Archaeology's own library. These included reports on archaeological evaluations and excavations in the immediate vicinity of the site within Salisbury (particularly in the Chequers), and previous desk-based assessments (Hawkes 1988, 1990; Wessex Archaeology 1999, 2000, 2002; Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance 2001).

2.5 Best practice guidance

2.5.1 This study has been undertaken in line with best practice, as described in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991), and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (IFA 1999).

2.6 Assumptions

2.6.1 The SMR data consist of secondary information derived from varied sources, only, some of which have been directly examined for the purposes of this study. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is accurate.

2.7 Presentation of results

2.7.1 All archaeological sites and findspots are referred to in chronological order and have been assigned a unique Wessex Archaeology (WA) number for the purposes of this report. These numbers are used in **Figure 1** and are listed in the Gazetteer of sites and findspots (**Appendix 1**). All Listed Buildings within a 200m radius of the Site are summarised and presented (**Appendix 2**). Please note that SMR numbers, SU13SW489 and SU12NW494 are not included within this study because they refer to historic Salisbury as a whole and are not site specific.

- 2.7.2 Although many of the features have not been dated, where possible provisional dates have been assigned where appropriate to aid the presentation and interpretation of the results.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Site and its immediate surroundings are of high historical and archaeological potential. It is situated in the north-eastern corner of the Medieval city, adjacent to early Medieval ramparts. Known archaeology within the Site includes that of a rich early Saxon inhumation cemetery and part of the earth ramparts of the Medieval city defences. Other important find spots lie within the wider Study Area and include important concentrations of Palaeolithic hand-axes to the east of the Site and Medieval buildings to the south and west.

3.1.2 The Council House College of St Edmunds was originally founded in conjunction with St Edmunds Church in 1269. However, the Wyndham family built the present building in 1670. Additions to the original structure were made subsequently. This structure is a Grade II* Listed building, and two adjacent walls demarcating the college grounds are Grade II Listed.

3.2 Site Visit

3.2.1 The Site was visited on the 2nd September 2003. The area comprising the Site can be divided into three main sub-plots (A-C – see **Figure 1**) and these can be described as follows. Area A is the plot including and immediately adjacent to the main council building. Area B is the northern part of the Site, which includes the playing field and swimming pool. Area C is the western part of the Site, which includes the car park.

3.2.2 Area A: The main building of the Council House has a very impressive façade, ostensibly modified during the Georgian era. At the back of Bourne Hill Council Offices there is a small asphalt car park and access road. The terrain in this area is relatively level (see **Plate 1**). Here the building is surrounded by grounds, which comprise formal flowerbeds and grass. At the back of the house by the flowerbeds there is a trough, pillar and sundial. By the north-eastern side of the building there is a small formal garden. The rampart is close to the back of the building. The early Medieval earthwork is still well preserved in this area and stands to a height of 4-5 m (see **Plate 5**). The rampart runs parallel with the rear elevation of the Council Offices and approximately 25m further east of them. It turns westwards at the southern extent of the recreational ground with its most southerly extent running parallel with the east-west section of Belle Vue Road. It is therefore situated very close to the proposed area of development.

3.2.3 Area B: The indoor swimming pool (opened in 1976) is situated to the north of the present council offices on part of the recreation ground. It is built upon a raised terrace that was created when the recreation ground was established

in 1927 (see **Plate 2**). The level of the grassed section of the recreation ground for example is at least 4 m higher than the Council House and park to the south. Hence even if the foundations of this structure are fairly substantial it is likely that any archaeological remains that exist, might be relatively undisturbed. There is a mature line of trees along three sides of the recreation ground, particularly to the north-east along College Street.

3.2.4 Area C: The car park on the western part of the Site is a relatively level asphalt covered rectangle of ground (see **Plate 3**). A small garden with a pond is located at the eastern extent of this car park. Also along the eastern edge of this car park and continuing south as the division between St Edmund's Church and the Council Offices is an old flint rubble with red brick wall. This wall contains a number of different features including wrought iron standards, and red brick bands with coping (see **Plate 4**). It is also Grade II Listed.

3.3 Palaeolithic (500,000-10,000BC)

3.3.1 A large number of Palaeolithic hand-axes have been found in the vicinity of the Site. They comprise nine separate findspots (**WA1-WA9**; **Figure 1**), and, with the exception of two outliers, were all situated in the eastern half of the Study Area. Some of the locations contained quite considerable numbers of hand-axes, although these tend to have come from more than one single findspot that were later amalgamated. In the locale of Elm Grove Road 33 hand-axes have been retrieved (**WA 9**), while 25 hand-axes have been recovered from the vicinity of Kelsey Road (**WA 4**). Other notable examples include nine axes from a pit near Manor Road (**WA 7**) and eight hand-axes from a gravel pit in Elm Grove (**WA 3**).

3.3.2 These finds are related to the River Terraces and Gravels surrounding the Site. Although these Terrace Gravels are rich in Palaeolithic artefacts, they also contain chalk rubble, large blocks of sandstone, gravel and clay. This mixture of material accords better with a head or solifluction deposit than a river gravel (The Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project 1991-92, 112). These artefacts were not therefore recovered from their original area of deposition, which would have been on higher ground. Their deposition (as discovered) was as a result of hillwash.

3.3.3 It is possible to place these hand-axes within a wider Palaeolithic context. Three important Palaeolithic sites - those of Milford Hill just a few hundred metres to the south-east, and Fisherton and Bemerton to the north-west – are of regional and national archaeological importance (The Southern Rivers Project 1991-92). One of the most complete faunal assemblages from British Palaeolithic strata has been recovered at Fisherton (Delair and Shackley 1978). The Palaeolithic finds from the Study Area demonstrate the presence of man in the locality some 200 000 years ago (Borthwick and Chandler 1986, 79).

3.4 Mesolithic (8500-4000BC)

- 3.4.1 Only one Mesolithic find has been recovered from the Study Area. This was a serrated blade found over 30 years ago in Wyndham Terrace (**WA 10**) to the north of the city's ramparts on the Upper Chalk. More widely, few Mesolithic finds are known in Salisbury and most relate to single finds (Borthwick and Chandler 1986, 79-80)

3.5 Later Prehistory (4000BC-AD43)

- 3.5.1 No features or finds of later prehistoric date have been recovered from within the Site or wider Study Area. This is in keeping with the situation within the wider environs of Salisbury, where only a few stray finds and occasional pits have been identified as of later prehistoric date.

3.6 Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 3.6.1 A Roman presence within the city boundaries of Salisbury can be inferred from indirect evidence. These include the re-use of Roman bricks in herring-bone from the lounge of the Old George Inn. Roman coins were also in this locality in 1869 (Grundy-Heape 1934). No Roman finds have been encountered within the Study Area itself and it would appear that activity relating to this date tends to be concentrated beyond the confines of the boundary of New Sarum.

3.7 Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

- 3.7.1 A substantial find was made between 1771 and 1774 when between 20 and 30 Early Saxon inhumations were encountered while levelling part of the rampart (**WA 12**). It is not known why this levelling occurred but it was probably associated with the landscaping of the garden. Because of the early date of this excavation, very little is known of the extent of the cemetery. However, it would appear that many of the graves were richly furnished and grave goods included weapons such as spearheads, knives and shields, as well as other items of status, including buckets. It is likely that only part of the cemetery and further graves are preserved under the remains of the rampart and within the grounds of the Council House, and it must be noted that the cemetery is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (**SM 736**).
- 3.7.2 More recently, a single Saxon grave (**WA 11**) was recovered during work in Kelsey Road. This inhumation was adorned with similar items of status including a spearhead, knife and chisel. Since it was found only *c.* 120m to the south-east of the larger Saxon cemetery, it may well indicate that the extent of this cemetery is much larger than originally included within the Scheduled Monument Listing. On the other hand it may be an outlier or a grave related to another cemetery (V.C.H. Vol. 1.1, 104).
- 3.7.3 More widely, other early Saxon cemeteries are known in Salisbury at Harnham Hill, as well as just outside the city at Petersfinger and Bodenham. No associated settlements have yet been discovered but it is unlikely that the Saxon population would bury their dead too far away from where they lived.

3.8 Medieval and Post-medieval (AD 1066 – 1799)

- 3.8.1 Salisbury is a Medieval city, established in 1220 to replace the settlement and cathedral at Old Sarum. The city was founded on land belonging to one of the Bishop of Salisbury's manors and was built on what was undoubtedly an established pre-Conquest estate indicating a presence of late Saxon activity within area occupied by the new city. However the earlier settlement was not officially recognised and probably only amounted to a few farmsteads.
- 3.8.2 The medieval core of the town was planned around *insulae* or Chequers grouped at the northern and eastern entrances to the cathedral close, contained within the meandering braids of the river Avon. Most of these were constructed during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and infilling within the Chequers occurred quite rapidly. The church of St Edmunds and the associated college were built at the top of the Chequers opposite Bedwin Street and immediately west of the Site.
- 3.8.3 St Edmund's parish was the largest of the Medieval parishes of Salisbury and encompassed most of the northern half of the city. Its boundary on the east and north was the city rampart running from Milford Street.
- 3.8.4 By the 1260s there was a need to build a third parish in the north of Salisbury (at this time only the two parishes of St Thomas and St Martin existed). Thus, Walter de la Wyle, Bishop of Salisbury founded the Church of St Edmund of Abingdon, as a collegiate church in 1269. However, building had begun at least five years earlier, since there is a record of Robert de Kareville, treasurer of the cathedral, making a bequest to the fabric of St Edmunds in 1264. The College associated with the church consisted of a provost and 13 priests whose duties included the ministering of the urban parish of St Edmunds. A collegiate church of this character and importance would be expected to have been furnished with a number of ancillary structures such as a dormitory and refectory, although no archaeological or historical record is known of these at present.
- 3.8.5 Both the church and the College were set within the north-east corner of the city, close to the corner of the Medieval city rampart. However, no visible remains of either the 13th century church or college can be seen today, since both have undergone a series of transformations and reconstruction (RCHM 1980, 36).
- 3.8.6 As Newman and Howells state, the construction of the city defences was a story of 'procrastination and indecision' (2001, 10). The Charter of 1227 established the need for barriers on the northern and eastern sides of Salisbury (the south and west being bound by the river). Bars were placed across the outer end of both Milford and St Ann's Street, while stone gates were erected at the east end of the present Winchester Gate (the Wyneman Gate) and the northern boundary of Castle Street. However, little defensive work was undertaken for 20 years and then only intermittently. The walls were never built and a rampart and ditch were started in the marshy area of Bugmore in the late 14th century, although vandals destroyed some of this. Property owners in 1415 were asked to pay for the ditches then under

construction but it was not until 1440 that enough money was raised to complete this work. From the late 15th century the need to maintain the defences declined and excavations in Milford St have demonstrated that the ditch was infilled during the 15th and 16th centuries. Naish's map shows the defences only along the eastern side of the city in 1716, but by the 19th century few fragments survived.

- 3.8.7 In the western part of the Study Area a 16th century drainage canal with wooden revetment was unearthed at Old Gate Place, but no rampart or ditch was discovered (WA 19). This may indicate that the city defences had already been denuded or else that they were never constructed in this area in the first place. The site of the east Gate to the City (the Winchester Gate) also lies within the Study Area, but investigations in the early 1970s revealed no evidence for this, only a scatter of flints and greensand blocks (WA 18). Historical documents suggest that the original gate was dismantled in the 17th century.
- 3.8.8 St Edmund's College (which is now the Council House) is a two storey building with a cellar and in part with a mezzanine floor. It has rubble and brick faced walls with stone dressings and slate-covered roofs. The present building is a replacement for the College of St Edmund which was founded in 1269 (V.C.H. Wilts iii, 358-9). It has been noted, however, that the stonework in the cellar below the western part of the southern range may be medieval (RCHME Volume I, 48).
- 3.8.9 The College of St Edmunds was dissolved in 1543 and was surrendered to the Crown in 1546. It was first sold to William St Barbe, three years later to John Beckingham and finally in 1575 to Giles Estcourt. Finally, in 1660 the college was bought by William Wyndham of Norrington, and the house remained in the Wyndham family until 1871 (Haskins 1927, 33-35).
- 3.8.10 The church remained to serve the needs of the parish. However, the existing church is largely of 15th century date and later. Documents record that the parish of St Edmunds was severely hit by plague between 1563 and 1723. In one hot summer month in 1563 there were 172 burials alone, and many of these were likely to have been buried *en masse* in large plague pits surrounding the church St Edmund. The latest structural phase of the church was the addition of the vestry on the north side, added in 1766. The building is set within an extensive graveyard with many substantial funerary monuments dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. It is likely that the original 13th century church was much larger than the building seen today with a central tower and 4 aisleless arms (RCHM 1980, 37; see **Figure 2**). In 1653 the central tower collapsed during a service, although miraculously, no one was injured. The west end of the church including the nave was so badly damaged by this incident that it all had to be taken down, leaving a much smaller church (Newman and Howells 2001, 62).
- 3.8.11 Recent geophysical survey to the west of the present church has produced evidence for a substantial wall, orientated north-south, possibly the original 13th century west front (Ancell 2001). In 1973, the church became redundant and was converted to secular use with many of the moveable fittings

removed to the church of St Thomas. In 1975 it was reopened as an Arts Centre.

- 3.8.12 A recent evaluation in the immediate vicinity of the Site at St Edmund's Church in advance of an extension to the Art Centre revealed a sequence of well-preserved archaeological deposits (Pathfinders Archaeological Reconnaissance 2001). Part of the Evaluation included areas within the graveyard and a number of burials were encountered. Furthermore building remains consisting of massive flint and mortar foundations near the Vestry. The Evaluation concluded that any excavation deeper than 0.15m below the present ground level was likely to disturb '*in situ*' stratified deposits of medieval and post-medieval date, with disturbance of '*in situ*' human burials at depths below 0.50m. Since these trenches were very close to the proposed development at the Council House, it is likely that a similar preservation of deposits might also be encountered.
- 3.8.13 The site and remains of St Edmund's College were bought by the Wyndham family in 1660, and owned by this family until 1871. The remains of the old College were rebuilt in c. 1670, and the building became the grandest private house in the city, with its extensive grounds and 'luxuriant and handsome trees'. It was a very desirable residence and it was altered considerably in the 18th century to provide the current Georgian façade.
- 3.8.14 The front of the College was cased in brickwork and ashlar dressings in the mid-18th century, over a frontage that was originally constructed from ashlar and rubble. The attic storey was taken away and the new roof which had a shallower pitch was masked by a brick parapet.
- 3.8.15 A north wing was added in 1790, under the ownership of Henry Penruddock Wyndham, and this contained service rooms, kitchens and a library in the ground storey, with a mezzanine comprising bedrooms on the upper floor.
- 3.8.16 A number of associated Medieval features and finds reveal the landscape context in which the College was located. There is also a Post-medieval garden folly. Findspots include a 14th century groat (WA 13) from the College grounds, sandstone mortar from the rear wall of Guildler Lane (WA 15), and a number of 14th century rubbish pits in Castle Street (WA 14). Furthermore, a number of buildings in the southern and western parts of the Study Area (WA 16, WA 17, WA 20 and WA 21) date from the 13th century onwards, highlighting the fact that early occupation is still preserved beneath more recent structures.

3.9 Modern (c. AD 1800 – present)

- 3.9.1 At the beginning of the 19th century Salisbury still comprised only the liberty of the close and the three adjacent parishes of St Martin, St Thomas and St Edmund. All of the main streets had been already been established by the 14th century within the boundaries of the river on the west and the south and the line of Rampart Road on the east. Early maps (e.g. Speed's map of 1611 and Naish's Map of 1716) demonstrate that little more expansion beyond these city limits occurred in the 17th and 18th centuries.

- 3.9.2 Expansion in St Edmund's parish and in particular, the Study Area, occurred during the 1870s and 1880s. (VCH Vol VI, 91). This resulted from the sale of the Wyndham Estate in 1871. What had formerly been the park was built over in the 1870s and 1880s in the roads between College Street and Campbell Road. Further development happened between the 1880s and 1900, including the construction of the roads and houses along Manor Road, Bourne Avenue and Fairview Road. Rampart Road was laid out in 1895 on the line of the old city ditch.
- 3.9.3 In the early 20th century, the land that had previously been the grounds of the house called Belle Vue at the north of Endless St was built over with terraces. Most of the area bounded by Beatrice Road, Wyndham Rd and St Marks' Avenue was built over between the wars (mid 1920s onwards).

3.10 Historic landscape: Cartographic Sources

- 3.10.1 Cartographic sources provide some information concerning post-medieval and modern developments on the Site. One of the earliest maps available is that of John Speed's 1611 Plan of Salisbury (**Figure 2**). Although elements of this are more in accordance with artistic impression than historical accuracy, it can still be taken as a useful starting point. The College is depicted on this map as a two-storey pitched roof building just to the east of St Edmund's Church with a wall dividing the grounds of the two buildings. The church itself is depicted with a central tower off which four arms (without aisles) extend. The central tower later collapsed. A gatehouse with a central arched entrance lies just to its south, and although not clearly depicted, presumably marks the limits of the city's walls. Thus at the time of this Map, St Edmund's College is the most north-easterly building in Salisbury at this time, and located immediately adjacent to the ramparts. Open fields surrounding the College in all directions except to the west.
- 3.10.2 By 1716, the College had changed dramatically. By this time the earlier College had presumably been dismantled and renovated by the Wyndham family and Naish depicts a new building orientated roughly east-west with a small ancillary structure directly to its south (**Figure 3**). The College is separated from the church by a north-south running wall. Gardens lie directly to the north of the College and the church is situated within a planned garden with tree lines fringing the boundaries and an organised avenue running north-east – south-west towards the church from Bedwin Street. The town ramparts are depicted clearly to the east of the College running north-south parallel to Greencroft Street. However, any ramparts running east-west to the north of the College are not illustrated. By this time, the city of Salisbury had expanded slightly in size, and a series of terraces known as Rack Close had been built to the north of the college and beyond the confines of the ramparts.
- 3.10.3 A plan of Salisbury with adjacent close which dates to 1820 depicts St Edmunds church situated within a formal tree-lined churchyard and the College as a single east-west rectangular building located immediately to the east of the church. It is shown surrounded on all sides by rectangular garden

plots. No further buildings lie beyond the College and it is surrounded to the north and east by grassland.

- 3.10.4 The Boundary Map of 1833 depicts a similar picture (**Figure 4**). The College is depicted in more accurate architectural detail as a inverted 'C' shaped building, rather than simply rectangular, demonstrating that the Wyndham family had added some extensions to the house by this time. However, by now Swayne's Close had been established to the north of the College (although no buildings are shown). The formal gardens are not illustrated (although they were still there) but all the land to the east of the College is annotated as part of Wadham Wyndham's Estate.
- 3.10.5 Creighton's 1835 map of Salisbury only shows St Edmund's Church but does not depict the college.
- 3.10.6 The 1854 Board of Health plan however depicts the College in clear detail. It has been illustrated as an inverted 'L' shaped building surrounded by formal rectangular garden plots. Three rectangular ancillary buildings (orientated north-south) are drawn to the north, situated amongst clumps of bushes and trees.
- 3.10.7 The First Edition OS 25" map of 1881 (**Figure 5**) portrays the Site in accurate detail. The College is shown still as a roughly 'C' shaped building but with two rectangular extensions running north-south at the north end of the structure. The city ramparts seem to have been denuded to some extent and only are visible running north-south directly to the east of the college's extensions. The College is still surrounded by formally laid gardens to the north and south lined with trees. A structure sits in the north-western corner of the college gardens. By the northern limit of the visible extent of the ramparts (within the College grounds) an icehouse is depicted. This was presumably associated with the manor house and it lies immediately to the south of a monument that marks the location of where Anglo-Saxon remains were found in the 1770s. In the rectangular block of land to the north of St Edmunds Church two small structures have been erected.
- 3.10.8 By the Second OS 25" Edition of 1901 very little has changed to the Site, except an aviary has been constructed against the western edge of the city ramparts (**Figure 6**). The gardens remain intact, with a formal path meandering around its boundaries. The 1925 OS 25" Edition shows no further changes to the College and grounds, except it depicts the location of the icehouse more accurately. It appears to have been set into the northern end of the actual rampart earthwork (**Figure 7**).
- 3.10.9 The 1936 OS 25" Edition again demonstrates little development in the area of the Site with a few exceptions. Firstly the icehouse no longer seems to exist, and secondly the plot of land to the north of the College and grounds has now been landscaped (raised and slightly levelled) to create a formal playing field. The aviary also seems to have been dismantled (**Figure 8**).

4 CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The overall potential for archaeological remains within the Site is high. Significant archaeological remains lie in the immediate vicinity of the Site and two important features, the Scheduled Monument of the Anglo-Saxon graveyard (SM 736) and the 14th century earthwork defining the city's rampart are actually located on the Site itself. In addition the main Council House (which houses the current District Council Offices) is a Listed Building (Grade II*).
- 4.1.2 Much of the Site is located on land that has not been severely truncated. Even the swimming pool built in 1976 behind the Council House in the north of the Site was constructed to some extent on land that had already been raised. This ground was terraced and landscaped in the 1920s when it was transformed into formal playing fields. Thus it is possible that any surviving archaeological deposits may not have been extensively disturbed.
- 4.1.3 The quantity of Palaeolithic hand-axes found in eastern part of the Study Area implies that this landscape is rich in artefacts of early prehistoric date. The likelihood that further Palaeolithic implements might be encountered within the Site cannot be ruled out and any future finds would be of regional and national importance, despite not being *in situ* and occurring only within colluvial deposits (i.e. hillwash).
- 4.1.4 The Saxon graves recovered in the 1770s were discovered during landscaping of the ramparts. Thus it is possible that further graves are still preserved, sealed underneath the remaining ramparts, and in the grounds of the Council House. The likelihood of encountering further burials of early Saxon date is high, and of regional and potentially national importance. If the individual Saxon burial that was uncovered subsequent to the 18th Century discoveries proved to be part of the same cemetery, it would indicate a graveyard of considerable extent.
- 4.1.5 Since the grounds of the Council House are immediately adjacent to St Edmunds Church and its associated graveyard, the possibility of encountering Medieval graves cannot be ruled out particularly in the vicinity of the College Street car park. There is a possibility that plague pits/burials might be encountered in this area.
- 4.1.6 The recent archaeological evaluation undertaken at St. Edmunds Church referred to above (see section 3.7.12) also revealed well-preserved archaeological deposits and a number of burials from within the current graveyard area. Since the evaluation trenches were very close to the proposed development at the Council House, it is likely that a similar preservation of deposits might also be expected within those parts of the development that are in close proximity to the church and its associated graveyard.
- 4.1.7 Other archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site have recorded well-preserved structural remains dating between the 13th and 17th centuries.

Sometimes later buildings reuse rather than dig out earlier building foundations, so archaeological remains of Medieval structures may well survive (Hawkes 1988, 1990; Wessex Archaeology 2000, 2002). Although the original location of St Edmund's College is uncertain, it is possible (see Section 3.5.16 above) that parts of the original foundations were re-used in the 17th century construction. While not necessarily accurate, Speed's 1611 Map appears to show the original college in a location slightly to the north of the later house built by the Wyndham family. Perspective may have affected this interpretation but the original structure does appear to lie behind the church while the later building is on the same alignment. Thus any building expansion to the north of the present Council Offices may well encounter 13th century building foundations relating to the College.

4.2 Conclusion

- 4.2.1 The known archaeological resource base within the Site (as described above) demonstrates that it lies within an area of known high historical and archaeological potential. Furthermore, much of the Site that may be subject to redevelopment has not been considerably truncated or extensively built upon in recent years. This undoubtedly enhances the possibility that any surviving archaeological remains will be relatively undisturbed.
- 4.2.2 Any development proposal will need to include within its wider considerations, any likely impact upon the Scheduled Monument of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, the 14th century city rampart, and the Council House (a Grade II* Listed Building).
- 4.2.3 Further archaeological considerations will need to be addressed during the design stages of the proposed development. The design is likely to be refined by further surveys, the exact nature of which will need to be defined by Wiltshire County Council's Archaeology Service on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

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Cartographic Sources

- 1611 John Speed's Map of the City of Salisbury
- 1716 William Naish's Map of the City of Salisbury
- 1820 Plan of the City of Salisbury and adjacent close
- 1833 Gilmour's Plan of the City of Salisbury's (Borough and Boundaries)
- 1835 Creighton's Map of Salisbury
- 1854 Board of Health Map of Salisbury showing sewers and canals

- 1881 First Edition OS 25" Series
- 1901 Second Edition OS 25" Series
- 1925 Third Edition OS 25" Series
- 1936 Revised Edition OS 25" Series

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES AND FINDSPOTS

WA No	SMR Ref No.	NMR Ref No.	OS Grid Reference	Site Name	Period	Class	Status	Description
WA1	SU13SE006		415100, 130400	West Side of Wain-a-long Road	Palaeolithic	Unassociated finds		Two hand-axes.
WA2	SU13SE007		415000, 130300	Manor Road	Palaeolithic	Unassociated finds		At least 6 hand-axes found at different times..
WA3	SU13SE008		415000, 130100	Elm Grove - Mr Cooper's Gravel Pit	Palaeolithic	Unassociated finds		Eight hand-axes.
WA4	SU13SE009		415100, 130200	Kelsey Road	Palaeolithic	Unassociated finds		At least 25 hand-axes.
WA5	SU13SW008		414400, 130200	Endless Street	Palaeolithic	Single find		Hand-axe.
WA6	SU13SW012		414600, 130600	Pit at waterworks behind Wyndham Terrace	Palaeolithic	Single find		Broken hand-axe.
WA7	SU13SW014		414900, 130300	Pit West of Manor Road	Palaeolithic	Unassociated finds		Nine hand-axes.
WA8	SU13SW015		414900, 130200	London Road - Rectory House & No 46	Palaeolithic	Unassociated finds		Six hand-axes found in this area.

WA9	SU13SW016		414960, 130140	7 & 18-26 Elm Grove Road	Palaeolithic	Unassociated finds		At least 33 hand-axes found in this vicinity.
WA10	SU13SW052		414630, 130580	5 Wyndham Terrace	Mesolithic	Single find		A serrated blade 45mm long found circa 1972.
WA11	SU13SE400		415000, 130200	Kelsey Road	Early Medieval (Saxon)	Burial		An interment of a skeleton with a split socketed iron spearhead, a tanged knife and an iron chisel.
WA12	SU13SW402	002	414760, 130470	St Edmunds Church	Early Medieval (Saxon)	Cemetery	SM Ref. AM736	A Pagan Saxon cemetery of between 20 and 30 inhumations found in 1771-4 when levelling a rampart. Finds included shield bosses, knives, bucket mounts, and spearheads.
WA13	SU13SW482		414600, 130400	St Edmunds	Late Medieval	Single find		A London groat of Edward III (1351-77).
WA14	SU13SW486		414420, 130410	Belle Vue House	Late Medieval	Pits		Excavation by Trust for Wessex Archaeology in 1988 on the line of the defences produced no evidence of earthworks. Instead a series of 14 th century rubbish pits were found which are assumed to have belonged to the properties fronting Castle Street.
WA15	SU12NW507		414790, 129990	9 Guilder Lane	Late Medieval	Single find		Green sandstone mortar from beneath rear wall of the building found during reconstruction.
WA16	SU13SW488		414440, 130220	Toone's Court behind Scots Lane	Late Medieval	Building		In 1967 two timber frame buildings dating to c1500 were demolished. Excavations beneath part of the two bay building revealed floors back to c1300, one of which showed the building on a different alignment. A baby's body found against a wall was 17thC.
WA17	SU13SW504		414830, 130010	London Road/Rampart Road	Late Medieval	Settlement		Observations and salvage excavation in 1972 by SMARG revealed evidence for 13th century occupation at several points beneath the city rampart. Two buildings were sectioned, one with mud floors. All structures associated with Laverstock pottery.
WA18	SU13SW505	004	414820, 130030	Winchester Street	Late Medieval	Building		Site of Winchester Gate, the east gate to the City. Observations in 1972 during construction of Rampart Road revealed no sign of structures, only a scatter of flints and greensand blocks.

WA19	SU13SW508		414390, 130370	Old Gate Place	Late Medieval	Unclassified feature		Observations made during demolition of Old Gate Place adjacent to City Gate did not find rampart or ditch, but revealed a drainage canal with wooden stakes of a revetment on each edge. From the silts were obtained 15th-16thC pottery.
WA20	SU13SW555		414630, 130080	3 Cuppes Chequer - Balle Place		Building		A flint and mortar wall resting on substantial foundations of rough chalk blocks in a 1m+ deep trench abutting at least three chalk floors. Other less substantial lengths of walling also revealed in trial trenches excavated in 1993.
WA21	SU13SW521		414750, 130030	NW Corner Winchester/Greencroft St	Late Medieval	Building		A Medieval building. Evidence of copper alloy working. B)The original NGR given placed this at SU14763040, further north. The street names indicate a much more southerly location.

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF HISTORIC LISTED BUILDINGS IN VICINITY OF SITE

Location	Grid Reference	Grade	Description
22 Bedwin Street	SU 1430SE 2/25	II	Late 18 th century refacing of earlier timber building. Red brick three storey building. A timber framed wing extends to the rear with 16 th /17 th century gable.
24 Bedwin Street	SU 1430SE 2/226	II	Late 18 th century three storey red brick building. Adjoins Rolleston Street
1-12 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE 2/227	II*	Frowd's Almshouses. Dated to 1750. Red brick two storey building with 17 bays in the whole length.
26 & 28 Bedwin St	SU 1430 SE 2/228	II	Early 19 th century pair of houses. Red brick three storey building, with some of the bricks bearing the brickmaker's name "Harding"
30 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE 2/229	II	Late 18 th century red brick two storey building, with moulded brick string course. Part of Frowd's almshouses
32 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE 2/230	II	Early to mid 19 th century red brick three storey building. Part of Frowd's almshouses
34 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE 2/231	II	17 th century timber frame plastered two storey building. Part of Frowd's almshouses
1-7 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE 2/232	II	Originally built in 1698 but rebuilt in 1886 to old design. Red brick two storey building.
36 & 38 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE 2/233	II	16 th /17 th century colourwashed brick two storey building with attic. The upper part is timber framed with colourwashed brick infilling
54 & 56 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE 2/234	II	Late 16 th century timber with colourwashed two storey building.
58 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE 2/386	II	Mid 19 th century red brick three storey building with rendered rusticated quoins.
60 Bedwin Street (Croft House)	SU 1430 SE 2/235	II	This was originally two separate houses, but is now joined. Mid to later 18 th century colourwashed brick two-storey building.
The Royal George Public House, 19 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE 2/242	II*	Originally a 15 th century building that was subsequently refaced and heightened in the 18 th century. Timber-framed with pebbledash two storey building.
23-29 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE 2/387	II	Small row of mid 19 th century red brick two storey cottages
31 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE/	II	Mid to later 18 th century rendered brick two storey house with attic

	2/240		
33 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE 2/239	II	Mid 18 th century house built on an earlier building. Brick raised plinth two storey with attic building.
35 & 37 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE 2/238	II	Originally a 17 th century building, with late 18 th century additions. Red brick two storey house with attic.
45 Bedwin Street	SU 1430 SE /3	II	18 th and 19 th century colourwashed brick two storey building with attic.
St Edmund's Church	SU 1430 SW/5	II*	The church was begun in 1407, and is of one piece except for the chancel and south chapel by Sir Gilbert Scott, 1865-7. The west tower was rebuilt in 1653-5, probably reusing old material (the upper part of the tower collapsed in 1652 and a large cartouche on the new tower commemorates the escape of the congregation).
Bourne Hill Council House	SU 1430 SW/5	II*	This is situated on the site of St Edmund's College. The site and remains were of St Edmund's College founded by Bishop de la Wyle, were bought by the Wyndham family in 1660 and the south front of the present house was rebuilt c. 1670. Further alterations occurred during the early 18 th century and in 1788. The south front is a two storey red brick on stone plinth with a projecting band at the ground floor cill level. The façade was renovated in the 18 th century and is of fine Georgian style.
Bourne Hill	SU 1430 SE 2/336A	II	Section of wall running from Bourne Hill Council House to the street. It is made of old red brick (early 18 th century) on a flint base with large stone blocks that are of earlier date. The wall continues along the north side with a lower flint rubble and red brick bands and coping.
Bourne Hill	SU 1430 SE 2/336B	II	Early to mid 18 th century brick wall, next to house
Bourne Hill	SU 1430 SW/5	II	Cast iron 19 th century urns flanking bay of front garden in style of Greek revival.
63 & 65 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW 1/288	II	16 th century timber framed building with 18 th century refronting. Painted brick two storey structure.
67, 67A and 67B Castle Street	SU 1430 SW 1/287	II	Originally 15 th century with rebuilding in the 16 th /17 th and early 18 th century. Colourwashed brick two storey structure.
1-3 Ivy Street	SU 1430 SW/3	II	17 th century two storey building with attic
4-11 Ivy Place	SU 1430 SW/1	II	Rendered brick three storey building dating to about 1800.
77 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW/1&3	II	Early to mid 18 th century rough cast two storey building
79 & 81 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW 1/286	II	Early 17 th century timber three storey houses that has been subsequently altered.
83, 85 (George & Dragon	SU 1430 SW	II*	Early 16 th century timber-framed two storey building that was probably originally one house.

Public House) & 87 Castle Street	1/285		
2 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW/1&3	II	Early 16 th century timber framed with brick infilling barn. The northernmost bay of the barn was converted into a cottage in the late 16 th century.
91 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW/3	II*	Originally a 15 th century building with an 18 th century refronting. Two storeys and stucco faced.
93 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW 1/283	II*	Later 18 th century façade to earlier 15 th /16 th century building. It is a red brick two storey building with timber framing still visible.
95 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW 1/409	II	17 th /18 th century red brick two storey building
Hussey's Almshouses Nos 1 & 2	SU 1430 SW 1/410	II	Part of a group of almshouses that were founded in 1794 and rebuilt in 1875. Red brick one storey with attics in free Tudor style.
Husseys Almshouses No 3	SU 1430 SW 1/411	II	Part of a group of almshouses that were founded in 1794 and rebuilt in 1875. Red brick with stone dressings and quoins two storey building. The roof has tall grouped Jacobean type stacks. In the wall adjoining No. 3 there is a 17 th century Royal Arms relief in a stone panel of a weathered lion and unicorn. An inscription of 1907 states that this is the spot of the site of the Castle Gate.
Hussey's Almshouses Nos 4-14	SU 1430 SW 1/412	II	Part of a group of almshouses that were founded in 1794 and rebuilt in 1875.
The Chough Hotel, Castle Street	SU 1430 SW 1/276	II	16 th century timber framed two storey building
26 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW 2/277	II	Late 18 th century white brick on stone three storey building
52-58 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW 1/612	II	Row of early – mid 19 th century red brick two storey cottages.
60 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW 1/613	II	Early to mid 19 th century red brick three storey house
62 & 64 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW 1/614	II	Early to mid 19 th century red brick three storey house
124-128 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW 1/280	II	Row of red brick two store cottages dated back to c. 1800.
132 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW 1/280A	II	Two storey colourwashed brick house dating to the early 19 th century
142 & 144 Castle Street	SU 1430 SW 1/280D	II	Pair of timber framed two storey cottages dating to the 17 th century. Refaced in white brick c. 1840-50.
2 Endless Street	SU 1430 SE	II	Mid 18 th century painted brick three storey building

	2/267		
12 Endless Street	SU 1430 SE 2/266	II	Late 18 th century red brick two storey building
14 Endless Street	SU 1430 SW 1/499	II	17 th /18 th century colourwashed brick two storey with attic house
26 Endless Street	SU 1430 SW 1/264	II	Early 19 th century painted brick two storey building
16 Endless Street	SU 1430 SE 2/265	II	Later 18 th century red brick two-storey building
18 & 20 Endless Street	SU 1430 SE 2/450	II	Mid 19 th century pair of red brick with grey brick quoins two storey building
22 & 24 Endless Street	SU 1430 SE 2/451	II	Early 19 th century red brick two storey building
26 Endless Street	SU 1430 SE 2/264	II	Early 19 th century painted brick two storey house (formerly three houses)
52 & 54 Endless Street	SU 1430 SW 1/261	II*	Two symmetrical large houses dating to the 18 th century. Red brick on stone plinth three storeys with attic.
56 Endless Street	SU 1430 SW 1/260	II	16 th century front to earlier building. Three storey building with header bricks and stone plinth raised and moulded and bracketed wood cornice
60-64 Endless Street (even)	SU 1430 SW 1/259	II	Late 18 th century red brick with stone plinth three storey building
66-70 Endless Street (even)	SU 1430 SW 1/258	II	Late 18 th century symmetrical block. Colourwashed brick two storey building with attic. No 68 has blocked basket handle archway which may have been a former carriageway
72 Endless Street	SU 1430 SW 1/257	II	Mid to late 18 th century colourwashed brick two storey building
3 Endless Street	SU 1430 SW 1/268	II	Late 18 th century brick on stuccoed ground floor three storey building
19 Endless Street	SU 1430 SW 1/269	II	Late 18 th century colourwashed brick three storey building
21 Endless Street	SU 1430 SW 1/270	II	17 th /18 th century colourwashed brick two storey building with a double gabled front
45 Endless Street	SU 1430 SW 1/453	II	Late 18 th / early 19 th century red brick three storey building
47 Endless Street	SU 1430 SW 1/454	II	Early 19 th century three storey house with cement rendered front

12 (Victoria Hall) & 14 Rolleston Street	SU 1430 SE 2/253	II*	House dating from the 1718 onwards. Brick with raised plinth two storey building with attic
2-6 St Edmund's Church Street (even)	SU 1430 SE 2/251	II	Early 19 th century red brick three storey building
8 St Edmund's Church Street	SU 1430 SE 2/250	II	Late 17 th century altered stuccoed front two storey building with attic
16-22 St Edmund's Street	SU 1430 SE 2/249	II	Two pairs of cottages dating to the 18 th and early 19 th century. 20 & 22 are chequer brick two storey buildings with attics, while 16 & 18 are red brick two storey cottages with attics
24 St Edmund's Church Street	SU 1430 SE 2/248	II	17 th century or earlier building with 18 th century front. Colourwashed brick two storey building with attic. Two storey stable building extension to right of red brick
Methodist Community Church, St Edmund's Church Street	SU 1430 SE 2/554	II	Early 19 th century stucco faced two storey building
58 & 60 St Edmund's Church Street	SU 1430 SE 2/245	II	Late 18 th / early 19 th century red brick two storey building with attic
15 & 17 St Edmund's Church Street	SU 1430 SE 2/247	II	Late 18 th century red brick two storey building
41 St Edmund's Church Street	SU 1430 SE 2/245	II	Two storey red brick building with attic that has been dated to 1787 on rainwater head
9-15 Salt Lane (odd numbers)	SU 1430 SE 2/562	II	11 and 13 are of 17 th century origin, while 9 and 15 are early 19 th century. All are painted brick two storey structures
17 & 19 Salt Lane (The Pheasant Inn and Crewe's Hall)	SU 1430 SE 2/254	II*	The Pheasant Inn is of 15 th century origin, and is a timber framed with brick infilling two storey building
51 Salt Lane	SU 1430 SE 2/220	II	Early 18 th century red brick two storey building with attic
St Edmund's School, School Lane	SU 1430 SE 2/563	II*	Built in 1860 by Woodyer. Gothic red brick. North south hall range and taller hall running east-west in centre. Two storey former Schoolhouse to the right. Stone gabled windows with stone mullions and transoms. The main school hall contains a 14 th century roof from the old Maidenhead Inn. Hammerbeam trusses, 4 centred arched collars, windowbraces and purlins
14 & 16 Scot's Lane	SU 1430 SW 1/273	II*	15 th .16 th century stucco ground floor, oversailing timber framed 1 st floor two storey building. No. 16 is to the rear of No. 14 and is stone rubble with partly timber framed 1 st floor. The stone rubble includes stones with 11 th -12 th century ornament and a carved capital, no doubt originating from Old Sarum
18 Scot's Lane	SI 1430 SW 1/272	II*	18 th century front to earlier building. Painted brick two storey building. The 15 th /16 th century roof structure survives



- Study Area
- Development Area
- Approximate line of the City Ramparts (Earthworks)
- AM736 Approximate limit of early Anglo-Saxon cemetery
- Palaeolithic
- Mesolithic
- Saxon
- Late Medieval
- Undated

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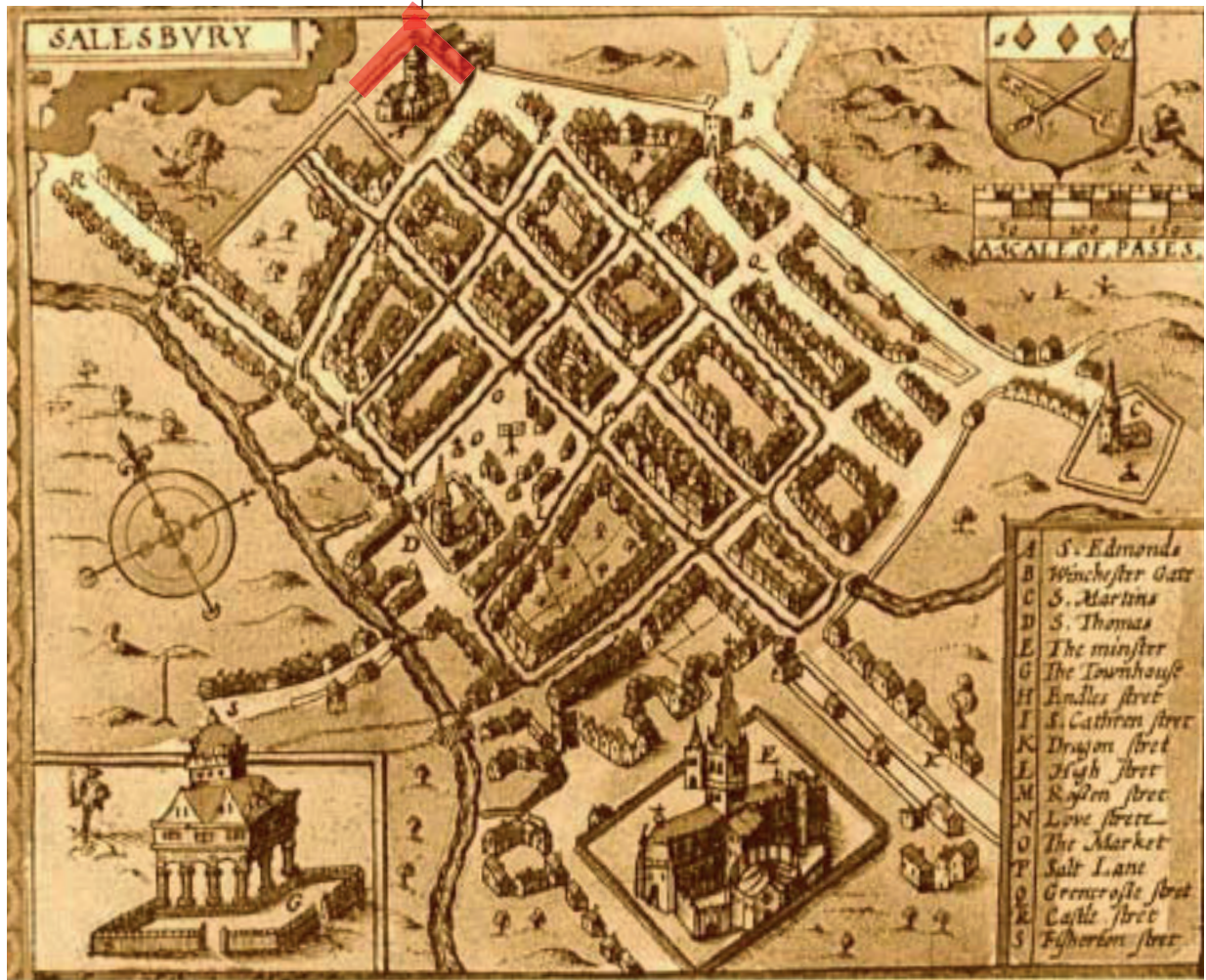
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Site location plan showing archaeological sites and findspots

Figure 1

Approximate area of proposed development



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Revision Number: 0

Scale: Not to scale

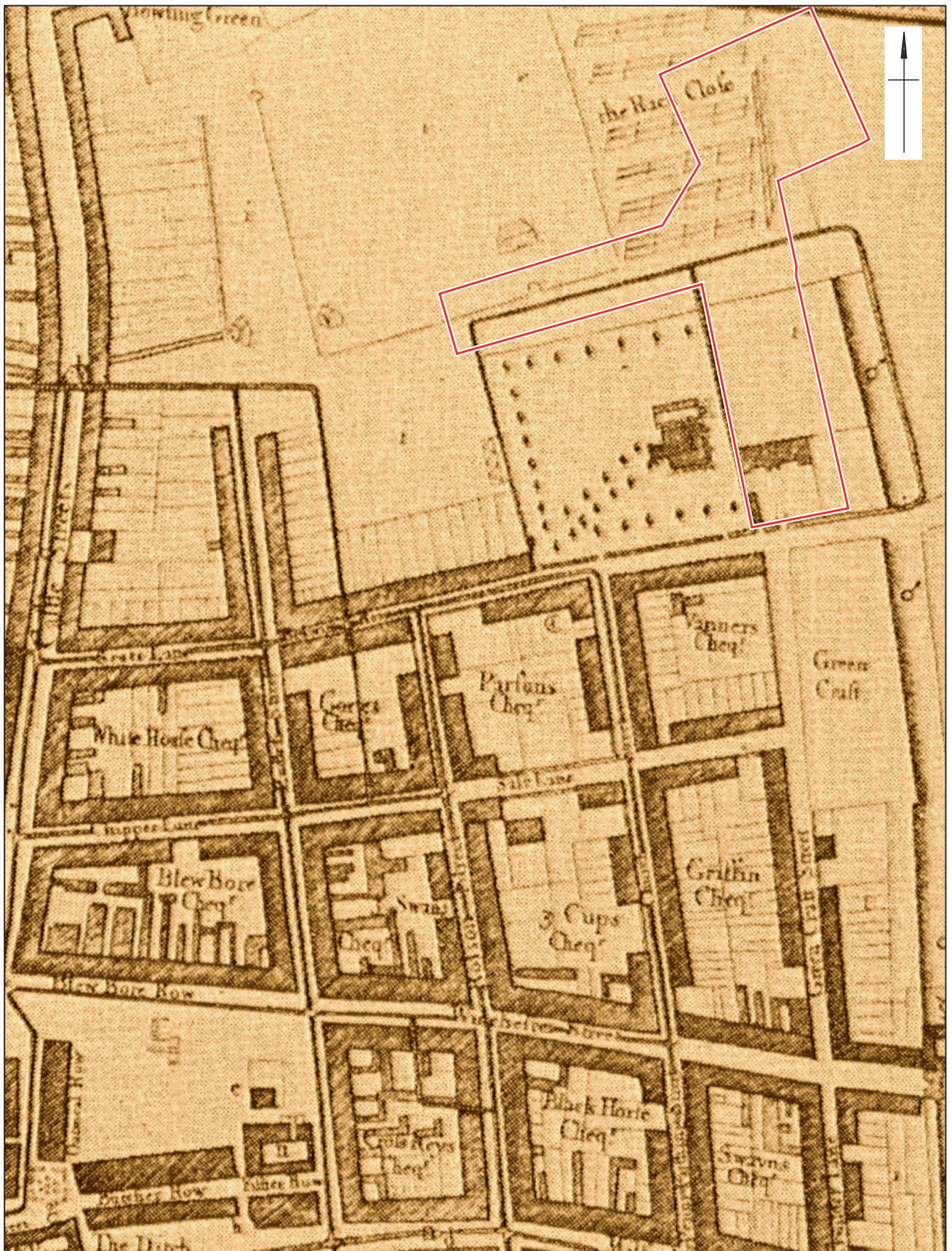
Illustrator: MCL

Path: X:\projects\54280\...DA\03_09\Figures.dwg




Map regression: John Speed's 1611 map of Salisbury

Figure 2

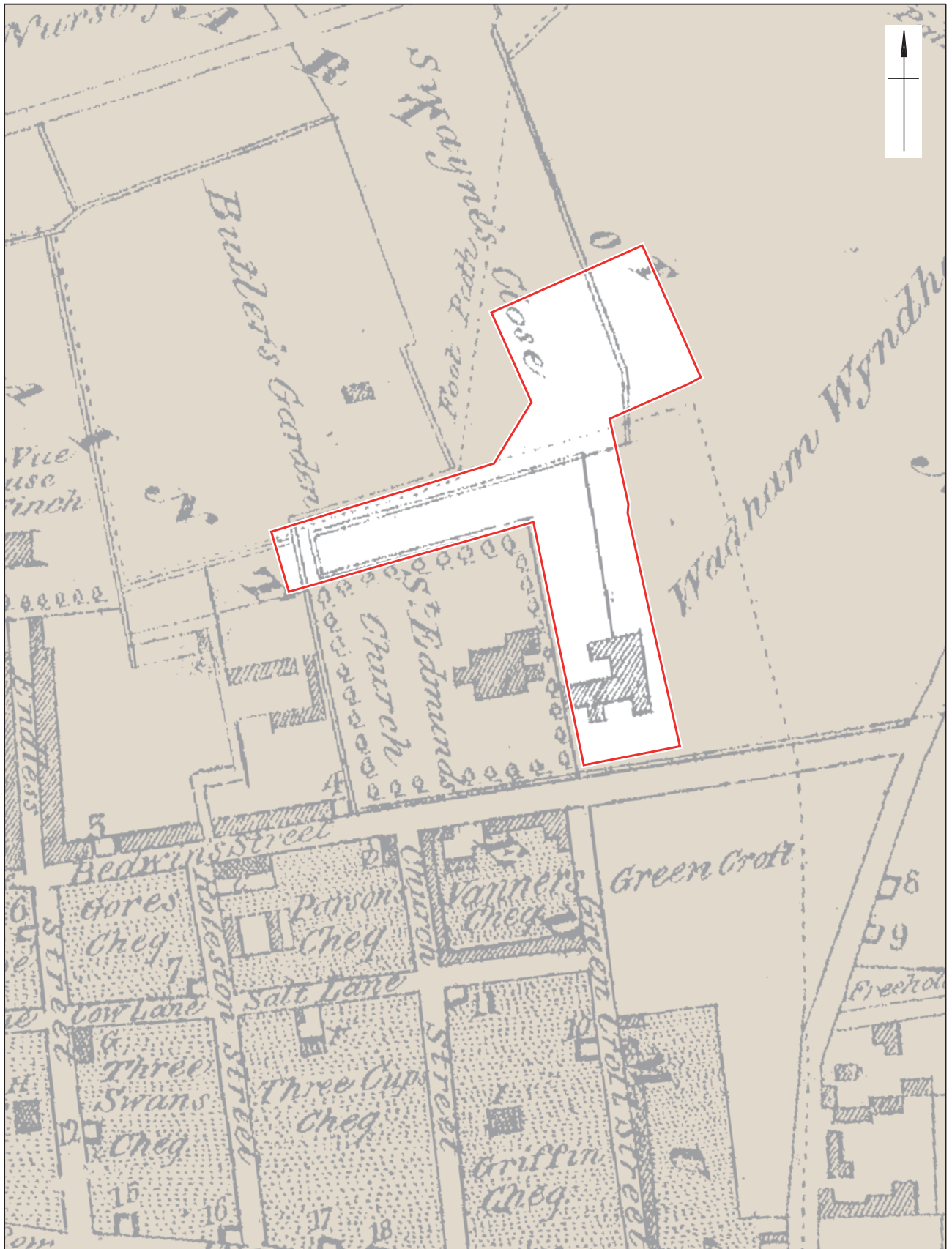


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	Scale: 1:2500 at A4	Illustrator: MCL
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Map regression: Extract from Naish's city of Salisbury 1716

Figure 3

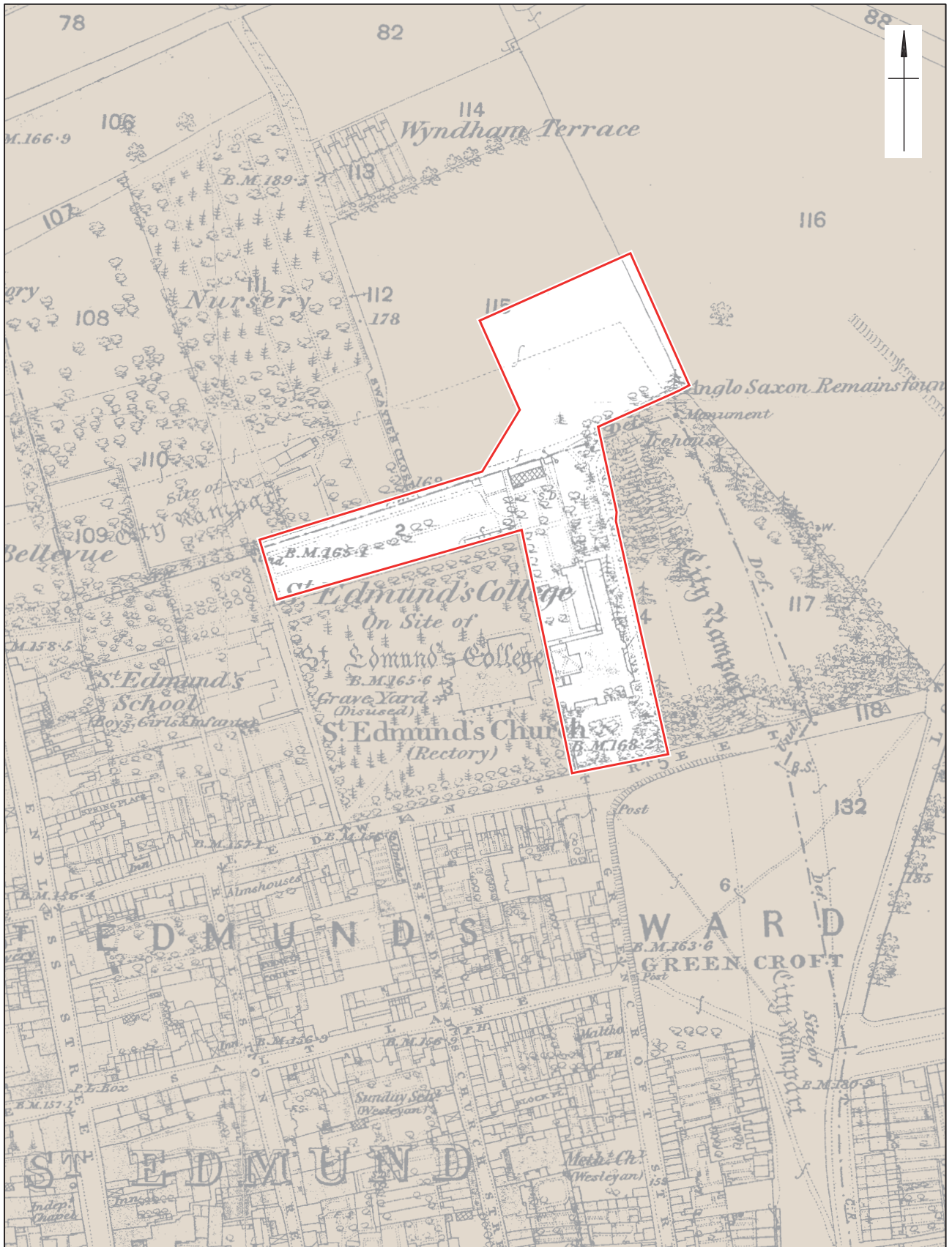


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Map regression: Extract from the plan of the city of Salisbury (1833)

Figure 4

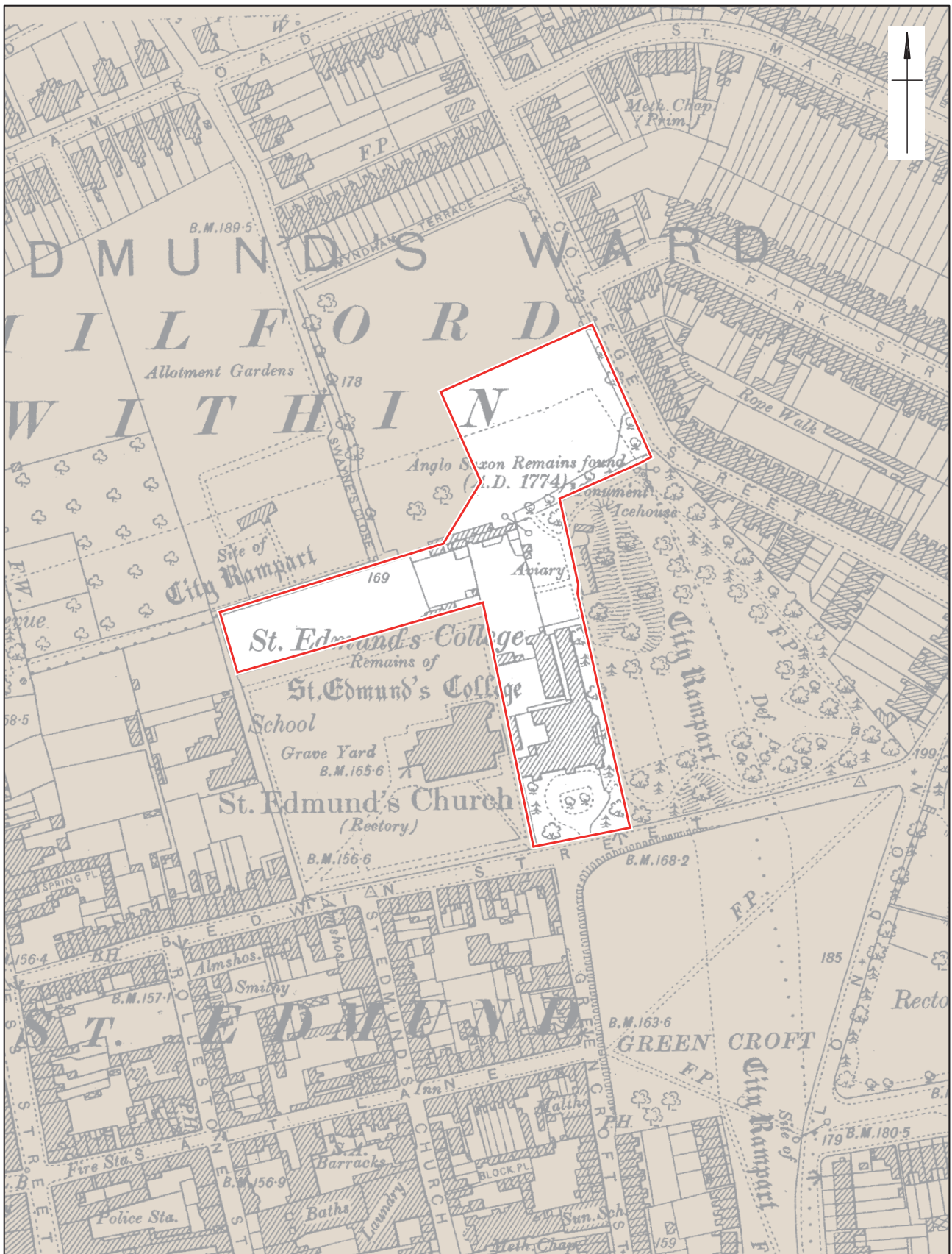


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Map regression: Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map 1881

Figure 5



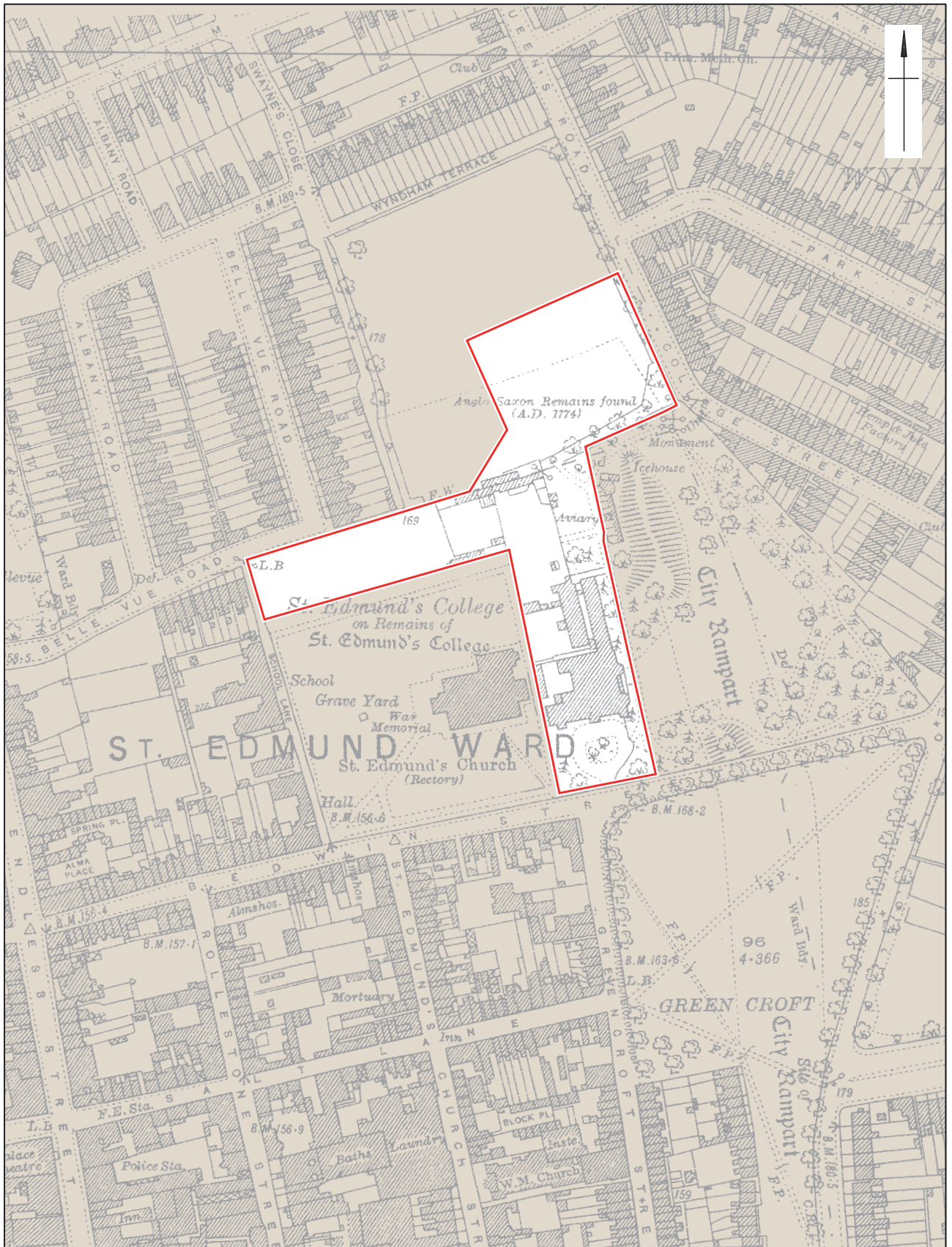
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Map regression: Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of Salisbury 1901

Figure 6

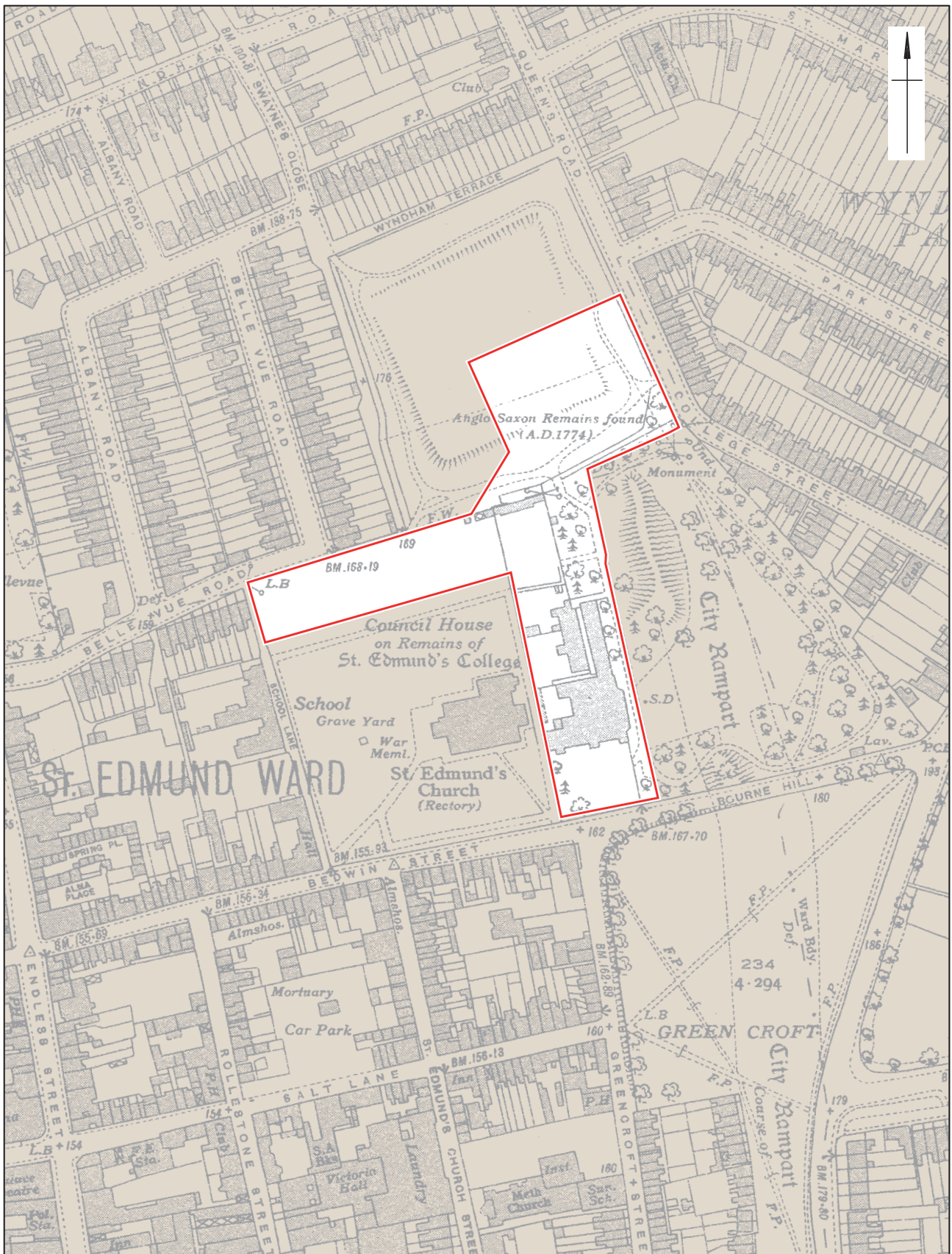


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Map regression: Extract from the 1925 Ordnance Survey map of Salisbury

Figure 7



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Map regression: Extract from the 1936 Ordnance Survey map of Salisbury

Figure 8



Plate 1: Rear view of Bournehill Council Offices (Area A) taken from the south



Plate 2: Swimming Pool (Area B) taken from the south

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Plate 3: Car park (Area C) taken from the west



Plate 4: Listed wall taken from the west


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		MCL	



Plate 5: Rampart

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