



## Land Adjacent to Bourne Hill Council Offices, Salisbury, Wiltshire

### Report on Archaeological Evaluation



**Land Adjacent to Bourne Hill Council Offices  
Salisbury, Wiltshire**

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Prepared on behalf of  
**Legal & Property Services  
Salisbury District Council  
The Council House  
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by  
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## Summary

This report is intended to inform the reader of the results of archaeological fieldwork by Wessex Archaeology at land adjacent to Bourne Hill Council Offices, Salisbury, Wiltshire (NGR 414730 130400).

A phase of desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2003) suggested the Site had high potential for finds of prehistoric (Palaeolithic), early medieval (Saxon), and medieval date. It was considered to have very high potential to contain deposits and features relating to the medieval St Edmund's College, a religious institution founded in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century, to accommodate and support a community of priests serving the Parish of St Edmund's. Identified potential archaeological remains included redeposited Palaeolithic flint tools, an early Saxon inhumation cemetery, the medieval domestic buildings of the College, assumed to lie to the east of St Edmund's church, and medieval burials from St Edmund's churchyard. It was also considered likely that the Site contained evidence for the medieval defences of Salisbury, particularly a slighted section of the ditch and rampart. An upstanding part of these defences lies immediately east of the Site and is a Scheduled Monument (**SM 736**).

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Legal and Property Services of Salisbury District Council to carry out an archaeological field evaluation on the Site. The evaluation would clarify the actual nature and survival of the archaeological resource, in advance of proposals to develop the Site for an extension of the existing council offices, and other potential uses. Twelve evaluation trenches were excavated in or close to the footprint of the proposed new buildings between 12<sup>th</sup> July 2004 and 27<sup>th</sup> July 2004.

The evaluation showed that the southern part of the Site, in the vicinity of the present Council House, contains structural remains relating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century and later St Edmund's College and its successors. In the gardens to the north of the Council House, probable medieval deposits and features were identified, relating to the horticultural and agricultural use of an open area. There was evidence of extensive post-medieval and modern landscaping in some parts of the Site. No firm evidence was found for the course of the medieval defences in the vicinity of the College Street car park and swimming pool. No Palaeolithic or Saxon finds or features were found. No medieval burials were located, which indicates St Edmund's churchyard had never extended into the northern and western parts of the Site.

The evaluation indicated that the proposed development is likely to have significant archaeological impacts on parts of the Site, particularly to the southern area. Discussions on Site with Helena Cave-Penney (Assistant Archaeologist of Wiltshire County Council Heritage Services) suggested that further archaeological fieldwork (archaeological excavation and watching brief) would probably be required in advance of development and during the initial phases of construction groundworks. Development impacts may be reduced by the adoption of sensitive design measures. This report also recommends that a brief note of the findings of this evaluation be published in an appropriate local archaeological journal.

## **Acknowledgements**

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Bruno Barber carried out the archaeological fieldwork, assisted by Catherine McHarg, Jon Crisp, Jemma Pyne, Marcus Hatch and Alex Dennison. The skilled voluntary assistance of Michael Reeve from Salisbury District Council was most welcome. Lorraine Mephram assessed the finds, and Stephanie Knight assessed the animal bones.

Richard Greatorex managed the project for Wessex Archaeology. Lorraine Mephram managed edited the finds analysis. This report was compiled by Bruno Barber. Liz James prepared the report illustrations.

# LAND ADJACENT TO BOURNE HILL COUNCIL OFFICES SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

## Report on Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Legal & Property Services, of Salisbury District Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation in respect of land adjacent to the Council Offices, Bourne Hill, Salisbury, Wiltshire (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**), carried out in advance of development proposals. The Council proposes to expand its offices on Bourne Hill, possibly to include land that is presently covered by gardens, a car park and a swimming pool. This may also involve the demolition of the Victorian and later extensions to the main building and the removal of some temporary buildings.
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2003) was prepared in September 2003, in advance of a planning application for the development, as required by Salisbury District Council, acting on advice received from Wiltshire County Council Heritage Services. The advice also indicated that an archaeological evaluation of the Site might be required *prior to* determination of any planning application, in accordance with published guidelines (Department of the Environment 1990).
- 1.1.3 The development proposals are still at an outline design stage. It should be noted that plans of the proposed development, construction designs, or levelled cross sections are not available at the time of writing this report.
- 1.1.4 A project design for the archaeological evaluation of the Site was prepared by Wessex Archaeology in June 2004 (Wessex Archaeology 2004). This set out the aims and methodology for an archaeological evaluation of the Site, as required by Salisbury District Council and their archaeological advisors, Wiltshire County Council Heritage Services. The evaluation was carried out between the 12<sup>th</sup> July 2004 and the 27<sup>th</sup> July 2004.
- 1.1.5 This report describes the results of the archaeological evaluation. It sets out: what was found on the Site; what post-excavation analysis work has been done so far; and how and where the results of the evaluation should be made public. Following the results of the evaluation, the impact of the proposed development on the buried archaeological resource can be accurately stated.
- 1.1.6 This report has been prepared in accordance with standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 1999) and other professional and statutory bodies (ACAO 1993; English Heritage 1991).



## 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site (NGR 414730 1304002) 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 covers an area of *c.*1.5 hectares, comprising a mixture of grassland, mature trees, asphalt car park and buildings (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 Present surface levels on the Site range between *c.*55.5m and 50.3m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). The ground slopes gently from north down to the south, although it has been terraced, truncated and made-up in places by landscaping and past development.
- 1.2.3 The underlying drift geology of the Site is mapped as recent and Pleistocene Higher Terrace Gravel of the Avon valley, lying above Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous Period (GSGB 1976). Holocene brickearth deposits are mapped as lying to well to the west of the Site, although this mapping should be modified in the light of deposits observed in several evaluation trenches (below, Section 4). The Site lies in an area influenced by the confluence of the rivers Avon, Nadder and Wyle, and where colluvial (hill-wash) deposits should be anticipated (Wessex Archaeology 2003, 6).
- 1.2.4 The Site is located adjacent to a Scheduled Monument (the medieval city defences: SM 736) and a Grade II\* Listed Building (the Council House, a multi-period structure mostly of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century date). These statutory constraints and the wider planning and legislative framework relating to archaeology is set out in the earlier desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2003, 2–3).

## 1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological background to the Site was set out in detail in the archaeological desk-based assessment, to which reference is made (Wessex Archaeology 2003, 6–14). In summary, the assessment showed that the Site had high archaeological potential:
- Redeposited Palaeolithic flint tools might occur within colluvial deposits.
  - Early Saxon inhumation burials might extend into the eastern part of the Site, part of a cemetery discovered in the 1770s, during landscaping of the ramparts.
  - If the present eastern and northern boundary walls of St Edmund's churchyard do not mark the maximum extent of the churchyard, then medieval and post-medieval graves and plague pits might be found on the Site.
  - Finally, although the location, nature and development of the 13<sup>th</sup> century and later buildings of St Edmund's College was uncertain, they probably lay in the vicinity of the south range of the existing Council House. Traces of medieval buildings would be expected to survive.

## **2 AIMS OF THE EVALUATION**

### **2.1 General**

2.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation were defined as ‘to establish within the constraints of the sampling strategy, the presence/absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the development footprint. In particular the evaluation [would] clarify the impact upon the archaeological resource of any development and seek to aid in the establishment of a design solution, which takes into account both the quality of the archaeology and the engineering requirements of the development proposal’ (Wessex Archaeology 2004, 11).

### **2.2 Specific**

2.2.1 The positioning of the trenches in Area A, which includes the footprint of the main council building and areas immediately adjacent (see **Figure 1**), had three aims: to ascertain whether the graveyard associated with St. Edmunds Church previously extended further eastwards beyond its current limits, to ascertain whether earlier building remains associated with St. Edmunds College survive and whether the Anglo-Saxon graveyard known to exist immediately to the east of the development footprint (below the city ramparts) extended westwards into the area of the proposed development footprint (Wessex Archaeology 2004, 11).

2.2.2 The positioning of the trial trenches in Area B, the swimming pool area (see **Figure 1**), was aimed at assessing whether the estimated alignment of the medieval city ramparts could be confirmed and recorded (Wessex Archaeology 2004, 11).

2.2.3 The positioning of the trial trenches in Area C, the car park area (see **Figure 1**), was aimed at assessing whether the graveyard associated with St. Edmunds Church previously extended further north beyond its current boundaries (Wessex Archaeology 2004, 11).

## **3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Methodology**

3.1.1 The evaluation followed the methodology set out in the project design (Wessex Archaeology 2004, 11–14). Only significant variations to the stated methodology are described here.

3.1.2 The trial trenches were located as closely as possible to the positions indicated in the project design (Wessex Archaeology 2004, fig 1). Slight variations were required by on-site considerations, and the final trench layout is indicated in **Figure 1**. The position of Trenches 1 and 2 was modified to maintain established fire escape routes, while the position of Trench 9 was

modified to avoid disturbing the footings of a standing building and to allow the excavation to reach the required depth, while maintaining safe access.

- 3.1.3 Trenches 1–5 were excavated entirely by hand. Trenches 6–12 were opened by machine (tracked mini-digger and 3-ton Kubota), using bladed ditching buckets, toothed buckets and hydraulic breaker as appropriate. Machine excavation was halted when the first significant archaeological deposits were encountered. Following a period of hand investigation, further machine excavation was undertaken in selected trenches to establish the nature of natural geological deposits.
- 3.1.4 Trenches 1–9 and 11–12 were surveyed using a total station theodolite to create a local grid and 15 stations to establish trench location. Trench 10 was triangulated from features clearly marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 mapping. All trenches were tied to the Ordnance Survey national grid during post-excavation work. To relate features to Ordnance Datum, temporary bench marks were established on Site by closed traverse from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark on the boundary wall of the car park at the front of the council offices on the Bourne Hill frontage (see **Figure 1**).
- 3.1.5 No excavated deposits were considered suitable for environmental sampling.

## **3.2 Review of methods**

- 3.2.1 The sequence of archaeological deposits and features has been determined for each trench (below, Section 4.2), and a coherent narrative can be reconstructed to describe the land-use history of the Site (Section 4.3). A high degree of confidence may thus be placed in the results of the evaluation.
- 3.2.2 Some areas of uncertainty remain as to land-use on the Site, particularly in the medieval period. However these are interpretative problems presented by the effects of truncation and absence of evidence, rather than matters likely to be resolved by further trialwork on the Site (see Section 7).
- 3.2.3 The evaluation was focussed on the parts of the Site where proposed development impacts were likely to be most severe, that is on the footprints of the proposed new buildings and to assess particular archaeological aims (above, Section 2; Wessex Archaeology 2004). Large areas of undisturbed natural (and hence potentially archaeological features cut into the natural sub-soil) potentially survive in the area of Trenches 3 to 12. However, the density of archaeological features in these areas has been shown to be low.

# **4 RESULTS**

## **4.1 Report conventions**

- 4.1.1 This section sets out the results of the evaluation both by Area/Trench (Sections 4.2) and as an overall summary of the archaeological sequence across the Site (Section 4.3). Areas A–C and Trenches 1–12 are located in **Figure 1**. Each identified archaeological ‘event’ (such as the cutting of a refuse pit, a wall foundation, make-up dump, etc) was assigned a unique

identifying number on Site, known as a ‘context’ number. Where necessary to maintain the link with the project archive, context numbers are used in this report, presented in the format e.g. **101**. Details of all contexts recorded in each trench are provided in the Appendix. The stratigraphic archive is quantified and described in Section 4.4).

- 4.1.2 Features are described by trench (below, 4.2) and as an overall chronological narrative (below, 4.3).

## 4.2 Summary by area/trench

### *Area A*

- 4.2.1 Trench 1: The earliest deposits examined in this trench were brick foundations (**102**) and (**108**) (**Figure 2**), which are imprecisely dated but post-medieval. Footing **102** is either the south-east corner of a structure, or a plinth or pad to support a column or timber upright. It incorporated yellow bricks similar to those used in the parapet of the rear elevation of the north range of the Council House (c.1790; RCHME 1980, 48). Only a single course of north-south wall **108** survived, running along the west facing section of the trench, resting on a footing reused worked stone (faced blocks, irregular). It was unclear whether this wall was structural or related to a feature (e.g. drainage) within a predecessor of the existing courtyard. These features were sealed by dumped silt/clay deposit **106**, at least 0.4m thick, over which were modern dumps and yard surfaces.
- 4.2.2 Excavation in Trench 1 was abandoned while within post-medieval context **106** due to the presence of live services – a sewer and a water pipe.
- 4.2.3 Trench 2: Natural deposits were examined in this Trench. Degraded chalk and silty clay **214** lay between 49.43m aOD and the limit of excavation at 48.70m aOD. This presumably colluvial material was sealed by clean silty clay with flints **213**, probably valley gravel, its truncated surface lying at 49.61m aOD.
- 4.2.4 An east-west medieval wall foundation of mortared flint **204** (**Figure 3**, **Plates 1–2**), more than 0.42m wide, was cut into natural deposits. Only the south face of this footing lay within the trench, and was constructed with faced flint nodules. An apparent return to the south (see **Plate 1**) had been truncated by a later feature. The wall survived to a maximum height of 50.04m aOD, just 0.24m below the existing yard surface. The wall had been robbed of its superstructure in the post-medieval period by cut **202**.
- 4.2.5 Subsequently, a large cut **208** was excavated to install a brick lined drain **215** (**Figure 3**, **Plate 2**). The drain ran on a north-east to south-west alignment, and was circular in cross section (**Plate 3**, external diameter 0.5m), built of well-made voussoir bricks. The cut was initially filled with redeposited degraded chalk **216**, then with sandy clay containing demolition of brick and peg-tile structures (**210**, **209**). The drain construction cut was not fully excavated, but its base lay below 48.70m aOD. A later cut **211** is interpreted as a pit dug to repair a section of drain lying just west of the excavated section.

- 4.2.6 Trench 3: Natural degraded white chalk **320** was located in a sondage in the centre of the trench, at a height of 49.63m aOD.
- 4.2.7 The chalk was overlain by a thin layer of compact orange brown silty clay with flints **319**, possibly a valley gravel deposit, but the presence of two small fragments of roof tile indicates it had been reworked, possibly by horticultural activity in the medieval period. A layer of orange-brown silty clay **318**, surface at 49.95m aOD, produced no finds, but was cut by two features of probable pre-Dissolution date. An east-west linear feature **310**, 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep was probably a gully. Its fill **311** contained large amounts of pegged roof-tile (**Plate 4**). A return of the gully to the north **312** (see **Figure 4**) cut a shallow, irregular pit **314**, which was filled with layers of compacted chalk and grey silty clay.
- 4.2.8 These features were sealed by a brown silty clay **304**, surface at 50.27m aOD, containing early post-medieval pottery, either dumped material or an indication of the reworking of earlier deposits. It was cut by two small, shallow pits or post holes (**305, 307**), each no more than 0.10m deep. On the surface of **304**, a spread of compacted chalk and flint pebbles **309** appeared as a linear feature, oriented east-west, and 0.3m wide, but only 0.04m thick at most and poorly defined. It may have been the disturbed remnant of a gully or foundation, but may have been just a dump.
- 4.2.9 Overlying these features were thick dumps of brown silty sandy clay (**302, 303**) with tips of ash and clinker containing 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century finds (and some earlier residual material, including clay pipe. These appear to be ground raising dumps associated with modern landscaping to create the present garden ground surface (turf and topsoil **301**) of 51.26m aOD.
- 4.2.10 Trench 4: In a sondage in the centre of the trench, a pale yellow brown sandy clay **413** formed the matrix for a deposit of angular flint pebbles and small chalk fragments (**Figure 5**). This layer lay at 49.69m aOD, and is interpreted as natural colluvial deposit.
- 4.2.11 The layer was sealed by a dark yellowish brown sandy, silty clay **412**, probably a natural brickearth deposit, but the presence of ceramic roof tile and bone indicates it was reworked in the medieval period. In turn it was sealed by a yellowish brown sandy silty clay deposit **411**, its surface at 49.94m aOD. This may be a medieval horticultural soil horizon (it contained peg-tile only). A thicker deposit of similar but less clayey material **409**, produced early post-medieval (but possibly pre-Dissolution) pottery. It is interpreted as either another horticultural horizon or a landscaping dump, raising ground levels to 50.40m aOD.
- 4.2.12 A north-south oriented linear feature **410**, 0.22m deep and more than 0.34m wide was cut into the surface of **409**. It may have been a gully, but its only fill (**408**), a deposit of loose flint nodules and small flint and chalk fragments with some peg-tile might hint at a structural function. This feature was sealed by a dumped deposit of yellow brown sandy silt **407**, which raised the ground surface to 50.59m aOD. The fill (**406**) of a post medieval refuse or

planting pit **405** which cut this layer produced a sherd of fine 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century glassware (see Section 5.6).

- 4.2.13 In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century a large vertical sided, flat bottomed cut **403** (**Figure 5**), at least 0.74m deep, mostly beyond the limit of excavation, cut across the western side of the trench. Only one edge of the feature was seen. Its fill (**404**) consisted of a very dark greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent clinker and charcoal lenses, and assorted refuse, including transfer printed pottery, an articulated cat skeleton (see Section 6.2), clay pipe and tile. The material appeared to be of similar date to **302** and **303** in Trench 3, but the function of cut **403** is uncertain. The lack of an impervious lining precludes its interpretation as an infilled pond, while the lack of any retaining structure indicates it was not a garden terrace.
- 4.2.14 The after **403** was backfilled, the entire trench was sealed by dumped make-up **402** and modern turf and topsoil **401**, raising the ground surface to c.51.20m aOD.
- 4.2.15 Trench 5: Natural degraded chalk and flint **506** was recorded, with its surface sloping from east to west, from 49.98 to 50.10m aOD (**Plate 5**). It was sealed by a probable valley gravel deposit **505**, which contained no anthropogenic inclusions. The context had an irregular surface, perhaps resulting from natural formation processes.
- 4.2.16 The earliest archaeological context was a probable medieval agricultural or horticultural soil **504**, 0.4m thick its surface at 50.57m aOD. This deposit produced peg tile and exclusively medieval pottery. The upper deposits are interpreted as post-medieval landscaping dumps (**503**) and modern make-up dumps (**500–502**).
- 4.2.17 Trench 6: Natural deposits were investigated in a machine-excavated sondage at the east end of the trench. Degraded chalk and sub angular flint pebble **612** was located at 50.04m aOD. Its surface was irregular (**Plate 6**), with a number of linear and ovoid depressions filled with the overlying valley gravel deposit **609**. Several of these were investigated by hand, and confirmed as natural (?solifluction) features. A clean brickearth deposit **611** was the uppermost natural deposit recorded, at a height of 50.34m aOD.
- 4.2.18 A single probable post-hole **614**, circular in plan, 0.3m in diameter and 0.15m deep cut the surface of the brickearth. It was filled with redeposited brickearth and contained no finds. This was sealed by an orange brown silty clay **603**, its surface at 50.90m aOD. Containing flint pebble and peg tile, it is interpreted as a medieval horticultural horizon. The layer was cut by two north-south oriented gullies, **604** and **606** (**Figure 6**). Finds from these gullies include slag and a fragment of fired clay mould, hinting at industrial activity in the vicinity.
- 4.2.19 The upper deposits consisted of a post-medieval landscaping/garden make-up deposit **602**, a path **601/610** shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, and the turf and topsoil **600** of the modern garden, its surface at 51.7m aOD.

- 4.2.20 Trench 7: Weathered, degraded chalk with angular flint pebbles **711** was exposed across the southern part of the trench at a maximum height of 51.38m aOD, indicating the former existence of a considerable natural slope between Trenches 7 and 6. These deposits were investigated in a 0.5m deep machine excavated sondage at the west end of the trench.
- 4.2.21 Although not recorded by the excavator, a photograph of the machine sondage indicates the existence of a large east-west oriented linear feature, filled with pale brown silt and reworked natural deposits (see **Plates 7–8**). It is possible that this is a natural feature such as a former stream channel. However, the feature cuts across the natural north-south slope and is overlain by what was recorded as a shallow (0.23m deep) east-west oriented ditch **706** (**Plate 7**), on the same alignment. This ditch was filled with grey brown chalky silts (**707**, **708**) containing peg-tile, potentially of medieval date. It seems probable that **706** was in fact just the upper backfilling of a larger, unrecorded linear feature, in excess of 1.6m wide and more than 0.6m deep (**Plate 8**).
- 4.2.22 Sealing ditch **706** was a grey brown clay loam of uncertain date, but containing roof tile, recorded to a height of 51.54m aOD. This deposit was cut by two phases of 19<sup>th</sup> century brick culvert or channel. The earlier **709** contained a channel **710** with unmortared brick side walls and a slate base and cover. Overlying this drain was a second culvert or channel **703** formed of brick side walls with inverted channel bricks forming the cover. The base was a 0.08m thick concrete slab **704**, at a height of 51.66m aOD, which may have continued to the north beyond the limit of excavation. These features lie in the position of the southern side of a glasshouse recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881, but absent from subsequent editions. The upper deposits in the trench were modern garden make-up **702**, and turf and topsoil **701** to a height of 52.07m aOD.
- 4.2.23 Trench 8: Natural degraded chalk and flint **808** sealed by possible valley gravel or gravely brickearth **807** was recorded in a machine sondage at the southern end of the trench. Within the sondage, the chalk deposit sloped from south-west to north-east, contrasting with the general topography of the area, but the sondage probably lay within a larger natural feature. These were overlain by brickearth deposit **806** to a maximum height of 51.68m aOD. Within the trench, this deposit showed only a very slight fall from north to south. The brickearth was investigated by hand and machine excavation. A number of struck flints were recovered from the upper surface of the deposit, but the only feature identified was a probable root hole **809**.
- 4.2.24 Overlying these deposits were a subsoil **805** and garden soil **804** of uncertain date but producing only ceramic building material, to a maximum height of 52.02m aOD. These were cut by a shallow planting pit **803**, and sealed by a deposit of hard core **801**, possibly related to the ground preparation in the vicinity of the aviary shown on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901. Modern turf and topsoil created the existing ground surface of 52.08–52.49m aOD.

#### Area B

- 4.2.25 Trench 9: Natural degraded chalk **907** was recorded (**Figure 7**). The deposit was very variable, probably due to colluvial formation processes, and contained two major lenses (**908** and **909**). The deposit had an irregular surface, but sloped generally from north down to south, from 53.81m aOD to 53.21m aOD. It was sealed by natural brickearth **906**, with a similarly sloping surface.
- 4.2.26 A thin band of dark brown silty clay **905** may be a remnant of a former ground surface, but produced no finds. Its surface sloped evenly from north down to south, from 53.94 to 54.12m aOD. All other deposits in the trench are certainly of late post-medieval and modern date. A dumped layer containing frequent sandstone fragments **904** seems to relate to post-medieval landscaping. Remaining deposits relate to material dumped to create the level terrace on which the Council swimming pool was constructed, including a massive dump of redeposited natural chalk **901** (**Figure 7, Plates 9–10**). The existing turf **900** lies at 55.44m aOD.
- 4.2.27 Trench 10: Machine excavation of Trench 10 was halted at a depth of c.1.0m below the existing ground surface (55.54m aOD) due to the presence of several modern and potentially live services. Only modern make-up deposits relating to the construction of the adjacent swimming pool were observed. Two hand auger cores were recorded within this trench, sufficient to establish that a deposit of degraded chalk and angular and sub-angular flint pebble lay at a height of between 54.25m and 54.09m aOD. This may be natural or redeposited was context **901** in Trench 9.

#### Area C

- 4.2.28 Trench 11: A soft degraded chalk deposit was recorded at 49.47m aOD, overlain by natural brickearth **1104**, to a (truncated) height of between 49.88 and 50.31m aOD. The brickearth contained a lens of more pebbly material **1107**.
- 4.2.29 Two small pits were recorded cutting the brickearth, **1105** and **1107**. Neither produced evidence of function, but appeared to be of relatively recent date. They were sealed by a dark grey to black silty clay containing modern material **1103**, apparently representing a working surface/trample layer produced during the terracing operation that truncated the natural ground surface in preparation for the laying of the car park surface **1102/1101**.
- 4.2.30 Trench 12: Natural brickearth **1207** was observed at between 48.12m aOD (truncated) and 48.87m OD. A series of late post-medieval deposits at the west end of the trench (**1204–1206**) appear to be fills of a large feature cutting natural deposits and extending well beyond the limits of the trench. The function of this cut is unclear, but it may have been a quarry pit, extracting brickearth for brick making.
- 4.2.31 These deposits are sealed by **1203**, which appears to relate to the clearance and levelling of this part of the Site in advance of construction of temporary council offices, which were still standing in the early 1970s. The narrow brick footings of these structures were observed. Human bone in this deposit (see Section 5.9) may derive from the adjacent churchyard. The brick



footings were overlain by another make-up deposit **1202** containing 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century tombstone and table tomb fragments, many of them inscribed (**Plate 11**). While these may have been imported along with the rest of the layer, they probably derive from the clearance of monuments from the adjacent churchyard in the 1970s. The reinforced concrete slab of a modern building **1201** and the existing tarmac car-park surface **1200** were the only other deposits recorded.

### 4.3 Summary by period

#### *Prehistoric*

- 4.3.1 No prehistoric features were recorded. Possible colluvial chalk deposits were investigated in a number of trenches, but no residual Palaeolithic flint tools were recovered, although they are known from the general area (Wessex Archaeology 2003, 6). Struck flint was recorded from a number of contexts, including the surface of the brickearth in Trenches 5 and 8. Although these are probably of Bronze Age date, condition suggests they are all residual finds (Section 5.10).

#### *Roman*

- 4.3.2 No Roman features or residual finds were recorded

#### *Saxon*

- 4.3.3 No Saxon features or residual finds were recorded.

#### *Medieval*

- 4.3.4 Medieval remains were most clearly identified in the southern part of Area A. In Trench 2, medieval wall foundation 204 (**Figure 3, Plates 1–2**) can be identified as part of the college of secular canons attached to St Edmund's church. It is likely to post-date 1269. The limited scale of this investigation means it is unclear whether this wall was part of a building or a boundary wall, and later drainage works had removed any associated medieval deposits within the trench. Results from Trench 1 were inconclusive, but other authorities suggest the south range of the existing council office may have been built over or converted from the medieval collegiate buildings. Results from Trenches 3 to 5 suggest that medieval masonry buildings did not extend north beyond Trench 2 into the existing garden areas.
- 4.3.5 Soil horizons, shallow gullies and pits of probable medieval date were located in Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, suggesting that most of the northern part of Area A was an open area in horticultural or agricultural use in the medieval period. A mould fragment and a piece of bronze slag from Trench 6 (see Sections 5.5 and 5.8) indicate some industrial activity in the general vicinity. Attention is drawn to a possible large ditch identified in post excavation analysis of the records from Trench 7 (above, 4.2.21).
- 4.3.6 No evidence for the medieval defences was identified in the trenches designed to test one projection of their alignment in Area B (Trenches 9, and 10). The absence of the ditch from Trench 9 cannot be explained by truncation, and it seems likely that its course must lie further to the south, if it was ever constructed. The scale of the surviving defences (if this is not

simply the result of landscaping) to the east of the Site is illustrated in **Plate 12**.

- 4.3.7 Results from Trenches 11 and 12 in Area C indicate it is unlikely that St Edmund’s churchyard ever extended north of the standing churchyard wall. Results from Trenches 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Area A indicate that it is unlikely that St Edmund’s churchyard ever extended east of the standing churchyard wall.

*Post-medieval*

- 4.3.8 Post-medieval deposits were identified in all excavated trenches. Only the more significant finds are mentioned here. Brick structural elements, possibly relating to 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century arrangements with the yard to the rear of The College were recorded in Trench 1 (see **Figure 2**). Robbing of medieval masonry and a brick drain, possibly part of S. P. Cockerel’s development of the College in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century were recorded in Trench 2 (see **Figure 3, Plates 2–3**). Substantial landscaping dumps were identified across the garden areas of Area A, in Trenches 3–8, apparently altering the natural sloping ground surface into a series of more level terraces in the grounds of The College. A possible brickearth quarry was identified in Trench 12.

**4.4 Stratigraphic archive**

- 4.4.1 The desk-based assessment phase of the project produced an archive, but as it consists of a single lever arch file of copies of previously published work, SMR search results and other publicly available material, it will be held in the Wessex Archaeology Library.
- 4.4.2 The contents of the stratigraphic archive from the evaluation are summarised in **Table 1**. It is intended that the evaluation archive will be deposited with the appropriate local museum (Salisbury Museum) for long term storage. Until then it is stored at Wessex Archaeology’s premises. All evaluation records are held under the project code 56890.

<b>NAR cat.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b>No. sheets</b>
-	Index to Archive	A4	1
-	Project Design	A4	19
A	Client Report: desk-based assessment	A4 A3	39 1
A	Client Report: evaluation	A4	47
B	Day Book (photocopy)	A4	14
B	Levels Book (photocopy)	A4	10
B	Number Record	A4	2
B	Trench records	A4	13
B	Context Records	A4	93
B	Auger Log Records	A4	2
B	Graphics Register	A4	3
D	Photographic Register	A4	11

NAR cat.	Details	Format	No. sheets
C	Context Finds Records	A4	46
B	Site Graphics	A4 A3 A1	27 4 3
-	B+W Negatives	35mm	127
-	Colour Slides	35mm	183
-	Digital Images	.pdf	90

**Table 1: Contents of the stratigraphic archive**

4.4.3 Post-excavation work has consisted of a short phase of checking and ordering the stratigraphic archive, followed by the production of this report. To construct the narrative given above in Section 4.2, the following additional analysis tasks were performed:

- A stratigraphic matrix has been established. At present this has been organised by trench (see archive).
- Available ceramic dating has been related to the stratigraphic sequence.

4.4.4 Assessment work on all classes of finds and animal bone has been completed (below, Section 5). No environmental samples were taken, due to an absence of suitable deposits.

## 5 FINDS

5.1.1 Finds were recovered from eleven of the twelve evaluation trenches excavated (Trench 10 produced no finds). The assemblage is largely of medieval to post-medieval date, and included a significant amount of medieval ceramic building material. There is also a small quantity of (presumably residual) prehistoric flintwork. Some finds (disarticulated human bone and gravestone fragments) are assumed to derive from the adjacent churchyard of St Edmund's. The range of material recovered is well paralleled at other excavated sites within the city.

5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context; results are presented in **Table 2**.

### 5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage is largely of post-medieval or modern date, with a small quantity of medieval material (11 sherds). The latter consists entirely of Laverstock-type wares, both fine- and coarsewares, none attributable to specific vessel forms. Their date range is likely to span the period from the early 13<sup>th</sup> century to at least the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century. In all but one context, possible medieval horticultural horizon **504**, these medieval wares occurred residually with later pottery.

- 5.2.2 Early post-medieval wares are represented by ‘Tudor Green’ ware (5 sherds), and a variant of the later Verwood-type earthenware (3 sherds) which is considered to be of similar (15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century) date, potentially pre-dating the Dissolution.
- 5.2.3 The remainder of the assemblage (110 sherds) is of post-medieval or modern date. Predominant amongst this group are the coarse earthenwares, both Verwood-type from East Dorset (46 sherds), and redwares from alternative sources (17 sherds) such as Crockerton (Warminster) and the West Country production centres (e.g. Donyatt). Stonewares (6 sherds) include both German and English types, with a date range from 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards. There is a single sherd of tinglazed earthenware, and two of porcelain. The rest of the sherds (38) comprise factory-produced creamwares, pearlwares and other refined whitewares of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

### 5.3 Ceramic building material

- 5.3.1 This was the most commonly occurring material type on the Site, and includes a significant proportion of medieval roof tiles. Such tiles were in common use throughout the city from the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, and are not particularly good chronological indicators as many would have been used and reused into the post-medieval period. The fabric types are distinctively coarse and poorly wedged, and are frequently pale-firing. Most of these tiles are peg tiles, some glazed on the bottom third of the upper surface, but there are also a few fragments from curved ridge tiles, generally glazed. One potential source for the peg tiles is known from documentary sources to have existed outside the city at Alderbury (Hare 1991), and there may well have been others in operation around the city. Ridge tiles and other more elaborate roof furniture were manufactured at the Laverstock pottery kilns (Musty *et al.* 1969).
- 5.3.2 Post-medieval roof tiles, in finer, more regular fabrics, are less common. There are also a few bricks (including one complete unfroged example from 19<sup>th</sup> century drain **710**), drainpipe fragments, a complete channel brick (drainage) from 19<sup>th</sup> century drain **703**, and two complete voussoirs from a probably late 18<sup>th</sup> century culvert **215**. A fragment of a green-glazed wall tile with moulded ?lettering from a garden make-up dump **303** is likely to be modern (19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century).

### 5.4 Clay tobacco pipe

- 5.4.1 Most of the clay pipe fragments are plain stems, but there is one bowl (**402**) with a stem stamp of Thomas Hill (Salisbury, c.1690-1710; Atkinson 1970, 182), and one stem (**303**) with the stamp of Will Harden (Wiltshire, c.1700-20; *ibid.*, 183). Both dated pipes come from 19<sup>th</sup> century garden make-up.

### 5.5 Fired clay

- 5.5.1 A single piece of fired clay came from the fill of a late medieval/early post-medieval gully **607**. This is in a friable fabric containing quartz grains and organic material, and is comparable to clay mould fragments from casting

found elsewhere in the city. Evidence has been found for a foundry situated between Guilder Lane and the city defences, which was manufacturing bells and other items in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Chandler 1983, 115).

## **5.6 Glass**

- 5.6.1 All of the glass is of post-medieval date and includes fragments of green wine bottle (c.1650 onwards), other bottle/jar (mainly modern), window glass, and the footring from a small, fine drinking vessel, possibly of 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century date, this last from **406**, the fill of a possible refuse pit.

## **5.7 Stone**

- 5.7.1 This falls into three categories: roofing slate (all likely to be of post-medieval date), other building stone (ashlar and floor tile fragments), and fragments of gravestones, the latter presumably redeposited from the adjacent churchyard of St Edmund's and used as make-up **1202** for a modern concrete slab.

## **5.8 Metal**

- 5.8.1 The metalwork includes objects of iron (nails, other structural fragments, one small key), copper alloy (modern fittings, pin, rod) and lead (waste). Most if not all of these objects are likely to be of post-medieval date.

## **5.9 Human bone**

- 5.9.1 Two joining fragments of disarticulated human (adult) long bone came from Trench 12 (**1203**). This is likely to have derived from the adjacent churchyard of St Edmund's.

## **5.10 Other finds**

- 5.10.1 Other finds comprise oyster shell, a single piece of metalworking slag, and a small number of worked flints. The latter include both flakes and cores/core fragments, and exhibit a considerable degree of edge damage; these appear to be residual prehistoric finds, probably of Bronze Age date.

Context	Animal bone	CBM	Clay pipe	Worked flint	Glass	Medieval pottery	Post-med pottery	Stone	Metal	Other finds
101	7/67	2/66		1/20		1/10	7/90			
105		3/125								
106	5/82	1/102					6/25			2 shell
107		2/154								
203	1/2	5/318								
209		14/3106						2/5067		
210		4/640						3/950		
215		2/6398								
301							6/577			
303		3/219	3/10		4/113		9/109		2 Cu	
304	1/37	14/749	4/13		1/6	1/4	6/58		1 Fe	
308		3/47								
309		5/526								
311	8/247	24/2231				1/6	1/13		4 Fe	
317		10/503								
319		2/46								
402			2/12				11/167		1 Fe; 1 Pb	
404	117/93	1/56	1/3				14/204		1 Cu	
406	8/151	2/171	2/4		1/1	2/10	6/157		1 Fe	
407			1/3				1/12			
408		6/589								
409	10/187	8/456		1/11		2/15	1/6		4 Fe	
411	1/12	3/53								
412	16/93	1/11								
502		5/197	5/14	1/133	1/47	1/3	23/432		1 Cu	
503	5/51	5/429	9/25	4/57	2/15		19/257	6/177		2 shell
504	2/30	20/953		4/35		3/21				
605	2/6	11/396							1 Cu	1 slag

Context	Animal bone	CBM	Clay pipe	Worked flint	Glass	Medieval pottery	Post-med pottery	Stone	Metal	Other finds
607	2/5	3/108								1 fired clay
703		1/3804								
705		5/174								
707		1/69								
708	2/8	8/325								
710		1/2839								
802					3/22					
804		2/26								
806				4/110						
901		6/200								
902		2/66								
903							2/7			
1106		2/185								
1108		13/1567					4/142			
1203										2 human bone
1204		5/134	4/24				2/103			
1205		3/721								
1206		3/100								
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>187/1071</b>	<b>211/28,859</b>	<b>31/108</b>	<b>15/366</b>	<b>12/204</b>	<b>11/69</b>	<b>118/2359</b>	<b>11/6194</b>	<b>11 Fe; 5 Cu; 1 Pb</b>	

Key: CBM = ceramic building material; Cu = copper alloy; Fe = iron; Pb = lead

**Table 2: All finds by context (number/weight in grammes)**

## 6 ANIMAL BONE

### 6.1 Methodology

- 6.1.1 The potential of the assemblage to provide information about husbandry patterns, population structures and consumption practices was ascertained from the number of bones that could give information on the age and sex of animals, butchery, burning and breakage patterns. The number of bones that could provide metrical information was also counted.
- 6.1.2 Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion. No fragments were recorded as ‘medium mammal’ or ‘large mammal’; these were instead consigned to the unidentified category. No attempt was made to identify ribs or vertebrae (except the atlas and axis) to species, although large numbers of these bones were noted where they occurred.
- 6.1.3 The extent of mechanical or chemical attrition to the bone surface was recorded, with 1 indicating very poor condition, 2 poor, 3 fair, 4 good and 5 very good. The numbers of gnawed bone were also noted. Marks from chopping, sawing, knife cuts and fractures made when the bone was fresh were recorded as butchery marks.

### 6.2 Results

- 6.2.1 Although a total of 184 bones were recovered, 116 of these were from a single mature cat skeleton (from a 19<sup>th</sup> century context, **404**), which was in fair condition with most parts present. Those that were missing were small bones from extremities (phalanges and metapodials) or fragile elements (the pelvis and proximal femur) which become easily lost or broken. The remaining 68 bones were predominantly in fair condition, with a small proportion (12%) in late medieval/early post-medieval ditch fill **311** in poor condition and a similar proportion in good condition. Only 3% were in very good condition, and the remaining 15% were from contexts that contained bone with a wide variation in condition. Evidence of canine gnawing was scarce, at 4%, and only one loose tooth was present, suggesting that the assemblage was relatively well preserved. The percentage of identified bone is relatively high at 57%.
- 6.2.2 Sheep/goat were the most common bones recovered (**Table 3**), with cattle also fairly numerous. Other species were represented by only a few bones each, with the exception of the cat. The two pig bones were lower limb bones from immature individual(s), and the deer bones were from the post-cranial skeleton of a fallow-sized animal. The bird bones included part of a swan tibiotarsus, its porous condition perhaps indicating a young animal, and limb bone fragments similar to those of domestic fowl. Thirty-seven bones were recovered from potentially pre-Dissolution contexts, although only 14 bones came from features (all gullies) as opposed to horizontal deposits.



	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Deer	Bird	Cat	Unidentified	Total
NISP	10	21	2	3	4	116*	28	184**

Key: \* From one skeleton \*\* 68 if the cat skeleton is counted as 1

**Table 3: Species list and percentages (as % of number identified to species)**

- 6.2.3 A relatively high proportion of 35% of bones could be aged, and 19% measured to indicate animal height. Several pathological conditions indicative of infection were noted on deer and sheep/goat bones. A small outgrowth of sharp bone on the lower margin of the cat orbit (eye socket) is also probably a pathological condition.
- 6.2.4 Butchery marks were noted on 18% of bones, although none were in evidence from the cat skeleton. Some saw marks were present, in addition to cut and chop marks for filleting, disarticulation and skinning. No burning was noted on any bones.

## 7 DISCUSSION

### 7.1 Archaeological potential

- 7.1.1 The Site was assessed as having high potential, particularly to contain remains relating to a Saxon cemetery, the medieval St Edmund's College, and the medieval defences of Salisbury (Wessex Archaeology 2003, 13–14). Detailed results of the field evaluation are set out in Section 4, above).
- 7.1.2 No Saxon remains were identified. Medieval structural remains likely to be part of St Edmunds College were identified in the southern part of Area A, in the yards behind the Council House. Relatively low levels of medieval activity were recorded across the remainder of Area A, the soil horizons and gullies probably indicating horticultural or agricultural land use. No evidence was found for the medieval ditch or rampart in the vicinity of the swimming pool (Area B), although if it lay south of its projected alignment, it would still potentially lie within the Site. There was no surviving evidence for medieval land use in the SDC College Street car park (Area C), in part due to extensive truncation associated with former (20<sup>th</sup> century) buildings and the existing car park surface. Post medieval features included structural remains and drainage relating to the development of The College in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and later in the southern part of Area A, and landscaping dumps, planting pits and other features elsewhere.
- 7.1.3 The archaeological potential of the southern part of Area A appears to be considerable. It has been shown to contain structural remains relating to St Edmund's College (1269–1546). Although these remains are likely to have been disturbed by later construction and services, there is the potential to recover elements of the plan layout of this important medieval religious

institution, about which very little is currently known. Survival of associated medieval stratigraphy (floor and occupation layer etc) has not been demonstrated but should be anticipated. It should be noted that parts of the standing fabric of the (Grade II\* listed) Council House may be of medieval date, rest on medieval foundations, or incorporate important reused stone from the medieval college. Evidence for the post-Dissolution development of The College will also be present beneath the Site and in the standing fabric.

7.1.4 The potential of other parts of the Site has been less clearly demonstrated. Probable medieval features relating to horticultural or agricultural land uses have been identified in other parts of Area A, although dating evidence is poor, and deposits likely to be useful for finds or environmental sampling have not been located. Any medieval refuse or industrial deposits associated with St Edmund's College would be of considerable local importance, should they prove to exist. Any evidence for the northern arm of the medieval defences would be important, and might still potentially survive in the vicinity of the swimming pool (Area B) south of the excavated Trench 9, particularly given the uncertain results from Trench 10. The SDC College Street car park (Area C) appears to have little potential, due to the extent of modern truncation, unless a major cut feature lies to the north of Trenches 11 and 12.

7.1.5 There appears little potential for Saxon remains within the development area, although chance finds cannot be ruled out, particularly given the uncertain location of the 1770s observations and the incomplete excavation of Trench 10.

## **7.2 Revised assessment of impact of proposed development**

7.2.1 Details of the proposed redevelopment of the Site are not available at present, but involve the expansion of its existing Bourne Hill offices.

7.2.2 A detailed assessment of development impact will only be possible when details of building footprint, foundation design and layout, basement areas and formation levels are available. A number of general points may be made.

7.2.3 In the southern part of Area A, behind the existing Council House, any groundworks (for example: grubbing out of foundations during demolition, general ground reduction, or the installation of new foundations and services) may have severe impacts on important remains of the medieval St Edmund's College, and its various post-Dissolution successors. These remains have been shown to lie only just below the existing surfaces. The archaeological implications of any works on the south range of the Grade II\* listed Council House should also be considered.

7.2.4 In the more northern parts of Area A (the gardens), less important medieval features and deposits are known to exist, buried by at least 0.9m of later dumped material. The one exception is the very northern end of Area A, in the vicinity of Trench 7, where archaeological features are less deeply buried, and an poorly understood linear feature is of potential importance. Mass ground reduction would have a severe impact on these deposits and features.

- 7.2.5 In area B (the swimming pool) there is no evidence that development will have an archaeological impact, but the presence of medieval defences or Saxon burials cannot be entirely ruled out.
- 7.2.6 In Area C (the SDC College Street car park) there is no evidence that development would have significant archaeological impacts. In particular there is no evidence for human burials in this area, although some tombstones and disarticulated human bone (probably from St Edmund's) are known to be incorporated in modern make-up deposits in the west of the area. The possibility that the medieval defences crossed this area cannot be entirely ruled out, but only the ditch would have survived, and it would have to lie to the north of Trenches 11 and 12.

### **7.3 Mitigation of development impacts**

- 7.3.1 Proposals to mitigate the archaeological impact of the proposed development must evolve in conjunction with evolving construction designs. In line with national and local legislation and guidance (Wessex Archaeology 2003, 2–3), a mitigation scheme for the Site is likely to involve elements of preservation *in situ*, preservation by record, and perhaps standing building recording.
- 7.3.2 In the southern part of Area A (the yards behind the Council House), if development is to proceed, archaeological excavation may be the only option to ensure the preservation of surviving remains of St Edmund's college. If proposed construction works impact the south range of the Council House, standing building recording might also be advised.
- 7.3.3 In the more northerly parts of Area A (the garden areas), archaeological impacts might be avoided or reduced by sensitive construction design, reducing the necessity for mass ground reduction. Most construction and services might be restricted to the zone of post-medieval and modern landscaping (c. 0.9m below existing ground surfaces, south of Trench 7, north of Trench 2). Where disturbance of potential archaeological levels is unavoidable (such as: pile clusters, foundations, lift pits) an watching brief on construction might be recommended.
- 7.3.4 In Area B (the swimming pool), construction design might best consider restricting development to the footprint of the existing building. Despite the negative results of the evaluation, a watching brief is likely to be recommended because of the incomplete excavation of Trench 10, and the possibility of a more southerly course for the medieval defences.
- 7.3.5 In Area C (the SDC College Street car park), a watching brief is likely to be recommended on the northern parts of the area to confirm the presence or absence of the medieval defensive ditch from the area north of Trenches 11 and 12.
- 7.3.6 It is recommended that a short note of the findings of this evaluation be submitted to the Wiltshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record and to the appropriate local archaeological journal.

- 7.3.7 Although preservation appears to be good, the animal bone assemblage is too small to provide useful information on animal husbandry and consumption practice. Further work on the animal bone assemblage is not recommended.
- 7.3.8 The proposed development, particularly in the north-eastern parts of Area A, and the eastern part of Area B may impact on the setting of the Scheduled medieval defences (SM 736), an issue which will need to be addressed in consultation with English Heritage. Development of the southern part of Area A may impact the setting and fabric of a Grade II\* Listed Building (the Council House).

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## APPENDIX: TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES

**Key to tables:** depo = deposit; l.o.e = limit of excavation; maso = masonry; SDC = Salisbury District Council

### Trench 1

TRENCH 1		Hand-excavated test pit	
		Length = 1.5m	Width = 1.2m
Context	Type	Description	Heights (m aOD)
100	depo	existing tarmac	50.29m
101	depo	grey-brown silty clay	50.20m
102	maso	corner of brick structure, mostly beyond l.o.e. Bricks c.220x110x60mm	50.14m
103	maso	lump of redeposited mortared brick demolition rubble on surface of 106	
104	cut	trench for modern sewer and water pipe	<49.59–49.92m
105	fill	fill of 104	
106	depo	brown silty clay	49.92m
107	depo	orange brown silty clay, ?lens within 106	
108	maso	north-south oriented course of unfrogged red brick, over footing of reused worked (ashlar) stone	49.79m

### Trench 2

TRENCH 2		Hand-excavated test pit	
		Length = 1.50m	Width = 1.58m
Context	Type	Description	Heights (m aOD)
200	depo	existing tarmac	50.28m
201	depo	gravel, brick and tarmac	50.20m
202	cut	linear cut, robbing wall 204	49.84–50.13m
203	fill	rubble fill of 202	
204	maso	east-west oriented wall of mortared faced flint nodules, possibly returning to the south, <0.42m wide	50.04m
205	depo/?fill	soft degraded chalk and flint pebbles Not a surface. Either upper consolidation of cut 208 or make-up layer	50.13m
206	depo/fill	orange sandy clay (probably redeposited natural). Interpretation as 205)	50.10m
207	depo/fill	as 205	49.97m
208	cut	drain construction cut	<48.70–?50.13m
209	fill	orange brown sandy clay with brick and tile rubble. Fill of 208	49.95m
210	fill	grey brown sandy clay with brick, tile and slate rubble. Fill of 208	49.74m
211	cut	steep/vertical sided pit, mostly beyond l.o.e. Cut over and to the depth of brick drain 215. Probable access cut for drain repair	<49.22–50.03m
212	fill	grey brown sandy clay with frequent small flint pebbles. Fill of 211	
213	depo	firm orange brown silty clay with sub angular flint pebbles and chalk flecks. Sterile. Truncated by 204	49.60m

<b>TRENCH 2</b>			
		(continued)	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
214	depo	compact degraded chalk and pale yellowish brown silty, sandy clay	49.43m
215	maso	brick drain of circular cross-section in cut 208. Made from voussoir bricks, occasional use of slate to pack out mortar bonds. Oriented north-east to south-west, apparently draining to south-west	49.22
216	fill	degraded chalk and clay, redeposited natural over drain 215. Fill of 208	49.45m

### Trench 3

<b>TRENCH 3</b>			
		Hand-excavated test pit	
		Length = 2.0m	Width = 2.0m
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
301	depo	turf and topsoil	51.26m
302	depo	dark brown silty, sandy clay, with 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery, glass and metal. Dump	50.97m
303	depo	brown silty, sandy clay with 19 <sup>th</sup> century finds. Dump	50.70m
304	depo	light brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles	50.27m
305	cut	small pit or post-hole, diameter 0.3m, depth 0.13m. Cuts 304	
306	fill	dark grey silty sandy clay. Fill of 305	
307	cut	small pit or post-hole, diameter 0.35m, depth 0.08m. Cuts 304	
308	fill	dark grey silty sandy clay. Fill of 307	
309	depo	compacted chalk with some flint pebbles, appeared as linear spread on surface of 304, but v. ephemeral	
310	cut	linear cut, ?gully, steep sides and flat base. 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep. East west oriented, possibly returning to north. Cuts 318	49.72–49.94m
311	fill	dark grey silty clay with frequent roof tile, and some animal bone and pottery. Fill of 310	
312	cut	mostly beyond l.o.e. Linear feature, north-south oriented. Later feature cutting 310, or return of 310 to the north.	
313	fill	as 311, fill of 312	
314	cut	shallow irregular pit, 0.22m deep. Cuts 318	
315	fill	compacted chalk, fill of 314	
316	fill	compact chalk and flint pebbles, fill of 314	
317	fill	grey silty clay, fill of 314	
318	depo	orange brown silty clay	49.95m
319	depo	compact orange brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular flint pebbles	49.77m
320	depo	compact, white, degraded natural chalk	49.63m

## Trench 4

<b>Trench 4</b>			
		Hand-excavated test pit	
		Length = 2.0m	Width = 1.94m
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
401	depo	modern turf and topsoil	51.20m
402	depo	modern dumped garden soil	51.00m
403	cut	large pit (east edge only), 0.74m deep, vertical sided with a flat base	49.83–50.57m
404	fill	dark grey brown sandy silt, fill of 403	
405	cut	small pit, possibly sub-circular, diameter c.0.8m, 0.4m deep	50.16–50.57m
406	fill	pale grey brown sandy silt with oyster shell, clay tobacco pipe, tile, glass, and animal bone	
407	depo	yellow brown, flecked grey brown sandy silt	50.57m
408	fill	pale grey flint nodules, with small flint and chalk fragments in matrix of sandy silt, with some peg tile. Fill of 410	
409	depo	mid yellowish brown sandy silty clay deposit with a tip of small flint and chalk fragments. Probable make up deposit	50.40m
410	cut	linear cut, ?gully, 0.22m deep, >34m wide. Steep sides and rounded base. Oriented north-south	50.05–50.36m
411	depo	as 409, but higher clay fraction and no tips of building material/rubble, with some peg tile and animal bone	49.94m
412	depo	dark yellowish brown sandy, silty clay with occasional peg-tile and animal bone	49.84m
413	depo	small angular flint pebble and chalk fragments in a matrix of pale yellow brown sandy clay	49.69m

## Trench 5

<b>Trench 5</b>			
		Hand-excavated test pit	
		Length = 2.0m	Width = 1.50m
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
500	depo	modern turf and topsoil	51.55m
501	depo	modern gravel (make-up for temporary SDC offices)	51.50m
502	depo	dark greyish brown silty clay incorporating modern materials. Make-up deposit	51.39m
503	depo	dark orange brown silty clay, incorporating post-medieval pot, tile, shell, clay pipe. Make-up, possibly landscaping dump	51.05
504	depo	reddish orange silty clay, with moderate small flint pebbles, peg-tile and pottery	50.57m
505	depo	compact orange brown silty clay, with some angular and sub-angular flint pebbles. Irregular surface	50.15m

<b>Trench 5</b>			
		(continued)	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
506	depo	degraded chalk and angular/sub-angular flints with a general slope form east down towards the west	49.98–50.10m

## Trench 6

<b>Trench 6</b>			
		Machine-excavated trial trench	
		Length = 4.8m	Width = 2.0m
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
600	depo	modern turf and topsoil	51.70m
601	depo	late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century gravel path	51.56m
602	depo	dark greyish brown silty, sandy clay, with sub-angular flint pebbles, peg-tile and charcoal flecks. Post-medieval landscaping dump/garden soil	51.56m
603	depo	orange brown silty clay with medium flint pebble and v. occasional peg-tile fragments. Probable medieval horticultural horizon	50.90m
604	cut	linear feature, probable medieval gully, oriented north-south, 0.65m wide, 0.20m deep, steep sides and flat base	50.68–50.90m
605	fill	light greyish brown sandy, silty clay, incorporating sub-rounded flint pebbles, animal bone, tile, slag and copper alloy. Fill 604	
606	cut	linear feature, probable medieval gully, oriented north-south, 0.70m wide, 0.15m deep, steep sides and flat base. Terminates (rounded end) within trench	50.70–50.84m
607	fill	orange brown silty, sandy clay with occasional sub-angular pebbles, peg-tile and a fragment of ceramic mould (see Section 5.5). Fill of 606	
608	cut	modern pit, cut from immediately below turf, not otherwise recorded	
609	depo	firm, dark orange brown silty clay with frequent coarse sub-angular and rounded flint pebbles. Probably valley gravels. Also fills depressions in irregular surface of 612	50.22m
610	depo	broken pottery and brick rubble used as make-up for 601	51.43m
611	depo	light yellowish brown silty, sandy clay (i.e. brickearth). Sterile, no archaeological components recorded	50.34
612	depo	compact, soft degraded chalk with sub-angular flint. Natural colluvium	50.04m
613	fill	reworked brickearth, dark yellowish brown, no finds. Fill of 614	
614	cut	circular cut into 611. Circular in plan, 0.3m diameter, 0.15m deep. Possible post-hole	



## Trench 7

<b>Trench 7</b>			
		Machine-excavated trial trench	
		Length = 4.4m	Width = 1.8m
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
701	depo	modern turf and topsoil	52.07m
702	depo	dark brown silty sandy clay, apparently an imported make-up dump, overlying 19th century concrete 703 etc	51.90m
703	maso	culvert or channel, formed of channel brick inverted over 704	51.80m
704	depo	concrete slab, 0.08m thick, forming base of culvert or channel with 703. Overlies lower (earlier) culvert/channel 709	51.66m
705	depo	grey brown sandy, silty clay, a possible pre-modern garden soil, producing only peg-tile	51.54m
706	cut	gully, east-west oriented, c. 1m wide and 0.23m deep as recorded. See report for further discussion. It appears this may have been only the upper fill of larger feature	51.12–51.37m
707	fill	light brown chalky silt with some peg-tile, lower fill of 706	
708	fill	dark grey brown silty, sandy clay with some peg-tile, upper fill of 706	
709	cut	linear cut, east-west oriented for brick and slate culvert/channel, predecessor to 703/4	51.37–51.54m
710	maso	slate and brick culvert/channel in cut 709	
711	depo	weathered, degraded chalk with sub-angular flint pebbles	51.34–51.43m

## Trench 8

<b>Trench 8</b>			
		Machine-excavated trial trench	
		Length = 3.9m	Width = 2.0m
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
800	depo	modern turf and topsoil	52.08–52.49m
801	depo	compact angular gravel and chalk fragments. Modern make-up	51.96–52.12m
802	fill	loose dark grey sand and silt, with many roots and some brick and bottle glass. Fill of 803	
803	cut	Irregular, but sub-circular, bowl shaped pit, diameter c. 1.5m, depth c.0.30m. Much root disturbance. Cuts 804. Probable 18 <sup>th</sup> or 19 <sup>th</sup> century shrub-planting pit	
804	depo	dark yellowish brown sandy silt, well sorted, probable former garden soil	51.88–52.02m
805	depo	yellowish brown sandy silty clay with frequent sub-angular flint pebbles. Former sub-soil	51.82–51.90m

<b>Trench 8</b>			
		(continued)	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
806	depo	Clean, compact, yellowish brown sand silt and clay (brickearth) with very occasional flint pebbles and struck flint	51.62–51.68m
807	depo	as 806, but frequent angular and sub-angular flint pebble, also fills ?solifluction hollows in surface of 808	51.13m
808	depo	soft, compact, white to pale yellowish white degraded chalk with small chalk fragments and flecks and small to medium angular and sub-angular flint pebbles. Irregular surface	50.92–51.17m
809	cut	Ephemeral, irregular, and approximately sub-circular feature cutting 806. Very irregular base suggests root hole. 0.05m deep.	
810	fill	reworked brickearth, with occasional small angular flint pebble. Fill of 809	

### Trench 9

<b>Trench 9</b>			
		Machine-excavated trial trench	
		Length = 7.6m	Width = 2.65m
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
900	depo	turf and topsoil	55.44m
901	depo	compact yellowish white degraded chalk with occasional large sub-angular flint pebbles and cobbles. Make-up for modern construction (swimming pool)	55.17–55.30m
902	depo	dark brown silty clay with frequent brick and tile, some sandstone lenses. Make-up for modern construction	54.29–55.28m
903	depo	dark brown clay silt, with frequent small chalk and flint fragments, and occasional pottery and ceramic building material. Make up	54.08–54.42m
904	depo	mid yellowish green silty clay with occasional sandstone fragments. Dump deposit	54.02–54.18m
905	depo	dark brown silty clay, with occasional sub-angular flint pebble. Possible buried soil	53.94–54.12m
906	depo	Compact, clean, orange brown sandy silt, with some sub-angular flint pebbles. fragments. Natural brickearth	53.73–54.00m
907	depo	soft, yellowish white degraded chalk, with occasional large chalk fragments. Irregular surface and lenses 908, 909	53.21–53.81m
908	depo	lens within 907, white sandy degraded chalk, with a band of clayey degraded chalk	
909	depo	lens within 907, white sandy degraded chalk, with occasional large sub-angular flint cobbles	

## Trench 10

<b>Trench 10</b>		Machine-excavated trial trench	
		Length = 5m	Width = 2m
<b>Auger no.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
AH1	hand	?natural chalk and angular flint	54.25m
AH2	hand	?natural chalk and angular flint	54.09m

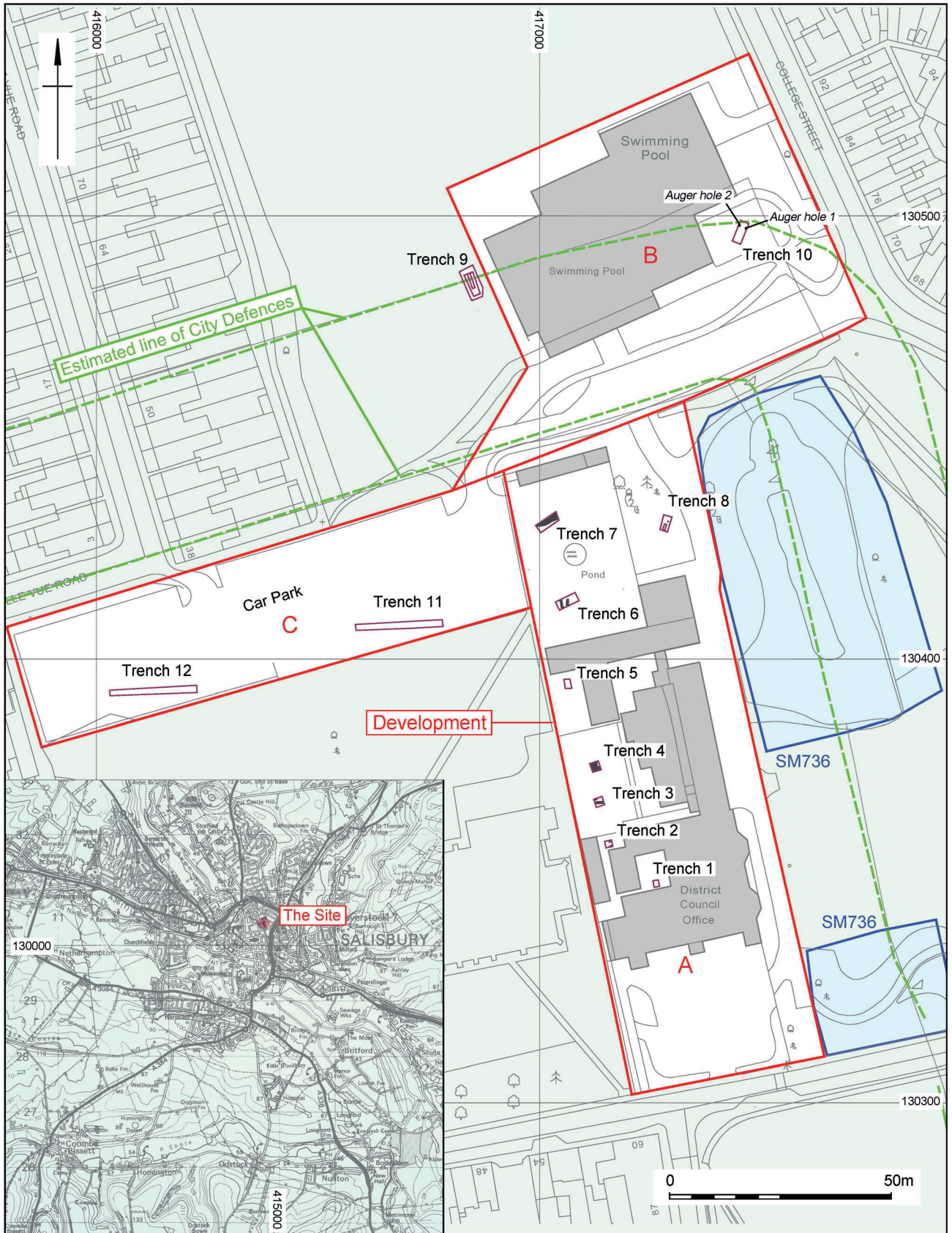
## Trench 11




<b>Trench 11</b>		Machine-excavated trial trench	
		Length = 20m	Width = 1.6m
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
1101	depo	tarmac. Existing car park surface	50.58–51.01m
1102	depo	compact, pinkish angular stone chippings, make-up for 1101	50.33–50.76m
1103	depo	dark grey to black silty clay, mixed with ceramic building material and modern materials	49.96–50.39m
1104	depo	compact, clean, yellowish brown silty sandy clay, occasional small flint pebbles. Natural brickearth	49.88–50.31m
1105	cut	ovoid pit, recorded in section only. Depth 0.5m. Function unclear, no refuse other than occasional tile. Cuts 1104	
1106	fill	grey brown silty clay, with occasional ceramic building material. Excavator suggests modern date. Fill of 1105	
1107	cut	sub-rectangular cut, 0.50m x >0.84m and 0.10m deep. Vertical sides and flat base. Function unclear. Cuts 1104	
1108	fill	dark grey brown silty clay with occasional ceramic building material. Excavator suggests modern date. Fill of 1107	
1109	depo	band of silty, sandy clay containing frequent sub-angular flint pebbles. Lens within 1104	49.85m
-	depo	soft degraded chalk observed in base of machine sondage only	49.47m

## Trench 12

<b>Trench 12</b>		Machine-excavated trial trench	
		Length = 19.5m	Width = 1.6m
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
1200	depo	tarmac. Existing car park surface	49.66–49.77m
1201	depo	reinforced concrete slab. Former floor	49.57m
1202	depo	sandy gravel, incorporating frequent large fragments of worked limestone, parts of grave slabs and table tomb monuments, including some inscriptions. All of 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century date. Make up for 1201	49.37m

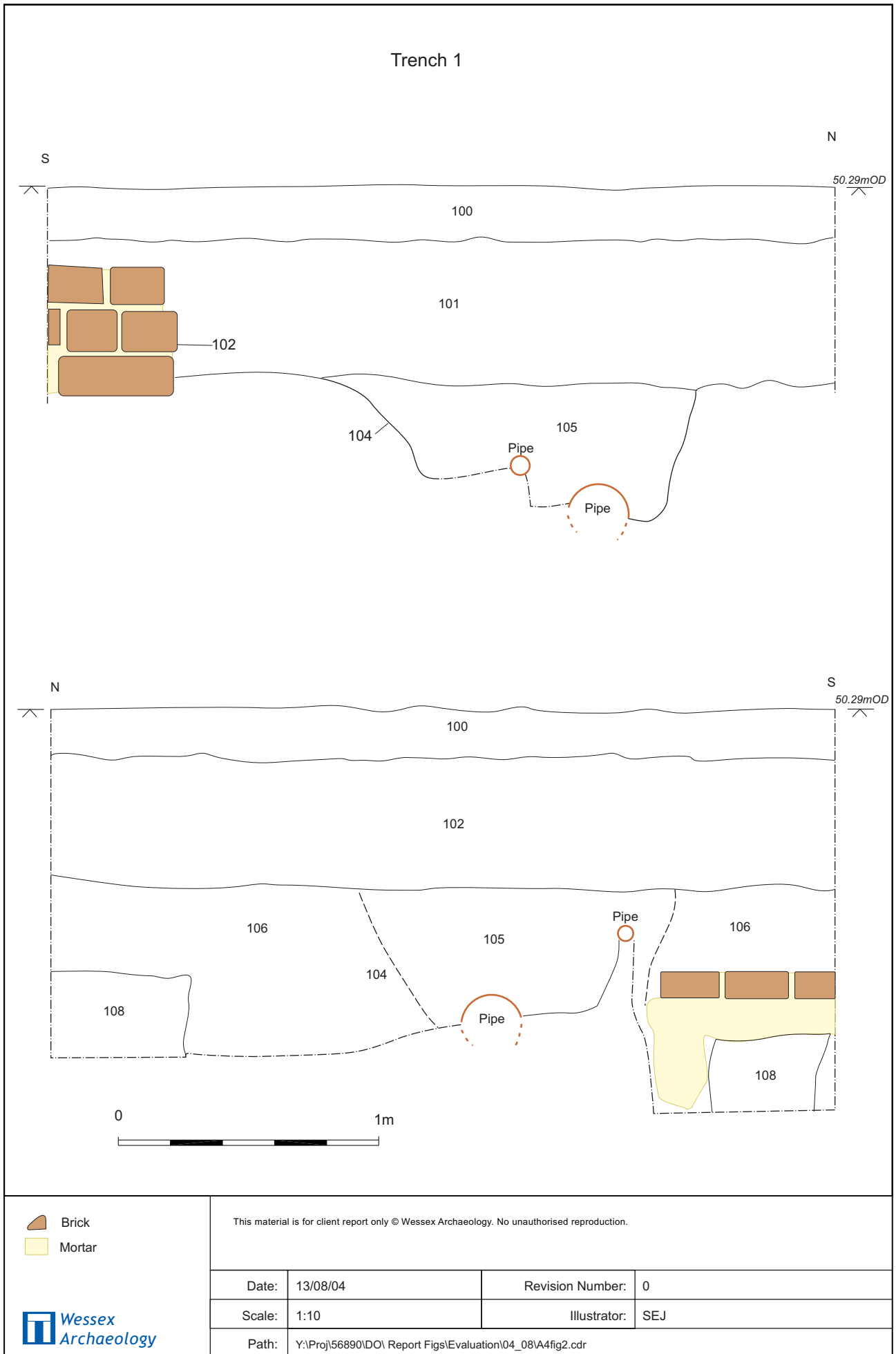
<b>Trench 12</b>			
		(continued)	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Heights (m aOD)</b>
1203	depo	dark orange brown silty clay, with some clay pipe, ceramic building material, charcoal and two fragments of human tibia (shin bone). Modern make-up	49.00m
1204	depo/fill	mid orange brown silty clay, containing post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe and tile. Dump or fill of more extensive cut feature (?quarry)	48.82m
1205	depo/fill	grey/brown ashy silty clay. Dump or fill of more extensive cut feature (?quarry)	48.47m
1206	depo/fill	mid orange brown ashy silty clay. Dump or fill of more extensive cut feature (?quarry)	48.37m
1207	depo	mid yellowish brown silt sand and clay with small chalk flecks, and occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. Natural brickearth	48.12–48.87m



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Site location, showing Areas A-C and Trenches 1-12

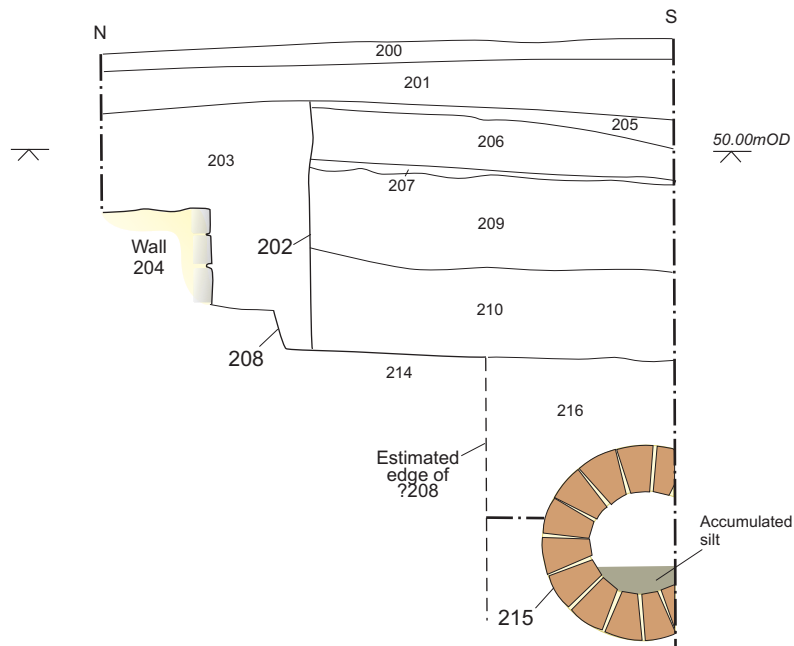
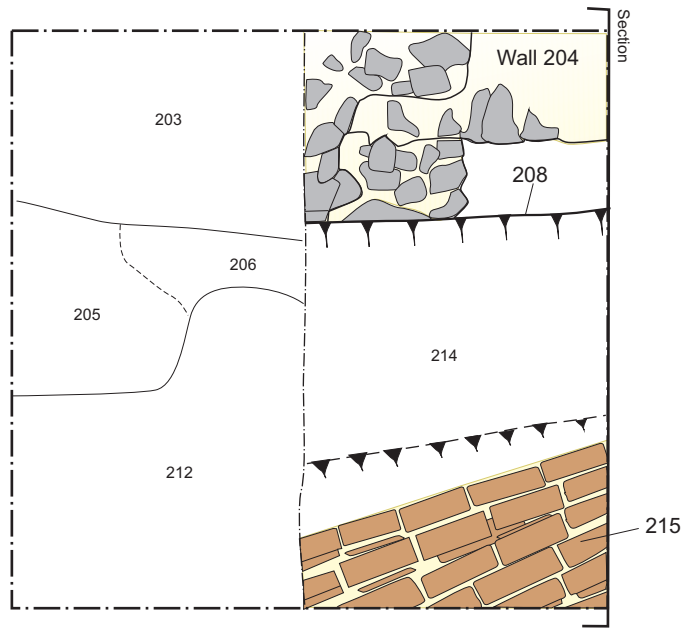
Figure 1






East and west facing sections of Trench 1

Figure 2

### Trench 2



-  Flint
-  Brick
-  Mortar

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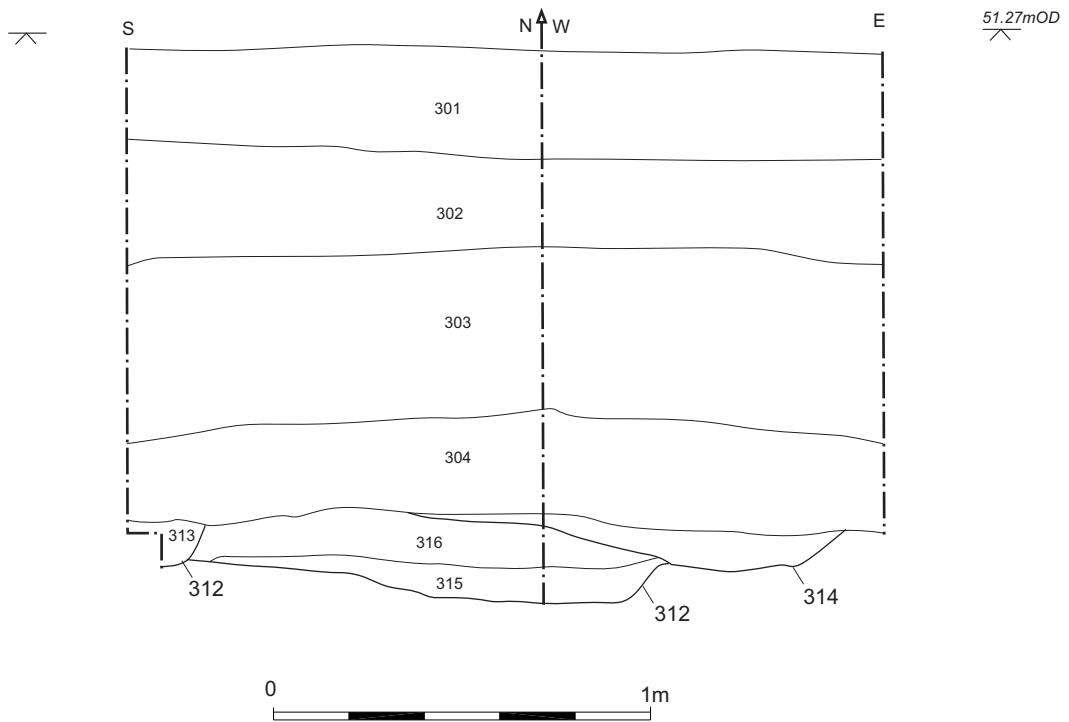
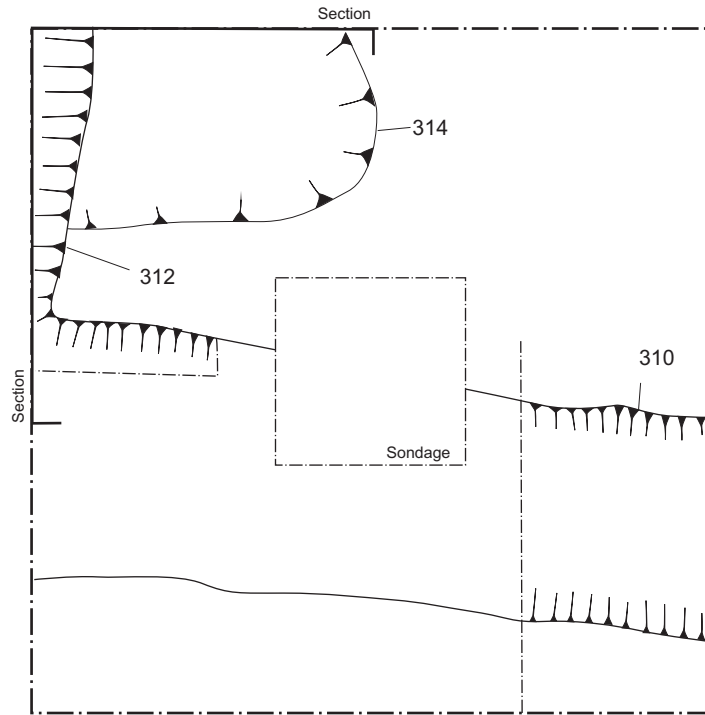
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Plan and west facing section of Trench 2

Figure 3

### Trench 3



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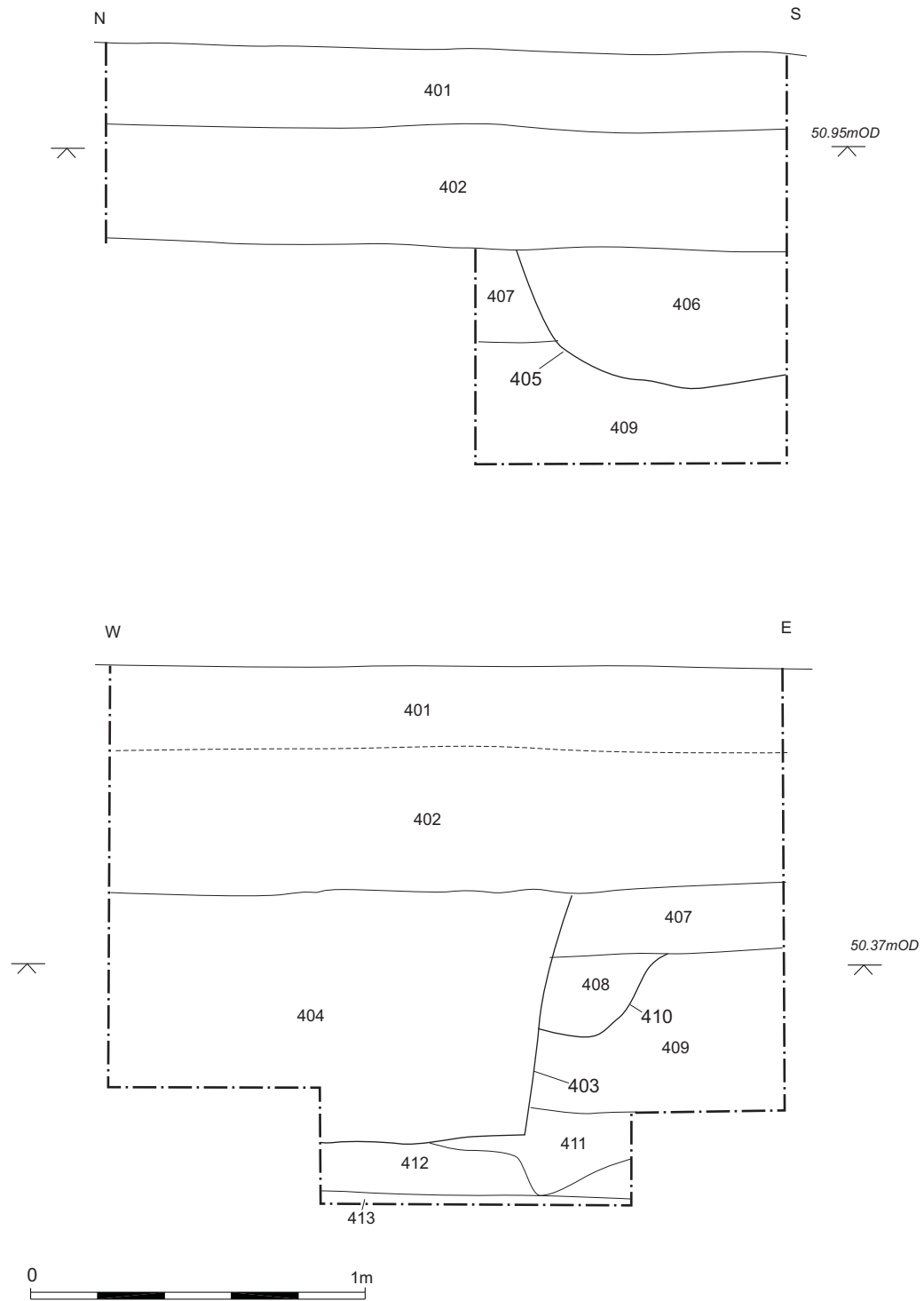
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Plan of Trench 3 with east and south facing sections

Figure 4



# Trench 4



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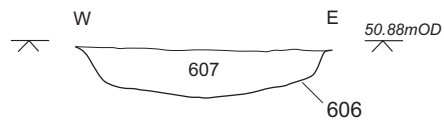
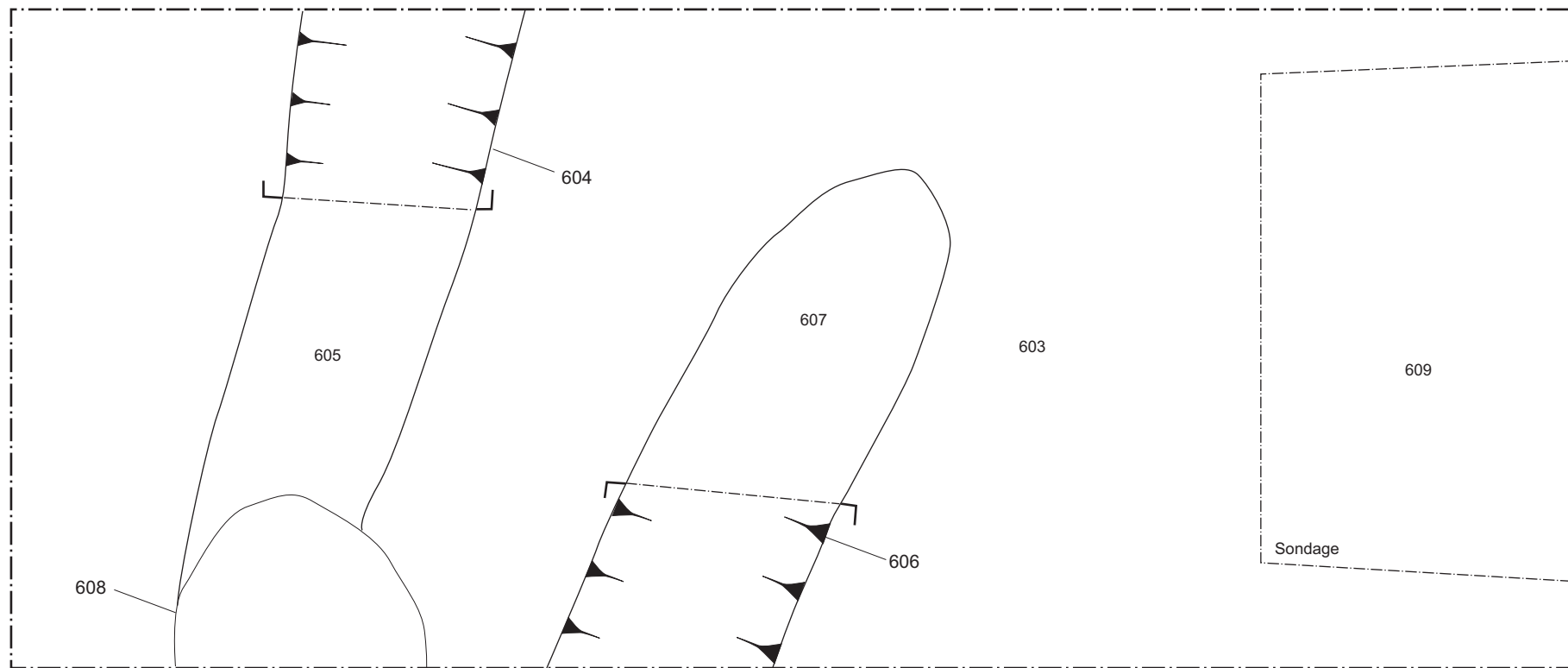
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Trench 6



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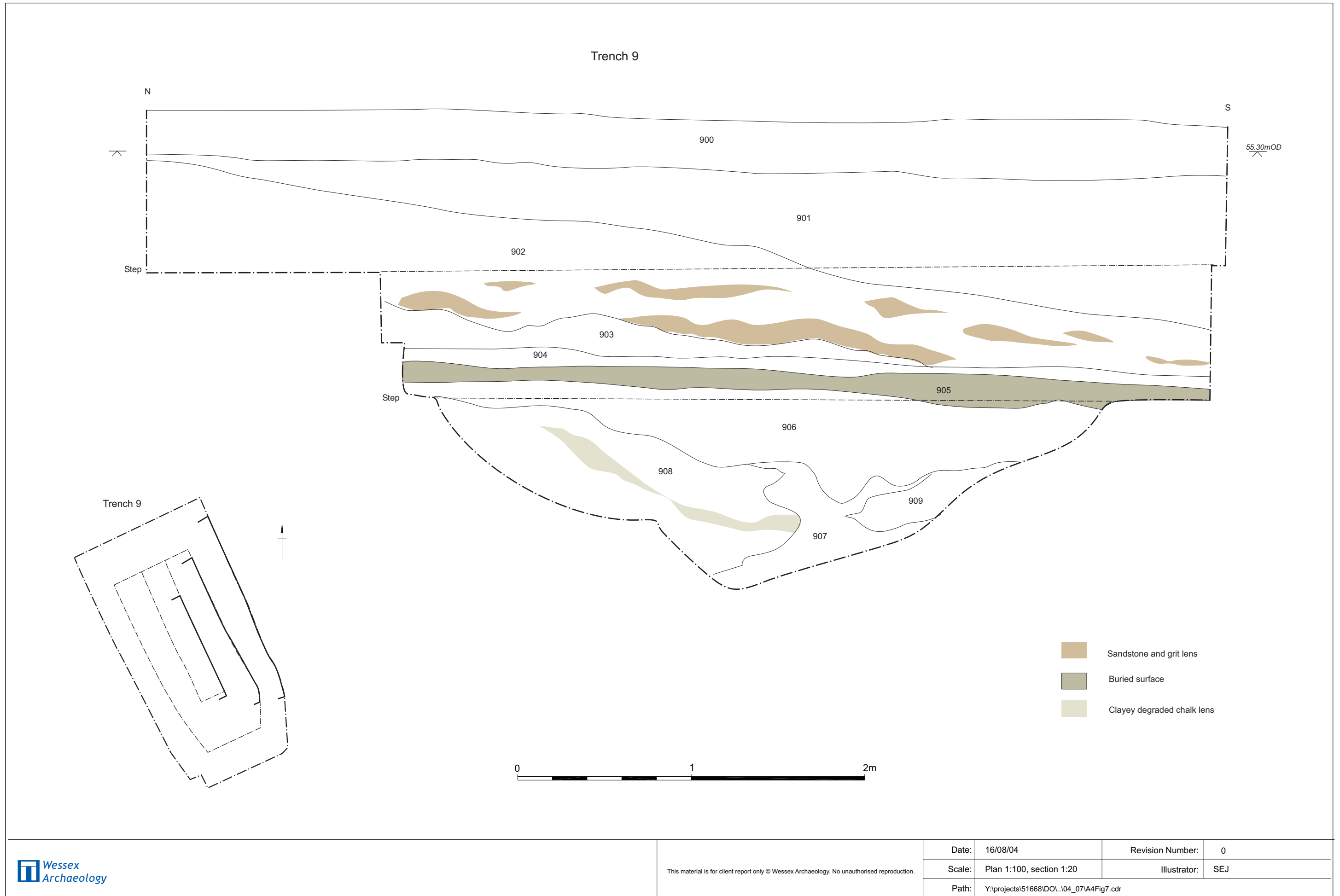
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Plan of ?medieval gullies in Trench 6, also showing profiles

Figure 6



West facing section of Trench 9, also plan showing location of stepped section

Figure 7



Plate1: Medieval wall 204 as exposed in base of robber cut, looking west



Plate 2: Medieval wall 204 and late 18th century drain 215 (vertical with 0.5m scale)



Plate 3: Interior of drain 215, looking west



Plate 4: Intervention across probable medieval gully 310 (0.5m scale)



Plate 5: South facing section of Trench 5 (0.5m scale)



Plate 6: Natural brickearth and chalk exposed in Trench 6 (1m scale)



Plate 7: ?Medieval linear feature 706 as excavated, looking east (0.5m scale)



Plate 8: View of machine sondage showing actual profile of linear feature 706, looking west



Plate 9: View of the swimming pool and associated terrace, looking north-east



Plate 10: Trench 9 showing natural deposits overlain by modern dumping, looking north-east



Plate 11: 18th and 19th century tombstone fragments recovered from 1202 (0.2m scale)



Plate 12: The scheduled medieval defences, looking north-west





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