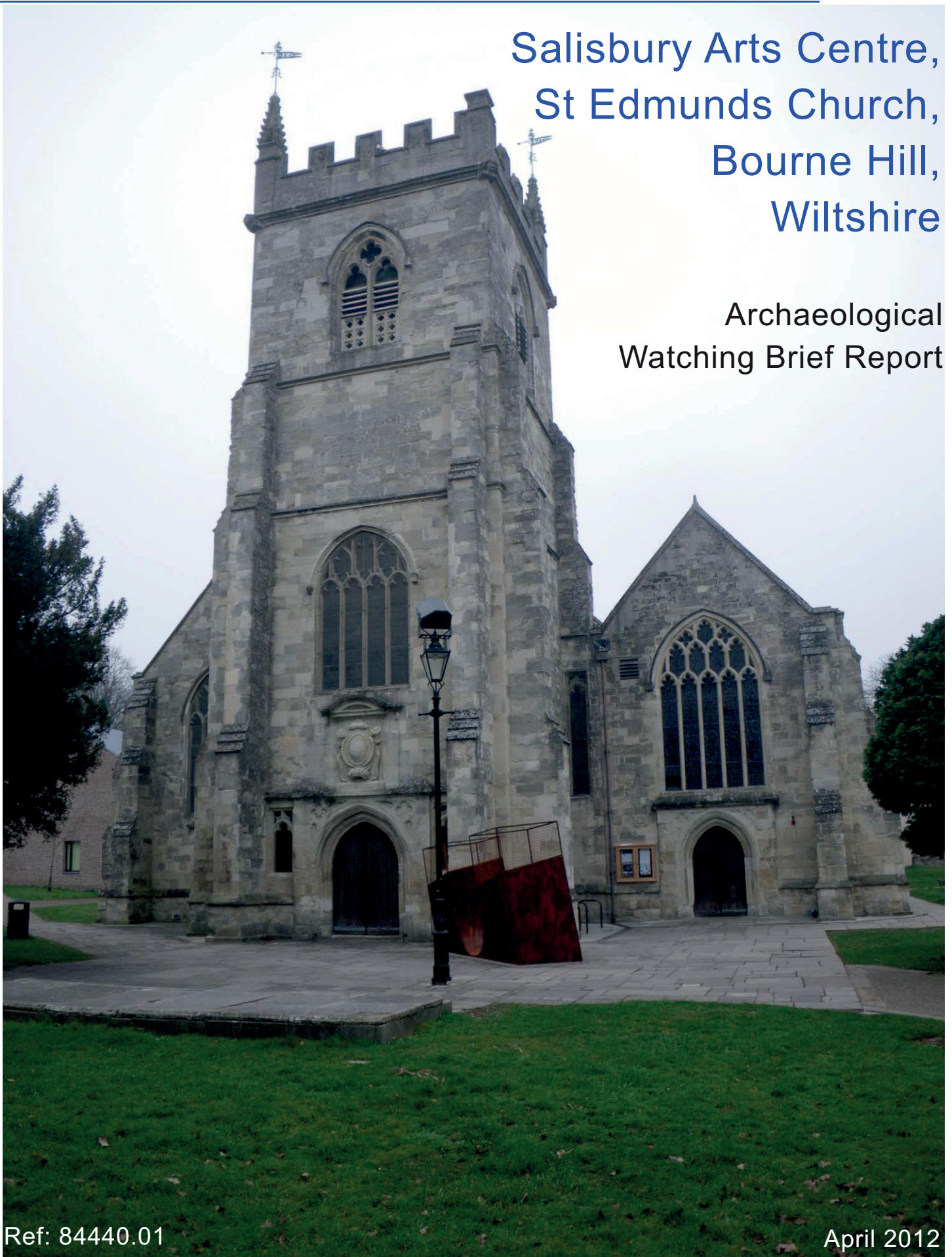




Salisbury Arts Centre,
St Edmunds Church,
Bourne Hill,
Wiltshire

Archaeological
Watching Brief Report





**Salisbury Arts Centre
St Edmunds Church
Salisbury, Wiltshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Salisbury Arts Centre St Edmunds Church Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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**Salisbury Arts Centre
St Edmunds Church
Salisbury, Wiltshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Peter Rosser at Wiltshire Council (the Client), to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the installation of service pipes at Salisbury Arts Centre, St Edmunds Church, Salisbury, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 417300 130350.

Burials have been recorded during previous investigations at the site, and as a result the County Archaeology Service requested that an archaeological watching brief was maintained during the initial groundwork.

The machine excavation of a service trench, located immediately outside the eastern door of the Salisbury Arts Centre, was monitored by an archaeologist. The machine excavated trench measured approximately 20m in length, 0.60m wide and 0.90m deep, and connected the church to the boiler room to the north.

A number of graves and two tombs were recorded during the watching brief. The burials were subject to rapid archaeological recording, and while those below the depth of the pipe trench remained *in situ*, several were lifted for later reburial within the site. Although the date of some of the burials is uncertain, a number have been dated by the associated coffin fixtures and fittings, to the late 18th or early 19th century.

The works took place on the 12th – 19th March 2012.



**Salisbury Arts Centre
St Edmunds Church
Salisbury, Wiltshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Peter Rosser at Wiltshire Council and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to him in this regard.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Flaherty, Steve Thompson and John Powell. The report was researched and compiled by Simon Flaherty and Naomi Brennan. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.



Salisbury Arts Centre St Edmunds Church Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wiltshire Council (the Client), to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the installation of a gas pipe at Salisbury Arts Centre, St Edmunds Church, Bourne Hill, Salisbury, Wiltshire, located at National Grid Reference (NGR) 417300 130350 hereafter 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Burials have been recorded during previous ground investigations at the Site, and the Wiltshire County Archaeological Service (WCAS) therefore requested that an archaeological watching brief was maintained during the initial groundwork.

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology and approved by the WCAS in advancement of the works being undertaken (WA 2012). This document laid out the methods and standards to be employed throughout the work, and was prepared in accordance with the *Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008).

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site is located on the north-eastern edge of Salisbury, and is bounded by Bedwin Street and Bourne Hill to the south, College Street to the east, Wyndham Recreation Ground and terraced houses along Belle Vue Road to the north, and the grounds of the Arts Centre (formerly St. Edmunds Church and churchyard) to the west (**Figure 1**). It is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 417300 130350.

1.2.2 The Site is located on a mixture of artificially terraced, landscaped and gently sloping ground (from north to south), at a height of between c. 50-55m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

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 Wylde.



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological summary

2.1.1 Known sites of archaeological interest are recorded immediately to the east of the development footprint, and include a rich, early Saxon inhumation cemetery and part of the earthen ramparts of the medieval city defences. The latter is protected as a Scheduled Monument SM 736 (**Figure 1**). Other important find spots in the vicinity include concentrations of Palaeolithic hand axes to the east of the Site, and well preserved medieval buildings to the south and west.

2.2 St Edmunds Church

2.2.1 The former College of St. Edmunds, was originally founded in conjunction with St. Edmunds Church in 1269. The college 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. Dissolved at the Reformation in 1544, the college and associated grounds passed through many hands before being bought by Sir Giles Estcourt in 1576. During this tenure, the structure underwent a significant period of building work which included the demolition of the medieval college, with the exception of its cellars (RCHME 1980, 36).

2.3 Previous fieldwork

2.3.1 A programme of archaeological work (Chaffey *et al* 2012) was undertaken during the development and extension of the Wiltshire Council offices at Bourne Hill, Salisbury. The extensive works allowed the identification of medieval and post-medieval phases of development, including evidence of St Edmund's College, which formed the original building on the Site and dated to the late 13th century. Evidence of post-medieval architectural features were also recorded, as well as garden and domestic activity.

2.3.2 A number of inhumation burials were also encountered during the excavation of a service trench on land associated with the former St Edmund's Church (now Salisbury Arts Centre). A small quantity of associated coffin fittings were recorded, and a number of stone architectural fragments found are almost certainly ecclesiastical in nature.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General

3.1.1 The objective of the watching brief was to establish within the constraints of the agreed strategy the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, and depth of any surviving remains which may be impacted by the proposed development.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works undertaken during the watching brief were conducted in accordance with the methods and standards outlined within the Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2012), and the requirements of the Chartered

Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and guidelines for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2008), except where these are superseded by statements below.

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 The fieldwork consisted of the monitoring of groundwork made beneath the present ground surface. The trench was positioned immediately outside the north-east corner of the former church, and ran from the eastern door to the boiler house to the north, for a distance of approximately 20m. The trench measured 0.6m wide and up to 0.9m deep.

4.2.2 The trench was machine excavated using a three tonne mini digger with a graded bucket. The machine was operated by an experienced driver and all excavation was supervised by the attending archaeologist. When necessary, machine excavation was halted to allow for hand excavation and recording of archaeological remains.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 All exposed archaeological remains were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system and sheets.

4.3.2 During fieldwork a full photographic record of any archaeological features and intrusive excavation was completed. This was undertaken using a digital camera with a 10 mega pixel image sensor. All digital images will be subjected to managed quality control and curation processes, resulting in appropriately embedded metadata within the image to ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.4 Human remains

4.4.1 Where possible any undisturbed human remains were left *in situ* and only removed where necessary, and with the approval of the Client and following discussions with the Wiltshire Assistant County Archaeologist. Disarticulated human remains were also recovered for later reburial.

4.4.2 All work was undertaken in accordance with the *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage 2005).

4.4.3 Where undisturbed graves were identified the remains were photographed *in situ* and recorded. The exposed remains were collected for later reburial.

4.4.4 All remains were reburied within the excavated machine trench and were located beneath the gas pipe.

5 FIELDWORK RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The intrusive groundwork unearthed a number of *in situ* graves as well as a collection of disarticulated human bone (**Figure 2**).

5.1.2 A total of 12 partially complete *in situ* burials (**105, 109, 111, 113, 115, 118, 119, 123, 127, 132, 135 and 136**) were uncovered (**Figure 2**) and excavated by hand during the works. Two brick-lined tombs were associated with the

burials, as well as two walls that may have been the remnants of additional tombs.

5.2 Stratigraphic sequence

- 5.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence recorded was generally similar throughout the length of the pipe trench, and comprised a tarmac surface (0.1m deep) overlying a deposit of type 1 hardcore to a maximum depth of 0.5m.
- 5.2.2 At the southern end of the trench, the hardcore was immediately above a dark grey brown clay deposit (**103**) which showed isolated areas of modern disturbance, and was recorded to the maximum depth of the trench (0.9m). To the north, a mid orange brown grey silty clay made ground deposit (**107**) was recorded, and contained ceramic building material (CBM) as well as *in situ* human remains. This soil was interpreted as forming part of the old cemetery subsoil, although it had clearly been reworked on a number of occasions.
- 5.2.3 Natural chalk was not exposed within the trench.

5.3 Structures

- 5.3.1 Two brick-built tombs (**125** and **126**) were partially exposed during the watching brief, and both were east to west aligned. Tomb **125** (**Figure 2** and **4**, **Plate 7**) was encountered at a depth of 0.35m below ground level (bgl), and had previously been disturbed by the laying of the current tarmac surface. Although only partially exposed within the trench, the tomb measured 1.85m in length and was at least 0.3m wide. A skull, **131**, found during the partial removal of the structure, had been incorporated into the building fabric of the tomb. A small crack within the floor of the tomb revealed a second chamber complete with burial **136**; as there was no further disturbance to the tomb this was covered and left *in situ*.
- 5.3.2 Tomb **126** (**Figure 4**, **Plate 8**) was directly to the south of tomb **125**. The tomb was partially exposed in the trench, and measured 1.82m long and 0.30m wide, surviving to a height of 0.50m. It contained a number of pieces of disarticulated bone, as well as the exposed remnants of the left and right feet and lower legs of burial **135** (**Plate 10**).
- 5.3.3 Two additional walls were recorded within the trench, and both were broadly on an east to west alignment. Wall **104** was located at the southern end of the trench (**Figure 1**), and was at least two courses high, and wall **117** located approximately 6m to the north, was four courses high. Both walls were stylistically similar to tombs **125** and **126**, which suggests that they are also the partial remnants of tombs.

5.4 Human remains

- 5.4.1 A total of 12 *in situ* inhumation burials, with at least partial articulation and partial exposure, were encountered within the watching brief area. All the burials were hand excavated, recorded and photographed. Due to the narrow width of the trench (0.6m) the burials were only partially exposed. The majority of the burials were encountered within the centre and the northern area of the trench.



- 5.4.2 The graves were aligned east to west and laid out in a supine position. Most of the articulated remains were located at depth of 0.8m bgl.
- 5.4.3 Due to the narrow confines the trench, there were no complete burials exposed. Eight (**105, 109, 113, 119, 127, 132, 135** and **136**) of the burials were adults, with burials **132** and **136** being female. Burial **132** was in her early twenties, aged between 20-26, while burial **136** was aged between 20-35 years old. Two burials, **111** and **118** were sub-adults or adults. Burial **115** was a teenager or sub-adult. The partially remains of an infant aged between 3-4 years old was also uncovered.
- 5.4.4 There were a number of pieces of disarticulated human remains from within layers **103, 107** and **130**. The modern disturbance (**103**) included a lower limb most likely from an adult male, and another from a 3-4 year old infant. Layer **107** contained a skull fragment, and upper and lower limb bones from an adult male, probably aged 18-50.
- 5.4.5 Within the re-excavated cemetery soil (**130**) the disarticulated remains of at least one adult were recovered. This layer included a foot bone and lower limb of an adult male. A skull fragment, rib and pair of tibias were found from at least one infant aged between 2-3 years old. The disarticulated skull of a 9-12 month old infant which had most likely been disturbed during a previous phase of grave digging was also recovered.
- 5.4.6 A badly damaged skull was recovered from tomb **125**, although it was unclear whether this had been used as part of the fabric of the tomb or was the occupant of the upper part of the double tomb. It belonged to an adult male probably over the age of 25.

6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

6.1 Artefacts

- 6.1.1 In accordance with the WSI, all human bone identified during the course of the watching brief was reburied on Site. Two of the graves identified were beneath the depth of excavation required, and were preserved *in situ*. Elsewhere within the trench, burials were excavated and reburied on Site.
- 6.1.2 A number of the graves (**105, 111, 113** and **135**) had coffin fixtures and decorative studs associated with them. With the exception of burial **135**, the decorative studs were arranged around the outside of the inhumation. The decorative studs associated with burial **135** formed more of a pattern over the top of the remains which may have held fabric within the coffin, or more likely and commonly, would have held fabric covering the coffin. These were typically associated with the late 18th to 19th centuries.
- 6.1.3 A number of coffin grips were found associated with the burials and within the made ground. Three curved grips were found within the disturbed ground of **107**, and one associated with burial **123**. Burial **136** had a curved grip attached to a grip plate with rounded terminals; it is possible the grip plate was decorated or it may have been corrosion, however as it was within tomb **125** it was not closely inspected as it was inaccessible. A squared grip attached to a grip plate was noted *in situ* next to inhumation **136** located within tomb **126**. All of these grips and plates are typical of the late 18th to early 19th centuries.



- 6.1.4 All other finds retrieved from the trench were of modern or post-medieval date, and comprised ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone, oyster shell and coffin decoration/adornments. These finds were noted but were not removed from Site.

6.2 Environmental

- 6.2.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were noted during the course of the watching brief.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Discussion

- 7.1.1 The watching brief has provided a valuable, albeit keyhole insight into the presence, location, extent, date, character and depth of surviving archaeological remains within the immediate vicinity of the Salisbury Arts Centre.
- 7.1.2 The excavations confirmed the southern end of the trench had largely been disturbed by modern activity to the required depth of excavation, with only a single burial (**105**) surviving. The remainder of the trench contained a total of 11 partially articulated or exposed burials, and although a number were undated, several with coffin fixtures and fittings indicated that they dated to the late 18th and early 19th century.
- 7.1.3 The burials were all aligned east to west. The majority of the partially exposed burials consisted of the lower limbs and feet, suggesting they were buried with their skulls as close to the eastern end of the former church as possible, to be as close to the holiest part of the building, the chancel and altar, without being buried within the church itself. The tomb burials suggest that the burials were people of note.
- 7.1.4 The articulated burials were encountered from a depth of 0.8m bgl, with the tombs recorded nearer to the ground surface at 0.44m bgl. This indicates a high potential for further well preserved archaeological remains within the vicinity of the Arts Centre, and below the area of excavation.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum and archive

- 8.1.1 While it is recommended that the project archive resulting from the watching brief be deposited with Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum this is currently a closed repository. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.
- 8.1.2 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.1.3 Given the small scale of the project, it is proposed that following the digital scanning of the records, the physical archive is not retained for long-term curation. The digital records will be submitted to the HER, with a copy

retained in the Wessex Archaeology security-copied and backed-up digital archive storage facility, under its designated Wessex Archaeology project code **84440**.

- 8.1.4 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

8.2 Discard policy

- 8.2.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3 Copyright

- 8.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations* 2003.

- 8.3.2 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 REFERENCES

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Appendix 1: Context summary table

Trench 1	Dimensions :	19m x 0.6m x 0.9m	Ground surface level:	50.25aOD
	Coordinates (NGR):	414699.23, 130370.11 414703.63, 130358.66		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
101	Layer	Tarmac current floor surface	0-0.1m	
102	Layer	Type 1 building hardcore levelling layer for tarmac	0.19-0.52m	
103	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay. Made ground layer contained modern ceramic building material <200mm angular- sub rounded, poorly sorted, moderate density. Tarmac < 150 mm, angular poorly sorted sub angular, poorly sorted, occasional. Flint < 80mm, angular- sub rounded, poorly sorted, moderate density. Sandstone <80mm rounded-sub rounded, poorly sorted, occasional. It contained a number of pieces of disarticulated human remains.	0.52-0.9m	
104	Structure	E-W aligned brick wall. Only two bricks long (0.64m) and only 2 bricks in depth (0.1m) and was a single brick thick (0.12m). The bricks were unfrogged and measured 0.21m x 0.12m x 0.07m. It wasn't possible to see any coursing. The bricks were unfrogged.	0.96m	
105	Burial	E-W aligned burial only the legs were partially exposed not fully intact. It had six brass studs associated with it as well as two brass fittings from the coffin.	0.96m	
106	Cut	Cut of grave for burial 105. Not actually visible but number given for stratigraphic purposes.	-	
107	layer	Mid orange brown grey silty clay disturbed made ground layer disturbance caused through constant use as grave yard and later re use. Fill is very diffuse with 103 at the southern end of the trench. The layer contained flint < 80mm, sub angular- rounded, poorly sorted, occasional density. Chalk < 80mm, poorly sorted, rounded, occasional. Sandstone < 65mm poorly sorted, sub rounded, occasional density. Ceramic building material, including roofing tile fragments <50mm sub rounded, poorly sorted, rare to occasional. It contained a number of pieces of disarticulated human bone as	0.50-0.96m	



		well as a couple of pieces of animal bone and 2 coffin fittings.	
108	Cut	Cut for wall 104. Not visible for stratigraphic purposes only.	-
109	Burial	Adult burial laid out east to west. Supine posture. Only parts of the lower limbs were exposed within the trench. The left femur, patellae and right fibula were missing and incomplete parts of the left tibia and fibula remained. Located to the south of burials sk111 and sk113.	0.88m
110	Cut	Cut for grave burial 109 not visible for stratigraphic purposes only.	-
111	Burial	Single bone given skeleton number as it was at the same level as sk109 and sk113 and had 3 possibly associated studs to the north of it. Adult or sub adult.	0.88m
112	Cut	Cut of grave for burial 111 not visible only given for stratigraphic purposes.	-
113	Burial	E-W aligned Adult burial only the partial remnants of the left and right tibia survived within the trench. A number of studs from the coffin survived around the burial as well as a fe coffin fitting on its north side.	0.88m
114	Cut	Grave cut for burial 113 not visible for stratigraphic purposes only.	-
115	Burial	Burial. Foot and lower part of leg (unclear whether left or right) laid out in a southeast to northwest direction. The epiphysis had not fused suggesting it's a teenager or sub adult. The rest of the body has been truncated away by a modern soak away. The toes led on top of another part of articulated skeleton but it was unclear what this was. It was located to the south of wall 117.	0.65m
116	Cut	Grave cut for burial 115, not visible for stratigraphic purposes only	-
117	Structure	Brick wall running for a length of 0.45m, it's a single brick wide 0.12m and survived to a height of 0.27m. There was no bonding agent, although this may have deteriorated. No coursing besides them being stretchers was visible. The wall ran in an E-W direction. The bricks were unfrogged.	0.63m
118	Burial	Part of right human foot and it was very disturbed most likely due to the modern soak away that cut through the	0.85m



		area the bones slumped down to the south suggesting disturbance. Sub adult or adult mid teens +.	
119	Burial	Burial partially articulated only left lower limb was exposed, tibia, fibula and metatarsals. Adult. Grave cut visible 121. Aligned E-W.	0.90m
120	Cut	Grave cut for burial 118. Not visible for stratigraphic purposes only	-
121	Cut	Cut for burial 119 aligned E-W it is exposed for only 0.45m in length but is 0.29m wide. It may have been truncated away to the south by further burials but it is unclear due to the nature of the trench	-
122	Fill	Back fill of grave 121 Mid grey brown clay loam with common, sub angular, chalk flint and stone inclusions. It also contained occasional ceramic building material. The fill is similar to made ground 107, but appeared to be within grave cut.	0.50m
123	Burial	E-W aligned burial. Only partially articulated the upper lower left limb survived. It appeared to be within a coffin a coffin grip was located on the northern edge of the grave. The grave was truncated away to the west by modern services. Late 18 th - 19 th century in date.	0.80m
124	Cut	Cut for burial 123. Not visible for stratigraphic purposes only.	-
125	Structure	Curvilinear brick tomb made of unfrogged bricks. It was 1.9m in length a width of 0.40m (exposed) and survived to a height of 0.40m. It contained two chambers the first a disturbed skull (131) was part of the fabric of the tomb or redeposited near the edge of it. The second chamber beneath the first was preserved in situ but a burial (136) was observed within the chamber. It was 0.14m to the north of tomb 126. The limestone mortar was widely slobbered with a stretcher coursing. The Tomb was E-W aligned and was of a late 18 th -19 th century date. The bricks were unfrogged.	0.50m
126	Structure	Curvilinear brick tomb, coffin shaped the same as 125 (see above). Contained a burial 135. The associated studs and handles date it to the late 18 th - 19 th centuries. It survived to 7 courses in height. It was 1.82m	0.40m



		long and 0.30m wide (exposed).	
127	Burial	E-W aligned burial. 60% complete. Supine. Skull truncated by modern services and the left hand side possibly truncated away by possibly another grave. Just below burial 123 in plan but different burial. Adult over 25 years of age.	0.85m
128	Cut	Cut of grave for burial 127. Aligned E-W. The cut was not overly visible.	0.85m
129	Fill	Backfill of grave 128. Mid Brown silty clay loam.	0.85m
130	Layer	Probable layer of natural soils or made ground through re-excavation of graves over long period of time. This layer was fairly clayey and sticky contained redeposited human bone. It was located in the E-W aligned part of the trench at the northern end of the pipe trench. It contained moderate sub angular-subrounded flints and chalk flecks.	0.4m
131	Burial	No. Given to skull identified from within building fabric of brick tomb 125. The skull is of an adult male probably over 25 years old.	0.8m
132	Burial	E-W aligned burial 40% exposed. The rest appeared to go under a modern concreted sewer pipe. It was located in between tombs 125 and 126. The right arm was pointing west above the head suggesting that the burial was buried in away to make it fit between the two tombs. The burial was female between 20-26 years old.	0.085m
133	Burial	No assigned to skull found during reduction of layer 130. it was most likely disturbed and redeposited during phase of grave digging. The Skull belonged to an infant between 9-12 months old.	0.80m
134	Fill	Back fill of tomb 126. Mid orange brown grey clay loam with rare flint sub angular-angular flints. The layer contained a number of pieces of disarticulated human bones and in situ coffin fixtures and fittings. Including a grip on the eastern side and a number of studs. It also contained rare ceramic building material fragments.	0.60m
135	Burial	E-W aligned burial within tomb 126 with only lower part of lower limbs exposed and a number of phalanges were missing. The burial was in a	0.85m



		supine position. It was partially covered still by a modern concreted sewage pipe. The rest of the body continued westwards into the section of the trench. Around the body were a number of insitu coffin studs and on the southern side of the burial was a fe grip and grip plate.	
136	Burial	Burial within lower chamber of tomb 125 not exposed as the floor of the first chamber was the required depth of the trench but a small crack within the brickwork showed the body was aligned E-W in a supine position. A number of grips and grip plates were visible. The burial was an adult female between 20- 35 years old and was of late 18 th -19 th century in date.	Below 0.90m

Appendix 2: Oasis record form

Salisbury Arts Centre, St Edmund's Church, Salisbury, Wiltshire - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-197850

Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	S Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	11 December 2014

Completed sections in current version

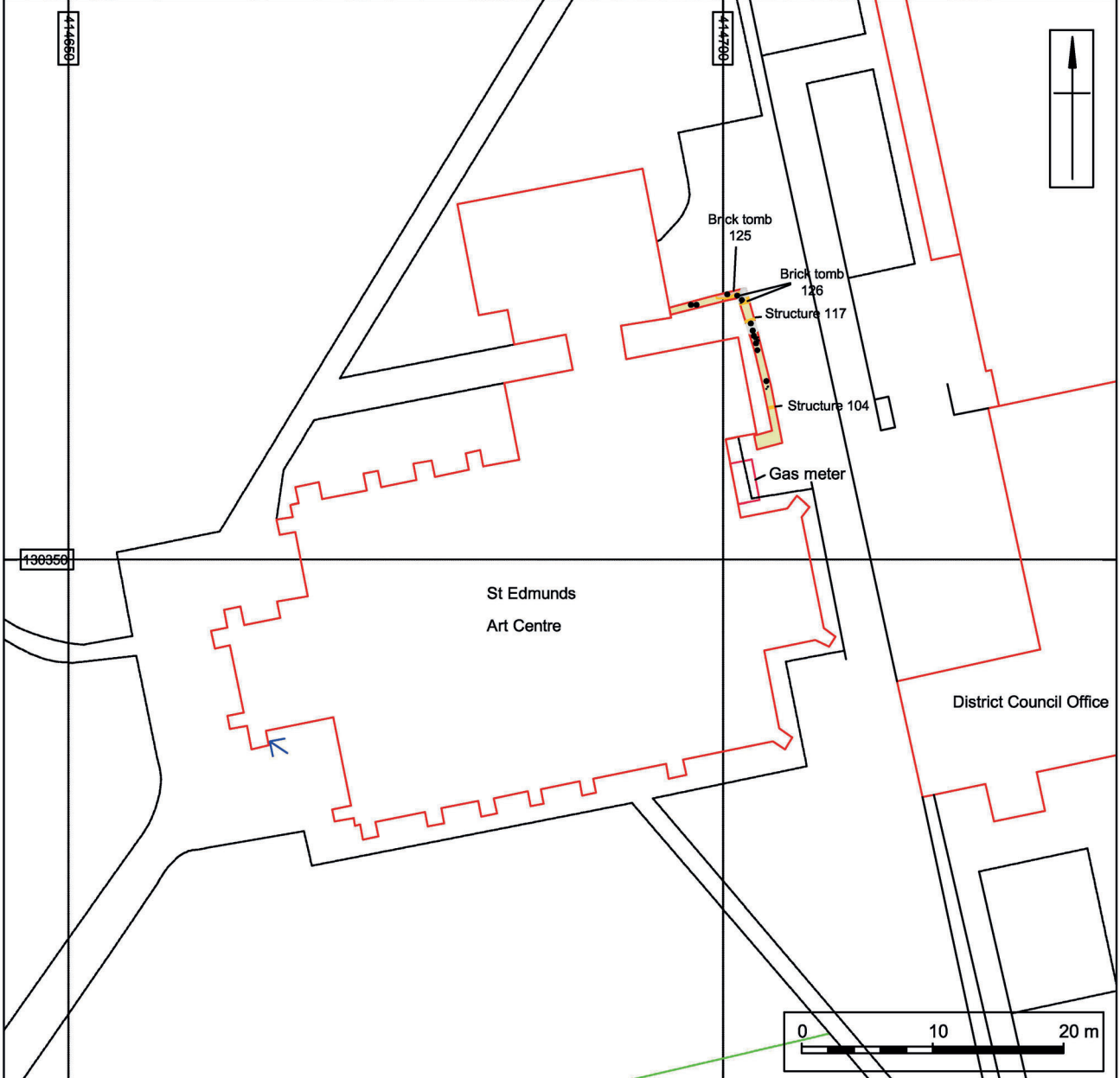
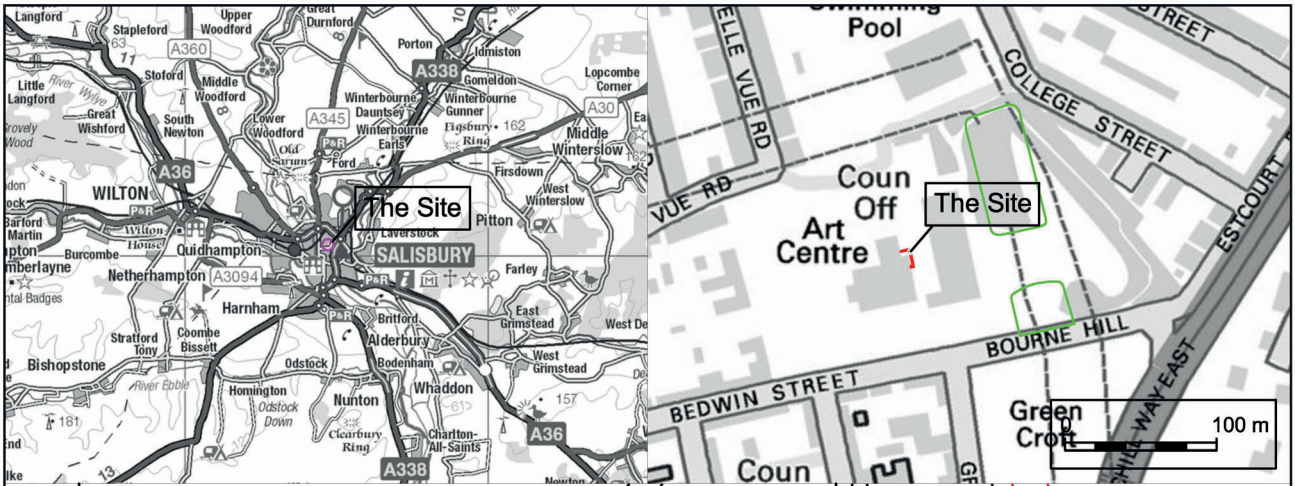
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Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
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File submission and form progress

Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s
Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?



- Gas pipe trench
- Position of grave
- Scheduled Monument

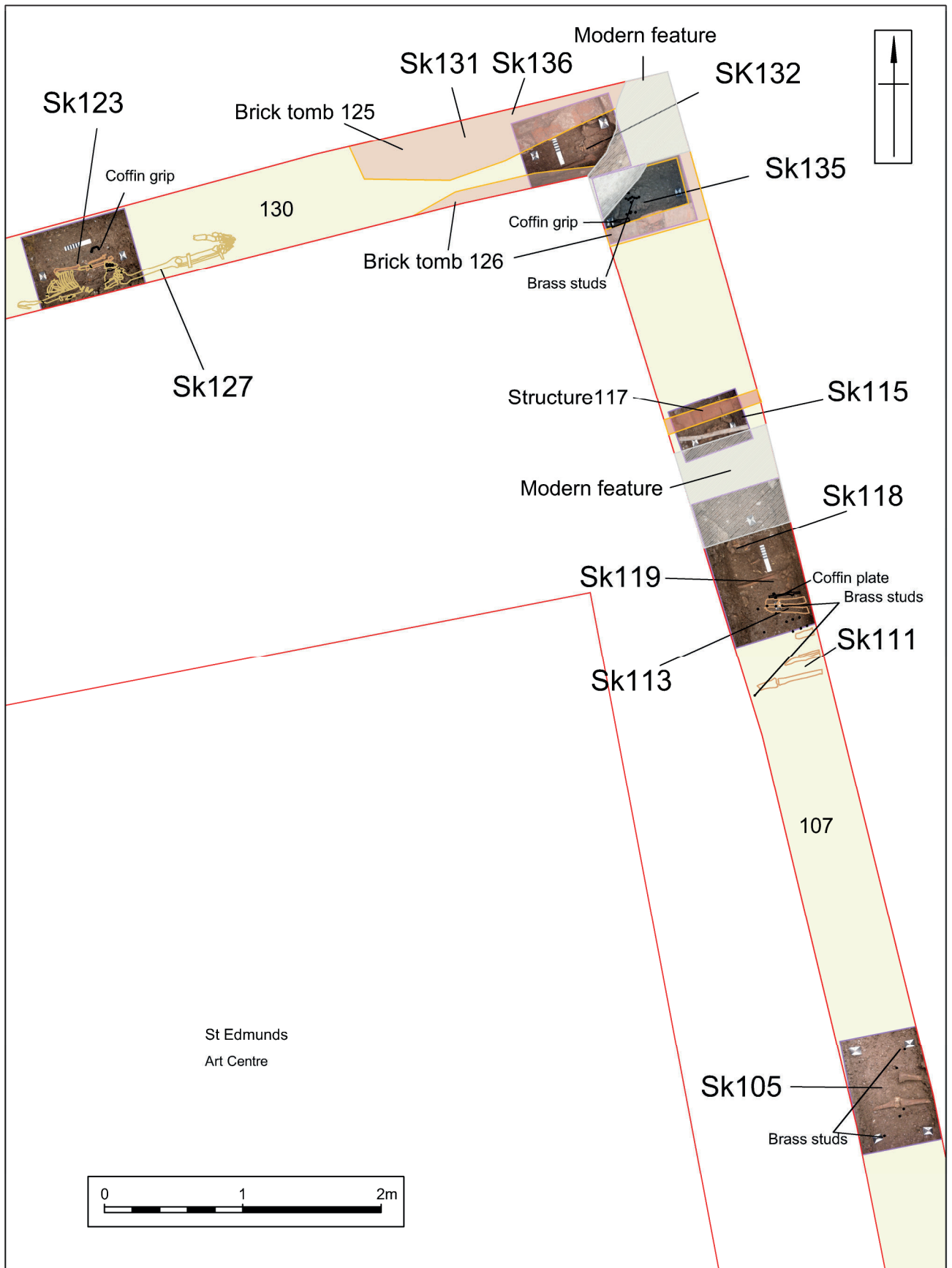




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Date:	04/04/12	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:250,000, 1:5000 & 1:500 @A4	Illustrator:	KJF/SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\84440\Drawing Office\Report figs\WB\12_04_03\84440_WB.dwg		

Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



	 Gas pipe trench			Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright (2012) All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	21/05/13	Revision Number:	1		
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	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\84440\SURVEY\setup\Report figs\WB\12_04_03				

Detail plan of gas pipe trench

Figure 2



Plate 1: Skeleton 105



Plate 2: Skeletons 109, 111 and 113



Plate 3: Skeletons 118 and 119



Plate 4: Skeleton 115



Plate 5: Skeleton 123



Plate 6: Skeleton 127



Plate 7: South facing view of brick tomb 125



Plate 8: North facing view of brick tomb 126



Plate 9: Skeleton 132



Plate 10: Skeleton 135



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