



making sense of heritage

Former ATS site, 28 St Edmund's Church Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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**Former ATS Site, 28 St Edmunds Church Street,
Salisbury, Wiltshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Benchmark Development Planning Ltd, acting on behalf of Caps Development Ltd, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the former site of the ATS garage at 28 St Edmunds Church Street, Salisbury (NGR 414688 130149). The work was undertaken in two phases between June 2012 and February 2013.

The objective of the watching brief was to monitor the initial stripping to construction level within the proposed site. This work was largely limited to the removal of the concrete slab and made-ground deposits within the western half of the site. The watching brief identified and recorded a number of archaeological features surviving below modern made-ground deposits.

The initial phase of stripping revealed the location of several archaeological features of both medieval and post-medieval origin in an area approximately 18m by 10m (**Area 1**). These features included medieval and post-medieval refuse pits, including one pit with a large quantity of horse skulls, and a well located within the footings of the former ATS building.

The second phase of stripping revealed the location of further archaeological features in an area approximately 13m by 8.5m (**Area 2**) further to the north. These features included two additional medieval refuse pits, two post-medieval walls and three small wells, one of which was undatable and the remaining wells of a medieval and post-medieval date.

The results of the watching brief suggest a prolonged phase of activity throughout the medieval and post-medieval period, whilst the nature of the archaeology may suggest an industrial nature to activity within this part of St Edmunds Church Street. A post-medieval pit containing a large number of horse skulls may indicate a nearby knacker's yard/glue factory, whilst a worked red deer antler may suggest craft-industries using animal by-products.

The number of wells found on the Site is less clear, with their function and purpose uncertain. Historic mapping does not aid the interpretation. It is likely, however, that they represent some form of industrial activity or, perhaps more likely, a long period of occupation with replacements due to silting.



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The fieldwork was undertaken by: Piotr Orczewski, John Powell, Naomi Brennan, David Murdie and Benjamin Cullen. This report was compiled by Benjamin Cullen and edited by Gareth Chaffey. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham and the animal bone by Lorrain Higbee. The report illustrations were prepared by S.E James and the project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning.



Former ATS Site, 28 St Edmunds Church Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Benchmark Development Planning Ltd on behalf of Caps Development Ltd, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the former site of the ATS garage at 28 St Edmunds Church Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Site is located on National Grid Reference NGR 414688 130149 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed new residential development comprises the demolition of the existing buildings prior to the construction of four new houses in the west half of the Site fronting onto St Edmunds Church Street. Prior to the works, the Site contained two main buildings with the north-east corner and along the southern edge with hardstanding covering the remainder of the Site.
- 1.1.3 An application for full planning permission was made in July 2011 and subsequently granted in October 2011 (Full Planning Permission ref S/2011/1106/FUL and Conservation Area Consent ref S/2011/1107/CAC).
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2012) setting out the aims and objectives of the watching brief and the methods by which these would be achieved was prepared in accordance with standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (2008) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).
- 1.1.5 The watching brief was undertaken between June 2012 and February 2013.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in the north-eastern corner of Salisbury and lies within the historic core of central Salisbury. The Site lies at a height of approximately 47m above Ordnance datum (aOD) and geological maps indicate that the underlying geology comprises drift deposits of river gravels (British Geological Survey 2007, Sheet 298).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Summary of Historical Background

- 2.1.1 The Site lies within the north-east section of Salisbury's regular medieval network of roads and development blocks (Chequers), which date from the early 13th century AD. A small



number of scattered prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon finds and isolated features have been recorded throughout the town.

- 2.1.2 The first possible indications of likely settlement is suggested by Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, which have been found at the north-eastern and south-western edges of the later medieval core of Salisbury, together with scatters of finds within the city itself. However, the first firm historical and documentary evidence for settlement on the site of the later medieval city dates to the 11th and 12th centuries AD at St Martin's (eastern part of the city) and Fisherton Anger (western part of the city). Possible additional settlements may have been located at Town Mill (to the west of the present market place) and east Harnham (south of the city) (WCC 2003, 42).
- 2.1.3 The present city of Salisbury was relocated from its original position at Old Sarum in the early 13th Century AD (from 1219/20 AD). The City was laid out in a regular planned network of land plots, with the Site located within the eastern fringes of the planned City.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

- 2.2.1 The Site lies within the Griffin Chequer, which is bounded to the south by Winchester Street, to the east by Greencroft Street, to the north by Salt lane and to the west by St. Edmunds Church Street. A survey of the existing buildings within the Chequer (RCHM (E) 1980 140-1) has revealed the survival of at least 22 separate dwellings and public houses dating from the early 17th to early 19th century. The majority of these buildings are concentrated along the southern and south-western areas of the Chequer, although two public houses and cottages survive in the north-west and north-east corners of the medieval block. The Methodist Church immediately to the south of the Site dates from 1811, although has been periodically altered and extended in subsequent years (RCHM (E) 1980 46).
- 2.2.2 Relatively little archaeological investigation has taken place within the Chequer. Limited archaeological investigation was undertaken along St Edmunds Church Street in 1998/9 (Wiltshire SMR 5121-3; Southern Archaeological Services 1999) although nothing of archaeological significance was found. In the northern part of Griffin Chequer, an excavation took place at 69 Greencroft Street which recorded footings from two 13th-14th century buildings on the street frontage at a depth of approximately 1m below the ground surface (Wiltshire SMR 5721, Wessex Archaeology 2011). These adjacent buildings continued in use into the post-medieval period through various alterations and developments with a significant level of disturbance.
- 2.2.3 Approximately 90m to the south-west of the Site, a watching brief was carried out during redevelopment on the corner of Winchester Street and Rolleston Street in the Three Cuppes Chequer. This work identified the probable remains of Balle's Place, a 14th century courtyard house, which was demolished in the 1960s (WCC, 2003).
- 2.2.4 Archaeological investigations at 69 Greencroft Street and the Three Cuppes Chequer have shown that significant medieval building remains have survived elsewhere at a relatively shallow depth with the potential for significant archaeological remains and deposits to survive within the Site.



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The objective of the watching brief was to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, nature, character and relationships of any surviving archaeological remains observed during the groundwork programme. The works also sought to inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, as well as to place any observed archaeological remains into their historic context.

4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the standards set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2012). All works were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA 2008).
- 4.1.2 Removal of the concrete foundation slabs, current hardstanding and excavation of new foundations and services was carried out by mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision. Excavation was undertaken in discrete 0.20 spits and ceased at the upper surface of significant archaeological features/deposits. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken within two defined areas, Area 1 and Area 2.
- 4.1.3 Where practicable and safe to do so, all archaeological deposits and features observed during the watching brief were cleaned manually to an acceptable standard by the present archaeologist and planned and/or drawn in section and located on a site plan. The excavated spoil from the groundwork was stored adjacent to the test pits and was scanned for artefacts.
- 4.1.4 All features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique number. A total of 135 digital images were taken of ground work operations during the watching brief.
- 4.1.5 The following strategy was employed as a standard sample level:
- 50% of discrete archaeological features.
 - A full graphic record was maintained, with features/deposits tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
 - Plans and sections were produced at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, where appropriate. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated, with plans and sections annotated with OD heights.
 - A photographic record was maintained using digital camera equipped with image sensor of 10 megapixels. The photographic record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole.
- 4.1.6 All artefacts were retained from excavated contexts, except for those of undoubtedly modern origin. A representative sample of Ceramic Building Material was retained and a note made of the approximate quantities discarded on site.



5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides a descriptive summary of information derived from the watching brief and contained in the archive of written drawn and photographic records. The archive is held by Wessex Archaeology under project code 85490.
- 5.1.2 The majority of the proposed development was reduced to the formation level which due to the slightly sloping nature of the site ranged from 0.20m to around 1.00m below the existing ground surface. Archaeological features were noted to cut into a reddish brown alluvial clay deposit that was revealed anywhere from 0.20m to 0.90m below the existing ground surface.
- 5.1.3 Generally, the stratigraphic sequence on the Site was consistent across both areas, dominated by levels of made-ground that varied in thickness up to 0.50m. This overlay the reddish brown alluvial deposit into which the archaeological features were cut. A light yellow brown sandy silt/clay occurred in patches (usually at the base of features), whilst a patch of degraded chalk was recorded surrounding feature **214**.
- 5.1.4 In Area 2, the made-ground was overlain by up to 0.30m of Type 1 scalplings which may well have acted as a bedding layer for the concrete slab that had been removed before the commencement of fieldwork.

5.2 Archaeological Features

- 5.2.1 The watching brief was successful in identifying a number of archaeological features of varying date. Due to the often extensive levels of disturbance and made-ground deposits across both **Areas 1 and 2**, some of the features were badly truncated or disturbed.

Medieval period

- 5.2.2 Five medieval features were noted during the course of the watching brief, including three pits (**105**, **108** and **120**) and two wells (**114** and **207**), including one with a construction pit (**111**).
- 5.2.3 In the southern half of the Site, an oval pit **105 (Plate 1)** was heavily truncated by the foundation walls of the former ATS building. The pit measured 1.90m by 1.80m. The pit was at least 1.20m in depth, although excavation had to cease due to the constraints and limitations of the excavation. Medieval pottery was recovered from the upper fill of the feature.
- 5.2.4 Pit **108 (Plate 2)** was located towards the western extents of **Area 1**. Oval in plan, the pit featured moderately to steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It measures 1.48m by 0.75m and was 0.52m in depth. A number of sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the main fill of the pit, which largely comprised a deliberate dump of flint pebbles.
- 5.2.5 A well **114 (Plate 3)** was recorded on the southern edge of **Area 1**. Constructed from chalk blocks, the well was 1.42m wide and at least 2.00m in depth. The feature still retained water at a relatively high level. The well was formed using dry-stone construction with regular coursing. Associated with the well was a sizeable construction pit **111**,



roughly sub-rectangular in shape and measuring 3.10m by 2.40m. This pit contained sherds of medieval pottery and tile.

- 5.2.6 Further to the north, an oval pit **120**, was located in north-eastern corner of **Area 1**. This pit contained a small quantity of medieval pottery sherds and fragments of medieval ceramic building material and measured 1.90m by 1.40m by 0.50m in depth.

Well **207 (Plate 4)** was located within the south-eastern corner of Area 2. Similar in construction to well **114** in **Area 1**, the structure was formed of drystone chalk blocks with tile facing courses (**Plate 5**). The feature was 0.96m in diameter and at least 0.90m in depth. Medieval pottery was recovered from the basal fill of the feature, dated to the 11th to 13th century.

Post-medieval and modern

- 5.2.7 A large post-medieval pit **102** was noted within the south-eastern corner of **Area 1**. The sub-circular pit, roughly 2.25m in diameter and at least 1.20m deep, featured straight, very steeply sloping sides. The pit had been considerably heavily truncated by the foundation walls of the former ATS building and at the time could not be fully excavated due to the high water table. The lowest fill of the pit (**104**) contained a large dump of animal bones, including cattle, pig and dog bones as well as at least 11 closely packed horse skulls (**Plate 7**).
- 5.2.8 Within **Area 2**, Well **205** contained several sherds of post-medieval pottery within a dumping deposit used to deliberately backfill the feature. The well was constructed with drystone chalk blocks. The feature was 1.07m in diameter and at least 0.87m in depth, although it was impossible to determine the full depth of the feature due to the high water table.
- 5.2.9 Just to the north of Well 205 was a sub-rectangular pit **209**. The pit had straight to vertical sides and an uneven base and measured 1.60m in length, 1.12m in width and 0.54m in depth. The pit was along its northern edge, by later activity. The finds recovered from this feature imply a post-medieval date, with sherds of pottery, oyster shell, ceramic building material and animal bone represented.

Undated features

- 5.2.10 A sub-oval pit **117** was located within the centre of **Area 1**. Featuring straight, near vertical sides and a concave base, it measured 0.81m in width and 0.55m in depth. No datable material was recovered from the single fill, and the function of the feature remains unclear.
- 5.2.11 Wall **203 (Plate 8)** was recorded to run roughly east-west along the northern boundary of the Area 2 for at least 4.20m. The wall was covered by made-ground, and remains undated. The size of the bricks suggests a possible 16th/17th century date, but the charcoal in the mortar implies that an 18th or 19th century date is more probable. Only the southern face of this wall was revealed and is constructed of bricks, flint, stone and chalk blocks. The variety of facing materials may suggest multiple phases and/or repairs. Bonded to wall **203** running perpendicular to it for 0.65m, is wall **217**. Wall **217** is again of unknown date and has been badly truncated by later works. It is made entirely of bricks and appears to be an internal division running off wall **203**. Traces of similar partitions were visible along the line of wall **203**.



- 5.2.12 Well **204** was located on the southern edge of **Area 2**. The well was constructed with drystone chalk blocks. The feature was 1.08m in diameter, and no construction cut was noted. Although undated, the well is similar to well **205** in dimension and appearance, and so may be of a post-medieval date.
- 5.2.13 Pit **214** was located between wells **204** and **205** in Area 2, cutting through a discrete patch of chalk (**213**). Sub-circular in shape, the feature measured 1.22m by 1.10m by 1.02m. No datable finds were recovered, but the assemblage included animal bone and ceramic building material.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Finds were recovered from contexts within two areas, and range in date from medieval to post-medieval, with one prehistoric item. Finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**. The range of material recovered is fairly typical for medieval and post-medieval Salisbury.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Medieval Pottery	Post-med Pottery	Shell	Other Finds
101						1 glass bottle
104	277/12700	7/3491				
106	9/54	4/136	10/81		1/1	2 burnt flint
110		1/75	17/462		1/43	
113	4/9	6/230	2/9			
115						1 worked flint
118	1/11					2 burnt flint
119		3/269	2/95			
201	5/52			16/850		2 fired clay
203		1/2393				
206	24/200	8/2737		12/676	1/19	1 clay pipe
207		2/128				
208		8/1304				
210	51/768	11/597	1/46	1/20	7/157	
211	22/229		11/140		4/33	
215	7/48	10/488				
TOTAL	400/14071	61/11848	43/833	29/1546	14/253	



6.2 Pottery

Medieval

6.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site. Medieval material (43 sherds) consists largely of locally made coarsewares and finewares of Laverstock-type, comparable to products of the 13th/early 14th century kilns located just outside the city. There is no reason to suppose that the date of the sherds recovered here lies outside this range. Also present amongst the medieval assemblage are sherds of two regional wares. One sherd from context **211** (basal silting of well **207**) is in a coarse flint-/chalk-tempered ware of 'Kennet Valley' type, current across west Berkshire and north-east Wiltshire from at least the 11th through to the 13th century. From the same context came ten sherds, probably from a single vessel, a partially glazed, bifid-rimmed jar in Coarse Border ware, a late medieval variant of the Surrey white ware industry. This vessel probably dates to the 15th century.

6.2.2 Apart from well **207**, the medieval sherds provide dating evidence for pits **105** and **108**, and construction cut **111** for well **114**.

Post-medieval

6.2.3 The remaining 29 sherds are post-medieval, and all came from **Area 2** (made ground **201**, well **205**, pit **209**). The small group from well **205** is of late 17th or early 18th century, comprising sherds from a German stoneware rounded jug or bottle; a small tinglazed earthenware bowl with blue on white Chinoiserie-style decoration, and Verwood-type earthenwares from east Dorset. Further sherds of Verwood-type earthenware came from the other two contexts and, in **201**, 19th/20th century refined whitewares and stoneware.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

6.3.1 This category includes roof tile and brick. All of the roof tiles (58 fragments) are of medieval date, deriving from handmade tiles, with either round or square peg-holes, in coarse, poorly-wedged fabrics, generally pale-firing. Such tiles are ubiquitous in medieval levels in Salisbury, from the 13th century onwards, and were probably made locally.

6.3.2 Three brick fragments were recovered, all unfroged post-medieval types (pit **102**, wall **203**).

6.4 Animal Bone

Introduction

6.4.1 The assemblage comprised 400 fragments (or 14.071 kg) of hand-collected animal bone. Once conjoins are taken into account this figure falls to 147 fragments. The assemblage comes from features of medieval and post-medieval date, and a modern layer.

Methods

6.4.2 The following information was recorded where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.



Results

- 6.4.3 Animal bone was recovered from nine separate contexts. The preservation condition of this material is extremely good, the lack of weathering and absence of gnaw marks indicates that bones were deposited directly into open features. This is especially true of the large group of bones from post-medieval pit **102**.

Medieval

- 6.4.4 A small quantity (34 fragments) of animal bone was recovered from features **105**, **111**, and **207**, which date to the 13th/early 14th century and the 15th century. Identified bones include a small number of cattle and sheep bones, and single bones from a pig and a domestic fowl.

Post-medieval

- 6.4.5 Features **205** and **209** both produced moderate amounts of animal bone. Identified fragments include several cattle, sheep and pig bones, a few domestic fowl and fish (cod) bones, and a piece of red deer antler. Cut and saw marks on the tip of the antler tine suggest that there might have been a craft workshop in the vicinity of the Site during this period.
- 6.4.6 The most significant group of bones is from pit **102**. Deposited towards the base of the pit were a minimum of 11 horse skulls, at least three of which are from male animals. The skulls were deposited with a number of other horse bones including at least four mandibles and 12 post-cranial bones. The post-cranial bones include vertebrae, femur, scapula, pelvis and sacrum.
- 6.4.7 Tooth wear analysis suggests that these animals were culled when they were between 20-40 years of age (Levine 1982). The teeth of the older members of this group had worn down to the gum-line, or were just stumps of tooth crown. There are several instances of malocclusion between the upper and lower jaws, and this manifests itself in the form of irregular wear patterns. Evidence for bit-wear damage was also noted on the anterior aspect of the lower second premolars. The general character of this group of bones suggests that it is waste material from a knacker's yard. The horses are all old animals that were probably killed after a long working life, pulling carts and hackney carriages around the streets of Salisbury. Despite the absence of skinning marks on any of the bones, it is likely that the carcasses were processed for their hides and meat, the latter probably going to make dog food rather than for human consumption (see for example Thomas and Locock 2000).
- 6.4.8 Mixed in with the horse skulls and bones were a few cattle bones, including several complete metacarpals, and skull fragments from a pig and two dogs. The evidence is limited but suggests that perhaps the pit assemblage also includes waste products from the processing of cattle and pig hides and possibly even dog pelts. The feature would appear to be a deep rubbish pit, possibly associated with the dumping of waste material from a knacker's yard.

Modern and undated

- 6.4.9 Modern layer **201** produced fragments of cattle humerus, sheep tibia and a single cat metacarpal bone.



- 6.4.10 Undated feature **214** produced single cattle and sheep teeth, and radii from a domestic fowl and a goose (**ON 1**). The shaft of the goose radius has been modified into a sharp point by cutting across the distal shaft at an oblique angle. Bone points of this type are generally referred to as styli or parchment prickers (see MacGregor 1985, 122-6).

Summary conclusions and recommendations

- 6.4.11 The assessment results have shown that the assemblage includes some medieval domestic refuse and an interesting post-medieval deposit of waste material from the processing of horse carcasses. These animals were all killed after a long working life and their carcass processed for hides and probably meat. It is likely given the absence of tanning industries within the city at this time that the hides were sent elsewhere to be processed, however the finished leather is likely to have been used by craftsmen with premises in the Chequers to produce leather goods. Crafts that use animal by-products generally group together within urban areas (see for example Yeoman 2005) therefore it is no surprise to find evidence for other craft-type activities such as antler-working in the same assemblage.
- 6.4.12 All of the detailed information relating to this assemblage has been recorded and is available in the Site archive. No further work is required.

6.5 Other finds

- 6.5.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of clay tobacco pipe (plain stem), fired clay (undiagnostic), worked and burnt, unworked flint, oyster shell, and glass (complete Codd bottle bearing the mark of H Martin & Sons of Salisbury).

6.6 Discard Policy

- 6.6.1 In line with a discard policy adopted generally for sites in Salisbury, and in agreement with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, certain categories of material have been targeted for selective discard, as constituting types commonly occurring within the city. These include ceramic building material (all discarded apart from glazed medieval roof tile, and one tile retaining a complete width); clay pipe (plain stem only, discarded); burnt, unworked flint (undatable, all discarded); oyster shell (quantities insufficient for detailed analysis, all discarded).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 7.1.1 No deposits suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling were observed during this investigation.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 The watching brief was successful in recording a number of archaeological features, mostly of medieval or post-medieval date. A relatively high quantity of archaeology was discovered despite a high degree of modern disturbance.
- 8.1.2 The smaller pits found within the Site appear to represent rubbish pits of medieval date. Varying quantities of artefacts were recovered from their fills, including pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material. Pottery dates the pits to around the 13th to 15th centuries. The precise function of these pits is not clear, although waste dumps of material within the features suggest their final use, if not their original use, was as rubbish pits. No



medieval structural evidence was recorded on the site, making the true context of the pits and their association with other activity unclear, despite their roadside location.

- 8.1.3 The medieval pits do, however, appear to be contemporary with two of the wells noted, one associated with each area. Their construction of large drystone chalk bricks, one with tile facing courses, is not easily dated, although well **207** did contain several sherds of medieval pottery.
- 8.1.4 Prolonged phase of activity on the Site were suggested by a series of post-medieval features, including pits and a further two wells (although one was undated). Pit **102** contained the remains of 11 horse skulls as well as other animal such as pig and dog. The remains are likely to have been associated with a local knacker's yard. Chandler (2001, 70) points out that by the post-medieval period the tanning industry had been pushed out of Salisbury city centre, while the craft-type industries that use finished leather remained. Documentary evidence indicates that there were several shoemakers, saddlers, and glove and parchment makers work in the Chequers area of the city during the post-medieval period (*ibid*, 272-80). Evidence for antler-working was also recovered from the Site which strongly suggests that Griffin Chequer was home to several craft-industries that use animal by-products.
- 8.1.5 Why the wells are located here, and how they associate with the pits is not clear. Historic mapping does not aid interpretation. It is likely, however, that they represent some form of industrial activity. The quantity of the wells, particularly three in close proximity to each other (12m²), is interesting and may be an indication of either long term occupation or industrial processes occurring on the site. Well **114** is isolated in comparison with the others, which may suggest that it serviced one particular building or dwelling which may have stood on the southern part of the Site.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum, with the agreement of the landowner to donate the finds to the Museum as a permanent gift.
- 9.1.2 The Museum has agreed *in principle* to accept the project archive on completion of the project. However, it should be pointed out that the Museum is currently not in a position to accept the archive from the current project, due to lack of storage space. Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive for two years, after which time storage charges may be levied from the client (see Terms and Conditions).

9.2 Preparation of Archive

- 9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2011).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, **85490** and a full index will be prepared. The archive comprises the following:



- 8 cardboard boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics
- 1 A1 graphic

9.3 Discard Policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, certain categories of finds have been targeted for discard, following a general policy adopted for sites within Salisbury (see above, 6.6). All discard has been fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows the guidelines laid out in Wessex Archaeology's 'Archive and Dispersal Policy for Environmental Remains and Samples'. The archive policy conforms to nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002) and is available upon request.

9.4 Security Copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of a pdf file.

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Appendix 1: Stratigraphic Tables

Area 1

Dimensions: 17.77m x 10.18m		Max. depth: 1.20	
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground, directly below brick footings.	0.50
102	Cut	Medieval rubbish pit: 2.25m diameter, 1.20m+ deep. Sub-circular, straight very steep sides. Not fully excavated due to high water table.	1.20+
103	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: Mid grey brown silty clay. Rare sub angular flint. Upper fill of pit 102.	0.90
104	<i>Fill</i>	Deliberate backfill: Dark grey silty clay. Rare sub-angular flint gravel. Lowest excavated fill of pit 102.	0.30+
105	Cut	Medieval pit: 1.90m by 1.80m by 0.97m. Oval with convex steep sides. Excavated to 1.20m below ground level. Probably a rubbish pit.	0.97
106	<i>Fill</i>	Secondary fill: Dark grey sandy clay, moderate sub angular and sub rounded flint gravels. Upper fill of pit 105	0.84
107	<i>Fill</i>	Deliberate backfill: dark grey silty clay, moderate sub angular flints. Lowest excavated fill of pit 105	0.25+
108	Cut	Medieval pit: 1.48m by 0.75m by 0.52m. Oval, concave moderate-steep sides and a concave base.	0.52
109	<i>Fill</i>	Primary fill: light grey brown sandy clay, rare chalk flecks and occasional flint gravels. Lowest fill of pit 108.	0.24
110	<i>Fill</i>	Deliberate backfill: mid grey sandy clay, abundant to near complete flints. Uppermost fill of pit 108.	0.46
111	Cut	Construction cut for well: 3.10m by 2.40m by 2.00m+. Sub rectangular with convex steeply sloping sides.	0.47ex
112	<i>Fill</i>	Deliberate backfill: dark grey brown sandy clay, rare sub angular and sub rounded flints. Probably backfilled once chalk drystone wall was in place.	0.35
113	<i>Fill</i>	Deliberate backfill: mid yellowish-grey sandy clay, sparse sub-rounded flints.	0.45+
114	Structure	Well: Circular with vertical sides, 1.42m diameter. Made of faced chalk blocks with regular courses, appears to be drystone bonding.	2.00+
115	<i>Layer</i>	Fluvial deposit: light reddish brown silt with occasional flint gravel.	
116	<i>Layer</i>	Natural: light yellow brown sandy clay.	
117	Cut	Pit: sub oval with straight near vertical sides. 0.81m wide.	0.55
118	<i>Fill</i>	Deliberate backfill/secondary fill: mid grey silty clay, rare sub angular gravel, rare chalk flecks. Only fill of pit 117.	0.55
119	<i>Fill</i>	Dump: light-mid grey silty clay, common small flint gravels. Only fill of pit 120.	0.50
120	Cut	Pit: ovate with concave moderately sloping sides and a concave base. 1.90m by 1.40m by 0.50m. Medieval rubbish pit.	0.50



Area 2

Dimensions: 13.28m x 8.69m		Max. depth: 0.90m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
200	<i>Layer</i> Made ground: mid grey type 1 scalplings. Fairly loose. Distinct horizon	0-0.30
201	<i>Layer</i> Made ground: dark grey brown silty clay. Abundant bricks, lumps of concrete, tarmac and clinker. Compact. Distinct horizon.	0.30-0.80
202	<i>Layer</i> Brick earth: mid red brown silt. Moderate flint pebbles. Distinct horizon.	0.80-
203	Structure Wall: 4.20m long, ranges from 0.18m to 1.06m high. Probably internal face of a post medieval wall. Random coursing and bonding. Facing materials are brick, chalk, flint and stone. Possibly two walls. Bonded to wall 217.	1.06
204	Structure Well: Circular with a 0.80m internal diameter. It is constructed of chalk blocks that are irregularly coursed and drystone bonded. Undated as still partly full of water.	1.35+
205	Structure Well: circular with a 0.80m internal diameter. Constructed of irregularly coursed chalk blocks with drystone bonding. Deliberately backfilled with 206. Not fully excavated. Appears to be post medieval.	0.87+
206	<i>Fill</i> Deliberate backfill: mid creamy brown silty clay, abundant sub rounded chalk flecks and fragments. Only excavated fill of well 205.	0.87+
207	Structure Well: circular with a 0.60m internal diameter. Constructed of chalk blocks with occasional tiles inserted to make lacing courses. Drystone bonding. Finds indicate a medieval date	0.90
208	<i>Fill</i> Deliberate backfill: mid orange brown silty clay with sparse chalk flecks and fragments. Dump of clay and tile to backfill well 207.	0.35
209	Cut Pit: oblong with straight near vertical to vertical sides and an uneven base. 1.60m+ by 1.12m by 0.54m. Truncated by a modern pit. Finds suggest a medieval or post medieval date.	0.54
210	<i>Fill</i> Deliberate backfill: mid grey brown silty clay, rare sub angular flint, sparse patches of mid orange brown silty clay. Only fill of pit 209.	0.54
211	<i>Fill</i> Silting: dark grey brown silty clay, rare chalk flecks. This appears to be where the base of well 207 has silted up, possibly leading to its abandonment.	0.55
212	<i>Layer</i> Natural: Light yellow brown sandy silt. No inclusions.	0.90-
213	<i>Layer</i> Natural?: mid cream brown degraded upper chalk.	0.80-
214	Cut Pit: sub-circular with steeped sides that change in slope from sharp to vertical. Not fully excavated as the feature became too narrow and awkward to work in. 1.22m by 1.10m by 1.02m+. Late medieval rubbish pit.	1.02+
215	<i>Fill</i> Secondary fill: dark grey brown silty clay, sparse sub rounded chalk flecks. Only excavated fill of pit 214.	1.02+
216	<i>Layer</i> Old topsoil/subsoil: mid-dark grey brown silty clay. No inclusions. Distinct horizons.	0.22
217	Structure Wall: 0.66m long, height ranges from 0.15m to 0.51m. Made of bricks with no bond and joined by lime mortar. Bonded to wall 203.	0.51



Appendix 2: Oasis Summary

OASIS ID: wessexar1-150223

Project details

Project name	28 St, Edmund's Church Street, Salisbury Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Benchmark Development Planning Ltd, acting on behalf of Caps Development Ltd, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the redevelopment of the former site of the ATS garage at 28 St Edmunds Church Street, Salisbury (NGR 414688 130149). The work was undertaken in two phases between June 2012 and February 2013. The initial phase of stripping revealed the location of several archaeological features of both medieval and post-medieval origin in an area approximately 18m by 10m (Area 1). These features included medieval and post-medieval refuse pits, including one pit with a large quantity of horse skulls, and a well located within the footings of the former ATS building. The second phase of stripping revealed the location of further archaeological features in an area approximately 13m by 8.5m (Area 2) further to the north. These features included two additional medieval refuse pits, two post-medieval walls and three small wells, one of which was undatable and the remaining wells of a medieval and post-medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2012 End: 28-02-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	85490 - Contracting Unit No.
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	WELL Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval



Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY SALISBURY 28 St. Edmund's Church Street
Postcode	SP1 1FD
Study area	0.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 146 301 51 -1 51 04 10 N 001 47 29 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 45.00m Max: 47.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	A Manning
Project supervisor	Piotr Orczewski
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Caps Development Ltd

Project archives

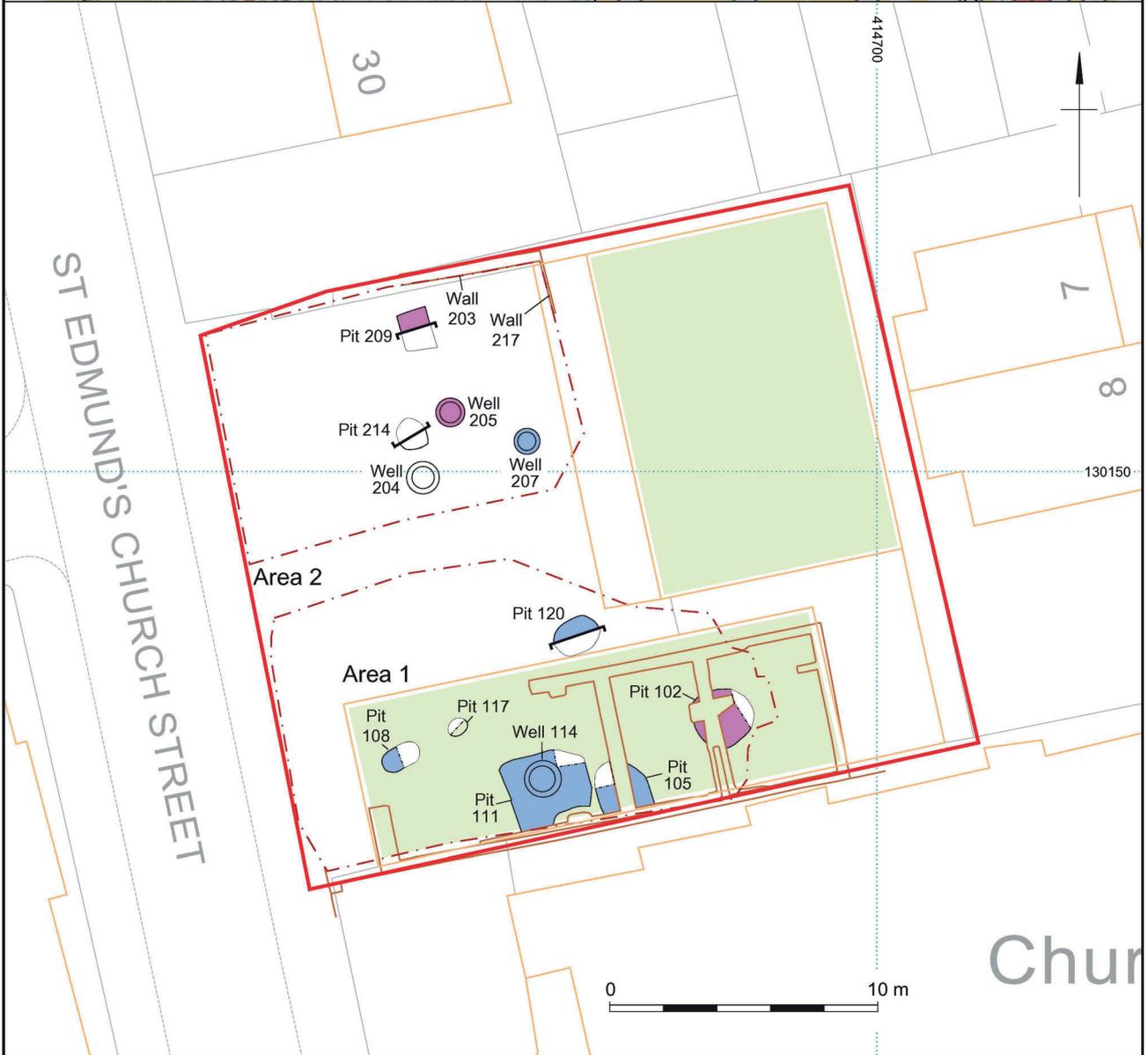
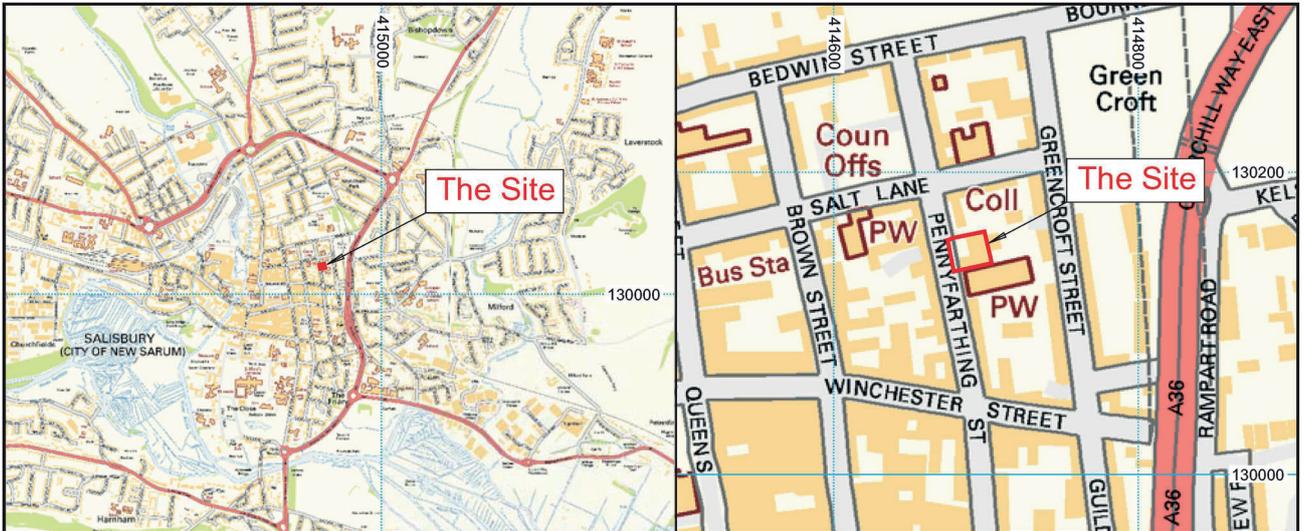
Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"



Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

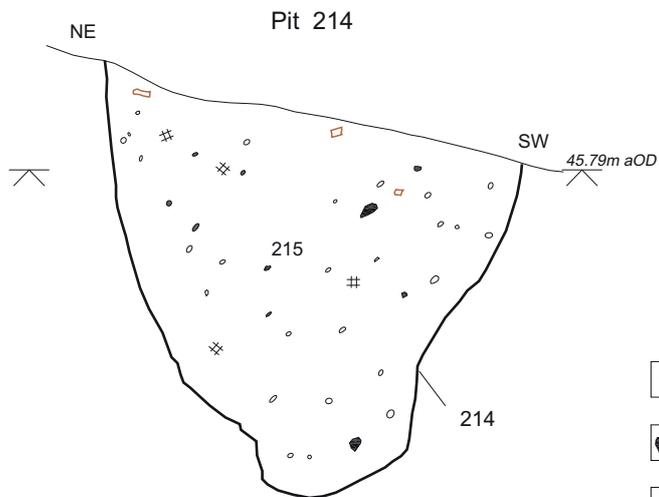
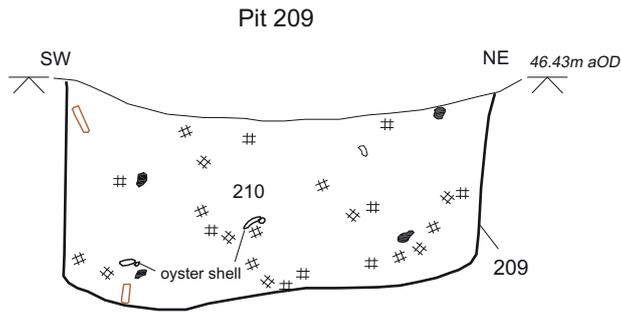
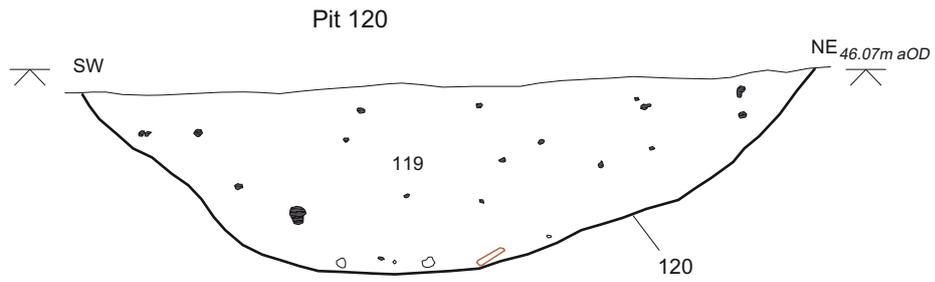
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Former ATS site, 28 St. Edmund's Church Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cullen, B
Other bibliographic details	85490.01
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 soft back illustrated report
Entered by	Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	10 May 2013



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Scale: 1:40000, 1:5000 & 1:250 at A4	Illustrator: SEJ		
Path: Y:\PROJECTS\85490\Drawing Office\Report figs\WB\13_03_01\85490_WB.dwg			

Site location and phased plan

Figure 1



-  Chalk
-  Flint
-  Tile
-  Charcoal



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Plate 1: West facing section of medieval pit 105



Plate 2: East facing section of medieval pit 108

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Plate 3: Well 114, within construction cut 111



Plate 4: Well 207

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Plate 5: Detail of well 207, showing tile lacing courses



Plate 6: Wells 204, 207 and 214, view from the west

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Plate 7: South facing elevation of Walls 203 and 217

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