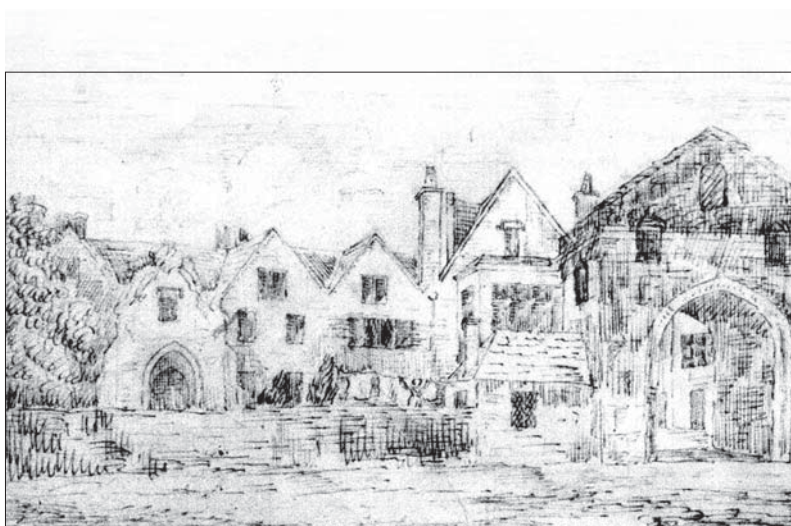




# Salisbury Museum, The King's House

Test Pit Excavation 2017



June 2018



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2018, all rights reserved.

Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire  
SP4 6EB

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

#### Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

## Document Information

Document title	Salisbury Museum, The King's House, Salisbury, Wiltshire
Document subtitle	Test-pit excavation for the 2017 Festival of Archaeology
Document reference	SMU17.1
Client name	Salisbury Museum
Address	The King's House, 65 The Close, Salisbury, Wilts SP1 2EN
Site location	The King's House, Salisbury
County	Wiltshire
National grid reference	414137 129471
Museum name	Salisbury Museum
Museum accession code	TBC
Date of fieldwork	22–23 July 2017
Fieldwork directed by	Phil Harding
Project management by	Linda Coleman (Quality Director), Rachel Brown (Senior Community and Education Officer), Jon Kaines (Project Manager)
Document compiled by	Phil Harding
Contributions from	Lorraine Mephram (finds)
Graphics by	Rob Goller

## Quality Assurance

Issue and date	Status	Author	Approved by
1     27/06/18	Draft issued to client	PAH	



## Contents

<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project background .....	1
1.2 The site.....	1
1.3 Archaeological background .....	1
<b>2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3 METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 Fieldwork methodology .....	3
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....</b>	<b>3</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	3
4.2 Stratigraphy .....	3
<b>5 FINDS .....</b>	<b>4</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	4
5.2 Pottery .....	4
5.3 Ceramic Building Material .....	5
5.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe .....	5
5.5 Glass .....	5
5.6 Stone .....	6
5.7 Animal Bone .....	6
5.8 Other Finds.....	6
<b>6 DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7 STORAGE AND CURATION .....</b>	<b>7</b>
7.1 Museum.....	7
7.2 Preparation of the archive .....	7
7.3 Selection policy .....	7
7.4 Security copy .....	8
7.5 Copyright .....	8
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>10</b>
Appendix 1: Context descriptions .....	10
Appendix 2: Quantification of finds by context.....	11

### List of Figures

Figure 1 Site location, GPR results, test pit plan, section and photograph

### List of Plates

Front cover 1799 sketch by E Wickens (by permission of Wiltshire Museum)

Plate 1 Section viewed from the west (on Figure 1)



## SUMMARY

A 1 m square test pit excavation was dug in the front garden of the King's House, Salisbury as part of the Festival of Archaeology 2017. The simple excavation was designed to relocate a former gate house, known from survey documents of 1649 and a sketch of 1799. This genuine research project also provided an opportunity to communicate the archaeological process to the general public.

The excavation demonstrated that the foundations of the gate house, which comprised mortared Chalk rubble blocks, were cut through layers of made-up ground that contained medieval roof tile. A clay pipe bowl in the backfilled foundation trench indicated a construction date of 1640–50, coincidental with the English Civil War. The gate house superstructure was faced with limestone and flint, infilled with a chalk rubble core. The basal courses of the wall were abutted by garden soil. Documentary evidence records demolition in the early 19th century, a date broadly supported by artefacts from the test pit.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2017 project to search for the gate house was initiated by Adrian Green, Director of Salisbury and South Wilts Museum. Thanks are also extended to Owain Hughes, Learning Officer at the museum for his continued support and enthusiasm.

The preliminary geophysical survey was undertaken for Wessex Archaeology by Rok Plesničar and Becky Hall, with contributions from Tom Richardson, Nick Crabb and Lucy Learmonth. The test pit was excavated by Phil Harding with the finds processed and presented by Lorraine Mephram.

The text of this report was compiled by Phil Harding with the finds report compiled by Lorraine Mephram. The graphics were prepared by Rob Goller. The project was managed at Wessex Archaeology with contributions from Linda Coleman, Quality Director, Rachel Brown, former Senior Community and Education Officer and Jon Kaines, Project Manager.

# Salisbury Museum, The King's House, Salisbury, Wiltshire

## Test pit excavation for the 2017 Festival of Archaeology

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 The Festival of Archaeology is an annual nationwide event that aims to promote archaeology to the general public in a series of events and open days. The occasion provides an opportunity to inform people what archaeology is all about. Many people remain unaware of the processes of excavation, observation, recording and interpretation during an excavation as a means of 'telling the story' of the site. Despite this 'digging' epitomises what ordinary people consider archaeologists do. As a result, a 'dig', within a 1 m sq test pit, was included in the programme for 2016 at the rear of the Museum. This excavation aimed to communicate the 'process' of archaeology; the textures, colours, sounds and character of layers, the information that they contain and the way in which this information is analysed to 'tell the story'.
- 1.1.2 Excavation, recording, and interpretation were presented to the public and the finds were used to show that even mundane objects can be interesting. This approach, to bring archaeology to the people as it happens, the use of test pit excavations to demonstrate archaeology and the idea that interesting archaeology is contained within most back gardens borrows much from ideas that were championed by the late Mick Aston and trialled by Channel 4's *Time Team*.
- 1.1.3 The success of the 2016 project prompted a proposal that a subsequent phase of work should be undertaken; to search for a 'long-lost' gate house at the front of the King's House. This genuine piece of excavation, also within a 1 m test pit, would replicate the approach adopted on larger more complex excavations.

#### 1.2 The site

- 1.2.1 The King's House forms the premises of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum which is located less than 100 m west of Salisbury Cathedral, in the city of Salisbury, Wiltshire. The test pit was located in the front garden of the museum (NGR 414137 129471) (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The former gate house fronted directly on to the Cathedral Close at 47 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). This area is currently covered with lawns, flower beds and pathways surrounding the museum. The solid geology is mapped as Chalk, Marl and Flint of the Newhaven Chalk Formation with overlying Alluvial deposits of clay, sand, and gravel (BGS 2017).

#### 1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 The King's House is a Grade 1 Listed Building and acquired its name following visits by King James I of England in 1610 and 1613. It was erected in the 13th or 14th century, but was extensively remodelled in the 15th and 17th centuries (RCHM 1993). The east front is of two storeys with an attic, built partly of rubble stone and flint with stone dressings and partly brick with stone dressings. The original older part of the house has three stone

gables, each with one 3-light stone mullioned leaded casement. The south gable is partly blocked by a modern southern range. Some early elements remain, including the early 15th-century moulded porch arch.

- 1.3.2 The house formed the original Prebendal residence of the Abbot of Sherborne. Following the Reformation the property passed to a number of wealthy tenants including Thomas Sadler, Registrar to Bishops of Sarum, who entertained James I. The tenancy passed to Sadler's son, also Thomas Sadler, in 1634, who occupied the premises until his death in 1658.
- 1.3.3 The Parliamentary Survey of 1649 provides documentary evidence of the gate house, describing the structure as having 'a chamber above it'. The survey adds that the courtyard was defined by a high stone wall, capped by a 'handsome' rail (RCHM 1993). A slightly more informative source is provided by a 1799 drawing, held in the library of Wiltshire Museum, Devizes, of the King's House by E Wickens (**Front cover**). This shows a square structure with a Gothic stone-lined arch, apparently of mixed chequer-board construction, possibly using stone and flint, with a crenellated parapet and gable end pierced by a single window. A small annexe is shown against the south wall and the front wall is apparently much reduced in height.

*Recent archaeological investigations in the area*

- 1.3.4 Wessex Archaeology monitored building work at The King's House in 2013, which included compiling a photographic record of two walls prior to their removal. Excavations were made in the garden at the rear of the King's House by the Avon Valley Archaeological Group (AVAS 2010) as part of the Festival of Archaeology 2010. This small excavation recorded a sequence of garden soils dating from the 17th century and a garden path, but were of insufficient depth to expose the natural gravel. The subsequent Festival of Archaeology Test Pit 2016 (Wessex Archaeology 2018) refined this sequence, recovering basal deposits that included 13th-/14th-century make-up layers, above which the succession of 17th- and 18th-century garden soils was repeated with more recent landscaping.
- 1.3.5 The project to rediscover the 'lost' gate house was preceded by two geophysical surveys. A magnetic survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016) was conducted across the site in July 2016. Strong ferrous responses, resulting from nearby buildings, made it impossible to identify any archaeological features. A supplementary ground penetrating survey (GPS) was undertaken (Wessex Archaeology 2017) across an area of 0.08 ha. This survey covered 0.05 ha to the rear of the museum (Area 1) and 0.03 ha in the gardens at the front of the building (Area 2).

*Ground penetrating radar survey results*

- 1.3.6 The survey across Area 1 detected traces of a right-angled anomaly, which were insufficiently conclusive to indicate whether they represented robbed building foundations or modern drains. The results from Area 2 were more positive and featured a rectilinear pattern of anomalies that were clearly visible to the south east. The anomalies, which were consistent with those produced by building foundations, were aligned north – south and approximately 0.50-0.60 m below the ground surface. They varied in width between 0.5-0.60 m and could be traced to a depth of 1.2 m. They reflected the anticipated location of the gate house precisely. Similar, less well defined, responses were identified to the north, where they were apparently covered by demolition rubble. The survey also revealed a network of drains.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 The 2017 Festival of Archaeology test pit aimed to confirm the position of the gate house. A test pit, 1 m sq, was considered to be of sufficient size to support the interpretation of the geophysical survey. The information obtained offered the opportunity to reflect the condition, survival and construction of the structure. Recovered artefacts could clarify the construction of the gate house and confirm the date of its demolition.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.1.1 The 1 m sq test pit was positioned over the rear, western, wall of the postulated gate house, avoiding obvious drains. Precision was essential to sample not only the exterior façade of the building but also any foundation trench, to recover associated artefacts related to construction, and to locate earlier deposits within the courtyard.
- 3.1.2 All excavation was undertaken by hand. Spoil and turf were stored separately at the side of the test pit for reinstatement at the conclusion of the work. All records were compiled using Wessex Archaeology's standard *pro forma* recording system with plans and sections drawn at scales appropriate for the work. A digital archive of photographs was also maintained. The test pit was positioned using GPS equipment loaded with coordinates calculated from the geophysical survey and resurveyed and levelled at the completion of the work.
- 3.1.3 The work was recorded using the site code SMU17, and carried out over two days, 22–23 July 2017.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 **Figure 1** shows the plan and west-facing section of the test pit after excavation. Full descriptions of the excavated contexts are given in Appendix 1.

### 4.2 Stratigraphy

- 4.2.1 The test pit was located within a mature, well maintained lawn that was rooted in dark brown, virtually stone-free clay silt (001), 0.08 m deep. A clear contact separated this horizon from an underlying deposit of dark grey-brown silty loam (002), which contained fragments of bottle glass, roof tile and mortar. This deposit, which was 0.20 m deep, was much disturbed by roots and earthworms. The layer contained fragments of demolition rubble providing evidence of the destruction of the gate house in this part of the site.
- 4.2.2 The gate house wall (006), with underlying foundations, was exposed in the east part of the test pit. The wall was abutted by an additional layer of grey brown silty loam (003) garden soil, which graded into the overlying deposit. Flecks of mortar were present that had infiltrated down from the upper layer through earth worm activity. This garden soil, approximately 0.30 m thick, could be traced to the top of the wall foundation trench [007].
- 4.2.3 Three courses of the gate house wall (006) survived, faced with roughly dressed, coursed limestone blocks, that were interspersed with knapped flint nodules and very rare brick, tile or Greensand inserts. The central wall core was constructed of chalk blocks infilled with beige gritty mortar.



- 4.2.4 The underlying foundations comprised a series of irregularly coursed and roughly dressed chalk blocks, up to 0.17 m, which were bonded in beige gritty mortar. They were placed within a trench [007], which extended approximately 0.65 m below the garden soil (003) and was cut with vertical sides and a flat base. The foundation trench was backfilled with soft grey brown silty loam (004) and which contained a clay pipe bowl dated c. 1640–1650.
- 4.2.5 The foundation trench was cut through a series of make-up layers (005) composed of compact grey silty clay interspersed in places with intermittent bands of medieval roof tile (CBM) with chalk and mortar. This deposit, which constituted building debris used as hard core, was not fully excavated.

## **5 FINDS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The test pit produced a small assemblage of finds, ranging in date from medieval to post-medieval. The finds belong to types which occur commonly across the city, but the proportion of domestic refuse (pottery, clay pipes, glass, animal bone, shell) is markedly low, with the majority of the assemblage consisting of building materials (ceramic and stone). Some of the latter may represent the demolition of the gate house, or material derived from other alterations to the King's House, but some may represent an early make-up/consolidation layer.
- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Appendix 2.

### **5.2 Pottery**

- 5.2.1 Twenty-nine sherds were recovered (weighing 446 g), of which one was of medieval date and the remainder post-medieval.
- 5.2.2 The single medieval sherd, recovered from garden soil layer (003), was a Laverstock-type glazed fineware. These wares were produced at the Laverstock kilns outside the city from the second quarter of the 13th century into the early 14th century and probably beyond. The sherd was undiagnostic, but almost certainly belonged to a jug.
- 5.2.3 One sherd, a topsoil find, is of a type which appears to be transitional between the Laverstock-type wares of the Salisbury area and the post-medieval Verwood industry of east Dorset. This 'early Verwood' ware occurs in Salisbury in contexts associated with Raeren stoneware and 'Tudor Green' ware, and is thus dated to the 15th/16th century.
- 5.2.4 Later Verwood wares are represented (seven sherds), alongside redwares of uncertain source (two sherds), German stoneware, probably from Frechen (one sherd), white salt glaze (five sherds), creamware (nine sherds) and pearlware (three sherds), demonstrating a development from earthenwares and stonewares of the 17th century through to the refined wares of the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 5.2.5 The German stoneware (17th century), from foundation trench fill (004), supports the dating for the gate house wall's construction given by the clay pipe (see below). The garden soil (003) clearly contained a chronological mix of wares, the latest being creamware (mid-18th to mid-19th century), while the demolition layer (002) also contained creamware, along with pearlware (19th century, from c. 1800).

### 5.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.3.1 Ceramic building material (CBM) dominated the assemblage (112 fragments, weighing 8194 g). This total included three fragments of brick, all apparently from unfrogged forms, two found in topsoil (001) and one in garden soil (003). Brick was rarely used in construction in Salisbury before the 17<sup>th</sup> century, but it may be noted that there is a documented early use of brick in an early 17<sup>th</sup> century extension to the King's House. These examples could date from this phase, or later.
- 5.3.2 There was also one fragment from a plain, unglazed floor tile, probably of medieval date, from make-up layer (005).
- 5.3.3 The remainder of the CBM, however, consisted of fragments of roof tile, and most of these were of medieval date. One glazed ridge tile was identified amongst the roof tile (from demolition layer 002), but otherwise all fragments appear to derive from flat peg-tiles. The peg-tiles were typically handmade in poorly-wedged, pale-firing clays with prominent iron oxides occurring as red/brown pellets, and were often glazed over the lower third of the tile (the visible part, after tile-hanging). Peg-tiles were almost certainly made locally; one source is documented at Alderbury from the mid-14<sup>th</sup> to the late 15<sup>th</sup> century (Hare 1991), but either this or some other local source must have been supplying the city from its foundation, as roof tile fragments appear from the earliest levels. Ridge tiles are more likely to have been made in the same place as pottery (unlike peg-tiles), and the Laverstock kilns, for example, were producing these from the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Musty *et al.* 2001, 173–5, figs 72–3).
- 5.3.4 More than half the total number of roof tile fragments were recovered from the lowest layer excavated (005), and all of these tiles were of medieval type, supporting the hypothesis that this layer represents medieval make-up, perhaps to consolidate low-lying ground prone to flooding. It may be noted that several fragments of tile from this layer were overfired. While this would not have precluded their use as functional tiles, it may be that these fragments include some waste from tile production, redistributed as hard core.
- 5.3.5 The construction cut for the gate house wall (004) contained some tiles of later (early post-medieval) date, while all other tiles in upper layers were medieval, residual in post-medieval contexts.

### 5.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 5.4.1 Eight fragments of clay pipe were recovered, seven from the construction cut for the gate house wall (004) and one from topsoil. All but one were plain stem fragments. The exception was a complete bowl from layer (004), which provides crucial dating evidence for the construction of the gate house. The bowl is of mid-17<sup>th</sup>-century form, and carries a heel stamp with the maker's initials TM, with two dots above, in a heart. The maker is unknown, and could have been working in Salisbury, Marlborough, or some other centre, but parallels are known from Salisbury, dated c. 1640–50 (Atkinson 1970, fig. 1, no. 5, appendix A).

### 5.5 Glass

- 5.5.1 Seventeen fragments of glass were recovered, of which 14 probably represent a single vessel from demolition layer (002). This comprised the base of a mould-blown green glass wine bottle of cylindrical form, dating from c. 1770/80 to c. 1810/20 (Dumbrell 1983, 31–2, 100–1). This fits well with the documented demolition date of the gate house in the early years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The owner of the King's House at this point was reputed to own a good wine cellar, and it is tempting to see this bottle as part of its contents.

- 5.5.2 One other wine bottle fragment (broadly dated as later 17th or 18th century) was found in the topsoil, alongside a modern clear bottle/jar fragment. One fragment of pale blue window glass came from garden soil layer (003).

## **5.6 Stone**

- 5.6.1 Six pieces of stone were recovered, all building material. One is a piece of flint, shaped for use in walling; flint was extensively used for building in medieval and later Salisbury and the surrounding area, and examples can be seen, for example, in parts of the King's House.
- 5.6.2 One large limestone slab-like piece (30 mm thick) from layer (004) was probably used for flooring or paving.
- 5.6.3 The other four fragments are from limestone roofing tiles, recognisable from their bevelled edges. The use of stone for roofing is uncommon in Salisbury, where most of the roof tiles used from the medieval period onwards were ceramic. Three of the fragments came from layer (005), associated with medieval roof tiles, and the fourth from layer (004).

## **5.7 Animal Bone**

- 5.7.1 Of the total of 22 bones recovered, roughly half were identifiable to species. These consisted largely of cattle and sheep/goat. Body parts are mainly meat-bearing (long bones, calcaneum, scapula). Several fragments show butchery marks (sawn cuts).

## **5.8 Other Finds**

- 5.8.1 Other finds comprise a small quantity of oyster shell (three shells), and six iron objects (five nails and one drainpipe fragment).

# **6 DISCUSSION**

- 6.1.1 The results of this relatively limited exercise have confirmed that a combination of geophysics, excavation and documentary evidence can produce positive results from very limited effort. This specific project set out to relocate a gate house that was known to have marked the entrance to the King's House. The successful rediscovery has made it possible not only to observe construction details of the building but also to evaluate the survival and condition of these archaeological remains. More importantly, it has established the date of construction, which can be discussed in relation to contemporary national events. Artefacts were recovered that supplement documentary evidence for the demolition of the gate house and that also serve as comparative data with projects at the museum.
- 6.1.2 The results of the work demonstrated that the gate house was constructed within an area of made-up ground. Similar deposits were noted at the base of the 2016 test pit (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and have been recorded elsewhere throughout the city (Wessex Archaeology, 2014). This process provided a foundation layer for buildings in the city making it possible to overcome the instability of the River Avon flood plain alluvium. It was impossible to date the deposition of these foundation deposits; no pottery was recovered. However an excavated sample demonstrated the inclusion of demolition rubble, especially medieval roof tile.
- 6.1.3 The base of the gate house foundations was probably located on the flood plain gravel of the River Avon. This deposit provided the necessary firm base for most important buildings in the Close, including the cathedral itself. The test pit demonstrated that the

foundations were of an impressive scale, and supported a solid structure that was undoubtedly funded by an equally impressive budget.

- 6.1.4 The construction date of the gate house was established by a stamped clay pipe bowl that could be assigned to the period c. 1640–50. The 2017 test pit confirmed that the structure was built using materials and architectural style that mirrored the King's House, without brick. Reconstruction of detail relating to the superstructure can be gleaned from the illustration of 1799 in collaboration with the description provided by the Parliamentary Survey of 1649. Some detail remains hidden; there is nothing to indicate how the upper room was accessed, or visible evidence of supplementary accommodation apart from the outhouse attached on the south side. No gates are apparent on the 1799 illustration, although these may have been regarded as obsolete by that date, only five years before the structure was dismantled. These observations suggest that the gate house may therefore have provided no more than a gated entrance arch.
- 6.1.5 The period of construction coincides with the tenancy of Thomas Sadler II but also with the English Civil War. This may hint, given the date of construction and prevailing political climate, that the gate house was constructed in response to this conflict and served a practical purpose; to safeguard those inside the King's House or to restrict access for those outside. It was not a decorative folly. It may have become obsolete and in need of renovation by 1804 when it was 'taken down' (Salisbury Journal, 2 July 1804). This date matches the archaeological evidence which included the base from a mould-blown green glass wine bottle of cylindrical form, dating from c. 1770/80 to c. 1810/20 which was found in associated demolition rubble.

## **7 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **7.1 Museum**

- 7.1.1 The project archive, which is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury, will be deposited in due course with the Salisbury Museum, under the site code SMU17, and in combination with the archive from the test pit excavated in 2016.

### **7.2 Preparation of the archive**

- 7.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 7.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard box of artefacts, ordered by material type
- 1 file of paper records and A4 graphics

### **7.3 Selection policy**

- 7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories that are not considered to warrant any future analysis.

- 7.3.2 In this instance, the finds belong to types already well represented and well documented within the city, and earlier excavations have provided good datasets of this material, in particular pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material, glass and clay tobacco pipes. This small assemblage adds nothing new to the known material culture of Salisbury, and as such does not warrant retention for long-term curation. Selected items, however, will be offered to the museum for teaching purposes (e.g. marked clay pipe, glass wine bottle).

#### **7.4 Security copy**

- 7.4.1 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.

#### **7.5 Copyright**

##### *Archive and report copyright*

- 7.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The 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 to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence.
- 7.5.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the HER where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.

##### *Third party data copyright*

- 7.5.3 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

## REFERENCES

- ADS 2013, *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- Atkinson, D R 1970 Clay tobacco pipes and pipemakers of Salisbury, Wiltshire, *Wiltshire Archaeol Natur Hist Mag* 65, 177–89
- AVAS 2010 *Report on the excavation at the rear of Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, July 2010: an investigation by the Avon Valley Archaeological Society*. Unpublished archive report Avon Valley Archaeological Society
- British Geological Survey [NGS], Geology of Britain online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed 31 May 2017]
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)
- CIfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- Dumbrell, R 1983 *Understanding Antique Wine Bottles*. Woodbridge, Antique Collectors' Club
- Hare, J N 1991 The growth of the roof-tile industry in later medieval Wessex, *Medieval Archaeol* 3, 86–103
- Musty, J, Algar, D J, Gerrard, C and Hadley, J 2001 Pottery, tile and brick, in P Saunders (ed.), *Salisbury Museum Medieval Catalogue Part 3*, 132–212
- RCHM 1993 Salisbury. *The Houses of the Close*. London, HMSO
- SMA, 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology 2014 *Salisbury Bus Station, Salisbury, Wiltshire: results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation*. Unpublished client report, ref. 106740.02
- Wessex Archaeology 2016. The Salisbury Museum, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Client Report Ref. 15009.02
- Wessex Archaeology 2017. Salisbury Museum, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Client Report Ref. 15009.01
- Wessex Archaeology 2018. Salisbury Museum, The King's House, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Test-pit excavation for the Festival of Archaeology. Unpublished Wessex Archaeology Client Report Ref. 17039



## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Context descriptions

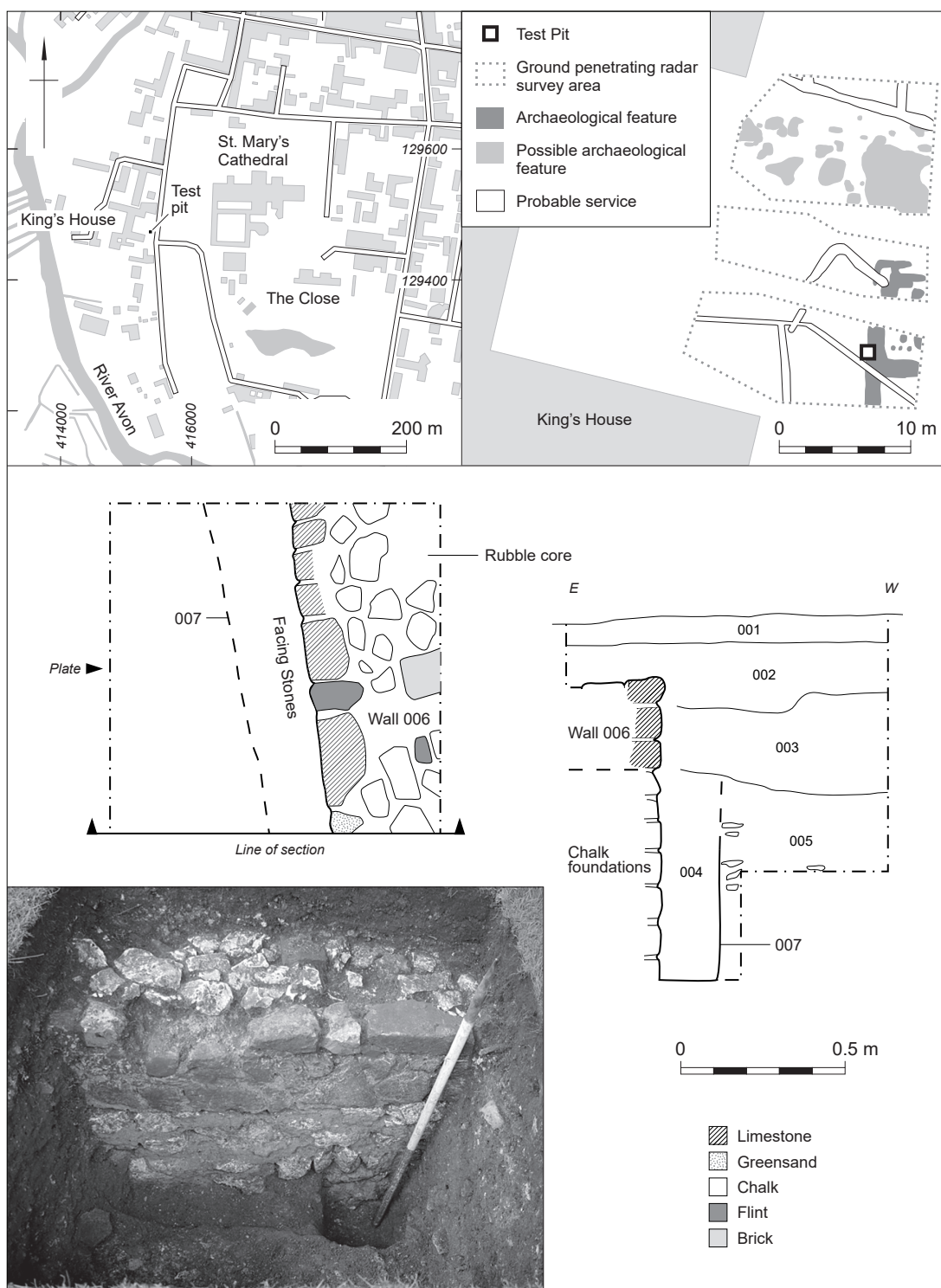
Context	Context Type	Description	Depth (m)
001	Layer	TOPSOIL: Dark brown clay silt, virtually stone free.	0-0.08
002	Layer	DEMOLITION: Dark grey brown silty loam with assorted mortar, bottle glass and CBM	0.08-0.38
003	Layer	GARDEN SOIL: Grey brown silty loam with mortar flecks and angular flints	
004	Fill	FOUNDATION BACKFILL: Grey brown, crumbly silt loam with occasional flints. CBM and clay pipe	
005	Layer	MAKE-UP: Compact grey silty clay with CBM, chalk and mortar	
006	Wall	WALL CONSTRUCTION: Three courses of roughly dressed limestone facing with flint, brick and Greensand inserts and chalk infill over foundation of irregularly coursed, mortared chalk blocks	
007	Cut	FOUNDATION TRENCH: West side of foundation trench with vertical sides and flat base	



## Appendix 2: Quantification of finds by context

Context	Material	No.	Wt	Comments
1	animal bone	2	11	unidentified
1	CBM	19	878	2 post-med brick; 17 medieval roof tile (2 glazed)
1	clay pipe	1	7	plain stem
1	flint	1	847	walling flint, mortared
1	glass	1	40	modern clear bottle, rectangular
1	glass	1	4	post-med green wine bottle, late C17+
1	iron	1	432	(drain)pipe fragment
1	iron	2	9	small nails
1	pottery	2	177	post-medieval: redware, glazed
1	pottery	1	28	early post-med: early Verwood C15/C16
2	animal bone	4	53	sheep + unidentified
2	CBM	9	511	medieval roof tile; 1 glazed ridge tile
2	glass	14	664	post-med green wine bottle: base of squat cylindrical, c.1780-1830
2	pottery	4	58	post-med: Verwood
2	pottery	5	19	post-med: creamware (C18)
2	pottery	3	7	pearlware (2 transfer printed, 1 blue feathered edge): late C18/C19
3	animal bone	10	182	cattle (calcaneum); sheep (scapula, astragalus)
3	CBM	3	312	medieval roof tile
3	CBM	1	1257	brick (roughly half); unfrogged, handmade, C18+
3	glass	1	5	post-med window glass (pale blue)
3	iron	2	55	large iron nails (masonry)
3	pottery	3	65	post-med: Verwood
3	pottery	5	27	post-med: white salt glaze (3 diaper patterned moulded plate rims), c1720-60
3	pottery	4	36	post-med: creamware (C18)
3	pottery	1	10	medieval: Laverstock-type fineware (C15-C15)
3	shell	1	17	oyster (L valve)
4	animal bone	4	83	cattle, sheep (1 sawn)
4	CBM	20	1695	medieval to early post-med roof tile; 1 glazed, 1 complete width
4	clay pipe	7	23	6 stems, 1 bowl with heel stamp TM below dots in heart (c.1640-50)
4	iron	1	31	nail adhering to flint
4	pottery	1	19	post-med: German stoneware C17
4	shell	1	17	oyster (R valve)
4	stone	1	645	roof tile, bevelled edges (corner); shelly limestone
4	stone	1	2522	shelly limestone slab, probably flooring (c.30mm thick)
5	animal bone	2	44	unidentified
5	CBM	60	3541	medieval: 1 floor (unglazed), 41 roof, 2 glazed, 4 overfired, 2 with iron nails adhering
5	shell	1	9	oyster (L valve)
5	stone	3	670	roof tile; shelly limestone





Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018  
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 29/06/2018

Revision Number: 0

Scale: @ A4

Illustrator: RG

Path: Y:\Users\Rob Goller\For\_phil\Salisbury\_museum.ai

Test pit location with GPR results, and plan, section and photograph of the test pit

Figure 1



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

