



Salisbury Museum, The King's House

Test Pit Excavation 2018



September 2018



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2018, all rights reserved.

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

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

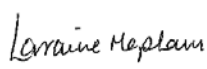
Document title Salisbury Museum, The King's House, Salisbury, Wiltshire
Document subtitle Test-pit excavation for the 2018 Festival of Archaeology
Document reference SMU18.1

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 414129 129495
Museum name Salisbury Museum
Museum accession code TBC

Date of fieldwork 21–22 July 2018
Fieldwork directed by Phil Harding
Project management by Lorraine Mephram (Senior Archives 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 05/09/18	Draft issued to client	PAH	



Contents

SUMMARY	II
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	II
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 The site.....	1
1.3 Archaeological background	1
<i>Recent archaeological investigations in the area.....</i>	<i>2</i>
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
3 METHODOLOGY	3
3.1 Fieldwork methodology	3
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	3
4.1 Introduction.....	3
4.2 Stratigraphy	3
5 FINDS.....	4
5.1 Introduction.....	4
5.2 Pottery	5
5.3 Ceramic Building Material	5
5.4 Glass	6
5.5 Copper Alloy and Worked Bone	6
5.6 Animal Bone	6
5.7 Other Finds.....	6
6 DISCUSSION	7
7 STORAGE AND CURATION	8
7.1 Museum.....	8
7.2 Preparation of the archive	8
7.3 Selection policy	8
7.4 Security copy	9
7.5 Copyright	9
REFERENCES	10
APPENDICES.....	11
Appendix 1: Context descriptions	11
Appendix 2: Quantification of finds by context.....	12

List of Figures

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

List of Plates

Front cover Excavation of the Test Pit and interaction with the public
Plate 1 Section viewed from the west (on Figure 1)



SUMMARY

The Festival of Archaeology test pit of 2018 continued a phase of work which aimed to communicate the processes of archaeology to the public in conjunction with genuine research into the story of the King's House. The 2018 project aimed to relocate the wall foundations of an extension to the extant north range. This extension was depicted by John Buckler in 1804 but absent from a subsequent illustration in 1807. The excavation successfully relocated the foundation, which was constructed of flint in the 16th–17th centuries, but failed to confirm the 15th-century construction date of the extant range. Significantly reinterpretation of geophysical data indicated that the former range probably extended to the frontage of the Close.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2018 project to search for the extension of the former north wing 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 test pit was excavated by Phil Harding with the finds processed and presented by Lorraine Mephram. Thanks are also due to Sue Martin and Sasha Cobby for site photography and general support during the test pit exercise.

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 by Lorraine Mephram, Senior Project Manager.



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

Test pit excavation for the 2018 Festival of Archaeology

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 The Festival of Archaeology provides a mechanism by which archaeology can be promoted to the general public, allowing them to be informed about what the discipline involves. 'Digging' epitomises archaeology to many people, although most remain blissfully unaware of the processes of excavation, observation, recording and interpretation during an excavation as a means of 'telling the story' of the site. The test pit methodology, within an area 1 m sq and begun as part of the Festival at Salisbury in 2016, has attempted 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 In the last three years excavation, recording, and interpretation have been presented to the public and the finds 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 for subsequent work in 2017 to relocate a 'long-lost' gate house at the front of the King's House. This genuine piece of excavation within a 1 m test pit also offered opportunity to develop the project into a structured research programme to investigate the archaeology of the King's House.
- 1.1.4 The results presented below describe work in 2018.

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 west range fronts directly on to the Cathedral Close at 45 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and overlooks an area that is currently covered by a gravel courtyard with lawns, flower beds and paved areas.
- 1.2.2 The 2018 test pit abutted the east gable of the north range of the King's House, which now houses the museum café (NGR 414129 129495) (Figure 1).
- 1.2.3 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. The initial construction, which was erected in the 13th or 14th century, formed the Prebendal residence of the Abbot of Sherborne,

although the current building dates from the 15th century. Following the Reformation the property passed to a number of wealthy tenants including Thomas Sadler, Registrar to Bishops of Sarum, who entertained James I. Sadler added a range of brick with stone windows to the north end of the west range to coincide with the visits of the monarch (RCHM 1993). The tenancy passed to Sadler's son, also Thomas Sadler, in 1634, who occupied the premises until his death in 1658.

- 1.3.2 The east elevation of the west range, the main building, comprises two storeys with an attic. It is built partly of rubble stone and flint with stone dressings, which includes the use of Hamstone. This distinctive well-cemented, honey-coloured, medium to coarse grained, strongly bedded Jurassic limestone originates from Ham Hill, Somerset, within the diocese of Sherborne. The south gable is partly blocked by a modern southern range. Some early elements remain, including the early 15th-century moulded porch arch.
- 1.3.3 The north range was originally constructed as a separate single storey building, but is now of two stories. The lower parts of the façade also contain Hamstone suggesting initial construction in the 15th century, contemporary with the west range.
- 1.3.4 An illustration by John Buckler in 1804 shows that the north range had been extended further to the east, beyond the gable of the 15th-century structure. A further watercolour of 1807 indicates that in the intervening period this supplementary range had been demolished. Despite the relatively accurate dating for its demolition nothing survived to indicate when it was constructed or who commissioned the work.

Recent archaeological investigations in the area

- 1.3.5 Wessex Archaeology monitored building work at The King's House in 2013, which included compiling a photographic record of two interior walls prior to their removal. Excavations in the back garden by the Avon Valley Archaeological Group (AVAS 2010) as part of the Festival of Archaeology 2010 recorded a sequence of garden soils dating from the 17th century and a garden path. Natural gravel was not encountered. The subsequent Festival of Archaeology Test Pit 2016 (Wessex Archaeology 2018) extended this sequence to the natural terrace gravel, recovering basal deposits that included 13th-/14th-century make-up layers, above which the succession of 17th- and 18th-century garden soils was repeated and overlain by more recent landscaping.
- 1.3.6 Supplementary work in 2017 provided an opportunity to expand public engagement with genuine research into the archaeology of the King's House and rediscover a 'lost' gate house, which fronted onto the cathedral close.
- 1.3.7 This phase was preceded by a magnetic survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016) and a supplementary ground penetrating survey (GPS) (Wessex Archaeology 2017) across an area of 0.08 ha. The latter survey covered 0.05 ha to the rear of the museum (Area 1) and 0.03 ha at the front of the building (Area 2).
- 1.3.8 The results of the GPR survey, which covered most of the available land at the front of the King's House, revealed a series of anomalies which determined the position of a test pit, 1 m sq, (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The results confirmed the location and appearance of the gate house as well as indicating that it was constructed in the mid-17th century.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 The Festival of Archaeology test pit of 2018 aimed to relocate the wall foundations of the extended range depicted by Buckler in 1804 and demolished by 1807. Most importantly it was hoped to date its construction, using artefacts, and confirm the chronological

relationships with the presumed earlier 15th-century range. Successful relocation of the foundations would offer an opportunity to assess the condition, survival and construction of the structure.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.1.1 The 2018 test pit was positioned over the presumed wall line of the range shown by Buckler in 1804 at the intersection with the east gable of the present north range. The location was scanned for any obvious drains or live services prior to excavation. The excavated area was determined by the removal of two paving slabs, which provided an area 1.24 m N-S and 0.80 m E-W. This was considered to be of sufficient size to relocate the wall foundation, sample any foundation trench that might contain artefacts related to construction and identify earlier deposits.
- 3.1.2 All excavation was undertaken by hand. Spoil was 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 located relative to existing standing buildings and levelled at the completion of the work.
- 3.1.3 The work was recorded using the site code SMU18, and carried out over two days, 21–22 July 2018.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 **Figure 1** shows the location and plan of the test pit with the west-facing section. Context numbers were allocated from 200 to avoid confusion with 2016 numbers, which were listed from 100 or 2017 numbers which were sequenced from zero. Full descriptions of the excavated contexts are given in Appendix 1.

4.2 Stratigraphy

- 4.2.1 The test pit was located within a paved area comprising square limestone flags. Two flags (201) were lifted by staff at Salisbury and South Wilts Museum prior to excavation and were reinstated at the completion of the work.
- 4.2.2 The flags were laid on a bed of dark grey furnace waste (202), up to 0.10 m thick, containing clinker, which served as a foundation layer for the paving. The bed increased to 0.20 m thick against the gable wall of the extant building, possibly to assist drainage.
- 4.2.3 Removal of this foundation material revealed a deposit of grey brown silty clay, (203) on the north side and (205) on the south, which was bisected by an obsolete rain-water culvert (204). Layers 203 and 205, which were 0.23 m thick, contained flecks of mortar and chalk with redeposited fragments of CBM (tile). This deposit probably represents a 19th century garden soil.
- 4.2.4 The culvert (204) was aligned NE-SW and extended 0.70m from the east edge of the test pit. It was constructed using cast, ceramic concave-sectioned gully pipes that were flanked by two courses of hand-made, unfrogged bricks and capped by reused grey roof slates or limestone slabs. The use of grey slate as a roofing material is not common in

Salisbury until the middle or later part of the 19th century, which provided a broad construction date for the culvert.

- 4.2.5 The culvert was constructed within a shallow foundation trench the north side of which could not be defined where it was cut through layer 203 and backfilled with the same silty clay. The profile was most clearly visible on the south side where it cut through the upper courses of the underlying wall foundation (206). Definition of the upper edge was again indistinct but could be inferred by the presence of fragments of grey roofing slate within the backfill (205).
- 4.2.6 Deposits 203 and 205 could both be traced to the surface of the wall foundation (206), which measured approximately 0.58 m wide at the top. The south face was almost vertical however the north side splayed out towards the base, increasing the width to 0.70 m. The foundation was constructed of coursed flint nodules set in yellow, gritty, sandy mortar. The insertion of culvert (204) had reduced the surviving depth of foundations to five courses, approximately 0.25 m deep, however in the extreme SE corner of the trench seven courses were visible, increasing the depth of surviving masonry to 0.40 m.
- 4.2.7 The foundation was constructed using relatively small, generally 0.10 m long, sub rounded flint nodules many of which were covered by a developed yellow stain, indicating a source from fluvial gravel. The north face of the foundation also included fragments of pitched reused roof tile.
- 4.2.8 It was possible to insert the blade of a trowel beneath the lowest course of flints to confirm the base of the foundation; however, the construction clearly extended beneath the existing gable façade making it impossible to confirm the chronological relationships with, or construction of, the assumed earlier part of the range. This suggests that the present gable, which features brick within its construction, was totally rebuilt following the demolition of the range after 1804.
- 4.2.9 The north edge of the foundation trench [209] for wall foundation (206) was identified where it was cut through a make-up deposit of grey brown silty clay (207). This deposit contained large quantities of medieval roof tiles, which were all laid horizontally. Identical tiles were also found in the backfill of foundation trench [209] but were vertical and clearly defining the edge. Three conjoining sherds of pottery of probable 16th-/17th-century date were recovered from the fill of the foundation trench [209].
- 4.2.10 No comparable evidence was identified on the south side of the wall foundation where similar grey brown silty clay (208) contained no roof tile. This made it impossible to establish whether the edge of the foundation trench lay beyond the limits of the test pit or at the face of the wall foundation.

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 this assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by building materials, almost to the exclusion of domestic refuse or any other category of finds.
- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Appendix 2. Note that some finds have been recorded as belonging either to layer 207 (make-up layer) or to layer 210 (backfill of wall foundation cut [209]) – the line of

the putative cut could not be discerned at an upper level, and finds from the two layers may have been mixed.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery was restricted to 11 sherds (weighing 159 g). One is medieval, the remainder post-medieval/modern.
- 5.2.2 The medieval sherd is in Coarse Border ware, a white-firing coarseware from the Surrey/Hampshire border industry (Pearce and Vince 1988). This ware appears in Salisbury from around the middle of the 14th century, but never forms more than a very minor component of the pottery assemblage.
- 5.2.3 There are eight sherds of earthenware. One is in the distinctive pale-firing fabric of the Verwood industry of east Dorset; this is an unglazed body sherd that probably dates prior to the 18th century. Other sherds are all redwares. Three conjoining sherds form part of the base of a partially glazed vessel of uncertain form, possibly a jar. These sherds, which are provisionally dated as 16th-/17th-century provide the closest dating evidence for the construction of wall 206, occurring in the fill of construction trench 209.
- 5.2.4 The remaining two sherds are from a creamware plate in 'Royal' pattern, dating to the later 18th or 19th century. These two sherds came from culvert backfill 205.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.3.1 Ceramic building material (CBM) dominated the assemblage (94 fragments, weighing 18,317 g). This total included four complete or almost complete bricks. Three of these formed part of the construction of culvert 204, and the fourth, from backfill 205, almost certainly also derived from the culvert. The bricks are not all of the same type, and two are damaged; they appear to have been selected on a random basis, perhaps reusing bricks from elsewhere. One is a shallow brick (thickness 50 mm), possibly a paviour, in a yellow fabric. The others are fired to an orange-red colour; one is overfired dark red. One is an arch brick or voussoir, and the other two are standard handmade, unfrogged bricks, but of slightly different sizes (225–30 x 110–10 x 65 mm).
- 5.3.2 One other small brick fragment was recovered, but otherwise the CBM is made up of fragments of flat roof (peg) tile. Apart from one fragment from foundation layer 202, which is in an evenly coloured and regularly made orange-red fabric of post-medieval date, all of the roof tile is medieval, and can be so dated from the use of coarse, poorly wedged and pale-firing fabrics with prominent iron oxides. A few examples are partially glazed. Where present, peg holes are round, and are relatively closely-spaced in pairs, sometimes off-centre. Surviving widths range from 65 mm to 75 mm (there are no surviving lengths). Peg-tiles were almost certainly made locally; one source is documented at Alderbury from the mid-14th to the late 15th 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. The peg tiles occurred in most of the layers excavated, but were concentrated in make-up layer 207 (58 fragments). Four larger fragments from the fill of wall foundation cut 209 were found resting vertically, and were thought thus to represent the edge of the cut – they were almost certainly derived from the make-up layer through which the foundation was cut. The tiles from 210, and some of the fragments from 207, appear to have suffered firing faults, with surfaces spalled off and laminating, although some of these have also been used in some manner, as shown by mortar traces. It is possible that these 'substandard' and/or reused tiles were dumped in layer 207 as consolidation, perhaps prior to construction of the northern wing. A similar hypothesis was

proposed for the lowest excavated layer in the 2017 test pit, which also contained some possible tile 'seconds' (Wessex Archaeology 2018).

5.4 Glass

- 5.4.1 One fragment from a hand-blown or mould-blown green wine bottle came from culvert backfill 2095. This is of 18th- or early 19th-century date.
- 5.4.2 Of particular interest, from layer 207/210 (deriving either from the make-up layer, or from the putative foundation trench that cut through it), were two small fragments of vessel glass. These are heavily degraded, almost to a state of devitrification, and are completely opaque with pitted surfaces; the condition suggests that the vessel was made of unstable potash glass. The fragments appear to belong to the basal angle of a small, thin-walled drinking vessel, probably the bowl of a stemmed goblet, with mould-blown vertical ribs or 'fins' extending around the basal angle. This could be a rare survival of a medieval vessel: comparable examples are known from the late 13th to 14th century (Tyson 2000, fig. 5, g1–g3).

5.5 Copper Alloy and Worked Bone

- 5.5.1 A group of four small objects (three of copper alloy and one of bone) were recovered very close together towards the northern edge of the test pit, deriving either from make-up layer 205, or the fill of foundation cut 209. It is possible that they were all deposited together.
- 5.5.2 The three copper alloy objects comprise two pins and one toilet implement. One of the pins has a wire-wound head (Margeson 1993, 11, type 3); the second is missing its head (lengths 102 mm and 110 mm respectively). Drawn wire pins such as these were originally thought to have been introduced to England in the mid-16th century, but were subsequently shown to have been available three centuries earlier, based on evidence from Winchester (Biddle and Barclay 1990, 560–1). Pins were used to fasten clothing (in lieu of buttons) and for women's head-dress. These pins cannot be particularly closely datable, but as the size of pins decreased significantly from the 16th century, so these examples are likely to be medieval, somewhere between 13th and 15th century.
- 5.5.3 The toilet implement combines an ear-scoop at one end with a nail-cleaner or tooth-pick at the other (Margeson 1993, cat nos 398–9); the shaft is made from a length of wire. In Norwich, implements of this sort made from wire were dated to the 15th/early 16th century (earlier examples were made from metal strips).
- 5.5.4 The worked bone object is a short length of a thin shank, pointed at one end, probably from another pin.

5.6 Animal Bone

- 5.6.1 Eleven fragments of animal bone were recovered. These include cattle, sheep and bird (probably domestic fowl).

5.7 Other Finds

- 5.7.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of slag (probably clinker), roofing slate, iron (small collar or ferrule of unknown function) and shell (one oyster shell)

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1.1 The 2018 test pit at The King's House was designed to relocate the wall line of the extension to the north range that was depicted by John Buckler in 1804, but was demolished by 1807. The challenge offered an opportunity to confirm the presence of the foundations, document the construction techniques, assess the chronological relationships with the extant building and establish the construction date of the former range.
- 6.1.2 The wall foundation was relocated successfully, confirming Buckler's record. Significantly when the wall line, as revealed, is projected to the east it can be seen to coincide with a feature that was tentatively identified by GPR as a probable drain (Wessex Archaeology 2017). Re-evaluation of the geophysical data suggests that this probable drain represents the wall of the former range (Fig. 1), including its internal subdivisions. This revision makes it possible to trace the footprint of the range to the east boundary of the property, fronting onto the Close.
- 6.1.3 The extension to the east range was apparently constructed within an area that had been consolidated in the medieval period. Large slabs of broken roof tiles together with the absence of post medieval finds reinforce this evidence. Activity of similar date and content characterised the primary layers in the 2017 test pit.
- 6.1.4 These repeating pattern contrasts with the scarcity of made-up ground to the rear of the King's House, as revealed in the 2016 test pit, where deposits were characterised by garden soil containing domestic waste. This simple observation provides a model for land use at the King's House, displaying the public aspect of the front façade while the rear apparently remained relatively undeveloped or private.
- 6.1.5 Pottery from the backfill of the construction trench suggests that the 'lost' range was probably erected in the 16th-17th century. The results of the excavation also demonstrated that the wall foundation was constructed entirely of flint and tile, with no evidence of brick. It is suggestive, but not indicative, that the absence of brick, which was used extensively by Thomas Sadler I in the early 17th century, may hint at a construction date in the 16th century.
- 6.1.6 The King's House was occupied during this period by Hugh Powell and Thomas Sadler I. Both occupants are known to have altered the premises; in 1572 documents relating to subletting the tenancy record repairs and new buildings by Powell, while Sadler constructed the brick cross wing to accommodate King James I. He was also responsible for the addition of a large stable with hayloft in the east part of the site adjoining the road. Survey by RCHM (1993) considered that the upper storey of the extant building may also have been added in the late 16th century and conjectured (ibid. Fig. 151) that the extension was also in place by 1600.
- 6.1.7 While Powell or Sadler can be credited with construction of the extended range the function is less certain. The Parliamentary Survey of 1649 catalogues a number of domestic chambers and stables, any one of which might apply to those on the north side of the site.
- 6.1.8 The excavation failed to confirm that the extant north range predated the now demolished range. The foundations of the latter continued beneath the present gable, which was apparently reconstructed on a shallow plinth.

- 6.1.9 The precise date at which these modifications to the gable took place is uncertain but may have coincided with the demolition of the gate house in 1805. This redevelopment undoubtedly required major alterations to the remaining parts of the north range. The present gable is of stone and flint but also includes relatively large quantities of brick. The window which now fills the upper storey of the east gable near the former roof line may also have been inserted. Further modifications have undoubtedly been undertaken subsequently; Bucklers illustration of 1807 shows the north range with a hipped roof whereas the range now has a straight gable.
- 6.1.10 This most recent episode in the Festival of Archaeology Test Pit story set out with a simple research agenda which was met, in part, successfully. The results of this work are of sufficient value to be viewed in isolation; nevertheless they have benefitted immeasurably from results and knowledge gleaned from the previous years' work. Additional investigations are required to examine the foundations of the extant north range.

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 SMU18, and in combination with the archives from the test pits excavated in 2016 and 2017.

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 small airtight plastic tub 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 little that is new to the known material culture of Salisbury, and as such, most of it does not warrant retention for long-term curation. Selected items, however, will be deposited (copper alloy and worked bone objects, possible medieval vessel glass, pottery used for dating evidence).

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
- 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
- Biddle, M and Barclay, K 1990 'Sewing pins' and wire, in M. Biddle (ed.), *Artefacts from Medieval Winchester Parts I and ii: Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester*, Oxford: Winchester Studies 7, 560–71
- British Geological Survey [BGS 2017], 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
- Hare, J N 1991 The growth of the roof-tile industry in later medieval Wessex, *Medieval Archaeol* 3, 86–103
- Margeson, S 1993 *Norwich Households: medieval and post-medieval finds from Norwich Survey excavations 1971–78*, *East Anglian Archaeol* 58
- RCHM 1993 Salisbury. *The Houses of the Close*. London, HMSO
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Tyson, R 2002 *Medieval Glass Vessels Found in England c AD 1200–1500*, *Counc Brit Archaeol Res Rep* 121
- 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



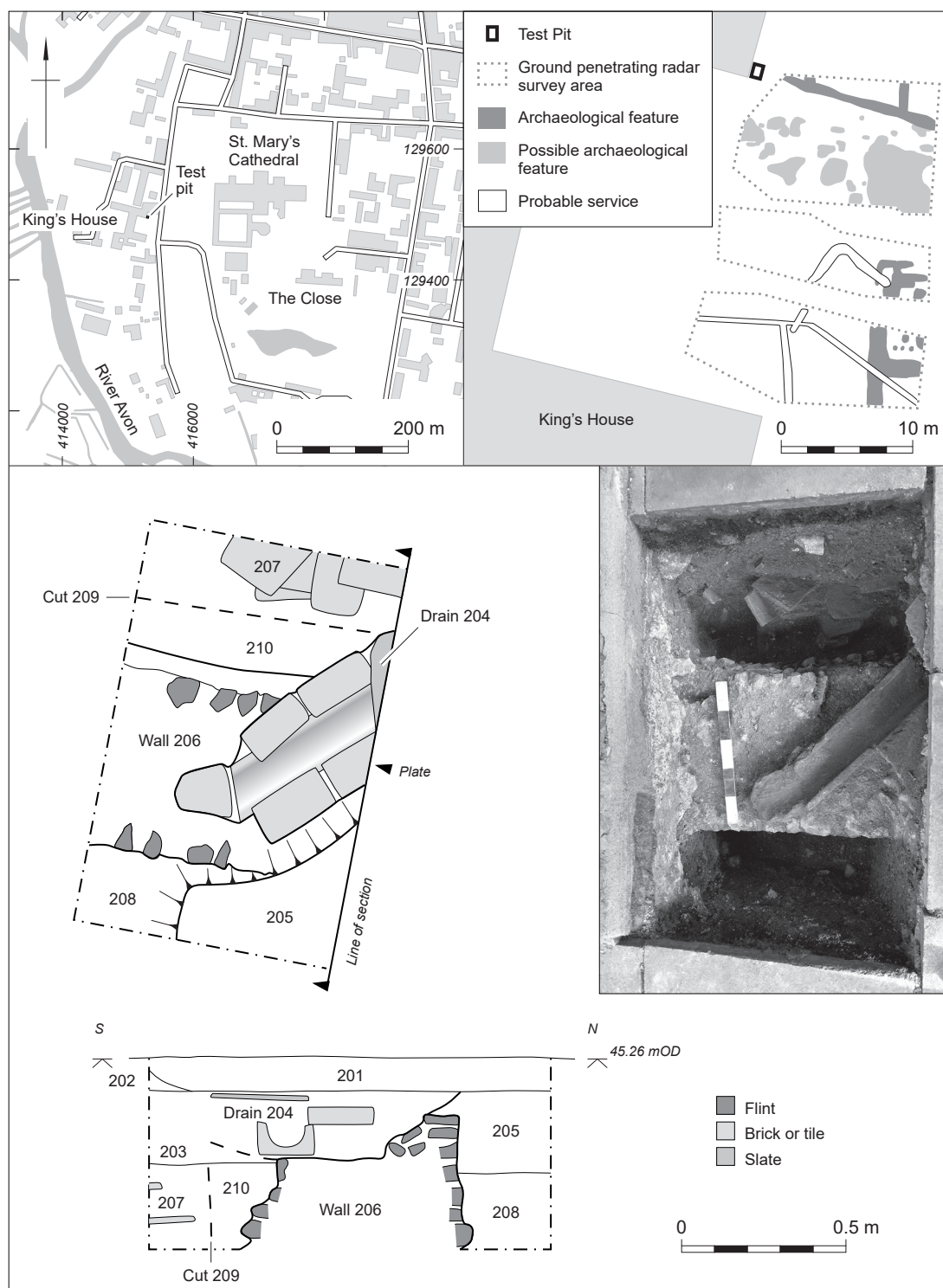
APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Context	Context Type	Description	Depth (m)
201	Layer	Paving slabs	0.05
202	Layer	Foundation/formation layer. Dark grey furnace waste with clinker	0.10
203	Layer	Soil accumulation. Grey-brown silty clay with mortar and chalk flecks . Finds predominantly roof tile	0.23
204	Structure	Brick built culvert, cut through 203	0.20
205	Layer	Grey brown silty clay, as 203, probably includes backfill for construction of culvert 204; Finds include grey roof slate	
206	Fill	Wall foundation. Predominantly five courses of flint nodules in yellow sandy mortar. 0.58 m wide	0.46
207	Layer	Grey brown silty clay with plentiful chalk flecks. Near complete horizontal medieval roof tiles	0.30
208	Layer	Make-up layer or backfill of wall foundation trench. Grey brown silty clay south of 206 with plentiful chalk flecks	0.29
209	Cut	Wall foundation trench. Filled with 206 and 208	
210	Fill	Backfill of wall foundation trench on north side. Grey brown silty clay with chalk pellets. Vertical medieval roof tiles.	0.25

Appendix 2: Quantification of finds by context

Context	Material type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
202	slag	4	467	fuel ash slag/clinker
202	pottery	5	67	3 conjoining sherds from cylindrical mug
202	CBM	1	86	post-med roof tile
202	copper alloy	1	25	rectangular buckle with end of belt attached
203	CBM	11	1204	medieval roof tile, 1 glazed; 1 width (65mm), worn & mortared all over (including edges)
203	pottery	2	42	post-med redware, 1 glazed
204	pottery	1	26	Verwood-type earthenware
204	animal bone	4	136	Bird (prob domestic fowl); cattle
204	CBM	1	2246	almost complete brick (edge broken; 240 x 110 x 50mm); ?paviour; yellow fabric
204	CBM	1	3107	complete brick (230 x 100 x 65mm); dark orange-red, handmade; creased edges
204	CBM	1	2912	almost complete brick (edge & corner damaged; 225 x 110 x 65mm); orange-red, handmade
205	CBM	4	326	medieval roof tile
205	CBM	1	100	brick fragment
205	stone	5	198	roofing slate frags
205	glass	1	26	green wine bottle glass, body fragment, C18/early C19
205	pottery	2	14	creamware plate, scalloped edge ('Royal' pattern)
205	CBM	1	2999	complete brick, voussoir (240 x 105 x 60-70mm); dark red (overfired), poorly wedged fabric
207	pottery	1	10	Coarse Border ware
207	CBM	58	3385	medieval roof tile, 3 glazed; 1 width 75mm), substandard
208	CBM	11	339	medieval roof tile, 1 glazed
208	Iron	1	17	small collar or ferrule
210	CBM	4	1613	medieval roof tile, 4 widths (65mm, 65mm, 75mm), all substandard; group of tiles up against ?edge of foundation cut
207/210	animal bone	7	21	Sheep; bird (prob domestic fowl)
207/210	shell	1	4	oyster (R valve)
207/210	copper alloy	1	1	toilet implement
207/210	copper alloy	1	1	pin with wire-wound head, shaft in 2 frags
207/210	copper alloy	1	1	pin shaft (head missing)
207/210	animal bone	1	1	very thin shaft of pin/needle
207/210	glass	2	1	very degraded vessel glass, from ribbed base of ?wine goblet bowl, ?C13/C14



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

Date:	30/08/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	@ A4	Illustrator:	RG
Path:	Y:\Users\Rob Goller\For_phil\Salisbury_museum\Festival_2018\Salisbury_museum03.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



FS 606559

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, No. 1712772 and is a Registered Charity in England and Wales, No. 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity No. SC042630. Registered Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wilts SP4 6EB