



Salisbury Museum, The King's House

Test Pit Excavation 2019



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wessexarchaeology



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SUMMARY

The Festival of Archaeology test pit of 2019 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 2019 project aimed to examine the wall foundations of the extant north range, which now houses the museum café. This range is believed to have been constructed in the 15th-century. The test pit successfully established the construction and depth of the wall foundations but could not confirm the date of construction or establish whether they may have formed the foundations of an earlier structure.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2019 project to examine the foundations of the north range formed a natural progression of work that was initiated by Adrian Green, Director of the Salisbury Museum. Thanks are also extended to Owain Hughes, Learning Officer and Louise Tunnard, Communications Officer at the museum for their support, enthusiasm and promotional skills.

The test pit was excavated by Phil Harding and Lorraine Mephram with the finds processed and presented by Lorraine Mephram. Thanks are also due to Rachel Williams for undertaking the service location survey prior to excavation and to Nancy Dixon, of Wessex Archaeology, and Sue Martin 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 for Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mephram, Senior Project Manager.

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

Test pit excavation for the 2019 Festival of Archaeology

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 The Festival of Archaeology, which forms an annual celebration of archaeology in July, has provided a regular mechanism by which archaeology can be promoted to the general public, communicating and informing the various aspects of the discipline. '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 This test pit excavation has become a regular feature of the Festival of Archaeology at Salisbury over the last four years. It has combined excavation, recording, and interpretation with relaxed, easily understood presentation to the public, demonstrating that many apparently mundane finds can be informative. This approach, offering 'instant' archaeology to the people, the use of test pit excavations to demonstrate the techniques and the idea that interesting archaeology is contained within locations that most people can relate to, 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, and a former extension to the north range in 2018. These genuine pieces 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 Owing to one of the participants (PH) being unavailable in July the project for 2019 was brought forward to coincide with a public holiday in May. This made it possible to provide advanced promotion for the forthcoming Festival, attract people to the museum as well as focus attention on the test pit. It also made it possible to utilise the benefits of archaeology as a teaching aid during term-time. Advanced publicity reached over 30,000 people on social media, with 600 visitors witnessing excavation of the test pit and 300 school children attending on the following day.
- 1.1.5 The progress of the work was filmed and edited into a short presentation that could be shown as part of the Festival of Archaeology but also retained and used in a broader promotional role.
- 1.1.6 The written results of the work in 2019 are presented below.

1.2 The site

- 1.2.1 The King's House forms the premises of the Salisbury 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 2019 test pit was located along the south wall 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 the River Avon comprising 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.
- 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 is believed to be contemporary with the west range and originally comprised a detached single storey building but is now of two stories. The lower parts of the façade are constructed principally of flint, with limited use of Hamstone, which replicate the construction materials used in the west range.
- 1.3.4 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.
- 1.3.5 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

- 1.3.6 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.
- 1.3.7 Archaeological excavations were initiated by the Avon Valley Archaeological Group (AVAS 2010) who excavated a trench as part of the Festival of Archaeology 2010 in the back garden. This project recorded a sequence of garden soils dating from the 17th century and a garden path, but natural gravel was not encountered. The subsequent Festival of Archaeology Test Pit 2016 (Wessex Archaeology 2018) remedied this by extending the sequence down to the natural terrace gravel. The basal deposits 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.

- 1.3.8 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.
- 1.3.9 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).
- 1.3.10 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.
- 1.3.11 The test pit of 2018 maintained public involvement and focussed attention on the wall foundations of the former extension to the extant north range which was depicted by John Buckler in 1804. The excavation indicated that the foundations were probably constructed of flint in the 16th–17th centuries. Reinterpretation of geophysical data made it possible to trace the line of these foundations to the eastern edge of the museum gardens, but sadly the results were unable to confirm the 15th century construction date of the extant range.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 The test pit of 2019 targeted the foundations of the north range, specifically to date its construction, using recovered artefacts. In addition, it offered the opportunity to document the depth and methods of construction as a comparison with those sampled in 2018. Successful relocation of the foundations also offered an opportunity to assess the condition, survival and construction of the structure.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.1.1 The 2019 test pit was positioned to examine the point at which the foundations of the north range intersected with the west jamb of a blocked doorway. The location was scanned by Wessex Archaeology 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 position of the test pit was located relative to existing standing buildings and levelled at the completion of the work using GPS.
- 3.1.3 The work was recorded using the site code SMU19, and carried out over two days, 6th–7th May 2019.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 **Figure 1** shows the location and plan of the test pit with a representative section. Context numbers were allocated from 401 to avoid confusion with numbers from preceding episodes of work. 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 walkway comprising square limestone flags, which formed a border along the south wall of the range. Two flags were lifted by staff at Salisbury 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 (401), up to 0.12 m thick, containing clinker, which served as a foundation layer for the paving. This layer formed a natural equivalent to (202) in the 2018 test pit. The layer increased to 0.20 m thick against the wall of the extant building, where it covered a French drain.
- 4.2.3 The French drain comprised a flat-bottomed gulley [402], which measured 0.23 m wide and 0.21 m deep, and was filled with coarse fragments of drain pipe, flints and crushed concrete (403). This material abutted a skin of concrete render, 0.40 m deep and approximately 0.02 m thick, which was applied to the base of the wall. The layer, which was clearly applied to remedy a problem of damp ingress, extended below ground level masking transition between the wall and the foundations.
- 4.2.4 Removal of the flagstone bedding and drain infill revealed a deposit of dark grey brown silty clay, (404 and 405), which probably equated to (208) in the 2018 test pit. The layer, which measured approximately 0.45 m thick, contained chalk and mortar flecks, pea grit and mixed, poorly sorted flint gravel with archaeological components comprising fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) in the form of roof tile and brick and two pieces of Hamstone.
- 4.2.5 This deposit undoubtedly represents a single, mixed stratigraphic event, but was excavated in two spits to monitor any changes in the density of archaeological material. Similar material containing CBM but no domestic waste was found in the test pits in 2017 and 2018 and was considered to represent make-up to consolidate the courtyard.
- 4.2.6 The base of (405) was marked by a thin bed of white mortar and discontinuous layer of flint nodules which apparently coincided with the upper rim of the foundation trench. This bed could be traced relatively continuously around the east end of the test pit and along the south edge but was more indistinct in the west section.
- 4.2.7 The make-up layers sealed a deposit of compact dark grey, grey-brown, moist silty clay (406) which contained a scatter of poorly sorted sub angular flint gravel. This deposit seems likely to represent the former old ground surface or upper parts of the flood alluvium.
- 4.2.8 Additional fragments of CBM were found in the upper parts of a trial hole which was dug at the west end of the test pit in an attempt to establish the level of the underlying gravel. This collection of material may have become incorporated in the upper parts of the profile through trampling or bioturbation. A sherd of 13th-century cooking pot was found near the base of the deposit.
- 4.2.9 The wall foundation (407) was constructed in a shallow foundation trench [408] which extended approximately 0.25 m below the base of make-up deposit (404/405). No traces of

the foundation trench were visible in the test pit section suggesting that the foundation entirely filled the foundation trench.

- 4.2.10 The south face of the wall foundation survived to a depth of approximately 0.72 m below modern ground level. Approximately seven irregular courses were visible below the concrete render of which the two basal courses were more irregular and extended out beyond the face of the upper parts of the foundation. The upper courses, which may have benefitted from easier access to the foundation, were laid more systematically.
- 4.2.11 The foundation was constructed using relatively small, sub rounded flint nodules, which were generally 0.05–0.07 m, but occasionally 0.10 m long. Many were covered by a developed yellow stain, indicating a source from fluvial gravel.
- 4.2.12 Individual flint nodules were set in a creamy white mortar which contained flecks of chalk. Occasional fragments of roof tile were also noted.

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**.

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery was restricted to five sherds (weighing 129 g). One is medieval, the remainder post-medieval/modern.
- 5.2.2 The medieval sherd is in a Laverstock-type coarseware (Musty *et al* 2001, 139–40; Mephram 2000, fabric E422b). It is a body sherd featuring scratch-marking on the external surface. The depth of the scratch-marking (this is not the shallow 'brushing' of the developed type) suggests that this sherd is no later than 13th-century in date. It came from the lowest level of the test pit, well down in layer 406.
- 5.2.3 The post-medieval/modern sherds, which all came from layer 404, are all earthenwares. Three, all conjoining, are in the distinctive pale-firing fabric of the Verwood industry of east Dorset. These are internally glazed and probably belong to a convex jar; the date could fall anywhere between the 17th and 20th century. The fourth sherd is an unglazed redware from a flowerpot of 19th–20th-century date.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.3.1 Ceramic building material (CBM) dominated the assemblage (84 fragments, weighing 10,357 g). This total included one complete brick, an unfrogged yellow-firing example possibly from the Fisherton brickyard (layer 403). There are a further six fragments of brick, all from layer 404, in the more standard orange-red fabric. These are of unknown dimensions but all are from unfrogged examples. No brick occurred in layers below 404.
- 5.3.2 The remaining CBM consists of fragments of roof tile. One fragment, from layer 404, is from a glazed, crested ridge tile dating to the 13th or 14th century. This is in a pale-firing fabric

with a mottled apple-green glaze, with knife-cut crests. The fabric serves to identify it as a probable product of the Laverstock kilns (Musty *et al* 2001, 173–4, fig 72, no 293). All other fragments (76 examples) appear to be from flat roof (peg) tile of medieval date, which can be so dated from the use of coarse, poorly wedged and pale-firing fabrics with prominent iron oxides. Where present, peg holes are round, and are relatively closely-spaced in pairs, sometimes off-centre. There are no surviving complete lengths or widths. 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 layer 405 (46 fragments).

5.4 Stone and Worked Flint

- 5.4.1 This combined category consists entirely of building materials. Amongst the five pieces of stone recovered are three fragments of roofing slate and two of Hamstone. The latter stone can be seen in several window surrounds in the main (east) range of the museum, and also in the north range; it is considered to be an indication of an early (15th-century) construction phase.
- 5.4.2 The use of grey slate as a roofing material is not common in Salisbury until the middle or later part of the 19th century, but these fragments, which were found in lower layers (405 and 406), with no other indications of a modern date, appear to be of blue slate, which was widely traded from Devon and Cornwall during the medieval period, although these are more commonly found in southern Hampshire rather than Wiltshire (Hare 1991, 90–1).
- 5.4.3 The four fragments of worked flint are all walling flint, which is well in evidence in the museum buildings, from the 15th-century construction phase onwards.

5.5 Animal Bone

- 5.5.1 Twelve fragments of animal bone were recovered. These include cattle, sheep, pig and domestic fowl.

5.6 Other Finds

- 5.6.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of glass (one fragment of post-medieval window glass, one of 17th-/18th-century green wine bottle), iron (three nails) and shell (one oyster shell).

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1.1 The 2019 test pit was designed to examine the foundations of the north range of the King's House which is believed to have been constructed in the 15th century. The construction date was still unresolved after the 2018 test pit project and the foundations remained unrecorded.
- 6.1.2 The location of the 2019 test pit along the south façade of the north range ensured that the foundations would be accessible, making it possible to document the construction techniques and attempt to establish the construction date of the range.
- 6.1.3 The results have shown that the foundations were constructed on deposits which contained only a single sherd of 13th-century pottery. The absence of demolition rubble or other building debris suggests that the foundations were related to the initial development on that part of the site and do not contradict the accepted date of construction.

- 6.1.4 The foundations are immediately reminiscent of many medieval foundations in the medieval city, where timber framed structures dominated. These foundations, penetrating approximately 0.70 m below the present ground level, remain relatively shallow for a stone-built structure, albeit only single storey, of relatively high status. The 17th-century gate house foundations, in contrast, penetrated to the flood plain gravel.
- 6.1.5 The foundations contain very few diagnostic characteristics; the date guided by the absence of brick. This inability to refine or challenge the construction date of the extant structure or relate it to the foundations, due to the concrete render, constitute significant barriers to interpretation. Apart from the absence of previous demolition episodes, it makes it impossible to resolve categorically whether the foundations were constructed for the extant structure or for an earlier timber framed building.
- 6.1.6 Intriguingly the results from 2018 and 2019 have demonstrated continuity of foundation construction techniques from the medieval to late medieval/early post medieval periods. The foundations of the demolished range are indistinguishable from the foundations of the extant medieval building.
- 6.1.7 These observations have made it impossible to demonstrate stratigraphically that the extant north range pre-dated the now demolished range, although this still seems likely; sherds of 16th- or 17th-century pottery were recovered from the foundation trench in 2018.
- 6.1.8 The assertion (RCHME 1993, 217, 224) that the 'extension' was added is derived from Buckler's drawing of 1804, but it had been demolished by 1807. There remains no absolute proof that the extension was added by Sadler (who had the lease from 1599 to his death 1634), however Buckler's 1804 shows the extension with a lower roof line than the extant range with the hint of a line/division in the wall between the two sections. Furthermore, a column of limestone blocks is visible at the end of the extant range which suggests an end of the building
- 6.1.9 Hugh Powell and Thomas Sadler I occupied the premises in the 16th and 17th century and undertook alterations. 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.
- 6.1.10 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 have produced a new set of data documenting the foundations of the north range of the King's House. The outcome demonstrates that archaeological field work adds to the data set but frequently often poses more questions than answers.

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 box of artefacts (combined with finds from test pits from 2016–2018)
- 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.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context descriptions

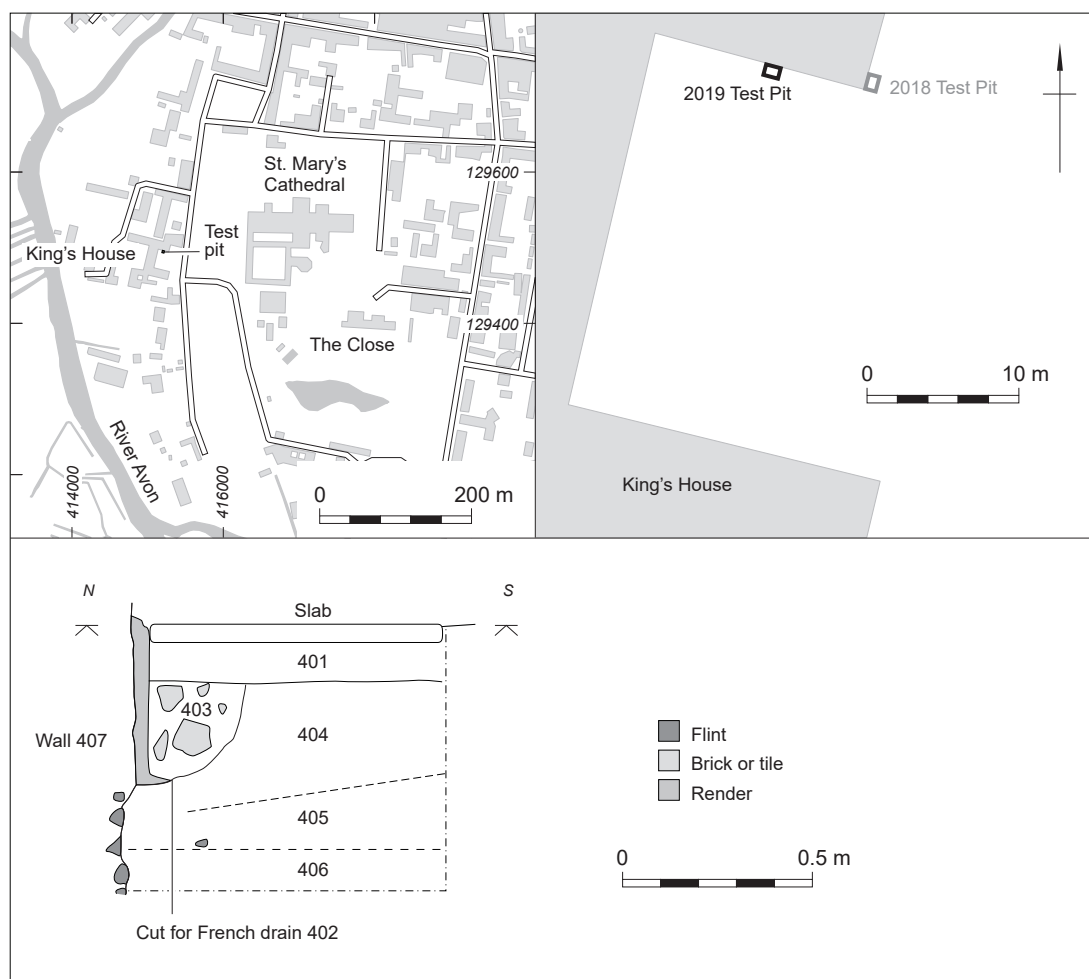
Context	Context Type	Description	Depth (m)
401	Layer	Foundation/formation layer. Dark grey furnace waste with clinker	0.12
402	Cut	French drain, concave sloping sides, flat base	0.21
403	Fill	Fragments of drain pipe, flint and crushed concrete, open framework. Fill of French drain	0.23
404	Layer	Soil/Make-up. Arbitrary spit. Dark grey-brown fine sandy sandy clay with mortar and chalk flecks. Finds predominantly roof tile and brick	0.20
405	Layer	Lower spit. Dark grey brown slightly silty clay with mixed poorly sorted isolated gravel flint. Contains thin band of mortar which coincides with top of foundation cut. Contains CBM	0.20
406	Layer	Old river terrace surface, natural deposition. Dark grey brown/grey brown moist silty clay with sub angular gravel flints. CBM, med pot	Max 0.60
407	Structure	Wall foundation, approx. seven courses of poorly coursed gravel flints with CBM in creamy, off-white chalky mortar.	c. 0.72
408	Cut	Foundation cut. Not exposed in section	



Appendix 2: All finds by context

Context	Material type	No.	Wt. (g)	Comments
401	CBM	1	205	medieval roof tile
403	CBM	1	2268	complete brick (Fisherton?), 220 x 100 x 60 mm
404	animal bone	6	54	cattle 1st phalanx; sheep scapula; pig metacarpal; chicken ulna
404	CBM	19	1074	medieval roof tile
404	CBM	6	2485	brick: unfrogged
404	CBM	1	235	glazed crested ridge tile, probably Laverstock (C13/C14)
404	flint	3	472	walling flint
404	glass	1	6	post-med green wine bottle
404	glass	1	4	post-medieval window glass
404	iron	1	20	nail
404	pottery	1	60	redware flowerpot (prob C19/C20)
404	pottery	3	59	Verwood-type earthenware, int glaze
404	shell	1	14	oyster (small R valve)
405	animal bone	4	55	cattle (calf) pelvis; 2 sheep humeri; domestic fowl coracoid
405	CBM	46	3466	medieval roof tile
405	flint	1	35	walling flint
405	stone	2	61	roofing slate
405	stone	1	33	hamstone fragment
406	animal bone	2	24	cattle distal humerus (prob both from 1 bone)
406	CBM	10	624	medieval roof tile, 1 overfired
406	iron	3	118	nails
406	pottery	1	10	Laverstock-type coarseware body sherd, scratch-marked (prob C13)
406	stone	1	15	roofing slate
406	stone	1	56	hamstone fragment

CBM = ceramic building material



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Location and section of the test pit

Figure 1



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