

The Anchor Brewery Site, Giant Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Stage 1 (Trenches 1-3)



February 2000

**THE ANCHOR BREWERY SITE
GIGANT STREET, SALISBURY,
WILTSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Stage 1 (Trenches 1-3)**

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Gleeson Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a c. 0.47 ha. area of land at the site of the former Anchor Brewery in Gigant Street, Salisbury. The work was required in connection with the residential redevelopment of the site.

Stage 1 of this evaluation comprised three machine-excavated trenches located within the southern part of the site, along with a short watching brief undertaken during the removal of contaminated material from the site.

The machine trenches identified the presence of well-stratified remains of medieval buildings along the Gigant Street frontage. These are likely to be of 13th/14th century origin. However, these remains have been severely truncated by modern activities and no further archaeological work is proposed here.

In the backlands of the development site the evaluation found deep garden soils along with a few archaeological features of medieval or post-medieval date. No evidence was found to suggest that the line of the former Town Ditch is located within the development site. No further archaeological work is proposed in this area.

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Archaeological Evaluation Stage 1 (Trenches 1-3)

Acknowledgements

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The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Mick Rawlings. The fieldwork was supervised by Bob Davis, who was assisted by Gemma Smith, Bill Moffat and Phil Breach. This report was compiled by Bob Davis. The finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham and the illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller.

THE ANCHOR BREWERY SITE, GIGANT STREET, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Stage 1 (Trenches 1-3)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Gleeson Homes (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of c. 0.47 ha of land at the site of the former Anchor Brewery in Gigant Street, Salisbury. The work was required as part of a proposed residential development of the site.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was requested by the Wiltshire County Archaeology Service (CAS), acting as archaeological advisors to Salisbury District Council. This request is in line with national planning guidance for archaeology and development (*Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* – DoE 1990) and with County and District structure plan policies.
- 1.1.3 A Project Design for the archaeological evaluation was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (June 1999, Ref. 45700.3) and approved by the CAS. This required the machine excavation of a total of six trial trenches within the proposal area. The location of the trial trenches was based on the results of a prior desk-based assessment of archaeological potential (Wessex Archaeology January 1999, Ref. 45700.1) combined with the perceived impact of the proposed development.
- 1.1.4 This report sets out in detail the results of the first stage of evaluation, comprising Trenches 1-3. All of these are within the southern part of the development site. Trenches 4-6 will be the subject of a second evaluation report.
- 1.1.5 A short watching brief was also carried out during the removal of contaminated land from part of the site, and the results are included within this report.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The site, centred on NGR SU 14690 29850, covers an area of land approximately 0.47 ha. in extent. It is located in the eastern part of the city of Salisbury and fronts onto Gigant Street to the east and Milford Street to the north. The site is generally flat and the underlying drift geology is the Higher Terrace Gravel of the Avon Valley, lying above Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous Period.

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 A more detailed archaeological background is provided in the desk-based assessment of archaeological potential; the following is a summary of that information.
- 1.3.2 The city of New Sarum (Salisbury) was established in the early years of the 13th century, with the decision to transfer the cathedral from Old Sarum being taken before 1200. Whilst initially the intention may have been to restrict development to the area close to the cathedral (New Street/St.Ann's Street), this changed rapidly to the extensive development of a regularly planned rectilinear street grid. The roads isolated areas for housing within them, which were called 'chequers'.
- 1.3.3 The proposed Anchor Brewery development site lies within Trinity Chequer. The desk-based assessment identified three areas of higher archaeological potential within the site:
- The Gigant Street frontage – it is likely that this frontage was built up during the early part of the development of the city, probably in the 14th or even the 13th century.
 - The western boundary of the site – this lies along or very close to the line of a former ditch called the Town Drain. It was a major feature of the medieval town, bringing in fresh water drawn from the River Avon and no doubt used for the removal of refuse from the settlement.
 - The site of a former large building adjacent to the western boundary of the site. This is recorded on early maps of the city and is unusually situated in the backlands of the chequer, whereas these areas are normally devoid of buildings.

2. AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The principal aim of the evaluation was to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the identified areas of higher archaeological potential. This information will then be available for use in the formulation of a detailed and guided archaeological mitigation policy in respect of the proposed development.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Stage 1 evaluation fieldwork comprised a total of three machine-excavated trenches located within the southern part of the site (Fig. 1). Trench 1 was targeted at the possible line of the Town Ditch and measured 15m in length. Trench 2 was targeted at the Gigant Street frontage and totalled 15m in length. Trench 3 was targeted at the possible line of the Town Ditch and measured 9.8m in length. All three trenches were c. 1.6m wide.
- 2.2.2 The evaluation trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a 180° wheeled excavator. In some places a mechanical concrete breaker was used to break up surface layers of concrete and tarmac.

Deposits were removed by the machine in a series of level spits down to a maximum depth of 1.6m in Trench 1, 1.6m in Trench 2 and 1.5m in Trench 3.

- 2.2.3 Features and deposits were then hand-cleaned. The trenches were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections drawn at a scale of 1:10. Archaeological features or deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard *pro forma* system. All features and deposits were photographed using 35mm monochrome and colour slide format.
- 2.2.4 A short watching brief was undertaken during the removal of contaminated land along the Gigant Street frontage to the north of Trench 2 (Fig. 1). The presence of this contamination was known prior to the establishment of the Project Design for the evaluation, and it was agreed that no trial trenches were possible within this area for health and safety reasons. No access into the area of contaminated land was possible; a written and photographic record was maintained from a safe distance.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results of the Stage 1 evaluation are presented below, with detailed trench descriptions available in Appendix 1.

3.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 measured 15m long and 1.6m wide and was orientated almost east-west. A substantial reinforced concrete footing was encountered at the eastern end of the trench; this is likely to be part of a former elevated road which was demolished in the early 1980s. The central part of the trench was disturbed by a number of modern shallow building foundations and also by a brick-lined culvert and associated drains to a depth of 1.2m below the present ground surface.
- 3.2.2 The earliest recorded deposit within the trench was a light yellowish-green sandy gravel (103) which represents the basal geology in the area. This was encountered at c. 44.96m aOD. It was sealed by up to 0.94m of dark greyish-brown humic clay (102) which contained small amounts of flint and chalk. Finds recovered from this deposit included animal bone, fragments of post-medieval roof tile, clay pipe stems, struck flint, post-medieval vessel glass and oyster shell. Seven sherds of medieval pottery and eight sherds of post-medieval pottery were also recovered from 102, which represents the medieval and post-medieval build-up of garden soil in the backlands of the chequer. Large blocks of ashlar greensand were also recorded within this layer and these probably represent discarded building material which may well have originated from the Old Sarum cathedral and had been reused somewhere close by in the new city.
- 3.2.3 Modern overburden (101) including tarmac and hardcore extended over the whole length of the trench to a depth of 0.52m. No evidence was found in this trench of the presence of the former Town Ditch.

3.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 was L-shaped in plan; the principal arm was orientated almost east-west and a northward extension was orientated almost north-south. In total it measured 15m in length, the principal arm measuring 10.5m and the northern extension measuring 8.5m.
- 3.3.2 At the eastern end of the principal trench was a substantial stepped concrete footing. This is also likely to be a part of the former elevated roadway. Across most of the trench modern tarmac and concrete surfaces and their make-up layers (200) were encountered to a depth of 0.40m below the present ground surface. Much of the trench area had been disturbed by previous services and modern disturbances. These included the construction trench (232) for the concrete footing, also a slightly earlier trench of unknown purpose running along much of the length of the northern part of the principal arm of Trench 2.
- 3.3.3 The earliest deposit recorded in the southern side of the principal arm of the trench was a mottled pale yellow/green clay (240); this is the natural basal geological material in the area. It was sealed by a layer of dark grey silty clay (206) which probably represents a buried soil or former ground surface. It was encountered at 1.44m below the current ground surface (at about 45.10m aOD) and was *c.* 0.2m thick. This layer produced seven sherds of medieval pottery, including a possible lamp fragment, and the remains of a wooden stake (212).
- 3.3.4 Overlying the buried soil in the eastern part of the trench was a thin deposit of chalk and lime mortar (213), itself sealed by a thin layer of brown clay containing lenses of darker soil (214). These layers are likely to be floors or make-up layers which represent the earliest building on this part of the frontage, and a small stakehole (208) may be part of the structure. No pottery or other artefacts were recovered from these deposits.
- 3.3.5 Layer 214 was subsequently sealed by a thicker deposit of pale-coloured sandy silt (207) which contained some chalk blocks and large rounded flints. These are probably the remains of a collapsed wall or footing, and certainly a later wall (221) comprising chalk blocks set in a lime mortar was founded directly on 207. To the east of these walls (i.e. towards the street frontage) was a clear sequence of floor surfaces and associated make-up layers (215-219), one of which (216) contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. These represent a second phase of medieval building on the street frontage, probably continuing through until the post-medieval or later. The sequence extends for only *c.* 2.5m until it is entirely removed by the concrete footings of the former elevated roadway.
- 3.3.6 The building here was later replaced by a brick-built structure (220) which had a brick floor (222) bonded with lime mortar mixed with black ash. This is likely to have been of 19th century date.
- 3.3.7 To the rear of the buildings (the backlands) was a different sequence. The buried soil (206) was sealed by a layer of chalk and mortar mix (205) which contained rounded flint nodules. This is probably a former yard surface and

three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from it. It was overlain by deposits of grey sandy silts (202-204), possibly representing soil build-up within an external yard rather than a garden soil. The earliest of these (204) contained pottery of medieval date (five sherds) whilst the middle one (203) contained medieval and post-medieval sherds. The sequence was sealed by a chalk block wall (201) aligned east-west which is likely to be of post-medieval date.

- 3.3.8 Only the western part of the northern extension contained intact archaeological deposits; those in the eastern part had been destroyed by the footings of the former elevated roadway (224; 232). However, a sequence of floors and make-up layers equating to 215-218 was recorded here as 226-229. Finds recovered from 228 and 227 included animal bone, medieval roof tile, and late medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds. All were laid horizontally and below this sequence was a flint and mortar wall footing (230) which is likely to be equivalent to 207.

3.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 measured 9.8m long and 1.6m wide and was aligned east-west. The western end of the trench was directly adjacent to the eastern elevation of the Salisbury Baptist Church, and the deposits here were truncated by the footings for the wall of the church.
- 3.4.2 The earliest recorded deposit was a greenish-brown or grey silty clay with some patches of peaty organic material (312). This was encountered at a depth of 1.25m below the present ground surface and represents the natural drift geology in the area. It was sealed by a 0.25m thick layer of moist, sticky, grey, silty clay containing some charcoal flecks (311) which extended the whole length of the trench.
- 3.4.3 In the central part of the trench was a substantial concrete structure aligned north-south (301). This may have sealed a drain or other service, or could possibly have been a footing, although no substantial building has been recorded in this part of the site. To the east of the concrete the grey clay layer 311 was sealed by 0.34m of mid-grey, coarse, silty clay containing small flecks of chalk (307). This was also present to the west of the concrete but the two were separated by another grey silty clay layer which contained small flecks of gritty ash and chalk (310).
- 3.4.4 Sealed by layer 310 was feature 313. This was the lower portion of a wooden barrel which had been used as the lining of a cess pit. The fill (315) was a compact hardened layer of greeny-blue cess. A small feature (309) visible only in the north-facing section was sealed by 307. It was 0.45m wide and 0.30m deep, and the single fill (308) comprised medium-sized angular chalk and limestone blocks set in a loose lime mortar.
- 3.4.5 Layers 302 and 303 were visible in the north-facing section above 307. Layer 302 was a dark grey-brown ashy silt containing chalk flecking and mortar. Finds noted but not kept from this context included clay pipe stems, slate

fragments and brick fragments. Layer 303 was a thin band of pale greenish-grey clay.

- 3.4.6 The foundations of the wall of the adjacent Church consisted of reused blocks of ashlar limestone and greensand along with bricks. There was evidence of timber piling in the base of the foundation trench. Modern overburden (300) extended over the length of the trench to a depth of 0.54m below the present ground surface. Finds noted but not retained from 300 included clinker, bricks, roof tiles, modern pottery and iron objects.
- 3.4.7 No evidence of the Town Ditch was recorded in this trench, although many of the reused stones in the foundations of the Church wall showed evidence of staining which must have been the result of a previous location rather than the current one.

3.5 Watching Brief

- 3.5.1 During previous site investigation work, an area of contamination had been noted close to the Gigant Street frontage. As the site was being cleared, the full extent of this contamination was established and a mitigation programme was implemented. This entailed the removal of the contaminated material to a depth in excess of 2m below the current ground surface and its replacement with clean fill. Although the street frontage had been established as an area of higher archaeological potential, it was acknowledged that health and safety considerations meant that archaeological evaluation of this area was not possible.
- 3.5.2 Instead, a short watching brief was maintained during the machining out of the contaminated land. No access was allowed into the contaminated area, so records were made solely from visual observations.
- 3.5.3 A chalk floor or surface c. 0.10m thick was observed in the eastern section of the contamination pit, i.e. adjacent to the Gigant Street frontage. This was at a depth of c. 0.75m below the current ground surface of this area. At least two ditches were observed aligned perpendicular to Gigant Street. These may have been burgage or plot boundaries and were c. 0.75m deep.

4. FINDS

- 4.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation. These have been quantified by material type within each context (Table 1).
- 4.2 Pottery was the most common material type recovered, and provides the only close dating evidence. Medieval material was recovered from six contexts, and comprises mainly sherds of Laverstock-type coarsewares and finer glazed wares with a potential date range of 13th to early 14th century. This includes a small group from the buried soil (206) at the base of the stratigraphic sequence in Trench 2 which includes a possible lamp fragment. In addition, three fine sandy sherds of unknown source (102) have been dated as late medieval (14th/15th century).

- 4.3** Late medieval/early post-medieval wares (15th/16th century) are represented by a single sherd of ‘Tudor Green’ (203) and three sherds in a fine sandy fabric which may be an early Verwood type (203; 227). The remaining post-medieval wares comprise more characteristic Verwood-type earthenwares of 17th century date or later (102).
- 4.4** The ceramic building material, consisting entirely of roof tile fragments, also contains a mixture of medieval (eight fragments) and post-medieval material (four fragments, all 102). Three of the medieval fragments are partially glazed.
- 4.5** Other finds comprise seven fragments of animal bone, one worked flint flake, two clay pipe stems, one piece of vessel glass, one oyster shell, one piece of metalworking slag, and one copper alloy pin. With the exception of the worked flint (although this may derive from recent wall construction), all of these are certainly or probably of post-medieval date.

Table 1: All finds by context (no./weight in grams)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Med. pottery	P-med pottery	Other finds
102	4/58	4/392	7/152	8/354	1 worked flint (12g); 1 glass (1g); 1 shell (12g); 2 clay pipe (10g)
203			1/2	2/28	
204		2/32	5/40		
205			3/22		
206			7/262		
216			1/4		
226					1 copper alloy
227	2/26	2/138		2/64	1 slag (4g)
228	1/4	4/116			
TOTAL	7/88	12/678	24/482	12/446	

CBM = Ceramic Building Material

5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1** The three trenches which were undertaken as Stage 1 of the archaeological evaluation have produced useful evidence concerning the targeted areas of higher archaeological potential. Trenches 1 and 3 failed to find the former Town Ditch. This suggests that it lies to the west of the site boundary in the areas which were examined.
- 5.2** The ashlar greensand and limestone blocks in the footings of the eastern elevation of the Baptist Church (Trench 3) are almost certainly reused from an earlier structure. The staining of some of these blocks suggests that they may at one time have been used within the lining of the Town Ditch, although this cannot be confirmed. It is possible that the line of the Town Ditch lies just within the eastern end of the Church, and that these stones were made available during the construction of the Church.

- 5.3** To the north of Trench 3, the site boundary deviates slightly to the west, and it is possible that some evidence of the former Town Ditch will be located here during Stage 2 of the evaluation.
- 5.4** Trenches 1 and 3 also revealed that the deposits in the western part of the site mainly comprise garden soils of medieval and post-medieval date with a few features (cess pits, etc) but no structures. This is the type of sequence which was predicted for the backlands in this chequer and is considered to be of low archaeological value.
- 5.5** Trench 2 revealed evidence of buildings along the Gigant Street frontage from the 13th/14th century onwards. The presence of multiple floor layers together with walls and foundations from several phases suggest continuous domestic activity until the demolition of this part of the site in the 1970's. Deposits relating to the medieval buildings here are located in the range of 45.10m aOD to 45.70m aOD.
- 5.6** Of particular interest is the presence at the base of the sequence of a buried soil containing medieval pottery. This is unusual in the city of New Sarum, but as it was only seen in a narrow trench here it is difficult to provide any further interpretation.
- 5.7** The medieval buildings fronting onto Gigant Street are of high archaeological value. However, Trench 2 proved that the deposits in this area are severely truncated by modern services, investigation trenches and concrete footings. In particular, the foundations for the former elevated roadway have destroyed much of the frontage sequence at the southern end of the site. To the north of here, the removal of the contaminated ground has also removed the frontage sequence, although the watching brief reported here confirmed the presence of chalk floors which are assumed to represent medieval buildings.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1** The Stage 1 evaluation has confirmed the presence of deposits of high archaeological value along the Gigant Street frontage. Unfortunately, the impact of modern services etc. is so great that the potential for further archaeological investigation of any of the southern part of the frontage must be considered to be extremely low. It is known from cartographic sources that further footings of the former elevated roadway are present to the north of Trench 2, extending up to the area of contamination. If similar archaeological deposits (i.e. the remains of medieval buildings) are found to be present further along the frontage, immediately to the north and south of the Anchor Inn, the impact of recent works is likely to be far less and the deposits should be reasonably well-preserved.
- 6.2** No evidence was found in the evaluated area to suggest that the line of the former Town Ditch lies within this part of the development site. However, it may be present further to the north within the area yet to be evaluated. The sequence of deposits recorded within the backlands are considered to be of

low archaeological value and the pile construction technique required for the new buildings here will have a minimal impact. It is therefore proposed that no further archaeological works are required in this area.

7. PROJECT ARCHIVE

- 7.1** The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the site code reference 45701. It is hoped that the archive will be deposited in due course at the Museum of Salisbury and South Wiltshire, Salisbury.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trial Trench summary sequences

m aOD = metres above Ordnance Datum

Depth (m) indicates the approximate depths of the surface and base of the deposit context below current ground level.

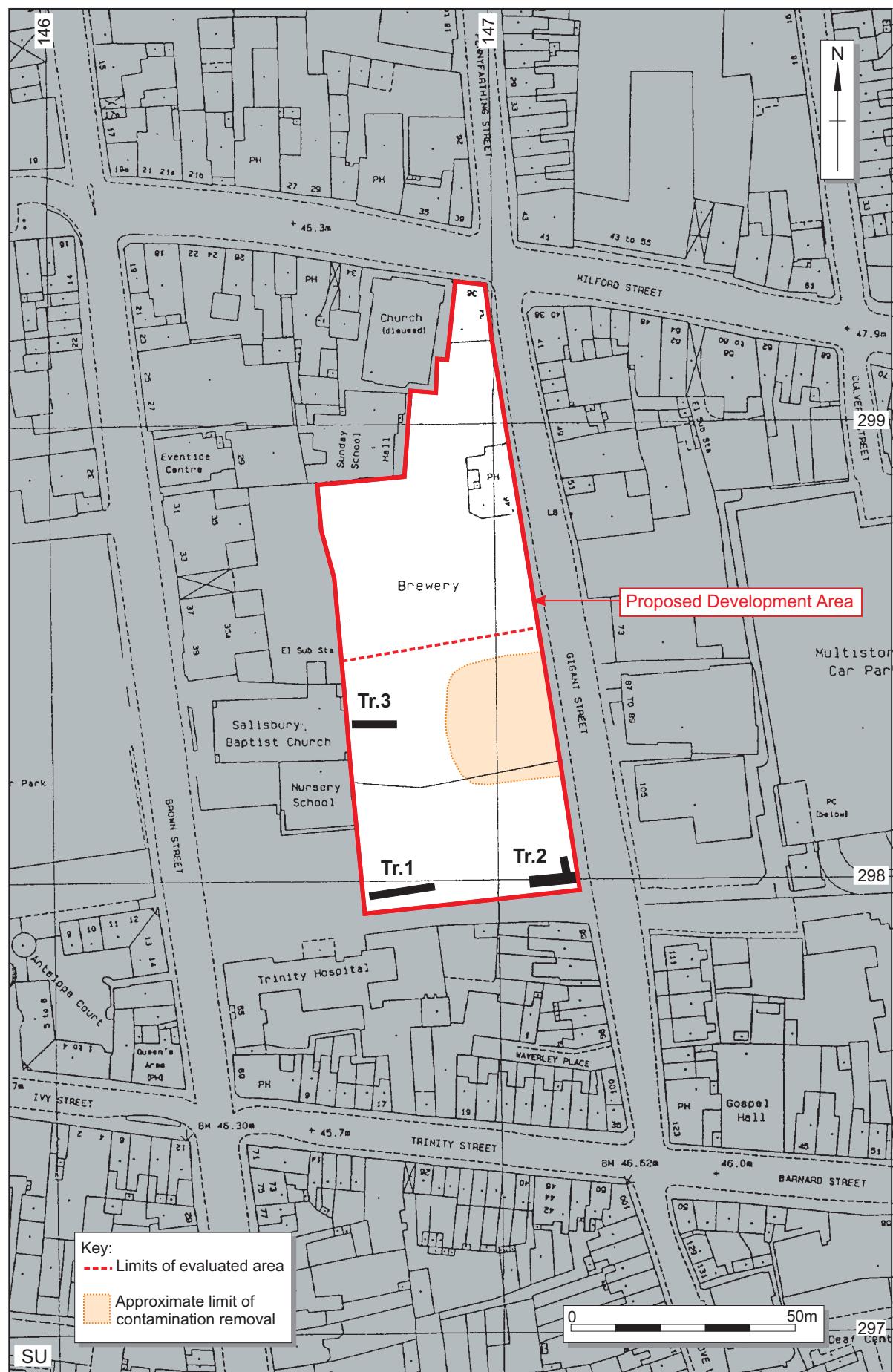
Trial Trench 1		15m x 1.6m	East / West	Surface height. E:46.35m aOD W:46.47m aOD
Context No	Description		Depth (m)	
Layer 101	Modern overburden including tarmac and several layers of hardcore.		0 – 0.52m	
Layer 102	Dark greyish-brown clay loam containing inclusions of sub-angular flint < 0.04m and small rounded chalk < 0.01m.		0.52 – 1.46m	
Layer 103	Light yellowish-green sandy gravel, basal geological deposit.		1.46m +	

Trial Trench 2		15m x 1.6	East / West + South / North	Surface height. N:46.05m aOD S:46.23m aOD E:46.11m aOD W:46.30m aOD
Context No	Description		Depth (m)	
Layer 200	Modern overburden including tarmac, concrete and thin layers of hardcore.		0 – 0.40m	
Wall 201	Chalk wall. Made from angular medium-sized blocks bonded in lime mortar.		0.40 – 0.63m	
Layer 202	Mid grey sandy silt containing well-sorted flecks of charcoal and sparse flecks of chalk.		0.63 – 0.79m	
Layer 203	Mid grey sandy/silt with frequent fragments of roof tile and oyster shell laid horizontally. Sparse quantities of animal bone, charcoal flecking and pockets of degraded mortar.		0.79 – 1.04m	
Layer 204	Mid grey sandy silt containing sparse fragments of roof tile, animal bone, flints and chalk flecking.		1.04 – 1.31m	

Foundation 205	Clay and mortar layer. Colour range from mid pale brown to very pale brown/white. Sparse flecks of charcoal. Mortar layer contains horizontally bedded sub-rounded flint nodules.	1.31 – 1.44m
Buried soil 206	Dark grey silty clay. Firm and compressed, contained sparse flecking of charcoal, chalk with small and medium sized flints. Also contained pottery and animal bone.	1.44m – 1.64m
Foundation 207	Pale yellowish-grey sandy silt containing large rounded flints and chalk blocks.	Not applicable
Stake-hole 208	Circular in plan, diameter 0.13m x depth 0.22m. Filled with context 209, a mid greyish silt containing charcoal flecks	Not applicable
Stake-hole 210	Circular in plan, dia 0.09m x depth 0.34m. Filled with context 211 a dark greyish-brown silt containing sparse chalk and charcoal flecks.	Not applicable
Stake 212	Wooden stake 0.18m long.	Not applicable
Layer 213	Chalk and lime mortar.	
Layer 214	Brown clay containing thin lenses of black soil.	Not applicable
Layer 215	Compacted chalky layer mixed with sparse pale yellow sandy clay.	Not applicable
Layer 216	Mid greyish-yellow sandy clay containing sparse flecks of chalk.	Not applicable
Layer 217	Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay containing sparse flecks of charcoal and chalk.	Not applicable
Layer 218	Mid grey coarse sandy clay. Compact, contains several lenses of lime mortar with some charcoal flecking.	Not applicable
Layer 219	Compact yellow sandy clay. Contained moderate amounts of chalk and charcoal flecking. Also contained brick and tile fragments.	Not applicable
Wall 220	Brick wall bonded with lime mortar.	Not applicable
Wall 221	Chalk block wall bonded with lime mortar. Length 1.6m, min height 0.28m, max height 0.40m.	Not applicable
Floor 222	Brick floor bonded in lime mortar mixed with black ash.	Not applicable
Foundation trench 224	Trench contains concrete base of demolished bridge supports also context 232.	Not applicable

Layer 226	Mid grey silt. Lying horizontally and appearing banded with small thin lenses of pale orange / brown clay.	Not applicable
Layer 227	Pale orange / brown clay. Moist, compact, containing well-sorted flecks of chalk with occasional roof tile fragments.	Not applicable
Layer 228	Pale yellow / white silty mortar. Contained occasional small rounded flint and small chalk lumps and flecks. Possible floor foundation.	Not applicable
Layer 229	White / grey chalk. Loose band of chalk lumps both small and medium.	Not applicable
Foundation 230	Pale yellow mortar. Two courses of bedded flint nodules.	Not applicable
Layer 231	Very dark grey silt. Contained animal bone, pottery and tile fragments.	Not applicable
235	Cut for wall at rear of property, E/W aligned.	Not applicable
Layer 236	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Contained charcoal flecks, animal bone, tile and crushed mortar.	Not applicable
Wall / floor 237	Fragment of possible wall or floor. Only two bricks remaining.	Not applicable
Trench 238	Cut of modern trench. Filled with modern debris including lumps of tarmac, context 239.	Not applicable
Layer 240	Mottled pale yellow green clay. Considered to be basal geological deposit.	1.64m +

Trial Trench 3		9.8m x 1.6m	East / West	Surface height. E: 46.03m aOD W: 46.00m aOD
Context No	Description		Depth (m)	
Layer 300	Modern overburden. Mid grey brown silt. Very mixed, containing ashy clinker, bricks, tile, modern ceramics and iron objects.		0 – 0.54m	
Concrete 301	Large concrete feature, possible covered drain or footing.		Not applicable	
Layer 302	Dark grey brown ashy silt. Contained chalk and mortar flecking. Finds noted included pottery, clay pipe frags, slate and brick fragments.		Not applicable	
Layer 303	Pale greeny grey clay.		Not applicable	
Wall + foundations 304	Chapel wall and foundations. The foundations are made from re-used limestone and green sandstone blocks.		Not applicable	
Foundation trench 306	Trench for construction of chapel wall. Filled with context 305, a browny grey coarse gritty silt containing large amounts of debris including bricks, tile, iron bars and clay pipe frags.		Not applicable	
Layer 307	Mid grey coarse clay silt. Contained small flecks of chalk. Well-sorted, possible garden soil.		0.54- 0.81m	
Pit 309	Small pit filled with context 308. Containing large angular pieces of chalk and limestone bonded in a pale yellow / white mortar.		Not applicable	
Layer 310	Mid grey silty clay. Well-sorted containing small flecks of gritty ash / chalk and some animal bone and charcoal.		0.81 – 1.02m	
Layer 311	Mid grey silty clay. Sticky / plastic feel, contained small amounts of charcoal flecking.		1.02 – 1.25m	
Layer 312	Browny / green / grey silty clay with areas of peaty material. Firm and moist, probable basal geological deposit.		1.25m +	
Cess pit 313	Pit, contained circular wooden barrel 314 filled with greeny-blue cess 315.		Not applicable	



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Figure 1: Site and trench location

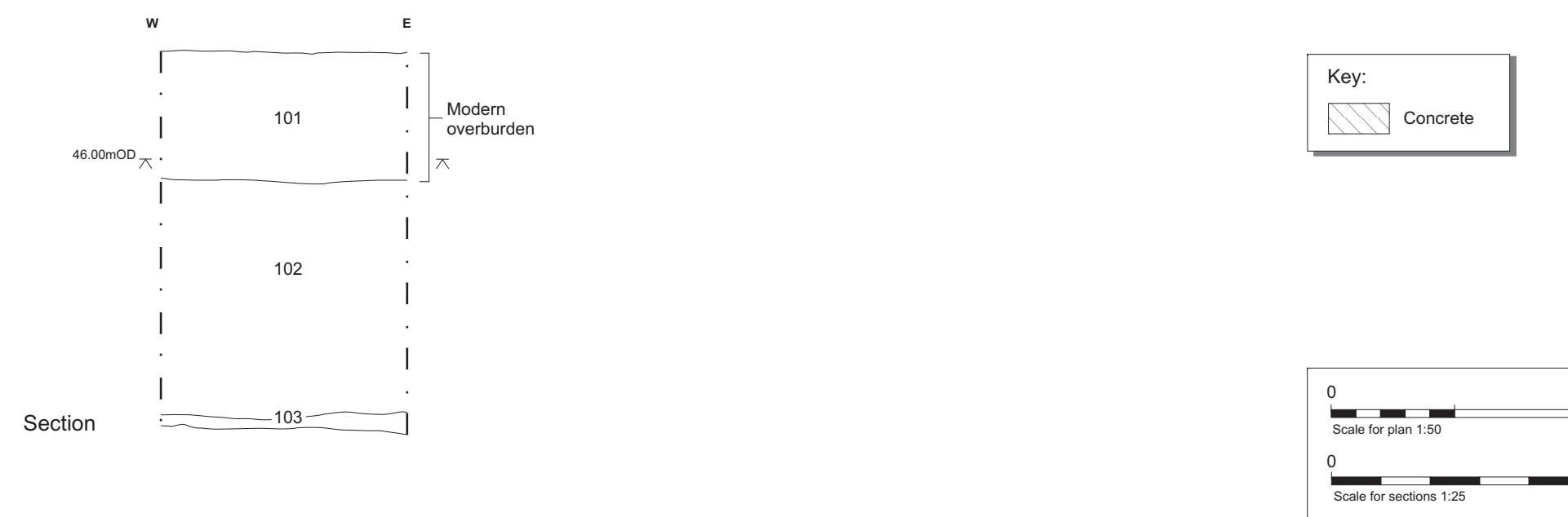
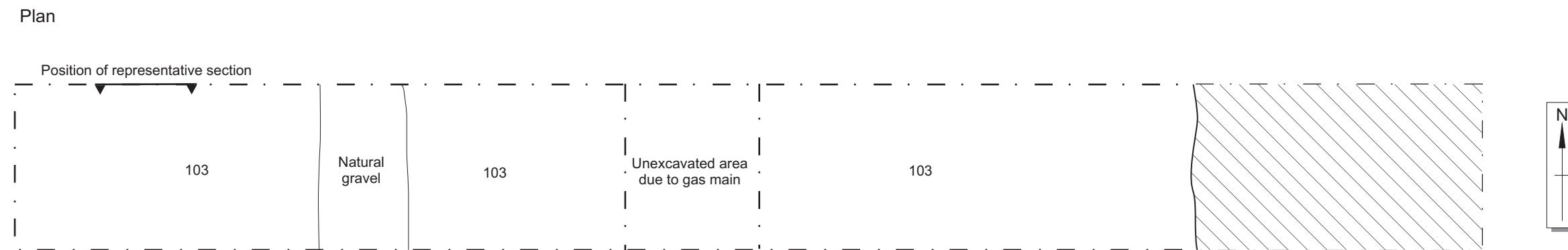


Figure 2: Trench 1, plan and representative section

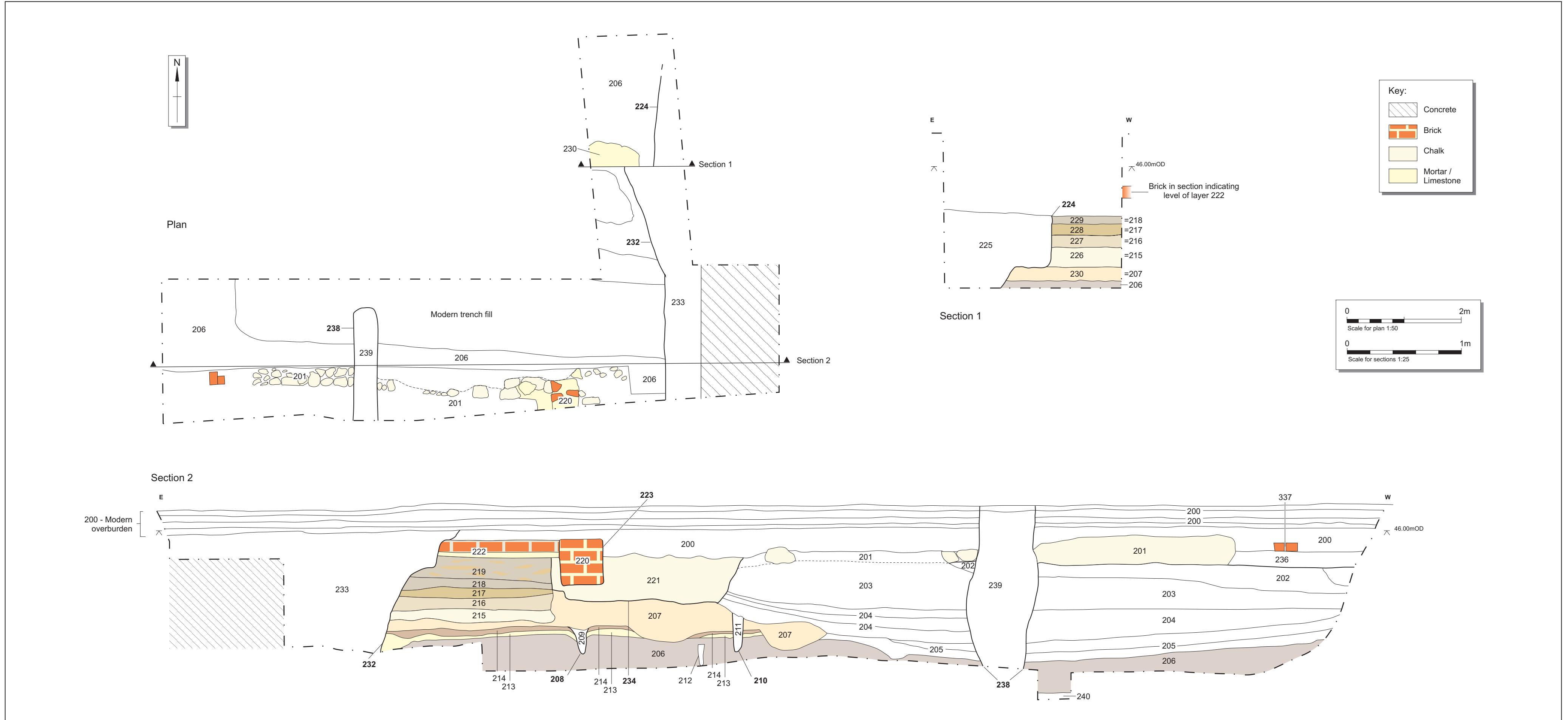
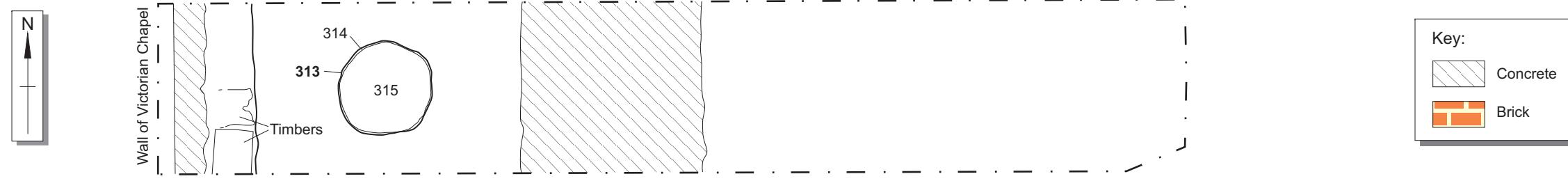


Figure 3: Trench 2, plan and sections

Plan



Section

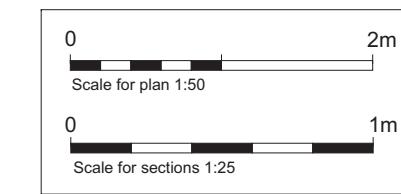
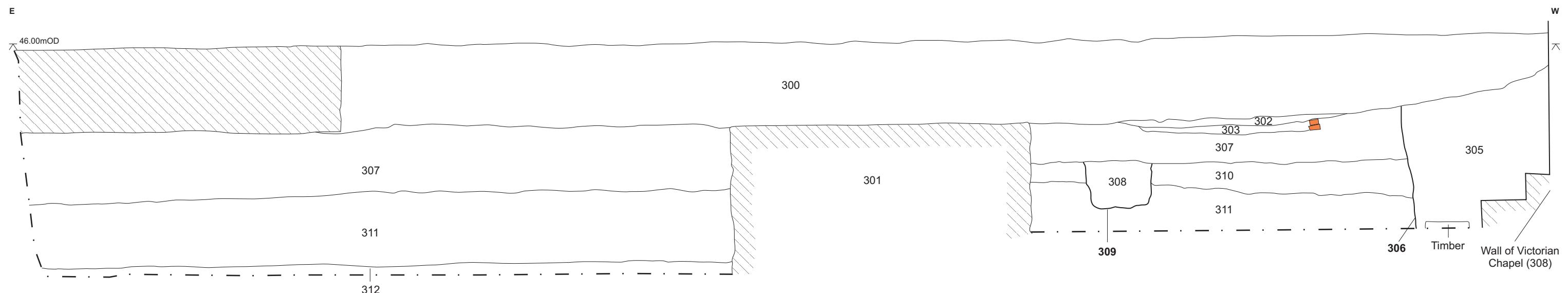


Figure 4: Trench 3, plan and section