

Former Anchor Brewery Site, Gigant Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Proposal for the Post-excavation Analysis and Publication of the Results of the Archaeological Excavation- May to June 2000



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November 2000

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GIGANT STREET, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE**

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Results of the Archaeological Excavation – May to June 2000**

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SUMMARY

Over a period of six weeks commencing 11th May 2000, Wessex Archaeology undertook the excavation of c. 180m² of land along the western side of Gigant Street within the city of Salisbury (NGR SU 1470 2987). This excavation was commissioned by Gleeson Homes and formed a major part of a phased programme of archaeological work undertaken in advance of proposed residential development in this area.

The excavation produced a variety of evidence for the occupation of the Gigant Street frontage from the 13th century AD to the present day. This included ground preparation activity associated with the initial development of the city of Salisbury in the 13th century, and also structures that predated the formal street frontage.

During the subsequent medieval and post-medieval phases the archaeological record was dominated by the construction, use and re-modelling of the late 13th century street frontage. This includes evidence for both domestic and industrial activity and represents an important addition to our knowledge of the archaeology of the town.

This assessment report sets out the preliminary results, outlines the project aims in the light of these results, and presents proposals for post-excavation work and the production of a full publication report. It is envisaged that the excavation results will be published in the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*. Ultimately the archive will be deposited at the Museum of Salisbury and South Wiltshire.

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The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Mick Rawlings. The fieldwork was supervised by Steve Webster, assisted by Nick Wells. This report was compiled by Steve Webster, with comments on the artefacts by Lorraine Mepham and on the environmental issues by Mike Allen. The illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller.

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A: PROJECT BACKGROUND AND RESULTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 During a six week period commencing May 11th 2000, Wessex Archaeology undertook the excavation of *c.* 180m² of land located along the western side of Gigant Street in Salisbury, Wiltshire (NGR SU 1470 2987). The excavation was commissioned by Gleeson Homes and represented a major component of a staged programme of archaeological work carried out in advance of a new residential development.
- 1.1.2 The site lies along the eastern edge of Trinity Chequer, one of the blocks of land or ‘chequers’ produced during the laying out of the new city of Salisbury on a regular grid pattern during the second quarter of the 13th century. A Development Brief drawn up for the site by Salisbury District Council had identified the likely need for archaeological work to be undertaken prior to the commencement of development.
- 1.1.3 In January 2000 Wessex Archaeology produced a desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 1999) of the archaeological potential of the Anchor Brewery site. This assessment identified a number of previous archaeological investigations within Trinity Chequer including some within the actual development area. This earlier work identified the presence of well-preserved structural remains of 13th to 17th century date, and indicated a general high archaeological potential for the chequer as a whole. Areas of higher archaeological potential within the development area were identified.
- 1.1.4 Following the desk-based assessment, a phased programme of archaeological evaluation sought to further refine the archaeological knowledge of the site

and to examine more closely those areas of higher archaeological potential (Wessex Archaeology 2000a; b; c). Trenches 1, 3 and 4 were excavated along the western side of the site and identified no significant medieval or post-medieval deposits.

- 1.1.5 Trenches 2 and 5 were excavated along the Gigant Street frontage and both demonstrated the existence of well-stratified medieval and post-medieval deposits. However, Trench 2 in the southern half of the frontage showed these deposits to have been greatly truncated by modern activity. To the north of Trench 2, the frontage area was inaccessible due to severe contamination. Trench 5 was located immediately to the south of the Anchor Inn public house and contained evidence of well-preserved medieval and post-medieval buildings.
- 1.1.6 On the basis of the deposits encountered during the evaluation and the potential impact of the proposed development, the potential for this area was considered to be very high. A project design was produced which called for a detailed archaeological excavation within this part of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2000d).
- 1.1.7 The development proposal enabled the excavation trench to be positioned so as to encompass both the front and back walls of the structures which had been located during the archaeological evaluation.
- 1.1.8 In July, following the completion of the main excavation, human remains were discovered on the site during the excavation of a service trench. On the 17th and 18th of July, at the request of Gleeson Homes, a small team returned to the site and excavated and removed what proved to be the remains of two burials.
- 1.1.9 This assessment report outlines the preliminary results of the excavation, including the removal of the human remains, and presents proposals for post-excavation analysis and subsequent report production. The assessment was achieved by a basic cross-checking and ordering of the project archive, spot-dating the pottery, scanning all other artefact types and the processing of selected soil samples.
- 1.1.10 The archaeological evaluation of the former Anchor Brewery site has not yet been completed: at least one more area has yet to be evaluated and this will take place following a further stage of demolition. It is therefore possible that some further archaeological excavation will be required at the site.

1.2 Topography, Land-Use and Geology

- 1.2.1 The site is located in the north-eastern corner of Trinity Chequer, aligned along the western side of Gigant Street (Fig. 1). Following demolition of the brewery buildings and prior to excavation, the area lay at approximately 45.6m above Ordnance Datum with no appreciable slope.
- 1.2.2 Prior to demolition during 1999/2000, the dominant feature within the development area was the Gibbs Mew (Anchor) Brewery, much of which was of 19th and 20th century date. At the northern end of the excavation trench the Anchor Inn public house, which had been shortened during demolition, was still standing. The pub is of 16th century origin, with some later additions. The trench lay fully under part of the former brewery complex, the well-head of which lay within the area of excavation.
- 1.2.3 Within the Salisbury area the river valleys contain Calcareous Alluvial Gley Soils (Frome) and the surrounding countryside is made up of Brown Rendzinas (Andover 1) and bands of Typical Brown Calcareous Earths (Coombe 1) (Soil Survey of England and Wales sheet 6, 1983). The underlying drift geology is Higher Terrace Gravel of the Avon Valley, lying above Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous Period (Geological Survey of Great Britain Sheet 298).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Excavation

- 2.1.1 A single trench, measuring approximately 20m x 9m, was excavated in the area immediately south of the Anchor Inn. The upper deposits, consisting of demolition rubble and the remains of modern and later post-medieval activity, were removed by a 360° mechanical excavator under close archaeological supervision. Some modern features were left unexcavated where it appeared that their removal would have damaged the surrounding archaeology. Mechanical excavation stopped at the top of a sequence of chalk floors that had been identified during the evaluation.
- 2.1.2 Following machining and initial site cleaning all structures, and the deposits associated with them, were fully excavated and recorded. Deposits predating the buildings were investigated by means of a series of trenches and small areas excavated down to the level of the undisturbed 'natural' clays and gravels.

2.1.3 The later excavation of the two burials involved cleaning up the newly excavated service trench and recording the remains of the coffin and human remains. Following this the remaining area between the new building footings and the new service trenches was stripped down to the level of the 'natural' clays and gravels, and all features were investigated and recorded.

2.2 Environmental Sampling

2.2.1 A series of bulk samples was taken during excavation for the recovery of charred remains. Selected samples were processed in order to assess their preservation and potential to aid in the interpretation of the function of specific features and contexts, and to help in the understanding the activities performed in the excavated area and the economy and status of the site.

2.2.2 The animal bone assemblage recovered during the excavation was identified to species and, where possible, element. Where this was not possible bones were recorded as unidentifiable fragments. Any taphonomic or epiphyseal fusion data was noted.

2.3 Finds Analysis

2.3.1 The excavation produced a finds assemblage of moderate size, ranging in date from medieval (13th century) to modern (19th/20th century), but also including one Roman coin.

2.3.2 All pottery has been briefly scanned and spot-dated as part of the assessment phase in order to inform the preliminary phasing of the site. The pottery has been quantified (count only) by major ware type within each context, e.g. Laverstock type ware, Verwood type earthenware, etc., with the presence of diagnostic forms noted (but not quantified) for the medieval wares.

2.3.3 All metalwork, apart from lead, has been X-rayed as part of the assessment phase, and this has informed the preliminary identification of objects as well as the selection for further conservation treatment.

2.3.4 All other material types were briefly scanned, categorised and, where possible, spot-dated.

3 RESULTS

3.1 The Excavation

Introduction

- 3.1.1 The excavation recorded a stratified sequence of phased activity dated to the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Buildings and the deposits and features associated with them were present in all but the earliest phase. Figure 2 shows the buildings, each with a three-figure reference number.

Medieval development

- 3.1.2 The earliest phase of activity on the site relates to the preparation of the ground within Trinity Chequer during the early 13th century. This involved the dumping of quantities of gravel and chalk in order to consolidate what was probably wet ground prior to the construction of buildings. The presence of an oven, a metalled pathway and an infant burial attest to a low level of activity during this period.
- 3.1.3 The first phase of medieval construction that followed this was fragmentary and apparently short-lived. The remains of one or two buildings were uncovered, each containing several hearths. This phase may relate to ‘squatter’ activity within a vacant lot.
- 3.1.4 At some point during the later 13th or early 14th centuries this was replaced by a much more formal street frontage, of which elements of at least six buildings were present within the site. Approximately three phases of earthen floors and tile-built hearths are associated with this period. The size and number of hearths (two per room) may suggest a light industrial function for at least two of the buildings, though this is not yet supported by the finds data.

- 3.1.5 Activity behind the buildings (i.e. away from the frontage) is restricted to ‘garden’ soils and refuse dumping (middens).

Later medieval and early post-medieval development

- 3.1.6 The buildings continued in use throughout the later medieval and early post-medieval periods. Considerable activity, including the rebuilding of some walls and the refurbishment of at least three of the buildings with new hearths against the front walls, indicates that the street frontage was not in decline during this period.
- 3.1.7 Activity behind the buildings includes some evidence for structures and pit digging, though ‘garden’ soil and refuse dumping still dominates the record.

Post-medieval and Modern development

- 3.1.8 A series of brick walls laid to a different plan from the medieval walls suggests that the frontage was at least partially rebuilt, probably during the late 18th or early 19th centuries. A clay-lined mortar mixer and brick-lined well are associated with this phase. Later activity, associated with the brewery, includes the cutting of a small cellar, a series of drains and an artesian well.
- 3.1.9 The burials found during the redevelopment of the site consisted of the badly disturbed remains of two inhumations, one of which was sealed inside a lead coffin. The graves lay side by side in an east–west orientation with the head to the west. They were not apparently associated with any church or chapel, but appear to have been interred within a garden to the rear of a tenement (Globe Place). These burials are thought to be of early 19th century date.

3.2 The Excavation Archive

- 3.2.1 The excavation archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury, under site code 45704. The contents of the archive are presented in Appendix 2.

3.3 The Finds

Introduction

- 3.3.1 The excavation produced a finds assemblage of moderate size, ranging in date from medieval (13th century) to modern (19th/20th century), and also including one Roman coin. The assemblage is dominated by ceramic building material (mainly roof tile); quantities of pottery, animal bone and shell were also recovered. Other material types are represented in small amounts. A single reworked infant burial was found in the floor of one of the medieval buildings, and the disturbed remains of two modern (early 19th century) inhumation burials were also recovered.
- 3.3.2 The condition of the finds assemblage ranges from fair to good. Much of the assemblage is noticeably fragmentary, which is likely to reflect its provenance on the site – finds derived largely from contexts such as floor surfaces and hearths within the buildings fronting on to Gigant Street, as well as some midden deposits to the rear of these buildings. No large pit groups were excavated.
- 3.3.3 Finds totals by material type are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Finds Totals by Material Type

Material type	Number	Weight (g)
Animal Bone	2985	26,374
Human Bone	3 individuals	-
Burnt Flint	6	236
Ceramic Building Material	6859	457,854
Clay Pipe	65	282
Fired Clay	1	6
Worked Flint	19	1360
Glass	158	3371
Plaster	5	174
Pottery	3029	43,652
<i>Medieval</i>	2447	-
<i>Post-medieval</i>	582	-
Shell	1357	22,466
Slag	10	1782
Stone	76	14,489
	+ 5 large arch. frags.	-
Worked Bone	4	-
Amber	1	2
Jet	1	4
Metalwork	445+	-
Coins	10	-
<i>Copper alloy</i>	69	-
<i>Lead</i>	5 (+ remains of a coffin)	-
<i>Iron</i>	361	-

Ceramic Building Material

- 3.3.4 This material type occurred in large quantities throughout the site, largely from demolition deposits and floor levels; samples were also taken from pitched tile hearths. Nearly all the fragments recovered derive from handmade roof tiles, occasionally glazed. These roof tiles are difficult to date closely, since they were in use from at least the 13th century into the post-medieval period, and many may have been re-used in later structures, but provenance within the stratigraphic sequence indicates that the majority are medieval in origin.

- 3.3.5 A small number of nibbed tiles, not previously encountered on sites within Salisbury, came from oven **587**, one of the earliest features on the site. While no attempt was made during the scan to examine fabrics closely, it is apparent that several broad types are present, possibly representing the products of different kilns. One such kiln is known from documentary references at Alderbury, 5 km south-west of Salisbury, and was in operation at least from the mid-14th to late 15th century (Hare 1991).
- 3.3.6 A small number of glazed ridge tile (and other curved tile) fragments were identified, and also a few possible fragments of glazed louvre or finial; all these decorative types were manufactured at the Laverstock kilns in the 13th century (Musty *et al.* 1969). There are also a smaller number of hearth tile fragments, many burnt (from post-medieval hearths), and medieval floor tiles, three of which are decorated. The small number of bricks are present, all of post-medieval date.

Clay Pipes

- 3.3.7 Most of the clay pipe fragments comprise plain stems; datable fragments consist of seven bowls, ranging in date from the mid 17th to early 18th centuries. Two have Gauntlet stamps and one has a stem stamp of Thomas Hunt, a well known Marlborough pipemaker.

Glass

- 3.3.8 The glass consists mainly of vessel fragments (144) with a single object, a fragment of a linen smoother. The latter object, a relatively uncommon medieval find, has been heavily burnt; it would have been used to smooth fabric after weaving.

Pottery

- 3.3.9 The breakdown of the assemblage is presented in Table 2. As might be expected for an assemblage from Salisbury, the medieval wares are dominated by Laverstock types, almost to the exclusion of other (non-local) wares, while a similar monopoly can be observed for the Verwood industry of east Dorset from the mid 17th century.
- 3.3.10 This predominance of two major local traditions, and the lack of large context groups, tend to hamper close dating, and much of the Laverstock wares can only be dated broadly to the 13th/early 14th century. What is observable at the Anchor Brewery site, however, is an emphasis on the finer element (in 'developed' jar forms) within the coarseware assemblage, and a low incidence of highly decorated sherds within the fineware assemblage. This might have a chronological implication, perhaps pointing to a date range later in the 13th century or early 14th century for the bulk of the pottery.

Table 2: The Pottery

Ware group/type	Number of sherds
MEDIEVAL WARES	
Laverstock types	2394
Other medieval wares	53
<i>Sub-total medieval</i>	2447

POST-MEDIEVAL WARES	
'Tudor Green' ware	33
Verwood type earthenware	413
Border Wares	5
Coarse red-wares	64
Slip-wares	3
Tin-glazed earthenwares	15
White salt-glaze	1
Mottled wares C17/C18	3
Stone-wares	23
Industrial wares	22
<i>Sub-total post-medieval</i>	582

OVERALL TOTAL	3029
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3.3.11 A few contexts at the base of the stratigraphic sequence (pre-dating the buildings excavated along the street frontage) have produced groups that appear to fall earlier in the 13th century. There are, in fact, no vessel forms within the assemblage as a whole which are not represented amongst the mid 13th century kiln material from Laverstock (Musty *et al.* 1969), and no evidence of obviously later forms (14th century) such as bifid rim jars.

3.3.12 Other medieval wares represented include micaceous wares of north Wiltshire type, glazed wares possibly of Bristol type, flint-tempered wares, possibly from the Kennet valley, and a handful of miscellaneous sandy wares as yet unidentified. All these would fit similarly within a 13th/early 14th century date range.

3.3.13 The largest context group came from a midden deposit to the rear of building **592**. This produced 914 sherds, all but four of which were in Laverstock type

fabrics (one of the exceptions is a bird whistle or feeding vessel in an unidentified sandy fabric).

- 3.3.14 As with other excavated sites in Salisbury, the late medieval and early post-medieval period (later 14th to mid 17th century) is difficult to pin down since the ceramic sequence for this period is as yet not fully understood. Recognisable late medieval wares are certainly present in the form of ‘Tudor Green’ wares from the Surrey/Hampshire border industry. These are associated here, as elsewhere in Salisbury, with plain, partially glazed wares which could represent an early phase of the Verwood industry (15th/16th century), although diagnostic forms are lacking here.
- 3.3.15 Coarse redwares also form part of the early post-medieval assemblage (15th – 17th century), before they were eclipsed by the expansion of the Verwood industry in the 18th century. Other pre-industrial wares comprise stonewares (16th-18th century; German and English types), tinglazed earthenwares (17th/18th century; all probably English) and Staffordshire-type mottled wares (17th/18th century).

Stone

- 3.3.16 This category includes building materials as well as portable objects. The former category includes two door pivots, one ashlar and four fragments of window tracery, as well as fragments of floor tile and roof tile (limestone and slate) and freshly struck flint, probably deriving from walling material (although at least one flint flake could be a residual prehistoric artefact). The larger architectural fragments (ashlar and window tracery) are in Chilmark stone and could have derived originally from the cathedral at Old Sarum.
- 3.3.17 Portable objects consist of seven whetstone fragments (three mica schist fragments from a midden deposit may in fact belong to the same object), a possible lamp fragment, one mortar fragment and two spherical flint pounders or pestles. In addition, a small group of waterworn quartz pebbles was found, almost certainly deliberately collected (although for what purpose is unknown), from a source not immediately local to the site.

Worked Bone

- 3.3.18 The four bone objects recovered comprise two possible handle fragments, probably post-medieval, and an antler awl and an antler off-cut, both from medieval contexts.

Fired Clay

- 3.3.19 The single small fragment of fired clay recovered, in a friable, organic-tempered fabric, could be part of a mould fragment, possibly from bell-

founding. Similar material (in recognisable forms) came from a site in Brown Street (Hawkes n.d.), and a 15th century foundry was excavated in 1971-2 between Guilder Lane and the city defences (Chandler 1983, 115).

Slag

- 3.3.20 A small amount of iron smithing slag was recovered.

Amber and Jet

- 3.3.21 Miscellaneous objects comprised one fragment of amber and one of jet; the former is possibly a piece of raw material from a jeweller's workshop (from a post-medieval context), while the latter is a comb tooth, probably of relatively modern date.

Metalwork

- 3.3.22 All metalwork, apart from lead, has been X-rayed as part of the assessment phase, and this has informed the preliminary identification of objects as well as the selection for further conservation treatment (see below).
- 3.3.23 Of the ten coins and jetons recovered, one is Roman (a *nummus* of Constantine I, AD 307-37), six are medieval (13th-15th century; one English and three Flemish jetons, and a silver halfpenny and penny, both English) and three are post-medieval (16th century; all Nuremburg jetons). The condition ranges from abraded to good; most are clearly legible.
- 3.3.24 Other objects of copper alloy consist largely of pins (23 objects), with other clothing-related accessories – lace-ends, eyelets, buckles, belt fittings (21 objects). The only other identifiable object was a cast pallet bell of early post-medieval type. The remaining objects include miscellaneous fragments of strip, sheet, rod and wire, none from identifiable objects. Few identifiable objects derived from well-stratified medieval contexts.
- 3.3.25 The smaller lead objects comprise three waste/off-cut fragments, one rod fragment and one decorative? fitting. In addition, the remains of one post-medieval (early 19th century) lead coffin was recovered; this had been severely damaged prior to excavation.
- 3.3.26 The ironwork is in particularly poor condition, most objects being corroded to such an extent as to make unaided visual identification impossible (identifications have in most cases been made from the X-ray plates), and some objects show nothing beyond corrosion products on the X-rays. The objects are dominated by nails/nail fragments (153 objects) and other structural items, such as U-staples, a ring and hook, and a stake 'shoe'. Other

identifiable objects include two buckles and eight possible blade fragments. The remaining ironwork consists of miscellaneous sheet, strip and rod fragments, or unidentifiable objects. Few objects derived from well-stratified medieval contexts.

Human Bone

- 3.3.27 The remains of an infant burial had been re-worked into one of the earliest identified earthen floors. It is likely that the individual had been informally interred within the area prior to the construction of the first buildings, probably in the early part of the 13th century.
- 3.3.28 In addition, the disturbed remains of two inhumation burials, one contained in a lead coffin, were recovered from an area to the south-west of the excavation trench. These are most likely to derive from the use of the site as an unlicensed (? nonconformist) burial ground to the rear of Globe Place tenement during the early 19th century.

3.4 The Environmental Evidence

Introduction

- 3.4.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25 or 0.5 mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded.
- 3.4.2 The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and presence of charred remains quantified, in order to present data to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains.

Animal Bone

- 3.4.3 The animal bone assemblage consisted of 2074 fragments, around one quarter of which were identified to species level. The mammal bones represented sheep or goat, cattle, pig, horse and dog. A variety of bird species were present and also a number of fish bones. There were also several bones belonging to a large rodent. This appears to be a fairly typical domestic assemblage.
- 3.4.4 For sheep, goat, cattle and pig all parts of the skeleton were represented in the assemblage, with bones from the extremities particularly well represented. All these species displayed butchery marks, including chop marks and knife cuts. Fusion data was particularly common in sheep, goat and cattle, giving clear indications as to the age at which the animals were killed.

Shell

- 3.4.5 The 1357 marine shells recovered from the site were mainly oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) but also included mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*) and cockle (*Cardium edule*). The shells were generally in fair to good condition. 815 of the shells were from medieval contexts.

Charred plant remains

- 3.4.6 The flots were generally large (average flot size for a 10 litre sample is 60 millilitres) with 1-5% rooty material and varying quantities of uncharred weed seeds, which may be indicative of stratigraphic movement.
- 3.4.7 The majority of the samples contained charred grain, in high numbers in 11 of them. Small quantities of charred weed seeds, including hazelnut fragments, were recorded in most samples. Mineralised remains were observed in three flots.

Charcoal

- 3.4.8 Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples. Charcoal fragments of greater than 5.6 mm were retrieved in large quantities from 22 of the samples. The charcoal was a mixture of large wood and round wood fragments.

Snails

- 3.4.9 No samples were taken for snails as the information they provide is not a priority in urban medieval environments. During the processing of bulk soil samples for the recovery of charred plant remains and charcoals, snails were noted in the flots. Many flots contained well-preserved shells of mainly land snails, but freshwater species were recorded in one sample.

4 POTENTIAL

4.1 The Excavation Archive

- 4.1.1 The excavation archive forms a stratigraphically coherent body of phased features and deposits. The preliminary phasing produced during, and immediately after, the excavation matches the preliminary spot-dating of the finds, suggesting that the site records will be able to provide an accurate account of the sequence of events on the site.
- 4.1.2 The plans and stratigraphic sequence provide the potential for an assessment of both the structural sequence and possibly the use of the buildings. For

instance, the buildings appear to have been constructed as part of a single phase of activity and have at least one major refurbishment that affected the whole row. Furthermore the ground floor plans, with several hearths per phase, suggest a function other than purely domestic.

- 4.1.3 The excavation archive should provide a significant addition to the knowledge of the history and use of Trinity Chequer. When seen in conjunction with the records from the other excavations within the chequer they should enable an informed discussion of the structural sequence and land-use patterns for the whole block.

4.2 The Finds

- 4.2.1 In terms of the range of artefact types, the assemblage recovered from the Anchor Brewery site is limited in its potential contribution to an understanding of the nature of activity on the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods. There is little evidence for craft or industrial activity beyond one antler off-cut, a small quantity of iron-working slag and a single piece of a casting mould – other artefact types are likely to derive from purely domestic activity.

- 4.2.2 The ceramic assemblage serves to reinforce the primacy of the local Laverstock industry during the medieval period, at least until the early 14th century, but as for other sites within Salisbury, ceramic evidence for the later medieval period is still elusive. The primary contribution of the pottery assemblage is likely to be chronological, i.e. to inform the stratigraphic sequence. While it is not anticipated that much refinement of the preliminary spot-dating will be achieved, it may be possible to confirm the supposed emphasis of the medieval assemblage on the later 13th/early 14th century. This should serve to pinpoint the earliest construction of the street frontage at a date sometime after the earliest laying out of the Salisbury street grid. Some deposits pre-dating the formal street frontage structures may also be highlighted.

- 4.2.3 Structural evidence is provided by the ceramic and stone building material, and by the structural items (largely nails) within the ironwork assemblage. This evidence confirms the use of ceramic tiles for roofing (and for hearth construction) from the 13th century, i.e. from the earliest phases of building within the city, while fragments of stone window tracery (and possibly the decorated floor tiles) are likely to have derived originally from the cathedral.

- 4.2.4 An unexpected insight into the post-medieval/modern population of the area comes in the form of the two disturbed burials, which may relate to the use of a portion of the site as a non-conformist burial ground during the early 19th century.

4.3 The Environmental Potential

Animal bone

- 4.3.1 The animal bone is well-preserved, with the typical diversity and range of species and butchery for medieval urban contexts. There is the possibility of economic comparison with other recent excavations in Salisbury including 69 Greencroft Street, 35 The Close, and the Ivy Street/Brown Street site.

Charred plant remains

- 4.3.2 Preservation was generally good, but some contexts (e.g. floors) typically were sparser in cereal remains and seeds than other contexts. Drains, dumps, hearths and middens, which are receptors of material, were richer in these remains. The presence of grain, hazelnuts, and weed seeds provide the potential to examine the broad cereal economy (types of cereal, presence of hazelnuts), the activities on site (stage of processing, i.e. for market, for storage or for consumption) and nature of specific features (type and range of material).
- 4.3.3 The weed seeds might provide an indication of the farm soils (i.e. type of soil cultivated, time of harvest) and/or the nature of the plants growing around the lived-in habitat which can help us understand what the urban habitation environment was like.

Mineralised remains

- 4.3.4 Among the charred remains (i.e. organic remains collected specifically or accidentally and processed but which have been preserved by carbonisation), are some mineralised remains. These are likely to be a larger selection of the natural flora and other elements preserved by the rich cess and organic nature of the deposits around the living areas. The potential of these is to provide a much greater indication of the inhabited environment.

Charcoal

- 4.3.5 Charcoal is ubiquitous, and probably largely represents materials from hearths, fireplaces and ovens. This probably represented wood collected locally for burning. The charcoal, therefore has limited potential to address questions of the wider landscape. The selection of specific wood fuels for specific firing activities is, however, more readily discerned and can be separated from more general firewood. the latter will provide some indication of the level of management of the woodlands.

Snails

- 4.3.6 No samples or sequences of samples were taken for land snails, as they are not considered a priority in urban environments. The presence of some shells in

the flots of the bulk samples, may however aid in characterising the nature of the urban and wider landscape in view of the presence of fresh and brackish water species in many of the sample. Although the finer residue fraction (0.5mm) does not exist for these samples it should not be too detrimental for a general characterisation. The presence of fresh and brackish water species may help determine the nature and presence of flooding events which would have been significant within the urban environment, and of the nature of drains.

Shells

- 4.3.7 The assemblage of marine and freshwater shells has the potential to provide information concerning procurement, transport and consumption of these items. Comparison may be made with previously examined sites in Salisbury, particularly Ivy Street/Brown Street.

B : PROPOSALS FOR POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSES AND PUBLICATION

5 STATEMENT OF AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The findings of the excavations on Gigant Street represent an important advance in our understanding of the establishment and development of the city of Salisbury. The structural sequence on this site encompasses the full history of the town and the results are significant at local and regional levels.

5.2 Aims

5.2.1 The principle aims of the proposed post-excavation works are:

- to produce a fully ordered and indexed project archive of a sufficient standard to be deposited with the Museum of Salisbury and South Wiltshire
- to produce an integrated and synthesised report of the excavation for dissemination via an academic publication (probably the *Wiltshire Natural History and Archaeology Magazine*), through the analysis of the excavation data to the appropriate level of detail to meet the project objectives outlined in para. 5.3 below, and in accordance with English Heritage guidelines laid down in the 1991 document *Management of Archaeological Projects*

5.3 Objectives

5.3.1 The objectives are therefore defined as follows:

- to analyse fully the structural evidence of the nature of activity on the site as revealed during the excavation
- to analyse fully the artefactual evidence, examining each artefact type to an appropriate level
- to analyse fully the environmental data that was recovered from securely dated contexts
- to place the results of the excavation in their historical context, along with a brief documentary survey

6. METHOD STATEMENT

6.1 Documentary Survey

6.1.1 The results of the excavation will be placed in context by a brief review of existing historical/documentary research both within Salisbury and other relevant medieval towns. The work will concentrate on identifying known activities associated with Gigant Street and within Trinity Chequer as a whole. Much of this work has already been undertaken as an integral component of the desk-based assessment of the site (Wessex Archaeology 1999). Information concerning the establishment of Salisbury during the 13th century and its subsequent development may provide a framework within which the results of the excavation can be more fully understood.

6.2 The Structural Analysis

6.2.1 The preparation of cross-referenced stratigraphic phasing and contextual data for the site will be critical for all subsequent site, artefact and ecofactual analyses. This will involve the preparation of a stratigraphic matrix covering all the excavated contexts. The matrix will be combined with spot-dating of the finds assemblage to establish preliminary phases supported by phase plans if necessary. A framework will thus be created around which the finds and environmental analyses can be undertaken.

6.2.2 This preliminary site phasing will be revised if necessary following detailed finds and environmental analyses. Additional structural analysis will be undertaken in order to fully understand the site. This will take the form of an assessment of the likely form and function of the excavated features, and will typically involve comparison with other excavation records.

6.2.3 Ultimately the phasing and structural interpretation will form the framework for an illustrated report, which will outline the principal site developments by chronological period.

6.3 The Finds Analysis

6.3.1 Throughout this section, reference is made to the relevant Wessex Archaeology Data Level to be employed in the proposed finds analysis, as set out in Data Levels Guidelines (Wessex Archaeology Guideline No. 2, 1994). A summary of these guidelines is appended to this proposal (Appendix 1).

Ceramic Building Material

6.3.2 The ceramic building material will be summarily divided into floor tiles, peg tiles, ridge tiles and other roof furniture, and bricks. The presence of glaze,

decoration and any complete lengths and widths will be noted. A sample of the assemblage, concentrating on medieval context groups, will be subjected to fabric analysis using broad fabric groups defined on the basis of firing conditions and macroscopic inclusions. The text will summarise the range of types present, their potential sources, and their significance to the site (Data Level 4). A maximum of three objects will be illustrated (*decorated floor tile, ridge tile, ?louvre/finial*).

- 6.3.3 Following analysis, the ceramic building material may be targeted for selective discard, retaining only floor tiles (plain and decorated), ridge tiles and other more elaborate roof furniture, complete bricks, a representative sample of hearth tiles, and glazed fragments and complete widths/lengths from amongst the flat roof tiles.

Clay Pipes

- 6.3.4 No further analysis is proposed for the clay pipes. The structural text will make use of the chronological information resulting from the assessment phase (Data Level 3). Plain stem fragments are likely to be discarded prior to archive deposition.

Glass

- 6.3.5 The linen smoother will be briefly described and discussed, citing relevant parallels; this object will be illustrated (Data Level 4). No further analysis is proposed for the vessel glass, since all is of post-medieval date. The structural text will make use of the chronological information resulting from the assessment phase (Data Level 3). Vessel glass may be subject to selective discard prior to archive deposition.

Pottery

- 6.3.6 The medieval pottery assemblage will be analysed to Data Level 4, which will involve full fabric and form analysis. This analysis will take place as far as possible within the existing type series defined for medieval pottery from Salisbury (Mephram 2000). In addition to fabric and form, details of surface treatment, decoration and manufacturing technique will also be considered. The text will briefly discuss the assemblage within the existing framework for Salisbury and the surrounding region, comparing and contrasting other assemblages from the city. A selection of medieval vessels will be illustrated, combining the illustration of less common vessel forms with a few context groups (a maximum of two full-page figures).
- 6.3.7 The post-medieval pottery will be analysed in less detail. Broad fabric groups will be defined on the basis of known type or source, and the text will discuss these types briefly in a regional context (Data Level 3).

Slag

- 6.3.8 No further analysis is proposed; the structural text will make use of the information presented in this report.

Stone

- 6.3.9 The stone building material will be briefly described, stone types identified, and discussed with potential date range and significance to the site (Data Level 4).
- 6.3.10 The stone objects (whetstones, mortar, pounders) will be briefly described and discussed with illustrative parallels where appropriate (Data Level 4). A maximum of three objects will be illustrated (*whetstone, mortar, pounder*).

Worked Bone

- 6.3.11 The four bone objects will be briefly described and discussed with illustrative parallels where appropriate (Data Level 4). A maximum of three objects will be illustrated (*2 handles, awl*).

Amber and Jet

- 6.3.12 No further analysis is proposed; the structural text will make use of the information presented in this report.

Metalwork

- 6.3.13 Following conservation (cleaning and stabilisation), the coins will be fully catalogued and briefly discussed in terms of the range and potential significance of the types present (Data Level 4).
- 6.3.14 The nails will be quantified by context and briefly discussed with regard to their potential structural significance (Data Level 3). Following conservation (full or partial cleaning and stabilisation), all other metal objects will be briefly described and discussed with regard to potential date range and significance to the site (Data Level 4). A small selection of objects will be illustrated.
- 6.3.15 The nails, and other undiagnostic structural items, may be discarded prior to archive deposition.

6.4 The Environmental Analysis

Animal Bone

- 6.4.1 It is proposed that the medieval elements of the bone assemblage, approximately 65% of the total, are analysed in detail and compared with that from the excavations at Ivy Street/Brown Street and reported in a comparable fashion. The bones will be analysed by the same analyst (S. Hamilton Dyer). The post-medieval material will be rapidly scanned.

Charred Plant Remains

- 6.4.2 A total of eight samples has been selected for analysis of the charred remains, based on the potential to provide information about the activities conducted within each building, the function of specific features and the economy of medieval Salisbury. Two of these are samples from which mineralisation was noted. All selected samples will be fully extracted, including the mineralised remains.

Charcoal

- 6.4.3 Charcoal will be extracted from of seven samples in order to provide more detailed information about the presence of general domestic fires, or furnaces etc relating to industrial activity.

Shell

- 6.4.4 The marine shells will be analysed for information relating to the nature of the substrate and the likeliest origins of the material.

Human Bone

- 6.4.5 The bone from the three inhumations will be measured and described. Aspects such as age and sex will be analysed, and any palaeopathology will be described and discussed.

6.5 Publication

- 6.5.1 It is proposed that the detailed report on the results of the archaeological excavation at the former Anchor Brewery site be submitted for publication in the Wiltshire Natural History and Archaeology Magazine as this is the appropriate county journal. The outline synopsis is:

- Introduction
- Results
- Discussion

7 THE PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND COST ESTIMATE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Section 7.2 lists the main tasks involved in achieving the project aims and states the personnel and/or time required to complete each task. Proposed personnel and their qualifications are listed in section 17.3. Further details may be supplied on request. Wessex Archaeology reserves the right to vary the staff should circumstances necessitate this.

7.2 Task List

TASK	PERSONNEL	DURATION/COST
Pre-analysis tasks		
1. Documentary research	John Chandler	
2. Cross-referencing of paper archive	Project Officer 1	
3. Preparation of stratigraphic matrix	Project Officer 1	
4. Conservation of metalwork	Wiltshire Conservation Centre	
5. Extraction of charred plants and charcoal	Environmental Technician	
6. Preparation of files for specialists	Environmental Technician	
7. Commissioning analyses and contracts	Environmental Manager	
8. Preparation of faunal contexts and lists	Project Officer 1	
Analysis tasks		
9. Pottery	Finds Manager	
10. Ceramic building material	Project Officer 2	
11. Coins	Project Supervisor	
12. Metalwork	Project Officer 2	
13. Other finds (worked bone, glass, stone)	Project Officer 2	
14. Human bone	Project Officer 3	
15. Charred plant remains, 8 samples	Alan Clapham	
16. Charcoal, 7 samples	Rowena Gale	
17. Animal bone	Sheila Hamilton-Dyer	
18. Shell	Environmental Technician	

- Charcoal Rowena Gale
- Charred Plant Remains Alan Clapham
- Animal Bone Sheila Hamilton-Dyer
- Conservation Salisbury Conservation Centre

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The recipient museum will be:

The Museum of Salisbury and South Wiltshire

The King's House

65 The Close

SALISBURY

Assistant Curator: Andrew Deathe

8.1.2 The museum has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive from the site at the completion of the project.

8.2 Conservation

8.2.1 There were no immediate conservation requirements in the field. Metal objects have been X-radiographed as part of the assessment phase, and a maximum selection has been made of 21 objects which require further analytical conservation, i.e. cleaning and stabilising (7 coins, 6 copper alloy, 8 iron). This work will be carried out by the Conservation Consortium, Salisbury Conservation Centre. All metalwork to be deposited with Salisbury Museum will require stabilisation.

8.3 Archive Storage

8.3.1 The artefacts and ecofacts are currently stored in 36 boxes, by material type, and are held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology. All material has been packaged according to the recipient Museum's conditions for the acceptance of archaeological archives.

8.3.2 The complete site archive, which will include records, plans, photos, artefacts, ecofacts and sieved residues, will likewise be prepared to comply with the Museum's specifications, and generally following guidelines set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material*

from archaeological sites (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3), and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavations archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990). The archive will be accompanied by a grant, which will cover its storage in perpetuity by the Museum.

8.4 Discard Policy

8.4.1 Wessex Archaeology, in consultation with recipient museums, follows the guidelines set out by the Society of Museum Archaeologists in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (1993). This allows for the discard (by means of outright disposal, or dispersal to reference or teaching collections) of undiagnostic and/or poorly provenanced material, whose further study is considered to be of limited value.

8.4.2 In the case of the assemblage from the Anchor Brewery site, it is likely that burnt (unworked) flint, plain clay pipe stems, nails and selected vessel glass and ceramic building material, will be targeted for selective or total discard. The selection will be made after full consultation with the recipient Museum.

8.4.3 The post-medieval human remains will be reburied.

8.5 Copyright

8.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient 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 not-for-profit.

8.6 Security Copy

8.6.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Archaeological Record (RCHME), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

9 REFERENCES

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- Mepham, L., 2000, 'Pottery' in Rawlings, M., 'Excavations at Ivy Street and Brown Street, Salisbury, 1994', *Wiltshire Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Mag.* 93, 29-37
- Musty, J., Algar, D.J. and Ewence, P.F., 1969, 'The medieval pottery kilns at Laverstock, near Salisbury, Wiltshire', *Archaeologia* 102, 83-150.
- Wessex Archaeology 1999, *The Anchor Brewery Site, Gigant Street, Salisbury: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, unpublished client report, ref. 45700.1
- Wessex Archaeology 2000a, *The Anchor Brewery Site, Gigant Street, Salisbury: Archaeological Evaluation Stage 1 (Trenches 1-3)*, unpublished client report, ref. 45701.1
- Wessex Archaeology 2000b, *The Anchor Brewery Site, Gigant Street, Salisbury: Archaeological Evaluation Stage 2 (Trench 4)*, unpublished client report, ref. 45701.2
- Wessex Archaeology 2000c, *The Anchor Brewery Site, Gigant Street, Salisbury: Archaeological Evaluation Stage 3 (Trench 5)*, unpublished client report, ref. 45701.3
- Wessex Archaeology 2000d, *The Anchor Brewery Site, Gigant Street, Salisbury: Project Design for Archaeological Excavation*, unpublished client report, ref. 45704.1

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Data Level Summary Guidelines

Data Level 1

Record presence; do not collect. This level can be used in field scanning only if experienced personnel are participating. It is a level of recording that could be used to enhance information about an area that has been well-documented archaeologically. Data Level 1 could comprise, for example, part of a rapid field scan to identify areas of potential for more detailed survey in an environmental assessment or evaluation. Information could be sketch-plotted and recorded on field or hectare sheets. In excavation or evaluation by excavation it is unlikely to be used except, for example, in the excavation of dumps of ceramic building materials from building demolition, or for modern finds in topsoil. Such occurrences must be noted on context records.

Data Level 2

This is the basic finds record: for bulk finds, this is the *Context Finds Record*; for objects, this includes the mandatory fields of the *Object Record* (see *WA Guideline No. 3*). This level is the minimum requirement in order to provide quantified data about each material type by context or by collection unit. For excavated artefacts, preparation of the *Finds Index by Category*, which lists and quantifies each material type by context and summarises the information, is necessary. This can be done by entering all the *Context Finds* and *Object Records* onto a computer database, or can be calculated manually. Include all material recovered from samples selected for artefact analysis, and artefacts recovered from environmental samples if required.

Data Level 3

This is the assessment level. The artefactual evidence collected during fieldwalking, or any stage of evaluation and excavation, is scanned, and the potential and suggested methodology for further analysis assessed. The assessment stage can be implemented at two levels. The general dating and quantification information from Data Level 3 can be used to assist in the preparation of client reports, and provide information for SMR work. Spot-date for general chronological range of the material and scan to assess the nature and quality of the material, using the *Spot-Dating and Scanning* form, or those specifically targeted for particular materials such as the *Ceramic Building Material and Stone Scanning* form. The scan may include an assessment as to whether the material is representative of primary deposition or mainly redeposited material, activity areas, or evidence for a building. Give the reasons for date range, such as specific types of pottery or metalwork. At this stage, no further analysis is proposed.

Data Level 3 may also be used in the preparation of detailed research designs for post-excavation work, a process which is formalised as the 'assessment of potential for

analysis' in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991). In addition to the scanning procedure outlined above, the assessment should also include a statement of the archaeological potential of the material, and an outline of the proposed analysis. Determine whether a selection of the material type is necessary or if the full collection is to be analysed. Prepare a series of questions to be asked of the material type, and the analytical methods to be implemented. An indication of the range and quantity of material to be illustrated should also be given.

Data Level 4

This is the first analytical stage, and is the level of analysis employed for standard assemblages where no specialised research is to be undertaken (e.g. for pottery this is basic fabric and form analysis; for ceramic building materials recording of the general diagnostic pieces; for lithic material the recording of metrical and technological data). For selected material types and certain deposits, this stage of work is enough to provide a great deal of information from a limited amount of work. This is the level of analysis traditionally achieved in most excavation reports.

Data Level 5

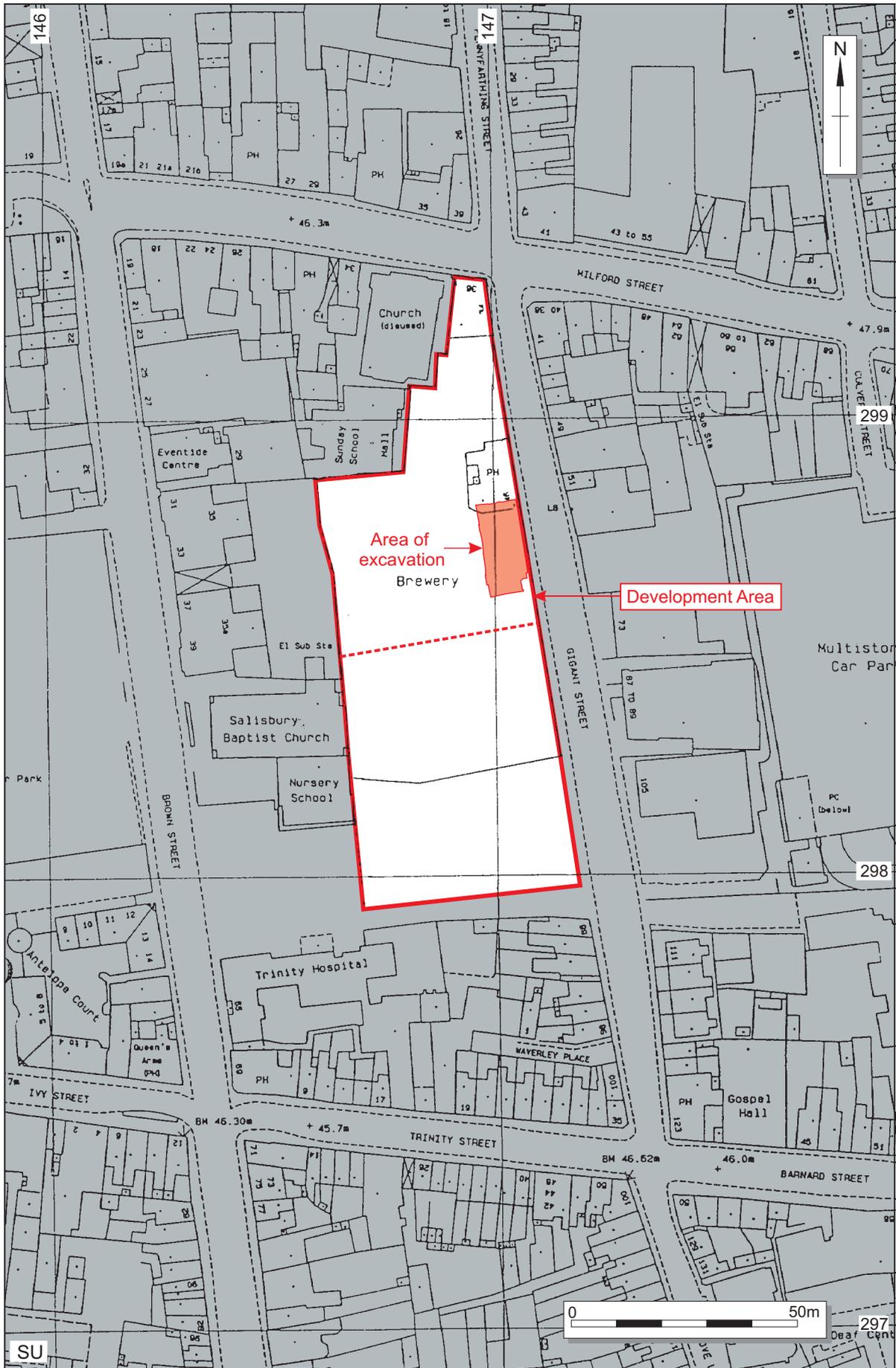
This is the second analytical stage, and includes the more detailed research that may be undertaken on selected material types if the nature of the assemblage allows it. It is generally only undertaken on large assemblages, i.e. those where the return of information justifies a more labour-intensive approach than *Data Level 4*. It might include, for example, the detailed recording of an assemblage of decorated floor tiles, in order to investigate production groups; or an in-depth spatial analysis of pottery sherds individually recorded within an occupation deposit.

Data Level 6

This consists of *scientific and other detailed research*, as well as *regional analyses* with support sought from outside bodies such as the period societies, universities, English Heritage and the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, the British Museum, the Oxford Research Laboratory for the History of Art and Archaeology, the British Academy (Research Grants and Fund for Applied Science in Archaeology), and the Science and Engineering Research Council. Encourage specialists interested in particular research topics who may need a body of data for the application and testing of techniques.

APPENDIX 2: Archive Contents

Written Record	
Context Index Sheets	18
Context Sheets	514
Level Records	936
Object Record Index Sheets	10
Object Record Sheets	143 (provisional)
Day Book Sheets	17
Graphics Record	
Graphics Register Sheets	11
A1 Drawing Sheets	17
A3 Drawing Sheets	40
A4 Drawing Sheets	70
Photographic Record	
Photographic Record Sheets	46
Monochrome Films	23
Colour Transparency Films	23
Environmental Record	
Environmental Sample Index Sheets	3
Environmental Sample Sheets	57



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Figure 1: Site and location of excavation



Plan of excavated features

Figure 2