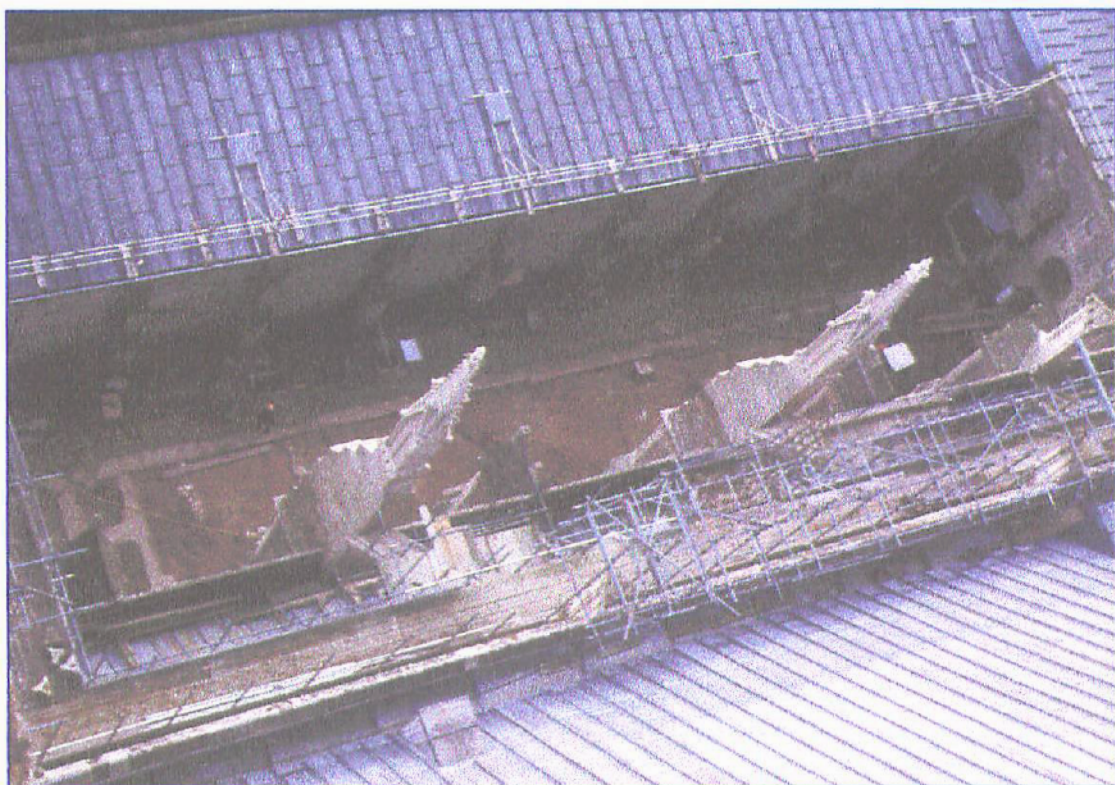




Wessex Archaeology

The Plumbery, Salisbury Cathedral Wiltshire

Archaeological Assessment Report



Ref: 47451.01

June 2000

**THE PLUMBERY
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL
WILTSHIRE**

**Report on the assessment of the results of archaeological recording (including watching
brief) for post-excavation analysis and publication**

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Report ref: 47451.02

November 2000

Summary

In November and December 1999, Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ballast Wiltshier, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, to undertake archaeological recording in advance of re-development in an area known as the Plumbery within the complex of buildings at Salisbury Cathedral (centred on SU 14250 29510).

Preliminary groundworks revealed a concentration of archaeological features and deposits in the western half of the site, with substantial deposits left standing in the bays in between the cloister buttresses. The features located in the eastern half of the development area included walls and footings associated with the construction of the cloister walls, and evidence of semi-permanent structures with associated deposits relating to workshops from various phases of the cathedral's construction. Dating of these features and deposits was difficult since none were excavated and only surface finds were collected. Stratigraphic relationships suggest that these remains are medieval (13th century) in date, although little of the medieval material was securely stratified within features to substantiate this.

In the bays between the cloisters' buttresses, the sequence of layers and associated deposits indicate activity associated with workshops which are known to have existed from documentary evidence within the site. Finds recovered from these layers included substantial quantities of glass mainly of later 19th century date, and lead. These finds reflect a relatively low-level glazing activity associated with repairs and quarry glazing, rather than the fabrication of new stained glass windows on a large scale. The smaller quantity of medieval glass recovered appears to represent what was left after the extensive lead stripping and dumping of medieval glass undertaken in the late 18th century.

Construction work on an existing doorway into the Plumbery exposed the original foundations and footings for the east wall of the Consistory Court, prior to the present doorway being reconstructed in the later 19th century.

This assessment report sets out the results of the fieldwork and presents proposals for the production of a publication report. It is proposed that the results described in this assessment report are summarised and presented for publication as a note to the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Ballast Wiltshier plc on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral. Wessex Archaeology is grateful for the co-operation and support of Ballast Wiltshier, in particular that of Rod Ansell and Ken Jessie. In addition, the collaborative role of Tim Tatton-Brown, the Cathedral archaeologist is gratefully acknowledged. The assistance of the project architect, Anthony Feltham King of Michael Drury Architects is also gratefully acknowledged

The project was supervised in the field by Kevin Ritchie, and Bob Davis, assisted by Caroline Appleton, Phil Breach, Erica Hemming, Tim Mellor, Jenni Morrison, Alison Page, Phil Poucher, Gemma Smith and Nick Wells. This report was compiled by Bob Davis. The illustrations were prepared by SE James. The finds analysis was undertaken by Lorraine Mepham (Finds Manager), with specialist comment on the window glass provided by Sarah Brown (English Heritage). The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Rachel Morse.

THE PLUMBERY, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, WILTSHIRE

Report on the assessment of the results of the archaeological recording for post – excavation analysis and publication

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ballast Wiltshier, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, to undertake archaeological recording in advance of re-development of the area known as the Plumbury at Salisbury Cathedral. The Plumbury is located within the complex of buildings at Salisbury Cathedral (centred on SU 14250 29510), hereafter referred to as the Site (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Following advice from the Cathedral Archaeologist, it was agreed that if the ground level was not going to be reduced below the bottom of existing slab level, archaeological remains would be preserved *in situ* and a 'close watching brief' would be sufficient archaeological mitigation. A visit to the Site after demolition of the buildings by the Cathedral Archaeologist, revealed that ground reduction was going deeper than existing slab level. The ground reduction was cutting into the 13th century cloister foundation. The area was also being refilled with rubble at the western end of the site and consolidated by machinery tracking over it. After consultation between the Cathedral Archaeologist, the Cathedral Clerk of Works and the Cathedral Architects, Wessex Archaeology was called in at short notice to assist with the recording of the archaeology.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 1999), which was agreed with the Cathedral Archaeologist during the initial cleaning of the Site.

1.2 Site location and description

- 1.2.1 Salisbury Cathedral is located on the east bank of the River Avon. The Site is a rectangular enclosed area approximately 50m x 9m, known as The Plumbury and is centred on OS SU 14250 29510 (Figure 1). It is bounded on all sides by elements of the Cathedral complex. To the north is the south aisle of the Nave. To the east is the west wall of the south-west transept. To the south is the North wall of the Cloisters. To the West is the east wall of the Consistory Court.
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey 1976 sheet number 299 shows the site to be situated on alluvium, over Pleistocene gravel.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The present Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary was not the first cathedral of the diocese. In 1075 Bishop Herman had moved his see from Sherborne in Dorset to Old Sarum, where his successor, St Osmund, consecrated the new cathedral in 1092, which was enlarged and adorned by, Bishop Roger, in the first part of the 12th century.
- 1.3.2 The reasons for the transfer of the cathedral from Old to New Sarum were ostensibly, the excessive winds, shortage of water and harassment by the castle garrison. However its thought that a more fundamental problem was the confined area available making it virtually impossible to enlarge except by massive earthworkings and amore powerful incentive perhaps was the sense of rivalry with other

neighbouring dioceses, notably with the secular cathedral of Wells to the west and monastic Winchester to the east.

- 1.3.3 After the accession of Henry III and the appointment to the bishopric in 1217 of Richard Poore, brother of Herbert Poore, bishop from 1194 to 1217, the scheme was formally approved by Rome 1218. On Trinity Sunday 1219 a wooden chapel and a cemetery were consecrated at the new site.
- 1.3.4 In October 1225 work was sufficiently advanced for the three eastern chapels to be consecrated. With the abrupt ending of the written account of the Cathedral in 1226, the history of the construction is less well chronicled, but the only significant alteration in plan was the enlarging in 1248 of the site of the cloister. Ten years later, the cathedral was consecrated, and by 1266 could be regarded as complete (Cocke and Kidson, 1993). The Plumbery has traditionally been considered to be the site of the cathedral workshops throughout its history, but there is no early documentary evidence as yet to support this.
- 1.3.5 The 1860 map of Salisbury (Figure 1) shows a series of buildings occupying the site. Most of these buildings were probably erected in the later 19th century in relation to the large scale G.G. Scott restoration. The north west part of the site is occupied at this time by a large building thought to be the main workshop. The present principal doorway into the Plumbery (from the Consistory Court area) was almost certainly reconstructed by Scott as an entry into this building, which seems to have survived until just after the Second World War (Tatton-Brown *pers comm.*)
- 1.3.6 The other smaller buildings appear to be related to the doorway that was cut through the north cloister wall in the later 19th century. This doorway had the principal drain running through it, which connects up with the main 1853 public sewer that runs east-west across the southern part of the Close. The drain runs in the Plumbery to the principal drain are marked on an annotated copy of the O.S 1:500 first edition maps, held in the Keeper of the Fabric Records office. G.G. Scott's work started in 1863 and it is likely that the drainage runs first went in about this time.
- 1.3.7 After the Second World War new workshops were built in the Plumbery area, and new drainage runs were put in. It was these buildings, which were converted into a shop and then a restaurant in 1977, which have just been demolished.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the archaeological work was to minimise the impact of the construction of the new building on any archaeological remains present. The objective was to record any archaeological deposits that were uncovered as a result of the construction works, but not to excavate them, thereby achieving preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 In those areas of the site where further groundwork's were due to take place, to excavate and record as far as reasonably possible within the limitations of the construction programme, the location, extent, date, nature, character and relationships of any surviving archaeological remains.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General information

3.1.1 All disturbed ground was cleaned by the groundworks contractors using a small Kubota 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, under archaeological supervision. Machine excavation had ceased at the maximum depth required by the groundworks contractors, which had truncated the archaeological levels, particularly in the western area of the site. All visible archaeological features and deposits were recorded and planned using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets, including a full photographic record. No hand excavation of any features or deposits was undertaken since the aim was to minimise the impact on any archaeological remains present. Finds were collected from the exposed surface during machining and during hand cleaning. They were bagged according to context, where possible.

3.1.2 Once the stripped surface had been planned, it was covered with a semi-permeable membrane (Terram) by the groundworks contractors, followed by a layer of sand to protect unexcavated archaeological deposits before the hardcore for the building was laid.

3.2 Cloister bays

3.2.1 Along the southern side of the site, in the bays between the cloister wall buttresses, a sequence of archaeological lenses were left after initial demolition, at a substantially higher level than the remainder of the site. These cloister bays were hand cleaned, leaving a vertical section face. The section was then drawn at a scale of 1:10 and recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* system. The remaining deposits between the cloister bays were hand excavated by context to a pre-determined depth set by the Cathedral Architect.

3.2.2 All identified features and deposits were photographed using 35mm black and white and colour slide format.

3.2.3 The fieldwork began on Friday 26th November 1999 and was completed on Tuesday 21st December 1999. The watching brief on the doorway into the Plumbery was carried out on 21st March 2000.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This assessment sets out the results of the archaeological recording, which are described below by principal feature and phase. A description of the principal features and deposits is presented in Appendix 1 and shown on Figure 2.

4.2 Phase 1 (pre-cloister)

4.2.1 The earliest deposits in the stratigraphic sequence comprised a degraded mortar layer (6, 15, 19, 25 and 31), a pit (1), wall foundations (14, 27, 46, and 106) and a layer of

limestone chippings and stone dust (**50, 52, 55, 80, 148, 149, 152 and 158**). All these deposits overlay layer **12**, mottled pale green and greyish white sandy clay. The layer appeared to extend under the cloister footings and is probably natural alluvium. This may have been the construction horizon for the north wing of the cloisters.

- 4.2.2 Layers **6, 15, 19, 25 and 31**, which appeared in different areas, were all considered to be the same deposit. They were tentatively described as a degraded mortar layer although this remained uncertain. It is possible that the layers identified are part of the 'natural' alluvial sequence as they directly overlay gravels **20**.
- 4.2.3 Feature **1**, a small semi circular pit was identified in the south-east corner of the site. Its fill contained thirteen sherds of Laverstock-type 13th-century pottery from the base of a single coarseware vessel. The pit's full dimensions were not found due to truncation by a linear feature on its north side.
- 4.2.4 A series of wall foundations (**14, 27, 46 and 106**) was located towards the centre of the site. These were generally constructed from large chalk blocks bonded in a lime mortar. These are probably the foundations of workshop buildings associated with the construction of the cathedral.
- 4.2.5 Feature **70**, constructed from squared limestone blocks bonded with brownish yellow sandy silty clay, was located immediately to the west of the above walls. The upper part was filled with a mixture of deposits including clinker and sandy gravel all considered to be of later date sealing feature **70**.
- 4.2.6 Layers **50, 52, 55, 80, 148, 149, 152 and 158** were considered to be elements of the same layer exposed in different places. The layers consisted of a firm spread of limestone chippings and stone dust. It is possible that this layer is evidence of stone working contemporary with the earliest phase of cathedral construction.
- 4.2.7 Layer **130** comprised sub angular medium sized flint nodules set into a mid grey brown silty clay forming a strip of metallated surface within cloister Bay 6. It was east-west aligned and appeared to run under the cloister buttress between Bays 6 and 7.
- 4.2.8 Wall **131** was constructed from various materials including Chilmark and Hurdcott stone and flint nodules, but no traces of surviving mortar were found. It was aligned east west and was located within Bay 7. It is probable that the metallated surface located in Bay 6 possibly related to layer **130** also located in Bay 6. It remained unexcavated.

4.3 Phase 2 (13th century)

- 4.3.1 The only clear evidence for 13th-century features or deposits were the foundations and the cloister wall themselves. Layer **17** was exposed in Bays 1,2 and 3 due to initial over machining. A very pale yellow colour it contained small, sub-angular flints in a coarse sandy grit matrix. At the top of the layer, courses of tiles were exposed which were presumably laid to aid levelling for the construction of the north cloister wall.
- 4.3.2 A watching brief was carried out during work on the ramp on the western side of the doorway into the Plumbery from the Consistory Court (**Figures 3 and 4**). This revealed large threshold stones (max 0.6m long by 0.28m wide) with remains of a

loose mortar and flint layer to the west. The mortar layer contained rare tile fragments and overlay a loose rubble layer with a pale brown silty clay matrix. Further west was the remains of a north-south aligned wall with a small area of mortar, rubble and tile fragments at the northern end. These remains are assumed to be late 13th century in date.

4.4 Phase 3 (post-cloister build and post-medieval)

- 4.4.1 Layers **133, 139, and 140** were located between Cloister Bays 7 to 11. Together they made up a deep deposit of compact stone chippings and stone dust. They comprised many different coloured bands, all laid horizontally, indicating the different types of stone used. Finds recovered from these deposits include floor tile, 19th- /20th-century stonewares and other industrial post-medieval pottery sherds and stone fragments. The interface between **133** and **139** proved to be a firm surface showing faint impressions of either floorboards or stone slabs. In Bay 9, eight stone slabs were located, lying directly on top of surface **139**. These slabs may represent a working surface or floor.
- 4.4.2 Layers **96, 98, 116, 117, 124, 125** and **127** were a series of deposits located within Bays **4, 5** and **6**, with finds including floor tile fragments, window glass fragments and post-medieval pottery sherds, probable 'dump' layers from the cathedral workshops.
- 4.4.3 A dark grey brown sandy silt layer (**115**) was located within Bay 4. This layer only extended to the buttresses on either side of Bay 4. It formed a compact floor surface sealing a stone crucible. This layer was preserved in situ together with a stone crucible that it buried.
- 4.4.4 Layers **101, 104, 109, 122** and **123** were located in Bays 3, 4 and 5 and finds included dressed limestone blocks, bricks, ash and substantial quantities of glass. These are probable layers associated with repairs to the cathedral windows.
- 4.4.5 Layers **95, 110, 119, 128** and **132** were all part of a general spread of material that covered most of the surviving site. The layers consisted of black clinker and gritty ash mixed with various quantities of rubble. It is assumed that these deposits represent the waste material from large cast iron stoves that were used to heat the Cathedral in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Finds recovered from this layer included fragments of carved stone, iron objects, roof tile, floor tile, window and vessel glass and medieval and post medieval pottery.
- 4.4.6 The latest deposits on the site, were the concrete footings for the old shop and café, which have truncated much of the site.

5 FINDS

5.1 Finds summary

- 5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was collected from the area recorded. These range in date from medieval (13th century) to modern (19th/20th century), although little of the medieval material is securely stratified. Unsurprisingly, given the position of the area recorded, the finds assemblage includes a high proportion of discarded structural

material – window glass and lead (including one partial leaded window with *in situ* quarries), architectural stonework, ceramic building material, and structural ironwork (nails, etc).

5.2 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.2.1 This category includes fragments of flat and curved roof tiles (including glazed examples of both types), possible roof furniture (a glazed louvre/finial fragment from layer **132**), and plain and decorated floor tiles. Most of this material is demonstrably of medieval date, although post-medieval roof tiles were amongst the unstratified material.

5.3 Glass

- 5.3.1 Most of the glass recovered is window glass, with a small quantity of vessel glass; the latter is all of modern date. The window glass includes plain (clear and coloured) and painted fragments. The largest deposit came from layer **122**, including part of a leaded window, with plain and coloured quarries still *in situ*. This comes from the base and part of the lower border of a whole light – the so-called ‘sacrificial’ border running around the painted elements of a stained glass window. The majority of the glass is of post-medieval date (late 18th to mid 20th century), although a small number of medieval fragments (13th century) were recognised.
- 5.3.2 Medieval window glass, identifiable by its thick and uneven quality and by the survival of grozed edges, consists of a small number of fragments from colourless, or almost colourless quarries (mainly from layer **122**, with two unstratified pieces). This material is very fragmentary, although one or two small, diamond quarries could be identified, and in poor condition – some pieces are almost completely devitrified. These fragments are not discarded glaziers’ waste, as is so much of the post-medieval glass, as most of them are corroded on their exterior surfaces, showing them to have been subjected to *in situ* weathering over a significant period. None were in lead calme, although many had shadows of lead calme along their edges. Three or four fragments showed traces of painted designs; these can be identified as being of 13th century date, decorated with stylised foliage set against cross-hatched backgrounds; this shows the fragments to have derived from the cathedral church (c.1225-1258) rather than from the later chapter house, where cross-hatched backgrounds were abandoned. They would have originated in the large grisaille-glazed windows that were the predominant form of 13th century glazing throughout the cathedral (Marks 1996). Also present amongst this medieval group is a complete circular quarry in blue glass (70 mm in diameter), with roughly grozed edges and traces of paint in the centre, perhaps depicting a cinquefoil or quatrefoil design; this is likely to have been the central coloured element from a grisaille panel (layer **124**).
- 5.3.3 Of the remainder, a large proportion comprises fragments of colourless, or almost colourless, modern ‘cathedral’ glass, mostly quarries from diamond leaded windows; there are also fragments of smaller, rectangular border quarries. This glass is in fragmentary condition, with only a handful of complete quarries surviving, but the condition of the glass itself is generally good, although more modern fragments show surface iridescence; the lack of discolouration or corrosion suggests that these fragments had only recently been buried. Lead calme ‘shadows’ are clearly visible on many fragments. There are also some discarded ‘bulls’ from crowns, of late 18th or

19th century date – a smaller number of coloured fragments have distinctive curved edges, also suggesting the cutting up of crowns.

- 5.3.4 The coloured glass (blue, green, pinkish/brown, ruby) appears to derive almost exclusively from border quarries, mainly rectangular but with some curved quarries. Again, condition is generally good, although some fragments have surfaces degraded almost to complete opacity. One ruby fragment has incised lettering. A number of very thin fragments are coated with orangey washes and these are likely to have derived from the late 18th century reglazing of the cathedral under architect James Wyatt (Brown 1999). The coloured glass also includes ‘flash’ coloured pieces of 20th century date, and of probable similar date are some exceptionally thick pieces, almost opaque in colour (some ?blue, some ?brown).
- 5.3.5 The painted fragments include a range of border designs: Celtic knot/fleur-de-lys motifs, lettering, and various geometric motifs, of 19th century date. There are also floral motifs, and one complete diamond quarry with a fleur-de-lys motif picked out in a strong orangey yellow stain, attributable to the late 18th century Wyatt period. There are a few fragments with polychrome painted designs, including a small fragment of late 17th/early 18th century date decorated with foliage and fruit executed in paint, yellow stain and a sanguine enamel. Also of interest here are several fragments of thin glass with grisaille designs, painted in a 13th century style, although these are of post-medieval (19th century) rather than medieval type, and probably derived from the large expanses of 13th century style grisaille with which a number of the cathedral’s windows were reglazed under G.G. Scot and G.E. Street.

5.4 Pottery

- 5.4.1 Of the small pottery assemblage (46 sherds), 18 sherds have been identified as medieval and 26 as post-medieval.
- 5.4.2 All medieval sherds are in Laverstock-type fabrics, comparable to the 13th century kiln material (Musty *et al.* 1969), although a wider date range extending into the 14th century is possible. These sherds have been quantified by fabric type, following the type series established for Salisbury (Mephram in press); full details are available in the archive. The bulk of this small group comprises 13 sherds from the base of a single coarseware vessel (fill of pit **1**), probably a jar; this constituted the only medieval material probably *in situ*. One further coarseware sherd was found unstratified, and the remaining four sherds are glazed finewares, probably deriving from jugs.
- 5.4.3 The post-medieval material includes sherds of glazed redwares (probably 16th/17th century, layers **101**, **124**), Verwood-type earthenwares (17th/18th century, layer **117**, and possible ‘early’ [15th/16th century] variant, context **98**), Raeren stoneware (16th century, layer **98**), modern (19th/20th century) stonewares and other industrial wares (unstratified, layer **133**).

5.5 Stone

- 5.5.1 This category comprises miscellaneous small fragments of architectural stonework, sandy limestone and oolitic limestone (both probably from the Vale of Wardour region), Purbeck Marble and basalt.

5.6 Metalwork

- 5.6.1 The metal objects consist mainly of structural items: iron nails, lead window calmes (plus offcuts from these and from roofing), copper alloy strip and wire fragments. One antler-handled iron knife was recovered (layer **132**).

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.2 6.1 Preliminary construction work revealed a concentration of archaeological features and deposits in the western half of the site, with substantial deposits left standing in the bays in between the cloister buttresses. The majority of the features were located in the eastern half of the development area, including walls and footings associated with the construction of the cloister walls, and evidence of semi permanent structures with associated deposits relating to various phases of the cathedral's construction. Dating of these features and deposits was difficult since none were excavated and only surface finds were collected. Stratigraphic relationships suggest that these remains are medieval (13th century) in date, although little of the medieval material was securely stratified within features to substantiate this.
- 6.3 In the bays between the cloisters' buttresses, the sequence of layers and associated deposits indicate activity associated with workshops which are known to have existed from documentary evidence within the Site. Finds recovered from these layers included substantial quantities of glass mainly of later 19th century date, and lead. These finds reflect a relatively low-level glazing activity associated with repairs and quarry glazing, rather than the fabrication of new stained glass windows on a large scale. The smaller quantity of medieval glass recovered appears to represent what was left after the extensive lead stripping and dumping of medieval glass undertaken in the late 18th century.
- 6.4 The watching brief on the new ramp access from the Consistory Court area into the Plumbery revealed the rubble infill and footings of a north-south wall, which presumably formed the eastern wall of the Consistory Court (until 1863) prior to the present doorway being reconstructed in the later 19th century.

7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

- 7.1 The recording of the archaeological remains subsequent to stripping of the Site has broadly achieved the aims of the archaeological work as set out in the Project Design. The impact on the archaeological remains has been kept to a minimum. The recording has shown that a reasonably dense concentration of archaeological features exists at the north end of the Site. Although dating from surface finds is not reliable, the earliest features appear to be medieval, with the deposits in the bays between the cloisters' buttresses being later 19th century. The evidence adds to the archaeological and historical evidence for the construction and development of Salisbury Cathedral. However, the evidence recorded is of limited archaeological potential since none of the features were excavated. This means that they are difficult to interpret and date reliably and it is not possible to reconstruct a stratified sequence.

- 7.2 On the basis of the results of this assessment, however, it is not proposed to undertake further analysis of the data (features and finds) from the investigation. It is unlikely that more detailed analysis of any of this material will result in any significant additional information to that presented in this assessment report. It is proposed that the results described here should be summarised and presented for publication to the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*. The Site will be described in the context of Salisbury Cathedral.

8 PROPOSALS FOR POST-EXCAVATION AND PUBLICATION

- 8.1 The investigation has provided evidence for the density and nature of archaeological remains within the Plumbery.
- 8.2 It is proposed that the note will be no more than four pages in length, including up to two pages of figures.

9 ARCHIVE

- 9.1 It is proposed in principle that the window glass is returned to the Cathedral glazing workshop to form part of a reference collection and that the remainder of the archive will be deposited with the Keeper of the Fabric Records Office at Salisbury Cathedral.

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11 APPENDICES

11.1 Context Summary

Context	Interpretation	Description	Dimensions	Finds
1	Small semi circular pit	Filled with context 2, a mid yellowish grey clay containing sparse sub angular flint gravel.	0.6m diameter. Not excavated	Large sherds of 13th century pottery
3	East-west aligned linear	Filled with context 4, a mid reddish brown sandy clay with grey mottling containing occasional sub rounded flint gravel and small chalk fragments.	7.5m long, 0.65m wide. Not excavated	
12	Layer	Mottled pale green and greyish white sandy clay. Contained moderate coarse sand and rare small sub- rounded flint.	0.8m long, 3.0m wide. Not excavated	
14	Footing	An east west aligned foundation. Made from angular blocks of limestone and flint bonded with lime mortar. Possibly contemporary with foundation 46.	3.8m long, 0.76m wide. Not excavated	
19	Layer	Mortar layer	Not excavated	
20	Natural gravel	Greyish red gravel consisting of sub rounded and sub angular flints with an average size of 0.07m.	Not excavated	
21	Square pit	Square pit filled with context 22 a mid grey clay containing grit and sparse sub rounded flints.	1.3m long, 1.2m wide. Not excavated	
25	Layer	Pale yellow layer containing moderate amounts of mortar, small sub rounded chalk and limestone chippings.	1m long, 0.5m wide. Not excavated	
27	Footing	An east west aligned foundation. Made from large angular blocks of chalk bonded with lime mortar. Feature appeared truncated to the east by later deposits and was truncated to the west by modern concrete footings.	4.3m long, 0.7m wide. Not excavated	
29	Pit	Filled with context 30 a dark brown sandy clay.	0.34m maximum diameter. Not excavated	Clinker and ceramic building material
31	Mortar layer	Mortar layer	1.44m long, 0.92m wide. Not excavated	
46	Footing	A north south aligned foundation. Made from roughly worked chalk blocks bonded with pale yellowish brown silty clay. Possibly contemporary with 14. Truncated to the north by later deposits.	2.2m long, 0.78m wide. Not excavated	
50	Layer	Pale grey firm silty clay containing common small and medium sized limestone fragments.	2.34m long, 0.78m wide. Not excavated	

Context	Interpretation	Description	Dimensions	Finds
52	Layer	Greenish brown firm silty clay containing common small and medium sub angular and angular limestone chippings. Equivalent to 55	2.8m long, 1.84m wide. Not excavated	
55	Layer	Greenish brown firm silty clay containing common small and medium sub angular and angular limestone chippings. Equivalent to 52	0.4m long, 0.2m wide. Not excavated	
57	Sub-circular pit	Sub circular with clearly defined edges. Filled with context 056 a greyish brown sandy silty clay. Containing rare sub-angular and angular limestone chips. Common small and medium sub-angular and angular flint pebbles. Rare chalk fragments.	0.64m long, 0.6m wide. Not excavated	
60	Pit	Circular in plan with poorly defined edges Filled with context 59 a greyish brown firm coarse sandy silty clay. Containing rare medium sized angular flint.	0.5m diameter. Not excavated	
62	Pit	Sub-circular in plan with poorly defined edges. Filled with context 61 a greyish brown firm coarse sandy silty clay. Containing occasional small and medium sub-angular flint, rare chalk fragments.	1.0m long, 0.82m wide. Not excavated	
70	Feature	Rectangular feature constructed from roughly faced limestone blocks context 64 (c.0.4m x 0.24m) bonded in brownish yellow firm fine sandy silty clay.	2.18m long, 1.7m wide. Not excavated	
78	Feature	Roughly keyhole shaped in plan with coursed brickwork on its south edge. Filled with context 76 a fine banded deposit of brownish yellow sand and context 77 a dark yellowish brown firm coarse sandy silty clay containing occasional small sub-angular flint pebbles and limestone fragments.	2.18m long, 1.98m wide. Not excavated	
80	Layer	Pale greenish brown firm sandy silty clay containing common small sub-angular limestone fragments	Not excavated	
85	Layer	Black ashy sand with occasional small stone inclusions. Overlay compact layer 115 . Equivalent to 122 and 194 .	Average depth 0.88m.	
95	Clinker layer	Black clinker and gritty ash layer containing variable quantities of rubble. Equivalent to 110 , 119 , 128 and 132 .	Average depth 0.2m	Carved limestone fragments, roof tile glass and ceramic building material
98	Layer	Greenish brown firm silty clay containing common small and medium sized sub-angular limestone fragments.	Average depth 0.13m.	Floor tile and window glass
101	Layer	Mid brownish yellow silty clay. Contained small amounts of masonry.	Average depth 0.2m.	Glazed roof tile, post-medieval pottery and oyster shell

Context	Interpretation	Description	Dimensions	Finds
104	Layer	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Contained sparse small flint and chalk pieces.	Average depth 0.21m.	Glass window and vessel fragments
109	Layer	Light yellowish brown sandy mortar containing frequent small and medium sized stone and flint fragments.	Average depth 0.07m	
110	Layer	Black clinker and gritty ash layer containing variable quantities of rubble. Equivalent to 95, 119, 128 and 132 .	Average depth 0.2m	Carved limestone fragments, roof tile glass and ceramic building material
115	Layer	Light grey brown very compact sandy silt. Probable floor surface. Sealed in-situ stone crucible .	Average depth 0.03m. Not excavated	
116	Layer	Light greyish brown coarse sandy clay with occasional angular stone fragments. Layer below floor surface	Average depth 0.10m. Not excavated	Glazed roof tiles
117	Layer	Light yellowish brown coarse sandy silt containing occasional angular stone fragments and flecks of lime mortar.	Average depth 0.12m. Not excavated	Post medieval tile fragments
119	Layer	Black clinker and gritty ash layer containing variable quantities of rubble. Equivalent to 95, 110, 128 and 132 .	Average depth 0.2m	Carved limestone fragments, roof tile glass and ceramic building material
122	Layer	Black ashy sand with occasional small stone inclusions. Overlay compact layer 115 . Equivalent to 85 and 194 .	Average depth 0.88m.	Large quantity of modern glass, including some vessel glass and small quantity of medieval glass
123	Layer	Light yellowish brown sandy clay. Mixed rubble, mortar and soil.	Average depth 0.25m.	Dressed blocks of limestone, bricks, metal and glass.
124	Layer	Dark grey brown sandy silt.	Average depth 0.18m.	Brick, ceramic roof tile and limestone.
127	Layer	Reddish brown ash deposit containing limestone fragments.	Average depth 0.10m.	Roof tile
128	Layer	Black clinker and gritty ash layer containing variable quantities of rubble. Equivalent to 95, 110, 119 and 132 .	Average depth 0.2m	Carved limestone fragments, roof tile glass and ceramic building material
129	Layer	Greyish brown sticky coarse sandy silty clay. Containing common small and medium sized sub-angular pebbles and occasional chalk fragments.	0.6m long, 0.5m wide. Not excavated	
130	Layer	Frequent sub-angular flint pebbles within a mid grey brown silty clay. Pebbles laid on end within soil matrix. Possible metallated surface / footing?	2.5m long, 0.5m wide. Not excavated	
131	Layer	Consisting of Hurdcott and Chilmark stone with flint infill. Possible remains of wall footing.	2.2m long. 0.4m wide. Not excavated	

Context	Interpretation	Description	Dimensions	Finds
132	Layer	Black clinker and gritty ash layer containing variable quantities of rubble. Equivalent to 95, 110, 119 and 128 .	Average depth 0.2m	Carved limestone fragments, roof tile glass and ceramic building material
133	Layer	Compact banded layer of stone sawdust. Horizontally laid, Different colours refer to different stone types.	5.2m long. 0.15m deep. Not excavated	
139	Layer	Compact layer of stone sawdust waste. Horizontally banded with different colours representing different stone types. Sealed under clinker layer.	Average depth 0.2m	
140	Layer	Compact layer of grey green stone chippings	Average depth 0.07m.	
148	Layer	Mid brown silty clay containing high amounts of limestone chippings and dust.	3.5m long, 2.0m wide. Not excavated	
149	Layer	Pale grey firm silty clay containing common small fragments of limestone chippings.	1.5m long, 0.5m wide. Not excavated	
152	Layer	Layer of limestone chippings in silty clay.	1.8m long, 1.2m wide. Not excavated	
153	Pit	Small semi circular pit filled with context 154 a pink mortar deposit.	0.4m maximum diameter. Not excavated	
155	Deposit	Small spread of oyster shell and animal bone.	0.7m long, 0.4m wide. Not excavated	
158	Layer	A greenish yellow layer of limestone chippings.	1.5m diameter. Not excavated	
193	Layer	Eight limestone slabs laid in bay 9. Possible floor.	2.8m long. 0.9m wide, 0.07m depth	
194	Layers	Black ashy sand with occasional small stone inclusions. Overlay compact layer 115 . Equivalent to 85 and 122 .	Average depth 0.88m.	

11.2 All finds by context (number/weight in grammes)

NB. CBM = ceramic building material; CU = copper alloy; Fe = iron; Pb = lead.
The partial leaded window from context 122 has not been quantified.

	CBM		GLASS		POTTERY		SLAG	STONE	METAL
Context	Roof	Floor	Window	Vessel	Med	P-med			
unstrat.	4/326	3/308	3/7		3/34	1/45		1/118	4 Pb
2					13/278		2/16		
85			10/352						1 Cu; 1 Fe; 2 Pb
95								3/2171	
98		1/190	20/140			2/85	1/72	1/84	1 Cu; 2 Pb
101	3/139					1/3			1 Fe; 1 Pb
109			3/15	72/523			1/12		2 Fe; 1 Pb
116	4/178								
117						1/110			
119									1 Fe; 5 Pb
121			7/103	7/103			1/11		3 Cu; 3 Fe; 3 Pb
122			2419/19140	6/16					
124		1/167	9/120			2/13			1 Cu
127	3/								
129	5/114		1/1		1/1				2 Fe
132	1/79	1/169	4/17	4/147	1/13	6/183		8/1824	1 Fe
133			1/7	1/17		14/317	1/1		2 Pb
139		2/314						2/1612	2 Fe; 1 Pb; 1 other
TOTAL	20/836	8/1148	2470/19799	90/806	18/326	28/776	6/112	15/5809	6 Cu; 13 Fe; 21+ Pb; 1 other

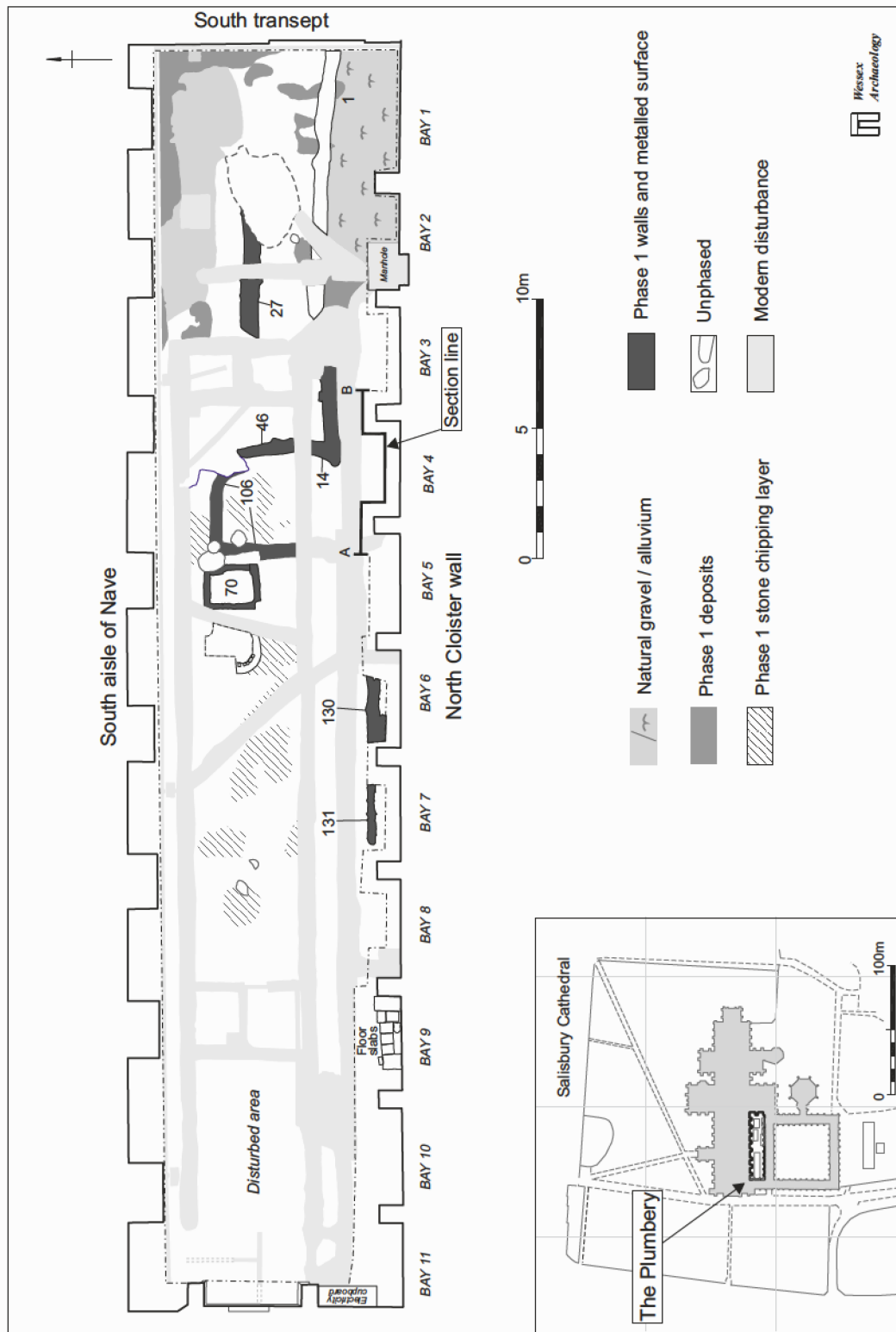


Figure 1

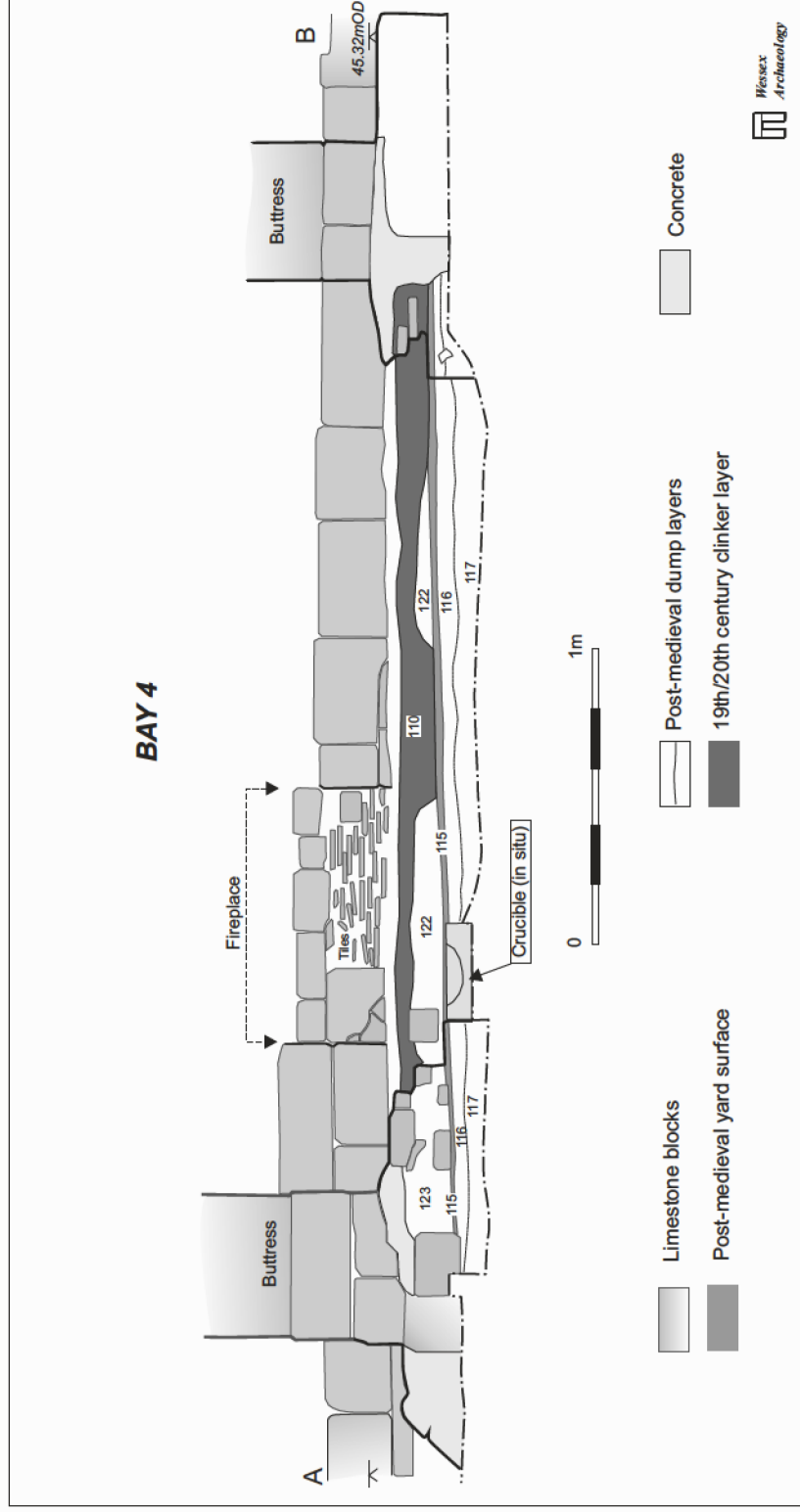
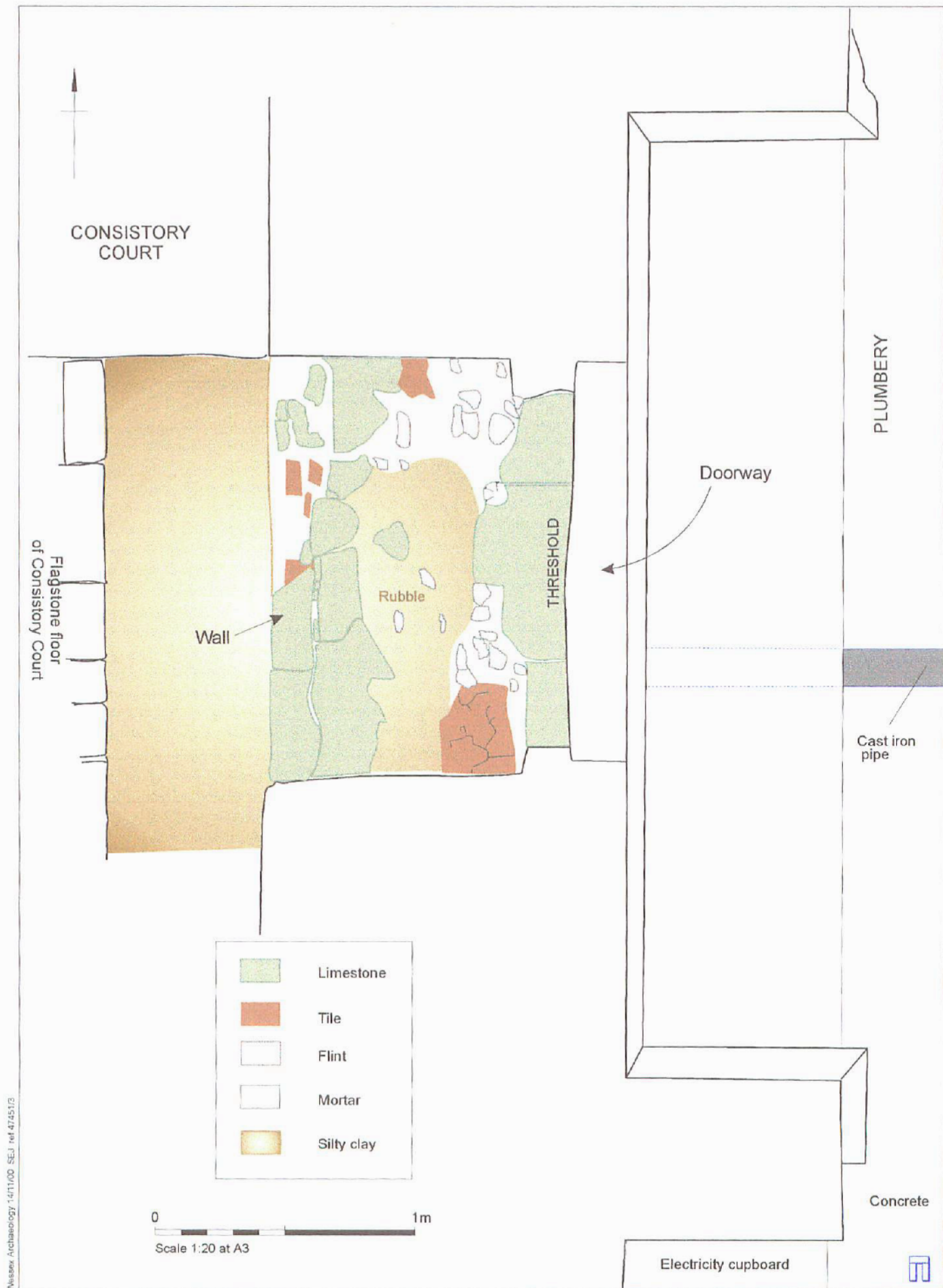


Figure 2



Plan of the west end of the Plumbery showing the exposed entrance from the Consistory Court.

Figure 3



Plate 1



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Plate 2

Views of doorway from Consistory Court.



Figure 4