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# 7–11 Brown Street Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report



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March 2014



**7–11 Brown Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report**

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## Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report

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## 7–11 Brown Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire

### Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report

#### Summary

A watching brief during demolition of former commercial buildings at the rear of 7–11 Brown Street (NGR 414620 130000) was followed, in January 2014, by an evaluation comprising two trenches. Trench 2 revealed only made-ground and garden soil above natural gravel, but trench 1 exposed two structures, both chalk-lined pits. On the advice of the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire, trench 1 was expanded into a small excavation to further investigate these pits and their immediate surroundings.

The excavation revealed part of a probable medieval yard surface, two adjacent chalk-lined pits, both likely used for cess disposal, and a post-medieval rubbish pit. All of these features lay at the rear of a property within the Black Horse Chequer of medieval Salisbury. A jeton found directly above the yard surface may date its final use to the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and whilst neither of the chalk-lined pits could be fully excavated, both are likely to be of late medieval date. Their upper fills and subsequent layers have been assigned to the early post-medieval period.

The small assemblage of finds comprises a restricted range of material of medieval and post-medieval date, the earliest pottery dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> century. Vessel glass and part of a bronze casting crucible, both of early post-medieval date, are of some interest, whilst the animal bone and environmental assemblages are typical of others previously reported from Salisbury.

No further analysis of the stratigraphic sequence, finds and environmental remains is proposed, as their potential is very limited, and the information contained in this report provides an appropriate level of presentation of the results of the fieldwork.



## **7-11 Brown Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire**

### **Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report**

#### **Acknowledgements**

The project was commissioned by The Relph Ross Partnership Limited, on behalf of Mr and Mrs J Holt, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Martin Cannings in this regard. Thanks are also extended to Clare King, Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire, for her advice during the course of the fieldwork.

The fieldwork was directed by Oliver Good, assisted by Jamie McCarthy, Gareth Chaffey and Phil Harding. This report was written and compiled by Oliver Good, with finds information from Lorraine Mepham, Lorrain Higbee (animal bone) and Nicholas Cooke (jeton). The environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and assessed Sarah F. Wyles, with a note on the soils by David Norcott. The illustrations are by Ken Lymer. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy King.





# 7-11 Brown Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire

## Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Relph Ross Partnership Limited, on behalf of the Client (Mr and Mrs J Holt), to undertake a watching brief and an archaeological evaluation which, on the advice of the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire, was expanded in to a small-scale excavation. The land proposed for development was located at the rear of 7-11 Brown Street, Salisbury, hereafter referred to as 'the Site', centred on National Grid Reference NGR 414620 130000 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the demolition of former commercial buildings at the rear of 7-11 Brown Street and the construction of five new dwellings within approximately the same footprint as the previous buildings. A car parking area will be located within the western half of the Site with access onto Brown Street.
- 1.1.3 Planning applications were made for the demolition and construction (Planning ref S/2010/1345) and Conservation Area Consent (Planning ref S/2010/1346) in September 2010, and both were subsequently granted in February 2011.
- 1.1.4 An archaeological condition (Condition 4) attached to S/2010/1345 required that:
- No development shall commence within the proposed development site until:*
- 1. A written programme of phased archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and*
  - 2. The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.*
- REASON: To safeguard the identification and recording of features of archaeological interest. Policy CN21 (Development affecting Archaeology), PPS5 (Planning for the Historic Environment).*
- 1.1.5 Following the initial archaeological watching brief during the demolition of two standing buildings, which revealed nothing of interest, an evaluation was required, within the footprint of the former buildings, to assess the nature and extent of any surviving archaeological deposits.
- 1.1.6 The northern evaluation trench (**Figure 1** – Trench 2) revealed, above the undisturbed natural gravel, an accumulation of garden soils and made-ground. The southern evaluation trench (**Figure 1** – Trench 1), however, revealed two chalk-lined structures.





- 1.1.7 Wessex Archaeology was subsequently asked by the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire to extend Trench 1 and undertake further excavation to investigate the chalk-lined structures and their immediate surroundings, the inclusion of the proposed pile foundation layout in this report, was also requested to illustrate the limited impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.
- 1.1.8 The fieldwork was carried out between 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of January (evaluation) and the 21<sup>st</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> of January (excavation).

## **1.2 Geology**

- 1.2.1 The underlying drift geology of the Site is the Higher Terrace Gravel of the Avon valley, lying above Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous period (Geological Survey of Great Britain, Salisbury, sheet 298).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 General Background**

- 2.1.1 The Site lies within the historic core of medieval Salisbury.
- 2.1.2 A small number of scattered prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon finds and isolated features have been recorded throughout the city. The first indication of settlement, however, is suggested by Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, which have been found beyond the north-eastern and south-western edges of the city.
- 2.1.1 The earliest historical and documentary evidence for settlement on the site of the later medieval city dates to the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, and indicates that this was located in areas around St Martin's church (eastern part of the city) and Fisherton Anger (western part of the city). Possible additional settlements may have been located at the Town Mill area (to the west of the present market place) and in east Harnham (south of the city) (WCC 2003, 42).
- 2.1.4 The present city of Salisbury was relocated from its original position at Old Sarum in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century AD (from 1219/20 AD). The city was laid out in a regular planned grid of streets and land plots, known as the chequers. The Site is located within the central area of the medieval settlement (in the Black Horse Chequer).

### **2.2 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork**

- 2.2.1 A survey of the existing buildings within the Black Horse Chequer (RCHM(E) 1980, 140-1) has revealed the survival of at least 15 separate dwellings and public houses dating from the early 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, part of the Milford Arms public house is known to have originated in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and part of the roof of the adjacent building (13 Brown Street) is a documented fragment of a former significant 14<sup>th</sup>-century building, 'Bolehall', which occupied the south-west corner of the Chequer.
- 2.2.2 The majority of these buildings are concentrated along the southern and eastern parts of the Chequer, although two 19<sup>th</sup>-century houses at 1 and 5 Brown Street survive in the north-west corner of the medieval block.
- 2.2.3 Relatively little archaeological investigation has taken place within the Black Horse Chequer. In the immediate area, limited excavation was undertaken along St. Edmunds Church Street in 1998/9 (Wiltshire SMR 5121-3; Southern Archaeological Services 1999),

although nothing of archaeological significance appears to have been found. A recent watching brief undertaken during housing construction at the former ATS site in St. Edmunds Church Street found a number of large pits and wells of medieval and early post-medieval date. One post-medieval pit, in particular, contained a substantial quantity of horse skulls and part of a worked red deer antler, indicating the likelihood of a nearby knacker's yard/glue factory and associated craft-industries using animal by-products (WA 2013a).

- 2.2.4 An excavation at 69 Greencroft Street, in the northern part of Griffin Chequer, recorded footings from two adjacent 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup>-century buildings on the street frontage at a depth of approximately 1m below the ground surface (Wiltshire SMR 5721). These buildings continued in use into the post-medieval period with various alterations and development.
- 2.2.4 Immediately to the north of the Site, a watching brief was carried out during redevelopment on the corner of Winchester Street and Rolleston Street in the Three Cups Chequer. This work identified the probable remains of Balle's Place, a 14<sup>th</sup>-century courtyard house, which was demolished in the 1960s (WCC 2003).

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological works (WA 2013b; 2014) specified that the broad aims of the evaluation and the following excavations were to:

- *To locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits.*
- *Record the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be disturbed by development.*
- *Identify, within the constraints of the development, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.*

#### 3.2 Fieldwork Methodology: Evaluation

- 3.2.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of two trenches (1 and 2), each approximately 4.5m x 1.6m, comprising a c. 5% sample of the proposed development area, within which groundworks were expected to have the potential to impact upon any archaeological remains present (**Figure 1**; WA 2013b).
- 3.2.2 The excavation of the evaluation trenches was carried out by a mechanical excavator, in 0.2m spits, and ceased at the upper surface of significant archaeological features/deposits or the *in situ* natural gravel, whichever was encountered first.
- 3.2.3 All archaeological deposits or features were characterised, their condition established and where possible, dated by the recovery of appropriate artefacts.
- 3.2.4 All features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's standard methods and *pro forma* recording system, with all contexts assigned a unique number.
- 3.2.5 A full graphic record was maintained. Plans and sections of all archaeological features were produced at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10, where appropriate. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated, with plans and sections



annotated with OD heights. A full photographic record was maintained using digital cameras.

- 3.2.6 Bulk environmental samples of up to 40 litres, were taken from well-sealed and dated features following Wessex Archaeology's standard Environmental and Artefact sampling policy

### 3.3 Fieldwork Methodology: Excavation

- 3.3.1 Trench 1 was slightly extended by machine, to approximately 4.5m x 2.5m, and the edges battered for safety. This was the maximum size that could be achieved within the very restricted space available for investigation
- 3.3.2 The excavation and recording methodology was the same as for the evaluation, and followed an updated WSI issued for the excavation (WA 2014).

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The evaluation revealed the presence of stratified archaeological remains within the southern part of the Site. The excavation which followed on immediately after the evaluation focused on Trench 1, which was slightly expanded within the confined area available, with the aim of dating and better understanding the archaeological features and deposits present.
- 4.1.2 Relatively little pottery was recovered, from only three contexts, and phasing of the sequence is, therefore, largely dependent on the stratigraphy.
- 4.1.3 A full list of contexts and related information is presented, by trench, in **Appendix 1**.

### 4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 contained a chalk yard surface of likely medieval date, two chalk-lined probable cess pits, a post-medieval pit and a sequence of layers of 16<sup>th</sup> century and later date, all sealed by approximately 1m of modern overburden (**Figure 2; Plates 1 and 2; cover**).
- 4.2.2 The natural deposits comprised a brownish green gravel, exposed at the eastern end of the trench at a depth of approximately 2m below the ground surface, at c. 45.5m aOD. At the western end of the trench the earliest deposit that could be exposed was a layer of redeposited mid-grey silty clay containing flint nodules (129).
- 4.2.3 The earliest structural feature in the sequence was a 0.24m thick layer of compacted chalk (**123**), close to the western edge of the trench overlying (129) (**Figure 2**). It was fairly level and of even consistency, and was cut by two stake-holes (**130** and **132**), suggesting that it may have been part of a yard surface, perhaps with an associated fence. A 15<sup>th</sup>-century jeton was found in the deposit (**112**) directly above the chalk layer and may indicate that this surface was still in use in the late medieval period.
- 4.2.4 Layer **112** covered chalk surface **123**, and this in turn was sealed by layer **111**. These two deposits (**111** and **112**) of sandy clay with some chalk are most likely to have been laid down as part of a deliberate levelling of the ground surface, probably in the late medieval period.
- 4.2.5 Layer **111** was cut by construction trench **113**, the backfill of which contained, possibly redeposited, medieval pottery. Within **113** had been built structure **117 (Plate 3)**, a square

or rectangular chalk-lined probable cess pit. This was exposed at a depth of 1.1m and was excavated to 2m below the modern ground level, but not bottomed. Pit **117** was 2.6m in length and at least 0.6m wide, the southern and western walls being exposed and the remainder lying outside the limits of excavation (**Figure 2**). It was well-constructed, of fairly regularly coursed chalk blocks, finely tooled on the inner face to create a smooth surface. Four blocks of stone on top of the wall may have been the remains of a capping protecting the uppermost chalk blocks. The middle and upper fills of pit **117** were investigated, representing backfill post-dating its primary use, and these produced a single sherd of medieval pottery and mineralised plant remains indicating the presence of cess (from fill **126**).

- 4.2.6 Chalk-lined feature **118**, probably a pit, lay adjacent to pit **117** (**Figure 2**). Although there is no clear evidence that **118** was later than **117**, this is considered most likely. Pit **118** was smaller than **117**, and only a single course of chalk blocks was exposed. The blocks had been roughly hewn and ceramic roof tile had been used to fill the gaps between each block (**Plate 4**). The southern end of pit **118** had been completely removed by a later rubbish pit **127**, but its location, form and the presence of cess material in at least one of the surrounding deposits suggest that **118** was probably a later phase of cess pit, again of likely late medieval date.
- 4.2.7 Pit **127** lay at the southern end of the trench (**Figure 2**) and was only partially exposed and excavated. However, it was later than chalk-lined pit **118**, which it cut, and appears likely to have been an early post-medieval rubbish pit. Layer **110** in **127** extended beyond the pit and across the surrounding area, covering pits **117** and **118**; pottery recovered suggests a 16<sup>th</sup>-century date for this layer.
- 4.2.8 Later deposits in Trench 1 included several post-medieval demolition layers, above which were further, modern demolition and levelling layers, together approximately 1m deep.

### 4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 The stratigraphic sequence comprised a modern levelling layer below which was a dark greyish brown silty clay loam, possibly a garden soil, which overlay a mid greyish-brown silty loam garden soil. Natural gravel, dark brownish green in colour, was exposed at a depth of 1.5m. Trench 2 did not contain any archaeological features and no finds were recovered.

## 5 FINDS

- 5.1.1 The evaluation and excavation produced a small assemblage of finds, ranging in date from medieval to post-medieval. Most finds belong to types which occur commonly across the city (e.g. pottery, ceramic building material), but the occurrence of vessel glass and part of a bronze-casting crucible, both dating from the early post-medieval period, is of interest.
- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

### 5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Pottery sherds were recovered from only three contexts. Six sherds from construction cut **113** and one from context **126** are of medieval date, and comprise coarsewares (five sherds) and finewares (two sherds) typical of the Laverstock-type wares found across the

city from its foundation and continuing in use at least into the 14<sup>th</sup> century and possibly later. These sherds are almost certainly 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> century.

- 5.2.2 The eight sherds from layer **110** are post-medieval. One sherd derives from the base of an internally glazed jar form (possibly a chamberpot) in a coarse redware, and is not closely datable. The other seven sherds, however, belong to a more closely datable vessel, a drinking jug in imported German (Raeren) stoneware. The vessel is partially ash-glazed over an iron-rich wash or slip, and probably dates somewhere in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, at a period when ash glazed wares were being gradually superseded by salt-vapour glazed wares, and the use of iron-rich slips were becoming more common (Gaimster 1997, 40, 46-7).

**Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Metal	Pottery	Shell	Other Finds
109	9/528				1/58	
110	58/1376	8/799	3 Fe; 5 Cu	8/872		1 crucible frag; 1 glass
112						1 jeton
114	10/253	7/364		6/106	5/187	
122		1/73				
124	12/375	2/311			3/68	
125	3/46	3/518	1 Fe			1 slag
126	36/438	11/1906	10 Fe	1/7	1/52	1 stone
128	1/51	22/3453			1/23	
129	5/49	4/306			1/2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134/3116</b>	<b>58/7730</b>	<b>14 Fe; 5 Cu</b>	<b>15/985</b>	<b>12/390</b>	

CBM = ceramic building material; Cu = copper alloy; Fe = iron

### 5.3 Ceramic and Stone Building Material (CBM)

- 5.3.1 Apart from one piece of post-medieval brick from layer **126**, all of the CBM recovered consists of fragments of medieval roof tile. These tiles are typically handmade in poorly-wedged, pale-firing clays with prominent iron oxides occurring as red/brown pellets, and were often glazed over the lower third of the tile. These tiles were almost certainly made locally; one source is documented at Alderbury from the mid 14<sup>th</sup> to the late 15<sup>th</sup> century (Hare 1991), but either this or some other local source must have been supplying the city from its foundation, as roof tile fragments appear from the earliest levels.
- 5.3.2 As well as being used on the roof, these tiles were also used in the construction of pitched tile hearths, and the fragments from a demolition layer **128** might represent such a use; these fragments appear burnt, with possible concretions or residues on surfaces.
- 5.3.3 Also seen here, although only represented by two glazed fragments from layer **110**, are medieval ridge tiles. There is also an almost complete hip tile from context **128**, and a fragment from a second, with a glazed lower edge, from layer **126**. Both these tile types were manufactured alongside pottery vessels at the Laverstock production centre (Musty *et al.* 1969, 140-1, fig. 25).
- 5.3.4 One small flattish fragment of limestone from layer **126** could represent a roof tile, or possibly some other item of building material, but is undiagnostic.



## 5.4 Glass

- 5.4.1 The kicked base of a globular flask, in slightly degraded (probably potash) green glass was recovered from layer **110**. The likely date range of this vessel is 16<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> century (Willmott 2002, 79, type 20).

## 5.5 Metalworking Debris

- 5.5.1 A small piece of ironworking slag came from context **125**, and a casting crucible fragment from **110**. The latter object, from a thick-walled vessel vitrified on the outside and with traces of copper alloy on the internal surface, must have originated from a bronze foundry, although as an isolated find it appears to have been introduced from elsewhere. Dating evidence from this context (pottery and vessel glass) suggests a date centring on the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Small-scale urban metalworking at this period is poorly understood, but similar crucible fragments have been found on a site in Reading which appears to have been used for bronze casting between the mid 16<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (Pine 2005).

## 5.6 Jeton

- 5.6.1 A medieval copper alloy jeton was recovered from context **112**. This is a relatively early stock jeton, struck at Tournai, almost certainly during the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Jetons were reckoning counters used in medieval accounting and mathematical calculations. They were used in conjunction with checkerboards or cloths in order to record values and sums of money. Specialist tokens for this purpose were produced from the late 13<sup>th</sup>-century onwards, and they were in widespread use from the 14<sup>th</sup> century until the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, when they were made redundant by the increasing spread of Arabic numerals. The mint at Tournai came to prominence following the French defeat at Agincourt, which afforded it a degree of semi-autonomy, and became a major exporter of jetons, and continued to be so until challenged and finally eclipsed by the rise of the mint at Nuremburg. As a result of this, Tournai jetons of the 15<sup>th</sup> century are common finds in Britain.

## 5.7 Metalwork

- 5.7.1 The metalwork includes objects of copper alloy and iron. Five small fragments of copper alloy sheet, possibly waste material, were recovered from context **110**, associated with part of a casting crucible (see above).
- 5.7.2 The iron consists mainly of nails, with one bent rod of uncertain function. A large piece of cast iron came from layer **126**. All iron objects are heavily corroded.

## 5.8 Animal Bone

- 5.8.1 The assemblage comprises 134 fragments (or 3.116kg) of animal bone; once conjoins are taken into account this fall to 123 fragments (**Table 2**). Bone fragments were recovered by hand from layers of medieval and post-medieval date, and from the sieved residues of one bulk soil sample.
- 5.8.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned and the following information recorded where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information.





### *Preservation condition*

- 5.8.3 Bone preservation is on the whole very good - cortical surfaces are intact and surface details such fine knife cuts are clear and easily observed. Gnaw marks were noted on c. 3% of post-cranial bones. This is an extremely low incidence and suggests that scavenging dogs did not have open access to bone waste. It is also possible that the site was kept relatively clean and tidy, and any surface detritus was removed or buried rather than left to accumulate within the Chequer.

**Table 2: Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period**

Species	medieval	post-medieval	undated	Total
cattle	7	4	6	17
sheep/goat	4	12	5	21
pig		4	1	5
cat		1	1	2
fallow deer		1		1
rabbit		2	1	3
domestic fowl	16	12	4	32
goose		4		4
turbot	1			1
unidentifiable	13	13	11	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>123</b>

### *Medieval*

- 5.8.4 The medieval assemblage comprises 41 fragments of bone, 68% of which are identifiable to species and skeletal element. Most of the identified bones belong to a near complete domestic fowl skeleton from layer **126**. The remains are those of a young adult hen. Other identified species include cattle, sheep/goat, and turbot. Two of the cattle bones from construction cut **113** are from a calf aged between one to eight months (MWS = B, after Halstead 1985). The mandible of a four to six year old (MWS = G, after Payne 1973) sheep was also recovered from this feature.

### *Post-medieval*

- 5.8.5 The post-medieval assemblage comprises 53 fragments, all of which are from layer **110**. Sheep and domestic fowl bones are relative common in this small assemblage. The sheep bones include a number of long bones from the fore- and hind-quarters, as well as the skull from an immature horned breed. Other identified species include cattle, pig, fallow deer, cat, rabbit and goose. The pig bones are from a neonatal animal, which suggests that these animals were being raised within the back-yard areas of the Chequer, a not uncommon occurrence in urban areas during this period. The goose bones are from a juvenile bird, and 'green geese', as they are commonly referred to, are generally eaten between May and June (Serjeantson 2002, 42; Stone 2006, 152).

### *Undated*

- 5.8.6 Twenty-nine bone fragments were recovered from five undated layers, 62% of which are identifiable to species and skeletal element. Most of the identified bones belong to cattle, sheep and domestic fowl, less common species include pig, cat and rabbit.





## 5.9 Marine Shell

5.9.1 All of the marine shell comprises oyster. Both right and left valves are represented, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste, and one shell was complete and unopened (context **109**). A few shells preserve original measurable dimensions.

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken from layers of medieval to post-medieval date within Trench 1, one (**126**) from an upper fill in cess pit **117**, the other from a post-medieval, probably 16<sup>th</sup>-century 'organic' layer (**110**) that extended across much of the trench. These samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains.

6.1.2 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, 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. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant, wood charcoal and mineralised remains recorded in **Table 3**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

6.1.3 The flots were generally large with low numbers of rooty material. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

**Table 3: Charred plant remains and charcoal**

Samples				Flot							
Feature	Context	Sam ple	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments		
Trench 1											
Post-medieval layer											
	110	1	12	675	1	-	-	C	<i>Galium</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , mature wood and round wood frags (mineralised material includes <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell, rolled cereal, <i>Euphorbia</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Silene</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> )	30/30 ml	Sab/f (A*), min. matter (A**) inc. seeds and insects
?Medieval layer within cess pit 117											
113	126	2	16	500	1	-	-	-	Mature wood and round wood frags (mineralised material includes <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , rolled cereal, <i>Sambucus</i> )	30/50 ml	Sab/f (A), min. matter (A) inc. seeds and insects

Key: A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones,

### 6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 A few charred weed seeds, including those of bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), were observed in layer **110**.

### 6.3 Wood charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 3**. Moderately large quantities of wood charcoal fragments greater than 4 mm were retrieved from layers **110** and **126**. These fragments included mature and round wood fragments.

### 6.4 Mineralised remains

- 6.4.1 Mineralised remains were observed in both layers, in particular layer **110**. The mineralised material included fragments of rolled cereal remains, hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments, seeds of spurge (*Euphorbia* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), goosefoot,ampions (*Silene* sp.), elder (*Sambucus* sp.), brambles (*Rubus* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.), and insect remains.
- 6.4.2 The mineralised remains are likely to have been preserved due to the presence of cess material in this area. The mineralised seed assemblage may be indicative of an area of waste ground in the vicinity of the site, and there are similarities between these assemblages and those from other sites within Salisbury (Hinton 2000; 2005).

### 6.5 Sediments

- 6.5.1 A small sample was taken from context **120** (natural gravel) to examine the nature of the green colouration within it. The green is a product of reducing conditions and iron content, reflecting the presence of clay minerals with iron in two valence states, Fe<sup>2+</sup> and Fe<sup>3+</sup>. Cess can have a similar colour and is likely to be the cause in this case, given the presence of the cess pits and mineralised remains in the immediate vicinity.

## 7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 Trench 1, though limited in extent, has revealed further evidence for the use of yard areas at the back of the later medieval tenements within the Black Horse Chequer, where little previous investigation has taken place. The chalk yard surface represents the earliest medieval remains and the alignment and location of the later medieval chalk-lined lined cess pits suggests that these lay at the rear of tenements fronting onto Brown Street.
- 7.1.2 The three principal features (**117**, **118** and **127**) found within Trench 1 perhaps reflect a change in later medieval and early post-medieval waste management. The larger, well-constructed chalk-lined cess pit (**117**) may have been built along the rear boundary of the property, away from house itself. At some point pit **117** went out of use, was infilled, and perhaps replaced by what has been interpreted as a smaller chalk-lined cess pit (**118**). This in turn went out of use and was subsequently partly cut away by pit **127**, an unlined probable rubbish pit of post-medieval date.
- 7.1.3 Similar chalk-lined medieval features, also interpreted as cess pits, have been found elsewhere in Salisbury, for example during earlier excavation within other properties on Brown Street (Rawlings 2000, 59) and more recently between Bedwin Street and Salt Lane (WA 2013c).
- 7.1.4 The finds assemblage from 7–11 Brown Street is small and largely replicates other larger assemblages recovered from various sites around the city, and the potential for further research is therefore very limited. The occurrence of an early post-medieval glass vessel and bronze-casting crucible are of interest, although the latter cannot be regarded as representing on-site metalworking. The faunal assemblage is well-preserved but includes only 86 identified fragments. Overall, the whole finds assemblage has been recorded to a sufficient level for archive purposes, and no further work is required



- 7.1.5 The mineralised remains have served to confirm the presence of cess, and the likely use of the chalk-lined pits for cess disposal. However, there is no potential for the further analysis of these or the charred plant assemblages (which are relatively sparse) to provide information on the nature of the settlement and the local environment, and the wood charcoal does not appear to relate to any specific function or activity on the site.

## **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum. Transfer of title of the finds to the Museum will be sought from the landowner.
- 8.1.2 The Museum is not currently accepting archaeological archives due to lack of storage space; the archive will therefore continue to be held by Wessex Archaeology until this situation is remedied, but if this period exceeds two years from the completion of the project, storage charges will be levied.

### **8.2 Preparation of archive**

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code (**100950**), and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:
- 2 cardboard boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type
  - 1 file/document case of paper records & A3/A4 graphics
  - 1 A1 graphic

### **8.3 Conservation**

- 8.3.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. Finds which have been identified as of unstable condition and therefore potentially in need of further conservation treatment comprise the metal objects.
- 8.3.2 Metal objects have been X-radiographed, as a basic record and also to aid identification. On the basis of the X-rays, the range of objects present and their provenance on the Site, no objects are considered to warrant further conservation treatment.

### **8.4 Discard policy**

- 8.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the dispersal of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. A selection strategy also exists for archaeological material recovered from Salisbury, prepared by Wessex Archaeology with the agreement of Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum. This covers the following material types:



- *Ceramic Building Material*: flat tile discarded, apart from glazed pieces, complete lengths or widths, and any with unusual features; all other roof tile (e.g. ridge tile, hip tile) and roof furniture retained; brick discarded apart from selected samples of complete bricks; all floor tile (both glazed and unglazed, plain and decorated) retained.
- *Metal objects*: all iron nails discarded.

8.4.2 All finds will be recorded to an appropriate archive level before discard, and discard will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.4.3 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

## 8.5 Copyright

8.5.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by 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 non-profitmaking, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.

## 8.6 Security copy

8.6.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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## 10 APPENDICES

### 10.1 Appendix 1: Trench Descriptions

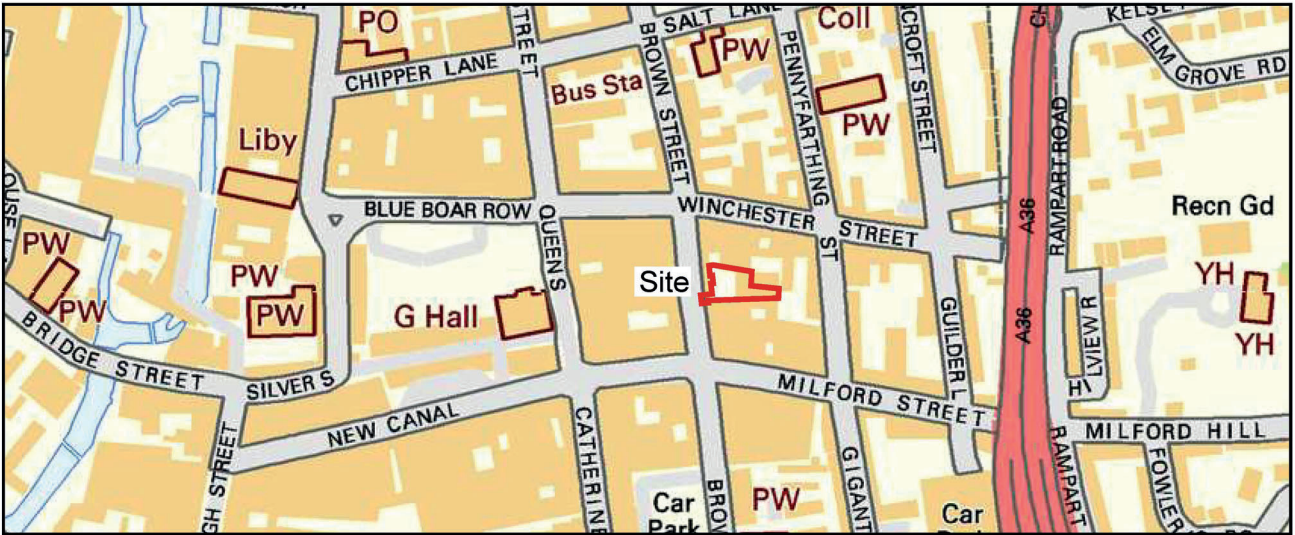
<b>TRENCH 1</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 4.5x2.50m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 2.02m	<b>Ground level:</b> 47.59m aOD
<b>Coordinates (NGR)</b>		E 414643.176 N 130001.648	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	
101	Layer	Modern levelling layer – light brown silty clay with common flint inclusions and modern building debris.	
102	Layer	Modern levelling layer – light brown with yellowish hue sandy silt with common flint, common modern building debris and sparse chalk flecks.	
103	Layer	Post-med garden soil – mid brownish grey sandy clay with common stone and tile.	
104	Layer	Post-med garden soil – mid greyish brown silty clay. Containing sparse chalk and charcoal flecks with common to moderate stone.	
105	Layer	Deliberate dump of material – light greyish brown sandy silt sparse stoney pea grit and moderate charcoal flecks and tile.	
106	Layer	Deliberate dump of material – light yellowish brown sandy silt. Containing rare flint nodules, chalk flecks and tile.	
107	Layer	Deliberate dump of material – mid greyish brown silty clay containing chalk flecks, flint and tile.	
108	Layer	Possible stabilisation period – dark greyish brown silty clay containing moderate chalk flecks, flint nodules, tile and very common chalk flecks.	
109	Layer	Demolition material – mid greyish brown silty clay containing common chalk flecks, tile and sparse charcoal flecks.	
110	Layer	Organic layer – mid/dark reddish brown silty clay sparse flint nodules, rare pottery sherds and moderate tile, CBM, charcoal and animal bone.	
111	Layer	Levelling layer – mid yellowish brown sandy clay containing sparse chalk flecks and tile.	
112	Layer	Levelling layer – mid yellowish brown sandy clay containing sparse chalk lumps and rare/sparse tile.	
113	Cut	Construction cut for wall 117	
114	Fill	Secondary fill of cut 113 – dark greyish brown silty clay containing moderate oyster, shell, tile, charcoal and common flint nodules.	
115	Fill	Secondary fill of cut 113 – mid greyish brown silty clay containing common chalk flecks and moderate charcoal, tile and animal bone.	
116	Fill	Secondary fill of cut 113 – light greyish brown with greenish hue silty clay.	
117	Wall	Medieval structure – chalk-lined probable cess pit	
118	Wall	Medieval structure – chalk-lined probable cess pit	
119	Layer	Build up of material – light greyish brown silty clay containing moderate charcoal flecks, sparse tile and common flint nodules.	
120	Natural	Greenish brown sandy gravel natural deposit	
121	Cut	Construction cut for wall 118	
122	Fill	Deliberate backfill of cut 121 – dark grey clay.	
123	Layer	Redeposited chalk layer – light greyish white chalk.	
124	Layer	Build up of demolition material – mid greyish brown silt clay containing sparse flint nodules, chalk flecks and sparse/moderate CBM and tile.	
125	Layer	Build up of demolition material – light greyish brown silty clay sparse flint nodules, chalk flecks and moderate CBM and tile.	
126	Layer	Build up of demolition material – mid/dark greyish brown silty clay	





		sparse chalk flecks, animal bone and common charcoal, tile and CBM.	
127	Cut	Cut of pit.	-
128	Layer	Demolition material – light greyish brown silty clay containing sparse tile and animal bone and was made up of 75-85% redeposited chalk.	-
129	Layer	Deliberately deposited clay – mid grey silty clay containing sparse flint nodules.	-
130	Cut	Cut of stake-hole.	1.65 – 1.79
131	Fill	Fill of stake-hole 131 – dark brownish grey silty loam.	1.65 – 1.79
132	Cut	Cut of stake-hole.	1.65 – 1.75
133	Fill	Fill of stake-hole 132 – dark brownish grey silty loam.	1.65 – 1.75
134	Cut	Cut of robber trench – robbing stone from 117.	-
135	Fill	Fill of robber trench.	-

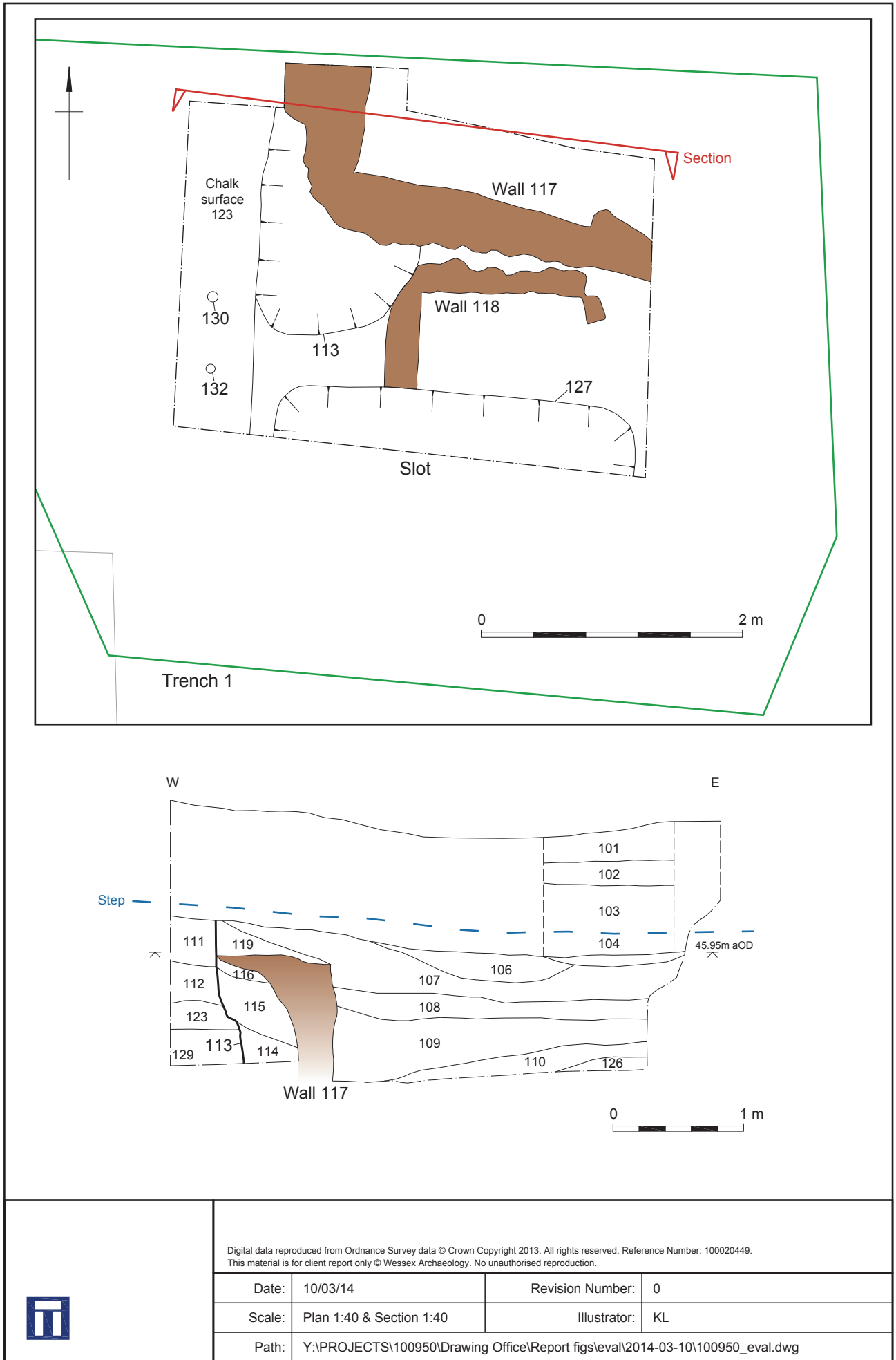
<b>TRENCH 2</b>			
<b>Dimensions:</b> 4.5x1.8m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 1.5m	<b>Ground level:</b> 46.598 aOD
<b>Coordinates (NGR)</b>		E 414638.039 N 130004.960	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (m)</b>
201	Layer	Modern building debris – mid/dark brown silty clay levelling layer. Contained flint nodules, tile, brick and concrete.	0 - 0.40
202	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty clay containing rare charcoal flecks, tile and sparse chalk flecks.	0.40 - 0.60
203	Layer	Light yellowish grey sandy silt containing modern/post med disturbance	0.40 - 0.61
204	Layer	Post med garden soil – mid brownish grey silty clay containing sparse chalk flecks, charcoal flecks, stone and tile.	0.61m – 1.50
205	Natural	Natural gravels – dark brownish green.	1.50+



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Site</li> <li><span style="border: 1px solid green; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Evaluation trench</li> <li><span style="border-bottom: 1px solid brown; display: inline-block; width: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Wall</li> <li><span style="border-bottom: 1px dashed grey; display: inline-block; width: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Archaeological feature</li> <li><span style="border: 1px dashed blue; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Proposed buildings</li> <li><span style="color: blue; font-size: 10px; margin-right: 5px;">•</span> Proposed piles</li> </ul>	<small>Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2013. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449.            Contains Ordnance Survey open data © Crown Copyright and database right 2013.            This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>			
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Site location, trench position and proposed development area

Figure 1



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Plan and south-facing section of Trench 1

Figure 2





Plate 1: South-facing section of trench 1 (scale 2m)



Plate 2: Trench 1, view from east (scales 1m and 2m)


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Plate 3: Structure/cess pit 117, view from south-east (scales 1m and 2m)



Plate 4: Structure/cess pit 118, view from south (scale 1m)

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