



Land off Rollestone Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 116150.01
August 2017



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Document Information

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Document subtitle Archaeological Evaluation
Document reference 116150.3

Client name Ludlow Developments Ltd
Address Lower Woodgate Farm
Livery Road
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP5 1RJ

Site location Rollestone St
Salisbury
SP1 3UT
County Wiltshire
National grid reference (NGR) 414536 130231 (SU 14536 30231)
Planning authority Wiltshire Council
Planning reference 16/11599/FUL
Museum name Salisbury and South Wilts Museum

WA project name Land off Rollestone Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire
WA project codes 116150
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Fieldwork directed by Phoebe Olsen
Project management by Jon Kaines
Document compiled by Phoebe Olsen
Graphics by Will Foster

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Contents

Summary	ii
Acknowledgements.....	ii
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Project and planning background.....	3
1.2 Scope of the report	3
1.3 Location, topography and geology	3
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
2.1 Introduction.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2 Archaeological and historical context	4
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
3.1 General aims	5
3.2 General objectives	5
4 METHODS.....	6
4.1 Introduction.....	6
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	6
4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies	6
4.4 Monitoring.....	7
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	7
6 CONCLUSIONS	7
6.1 Summary	7
7 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....	7
7.1 Museum.....	7
7.2 Preparation of the archive.....	8
7.3 Selection policy.....	8
7.4 Security copy	8
7.5 OASIS	8
8 COPYRIGHT	8
8.1 Archive and report copyright	8
8.2 Third party data copyright	9
REFERENCES	10
APPENDICES	11
Appendix 1 Trench summaries	11
Appendix 2 Oasis form.....	12

List of Figures

Figure 1 Site location and trench plan

List of Plates

Cover: Working shot

Plate 1 Trench 3 from the West

Plate 2 Representative section of Trench 3 from the North



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ludlow Developments, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.1 ha parcel of land located in Rolleston Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 3UT, centred on NGR 414536 130231.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of three 10m x 2m trial trenches to a depth of 1.1m. The investigation demonstrated that the ground was disturbed or made ground to an extent that no archaeological features were present and that the potential for survival of archaeological remains was very low.

Although the results of the evaluation indicated significant amounts of made ground across the site relating to modern day activity on the site, the lack of any archaeological features or deposits especially structural remains or evidence of backyard activity would appear to corroborate the historical background in indicating that this part of Gore Chequer remained undeveloped up until the more recent period.

The evaluation was undertaken on the 7th and 8th August 2017.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Nick Ludlow, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Clare King, Assistant County Archaeologist, who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council, and to Ludlow Developments for their cooperation and help on site.



Land off Rollestone Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ludlow Developments, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 0.1 ha parcel of land located in Rollestone Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 3UT, centred on NGR 414536 130231 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the construction of four dwellings including access, parking and landscaping. A planning application (16/11599/FUL) has been submitted to Wiltshire Council and consultation sought. It was recommended by the Assistant County Archaeologist for Wiltshire Council Archaeological Services (WCAS) that a field evaluation be undertaken prior to planning permission being approved.
- 1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The Assistant County Archaeologist approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.4 The evaluation comprised three trial trenches and was undertaken on the 7th and 8th August 2017.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The Site is located within Salisbury and is on the west side of Rollestone Street. Most of the Site is open and flat and covered in a mixture of concrete hardstanding and tarmac for car parking. To the north is the boundary wall of properties fronting onto Bedwin Street, to the east and south, the Site is bounded by the Grade II Listed boundary wall. To the west, the Site is bounded by the rear of properties fronting onto Endless Street (**Fig 1**). In the context of the medieval street plan, the Site is located within Gore's Chequer.
- 1.3.2 The site is flat and is at a height of 49 m above ordinance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as river terrace gravels overlying the Newhaven Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey online viewer).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.1.1 Limited archaeological work has been carried out in Gore's Chequer. A small excavation on the Bedwin Street frontage indicated that this side of the chequer was largely undeveloped in the medieval period, probably forming part of the backland of a property facing Endless Street, which was a major thoroughfare through the city. Naish's 1751 map of the city shows that behind the properties facing Bedwin Street there was a large unoccupied area with undeveloped frontages to the west and east. By the early 19th century this area had become the garden of No 26 Endless Street and was walled to the Rollestone Street frontage, the wall appearing to date from the 17th century. One of Salisbury's medieval watercourses ran north-south through the centre of the chequer, probably forming a boundary between the burgage plots to the west and east (*FORUM Heritage, Context4D 2014*).
- 2.1.2 The Extensive Urban Survey for Salisbury (WCC 2004) and the Victoria County History of Wiltshire, Volume 6 (VCH 1962) details the archaeological and historical development of the medieval city and is briefly summarised below.
- 2.1.3 Palaeolithic hand axes have been found to the south west at Market Place and to the north at White Horse chequer. Indeed, more than 280 are known from the gravel ridge forming Milford Hill largely to the east of the Site.
- 2.1.4 In common with all existing Wiltshire towns, Salisbury has no clear foundation in the prehistoric or Romano-British periods, although remains are present within the city. These include Mesolithic and Neolithic flint tools, a Bronze Age sword and an Iron Age brooch and coin. Romano-British activity is similarly sparse within Salisbury and comprises a coin hoard from Old George Mall, and several coins found by metal detectorists at the river crossing by Fisherton Bridge.
- 2.1.5 Historical and documentary archives hint at the presence of earlier pre-medieval Salisbury settlement, possibly dating from the Saxon period, existing around St Martin's Church, the Town Mill, Fisherton and at Milford, which lay within or on the edge of the area planned for the new city (WCC 2004). Sherds of 5th to 8th century pottery have also been recovered during development works at the Old George Mall to the south-west of the Site.
- 2.1.6 Salisbury is documented as having moved from nearby Old Sarum to a comparatively empty site on the low-lying area known as *Myrifiold* in 1219, with the construction of the main body of Salisbury Cathedral completed between 1220 and 1258 (the spire was added in 1320). The adjacent city was planned, and laid out on a regular, gridded, north to south and east to west aligned street pattern, focused to the north and north-east of the cathedral.
- 2.1.7 The street pattern gave rise to a distinctive city plan, and hence the blocks thus defined are known as chequers. In general, medieval development was primarily restricted to the street frontages, with the inner area of each chequer reserved for gardens, outhouses, refuse pits etc.
- 2.1.8 As noted above, the Site is located within Gore's Chequer. A number of structures of note either still exist or were previously recorded within the chequer, including:
- 14 Endless Street – probably built in the early 17th century with walls entirely of the 18th century
 - Loder House, Endless Street – largely of the mid-18th century



- Nos 22-24 Endless Street – early 19th century pair of cottages
- No 26, Endless Street – Local Government Offices, early 19th century
- No 20 Bedwin Street – Warehouse, dating from the early 19th century
- No 20a – House built in the 18th century
- No 22 Bedwin Street – House of three storeys and built c. 1800. To the south a 16th century range which originally extended as far as Rollestone Street
- No 24 Bedwin Street – House of three storeys built c. 1800
- Pheasant Inn and Shoemakers Hall from late 15th to the mid-17th century
- Nos 11 and 13 Salt Lane- part 16th century
- No 9 Salt Lane – two storeys early 19th century
- Nos 5 and 7 Salt Lane- pair of cottages two storeys of c. 1850
- Nos 1-3 Salt Lane- pair of cottages two storey of c. 1850

2.1.9 The Grade II listed walls bounding the garden of no 26 Endless Street on the east and south sides are of brick with weathered brick copings and appear to be of early 17th century. Additional brickwork above the coping is probably of the 18th century. Piercing the east wall (Rollestone Street frontage) is an ashlar doorway with four centred head and an original oak door studded with iron nails. A similar doorway occurs in the south wall of the same garden. In 1975 the brickwork was extensively renewed. On the north side the garden is partly bounded by a 16th century wall (RCHME 1980, p. 145).

2.1.10 The listing description of the boundary wall also suggests that the wall belonged to a former 16th century house on the Site (Milton 2016, para 2.2).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in compliance with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeology (ClfA) 2014a), were:

- To provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;



- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using GPS, in the approximate positions as those proposed in the WSI, though all the trenches had to be slightly moved from their original positions because of located services and their close vicinity to neighbouring property walls (**Figure 1**).

4.2.2 Three trial trenches, each measuring 10 m in length and 2 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Spoil derived from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

4.2.4 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist were backfilled using excavated materials. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken. The back filled trenches were fenced off with orange fencing panels.

Recording

4.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of the trenches. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 116150.1). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).



4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist, on behalf of the LPA, remotely monitored the watching brief. Any variations to the WSI were agreed in advance with both the client and the Assistant County Archaeologist.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

- 5.1.1 The Site was covered in tarmac underlain by two made ground layers of gravel reaching a maximum depth of 0.4 m below ground level (bgl). In trench three this overlay a probable demolition layer comprising black silty clay with abundant small brick and gravel inclusions. In all three trenches from approximately 0.4 m bgl to the maximum depth of the excavation at 1.1 m bgl there was a layer of disturbed ground consisting of a dark brown to mid grey silt clay with sparse charcoal, brick rubble, mortar and gravel inclusions.
- 5.1.2 Concentrations of brick rubble were present at a depth of 0.4m bgl in all three trenches but did not appear to be part of any in situ foundations but rather the result of the demolition of previous walls and foundations prior to the construction of the level area for the car park.
- 5.1.3 None of the three excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features or deposits (**Fig. 1**).

6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL

- 6.1.1 No artefactual evidence other than of obvious modern date was recovered and which was not retained.
- 6.1.2 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 Excavation of the trial trenches to a depth of 1.1m demonstrated that the ground was disturbed or made up to an extent that no archaeological features were present and that the potential for survival of archaeological remains was very low.
- 7.1.2 Although the results of the evaluation indicated significant amounts of made ground across the site relating to modern day activity on the site, the lack of any archaeological features or deposits especially structural remains or evidence of backyard activity would appear to corroborate the historical background in indicating that this part of Gore Chequer remained undeveloped up until the more recent period.
- 7.1.3 It was agreed, in consultation with the Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire County Archaeology Services, that, given the level of the depth and nature of the material identified and the low potential for the survival of any archaeological remains, that no further archaeological fieldwork was necessary.

8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum is currently closed to the deposition of new archives. Until this situation changes or an alternative depository can



be identified the archive will be retained and stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

- 8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

1 document case of paper records

8.3 Selection policy

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

8.5 OASIS

- 8.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.



9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench 1	10 m x 2 m		NGR 414551.64 130243.15	47.3 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
101	Layer		Made ground – tarmac layer on two layers of gravel	0 – 0.3
102	Layer		Dark brown silty clay with fine rubble (brick, mortar, gravel)	0.3 – 0.80
103	Layer		Light brown silty clay with sparse fine charcoal, subangular flints, mortar and bricks)	0.80+

Trench 2	10 m x 2 m		NGR 414537.11 130235.96	47.38 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
201	Layer		Made ground – tarmac layer on two layers of gravel	0 – 0.40
202	Layer		Dark brown silty clay with fine rubble (brick, mortar, gravel)	0.4+

Trench 3	10 m x 2 m		NGR 414541.11 130223.02	47.14 m OD
Context	Interpretation	Fill of	Description	Depth bgl (m)
301	Layer		Made ground – tarmac layer on two layers of gravel	0 – 0.3
302	Layer		Demolition layer of black silty clay with brick and gravel inclusions	0.3 – 0.40
303	Layer		Dark grey silty clay with fine rubble (brick, mortar, gravel)	0.80+



Appendix 2 Oasis form (wessexar1-294526)

Project name	Land off Rolleston Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire
Short description of the project	Three evaluation trenches measuring 10 m by 2m were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1 m below ground level. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed. The natural geology underlying the site was not reached by the excavations.
Project dates	Start: 07-08-2017 End: 08-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	116150 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	NONE Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Car park (flat)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY SALISBURY Land off Rolleston Street, Salisbury
Postcode	SP1 3UT
Study area	750 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 14546 30236 51.070735761294 -1.792366401829 51 04 14 N 001 47 32 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 170m Max: 170m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Ludlow Developments

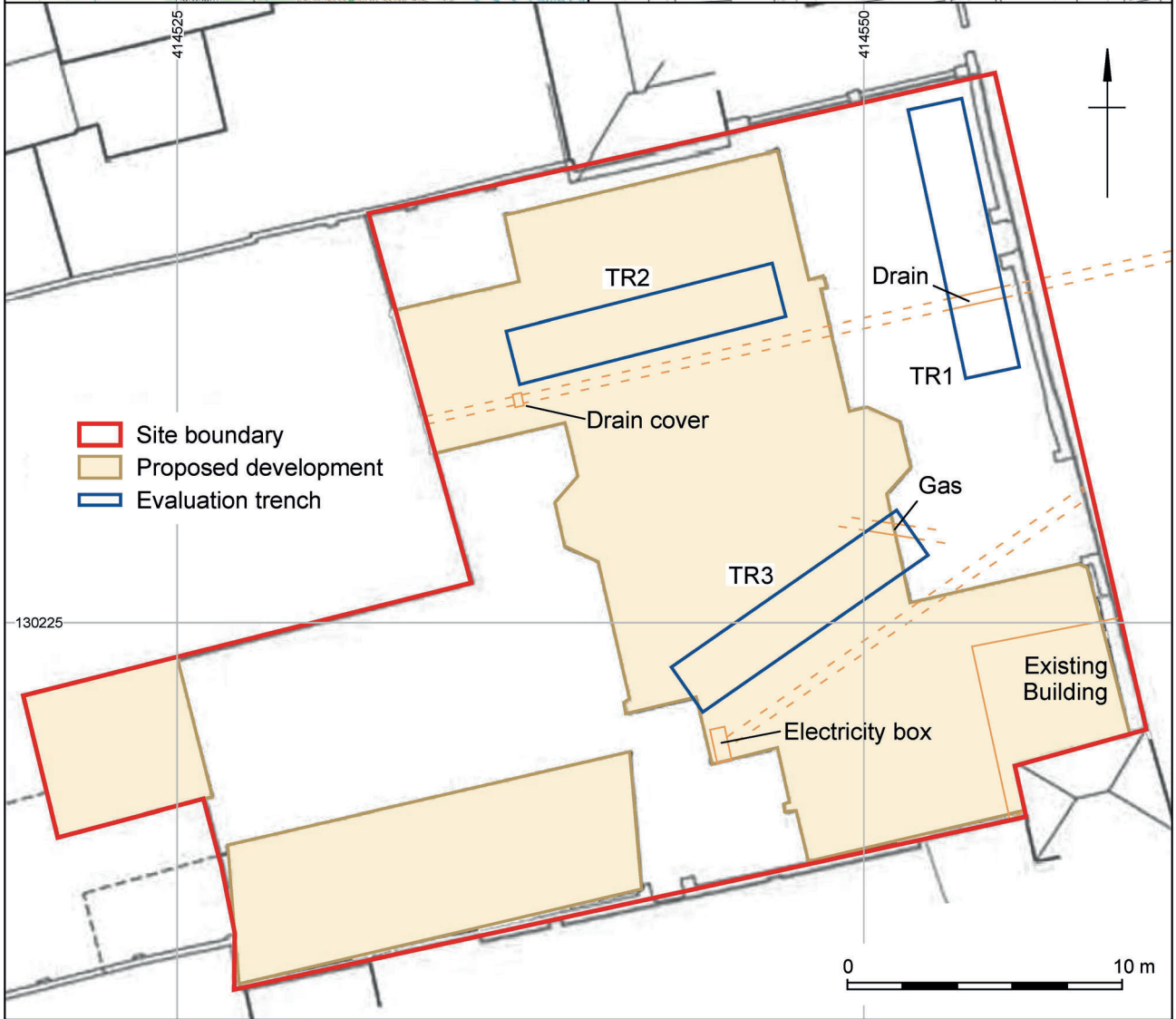
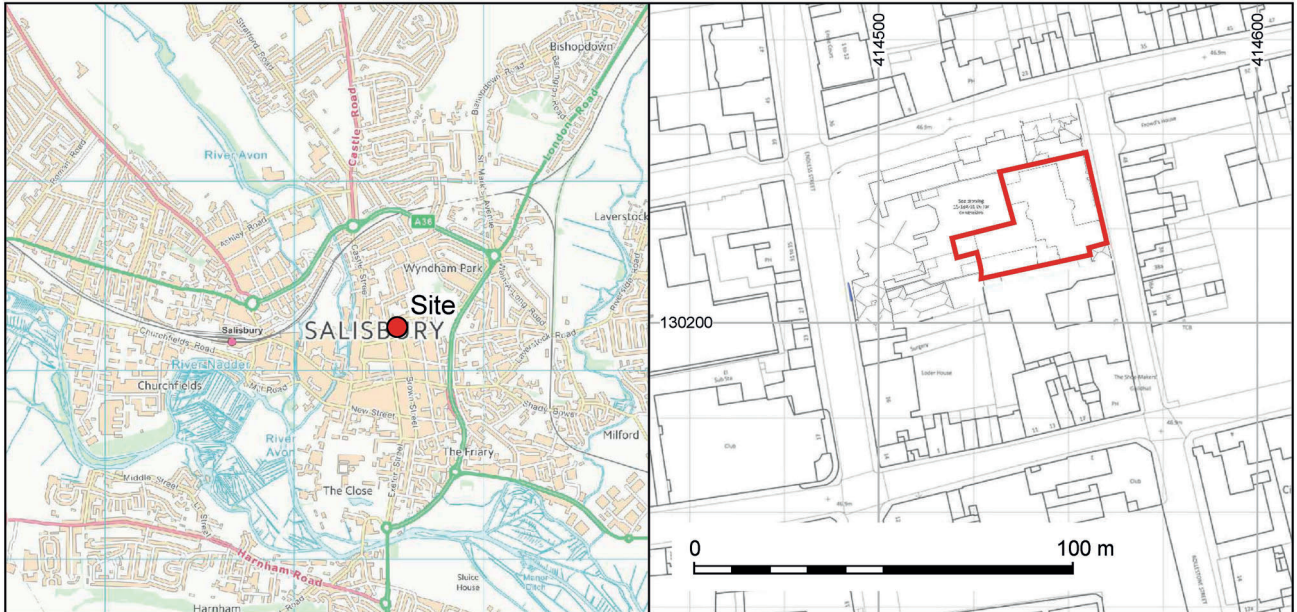


Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Jon Kaines
Project supervisor	Phoebe Olsen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private Limited Company

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury and South West Wilts Museum
Physical Archive ID	116150
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Archive ID	116150
Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wilts Museum
Paper Archive ID	116150
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report"

Entered by	J Kaines (j.kaines@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	31 August 2017



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Coordinate system:
 OSGB36
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	11/08/2017	Revision Number:	0
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Site location and trench locations

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 2 from the South



Plate 2: Trench 3 from the West



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Plate 3: Trench 3 from the West



Plate 4: Representative section of Trench 3 from the North

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