



# 30-36 Fisherton Street Salisbury

Archaeological Watching Brief



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Campbell Reith Hill LLP on behalf of Janus Henderson UK Property PAIF, to carry out an archaeological watching brief land at 30-36 Fisherton Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, centred on National Grid Reference 414175 130024

The watching brief formed part of the archaeological mitigation required as a planning condition for the redevelopment of the Site in regard of planning consent 18/11957/FUL (since withdrawn). The Site has long been recorded as the location of the Fisherton Anger Dominican Friary, founded in the late 13th century. A watching brief in 1978 is claimed to have discovered four burials although no records have survived.

A total of 11 test pits (TP) of varying dimensions were distributed across all parts of the proposed redevelopment area to examine the depth, construction techniques and design of the foundations in the existing building. The results of this exploratory work were intended to allow informed decisions to be made regarding the design of foundations in the new structure.

Inhumation burials were recovered from TPs 1, 3 and 6. All skeletal remains were collected from the excavator bucket, the depth of deposits precluding access to recover material manually; nevertheless, it was possible to reconstruct features of the burials, most notably grave alignments, from the evidence. The finds were recorded at more than 2m below the current floor level.

Nine boreholes in total were drilled (3 by cable percussion and 6 by a window sampling rig). The borehole data was entered into industry standard software. The modelling comprised a single transect using 7 of the 9 borehole records. The Transect is a 2-dimensional vertical display of the deposit records along a line drawn across the Site, allowing comparisons to be made between the records and indicate the possible make-up of the deposits between those records.

The depositional sequence recorded in the boreholes on Fisherton Street consisted of between 1.6m and 2.95m of anthropogenic deposits. These deposits, which comprised modern made ground over earlier significant archaeological deposits have been described above. The underlying alluvial deposits ranged in thickness from 0.28m in WS3 up to 1.9m in WS6.

The results of the work have indicated that inhumation burials, aligned W-E, extend across an area of approximately 50 m E-W and 20 m N-S, which constitutes the entire northern part of the proposed development. These results have provided the first indication of the extent and location of a cemetery attached to the friary; the southern extent remains unconfirmed. These inhumation burials are most likely related to the medieval friary and, as such, represent a very small sample of the associated cemetery population. Despite these limitations the results provide some embryonic information of the age, sex and lifestyle of this population sample.

No trace was found of the priory building, either as foundations or demolition rubble, from which it seems likely that the priory complex was located further to the north.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Steve Calder at Campbell Reith Hill LLP for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, on behalf of Janus Henderson UK Property PAIF (London). Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Martin Brown, Assistant County Archaeologist who monitored the project for Wiltshire Council, and in particular to Stuart Medd for cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Phil Harding. This report was written by Phil Harding and edited by Jon Kaines. The project was managed by Jon Kaines on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.





## 30 - 36 Fisherton Street, Salisbury

### Archaeological Watching Brief

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

##### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Campbell Reith Hill LLP on behalf of Janus Henderson UK Property PAIF (hereafter “the Client”), to carry out an archaeological watching brief land at 30-36 Fisherton Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire (hereafter ‘the Site’, **Fig. 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 414175 130024.
- 1.1.2 A planning application (18/11957/FUL) was submitted for the proposed demolition of the existing structure and redevelopment of the site. The proposal included construction of a library to the south, a gymnasium to the north with a Travel Lodge Hotel on the first-floor level, with access via a lobby in the north-eastern corner of the building. Since the watching brief took place the application has been withdrawn and will be resubmitted.
- 1.1.3 The Assistant County Archaeologist at Wiltshire Council Archaeology Services (WCAS) was consulted prior to determination of the planning application (18/11957/FUL) and specified that the Site may contain significant buried archaeological remains mostly associated with a medieval Dominican Friary. As a result, the Assistant County Archaeologist recommended that planning permission should be subject to archaeological conditions.
- 1.1.4 Preliminary archaeological investigation included the preparation of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) and a Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2018).
- 1.1.5 Further to discussions with the Assistant County Archaeologist, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) for a watching brief was compiled. This phase of work accompanied enabling work to investigate the foundations of the current building on the Site and assess their ability to bear the proposed structural changes to the building. The archaeological monitoring was intended to assess the impact of the modern building on any subsurface remains/deposits, the nature of the subsurface remains/deposits and the presence and depth of archaeological remains/deposits that could be impacted on by the proposed development. The results of the watching brief are aimed at assisting the Assistant County Archaeologist in determining any further mitigation that may be required prior to or during construction work.

##### 1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The WSI set out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology intended to implement the programme of archaeological works during the proposed enabling works. These initial investigations aimed to understand the foundations of the existing building to calculate whether these foundations could be utilised in the proposed redevelopment.
- 1.2.2 The WSI conformed with current best practice according to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015) and the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ (CIfA) Standard and



Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014a). It was submitted and approved by the Assistant County Archaeologist prior to fieldwork commencing.

### **1.3 Location, topography and geology**

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was located within the footprint of a building which occupies 30-36 Fisherton Street. The plot comprised an L-shaped parcel of land approximately 0.16 ha located on the western edge of the historic centre of Salisbury.
- 1.3.2 The Site is situated within the flood plain of the River Avon, in consequence of which the land is relatively flat, at an elevation of approximately 46–48 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The site was extensively modified by Victorian construction and more recently by the erection of the existing structure. The level of the southern elevation of the building, fronting onto Fisherton Street, was raised by approximately 0.75 m while to the north, the ground floor coincided with a 'basement' level.
- 1.3.3 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as Newhaven Chalk Formation overlain by Alluvium, comprising clay, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site was set out in the DBA (Wessex Archaeology 2019a), which is summarised below. A study area was established within a 500 m radius of the Site boundary.
- 2.1.2 Specific interest centred on establishing how the site related to the location of a medieval Dominican friary which was known to exist in the general area, but which was otherwise unlocated.

### **2.2 Previous investigations related to the development**

#### *Rescue excavation (1978)*

- 2.2.1 Alison Borthwick undertook rescue excavations at Fisherton Street, ahead of the construction of a 'MacFisheries' supermarket, which replaced the Grade II Listed 30-32, Fisherton Street. The area coincided with the location of a 13th century Black Friars Dominican Friary. No records or location plan of this excavation survive; the Wiltshire Historic Environment Record (WSHER) entry for this event (EWI2080) states;

*'[sic] site was partially excavated by Borthwick in 1978 when four monastic graves, wall foundations and a 'lavatorium' were found. Finds of wood, leather and 13th-14th century pottery were made.'*

#### *Watching brief (1984)*

- 2.2.2 The area immediately to the north of the Site was monitored during a watching brief conducted by Wessex Archaeology, ahead of the construction of the Maltings Shopping Precinct (Wessex Archaeology 1992) (EWI5636).
- 2.2.3 The investigation recognised the potential survival of medieval and post-medieval remains and recorded a post medieval stave-built, timber revetment. No traces of the friary were noted apart from a mortared surface beyond the current Site's northern boundary.



### *Trial trench evaluation (1995-6)*

- 2.2.4 Wessex Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation at the Former General Infirmary, Fisherton Street (EWI3959) to the south of the Site. Late medieval artefacts were recovered from the flood plain alluvium. The remaining relevant entries contained within the WSHER are mostly related to findspots of stray objects found beneath the numerous bridges across the Avon, presumably as broken or unwanted items were cast into the river during the medieval period (MWI11213, MWI11225, MWI9930, MWI11226, MWI9921).

## **2.3 Archaeological and historical context**

### *Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)*

- 2.3.1 Records of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic material in the WSHER mainly relate to individual findspots including a handaxe from deposits underlying the Salisbury Market Place, to the east (MWI11084) of the Site.
- 2.3.2 Later prehistoric findspots are also known from the Study Area including a small assemblage of probable late Mesolithic or early Neolithic worked flints, including flakes and blades, from 120 Fisherton Street (MWI11109) and a Neolithic axe found at Endless Street (MWI11107).

### *Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43-410)*

- 2.3.3 The WSHER contains a single record of Romano-British date from the Study Area; a Roman coin hoard from the cellar of the Old George Inn, (MWI9905).

### *Medieval (AD 1066-1500)*

- 2.3.4 The Manor of Fisherton was recorded in the time of King Edward and by 1086, it had passed to Hugh of Avranches, Earl of Chester. The name 'Fisherton' is thought to have derived from the primary occupation of its original inhabitants. The Domesday book references a mill located in Fisherton and later records describe a community of fisherman and associated fishery along the course of the River Avon (VCH, Vol. VI, 1962).
- 2.3.5 Salisbury city centre represents a planned 13th century medieval city, based around a gridded chequer system. Suburban settlement apparently extended along Fisherton Street concurrently, forming the arterial route from Winchester to Wilton and attracting passing trade.
- 2.3.6 In 1281, Edward I granted land as a dwelling place for a group of Friars Preachers already thought to be living in the historic parish Fisherton Anger. The land was located on the west bank of the River Avon adjacent to Fisherton Bridge as plotted by the WSHER (MWI11211) coincident with the northern part of the Site.
- 2.3.7 For the following sixteen years, it is thought that the friary and its environs were being constructed and local economies established as throughout this period there are many records of royal gifts of oak trees, hedging and other sundries and occasionally records of monetary gifts. In 1297, the buildings are thought to have been complete as there is record of a royal celebration taking place within the friary. Throughout the 13th and 14th centuries, the friary maintained a close relationship with the Crown and was subsidised heavily throughout its early existence as were many of the Black Friars denomination.



- 2.3.8 In 1341, documentary evidence records that a number of fisheries were owned by the Black Friars of Salisbury along the River Avon.
- 2.3.9 Details of the friary throughout the 15th century are obscure, however the order probably provided sanctuary for the poor and needy as well as being patronised by members of the aristocracy. Archaeological excavations carried out at other Dominican cemeteries suggest that inhumation burials recovered from within the church and associated graveyards were mostly male and of a high status.
- 2.3.10 The friary was dissolved in 1538 when the Black Friars of Salisbury conceded all worldly goods and the friary building, '[...] without any manner of coercion or counsel [...]' to the Crown. The chattels inventory at the time of the dissolution included; the prior's lodging, a small house within the precinct, another house over the gate, numerous out buildings, gardens and fishing rights in the River Avon.
- 2.3.11 The 'house' or church was sold to John Pollard and William Byrte in 1545 (VCH, Vol III, 1956). The whole site of the friary had prior to this been retained as, rather curiously, land for 'game of the Earl's bears'. The 'house' with all associated buildings and gardens were sold and the ancillary structures including the Pryor's Lodging, sundry houses, gardens and fishery were demolished. Documentary evidence suggests that to the east of the Site, on the bank of the River Avon, the Sun Inn was built (VCH, Vol.III, 1956).
- 2.3.12 Thereafter details of the site are restricted to additional references of the Sun Inn, which remains in documentary records until 1842 when it is last depicted upon the 1842 Parish of Fisherton Tithe map.

*Post medieval (AD 1500-1800) – Present day*

- 2.3.13 By the 19th century, Fisherton Street had become a commercial trading area occupied by shops.
- 2.3.14 The 1842 Parish of Fisherton Tithe map records the Site by a field boundary within which were a 'house and garden' belonging to a 'General George Mitchell'. This structure was built in the mid-18th century but was subsequently demolished.
- 2.3.15 The adjacent plot contains a single building, listed as a 'Sundry Owner and Occupier', now occupied by the United Congregational Church (NHLE 1355795). The Sun Inn is evident to the east of the Site.
- 2.3.16 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 defines two plots, running perpendicular to Fisherton Street. One or more buildings, identified in a 1915 photograph as Moody & Sons shop and furniture warehouses, occupied the Fisherton Street frontage within the Site, with various additional buildings, outbuildings, gardens and yards to the rear, which opened out onto Malthouse Lane. The United Congregational Church abutting the Site is shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1881 Ordnance Survey map.
- 2.3.17 Moody and Sons Ltd is recorded in the 1899-1923 Census and Trade Directories of Fisherton as being located at 30-32 Fisherton Street. Occupants of tenements along Malthouse Lane are listed as 'Maltmen', workers in the Maltheuses located immediately to the north of the Site.



- 2.3.18 The Site and environs remain relatively unchanged until 1953, when the route of Malthouse Lane was altered, removing the buildings on the south-eastern corner which were illustrated upon the 1842 Tithe map.
- 2.3.19 The site of the friary is perpetuated from the 1881 1st edition to the 1967 edition Ordnance Survey by a variety of labels. This general location, shown as being in the vicinity and to the north of the Site, refers to 'Black Friars', 'Convent (Black Friars)', 'Site of Black Friars' and 'Site of Priory (Dominican)'.
- 2.3.20 The 1977 edition Ordnance Survey map indicates that the post-medieval buildings within the Site were demolished at this time. An application to demolish and automatically de-list the Site was made by Salisbury District Council, dated 15th of December 1977. The de-listing process may never have been completed; the 'MacFisheries' supermarket, which was constructed in 1978, apparently and incorrectly inherited the listing of the former 30-32, Fisherton Street.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) and as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014a), were:
- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
  - To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
  - To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

#### **3.2 Objectives**

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b), were:
- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
  - To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
  - 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 on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.



## 4 METHODS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.
- 4.1.2 The Client proposed to excavate preliminary trial holes across the development area to establish the nature of existing foundations, soil contamination and geotechnical bore holes.
- 4.1.3 All investigations were monitored. Trial holes consisted of eleven test pits, each measuring approximately 1-1.5 m by 1-1.5 m and three boreholes (Figure 1).

### 4.2 Fieldwork methods

#### *General*

- 4.2.1 The trial holes and bore holes were monitored and recorded by an archaeologist and geoarchaeologist respectively. All mechanical excavation was, where possible, undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket, under constant observation by the watching archaeologist.
- 4.2.2 Provision was included to halt groundwork temporarily if significant discoveries were made to allow more detailed investigations to be carried out.
- 4.2.3 Owing to the nature of the intended work access to individual test pits was limited, however spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavation was scanned visually retrieve artefacts. These were collected and bagged by context.
- 4.2.4 The WSI included details of processes to be followed in the event that human remains were uncovered.

#### *Recording*

- 4.2.5 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.6 Test pit and bore hole locations were predetermined in advance of the work relative to client surveys that were tied to OS base maps. These locations were confirmed by hand-drawn plans related to known documented points within the existing structure. This methodology was used with the approval of the Assistant County Archaeologist.
- 4.2.7 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 Monitoring

- 4.3.1 The Assistant County Archaeologist was informed as work progressed. A site visit was agreed and undertaken at the conclusion of the work to view the results and discuss the results and conclusions.

### 4.4 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.4.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019b). 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).

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 5.1 Test pits

#### *Introduction*

- 5.1.1 Test Pits (TP) 8 and 11 were abandoned following removal of the surface concrete slab; TP 8 contained extensive spreads of concrete and TP 11, located on the Fisherton Street frontage, was occupied by a previously undetected man-hole. TP 10 was sacrificed to enable geotechnical drilling to commence, avoiding costly delay to the project. This compromise allowed additional, more detailed, archaeological work to be undertaken elsewhere on the site. The decision was agreed by all parties, including the on-site archaeologist.
- 5.1.2 TPs 1-7 and 9 were all located towards the north end of the development area, but all contained identical deposits, which are summarized below. Detailed descriptions of individual test pits are contained in Appendix 1. Due to the large quantities of concrete, excavations were predominantly restricted to a machine-excavated slot, ranging from 0.40-0.20 m wide, which was dug to trace the edge and depth of each foundation.

#### *Soil sequence and natural deposits*

- 5.1.3 All test pits were covered by a concrete floor slab which ranged from 0.20 m to 0.40 m thick and was laid on a make-up layer of Type 1 aggregate. This layer varied in thickness according to the depth of the underlying concrete foundations which supported the walls, internal pillars and columns. None of the basal foundations were exposed entirely in extent or depth, however it is likely that each column or pillar was supported on a foundation which comprised an approximately circular, bowl-shaped pit up to 4 m in diameter and which extended approximately 2 m into the flood plain deposits. These foundations penetrated the water table and were capped by square concrete pads, on which the individual pillars and columns were set.
- 5.1.4 The Type 1 make-up layers, in places overlay brick demolition rubble, which was seen in TPs 1, 4 and 6. This deposit covered a buried soil that was present, to some degree, in most test pits. The survival of these deposits established that an unbroken sequence of deposits was present in all test pits apart from TP 7 where the buried soil was truncated.
- 5.1.5 TP 1 contained a brick wall foundation, aligned E-W which coincides with a building shown on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition of 1880. A similar foundation in TP3, also aligned E-W, probably marks the north elevation of the Sunday School building which is shown on the 1901 edition. The

survival of brick demolition rubble elsewhere can be similarly related to structures shown by the OS.

- 5.1.6 The prevailing deposits across the site comprised a relatively uniform body of dark grey silty clay, probably derived from flood plain alluvium. Artefacts were relatively scarce and were restricted primarily to fragments of clay tobacco pipes. No medieval material, including pottery or CBM was present.
- 5.1.7 It is likely that this deposit formed part of the underlying cemetery and had been extensively reworked by this activity; however no grave cuts were preserved in the test pit sections.
- 5.1.8 This body of material directly overlay light grey and grey green sandy silt, silty clay and clay flood plain deposits. These silts also included occasional sub-rounded chalk pellets which confirmed deposition by fluvial activity.
- 5.1.9 Inhumation burials were recovered from TPs 1, 3 and 6. All skeletal remains were collected from the excavator bucket, the depth of deposits precluding access to recover material manually; nevertheless, it was possible to reconstruct features of the burials, most notably grave alignments, from the evidence.
- 5.1.10 TP1 was excavated in a sample slot that was aligned N-S along the east edge of the concrete foundation. Three femurs were recovered from the N end of the trial pit, none certainly from the same individual, but suggesting that some graves were probably intercutting.
- 5.1.11 Two additional femurs were recovered subsequently from flood plain silts at the S end of the slot during preparatory work to install a drilling rig. It seems likely that the torso was removed during installation of the concrete foundation.
- 5.1.12 The trial pit also produced a fragment of wooden planking. Additional pieces were apparently observed during the installation of the drilling rig but were not retained. Preserved organic remains were also noted in the excavations of 1978.
- 5.1.13 Trial slots in TPs 3 and 6 were both aligned W-E and revealed inhumation burials. These burials both included skull, vertebrae, ribs and upper arm bones confirming that graves were aligned on that axis.

## 5.2 Boreholes

Nine boreholes in total were drilled at Fisherton Street (3 by cable percussion and 6 by a window sampling (WS) rig). The borehole data was entered into industry standard software (Rockworks™ v17.0). The modelling comprised a single transect using 7 of the 9 borehole records (Figure 1 and 2). The Transect is a 2-dimensional vertical display of the deposit records along a line drawn across the Site, allowing comparisons to be made between the records and indicate the possible make-up of the deposits between those records.

- 5.2.1 The depositional sequence recorded in the boreholes on Fisherton Street consisted of between 1.6 m and 2.95 m of anthropogenic deposits. These deposits, which comprised modern made ground over earlier archaeological deposits have been described above. The underlying alluvial deposits ranged in thickness from 0.28 m in WS3 up to 1.9 m in WS6.
- 5.2.2 The alluvial deposits were mainly comprised of sandy clays that were occasional finely laminated and interbedded with discrete layers of organic clays and gravels. The mainly finer grained alluvial deposits in turn overlay coarser sub-angular to sub-rounded flint



gravels with in a coarse, sandy matrix (River Terrace Deposits). The upper surface of the gravels ranged from approximately 3.7 m (42.9 m OD) in BH6 to 2.0 m deep (44.6 m OD) in WS5.

- 5.2.3 Chalk was encountered in three boreholes (BH1 – 3), where the drilling penetrated beyond 5m in depth. The upper Chalk surface was recorded at 5.7m to 5.8 m below the ground surface.
- 5.2.4 The sequence of deposits recorded was consistent across the Site. The discrete occurrences of organic rich deposits probably indicate the establishment of channel edge vegetation, rather than past changes within the localised hydrology resulting in wetter or drier periods and a more uniform distribution of organic deposits.

## 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from four test pits. The finds have been cleaned and quantified by material type within each context; this information is summarised in Table 1.

**Table 1** Quantification of finds by context (number/weight in grammes)

Context	Human bone	Pottery		Clay pipe		Wood		Animal bone	
	No	No.	Wg (g)	No	Wg (g)	No	Wg (g)	No	Wg (g)
109	1 individual + disarticulated					1	491		
307	1 individual							1	1
608				11	69				
609	1 individual								
904		2	8	1	4			2	11
<b>Total</b>		2	8	12	73	1	491	3	12

### 6.2 Human bone

#### *Introduction*

- 6.2.1 Human bone from three contexts was assessed, comprising the partially recovered remains of three inhumation burials and a small quantity of disarticulated bone. The remains, revealed at considerable depth below the ground surface, are thought to be associated with the cemetery of the Fisherton Anger Dominican Friary, founded in the late 13th century.

#### *Methodology*

- 6.2.2 The assemblage has been rapidly assessed using standard methodologies to determine the condition of the bone (McKinley 2004), the age and sex of the individuals (Beek 1983; Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000) and to calculate the minimum number of individuals represented.
- 6.2.3 Notes on the skeletal morphology and gross pathology have been made and where possible, a selection of measurements have been recorded in order to calculate stature estimates and the cranial index (Bass 1987; Brothwell and Zakrzewski 2004; Trotter and Gleser 1952; 1958).

### *Results*

- 6.2.4 A summary of the assessment results is presented in Table 1.
- 6.2.5 The remains were encountered at over 2 m below the current ground surface, and were, by necessity, recovered by mechanical excavator. The graves had been cut deep into the sandy clay alluvial flood plain deposits, which were or had been damp or waterlogged. Much of the bone is darkly stained, reflecting the colour of the deposit in which they were buried. Some bones have a soapy texture, while a pale grey concretion still adheres to some of the bones from context 109.
- 6.2.6 The bone is very good condition, featuring very little fragmentation or erosion. Some breaks indicate that the bone was not fully dry at the time of the damage, however, this is probably due to damp burial conditions. Rodent gnawing was evident on some of the redeposited bone, suggesting that it had been exposed or accessible at some point.
- 6.2.7 The assemblage represents the partial remains of a minimum of six individuals (MNI) (**Appendix 3**). There are a few observable morphological skeletal variations and anomalies, including a retained metopic suture, an unusual example of an atlanto-occipital coalition, and *coxa vara* – a shortening of the femoral neck that may be developmental, congenital or acquired.
- 6.2.8 The estimated statures for two of the males are comparable to the period average calculated by Roberts and Cox (2003) (1.71 m or 5'7"; 2003, 248), while one male would have been somewhat taller at around 5'10" to 5'11" (1.77–1.80 m).
- 6.2.9 There is some evidence to suggest that the individuals led a reasonably physically demanding lifestyle and there are the usual, oft-recorded signs of age-related degeneration of the joints (Rogers and Waldron 1995). Anaemia (iron or Vitamin B12 deficiency) is indicated by pitting in the orbital roofs – cribra orbitalia – of one male, who's endocranial surface showed evidence for localised trauma or infection. Lesions on the thoracic vertebral bodies of another male probably represent trauma-related avulsion of the end plates (Maat and Mastwijk 2000). Excessive exocranial hyperporosity, seen on two of the male skulls, has been linked to chronic irritation of the scalp, as may be caused by localised infection, or perhaps by lice (Capasso 2007, 353).

### *Discussion*

- 6.2.10 There are one or two interesting observations that should be made available for future studies, however, the small sample size precludes the need for, or pertinence of, additional detailed osteological analysis. There is scope for sampling for the purposes of radiocarbon dating, should it be deemed necessary and appropriate.

## **6.3 Pottery**

- 6.3.1 Two small body sherds of Verwood-type earthenwares, from east Dorset, were recovered from layer 904. These are of post-medieval date (17th century or later) but cannot be dated more closely within that date range.

## **6.4 Clay tobacco pipes**

- 6.4.1 Of the 12 fragments of clay pipe recovered, two are bowls and the remainder are stem fragments. Both bowls carry makers' marks, and there is a third mark on one of the stems.
- 6.4.2 Both bowls came from layer 608. The earlier of the two is a heeled pipe dated c. 1660–80, well made and polished, with a milled bowl and heel stamp featuring the 'monkey's paw'

variant of the Gauntlet family mark. The family is believed to have made pipes in Amesbury throughout the 17th century (Atkinson 1965, 88; 1970, 179), and their mark was common c. 1650–70. Such good quality pipes were frequently copied, but this well finished example is likely to be a Gauntlet original.

- 6.4.3 The second bowl is a spurred pipe with the stem stamp W / HIGGENS / SARUM. W Higgens' pipes are occasional finds in Salisbury, and date to c. 1700; the maker was apparently only in business for a very short time (Atkinson 1980, 69, fig. 1, p).
- 6.4.4 The stamped stem fragment, also from layer 608, carries the stamp W / SAYER over crossed pipes. This maker's pipes, dated c. 1720–50, are widely distributed and are found in quantity in Salisbury, Winchester and Southampton; it is possible, from documentary evidence, that the Sayer family worked at West Wellow on the main Salisbury to Southampton road (Atkinson 1970, 187; 1972, fig. 1, 30).

## 6.5 Wood

- 6.5.1 One piece of worked timber was recovered. This piece measures 0.49 m in length and is 0.06 m wide and 0.02 m thick. It is likely that this piece was originally part of a larger plank.

## 6.6 Animal bone

- 6.6.1 Three fragments (12 g) of animal bone came from alluvial layers in TPs 3 and 9. A rabbit vertebra came from layer 307 and a cattle vertebra and pig canine tooth from post-medieval layer 904. The size of the pig canine indicates that it came from a sow.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

### 7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 This preliminary phase of archaeological watching brief benefitted from the opportunities provided by the need to undertake preliminary geotechnical and structural evaluation of existing foundations at the site. This work made it possible to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area, especially those related to the previously unlocated Dominican friary.
- 7.1.2 The opportunity made it possible to record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains which might be compromised by the proposed redevelopment.

### 7.2 Archaeology

- 7.2.1 The results of the work have indicated that inhumation burials, aligned W-E, extend across an area of approximately 50 m E-W and 20 m N-S, which constitutes the entire northern part of the proposed development. These results have provided the first indication of the extent and location of a cemetery attached to the friary; the southern extent remains unconfirmed. These inhumation burials are most likely related to the medieval friary and, as such, represent a very small sample of the associated cemetery population. Despite these limitations the results provide some embryonic information of the age, sex and lifestyle of this population sample.
- 7.2.2 The new discoveries were undoubtedly derived from the cemetery which produced four inhumation burials in 1978. These burials have remained unlocated, however a photograph taken at the time shows that deep excavations were undertaken close to the location of TP2 and within the area of the cemetery. TP2 was filled with demolition rubble and was located



immediately west of an extant lift shaft. This structure would undoubtedly have required a foundation pit of considerable size, sufficient to contain four inhumation burials. The theory remains unproven but contains some merit.

- 7.2.3 The findings suggest the cemetery was planned and well organised. Graves were aligned W-E and of a standard depth. This was probably determined by the level of the water-table, which also preserved organic remains.
- 7.2.4 Further hints of spatial planning may be suggested by closely spaced collections of femurs in TP1. It was not possible to establish with certainty the precise number of individuals represented, however truncation at identical points of the skeleton may hint at closely spaced burials. In addition, no disturbed, unstratified human remains were found in the overlying soil.
- 7.2.5 No trace was found of the priory building, either as foundations or demolition rubble, from which it seems likely that the priory complex was located further to the north.
- 7.2.6 No assessment of deposits or structure preservation was possible at points on the Fisherton Street frontage.

### **7.3 Redevelopment**

- 7.3.1 The results of the work have also produced important information for consideration for future redevelopment. It has been demonstrated that there is considerable potential for further significant archaeological discoveries to be made across the site.
- 7.3.2 The site apparently lies outside, probably to the south of, the boundaries of the friary buildings but lies within the adjacent cemetery. It is clear that considerable damage to these archaeological deposits, specifically to those of involving human remains, went unobserved and unrecorded during the previous redevelopment. Nevertheless, additional material undoubtedly remains undisturbed.
- 7.3.3 Demolition of the existing building which involves total removal of the existing foundations will undoubtedly result in additional damage to the human remains.
- 7.3.4 No investigations were possible across the southern part of the site. This portion remains of considerable interest and is likely to include traces of buildings which fronted onto Fisherton Street. This route, which provided primary access to the medieval city of Salisbury from the west, has provided scant archaeological opportunities for investigation.
- 7.3.5 Any structures may relate not only to the friary complex but also to occupation following the dissolution. It is possible that preservation has been enhanced by deposition of material to raise the south side of the existing building.

## **8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Salisbury Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code yet to be decided. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.



## **8.2 Preparation of the archive**

- 8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts 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 Wessex Archaeology site code 206041, and a full index will be prepared.

## **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 (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.

## **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

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Test Pit logs

<b>Test Pit 1</b>			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
101	Layer	Concrete slab	0 – 0.30
102	Layer	Type 1, crushed make-up and foundation levelling	0.30 – 0.70
103	Layer	Thin bed of clean yellow clay located south of 106, possible floor base or floor	0.80 – 0.84
104	Layer	Bed of possibly redeposited mortar with brick fragments. Located north of wall 106, probable floor base and equivalent of 103 to south	0.70 – 0.82
105	Layer	Compacted chalk floor make-up/foundation north of 106. Contains brick frags and overlies basal courses of wall 106 and soil 107. Underlies 104	0.82 – 1.00
106	Layer	Brick foundation, approx. 0.50 wide, comprising unfrogged dark red bricks, Approx nine courses survive with basal courses slightly stepped to north below 105.	0.75 – 1.50
107	Layer	BURIED TOPSOIL. Dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks Present on both sides of 106	1.00 – 1.50
108	Layer	FLOOD PLAIN ALLUVIUM Light grey sandy clay with poorly sorted flint grits and occasional pieces up to 0.15. Much reworked and bioturbated	1.50 – 2.40
109	Layer	FLOOD PLAIN grey/grey green mottled fine sandy clay with mixed flint grits and larger flints up to 50mm with clay/fine silty clay topped with bed of peat with drift wood frags. Contains human remains	2.40+

<b>Test Pit 2</b>			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
201	Layer	Concrete slab	0 – 0.30
202	Fill	Type 1, crushed make-up and backfill to concrete pile, contains brick rubble	0.30 – 1.00
203	Fill	Demolition rubble extends beneath 201 east from and cut by 202. Very loose with brick and decayed wood. Probably results from demolition of Victorian buildings	0.30+

<b>Test Pit 3</b>			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
301	Layer	Concrete slab	0 – 0.30
302	Layer	Type 1 aggregate, make-up	0.30 – 0.70
303	Fill	Dark grey Victorian concrete comprising crushed brick, ash, coal and crushed stone. Poss. foundation for 'Hall' building. Aligned E-W, full width not seen.	0.76 – 1.30
304	Layer	Dark grey silty clay, possibly redeposited alluvium.	0.80 - 1.30



305	Layer	Indistinct set of unmortared bricks, below 304. Exposed in E section and extending into SE corner of trench	1.30 – 1.50
306	Layer	ALLUVIUM Dark grey fine sandy clay, generally stone free but with sub-rounded chalk pellets.	
307	Layer	As 306 but with increased moisture and presence of human bone comprising skull, clavicle and ribs. Right humerus observed in situ	

<b>Test Pit 4</b>			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
401	Layer	Concrete slab	0 – 0.40
402	Structure	Modern man-hole in SW corner of test pit, extends 0.50m N-S and 0.42 E-W. Brick construction within narrow foundation pit	
403	Layer	Type 1 aggregate backfill foundation make-up	0.40 – 1.15
404	Layer	Demolition rubble. Very compacted black/dark grey silty clay with impressed brick frags, especially in upper part of the fill. Exposed in SW corner of Test Pit. Equals 606	
		Test pit abandoned due to pipe crossing	

<b>Test Pit 5</b>			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
501	Layer	Concrete slab	0 – 0.35
502	Layer	Type 1 aggregate, make-up	0.35 – 0.70
503	Fill	Fill of modern intrusion at S end of Test Pit, not defined in extent but includes concrete and cuts 504	
504	Layer	Compact crushed rammed chalk, foundation layer for Victorian floor or yard	0.70 – 0.80
505	Layer	Clinker, black/very dark grey ash waste used as foundation make-up	0.80 – 0.86
506	Layer	Compacted mortar with brick frags. Suggests demolition waste used as hard core. Relationship with drain 507 uncertain but poss. cut by drain	
507	Fill	Backfill surrounding Victorian ceramic drain, Uncertain relationship with 506, overlain by 504	
508	Layer	Dark grey silty clay and sandy silt becoming black with increased clay towards base. Organic (drift wood) noted near base	0.86 – 2.28+

<b>Test Pit 6</b>			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
601	Layer	Concrete slab	0 – 0.25
602	Layer	Type 1 foundation, make-up	0.25 – 0.80
603	Fill	Modern drain aligned N-S below W edge of Test Pit	
604	Fill	Modern drain aligned E-W along S edge of Test Pit	
605	Layer	See 602	



606	Layer	Demolition rubble, very compact, occupies central and W side of Test Pit. Brick rubble compressed into black silty clay (607). Contains concrete and plastic (see also 404)	
607	Layer	BURIED TOPSOIL Black silty clay with mortar flecks and oyster shell. Clear contact with 606 above although brick impressed from above. Diffuse contact with 608 below	
608	Layer	FLOOD PLAIN ALLUVIUM. Reworked, bioturbated dark grey/grey slightly silty clay with chalk grit, becoming darker below. Apparently contains clay pipe fragments. Clear contact with 609 below	
609	Layer	FLOOD PLAIN ALLUVIUM. Grey green silty clay with human remains including skull, vertebrae, articulated ribs, scapula and humerus.	

<b>Test Pit 7</b>			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
701	Layer	Concrete slab	0 – 0.20
702	Layer	Lean mix concrete, make-up foundation	0.20 – 0.32
703	Layer	Concrete slab	0.32 – 0.36
704	Layer	Type 1 make-up, foundation	0.36 – 0.66
705	Layer	Dark grey silty clay loam includes brick and small sub angular flint grit/gravel. Extensively re-worked. Relatively clear contact with 706 below.	0.66 – 1.10
706	Fill	Fill of drain, cuts 705. Located at S end of Test Pit	
707	Layer	FLOOD PLAIN ALLUVIUM Grey brown sandy clay, as seen across site, apparently truncated as topsoil is absent, Extensively reworked and bioturbated.	1.10 – 1.80
708	Layer	FLOOD PLAIN ALLUVIUM Grey/grey green fine sandy clay with some oxidised pockets especially related to root channels. Some small sub angular flint gravel.	1.80+

<b>Test Pit 8</b>			
Context	Type	Description	Depth
		Test pit not dug	

<b>Test Pit 9</b>			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
901	Layer	Concrete slab	0 0.30
902	Layer	Type 1 make-up, foundation	
903	Layer	BURIED TOPSOIL Black, very dark grey silty clay with mortar flecks. Grades into 904 below	0.80 – 1.20
904	Layer	FLOOD PLAIN ALLUVIUM Grey/grey-brown sandy clay. Largely stone free. Much reworked and bioturbated. Contains charcoal and post med finds	1.20 – 2.20



905	Layer	FLOOD PLAIN ALLUVIUM Mid grey very fine silty clay/clay	2.20 – 2.40+
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Test Pit 10			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
		Test pit not dug	

## Appendix 2 Bore hole and Window sample logs

Boreholes 1 – 3 were drilled by a cable percussion rig and as such no information on the finer stratigraphy or boundaries between the different units was available on retrieval of deposits. The ground level at all points of drilling was similar in height, so all borehole locations were assigned a level of 46.6m aOD based on a nearby spot height. The deposits observed during the course of the borehole monitoring are outlined below. Window samples (WS1-6) were drilled to a maximum depth of 5 m.

BH1		
Colour	Description	Depth
	Made ground and archaeological deposits removed during digging of test pit	0 – 2.20
7.5YR 4/1	Dark grey soft peaty clay with small organic patches	2.20 -2.75
Gley 1 5/5g	Greenish grey occasionally finely laminated sandy clay containing shell fragments	2.75 – 2.95
Gley 1 5/5g	Greenish grey gravelly clay, gravels are SA/SR flint and small <0.04 m	2.95 – 3.40
	SA/SR flint gravel	3.40 – 5.80
	Chalk	5.80+

BH2		
Colour	Description	Depth
	Made ground and archaeological deposits removed during digging of test pit	0 – 2.50
Gley 1 5/5g	Greenish grey occasionally finely laminated sandy clay containing shell fragments	2.50 – 3.00
	SA/SR flint gravel	3.00 – 5.70

BH3		
Colour	Description	Depth
	Made ground and archaeological deposits removed during digging of test pit	0 – 2.95
7.5YR 3/1	Very dark grey moderately humified peat	2.95 – 3.00
7.5YR 3/1	Very dark grey peaty clay containing fragments of mollusc shell	3.00 – 3.40
	Sandy gravel, sand is coarse, gravel is SA/SR flint <0.04m	3.40 – 5.80





	Weathered Chalk	5.80+
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<b>WS1</b>		
Colour	Description	Depth
	Made ground and archaeological deposits removed during digging of test pit	0 – 2.00
Soft to firm Gley 1 4/1	Dark greenish grey clay, well mixed with no visible structure. Containing small SA/SR chalk fragments <0.02m	2.00 – 2.50
7.5YR 5/1	Grey structureless silty clay	2.50 – 2.72
7.5YR 4/1	Dark grey soft peaty clay	2.72 – 3.00
Gley 1 5/5g	Greenish grey occasionally finely laminated sandy clay containing shell fragments	3.00 – 3.45
	Sandy gravel, sand is coarse, gravel is SA/SR flint <0.04m	3.45 – 4.00
7.5YR 6/1	Grey coarse sand with occasional small <0.01m SA/SR flint gravel	4.00 – 5.00

<b>WS2</b>		
Colour	Description	Depth
	Made ground and archaeological deposits removed during digging of test pit	0 – 2.70
7.5YR 7/1	Grey sandy clay matrix with SA/SR flint gravel	2.70 – 2.90
7.5YR 4/1	Dark grey peaty gravel (poss. soil development).	2.90 – 3.00
	Sandy gravel, sand is coarse, gravel is SA/SR flint gravel	3.00 – 5.00

<b>WS3</b>		
Colour	Description	Depth
	Made ground and archaeological deposits removed during digging of test pit	0 – 2.60
Gley 1 5/5g	Greenish grey occasionally finely laminated (coarse to fine) sandy clay.	2.60 – 2.88
	Sandy gravel, sand is coarse, gravel is SA/SR flint gravel	2.88 – 5.00

<b>WS4</b>		
Colour	Description	Depth
	Made ground and archaeological deposits removed during digging of test pit	0 – 0.25
7.5YR 5/1	Grey slightly sandy clay, sand is fine	2.25 – 2.50
7.5YR 4/1	Dark grey soft peaty clay	2.50 – 2.55
Gley 1 5/5g	Greenish grey occasionally finely laminated (coarse to fine) sandy clay.	2.55 – 2.68
7.5YR 4/1	Dark grey peaty gravel (poss. soil development).	2.68 – 2.71
	Sandy gravel, sand is coarse, gravel is SA/SR flint gravel	2.71 – 5.00



<b>WS5</b>		
Colour	Description	Depth
	Made ground over archaeological deposits	0 – 1.60
7.5YR 5/1	Grey slightly sandy clay, sand is fine becoming dark grey silty clay with woody organic fragments at 2.0m	1.60 – 2.00
	Sandy gravel, sand is coarse, gravel is SA/SR flint gravel	2.00 – 5.00



### Appendix 3 Table human bone: Summary of the human bone assessment results

Context	Deposit type	Quantification	Age/sex	Pathology	Condition	Comment
109	a) inh. b-d) R	a) pair femora b) 1 femur c) 2 femur shafts d) tibia shaft	MNI 4 adults a) adult 20-40 yr b) adult >40 yr male c) adult >18 yr d) adult > 18 yr ??female	a) Mv – Allen's fossae, short femoral necks, low angle ( <i>coxa vara</i> ) b) op – distal right femur; enth – proximal right femur; hypertrochanteric fossa c) – d) notably curved anterior crest – right tibia;	a) 1; some end & edge damage; stained dark brown-black; soapy texture; pale grey concretions? including charcoal b) 1; some erosion; concretions c) 1; ends gone; soapy texture; concretions; left – mid to dark grey/brown; right – mid pink/brown/grey d) 1-2; some erosion, no ends; scratched, rodent gnawing; pale pinkish brown	in floodplain deposit, grey/grey-green sandy clay with some peat a) clearly a pair; Stature: 1.71 m b) Stature: 1.77-1.80 m c) possibly not a pair d) too small to belong to any of the femora
307	inh. burial 2.25 m deep	12% s.a.u.	adult >35 yr male	<i>cribra orbitalia</i> (healed); endocranial capillary impressions (focal left parietal); slight cranial thickening (cortical); hyperporosity – exocranial; op – right rib; cortical defect – left costo-clavicular; Mv – slight keeling	0-1; some end damage & slight fragmentation, old & fresh; mostly dry breaks, some less so (wet burial conditions); stained dark to very dark brown; some soapy texture & pinkish-grey discoloration	within moist dark grey sandy clay alluvium; observed <i>in situ</i> , some remains in situ
609	inh. burial 2.5m deep	40% s.a.u.	adult >45 yr male	calculus; dental caries; ivory osteomata – frontal, parietal; hyperporosity – exocranial; destructive lesions – T8, 9, 11, 12; Sch – Ts; ddd – C; oa – ribs; op – Ts, ribs, distal	0; slight fragmentation, complete & near	recovered in machine bucket; observed in situ, partially under



				humeri, proximal right una, distal right radius; rotator cuff degeneration – right humerus; pitting – medial left clavicle; enth – C1, right humerus shaft, proximal right ulna, right radius shaft; cortical defect – left glenoid, left costo-clavicular, left humerus shaft; Mv – metopic suture, keeling, large foramen magna, atlanto-occipital coalition, sutural ossicles, absent third molars, deep subglenoid fossa	complete bones; old breaks, semi-green appearance (wet burial environment); stained dark yellow/brown and grey	concrete; mis-matched humeri, left longer than right.  <i>Stature: 1.70 m</i> <i>Cranial index: 68.6</i> (dolichocranic/long-headed)
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KEY: inh. – inhumation; R – redeposited; s.a.u.l. – skull, axial skeleton, upper limb, lower limb (where not all skeletal regions are represented); Sch – Schmorl's node; ddd – degenerative disc disease; Mv – morphological variation; oa – osteoarthritis; op – osteophytes; enth – enthesophytes;



## Appendix 4 Oasis Form

<b>OASIS ID: wessexar1-361111</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	30-36 Fisherton Street, Salisbury Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	The watching brief formed part of the archaeological mitigation required as a planning condition for the redevelopment of the Site in regard of planning consent 18/11957/FUL (since withdrawn). The Site has long been recorded as the location of the Fisherton Anger Dominican Friary, founded in the late 13th century. A watching brief in 1978 is claimed to have discovered four burials although no records have survived. A total of 11 test pits (TP) Inhumation burials were recovered from TPs 1, 3 and 6. The finds were recorded at more than 2m below the current floor level. Nine boreholes in total were drilled (3 by cable percussion and 6 by a window sampling rig). The depositional sequence recorded in the boreholes on Fisherton Street consisted of between 1.6m and 2.95m of anthropogenic deposits. The results of the work have indicated that inhumation burials, aligned W-E, extend across an area of approximately 50 m E-W and 20 m N-S, which constitutes the entire northern part of the proposed development. These results have provided the first indication of the extent and location of a cemetery attached to the friary; No trace was found of the priory building, either as foundations or demolition rubble, from which it seems likely that the priory complex was located further to the north.
Project dates	Start: 03-06-2019 End: 18-06-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	206041 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	18/11957/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	GRAVE Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	WILTSHIRE SALISBURY SALISBURY 30-36 Fisherton Street, Salisbury
Postcode	SP2 7RB
Study area	1600 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 14175 30024 51.068838507422 -1.797670434881 51 04 07 N 001 47 51 W Point

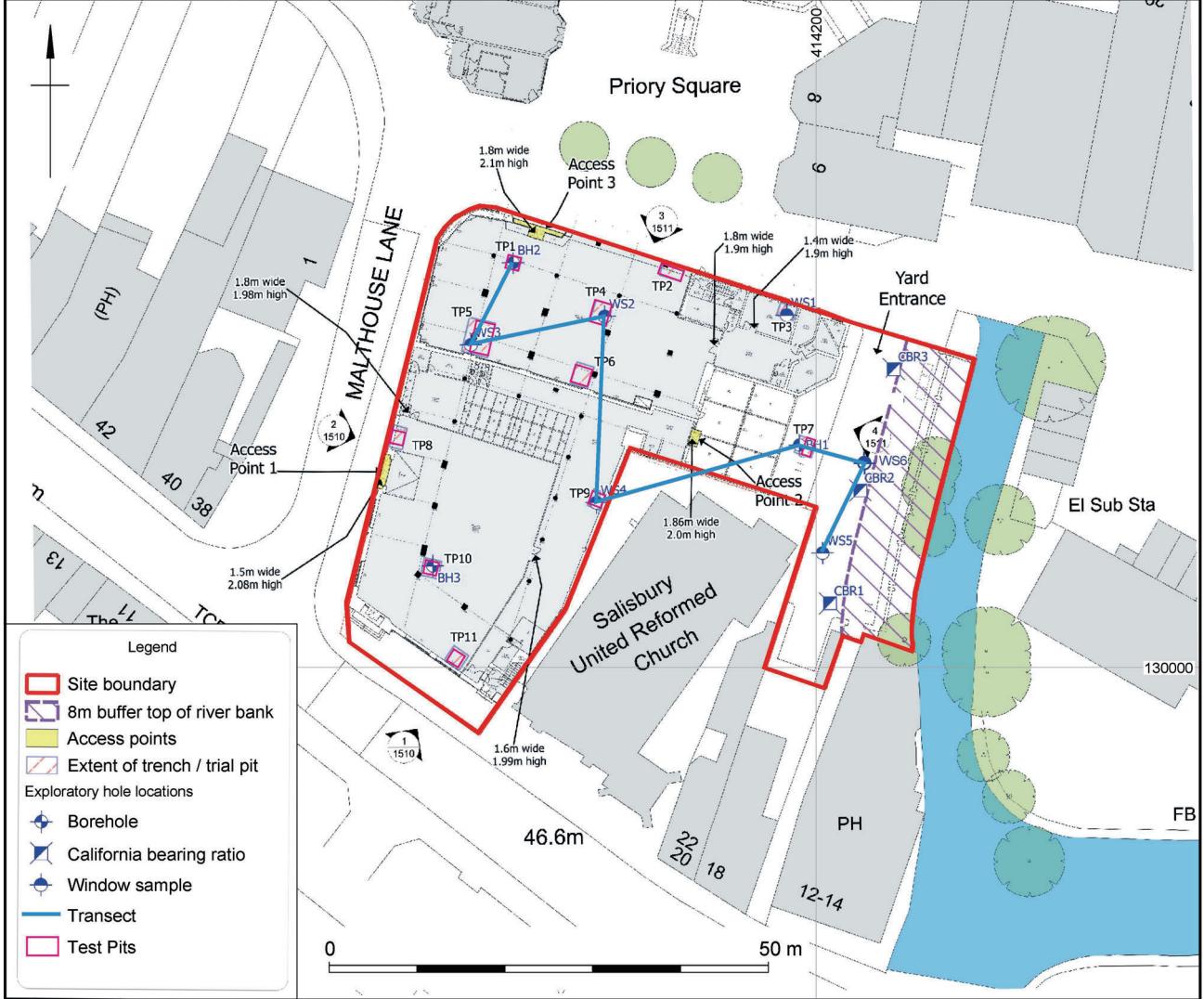
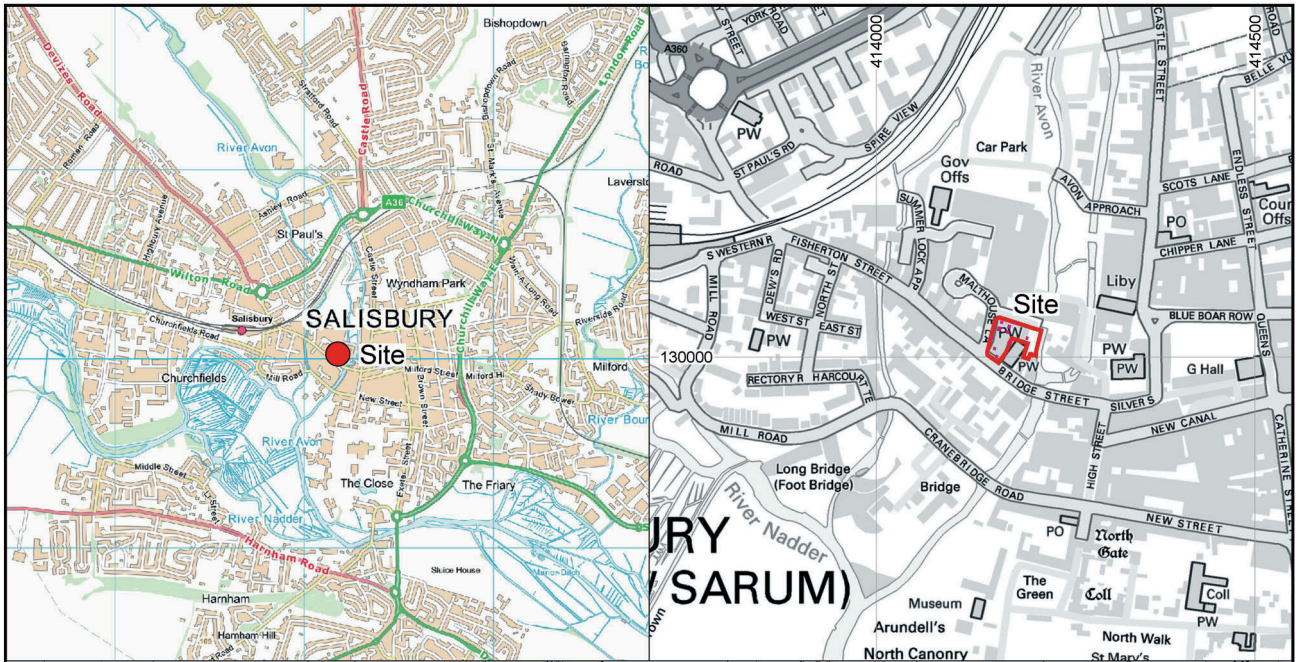


Height OD / Depth	Min: 46m Max: 48m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Jon Kaines
Project supervisor	Phil Harding
Type of sponsor/funding body	Chartered Surveyor
Name of sponsor/funding body	Campbell Reith
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	Salisbury and South West Wilts Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Wood","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Wood","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Salisbury Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Wood","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	30-36 Fisherton Street, Salisbury Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Phil Harding
Other bibliographic details	206041.03
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology





Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Watching Brief Report



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Coordinate system:  
OSGB36  
(OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date: 25/07/2019

Revision Number: 0

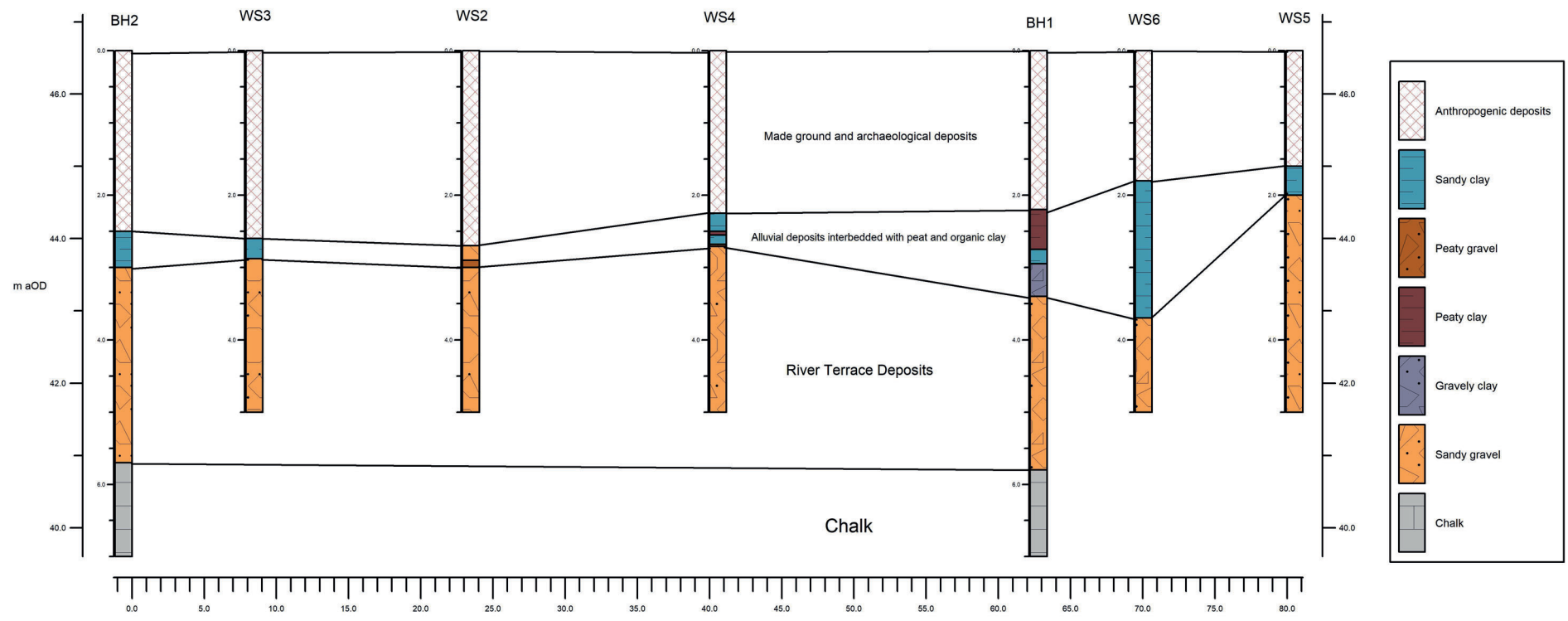
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Illustrator: ND/KMN

Path: X:\PROJECTS\206041\Graphics\_Office\Rep figs\BH

Site location plan

Figure 1



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Date:	25/07/2019	Revision Number:	0
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