

**THE BAKEHOUSE, OLD SARUM CASTLE,  
SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE**

**Archaeological Investigation**

Prepared on behalf of  
**English Heritage**  
**(South West Region)**  
**29 Queen Square**  
**Bristol**  
**BS1 4ND**

by  
**Wessex Archaeology**  
**Portway House**  
**Old Sarum Park**  
**Salisbury**  
**Wilts:**  
**SP4 6EB**

Report No: 47666.02  
November 2000

**THE BAKEHOUSE, OLD SARUM CASTLE,  
SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE**

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>4</b>
1.1	Project background .....	4
1.2	The Site .....	4
1.3	Archaeological background .....	5
<b>2</b>	<b>FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>5</b>
2.1	Geophysical survey .....	5
2.2	Methods .....	6
<b>3</b>	<b>RESULTS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>FINDS</b> .....	<b>7</b>
4.1	Introduction .....	7
4.2	Pottery .....	7
4.3	Ceramic and Stone Building Materials .....	8
4.4	Other Finds .....	8
<b>5</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE</b> .....	<b>9</b>
5.1	Introduction .....	9
5.2	Layer 15: Compacted Chalk .....	9
<b>6</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>PROJECT ARCHIVE</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b> .....		<b>13</b>
<b>Appendix 1: Summary of Deposits</b> .....		<b>13</b>
<b>Appendix 2: Auger log descriptions</b> .....		<b>15</b>

**FIGURES**

**Figure 1:** Site and trench location

**Figure 2:** Trench plan and section/profile across features

**Figure 3:** Section across Well 2 showing results of augering

## Summary

In January 2000 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage to undertake an archaeological investigation on a depression within the 13<sup>th</sup> Century Bakehouse at Old Sarum Castle, Salisbury, Wiltshire centred on OS Grid Reference 413800 132700. The circular depression, which was formed overnight in the summer of 1999, measured *c.*1m in diameter and *c.* 0.20m deep (from the level ground surface) with a further 0.50m of 'spongy' ground immediately surrounding. The depression was situated towards the centre of the Bakehouse, which is located to the south of the main entrance to the inner bailey. Prior to the appearance of the depression the ground had been subjected to a prolonged period of watering followed by a spell of heavy rain.

A single 3m x 3m trench centred on the depression was excavated by hand. The excavation revealed a compacted chalk layer (possibly the Bakehouse floor), several post-holes and part of a rectangular structure, thought to be one of the ovens, all previously recorded in 1911 by Colonel Hawley. The floor and rectangular structure had both partially subsided into the depression. The excavation concluded that the depression may have been caused by backfill material within an earlier well shaft subsiding, because of the heavy rain.

The 'well shaft' was excavated to a depth of *c.* 1.20m (to the top of consolidated fill), and measured *c.* 2m in diameter. An auger survey carried out as part of the excavation revealed that the well shaft did not exceed the original hillfort ground surface, a depth of 5.85m from the present ground level. The well is undated.

## **Acknowledgements**

The work was commissioned by English Heritage (South West Region). Wessex Archaeology would like to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of Amanda Chadburn, Tony Leech, Carol White, Keith Weston and the Old Sarum Castle custodians.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Rachel Morse, with the fieldwork directed by Kevin Ritchie, assisted by Hilary Valler and Clive Bowd. Kevin Ritchie compiled this report; M. Allen contributed the environmental analysis with finds by L. Mepham. S. E James prepared the illustrations.

# THE BAKEHOUSE, OLD SARUM CASTLE, SALISBURY

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

1.1.1 In January 2000 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage to undertake an archaeological investigation within the 13<sup>th</sup> century Bakehouse in the inner bailey at Old Sarum Castle, Salisbury, Wiltshire, centred on OS Grid Reference 413800 132700 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The excavation was undertaken in order to investigate a small depression which appeared overnight in the summer of 1999. The archaeological fieldwork was carried out between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> February 2000.

#### 1.2 The Site

1.2.1 Old Sarum lies some 1.5 miles north-east of the City of Salisbury, on the north-west end of Bishopdown hill which overlooks the Avon Valley. It was utilised as an Iron Age hill-fort, the defences of which were adapted as a medieval castle (RCHM(E) 1980, 1). Following the Norman Conquest a central motte and stone buildings (including the Bakehouse) were constructed. An early cathedral was built outside the inner bailey. A large new ditch and a curtain wall strengthened the outer defences. Within the wall 'vast quantities of chalk were also deposited...to raise the terreplain of the city, the level surface thus formed extending as much as 200ft. up the slope' (Montgomerie 1947, 137).

1.2.2 Antiquarian interest in the site began in the late 18th century when a soil collapse revealed a tunnel in the northeast sector of the outer ramparts. A campaign of excavations undertaken between 1909-1915 by W.H. St. J. Hope and Col. W. Hawley on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, were concerned with the Norman Castle and Cathedral. The results were published in a series of annual reports in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, although no final report was published.

1.2.3 The circular depression measured c.1m in diameter and c. 0.20m deep (from the present ground surface) with a further 0.50m of 'spongy' ground immediately surrounding. The depression was situated towards the centre of the Bakehouse, which is located to the south of the main entrance to the inner bailey. Prior to the appearance of the depression, the ground had been subjected to a prolonged period of watering followed by a spell of heavy rain.

### **1.3 Archaeological background**

- 1.3.1 In July 1999, Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by English Heritage to undertake a rapid search and assessment of documentary sources in relation to the Bakehouse at Old Sarum Castle to try and determine if an identifiable archaeological feature may have caused the depression. Although the results of the assessment were inconclusive as to the cause of the depression, the following information was gathered.
- 1.3.2 Excavation of the 13<sup>th</sup> century Bakehouse was undertaken in 1911 and is documented in Colonel Hawley's Diaries (held in Salisbury Museum). Two entries (29/09/11 and 03/10/11) describe his investigations of the Bakehouse, the first of which concentrates on excavating depressions in the Bakehouse floor. Hawley interprets these depressions as possible post-holes two of which were situated a few feet from the south wall, one on the east wall and one on the west wall. A 1 foot wide chalk bench was also recorded inside the Bakehouse at the level of the wall foundations. Two further soft depressions were recorded on the east side of the long chamber between the main gate and the Bakehouse and these were interpreted as either post-holes or soak pits for surface water.
- 1.3.3 The presence of a depression towards the centre of the Bakehouse is not recorded in Colonel Hawley's Diaries, however a rectangular structure was. The structure was interpreted as an oven with furnace pits on the west side between the Bakehouse wall and the oven itself. The depression was located immediately adjacent to the north side of the oven.
- 1.3.4 Excavations within the inner bailey of Old Sarum Castle have focused mainly on the upper levels of the mound. However, towards the end of the 1911 excavations an 'unfinished post-Norman Well' was excavated (Montgomerie 1947). Montgomerie's Well was located c. 35m to the south-south-west of the depression between the Bakehouse and the New Hall building (**Figure 1**).

## **2 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Geophysical survey**

- 2.1.1 The Archaeometry Branch of English Heritage's Ancient Monuments Laboratory undertook a geophysical survey of the Bakehouse in July 1999. This survey was requested as part of the archaeological investigations of the subsidence to establish the nature of the underlying feature and determine whether it constituted a significant threat to visitor safety, such as the remains of a well or other deep void.
- 2.1.2 The GPR response at the site was dominated by very near-surface reflections, which suggested a distinction between northern and southern halves of the survey area. This could have been due to a compacted layer of rubble to the south or, an incomplete original floor layer. The depression itself produced a near surface parabolic response typical of a shallow reflector at an

approximate depth of 0.25m. This may well have represented a reflection from part of an underlying semi-collapsed structure or by the topography of the depression itself and be unrelated to any subsurface feature.

- 2.1.3 Of greater significance was the low intensity anomaly in the vicinity of the subsidence that extended to an approximate depth of 0.98m. The lateral extent of this anomaly was greater than that suggested by the initial near surface parabolic response and possibly represented a less compacted material, such as organic fill of a large pit that had partially subsided to form the surface depression (Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1999).

## 2.2 Methods

- 2.2.1 An auger was initially used to probe an area approximately 3 x 3m around the depression, this started around the periphery of the 'stable' ground and then into the centre of the depression to try and aid the locating of the limits of any voids and ascertain their depths (**Figure 2** and **Appendix 2**).
- 2.2.2 Turf was then removed by hand from the 3 x 3m area, centred on the depression and working in from the 'stable' ground.
- 2.2.3 All work was initially carried out from staging boards that were laid out in an interlocking pattern providing a secure platform in the event of ground collapse.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological deposits revealed were excavated by hand, with recording carried out using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A full photographic record of the excavation was also made.

## 3 RESULTS

- 3.1 A detailed description of all deposits recorded within the excavation trench can be found in **Appendix 1** of this report, plans, sections and profiles are illustrated in **Figures 2** and **3**.
- 3.2 Topsoil comprising of slightly overgrown turf and dark brown humic silt was removed from the excavation area to reveal greyish brown silty clay loam subsoil up to 0.37m deep. The subsoil (**6**, **10**, **22** and **8/16**) had inclusions of chalk, flint, greenstone and ceramic building material.
- 3.3 Sealed by the subsoil was a flat compact chalk layer **12**, the surface of which averaged c. 16.60m OD. This layer thinned to the north and merged with layer **17**, a friable pasty chalk. Within the depression, layer **12** was recorded as **15** with a surface height of c.16.20m OD.
- 3.4 In the north east corner of the trench two features **5** and **11**, possibly small pits or post holes, were cut through layer **12**. Both features continued beyond the limits of the excavation but were recorded as being 0.25m deep and filled with material similar to the subsoil, although the fill of **5** contained a quantity of slate and shale tile fragments.

- 3.5 In the south-western corner of the trench a shallow (0.30m) sunken structure (**27**) was recorded. The structure was lined with greenstone Ashlar block walls, only two walls, **19** and **26** were within the trench and formed the north-eastern corner of the structure, both walls were partially covered by layer **12**. The fill of **27** was very similar to the subsoil, however it contained more charcoal inclusions. The 'floor' of **27** comprised of a compacted chalk layer (**34**). The north-eastern corner of structure **27** including its fill and floor had subsided into **2** to a depth of c.0.40m. This is interpreted as part of the oven excavated by Hawley.
- 3.6 Immediately east, next to the depression **2** and also partially covered by **12** was an irregularly shaped patch of chalk with a reddish hue (**31**) measuring 0.60m in length and 0.40m wide aligned east to west. Along the northern side of **31**, fragments of greensand were recorded and may represent the remains of an early hearth.
- 3.7 A section of post-hole **30**, exposed due to the subsidence was recorded within the south-eastern edge of the depression **2**. It was not visible in plan as it was sealed with/by crushed compacted chalk (possibly layer **12**). Post-hole **30** also truncated the south-western edge of hearth **31**.
- 3.8 Once all subsided and loose deposits were removed, the depression **02** showed irregular, near vertical sides and was circular in plan with a diameter of 1.80m. Stable infill was reached at a depth of 1.20m (115.95m OD) from present ground surface. Previously undisturbed archaeological features and deposits exposed within the trench were cleaned, recorded and left *in situ*.
- 3.9 A series of five auger holes (numbered 5 to 10 on **Figures 1** and **2**) were sunk through the remaining fill material in the base of the excavation. Four of the auger holes, 6 – 9 located close to the edges of **02**, met obstructions and were not continued. Auger hole 10 reached a depth of 4.95m (111m OD) where solid chalk bedrock was encountered.

## **4 FINDS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 The finds recovered from the depression are quantified by context in **Table 1**. This small assemblage includes domestic debris (pottery, vessel glass, animal bone, etc) as well as structural materials (ceramic and stone building material, iron nails). The finds are largely of medieval date, with a little post-medieval material in upper layers, and some residual Romano-British artefacts.

### **4.2 Pottery**

- 4.2.1 Pottery is the only closely datable artefact type. This small assemblage (25 sherds) comprises one Romano-British courseware sherd (residual in context **14**) and 24 medieval sherds, all small and moderately abraded. The latter, as might be expected, consist almost exclusively of local wares, both



coarsewares (jar forms) and finer glazed wares (jugs), comparable to the products of the Laverstock kilns outside Salisbury (Musty *et al.* 1969). There is little here which can be dated prior to the currency of the excavated kilns in the mid 13th century, although one or two coarser variants (clearance layer **9**, fill [**14**] of pit/posthole **11**) could be earlier in date; similar coarsewares have previously been found in 12th century contexts at Old Sarum (Musty and Rahtz 1964).

### **4.3 Ceramic and Stone Building Materials**

4.3.1 Building materials make up the bulk of the finds from the depression. These can be divided into roofing and walling materials. The latter are represented by fragments of greensand, probably Hurdcott stone from the Upper Greensand near Barford St Martin. Few of these show any signs of working, and most appear to have been reused, with mortar covering broken surfaces. One Ashlar fragment was identified (wall **19**), and two other fragments (wall **26**) have tool marks.

4.3.2 The remaining stone, and all of the ceramic building material, comprise fragments of roof tiles. The ceramic tiles occur in a range of coarse, irregular fabrics, noticeably pale-firing, with prominent inclusions, some of which are glazed. Tiles in such fabrics are found widely in medieval contexts (13th century onwards) in Salisbury and the surrounding area; one potential source for these tiles is known at Alderbury, although not documented until the mid 14th century (Hare 1991). The tiles from the depression are all very fragmentary; most appear to be from peg tiles although at least one curved tile, possibly a ridge tile, was recognised.

4.3.3 The stone roof tiles are in three stone types: slate, shale and limestone. The limestone probably derived from the Chilmark quarries, the closest known source. The shale and slate, however, are from considerably further afield, the shale from the Kimmeridge beds of Purbeck, Dorset, and the slate from Devon or Cornwall. Given the predominance of the clay tile industry in south-east Wiltshire from at least the 13th century; these stone tiles are likely to be of earlier date. The presence of slate and shale is particularly interesting in view of their non-local source. Devon and Cornish slate, transported by sea, were more prevalent in southern Hampshire in the medieval period (Hare 1991, note 8). Evidence for the use of shale as roofing material is extremely sparse, and although one or two examples are known from Dorset (e.g. Farrar 1973, 96), it has not so far been recorded in the Salisbury area.

### **4.4 Other Finds**

4.4.1 Other finds comprise three fragments of vessel glass, a glass linen smoother, a fragment of a lava quernstone, and 17 nails or nail fragments. Apart from the vessel glass (all post-medieval), all are of medieval date. The linen smoother, as an uncommon artefact, is of particular interest; these objects were used to smooth fabric after weaving, and are known from various Late Saxon and early medieval sites.

## **5 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 Three small samples (1 litre) were taken from the depression in the Bakehouse. Two were processed by standard flotation for charred remains (sample from posthole **30**) and mineralised remains (sample from oven/structure **27**), and the third was described to augment field interpretation.

5.1.2 The sample (200) for charred remains was processed with the flot retained on a 500 $\mu$  mesh and residues on a 1mm mesh. That processed for mineralised remains and silicified remains (sample 201 from the oven) was processed with flot retained on a 250 $\mu$  mesh and residues on a 5000 $\mu$  mesh. One sample of the compacted chalk layer (**15**) was described following notation given by Hodgson (1976).

5.1.3 No formal assessment was conducted, but charred and silicified remains were present in the representative samples.

### **5.2 Layer 15: Compacted Chalk**

5.2.1 A disturbed sample of the compacted chalk layer (15) of the Bakehouse are described below.

5.2.2 The deposit comprised of two distinct matrixes

- Matrix 1: Brown/dark brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay, with little root material or visible charcoal. Common to abundant very small to medium rounded chalk pieces, rare small flints, some sand present. No structure or macropores were observable in the disturbed deposit.
- Matrix 2: Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) calcareous silt (?silty clay), with common to abundant very small and small rounded chalk pieces, and patches of crushed, and compacted chalk.

5.2.3 No obvious surfaces were present. No burning was noted in either matrix. A very faint pink/orange hue was present in matrix 2.

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

6.1 The upper layers of the excavation, (**01/03, 22, 08/16, 06** and **10**) have been interpreted as reinstated deposits from Colonel Hawley's 1911 excavation of the Bakehouse. It is also highly probable that postholes **05** and **11** were excavated at the same time although his excavation diaries are not that specific. The rectangular structure (**27**) is probably the remains of one of the bakehouse ovens which are mentioned in Colonel Hawley's excavation diaries.

6.2 Other features and artefacts excavated during the investigation of the depression were associated with the construction and operation of the Bakehouse.

- 6.3 Although the excavation was limited to the removal of reinstated deposits and subsided material, it is concluded that the subsidence was caused by an unfinished, backfilled well similar to one excavated *c.* 35m to the south-south-west between the Bakehouse and the New Hall building (Montgomerie 1947) indicated on **Figure 1**.

## 7 PROJECT ARCHIVE

- 7.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury, site code reference 47666. It is hoped that the archive will be deposited in due course at the Museum of Salisbury and South Wiltshire, Salisbury.

- 7.2 The archive currently comprises the following components:

File No.	NAR Cat.	Details	Format	No. of Sheets
1	-	Index to Archive	A4	1
	-	Project Specification	A4	5
	A	Client Report	A4	
	B	Day Book (photocopy)	A4/A3	5
	B	Number Record	A4	1
	B	Context Index	A4	2
	B	Context Records	A4	34
	B	Graphics Register	A4	1
	B	Levels	A4	3
	B	Site Graphics	A4	9
	B	Auger log	A4	10
	B	Site Graphics	A1	3
	B	Site Graphics	A3	-
	C	Object Records	A4	-
	C	Context Finds Records	A4	10
	C	Object Register	A4	-
	D	Photographic Register	A4	4
	E	Environmental Sample Register	A4	1
	E	Environmental Sample Records	A4	3
	-	B+W Negatives	35mm	
	-	Colour slides	35mm	
<b>FINDS</b>				

## 8 REFERENCES

- Hodgson, J.M. 1976, *Soil Survey Field Handbook*. Harpenden, Soil Survey Technical Monograph No. 5.
- Farrar, R.A.H., 1973, 'The lost Roman pottery site at Bagber, Milton Abbas', *Proc. Dorset Natur. Hist. Archaeol. Soc.* 95, 93-6
- Hare, J.N., 1991, 'The growth of the roof tile industry in later medieval Wessex', *Med Archaeol* 35, 86-103
- Musty, J. and Rahtz, P.A., 1964, 'The suburbs of Old Sarum', *Wiltshire Archaeol. Mag.* 59, 130-54.
- Musty, J., Algar, D.J. and Ewence, P.F., 1969, 'The medieval pottery kilns at Laverstock, near Salisbury, Wiltshire', *Archaeologia* 102, 83-150.
- Ancient Monuments Laboratory, 1999, *The Bakehouse, Old Sarum, Wiltshire. Report on Geophysical Survey* (draft) Unpublished Report
- Montgomerie D.H, 1947, 'Old Sarum' *Arch. J.* **civ**, 129-143
- Hawley W., 1912, *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 1912 Vol xxiv *Report on Excavations at Old Sarum of 1911*, 52-65.
- Wessex Archaeology, 1998, 'Old Sarum Desk-Based Assessment' Unpublished report to English Heritage
- Wessex Archaeology, 1999 'Old Sarum Bakehouse Rapid Documentary Search'

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

CBM = ceramic building material; SBM = stone building material; R-B = Romano-British; med = medieval

Context	Animal Bone	Shell	R-B pottery	Med pottery	Vessel Glass	CBM	SBM	Iron	Other Finds
8	21/90	12/133		6/20	1/3	42/1213	2 greensand 1 slate 1 shale 1 limestone	1 nail	
9	37/575	19/374		14/136	2/26	141/5228	8 greensand 24 slate 2 shale 2 limestone	7 nails	
12							1 greensand	2 ?nail frags	
13	3/16					15/540	2 greensand 30 slate 3 shale		
14	7/31		1/19	1/7		10/144	1 greensand 6 slate 5 shale 1 limestone	3 nails	
15	3/15	1/60				3/33			1 glass linen smoother
16		1/13							
19							5 greensand		
20	1/4						3 greensand		
26							3 greensand		
28	25/238	8/132		3/91		15/490	3 greensand 1 slate 1 limestone	4 nails	1 lava quern frag
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97/969</b>	<b>41/712</b>	<b>1/19</b>	<b>24/254</b>	<b>3/29</b>	<b>226/7648</b>	<b>28 greensand 62 slate 11 shale 5 limestone</b>	<b>17 objects</b>	

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Summary of Deposits

Context	Description	Thickness or Depth (m)
01	Turf and top soil, uncut turf on dark brown humic silt.	0.08m
02	Circular cut of feature 1.80m diameter interpreted as being a well (depression).	c.5.80m
03	Remnant topsoil within top of depression 02.	0.08m
04	Brown silty clay layer with frequent building debris inclusions, also recorded as 13, fill of 05.	0.25m
05	Pit or posthole, no full dimensions as feature continues beyond excavation. Filled with 04.	0.25m
06	Variation in layer 08.	0.10m
07	Variation in layer 08.	0.10m
08	Grey brown silty clay loam frequent chalk, flint and greensand inclusions.	0.10m
09	General clearance layer (08).	0.10m
10	Grey brown silty clay, slight chalk flecking, some flint and greensand inclusions.	0.10m
11	Pit or posthole, no full dimensions as feature continues beyond excavation. Filled with 24 and 14.	0.25m
12	Compacted chalk layer. Thins to north. Recorded as 15 within 02.	0.08m
13	See 04.	
14	Dark brown silty clay loam with 0.25m frequent chalk inclusions, some flints. Fill of 11.	0.25m
15	Same as 12 but located 0.40m below in centre of depression 02	0.08m
16	Same as 08 but within depression 02.	0.10m
17	Layer of pasty chalk first visible in north of trench, however recorded as being cut by 02 (fill of construction shaft for well 02.)	c.5.80m
18	Layer of pasty dirty chalk located round inner edge of well/depression 02. Layer not fully excavated, depth acquired by Auger.	c. 1.60m
19	North wall of structure 27, comprised of greensand blocks the inner sides of which show signs of effects of heat. Majority of wall subsided into 02.	0.20m
20	Central (in plan) fill of 02, comprised of creamy degraded chalk, depth acquired by Auger.	0.46m
21	Dark brown creamy degraded chalk, layer of slump on east side of 02. Depth acquired by Auger.	1.27m
22	Very loose pocket of dark greyish brown silty clay loam near surface of 02, slumped layer.	0.37m
23	Slumped layer of reddish brown clay and flint around west edge of 02. Depth acquired by Auger.	0.49m
24	Thin layer of mortar in top of 11.	0.03m
25	Dark reddish brown clay and flint visible in edge of 02, layer slopes down to the north. Fill of well construction shaft. No depth acquired.	
26	East wall of structure 27 comprised of greensand blocks, inner side of blocks show signs of effects of heat. Northern end has slumped into 02.	0.20m
27	Structure located in SW corner of trench, comprised of walls 19 and 26 and floor 34, filled with 28. Forms the NE corner of Hawleys Oven c. 1911. Full dimensions not revealed.	0.30m
28	Dark greyish brown slightly silty clay loam with CBM, flint, chalk and greensand inclusions.	0.30m
29	Fill of 30, greyish green chalky sandy loam. Partially subsided into 02.	0.41m

*contd.*

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
<b>30</b>	Sub-circular posthole located on SW side of <b>02</b> , full dimensions not acquired due to subsidence, cuts <b>31</b> .	0.41m
<b>31</b>	Layer of heat affected chalk with a crescent of heat affected greensand on its northern edge. Cut by posthole <b>30</b> to south-west, interpreted as truncated hearth. Not excavated.	
<b>32</b>	Greyish brown silty clay loam with high chalk content, fill of <b>33</b> , no depth acquired.	
<b>33</b>	Cut for construction of wall <b>19</b> / or subsidence episode?	
<b>34</b>	Compacted chalk layer, signs of heat exposure. Located in base of <b>27</b> , partially subsided into <b>02</b> , interpreted as floor of <b>27</b> .	0.26m

## Appendix 2: Auger log descriptions

### Auger Hole 1

Depth from 116.79mOD	Colour	Textural class	Description
0 – 0.10m	Dark brown	Silty clay loam	Topsoil
0.10 – 0.26m	Light brown/white	Chalk	Redeposited but firm
0.26 – 0.70m	White/ light brown	Chalk	Redeposited but firm.

### Auger Hole 2

Depth from 116.68mOD	Colour	Textural class	Description
0 – 0.15m	Dark brown	Silty clay loam	Topsoil
0.15 – 0.25m	Grey brown	Silty loam	Flint inclusions
0.25 – 0.35m	Light brown/white	Chalk	Redeposited but firm
0.35 – 0.66m	Light brown/ white	Chalk and clay	Redeposited but firm.

### Auger Hole 3

Depth from 116.60mOD	Colour	Textural class	Description
0 – 0.15m	Dark brown	Silty clay loam	Topsoil
0.15 – 0.20m	White	Chalk	Firm but dirty.
0.20 – 0.27m	Grey brown	Silty clay loam	Flint inclusions
0.27 – 0.65m	Brown	Chalky loam mix	Pasty
0.65 – 0.80m	Light brown/white	Chalk	Firm deposit
0.80 – 1.00m	White	Chalk	Redeposited, dirty, firm deposit.

### Auger Hole 4

Depth from 116.89mOD	Colour	Textural class	Description
0 – 0.13m	Dark brown	Silty clay loam	Topsoil
0.13 – 0.40m	Dark brown	Silty clay loam	Sub soil with chalky inclusions
0.40 – 0.60m	Dark brown	Silty clay loam	Chalk and greensand inclusions. Firm deposit.

### Auger Hole 5

Depth from 116.72mOD	Colour	Textural class	Description
0 – 0.10m	Dark brown	Silty clay loam	Topsoil
0.10 – 0.50m	Grey brown	Clayey chalk	Charcoal and slate/shale recovered.
0.50m – 0.60m	Creamy brown/white	Chalk	Pasty but firm.
0.60 – 0.68m	Grey brown	Chalky clay	Pasty but firm
0.68 – 0.80m	White/ grey brown	Chalk	Pasty but firm.
0.80 – 1.40m	Light brown/ white	Chalk	Pasty but bonds well
1.40 – 1.60m	Light brown/white	Chalky clay	Firm deposit.



### Auger Hole 6

Depth from 115.87mOD	Colour	Textural class	Description
0 – 0.10m	Reddish brown	Clay	Frequent flint inclusions.
0.10 – 0.58m	Brownish white	Chalky clay	No flints encountered
0.58 – 0.60m	Reddish brown	Clay	Frequent small flint inclusions
0.60 – 1.54m	Brownish white	Chalky clay	No flint inclusions encountered
1.53 – 2.70m	White	Chalk	Obstructed by solid chalk blocks?
2.70 – 3.00m	Reddish brownish white	Silty chalk	Pasty chalk
3.00m -			Obstructed, not identified may be sandstone.

### Auger Hole 7

Depth from 155.92mOD	Colour	Textural class	Description
0 – 0.77m	Reddish white	Clayey chalk	Frequent flints
0.77m-	White	chalk	Unable to continue due to solid chalk pushing Auger sideways. Chalk blocks/ well lining?

### Auger Hole 8

Depth from 115.92mOD	Colour	Textural class	Description
0 – 1.05m	Reddish white	Chalky clay	Small flint inclusions
1.05m-	Reddish brown	Clay	Very flinty. Unable to continue. Well lining?

### Auger Hole 9

Depth from 115.92mOD	Colour	Textural class	Description
0 – 1.03m	Reddish white	Chalky clay	Small flint inclusions
1.03m-	Reddish brown	Clay	Very flinty. Unable to continue. Well lining?

### Auger Hole 10

Depth from 115.92m OD	Colour	Textural class	Description
0 – 1.20m	Reddish white	Clayey chalk	Some flint inclusions
1.20 – 1.30m	Reddish/ brownish white	Clay and chalk.	Clay flint with degraded chalk.
1.30 – 2.70m	Whitish Red	Chalky clay	Flint inclusions
2.70 – 2.80m	White	Chalk	Redeposited but firm
2.80 – 4.66m	White	Silty chalk	Degraded silty compressed chalk
4.66 – 4.92m	White	Silty chalk	Very pasty silty chalk
4.92m-	White	Chalk	Solid chalk natural