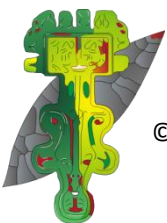


# 2011

## Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief 68 St Ann Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 2DX



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Ref: AArc 41/11/WB

### **Acknowledgements**

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### **Note**

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## General chronological table

Period	Date	Information
Prehistoric	800000 – 43 AD	Generalised period from the earliest human activity in Britain (Happisburgh) to the conquest of Britain by Claudius.
Palaeolithic	800000 - 10000 BC	Mobile groups, ephemeral habitation evidence, stone tool technology. Material evidence found predominantly in caves. Earliest evidence for hominins in Britain is at Happisburgh and Pakefield in Norfolk dating to the Early Pleistocene c.800,000 BP.
Mesolithic	10000 – 4000 BC	Period of major transformation in the European environment and landscape after the end of the last Ice Age. Mobile hunter-gatherer communities, sophisticated tool technology and some semi-permanent settlement, particularly along the east coast of England and in Ireland.
Neolithic	4000 – 2350 BC	Emergence of monumental architecture, such as long barrows and causewayed enclosures. Movement towards more complex society and sedentary lifestyles.
Bronze Age	2350 – 800 BC	Introduction of Bronze, construction of barrows/tumuli for the dead in the early stages replaced by a lack of monuments and the preponderance toward hoard deposition.
Iron Age	800 BC– 43 AD	Introduction of Iron and the return of monumental architecture in the form of hillforts, tribal boundaries and the introduction of coinage.
Romano-British	43-410 AD	Romano-British period including the emergence of villas and Roman infrastructure.

Anglo-Saxon	410 – 1066 AD	Post-Roman period including Saxon invasions and the arrival of Christianity.
Medieval	1066 – 1650 AD	Medieval period in Britain including Tudor activity, with arbitrary cut off point of 1650 AD.
Post-Medieval	1650 – 1900 AD	Period of rapid industrial development and changes to the English landscape.
Modern	1900 – 1950 AD	Including WWI, WWII and Cold War archaeology.

**68 St Ann Street, Salisbury,  
Wiltshire, SP1 2DX**

**Results of an  
Archaeological Watching Brief**

**On Behalf of  
Mackenzie Osborn Design**

**By  
Absolute Archaeology**

**NGR SU 14838, 29610**

**Site Code AARC 41**

**Authors:  
Paul Martin BSc, AIFA  
and Sam Driscoll BA, MA, PIFA**

**30<sup>th</sup> May 2011**

### **Summary**

*During May 2011, Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Mackenzie Osborn Design (acting on behalf of the clients, Mr and Mrs Wingate), to carry out an archaeological watching brief in the garden to the rear of 68 St Ann Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 2DX.*

*The Watching brief was carried out by Absolute Archaeology, on the 18<sup>th</sup> May 2011, in the lower gardens of No 68, St Ann Street, Salisbury. The investigation failed to recognize any archaeological features, during the mechanical excavations of footing trenches for the construction of a 7m x 7m double garage. The excavation revealed evidence of a mixture of 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century re-deposited soils and a rubbish pit containing broken brick, tile and concrete dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Areas within the footing trenches of hard standing concrete dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century were also encountered. A residual clay pipe bowl and stem dating to the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century were found within the re-deposited soils.*

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**Maps**

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**Abbreviations**

aOD

Above Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above mean sea level.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1.** Absolute Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Donald Mackenzie (Mackenzie Osborn Design) on behalf of the clients, Mr and Mrs Wingate, to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief to monitor the excavation of footing trenches for the construction of a 7m x 7m double garage, to the rear of the back garden of 68 St Ann Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 2DX.
- 1.2.** The development is located in the back garden of 68 St Ann Street, which is a Grade II listed building (List Entry Number 1258887), part of a group listing with Nos 44-74 and 78-82 St Ann Street.
- 1.3.** The work was agreed in consultation with Ms Clare King (Assistant County Archaeologist, Wiltshire County Council) and follows the programme of investigation outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation, submitted to the council for approval by Absolute Archaeology, November 2010. The programme of investigation was carried out to satisfy Condition 5 of the *Decision Notice*, issued by Wiltshire Council, August 2010 (Wiltshire Council planning reference S/2010/1053/FUL).

No archaeological features, deposits or layers were observed during the excavation of the foundation trenches and no stratified artefacts were identified. Residual artefacts were not retained.

## **2. GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY and HYDROLOGY**

The site is located within a developed urban landscape, c 42m aOD, less than 550 m north of the River Avon and within the Medieval city of Salisbury. The underlying geology is defined by Quaternary River Terrace deposits consisting of sand and gravel, flint and chalk with silt and clay (BGS: 2005).

## **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The Project Site lies within the boundary of what is believed to mark the southern extent of the Medieval city of Salisbury, and is within an area of high archaeological potential.

Prehistoric activity was revealed within the vicinity of the project site in the form of prehistoric flints recovered from an evaluation at 82 St Ann Street (Cave-Penney 2004: 20), c.80m northeast of Project Site.

There is no known activity recorded dating to the Romano-British period within the vicinity of the Project Site to date.

It is likely that St Ann Street is contemporary with the earliest part of the Medieval city and this area, as well as Exeter Street to the west, has revealed evidence of Medieval activity. However, the low-lying area to the south of St Ann Street was the Bugmore, a boggy marsh belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury (Cave-Penney 2004: 16) and would have marked the limits of the Medieval city, which remained uninhabited until possibly as late as the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Excavations in 1966 revealed part of a Franciscan Friary c90m southwest of the Project Site. Part of the possible precinct wall was identified and pottery dating to AD 1300 was recovered from the site. Further work revealed flint walls and painted wall plaster (Wiltshire SMR no SU12NW480). In addition, four Medieval copper alloy pins were found 64m northwest of the proposed garage development (Wiltshire SMR no SU12NW4A7), at no 60 St Ann Street. Medieval artefacts discovered from within the surrounding area include Late Medieval silver objects from east of Exeter Street and ceramics and animal bone from the same period, at Carmelite Way (<500m from the site). However, excavations at 64a St Ann Street revealed no evidence for the Friary, founded in AD 1228. Whilst excavations at Greyfriars Close have suggested that the Friary may have been located further to the north, probably within a 300m radius of the Project Site.

Post-medieval redevelopment occurred from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, in the vicinity of the Project Site. St Ann Street has a number of listed buildings, including the Project Site, although the proposed garage is set back from the main frontage of the street.

#### **4. METHODOLOGY**

The excavation of 32m of trench was carried out using a Komatsu mini 360 degree digger with a 300mm wide grading bucket. The foundation trench measured 550mm-800mm in depth x 500mm in width.

All recording was carried out using Absolute Archaeology's recording system, which includes written, drawn and photographic records.

All spoil was monitored for residual finds, during the course of the excavation.

The archive has been prepared using the site code AArc41.

## 5. RESULTS

A Watching brief was carried out by Absolute Archaeology on the 18<sup>th</sup> May 2011, in the lower gardens of No 68, St Ann Street, Salisbury. The programme of investigation targeting the mechanical removal of topsoil to accommodate the reinforced concrete raft foundation. This included the excavation of deeper trenches around the edge of the raft area, to accommodate the concrete toe, extending from the base of the foundation.

The investigation failed to recognize any archaeological layers, features or deposits, during the excavation of the footing trenches for the construction of a 7m x 7m double garage. The initial stripping of the 49<sup>2</sup>m area revealed a layer of 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition rubble. The extent of trenching required to accommodate the concrete toe measured approximately 32m in length x 550mm-800mm in depth x 500mm in width and revealed evidence of a mixture of 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century re-deposited soils, cut by a rubbish pit containing broken brick, tile and concrete, dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. An area of hard standing concrete dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century was encountered in the centre of the site. A residual clay pipe bowl and stem dating to the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century were identified within the re-deposited soils, but not retained.

The excavation of the footing trench did not cut into the natural geology at any point across the site and no historic land surfaces or disturbed subsoil was noted in plan or in section. It is clear from the results of the watching brief that the site is located in an area

of made up ground, comprising demolition rubble and domestic waste dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> –early 20<sup>th</sup> century use of the site.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

The watching brief confirmed that there has been substantial disturbance to this area of the site, during recent history. The sections revealed post medieval layers, cut by a modern rubbish tip, containing late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition materials. Evidence of a 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete foundation was identified in the centre of the proposed development, confirming the location of a potential structure or hard standing area in this region of the site. This is likely to be contemporary to the previous use of the site as an office, with staff parking to rear of the back garden, which is accessed by a lane from Evers Way, to the south. The site is now defined by made up ground, noted to a depth >800mm across this area of the site, which has been disturbed by 20<sup>th</sup> century building activity and the burial of demolition rubble, in recent history.

## 7. REFERENCES

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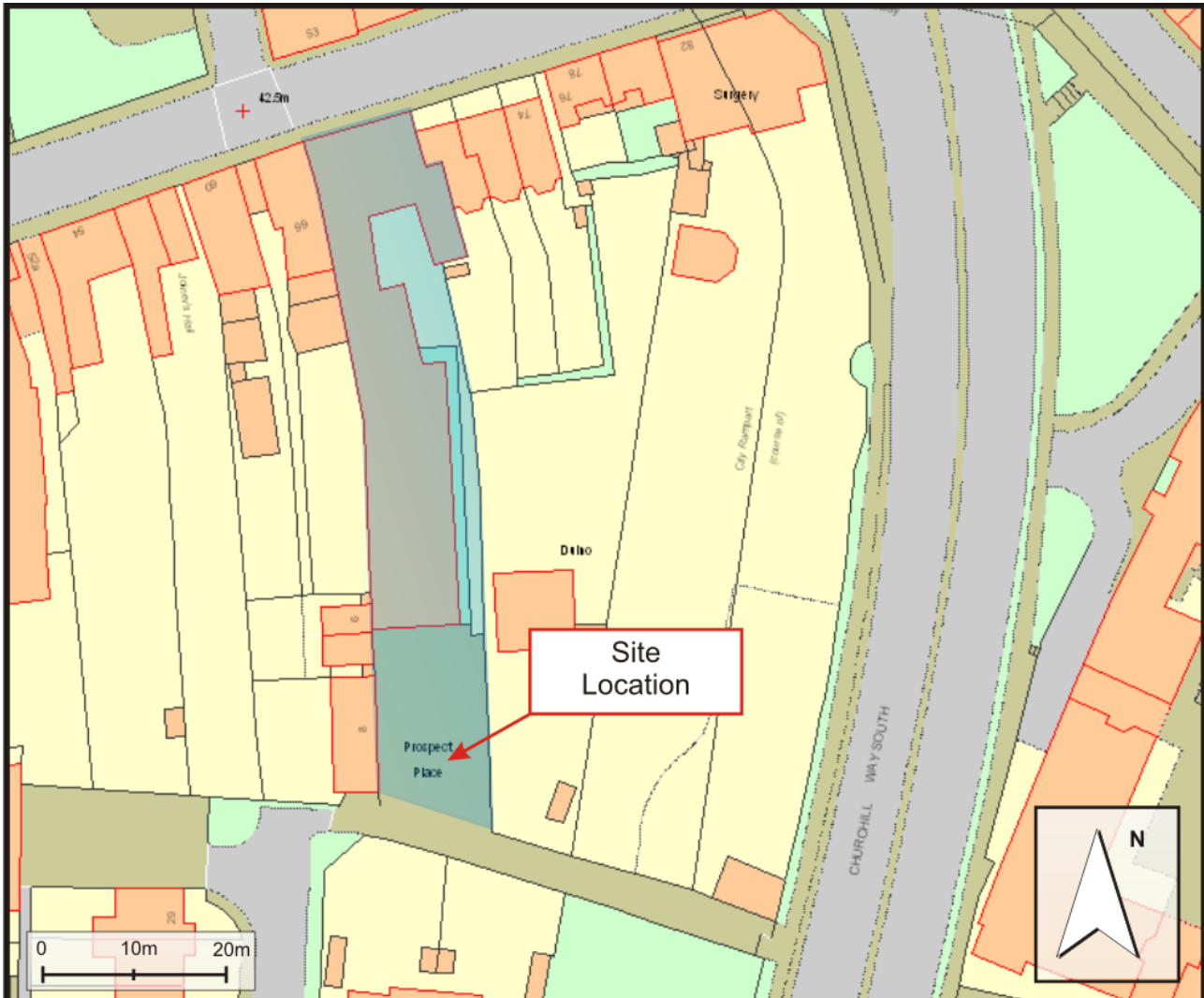
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Wiltshire Council Historic Environment Record

## 8. FIGURES

Figure 1 Site Location (Not to Scale)



68 St Ann Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 2DX

2011

Archaeological Watching Brief

Figure 1.

Location of Site in Salisbury, Wiltshire

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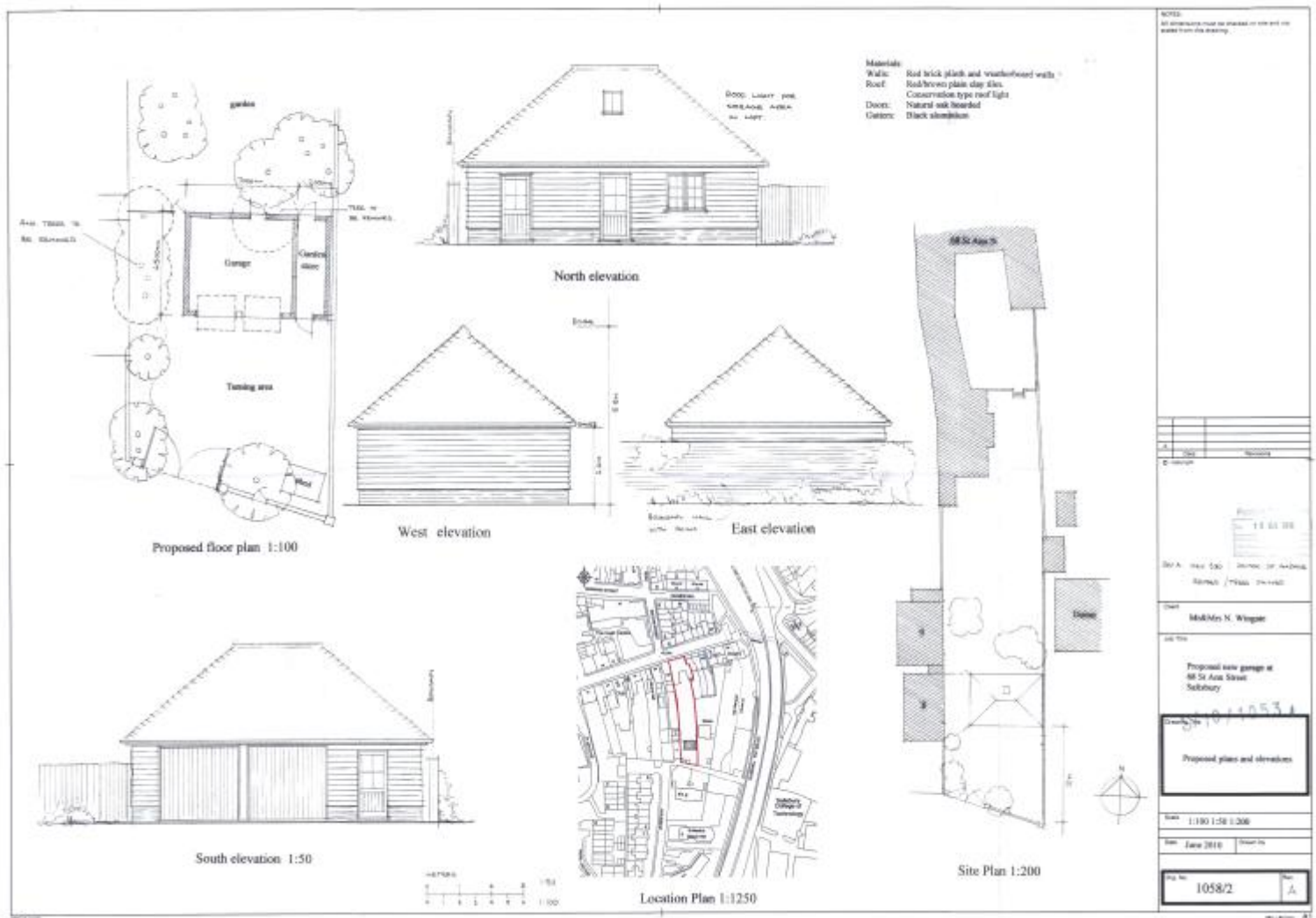
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Absolute Archaeology Professional Archaeological Services

Figure 2 Site Plans (Not to Scale) © Mackenzie Osborn Design



## 9. PHOTOGRAPHS



**Photo 1 South Facing Section of Foundation Trench, Showing 20<sup>th</sup> Century Demolition Material**

**Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 500mm**



**Photo 2 West Facing Section Showing Modern Demolition Materials**

**Scales 1 x 1m & 1 x 500mm**



**Photo 3 General Working Shot SW Facing View**