



Castle View, Old Castle Road Salisbury, Wiltshire

Report for Archaeological Strip, Map and Record



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Shape Project Management, on behalf of Front Row Projects Ltd, to undertake an archaeological strip, map and record (SMR) excavation on currently undeveloped land located to the rear of Castle View Rest Home, 8 Old Castle Road, Salisbury. The area of monitored works covered approximately 219m² and was carried out as a condition of planning permission, and was undertaken as part of staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site. The size of the investigation was limited in scope due to the size of the area monitored, ecological and boundary constraints.

The stratigraphy across the SMR area consisted of a shallow garden topsoil below which was a shallow subsoil most likely derived from hillwash / colluvium related material. The natural geology consisted of weathered chalk; no periglacial stripes were present.

The location of the SMR lies within an area rich in archaeology of all periods, particular lying within the vicinity of Old Sarum, so had the potential to reveal significant archaeology. However, only one archaeological feature was encountered, which was a single north west to south east aligned ditch, from which two sherds of medieval pottery, and fragments of animal bone were recovered. Although the pottery does not establish a definitive date for the feature, it would indicate a medieval date or later. It's orientation clearly indicates that it is not associated with the modern day orientation of property boundaries and is not identified on historic mapping.

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Castle View, Old Castle Road Salisbury, Wiltshire

Report for Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Shape Project Management, on behalf of Front Row Projects Ltd ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological strip, map and record (SMR) excavation of an approximately 270m² piece of land located to the rear of Castle View Rest Home, 8 Old Castle Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 3SF. The area is centred on NGR 414199 132503 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing care home and construction of a replacement 28 bedspace care home with facilities specifically designed for people living with dementia, together with associated landscaping and car parking, and a patio feature on the eastern end of the new building.
- 1.1.3 The development is entirely in the footprint of the existing buildings save for the patio area, which is the subject of the proposed SMR.
- 1.1.4 A planning application (19/08150/FUL) submitted to Wiltshire Council was granted 15 April 2020, subject to conditions. Condition 4 relates to archaeology:

No development shall commence within the area indicated (proposed development site) until:

A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and - The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.

REASON: To enable the recording of any matters of archaeological interest. the proposed development. The potential presence of archaeological deposits is confirmed by the presence of both earlier medieval and Romano-British remains identified within the grounds of Old Castle House. There is also a Bronze Age tumulus immediately east of the proposed development area, close to the reservoir. There is demonstrable potential for the presence of archaeological remains; however, we note that part of the site has already been developed and access for evaluation could be difficult.

- 1.1.5 Following consultation by Wessex Archaeology on behalf of the client with the Assistant County Archaeologist (ACA) at Wiltshire Council (WC), it was determined that prior to demolition of the existing building it would not be possible to access the raised garden area to the rear of the site, which has the potential for the survival of archaeological remains as it is unlikely to have been truncated and impacted as in the existing building area, in order to conduct a pre demolition trial trench evaluation, and that hand dug test pits would not provide enough information in order to properly assess the archaeological potential. Therefore the following consultee advice was provided by the ACA:



Looking at the site it seems to me that the most practical response would be to await the demolition of the building and then conduct a SMR excavation of the whole impact area. We could excavate hand-dug trial pits, but I'm not convinced that this would give us much of an idea of what we are dealing with and as a result we would still be wanting a SMR to follow on. The project would get delayed if there was a lot of archaeology regardless of whether we knew of this therefore beforehand as the demolition of the building is the key stage in all of this in order to fully access the site.

- 1.1.6 In accordance with this advice therefore all archaeological fieldwork was to be conducted once the existing building has been demolished and access could be gained to the rear of the site to conduct a controlled SMR excavation of a c. 270m² area that is currently undeveloped, but is due to fall within the footprint of groundworks for the proposed new development.
- 1.1.7 The SMR has been preceded by archaeological work consisting of an Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2019).
- 1.1.1 The SMR was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The ACA for WC approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The SMR was undertaken 13th and the 14th of February 2023.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the SMR, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The site comprises a roughly rectangular parcel of land located on the rise of Paul's Dene Crescent, on Old Castle Road, Salisbury. To the north lies open agricultural fields and Old Sarum Airfield which is a designated Conservation Area. The site sits on the boundary of the Stratford-sub-Castle Conservation Area, the eastern most extent of which is defined by the Old Castle Road. Approximately 150 m to the west, lies the Scheduled Iron Age hillfort of Old Sarum (NHLE 1015675), separated from the Site by the A345 or Castle Road. To the south lies the city of Salisbury at a distance of approximately 1.7 km.
- 1.3.2 The proposed SMR area is located immediately to the east of the existing buildings, in what is currently the rear garden, on a flat piece of ground 99.0 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as Newhaven Chalk Formation, no superficial deposits were recorded (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA: Wessex 2019), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 500 m study area of the site boundary. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Wiltshire and Swindon Historic

Environment Record (WSHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate. The term 'study area' refers to the whole Castle View Rest Home plot.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC–AD 43)

- 2.2.1 Palaeolithic finds within the study area are limited to a single handaxe which was found on the southern edge of the study area (MWI11089). The majority of Neolithic records within the study area are pits associated with the excavations in the Bishopdown excavation area.
- 2.2.2 The majority of Bronze Age records relate to field systems to the north of the study area (MWI10849) (MWI11114) (MWI11116), and features recognised during archaeological excavations to the east within the Bishopdown development. Directly to the east of the site are records for burials and a bowl barrow (MWI1130). Excavations by Tucker in 1890 revealed a likely primary Bronze Age burial. Fourteen Saxon skeletons were also found during the excavations.
- 2.2.3 The records relating to the Iron Age within the study area include Iron Age settlement features directly to the east and within 100 m of the site boundary (MWI11134). Ditches and pits from this date have been found to the north and west of the site (MWI32027) (MWI32027). In 1957, 15 individual Iron Age pits were discovered during maintenance work which included three grain storage pits (MWI11125) (MWI11126). However, the most significant Iron Age feature in the vicinity of the Site is the scheduled Old Sarum Iron Age hillfort (MWI11130) (NHLE 1015675) which lies c150 m to the west.
- 2.2.4 Old Sarum hillfort (NHLE 1015675) is a large, multivallate hillfort with entrances at the eastern and western ends. The listing description states that;

'Excavations within the hillfort have produced evidence of early Iron Age settlement and of later Iron Age and Romano-British occupation from the 1st to the 3rd centuries AD. Included within the scheduling is an area of Iron Age activity located outside the hillfort close to the eastern entrance. A further area of Iron Age activity is located c.250m west of the hillfort and is not included in the scheduling.'

Romano-British (AD43 – 410)

- 2.2.5 There are a number of Roman roads (MWI10888) (MWI11138) (MWI11156) (MWI11157) within the study area, and extensive associated settlement close to the Site. Burials from this period are also present, including some within 100m to the west of the Site (MWI11144). Romano-British features are also present directly to the east.
- 2.2.6 Romano-British remains are present within Old Sarum hillfort, and part of the remains of *Sorviodunum* Roman settlement are designated as the Scheduled Romano-British settlement at Stratford sub Castle (NHLE 1004688) (MWI11146) to the south-west of the Site. Archaeological works at the adjacent property (Old Castle House) identified a Roman gully and a pit, likely to be associated with settlement remains (EWI7246) (MWI32019).

Saxon (AD 410–1066) - Medieval (AD 1066–1500)

- 2.2.7 There are a number of Saxon finds in and around the Site. Saxon burials, associated with an earlier barrow, were found less than 25 m to the east of the Site (MWI11180) and other Saxon finds have been recorded to the west around the hillfort including settlement remains upon the summit of Old Sarum (MWI11179) and a number of burials to the west of the

hillfort (MWI11176). There are records for a Saxon mint and burgh in the area of Old Sarum in this period, but their exact location has not yet been found.

- 2.2.8 There are also some records that suggest a battle in this period at Old Sarum, however the date, location and who was involved are all disputed (MWI76224).
- 2.2.9 The evidence again points to significant potential in the area for the Saxon period. In particular, the human remains found in close proximity could extend towards the site.
- 2.2.10 There are large numbers of records for the medieval period throughout the study area. The Site itself sits within the known extent of the eastern suburb of medieval Old Sarum (MWI76070) (MWI11190). Located 30 m to the immediate west of the Site and within the medieval eastern suburb stands the Grade II Listed Old Castle Inn (NHLE 1258431), thought to have been built in 1594 upon an earlier site. An archaeological evaluation carried out in 1991 within the existing car park of the Inn, revealed medieval and post-medieval deposits including; a pit and floor levels, plus the possible remains of a medieval lynchet soil (EWI4137) (MWI32032).
- 2.2.11 Old Sarum hillfort was the central focus of settlement in the area until the construction of New Sarum (Salisbury) which began in the 13th century. The centre of the hillfort contains the Norman motte and bailey castle and the earlier cathedral foundations (MWI11184).
- 2.2.12 Recent geophysical survey has demonstrated that the interior of the hillfort contains significant numbers of buildings from this period, and that these structures extend out beyond the hillfort boundary (EWI7737). It is likely that settlement would have been present outside the eastern entrance, in the vicinity of the Site, as it is at the western end (MWI11188). Human remains have also been located in the vicinity of the site, along with numerous settlements, industrial and agricultural features (MWI76070) MWI11223.

Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800) - 19th Century (AD 1800–1900) and Modern

- 2.2.13 This area developed further in the post-medieval and Modern periods. Analysis of historic mapping demonstrates that Old Castle Road which curves around in front of the Site property and also passes the rear of the Old Castle Inn (Listed Grade II NHLE 1258431) is featured upon the 1839 Parish Stratford-Sub-Castle tithe map.
- 2.2.14 The land within which the Site now stands was an open arable field called '*Saint John's Field*'. Upon Old Castle Road, the award records '*Old Castle Public House and Paddock*' with adjoining '*Paddock and Castle Piece*', two '*houses and gardens*' and a '*Cottage and Garden*'. No defining boundary or standing structure existed within the current Site boundary at this time.
- 2.2.15 By the end of the 19th century, very little had altered in the vicinity of the Site, with many of the surrounding land divisions being retained. The 1887 First Edition map shows that some small expansion had taken place along Old Castle Road with the construction of additional dwelling to the south and Old Sarum Farm to the north, together with the Old Castle Inn expanding to include further outbuildings. Also visible in the 1887 First Edition Ordnance Survey map is the Bronze Age bowl barrow (MWI1130) located upon the eastern boundary of the Site.
- 2.2.16 The 1887 First Edition OS map suggests that the historic route of Old Castle Road originally began as a field boundary in the 1838 parish tithe and then evolved into a trackway running parallel with a field boundary. The formalisation of this route is first visible upon the 1901 Second Edition OS map and further expanded in the 1925 Edition Ordnance Survey map.



It is with the creation of this routeway that the crescent shape of Old Castle Road and subsequently, Paul's Dene Crescent was first formed.

- 2.2.17 The first instance of an approximation of the Site boundary is first illustrated on the 1936 Edition Ordnance Survey, and with the first depiction of a single structure within the western half of the Site in 1938 Edition OS map. The first representation of the existing property can be seen on the 1953 Edition OS map with the construction of the sweeping driveway.
- 2.2.18 The area had a number of modern military uses, including structures within the Old Sarum hillfort, and a rocket projector battery at Stratford-sub-Castle (MWI32079). The Old Sarum grass-strip airfield to the north-east of the Site also started life as a military establishment.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the SMR, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
 - seek a better understanding of the resource;
 - compile a lasting record of the resource; and
 - analyse and interpret the results of the SMR and disseminate them.

3.2 Research Objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the SMR, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022), were to:
- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
 - record and establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
 - place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
 - make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the SMR.

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 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.



4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 Prior to the undertaking of the controlled SMR and following consultee advice provided by the ACA, no archaeological fieldwork was conducted until the existing building had been demolished and access could be gained to the rear of the site. Additionally, during the demolition process asbestos bearing materials (ABM) were identified within the building. The SMR was only undertaken once the ABM had been safely removed and/or safely isolated, and a safety certificate issued.
- 4.2.2 The SMR monitored the excavation of a small area (or trench) of approximately 219m² that is currently undeveloped, but falls within the footprint of groundworks for the proposed new development. The size of the SMR area detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) was approximately 270m², however, largely due to ecological constraints, the sensitive nature of the site, having a Conservation Area designation, this was not possible (Figure 1).
- 4.2.3 The reduced size of the SMR area takes into account a number of constraints that include established tree coverage at the north and south ends of the site, and a tree stump at the north end which, without an ecologist present on site, was left in-situ. A fence line extends up both the north and south limit of the SMR area which was avoided to ensure stability; similarly, a retaining wall extending along much of the western side of the site was also avoided.
- 4.2.4 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area to the depth of the natural geology, encountered at a depth of 0.26 m below the present ground level. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the SMR.
- 4.2.5 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including 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.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 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 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The ACA at WC monitored the SMR on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the ACA at WC.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The uppermost stratum across the SMR area comprised of a shallow garden topsoil, underneath which is a shallow layer of subsoil, most likely comprising of hillwash / colluvium related material. Three features were identified, one ditch, which contained two small sherds of medieval pottery, and an additional two small modern garden features. Details of the main contexts are listed in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 Topsoil across the SMR area comprised of a shallow garden soil consisting of a mid-greyish brown silty clay material, very loose with frequent rooting and rare chalk inclusions, to a depth of 0.15 m below ground level (bgl). Artefact recovery consisted of occasional small modern fragments of glass, slate and ceramic building material (not kept).
- 5.2.2 Underneath, across the SMR area, a shallow layer of subsoil was found to be present. This consisted of a mid-yellowish brown silty clay material of moderate compaction, containing sparse inclusions of chalk and flint, to a depth of 0.26 m bgl. No artefacts were observed to be present in this layer. It is thought likely that the subsoil is derived from hillwash / colluvium related material.
- 5.2.3 Below the subsoil, the natural geology comprised an off-white chalk, weathered in places with occasional patches of stained light-yellowish brown chalk, loosened by shallow root disturbance (**Figure 2**).

5.3 Uncertain date

- 5.3.1 One ditch, 108, of uncertain date, but from which two sherds of medieval pottery was recovered, was recorded at the southern end of the SMR area, running in a north-west to south-east direction. Two slots, 104 and 106, were excavated across the ditch, both of them containing a single fill comprising of a light-mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare inclusions of flint and more frequent inclusions of chalk. A single small sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from each slot, along with occasional fragments of animal bone. The similarity of the ditch fill to that of the above subsoil likely suggests a natural secondary process of infilling from hill-wash related material after the ditch has gone out of use (**Figures 3-5**).



5.4 Modern 1800 – Present

- 5.4.1 Two smaller features were encountered at the northern end of the SMR area. Both were suspected to be modern in nature. Upon investigation these were both determined to be shallow modern garden features, most likely hand excavated hollows for plants or shrubs. The western of the two features was sub-square in shape and the eastern more sub-circular. Both measured approximately 0.5 m across, and comprised of a very loose mid-greyish brown silty clay, similar to the topsoil, with frequent rooting. No artefacts were observed to be present in either of the two features (**Figures 6-7**).

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Finds with a total weight of just 78 g were recovered from ditch 108 (interventions 104 and 106). These consist of pottery (two sherds, 10 g) and seven pieces of animal bone (68 g).

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The two pottery sherds, both plain bodies exhibiting surface abrasion and edge damage, are made in sandy fabrics, one (2 g) from intervention 104 being slightly more coarsely grained than the other (8 g; intervention 106). Both belong within the Wessex coarseware tradition and are of 13th or 14th century AD date. Proximity would suggest that they are products of the Laverstock kilns (Musty et al. 1969). Their condition suggests that they are unlikely to provide a reliable date for the contexts in which they occur and it is more probable that they became accidentally incorporated into this ditch long after their initial discard.

6.3 Animal bone

- 6.3.1 The heavily gnawed distal end of a cattle calcaneus was recovered from intervention 104. Two further, complete cattle calcanei and a first phalanx came from intervention 106. The cortical surfaces show slight signs of erosion, but the bones are otherwise in reasonable condition.

6.4 Potential and recommendations

- 6.4.1 This is a very small assemblage of finds, and its archaeological significance and further research potential is correspondingly limited. There are no objects of particular intrinsic interest and the types encountered are entirely consistent with the expected range for Salisbury.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 No soil samples were taken during the monitoring.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary and Discussion

- 8.1.1 The location of the SMR lies within an area rich in archaeology of all periods, particular lying within the vicinity of Old Sarum, so had the potential to reveal significant archaeology. However, only one north west to south east aligned ditch of uncertain, but possible medieval date, was encountered during the monitoring, which does not appear to correlate with any previously known features that were identified within the study area of the preceding DBA (DBA: Wessex 2019). Despite the limited scope and findings of the SMR, the few features, and to some extent the absence of features, that have been recorded, help to add some

characterisation and contribute to the extent and nature of the wider landscape to the east of Old Sarum.

8.1.2 The limited number of artefacts retrieved consisted of two residual sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of animal bone from within the single fill of the ditch. Although the pottery does not establish a definitive date for the feature, it suggests a medieval date or later. It's orientation clearly indicates that it is not associated with the modern day orientation of property boundaries and is not identified on historic mapping. The presence of the ditch could be indicative of wider field systems to the east of Old Sarum, and given the location of the SMR, might to some extent be helpful in adding to the understanding of the medieval agricultural landscape within the vicinity of Old Sarum.

8.1.3 Two smaller features encountered during the SMR at the northern end of the area that was monitored, were upon investigation, both determined to be shallow modern garden features.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the SMR 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 SBYWM: 2022.10. 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.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics and artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Salisbury Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard box or airtight plastic box of artefacts, ordered by material type
- 1 file/document case of paper records

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future

research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

9.3.5 No further analysis is warranted. The finds are not considered to merit long-term curation and will be discarded once this report is accepted.

Documentary records

9.3.6 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

9.3.7 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 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.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the ACA at WC on behalf of the LPA. 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 (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.



10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 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*.
- 10.1.2 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.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 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 Trench summary

depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 20.50 m	Width 10 m	Depth 0.26 m
Easting		Northing		m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil layer.	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk inclusions <= 20 mm.	0 – 0.15 m
102		Subsoil layer.	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with sparse 5% sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk inclusions <= 30 mm. sparse 3% sub-angular and sub-rounded natural flints <= 50 mm. Likely hill-wash / colluvium related material.	0.15 – 0.26 m
103		Natural layer.	Off-white, slightly light grey and yellowish brown in places chalk.	0.26 m +
104	105	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SE-NW with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >10.00 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth: 0.24 m.	0.26 – 0.24 m
105	104	Secondary fill	Light-mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded natural flint <= 100 mm. frequent 8% angular, sub-angular chalk <= 50 mm. 1 x pottery sherd, animal bone.	0.26 – 0.24 m
106	107	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned SE-NW with shallow, straight sides and a concave base. Length: >10.00 m. Width: 0.86 m. Depth: 0.22 m.	0.26 – 0.22 m
107	106	Secondary fill	Light-mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded natural flint <= 100 mm, occasional flint up to 150 mm. frequent 8% angular, sub-angular chalk <= 60 mm. 1 x pottery sherd, animal bone.	0.26 – 0.22 m



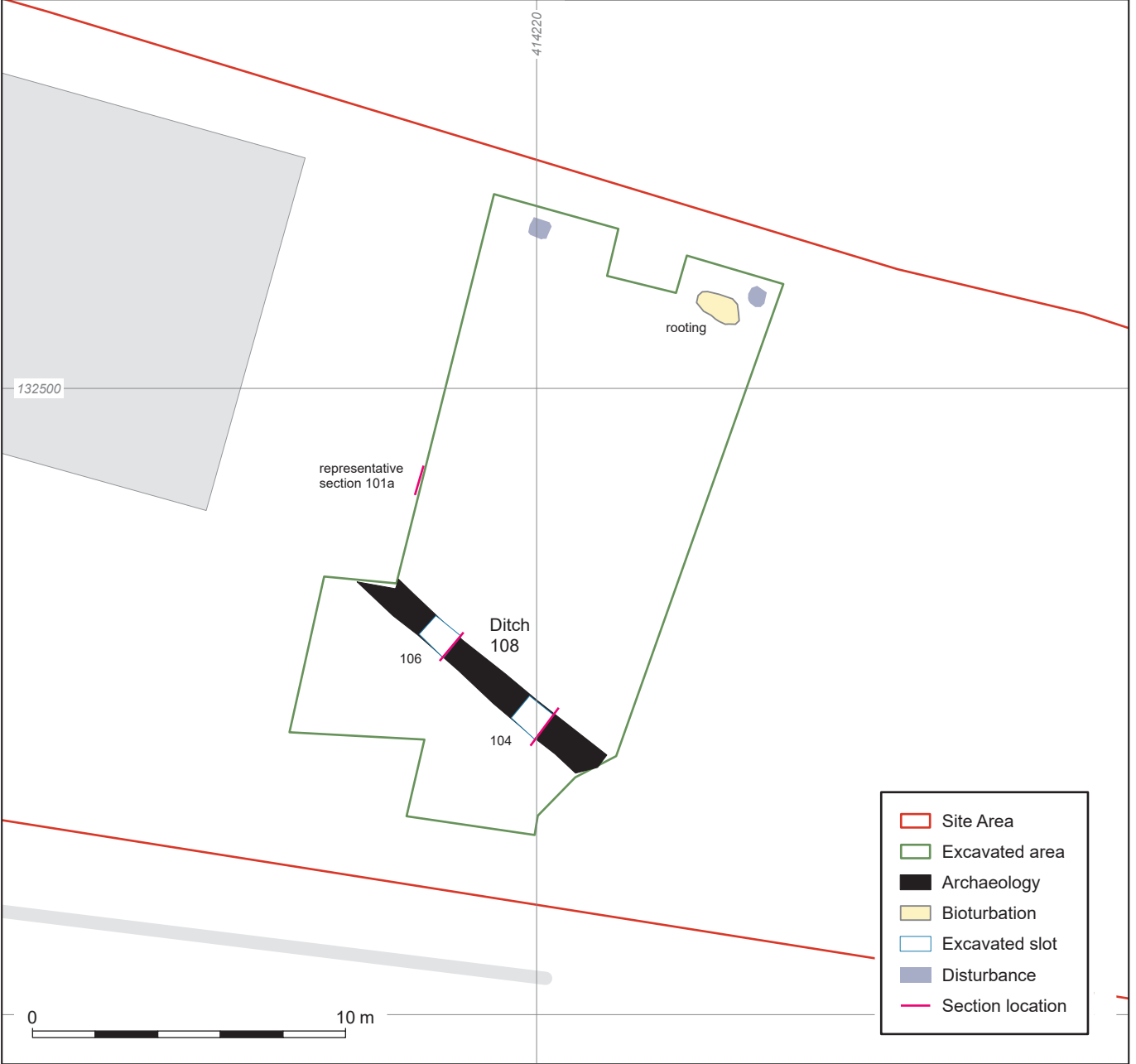
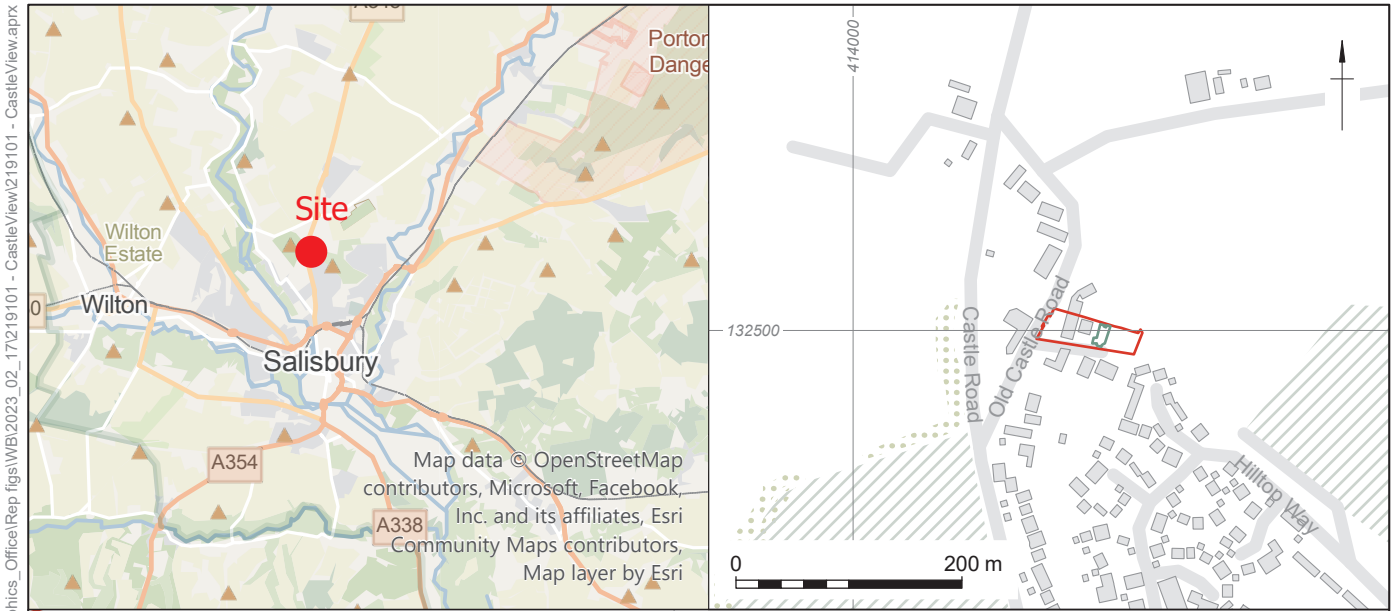
Appendix 2 OASIS summary



Appendix 2 OASIS summary

Summary for wessexar1-513221

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-513221
Project Name	Castle View, Old Castle Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Report for Archaeological Strip, Map and Record.
Sitename	Castle View Rest Home, Old Castle Road, Salisbury
Activity type	Strip Map And Sample
Project Identifier(s)	219101
Planning Id	19/08150/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	13-Feb-2023 - 14-Feb-2023
Location	Castle View Rest Home, Old Castle Road, Salisbury NGR : SU 14199 32503 LL : 51.0916650909664, -1.79863091658385 12 Fig : 414199,132503
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Wiltshire District : Wiltshire Parish : Salisbury
Project Methodology	The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area to the depth of the natural geology. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.
Project Results	One single linear ditch of uncertain date was encountered, from the fill of which two residual sherds of medieval pottery, and fragments of animal bone were recovered.
Keywords	Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Wiltshire and Swindon HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum;



Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid
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Date: 20/02/2023

Revision: 0

Scale: 1:200 at A4

Figure 1: Site location and trench plan





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