# TIMELINE

## PRE-HISTORY

c.500 bc – ad 50
- Iron Age occupation.

## 1ST – 4TH CENTURY

c.43–399
- Romans occupy the site, known as Sorviodunum.

## 5TH – 10TH CENTURY

c. 800-1000
- Frequent Viking raids on Old Sarum.

### 552
- The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle notes a settlement on the site.

### c. 925 – 75
- Old Sarum used as a defensive refuge by the Anglo-Saxons.

## 11TH CENTURY

### 1003
- Sweyn, Viking King of Denmark attacks, causing the Wilton mint to move to Old Sarum.

### 1066
- The Norman Conquest.

### 1069
- Work begins on the castle.

### 1075
- Work begins on the first cathedral.

### 1086
- William I’s Oath of Allegiance.

### 1092
- The cathedral is consecrated and burns down five days later.

## 12TH CENTURY

### 1130
- Bishop Roger moves into the castle and work begins on the second cathedral.

### 1139
- Bishop Roger falls from grace; the castle is returned to the Crown.

### 1170
- Henry II, the first Plantagenet King, improves the castle defences.

### 1170-1189
- Henry II imprisons his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, for her role in the rebellion of 1173-4. She remains imprisoned at Old Sarum and Winchester until Henry dies.
| 13TH CENTURY | 1189–1216 | The castle facilities are improved. A new hall is built. |
| 1220 | The foundation stone of Salisbury (New Sarum) Cathedral is laid. |
| 1226 | The clergy leave Old Sarum. |
| 1240 | The remainder of the castle population move to Salisbury (New Sarum). |
| 1247 | The new hall is in disrepair. |
| 15TH CENTURY | 1415 | Henry VIII permits Thomas Compton to carry away the materials at Old Sarum. |
| 16TH CENTURY | 1540 | Tourists start to visit the site. |
|  | 1547 | The castle is reported to be a ‘barren place’. |
| 18TH CENTURY | 1700s | Old Sarum becomes notorious as a ‘rotten borough’. |
| 19TH CENTURY | 1832 | The Great Reform Act finally abolishes rotten and pocket boroughs. |
| 1834 | The Royal Academy exhibits John Constable’s watercolour view of Old Sarum. |
| 20TH CENTURY | 1909–15 | Lieutenant Colonel Hawley excavates the site. |
| 1957 | Further excavations take place. |
| 1984 | English Heritage begins caring for the site. |