5 EAST STREET, NEW ALREFORD, HAMPSHIRE.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
WINCHESTER CITY COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
10/00169/FUL

PCA REPORT NO: R13405

SITE CODE: WINCM:AY529/ESNA18
OCTOBER 2018

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

5 East Street, New Alresford, Hampshire:

An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching brief

Local Planning Authority:	**Winchester City Council**
Planning Reference:	**10/00169/FUL**
Site Location:	**5 East Street, New Alresford. Hampshire**
National Grid Reference:	**SU 58890 32737 (centred)**
Commissioning Client:	**H. Woollhead Ltd.**
Activity:	**Archaeological Evaluation & Watching Brief**
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) were appointed by Steven Cowen of H. Woollhead Ltd. to undertake archaeological investigations as a requirement of planning consent in advance of development at the rear of no 5 East Street, New Alresford, Hampshire.

The investigations exposed evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity in the form of linear features, pits and numerous postholes and stakeholes. The medieval activity, which was confined to the southern end of the site, comprised two pits. Both pits contained small find assemblages including pottery, building roof tile and slate. The contents of an environmental sample taken from the primary fill from one pit suggested it may have served as a pit latrine. The dating evidence from the two features, consisting of four largely-complete vessels including a near-complete glazed 'face-jug' and roof tile, provides a coherent mid-11th to 13th century date for the construction and use of the pits which most likely represent backlands activity to the pre-existing medieval tenements fronting East Street. The pits may also have formed an eastern boundary to the medieval activity.

With the exception of a well cutting the one of the medieval pits, post-medieval activity on the site was concentrated to the north of the medieval activity and comprised numerous sub-square and sub-circular postholes of pre-existing structures, although no discernible footprints for those structures were identified. This activity is dated broadly to the 17th century. Other features included two discontinuous linear features of unknown function which were aligned north-east to south-west across the site and a posthole and pit cluster that may represent a boundary division.

Early modern activity was represented by an early 19th century midden in the north-west corner of the site which produced copious amounts of ceramic, glass and oyster shell remains and a pit recorded in section which served, partially, as a depository for butchered animals. A cobble surface at the northern end of the site represents a yard surface post-dating the demolition of the mid-16th-18th century structures.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) were appointed by Steven Cowen of H. Woollhead Ltd. (the Client) to undertake archaeological investigations as a requirement of planning consent at the rear of no 5 East Street, New Alresford, Hampshire, hereafter, 'the site' (**Figure 1**). The site is subject to a development comprising the construction of two one-bedroom flats with associated access, cycle sheds, refuse stores, car parking and landscaping.

1.1.2 Planning permission for the development has been granted by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Winchester City Council (Planning Ref: **10/00169/FUL**), subject to conditions including 7 and 8. These conditions, attached to the planning permission on the advice of the LPA's Historic Environment Officer (HEO) state:

7)No development/demolition or site preparation shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation work in accordance with a Written Scheme of investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. No demolition/development or site preparation shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the LPA. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include:

1. *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
2. *Provision for post investigation assessment, reporting and dissemination*
3. *Provision to be made for deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation (archive)*
4. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations, in compliance with policy HE.1 of the Winchester District Local Plan Review.

8)Following completion of archaeological fieldwork a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports and publication.

Reason: To ensure that evidence from the historic environment contributing to our knowledge and understanding of our past is captured and made publicly available, in compliance with policy HE.1 of the Winchester District Local Plan Review.

1.1.3 Archaeological works comprised a single trench evaluation of the site and a watching brief running concurrently on the foundation trenches for the development (**Figure 2**). The investigations were undertaken by PCA between 15 March and 10 May 2018.

1.1.4 This report provides a post-excavation assessment of the results from the investigations, fulfilling Condition 8 of planning permission.

1.1.5 This document has been prepared in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018), *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is situated in The George Yard, to the rear of 5 East Street, near the centre of historic New Alresford (NGR SU 5890 3273), about 11km east of Winchester (**Figure 1**). The river Alre, a tributary of the Itchen, separates New Alresford from Old Alresford, which lies on the north bank.

1.2.2 The site lies at a height of *c*.81m above OD (spot height to west = 81.4m). The geology of the site is bedrock Newhaven Chalk Formation comprising soft to medium hard, smooth white chalks with numerous marl seams and flint bands formed between 86.3 and 72.1 million years ago during the Cretaceous period (Mapapps.bgs.ac.uk. 2018). No superficial deposits are recorded within the site (*ibid*).

2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 General

2.1.1 Hampshire County Council/English Heritage's *Extensive Urban Survey* (EUS) and Winchester City Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) were consulted for the archaeological background to the site; reference numbers in the text are given in **bold**.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Mesolithic (8500-5000BC)

2.2.1.1 There are few records of Prehistoric evidence from within the town, apart from several Iron Age pits observed during landscaping at Tichbourne Down House in the southern part of the town. The surrounding area has Bronze Age barrows to the north and a small Iron Age settlement with a ring ditch to the southeast (EUS). However, stray finds of Prehistoric flintwork can be found almost anywhere.

2.3 Romano-British (AD53-510)

2.3.1 One Romano-British jar has been found in Alresford (behind West Street), but a villa sited on the slope northwest of the river has produced part of a tessellated pavement, box-flue tiles, painted plaster, pottery and oyster shells (EUS).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon (510-1066)

2.4.1 Apart from one sherd of Saxon grass-tempered pottery from Old Alresford (EUS) and an inhumation burial from Tichbourne Down, there is no evidence from this period, although the name Alresford comes from Old English alresforda ('alder ford') and is recorded in a later copy of a charter of AD701 (Coates).

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 Alresford is recorded in Domesday Book as an estate of the Bishopric of Winchester, and there may have been a chapel (and thus a settlement) south of the river even before the foundation of New Alresford, which was founded by Godfrey de Lucy (Bishop of Winchester) around AD1200 (EUS). The new town was originally called Novum Forum ('New Market') or Alresford Forum (EUS), though in the 14th century it was also known as *Chepyng Alresford* ('Market Alresford') (Coates). New Alresford was never a particularly large town, and appears to have depended heavily on the wool and cloth trade. The Bishops of Winchester had a palace at Bishop's Sutton (2km east of New Alresford, nearer the road to London) but there are no standing remains left, although the site is known (EUS). The site lies behind the frontage of East Street and Broad Street, where evidence of Medieval activity might survive. New Alresford appears to have recovered a little in the Tudor period, but suffered several fires in the 17th and 18th centuries, with the result that few Medieval buildings survive - parts of the nearby St. Johns Church date from the 13th and 14th centuries, but it had to be

rebuilt after a fire in 1689 and again in the late 19th century (EUS). The majority of the listed buildings in New Alresford date from this period or later.

2.5.2 **MWC7567**: An archaeological evaluation and excavation undertaken at 47 West Street in April-May 2006 revealed archaeological features of medieval and post-medieval date. These included a ditch and post holes representing property and other boundaries dating from the 13th to the 19th century. Other features included post-medieval post-holes for structures, rubbish pits, planting holes, animal burials and a well.

2.5.3 Archaeological excavation on a strip of land to the rear of 43 West Street revealed evidence for possible medieval and post-medieval activity in the form of numerous small pits and postholes. A cluster of small pits and postholes, ranging from 0.3m to 1.3m in diameter and up to 0.40m deep, were located at the north of the site on an alignment broadly parallel to West Street. Two further clusters about 5m apart were grouped in linear arrangements parallel to one another on a northwest to south-east alignment, perpendicular to the course of West Street. Although dating evidence was sparse, the majority of dateable features were post-medieval in date. The linear nature of the groups of features, and their predominantly post-medieval date, suggests that they form the remnants of later sub-divisions of the medieval burgage plots into smaller tenements.

2.5.4 **MWC7568**: Medieval and post-medieval features were revealed during a watching brief undertaken during development at 47 Broad Street between March and September 2006. A medieval circular garden feature and an earth-cut well dated to AD1350-1500 were recorded together with four post-medieval (c.1600-1700 AD) wells or soakaways. One of the wells or soakaways was brick-lined, others were cut directly into the underlying chalk, or had had their original lining removed. A probable post-medieval brick-lined culvert was also recorded, which is likely to have collected water or sewage from adjacent properties.

2.6 Modern (AD1800-present)

2.6.1 The arrival of the railway in 1865 and access to the London market led to the development of watercress beds around New Alresford, although the railway was closed in 1973 and later reopened as a privately run heritage railway from New Alresford to Alton. Recent development in New Alresford has generally occurred south of the railway line or to the west of Broad Street (EUS).

3. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the character, extent, date, condition and significance of archaeological remains that may survive within the site, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains.

3.1.2 The results of the evaluation aimed to provide sufficient information so that the future treatment of any archaeological remains within the site, in respect of the proposed development, may be determined.

3.2 Watching Brief

3.2.1 The aim of the watching brief was to monitor the foundation trenches for the proposed development for the presence of further archaeological resources and, where present, investigate and preserve by record the resources, determining, where possible, their character, including their extent, date, condition and significance.

3.3 Reporting

3.3.1 This report includes the results of both the evaluation and watching brief and provides an assessment of the archaeological resource and its potential for further specialist analysis in the context of local and regional research frameworks and in order to address Condition 7 of planning permission.

3.4 Archiving

3.4.1 The archive will be lodged with the Hampshire Cultural Trust within one year of completion of fieldwork, following microfiching to provide a security copy. The site archive will be prepared for long term storage in accordance with the Museums and Galleries Commission (1992), Walker (1990) and WMS's current *Archive Preparation Standards*. The project archive will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust under Accession number WINCM:AY 529 for long term conservation.

3.5 Publication

3.5.1 If the results of the investigation are deemed to be of sufficient interest they will be submitted for inclusion in an appropriate journal for publication. In this case the Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation Methodology

4.1.1 All trenches were excavated by a mini digger under constant archaeological supervision. The evaluation trench was excavated through modern and late post medieval features down to natural chalk. All the trench sections (where differing) were hand-cleaned and committed to draughting film at an appropriate scale (predominantly 1:10). Features identified within the base of the trenches were sampled by hand excavation generally to 50%, occasionally 100% where large inclusions or finds prevented a clean 50% sample.

4.1.2 Following the sample excavation of a deep feature within the confines of the southernmost foundation trench the HEO requested that part of the trench be extended to expose the full extent of the feature, primarily to allow for a larger environmental sample to be collected from the base fill of the feature but also to increase the potential for artefact collection and further characterise the feature.

4.1.3 Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets, with OD heights and trench locations recorded using a S-Viva Smart Rover Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS). A full photographic record working was maintained throughout the course of the archaeological work including general views of the site, trench sections and individually sampled features.

4.1.4 Archaeological recording was undertaken in accordance with the Museum of London site Manual (MoL 1995) and Pre-Construct Archaeology's Operation Manual I (Taylor and Brown 2009).

4.2 Environmental Sampling Methodology

4.2.1 One context (fill [12] of pit [11]) was deemed of sufficient micro- and macro-botanical interest to bulk sample. A bulk sample of approximately 40 litres was attained from the context.

4.3 Post-Excavation Methodology

4.3.1 The primary phase of post-excavation analysis included a check of the site archive, with the compilation of a digital context Index and section matrices. The artefacts collected from the site were washed and marked and along with the environmental samples, sent to the relevant specialists for assessment to inform and, if necessary, refine the site phasing in preparation of this post-excavation report.

4.3.2 The completed archive will be deposited with The Hampshire Cultural Trust under the site code of ESNA18 and accession number AY:529. The deposited archive will comprise artefactual material and written, drawn and photographic records.

5. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 General

5.1.1 The investigations resulted in the recording of 44 cut features, 66 fills and 28 layers. They are presented in table form in the Appendix (**Appendix 1**). Geological and archaeological periods encountered on the site are represented in Table 1 below:

Phase	Period		Date
6	Modern		19th – 20th C
5	Undated (possibly post-medieval)		
4	Post-Medieval		16th – 18th C
3	Undated (possibly Medieval)		
2	Medieval		13th C
1.2	Superficial	not present	
1.1	Bedrock	Newhaven Chalk Formation- soft to medium hard, smooth white chalks with numerous marl seams and flint bands	86.3 – 72.1mya
1	Natural		

Table 1. Geological Periods and Cultural Phases

5.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

5.2.1 Natural geology encountered during the investigations comprised a white chalk (contexts [04] and [44]) at a depth of approximately 0.8m below ground level (c.80.2m aOD) in the southernmost foundation trench and approximately 0.7m below ground level (c.79.8m aOD) in the northernmost foundation trench. A steep, apparently naturally formed, declivity was recorded at the southern end of the westernmost foundation trench dropping from approximately 0.6m below ground level to a depth of 1.8m below ground level – the GPS failed to accurately record data in the westernmost foundation trench due to the presence of a neighbouring building -. Natural ground level rises at the northern end of the westernmost trench to a depth of 0.9m below ground level.

5.3 Phase 2: Medieval (13th Century)

5.3.1 The earliest archaeological activity encountered on the site was two medieval pits recorded in the southernmost foundation trench (**Figures 3** & **4**; **Plate 1**). Pit [11] was located centrally within the southernmost foundation trench and its northwest corner extended into the evaluation trench. It was sub-rectangular in plan, tapering slightly towards its western end, on a northwest – southeast alignment. The top of the pit appeared to cut directly into natural chalk [04]. Its near-vertical sides extended to a depth of 1.65m down to a flat base.

5.3.2 Whilst excavating pit [11] within the foundation trench it had not yet been ascertained that the southeast corner of the pit was cut by a post-medieval well, [80]. Subsequently, the upper fills from the north-facing section of the trench were recorded as fills from the pit, when they actually represent the upper fills of the post-medieval well. Pre-excavation and working photographs and examination of the written record of the excavation of pit [11] revealed that the upper fill comprised a pale yellow chalk, [139], up to 0.3m thick from which no finds were recovered and very sparse inclusions recorded (**Plate 2**). Beneath [139] was a thicker (<1.1m) fill consisting of redeposited white natural chalk lumps, [140], intermixed with a pinkish red sandy loam, possibly brick dust. No finds were retrieved from fill [140] and very few inclusions recorded, although two medieval pot sherds attributed to fill [14] may have actually come from fill [140]. Beneath fill [140], at the base of the pit, was a dark reddish-brown sandy clay loam similar to the colour of burnt umber, [12], (**Figure 4**; **Plate 2**). [12] was up to 0.26m thick and contained common charcoal flecks, chalk nodules and a few small angular stones.

5.3.3 The sherds from two largely complete glazed jugs, one a 'face-jug', and large sherds of two unglazed jars were recovered from the very base of fill [12] in addition to finds of Welsh roofing slate and ceramic roof tile including a thickly glazed knife trimmed roofing ridge tile and a shouldered or bat roofing tile. The assemblage provides a coherent mid-11th – 13th century date for the construction and use of the pit, with the shouldered or bat tile representing a style of roofing that was only in fashion from the 11th to 13th century (Hayward, this report, Appendix 3). The recovery of daub from fill [12] also attests to the presence of wattle and daub structures within the vicinity (*ibid*). An environmental sample taken from the fill recovered significant evidence for fruit and fish consumption. Turner (this report, Appendix 9) suggests the condition of the fruit stones indicates that they may have passed through the human gut prior to deposition and the densely compacted nature of the contents of the soil sample indicate that it may have formed waste in a cess pit.

5.3.4 Approximately 0.5m to the east of pit [12], two sides of a possible further sub-rectangular feature, [119], were exposed in the southeast corner of the foundation trenches (**Figures 3** & **4**; **Plates 1** & **3**). The feature was sample excavated to as practicable a depth as could be attained (0.95m) within the confines of the trenches. A single pale greyish brown silty loam, [120], was recorded as the upper fill of the feature which contained occasional charcoal and slate fragment inclusions and a small assemblage of pottery comprising unglazed jars dating to AD1050-1350. Also recovered from the deposit was a small rounded chalk item interpreted as a gaming piece. This dating evidence was recovered from the upper 0.95m of fill [120] which may suggest that pit [119] was infilled in the medieval period.

5.3.5 Medieval finds were recorded elsewhere within features and layers within the site but are considered to be residual in those contexts. Included amongst these are pottery sherds from the fill, [08], of pit [07]; from the fill of post-medieval well, [80], which may have been mis-

appropriated from medieval pit [11]; from a re-deposited chalk deposit, [18], overlying medieval pit [11] and from the fill, (23), of linear feature, [21]. A fragment of malmstone ashlar recovered from layer [42], a substantial infilling deposit recorded within the westernmost foundation trench, is also believed to be derived from a medieval building.

5.4 Phase 3: Undated (possibly Medieval)

5.4.1 A posthole exposed in section only at the southern end of the east-facing section of the westernmost foundation trench, [71], (**Figure 5**; **Plate 4**) following deep machining, was recorded cutting natural chalk, [04], and its fill, [72], was sealed by a greyish brown silty clay loam, [43], which extended over much of the southern end of the site and may represent a former post-medieval ground surface. Whilst not dated, the feature's stratigraphic position - directly above natural chalk and below layer [43] - may indicate a similar phase to medieval pit [11] which also cut directly into natural chalk.

5.4.2 Similarly, numerous stakeholes recorded in plan within the evaluation trench and the southern end of the easternmost foundation trench and in the west-facing section of the evaluation trench (**Figures 3** & **6**; **Plate 5**) - where they were recorded cutting natural chalk and were overlain by layer [43] – may also be from the medieval phase of activity.

5.5 Phase 4: Post-medieval (16th – 18th Century)

5.5.1 Most of the dateable activity (either directly by finds or by stratigraphic relationships) on the site is from the post-medieval period and comprises features: [05], [07], [09], [21], [64], [73], [77], [80], [83], [105], [107], [111], [115], [123], [125], [129], [131], [135] and layers: [02], [03], [18], [19], [20], [24], [40], [41], [42], [43], [67], [68], [75], [86], [103] and [104].

5.5.2 The uppermost post-medieval activity within the trenches comprised two layers recorded in the north-west corner of the site. Layer [02] was a thin (<0.08m) dark grey sandy clay loam containing common charcoal and mortar flecks, marine shell fragments and a single sherd of late 17th – early 18th century stoneware pottery. This layer probably represents the remnants of a pre-existing topsoil truncated by the modern development of the site. Beneath [02] was a 0.3m thick homogenous dark greyish brown sandy clay loam, [03], which contained common charcoal, chalk, mortar and brick inclusions throughout and finds of late-medieval and post-medieval pottery, post-medieval brick and 39 fragments of clay tobacco pipe dating mostly from *c.*1820-1850 but also a few 18th century examples. The organic nature of this soil suggests it was cultivated rather than a naturally formed subsoil.

5.5.3 A cluster of three features recorded towards the southern end of the easternmost trench ([05], [07] and [09]) appeared to be associated. Features [05] and [07] were partially recorded in plan and their full extent recorded in the west-facing section of the easternmost foundation trench (**Figures 3** & **6**; **Plate 6**). The two features were sub-circular in plan at the base of the trench and of a similar size and depth (0.7m wide x 0.34m deep and 0.7m x 0.39m deep, respectively). Both features contained single greyish brown sandy clay loam

fills containing many brick, chalk and charcoal inclusions, [06] and [08]. Feature [05] appeared to cut feature [07] though this was far from certain due to the similarity of the fills. The fill of feature [05] contained two sherds of Cornish slate, a single sherd of 17th century pottery, a peg tile dated *c.*1600-1800 and two fragments of mid-17th – early 18th century glass bottle fragments. The fill of feature [07] contained both medieval and mid-16th century pottery, post-medieval peg tile and two fragments of early 18th century clay tobacco pipe.

5.5.4 To the immediate west of features [05] and [07] were the remnants of a sub-circular feature recorded only in plan, [09]. Feature [09] measured 0.16m in diameter and was 0.06m at its deepest which suggests the upper part of the feature was removed during the machining of the foundation trench. The diameter of the feature suggests it may have once formed a posthole. No finds were recovered from the feature.

5.5.5 Where recorded in the west-facing section of the easternmost foundation trench, the southern edge of feature [05] appeared to cut layer [03]. The 1820-1850 date of the assemblage of clay tobacco pipe within layer [03] is problematic stratigraphically as feature [05] is dated broadly to the 17th century. In consideration of the, broadly, 17th century date of the other finds from layer [03] and the, albeit slight, late 17th – early 18th evidence from overlying layer [02] it is proposed that the majority of the clay pipe assemblage represents intrusive evidence within a 17th century deposit. Also of consideration is layer [03]'s physical position overlying the natural chalk [04] where, with no sign of disturbance or landscaping to the chalk, it is unlikely to represent such late activity within the context of the site.

5.5.6 The northern edge of feature [07] cut a homogenous greyish brown sandy clay loam layer containing occasional cbm and chalk inclusions, [103]. [103] sloped from south to north where it attained a maximum depth of 0.55m. Although similar in soil texture, there was a noticeable contrast in the colour and the quantity of inclusions within the soils either side of pits [05] and [07]. No finds were recovered from [103]. Beneath layer [103], but only visible in section from the northern edge of linear feature, was a grey sandy silt loam, [104], up to 0.15m thick, which extended up to the northern limit of the section. Layer [104] overlay the fills, [122] and [126], of discrete features [121] and [125] respectively in the west-facing section of the easternmost foundation trench.

5.5.7 In the evaluation trench a different sequence of deposits was recorded. At the base of the trench, cutting natural chalk [04], were numerous discrete features representing postholes for a structure or several structures: ([64], [111], [115], [123], [125], [129], [131], [133] & [135]. Of these, were three similar size sub-square features ([111], [115] and [135]; (**Figures 3** & **8**; **Plate 7**) which were evidently postholes. Feature [115] had a north-south aligned rectangular slot cut into it and a smaller, shallow sub-square feature, [113] outlying it which may represent an associated post-pad; a similar arrangement was recorded directly to the west of feature [115] in the westernmost foundation trench – features [64] and [69], although the larger of the features, [64] was sub-circular in plan rather than sub-square.

5.5.8 The remainder of the discrete features comprised moderately to small-sized sub-circular postholes located with no discernible alignments to infer the footprint of individual building or buildings though this is certainly what they represent (**Figures 3** & **8; Plate 8**).

5.5.9 Higher up in the stratigraphic sequence within the evaluation trench, the postholes were cut by two linear features which were recorded on a northeast–southwest alignment, orientated obliquely within the evaluation trench ([21] and [77]). In plan the two features appeared as one continuous feature containing different fills (**Figures 3** & **8; Plate 9**), however, where recorded in the trench sections the stratigraphic sequence suggested two separate cuts.

5.5.10 Feature [21] was recorded in the north-facing section of the southernmost foundation trench (**Figures 3** & **4**; **Plate 10**) where it appeared to cut a thin grey layer, [20], which overlay natural chalk, [04], and was of similar colour and composition to layer [43], which may both represent a subsoil. Feature [21] was up to 0.9m in width and extended northwards into the evaluation trench where it cut a 0.35m thick layer of redeposited chalk, [86], in the west-facing section of the trench which overlay layer [20]. Feature [21] appeared to terminate approximately 5m from the southern edge of the site. It contained two, possibly three, fills attaining a combined depth of 0.5m. The primary fill, [76], was a redeposited chalk, possibly derived from the natural chalk. The secondary fill, [22], a brown sandy clay loam up to 0.3m thick contained 17th century pottery and early 18th century clay pipe. The feature's upper fill, [23], an 0.18m thick dark grey sandy clay loam also contained 17th century pottery and early 18th century clay pipe. There was no evidence that the fills of the linear feature were cut by any later features, therefore linear feature [21] must have post-dated the postholes recorded cutting natural chalk at the base of the evaluation trench.

5.5.11 A further linear feature aligned on a northeast-southwest alignment, [77], was recorded in plan and in the west-facing section of the evaluation trench where it cut redeposited chalk layer [86] in the west-facing section and was cut by the foundation trench for a red brick wall, [27], to the east. It appeared to extend the length of the northern end of the west-facing section of the evaluation where it cut layer [43]. [77] contained two fills: a chalky grey sandy loam primary fill, [79], and a secondary brown sandy clay loam fill, [78]. No finds were recovered from either fill. The stratigraphic sequence suggests that feature [77] represents a later, possible extension, to feature [21] as it cuts a redeposited chalk layer, [86], which post-dates subsoil layer, [20], which feature [21] cuts. Alternatively, it may simply reflect the absence of redeposited chalk [86] at the southern end of the trench when linear feature/s [21]/[77] was cut.

5.5.12 Linear feature/s [21]/[77] was sealed by a pale brown sandy clay loam layer, [24], in both the long sections of the evaluation trench. A single sherd of 17th century pottery was recovered from the layer. Layer [24] was cut by a sub-rectangular feature, [73], at the southern end of the east-facing section of the evaluation trench which, in turn, was cut, in plan, by a sub-circular feature, [107]. Feature [73] had a near-vertical, slightly wavy southern edge, which sloped down to a flat base measuring up to 0.6m in depth and was filled by a pale

brown sandy loam containing common chalk and occasional charcoal flecks, [74]. No finds were recovered from the feature. Feature [74] was cut by feature [107] which appeared to be sub-circular when partially visible in plan. It contained three fills, the primary fill, [108], was a greyish brown sandy clay loam, 0.75m thick. The secondary fill, [109], was adjacent to fill [108] at the base of the feature and comprised dark greyish brown sandy clay loam from which a small assemblage of finds was recovered including two 17th century pottery sherds, six peg tile and brick fragments *c.*1600-1900, a clay tobacco pipe stem *c.*1690-1800 and one glass bottle fragment *c.*mid-17th – early 18th century. The feature was sealed by a brown sandy clay loam fill containing common chalk and brick inclusions, [110], from which no finds were recovered.

5.5.13 The northern edge of feature [107] was cut by a linear feature, [105], with an indistinct southern edge and a stepped base that tapered out on an upward slope towards the north. The feature measured up to 2.8m in length and up to 0.15m in depth. Its black sandy loam fill, [106], contained a single sherd of 17th century pottery. Feature [105] cut a homogenous redeposited chalk in a grey sandy loam matrix, [75], that was up to 0.55m thick and extended up to the northern edge of the edge of the trench. This deposit was not recorded in the west-facing section of the evaluation trench and may have been a make-up layer associated with a stone cobble layer, [63], localised to the north-west corner of the Site. No finds were recovered from layer [75].

5.5.14 A sub-circular well, [80] cut the southern edge of medieval pit [11]. It measured 1.5m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 2m where its function was established and excavation terminated. The sides sloped near vertically and, at a depth of 2m, four recesses were visible cut into the sides of the well for foot and handholds. Five fills were recorded within the well. The lowest fill, [13], comprised a 0.55m thick redeposited chalk in a pale brown sandy clay loam. No finds were recovered from it. Above [13] a redeposited chalk containing brick, tile and charcoal inclusions, [14], was excavated to a depth of 0.55m and contained two sherds of medieval pottery -probably derived from pit [11]-, a sherd of post-medieval pottery and a modern pot sherd. Also recovered from fill [14] were three roof tile fragments *c.*1600-1800 and a tobacco clay pipe fragment dated *c.*1580-1730. The dating evidence from the well is mixed however, stratigraphically, the upper fill of the well is overlain by layer [03] which provides a 17th century *terminus ante quem* for the disuse of the well.

5.6 Phase 5: Undated (Possibly Post-Medieval)

5.6.1 Eight features ([25], [55], [57], [60], [69], [113], [117], [121], [127], [133] and [137] contained no dating evidence or stratigraphic evidence to phase them although posthole [25] may have cut post-medieval ditch [21]; the cut for a wall and an adjacent drain obscured the relationship between the two. The morphology and spatial distribution of the undated features suggests, in all probability, that they were contemporaneous with the dateable post-medieval features on the site but the exact nature of that association was not evident.

5.7 Phase 6: Modern (19th-20th Century)

5.7.1 Modern activity was assigned to features: [27], [31], [36], [45], [50], and layers: [1], [29], [30], [33], [34], [35], [38], [39], [49], [52], [53], [54] and [63].

5.7.2 Beneath tarmac ground surface a make-up layer, [01], up to 0.59m thick, covered the entire site. It consisted of a strong brown gravel containing broken red brick inclusions.

5.7.3 The cut for a northeast-southwest aligned linear foundation trench, [27], for a brick wall, [28], was recorded in the north-facing section of the southernmost foundation trench, and in plan in the evaluation trench cutting the fills of linear features [21] and [77]. Brick wall [28] was constructed in Flemish garden wall bond (**Figure 3**, **Plate 9**).

5.7.4 The profile of an irregular-shaped cut, [31], was recorded in the westernmost foundation trench. An irregular V-shape, it was filled by a dark greyish brown sooty fill, [32], from which a single sherd of 19th century Spode china pottery was recovered. Feature [31] cut a redeposited chalk layer, [33]. The fill, [32] of the feature was overlain by layers [30] and [29], both of which contained common brick and chalk inclusions.

5.7.5 A refuse pit or midden - [36], was located in the foundation trenches in the north-west corner of the site (**Figures 3 & 4**; **Plate 12**). It measured up to 1.7m x 0.7m in adjacent sections with a gently sloping rounded base up to a depth of 0.15m and its fill, [37], consisted of concentrated domestic refuse in a chalky grey sandy clay matrix. Seventeen sherds of pottery were recovered from the feature comprising post-medieval and modern pottery fabrics. An assemblage of bottle glass collected from the feature ranged in date from the mid-18th - early 19th century and along with a generic brick fragment of indeterminate post-medieval/modern date. Pit [36] was sealed by a strong brown gravel layer, [35], up 0.5m thick and, overlying [35], a pale grey sandy loam containing brown gravel lenses, [34].

5.7.6 A pit was recorded in the east-facing section at the southern end of the westernmost foundation trench, [45]. It measured 1.7m along a north to south axis and was up to 0.92m deep. Its primary fill, [46], comprised a pale brown silty clay loam up to 0.24m thick which contained chalk, brick and charcoal inclusions but no finds were recovered from it. A secondary fill, [47], comprised a deposit up to 0.05m thick consisting primarily of animal bone in a pale brown sandy clay loam, some of which showed evidence of butchery (Reilly, this report). Two sherds of 19th century pottery were also recovered from it. The upper fill of the feature was a 0.2m thick mixed, yellowish brown and dark greyish brown silty clay loam containing similar inclusions to fill [46]. It too yielded no finds. The upper fill of pit [45] was sealed by two levelling layers, [39] and [38] which extended into the north-facing section of the southernmost foundation trench.

5.7.7 The cut, [50], for the foundations of an offset brick wall, [51], and an abutting brick wall, [49], for an adjacent building were recorded in the westernmost foundation trench. Two successive levelling layers, [52] and [53], and a single course of bricks forming a pre-existing ground surface were recorded overlying brick wall [51].

5.7.8 A 0.1m thick cobble stone surface, [63], was recorded at the northern end of the east-facing section of the evaluation trench, the western end of the south-facing section of the northern-most foundation trench and at the northern end of the east-facing section of the westernmost foundation trench. The presence of an infill wall in the north-west corner of the red brick boundary wall to the site suggests it once formed an entrance to the site and the cobble stones a former ground surface contemporary with that entrance.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

6.1.1 The natural geological deposits encountered on the site consisted of a firm white chalk. A sharp south to north and east to west declivity in the chalk recorded at the southern end of the westernmost foundation trench may represent a natural slope although it was only recorded in one trench section.

6.2 Phase 2: Medieval (13th Century)

6.2.1 Clear evidence of medieval activity on the site was confined to two pits recorded at the southern end of the site. One was cut by a post-medieval well removing much of the pit's upper fills, however, a coherent assemblage of pottery from four vessels and glazed roof furniture from its primary provided a mid-11th to mid-13th century date for the manufacture of the pottery. Similarly dated pottery was recovered from the upper fill of a partially excavated pit nearby. The proximity of pits [12] and [119], an apparent shared alignment and the absence of features to the north of the two pits may suggest a boundary for activity in the backlands to the medieval properties bounding East Street to the south.

6.2.2 The 13th century medieval date for the activity correlates with similarly dated activity previously reported at both nearby 47 West Street and 43 Broad Street. The type of activity recorded at all three sites appears to represent backlands activity in the form of fence lines, pit boundaries and postholes and may all be associated with the early-13th century settlement laid out by Godfrey De Lucy *c.*AD1200.

6.2.3 Of interest is the presence of a significant number of pottery sherds from four vessels including an AD1050 – 1250 face jar from the primary fill of a, probable, cess pit [11]. Whilst an interesting and uncommon find for the Winchester region –sherds from two in South Hampshire Redware are known from Winchester- (Blinkhorn, this report, Appendix 2) the significance of the anthropomorphic features on jugs is not clearly understood and there are no clear correlations between site type or status and the occurrence of face jugs (Cumberbatch 2006). Furthermore, Cumberbatch suggests, there is not much evidence to suggest that stylistic distinctions between types of medieval pottery were related to social or economic status. A better indicator of economic prosperity is the quantity of pottery consumed (*ibid*).

6.2.4 In contrast, Jervis (2016) focusing on the broader distribution of medieval pottery in small towns of east Hampshire, notes that jars and bowls were more common in rural assemblages where they had a wide range of functions including as measures and in dairying (Blinkhorn 1999, cited in Jervis). Jugs were more prominent in urban sites and particularly wealthy homes which does suggest the pottery assemblage from pit [11] confers a degree of wealth to the inhabitants of the associated dwelling.

6.2.5 Blinkhorn describes the decoration of the face-jug as a 'bearded human face…with two modelled arms raised to the chin, apparently tugging the beard, and ears either side'. Beards on face-jugs are commonly represented by incisions along the chin line, which this face jug does not appear to have. The chin cupping gesture can be seen on other medieval face jugs; some with beards, some without. The meaning of the depiction is unclear.

6.2.6 Hayward (this report, Appendix 3) suggests that the presence of the glaucous slate roofing tile and the ceramic ridge and bat tile with adherent mortar within pit [11] does confer a degree of affluence and that they are derived from an 11th to 13th century ecclesiastical building or a Bishops house. There must be a high probability that this tile was derived from the 13th century St. John's Church, the successor of which is sited *c*. 100m to the north-east of the site. It seems unlikely that the occupants of the tenements would have been able to afford such high-status materials within their own buildings, rather they were garnered when the church underwent remodelling. Similarly, the block of malmstone ashlar found redeposited within post-medieval layer [42] is associated with large medieval structures, for example at the Leper Hospital and Winchester Cathedral (*ibid*.) and may also be sourced from the nearby church.

6.2.7 Evidence for the infilling of the medieval pits was sparse. The upper fills of pit [11] were not clearly recognised at the time of excavation -due to the intercutting by a post-medieval well- and so were not clearly sampled. Stratigraphically pit [11] appeared to be cut directly into natural chalk and was overlain by layer [20] and, therefore, infilled by the 17th century. A low quantity of medieval pottery recovered from the upper fill of pit [119] may indicate an earlier -and more credible- date for the infilling of that, and by association, pit [11] although it is possible that the two pits had different functions and periods of usage.

6.2.8 There was a notable absence of evidence of activity from the late medieval period on the site and a similar absence was noted from the investigations at 47 West Street. It could be suggested that this paucity of late medieval activity in New Alresford is a reflection of the widely accepted notion of the widespread urban decline of towns in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries (Postan, 1973; Dobson, 1977; Pythian-Adams, 1978; 1979 cited in Jervis, 2016). Recent studies (Broadberry et al. 2015; Campbell 2016, 328 *ibid*) assert that in the later fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries population and economic growth slowed as a result of climate change, the Black Death, and international warfare. However, as Jervis argues (*ibid*) the depiction of widespread decline portrayed by the earlier scholars is incomplete as it is based, firstly, on historical records only and, secondly, it focuses on the larger towns not the small towns that also contributed to the local economy.

6.2.9 Whilst there may have been a reduction in the population in New Alresford -as an example of one such small town- as a result of the Black Death of 1348, compounded by the outbreak of fire in 1440 and poor harvests (Sanderson, 1971) it does not necessarily follow that this resulted in a concerted period of inactivity throughout the town. Jervis (*ibid*) suggests that in

Northern Hampshire small towns absorbed displaced rural communities as the economy changed from crop production to pastoralism. Astill (2000) and Hinton (1990) (cited in Jervis, 2016) show that fifteenth-century activity did occur in the large towns although there are differences in the intensity of activity, suggesting that fortunes varied within individual towns. Areas lacking fifteenth-century evidence are also difficult to interpret due to the perceived changes in waste disposal practices (Astill 2000, 217; Dyer 2003, 105 *ibid*) with a move away from waste disposal from pitting within tenement backlands to manuring of fields outlying the town. The absence of evidence from the late medieval period at New Alresford, and elsewhere, therefore, may be suggestive of a change in activity rather than an absence of it.

6.3 Phase 3: Undated (possibly Medieval)

6.3.1 A posthole recorded beneath a site layer overlying natural chalk at the southern end of the westernmost foundation trench may, despite its lack of dating evidence, represent medieval activity given its stratigraphic position although, in isolation, it is not possible to relate it to the pits or any pre-existing buildings to the south. A similar rationalisation can be applied to the numerous stakeholes recorded in the evaluation trench which shared a similar stratigraphic position.

6.4 Phase 4: Post-medieval (16th – 18th Century)

6.4.1 The post-medieval activity is predominantly represented by postholes for buildings or structures although no clear pattern of activity or function was discernible. Some of the postholes were markedly deep, particularly along the western edge of the site where redeposited chalk had infilled what appeared to be a natural declivity. Of those features that yielded finds they generally comprised low quantities of pottery and ceramic building material and give no indication as to their function. There was also some evidence for larger post-medieval features recorded within the evaluation trench and a well cutting a medieval pit at the southern end of the site.

6.4.2 The function of the shallow east – west aligned linear feature, [83], exposed in the easternmost foundation trench is uncertain. Too little of it was exposed and sampled to characterise, other than it didn't extend into the evaluation trench a short distance to the west.

6.5 Phase 5: Undated (post-medieval)

6.5.1 There is a high that probability that the majority, if not all, of the undated features on the site represent activity associated with the dated post-medieval in respect of their proximity and the general paucity of cutting relationships. Some of the small sub-rectangular features would appear to be supporting features to the sub-circular features but their precise purpose is undecided.

6.6 Phase 6: Modern (19th – 20th century)

6.6.1 Early modern activity on the site was confined to the western edge of the site which suggests a change in land use from the post-medieval period and probably activity relating to a single property at the edge of the site. The 1870 OS map of New Alresford shows the site as, predominantly, a garden and perhaps this landscaping occurred as early as the 18th century and hence the lack of any evidence post-dating it.

6.6.2 A midden located in the north-west corner of the site which contained copious amounts of bottle glass, pottery and oyster shell ranging in date from the mid-18th – 20th century suggests it was in use over a prolonged period of time, or that the earlier dated objects were deposited in the earlier decades of the 20th century. Jarrett, (this report, Appendix 5) suggests that the proximity of the Horse & Groom Inn (founded *c*.1550) in nearby Broad Street may have provided a likely source for the numerous wine bottles and the occurrence of a French wine bottle within the assemblage indicates a degree of affluence of the purchaser.

6.6.3 The evidence from a pit to the north of the midden provides clear evidence of animal butchery on the site during the 19th century, if nothing else.

7. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

7.1 Original Aims

7.1.1 The main aim of the project, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Molloy v5, 2018) was to mitigate any damage to archaeological deposits by the development by recording the location, nature, extent, date and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits or features and the nature, dimensions and relationships of any natural deposits exposed, prior to any groundworks for the development.

7.1.2 The investigations also aimed to address the following broad research questions: The main focus of archaeological interest is on the medieval period with possible evidence of trades and industries surviving behind the built-up Broad Street and East/West Street frontages, as well as rubbish pits and cess pits (which can produce important artefactual and environmental evidence), but the possibility of recovering evidence of a possible Saxon/early medieval precursor to the market town must also be considered.

7.2 Achieved Aims

7.2.1 The archaeological investigations at 5 Alresford Road satisfactorily fulfilled the primary aim of the WSI in exposing, sample excavating, recording and surveying both archaeological features and deposits and geological deposits on the site in mitigation of the proposed development destroying potentially significant archaeological remains.

7.2.2 The investigations identified medieval activity in the form of a pit latrine and a further uncharacterised pit within what probably represents the backlands of properties fronting East Street postulated in the WSI. Analysis of an environmental sample recovered from the primary fill of one of the pits indicated it initially served as a latrine, providing a significant assemblage of fish bones and fruit stones as a clear indicator of the diet of the latrine's users.

7.2.3 No evidence of Saxon/early medieval activity pre-dating the 13th century pitting activity was recorded on the site.

7.2.4 In addition to the original aims, the investigations at 5 East Street identified 17th century post-medieval activity in the form of uncharacterised post built structures and early modern refuse disposal on the site.

7.3 New Research Aims

7.3.1 The Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas, Oxford Wessex Monograph No.6, (eds) Gill Hey and Jill Hind (2014) was consulted to identify research priorities for the region.

7.3.2 No specific research aims were identified from the research framework, however the following research area has been identified:

Medieval

- The medieval pottery assemblage from the site adds to the corpus of wares from small rural towns in mid-Hampshire. How does it compare to the distribution of assemblages from similar small rural towns and also larger, urban settlements in Hampshire and what does it suggest about the roles of pottery in everyday rural and urban life.

7.4 Specialist Recommendations

7.4.1 The post-excavation assessment of artefacts and ecofacts has led to the following recommendations for further study and publication. These recommendations will be considered in any future study:

Specialist Material	Recommendations
Medieval Pottery	Illustrations: Fig. AY1: Context 12, fabric MAD. Near-complete face-jug. Grey fabric with pale orange-brown surfaces. Degraded, dull green lead glaze on the outer surface. Fig. AY2: Context 12, fabric MAD. Complete upper part of jug. Grey fabric with lighter surfaces, degraded, slightly mottled green glaze on the outer surface. Fig. AY3: Context 12, fabric MDF. Full profile of jar. Grey fabric with lighter surfaces, thick sooting on the exterior, lime-scaling on the interior Fig. AY4: Context 12, fabric MDF. Large bodysherd from jar with applied strip decoration. Light grey fabric with slightly darker surfaces.
Ceramic Building Material	Illustration of the glazed ridge tile should be undertaken and a small representative fabric collection should be collated.
Clay Pipe	It is recommended that a short publication report is required on the clay tobacco pipes and six illustrations of the pipes are required to supplement the text.
Glass	A short publication is recommended on the glass assemblage. No illustrations are required to supplement the publication text.
Metalwork	Should there be any additional publication of the site, it is suggested the iron rotary key is included and referenced. For this purpose, the key should be x-rayed for full identification.
Floral Remains	*Plant Macrofossils* Additional specialist assessment of the charred and mineralized seed assemblage is not suggested, as the overall density of remains is too small to be considered environmentally significant (defined as pertaining to as samples containing >100 specimens). Radiocarbon dating could however be undertaken on the better preserved of the charred cereal grains, in order to improve the chronology of this deposit. *Wood Charcoal* Due to the size and fragmented nature of the charcoal assemblages identified on this site, it is not suggested that additional specialist assessment be undertaken on this material, though

	identification of selected viable wood specimens could be carried out if desired, to look at fuel use and resource selection. *Molluscs* Due to the low density of remains, no additional work is suggested on the mollusc assemblage.
Faunal Remains	Further studies should be made of the Post-medieval and Modern collections, principally aiming to deduce the age and perhaps size of the domesticates exploited and the type of meat cuts used within this community during the aforementioned periods. Comparisons are available from other urban collections in Hampshire and Surrey, most notably from Winchester (Serjeantson and Smith 2009) and Guildford (Smith and Serjeantson 1998) respectively.

Table 2. Specialist Recommendations

7.5 Task List, Resources and Programme

7.5.1 Designated Project Team - It is currently proposed that the specialists involved in the programme of post-excavation analysis tasks for publication will be selected from following PCA core staff and independent specialists. PCA reserves the right to replace any member of the named team at its discretion.

Role	Name
Specialists	
Stone:	
Lithics	Barry Bishop (PCA)
Architectural Stone Work	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
Aggregates:	
Plaster, Mortar etc.	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
Ceramics:	
Post-Roman Pottery	Paul Blinkhorn
Ceramic Building Material	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
Clay Pipe	Chris Jarrett (PCA)
Glass	Chris Jarrett (PCA)
Metalwork & Coins	Marit Gaimster
Slag	Malcolm Lyne

Floral Remains:	
Timber	Graham Morgan; Maisie Taylor
Faunal Remains:	
Human Bone	James Langthorne (PCA)
Cremated Bone	Jacqui McKinley (Wessex)
Animal Bone	Kevin Reilly (PCA)
Leather	Kevin Trott
Shell	Kate Turner (PCA)
Environmental Analysis	Kate Turner (PCA)
Small Finds	
Petrology	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
Conservation	

Table 3. Designated Project Team

7.6 Publication Synopsis

7.6.1 The results from the site will be submitted as a short note in a local journal in a format requested by the publisher. A publication text will be produced including the phased results from the investigations and a discussion of the results including any relevant results from comparable sites. This will include reviewing published reports, available 'grey literature' and online sources. The text will be accompanied by illustrations including phased site plans and the contributions of finds specialists.

8. ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

8.1 The Site Archive

8.1.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (CIfA 2015). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

8.2 Copyright

8.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The Hampshire Cultural Trust, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

8.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Hampshire Historic Environment Record).

8.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

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11. PLATES

Plate 1. Medieval pit [11] cut by post-medieval well, [80], and, in the background, medieval pit [119]. Looking east.

Plate 2. Medieval pit [11] showing pit fill [12] at base of pit and upper fills [139] and [140] in south-facing section. Looking east.

Plate 3. Partially excavated Medieval pit [119]. Looking south.

Plate 4. Undated posthole [71] sealed by layer [43] at southern end of west-facing section of westernmost foundation trench. Looking south.

Plate 5. Southern end of west-facing section of the evaluation trench showing myriad stakeholes in the base of the trench and cut for linear feature [77] at northern end of the trench section. Looking east.

Plate 6. Pit cluster [5], [7] and [9]. Looking east.

Plate 7. From left, sub-square posthole [111] pit [107] and posthole [115].

Plate 8. General shot showing postholes in the trenches, looking south.

Plate 9. Linear feature/s [21]/[77] cut by foundation trench, [27], for brick wall, [28], in plan in evaluation trench, looking south.

Plate 10. Linear feature [21] cutting layer [20] to east and cut by posthole [25] to the west, looking south.

Plate 11. Features [73] and [107] in east-facing section of the evaluation trench.

Plate 12. Midden [36] in foundation trenches in north-west corner of the site, looking north-west.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

* = 02, (08), (10), 25, 38, 55, 63, (75), (106), Early modern drains

**= [07], [09], [11], [21], [25], [36], [71], [83], [87], [89], [91], [93], [95], [97], [99], [101], [107], [111], [113], [115], [117], [119], [121], [123], [125], [127], [129], [131], [133], [135], [137]

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Environmental Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
01	Watching Brief	Layer	Grey tarmaca-dam, hoggin, brick rubble, brown gravel	Ground surface and make-up deposits, de-posited in early 1970s	Site	Site	0.59		*	Air	-		6	Modern
02	Watching Brief	Layer	Dark grey sandy clay loam	Truncated top-soil	<10.5 N-S	<3.5 E-W	0.08		19	01	Pottery		6	Modern
03	Watching Brief	Layer	Greyish brown sandy clay loam containing many small angular stones and abundant char-coal inclusions	Occupation de-posit localised to SE corner of site	<1.8	<0.8	<0.3		(139)	102	Pottery, Clay pipe, Cbm, Glass, Animal bone		4	Post-med
04	Watching Brief	Layer	Firm, white chalk	Natural Bed-rock – Newha-ven Chalk For-mation	Site	Site	UE		UE	**	-		1.1	Natural
[05]	Watching Brief	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep slop-ing, concave sides and rounded base	Small pit asso-ciated with pit [07] and posthole [09]. Possible prop-erty boundary marker	<0.7	<0.35	<0.55		(08)	(06)	-		4	Post-med

(06)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam containing chalk flecks and ceramic tile fragments	Fill of pit [05]	<0.7	<0.35	<0.55		[05]	01	Slate, Pottery, Clay pipe, Cbm, Glass, An. bone		4	Post-med
[07]	Watching Brief	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping, concave sides and rounded base	Small pit	<0.7	<0.39	<0.66		04	(08)	-		4	Post-med
(08)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam containing chalk flecks and ceramic tile fragments	Fill of pit [07]	<0.7	<0.39	<0.66		(109)	(108)	Pottery, Clay pipe, Cbm		4	Post-med
[09]	Watching Brief	Cut	Shallow, sub-circular cut with gradual sloping sides and rounded base	Posthole			0.06	0.16	04	(10)	-		4	Post-med
(10)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam containing chalk flecks and charcoal flecks	Fill of posthole [09]			0.06	0.16	[09]	01	Pottery, An. bone		4	Post-med
[11]	Watching Brief	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit with vertical sides and flat base	Medieval pit	<1.5 NW-SE	<1.1m NE-SW	1.65		04	(12)	-		2	Medieval
(12)	Watching Brief	Fill	Light brown loamy sand	Primary fill of pit [11]	<1.5 NW-SE	<1.1m NE-SW	<0.26		[11]	(140)	Slate, Pottery, Cbm, An. bone	1	2	Medieval
(13)	Watching Brief	Fill	Redeposited chalk in a pale brown sandy clay loam matrix	Fill of well [80]			<0.55	1.5	[80]	(14)	-		4	Post-med
(14)	Watching Brief	Fill	Redeposited chalk in a greyish brown sandy clay	Fill of well [80]			<0.55	1.5	(13)	(15)	Slate, Pottery, Cbm, Clay Pipe,		4	Post-med

			loam containing brick, tile and charcoal inclusions								Shell, An, bone			
(15)	Watching Brief	Fill	Redeposited chalk in a pale yellow sandy clay loam matrix containing brick, tile and charcoal inclusions	Fill of well [80]			<1.5	<0.6	(14)	(16)	Pottery, Clay Pipe, Cbm, Metal, Charcoal, An bone, shell		4	Post-med
(16)	Watching Brief	Fill	Redeposited chalk in a greyish brown sandy clay loam matrix	Fill of well [80]			<1.5	<0.55	(15)	(17)	Slate, Pottery, Cbm, Shell, An bone		4	Post-med
(17)	Watching Brief	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy clay loam containing abundant chalk inclusions, brick/tile and	Upper fill of well [80]			<1.5	<0.11	(16)	20	-		4	Post-med
18	Watching Brief	Layer	White chalk in a greyish brown sandy clay loam matrix	Redeposited chalk overlying western and southern edges of pit [80]	<2.7	<0.6	<0.22		20	19, 24	Slate, Pottery, Cbm, Shell, An. bone		4	Post-med
19	Watching Brief	Layer	Brown sandy clay loam containing chalk, brick and charcoal inclusions	Layer sealing upper fill of well [80]	<1.65	<0.65	<0.23		03, 18	19	-		4	Post-med
20	Watching Brief	Layer	Grey silty loam overlying natural chalk in N-F-S of southernmost foundation trench	Former ground surface. Same as 43?	<0.8	<0.6	<0.06		(17)	[21], [80]	Pottery, Cbm, Clay pipe, Shell, An. bone		4	Post-med
[21]	Watching Brief	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear feature visible at southern end of site	Possible garden feature?	<5	<0.9	0.5		(112), (114), (116)	(76)	-		4	Post-med

(22)	Watching Brief	Fill	Reddish brown sandy clay loam containing few lumps of charcoal and chalk inclusions	Fill of feature [21]	<5	<0.9	0.3		24	(23)	Pottery, Cbm, Clay Pipe, An. bone		4	Post-med
(23)	Watching Brief	Fill	Dark grey sandy clay loam containing common chalk, charcoal and brick fragments	Fill of feature [21]	<5	<0.9	0.18		(22)	18	Pottery, Cbm, Clay Pipe, Glass, Fe nail, Shell, An. bone		4	Post-med
24	Watching Brief	Layer	Pale brown sandy clay loam containing common chalk and charcoal flecks	Layer partially sealing feature [21]	<2	<1.2	<0.35		18	[25]	Pottery		4	Post-med
[25]	Watching Brief	Cut	Sub-square feature with steep sloping sides and flat base	Posthole	<0.5	<0.35	<0.5		(22)	(26)	-		4	Post-med
(26)	Watching Brief	Fill	Very dark greyish brown sandy clay loam containing common chalk inclusions	Fill of posthole [25]	<0.5	<0.35	<0.5		(25)	[27]	-		4	Post-med
[27]	Watching Brief	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear cut with vertical sides and flat base	Cut for brick wall	<20	<0.35	<0.55		(26)	(28)	-		6	Modern
(28)	Watching Brief	Fill	Red bricks bonded in lime mortar laid in Flemish Garden bond	Brick wall	<20	<0.35	<0.55		[27]	01	-		6	Modern
29	Watching Brief	Layer	Mixed greyish brown sandy loam containing common brick and chalk inclusions	Make-up deposit localised to NW corner of site	<2	<0.6	0.38		30	01	-		6	Modern

30	Watching Brief	Layer	Very dark grey sandy loam containing lenses of brown gravel and common brick and chalk fragments	Disturbed deposit below 29	<0.7	<0.6	<0.38		(32)	29	-		6	Modern
[31]	Watching Brief	Cut	Irregular-profile cut visible in E-F-S of westernmost foundation trench	Indistinct feature	<2	<0.6	0.12		33	(32)	-		6	Modern
(32)	Watching Brief	Fill	Black sooty sandy loam	Fill of feature [31]	<2	<0.6	0.12		[31]	30	Pottery		6	Modern
33	Watching Brief	Layer	Grey redeposited chalk containing common brick, chalk and charcoal inclusions	Indistinct deposit at base of trench	<2	<0.6	0.5		UE	[31]	-		6	Modern
34	Watching Brief	Layer	Pale grey sandy loam containing brown gravel lenses	Levelling for ground surface	<1.5	<0.6	<0.25		(37)	01	-		6	Modern
35	Watching Brief	Layer	Strong brown medium gravel in a dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam	Levelling deposit over pit [36]	<1.5	<0.6	0.1		(37)	34	-		6	Modern
[36]	Watching Brief	Cut	Sub-circular cut in trenches in NW corner of site	Cut for midden	<21.5	<1.2	<0.5		04	(37)	-		6	Modern
(37)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam containing common brick and tile inclusions	Fill of [36]	3.5	<1.2	<0.35		[36]	35	Pottery, Cbm, Glass, Shell, An. bone		6	Modern
38	Watching Brief	Layer	Very dark greyish brown sandy loam	Levelling layer?	<1.8	<0.7	<0.12		39, 49	01	-		6	Modern

39	Watching Brief	Layer	Pale brown sandy loam containing abundant chalk inclusions	Levelling layer?	<1	<0.7	<0.1		(48)	38	-		6	Modern
40	Watching Brief	Layer	Pale brown silty clay loam containing brick, tile charcoal and chalk inclusions	Make-up deposit?	<6.3	<0.7	<0.15		41	[45]	-		4	Post-med
41	Watching Brief	Layer	Red ceramic tile fragments	Levelling layer	<0.56	<0.3	<0.05		42	40	-		4	Post-med
42	Watching Brief	Layer	White chalk	Levelling deposit above a steep declivity at S.- end of westernmost foundation trench	<5	<0.7	<1		43	[57]	Stone, Pottery, An. bone		4	Post-med
43	Watching Brief	Layer	Greyish brown silty loam containing common charcoal flecks	Former ground surface. Same as 20?	<7 N-S	<6 E-W	<0.7		04/44	52	Pottery, Cbm, Clay Pipe, Glass, An. bone		4	Post-med
44	Watching Brief	Layer	White chalk	Natural Bedrock – Newhaven Chalk Formation. Assigned different number in westernmost foundation trench until confirmed as natural	Site	Site	UE		UE	**	-		1.1	Natural
[45]	Watching Brief	Cut	Cut visible only in E-F-S of westernmost foundation trench with steep sloping S.-edge and flat base	Cut for refuse pit	<1.7	?	<0.92		40	(56)	-		6	Modern

(46)	Watching Brief	Fill	Pale brown silty clay loam containing chalk, brick and charcoal inclusions	Primary fill of pit [55]	<1.7	?	<0.7		[45]	(57)	-		6	Modern
(47)	Watching Brief	Fill	Pale brown silty clay loam containing abundant butchered animal bone	Secondary fill of pit [55]	<1.7	?	<0.7		(56)	(58)	Pottery, An. bone		6	Modern
(48)	Watching Brief	Fill	Yellowish brown/dark greyish brown silty clay loam containing chalk, brick and coal fragments	Upper fill of pit [55]	<1.7	?	<0.2		(57)	39	-		6	Modern
49	Watching Brief	Layer	E-W aligned red brick bonded in a pale brown mortar	Modern brick wall associated with adjacent buildings	?	0.52	0.35		(58)	38	-		6	Modern
[50]	Watching Brief	Cut	N-S aligned linear cut	Cut for foundations for adjacent brick building	<1.8	<0.2	1		(56)	(51)	-		6	Modern
(51)	Watching Brief	Fill	Red brick wall bonded in yellow sand	Fill of cut [50]	<1.8	<0.2	1		[50]	52	-		6	Modern
52	Watching Brief	Layer	Brown sandy clay	Levelling layer	<1.6	?	0.05		(51)	53	-		6	Modern
53	Watching Brief	Layer	Dark grey sandy loam	Levelling layer	<1.5	?	<0.1		52	54	-		6	Modern
54	Watching Brief	Layer	Single course of red bricks bonded in yellow sand	Former yard surface	0.5 N-S	?	<0.06		53	01	-		6	Modern
[55]	Watching Brief	Cut	E-W aligned cut with vertical	Cut visible in section of unknown purpose	<0.22	?	<0.3		42	(56)	-		5	Undated

			sides and flat base											
(56)	Watching Brief	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy loam containing common chalk and brick inclusions	Fill of cut [55]	<0.22	?	<0.3		[55]	[57]	-		5	Undated
[57]	Watching Brief	Cut	Cut with steep sides, tapering toward rounded base	Posthole cut through cobble surface 63	<0.2	?	0.55		(56)	(58)	-		5	Undated
(58)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam containing abundant chalk inclusions	Primary fill of posthole [57]	<0.17	?	<0.12		[57]	(59)	-		5	Undated
(59)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish brown sandy loam	Upper fill of posthole [57]	<0.25	?	<0.32		(58)	[60]	-		5	Undated
[60]	Watching Brief	Cut	E-W aligned linear cut with steep, undercutting southern edge with flat base	Cut of unknown function	<0.7	<0.5	<0.52		(59)	(61)	-		5	Undated
(61)	Watching Brief	Fill	Grey sandy clay loam containing abundant chalk, charcoal and brick inclusions	Fill of cut [60]	<0.7	<0.5	<0.35		[60]	(62)	-		5	Undated
(62)	Watching Brief	Fill	Pale brown sandy clay loam containing common chalk, brick and charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of cut [60]	<0.7	<0.5	<0.08		(61)	63	-		5	Undated
63	Watching Brief	Layer	Grey stone cobbles in a very	Former yard surface localised to the NW	<9	<2	0.1		(62)	[57]	-		6	Modern

			dark grey sandy loam matrix	corner of the site										
[64]	Watching Brief	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep, gradually tapering sides and rounded base	Cut for deep posthole	<0.8 N-S	<0.1 E-W	<1.25		68	(65)	-		4	Post-med
(65)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish brown silty clay loam containing common chalk lumps and occasional charcoal flecks	Packing for post	<0.8	<0.3	<1.25		[64]	(66)	-		4	Post-med
(66)	Watching Brief	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam containing occasional charcoal flecks	Post-pipe			<1.25	<0.35	(65)	63	Pottery, Cbm, Glass, Shell, An. bone		4	Post-med
67	Watching Brief	Layer	Pale brown silty clay loam containing common tile fragments	Levelling layer	<6.2	<0.7	<0.15		42	68	-		4	Post-med
68	Watching Brief	Layer	Pale brown silty clay loam containing chalk, cobbles and tile inclusions	Levelling layer	<6.2	<0.7	<0.18		67	[64]	-		4	Post-med
[69]	Watching Brief	Cut	Sub-square cut with vertical sides and flat base	Posthole or cut for post-pad	0.16	0.16	<0.18		42	(70)	-		5	Undated
(70)	Watching Brief	Fill	Very dark grey sandy clay loam	Fill of [69]	0.16	0.16	<0.18		[69]	63	-		5	Undated
[71]	Watching Brief	Cut	Cut with steep gradually tapering sides and rounded base visible in W-F-S of westernmost	Posthole			0.7	0.5	04	(72)	-		3	Undated

			foundation trench											
(72)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam	Fill of posthole [71]			0.7	0.5	[71]	53	-		3	Undated
[73]	Evaluation	Cut	Cut visible in E-F-S of evaluation trench with steep sides and indistinct base	Feature of unknown purpose	1.5	?	<0.6		24	(74)	-		4	Post-med
(74)	Evaluation	Fill	Pale brown sandy loam containing common chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of feature [73]	1.5	?	<0.6		[73]	01	-		4	Post-med
75	Evaluation	Layer	White chalk in a very dark grey sandy loam matrix	Redeposited chalk make-up layer	<9.8	<0.3	<0.55		43	[105]	-		4	Post-med
(76)	Evaluation	Fill	Greyish white friable chalk	Primary fill of linear feature [21]	<2	<1.4	<0.12		[21]	(22)	-		4	Post-med
[77]	Evaluation	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear cut visible in W-F-S of evaluation trench.	Cut for garden bed?	<8	<1.4	<0.44		86	(78)	-		4	Post-med
(78)	Evaluation	Fill	Grey sandy loam containing abundant chalk inclusions	Primary fill of feature [77]	<8	<1.4	<0.15		[77]	(79)	-		4	Post-med
(79)	Evaluation	Fill	Brown sandy clay loam	Secondary fill of feature [77]	<8	<1.4	<0.15		(78)	24	-		4	Post-med
[80]	Excavation	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep, gradually tapering sides. Not bottomed	Post-medieval well			<2	<1.5	(139)	(13)	-		4	Post-med

(81)	Cancelled													
(82)	Cancelled													
[83]	Excavation	Cut	E-W aligned linear feature with shallow steep sloping sides and flat base	Unknown function	<0.7	<0.8	<0.15		04	(84)	-		4	Post-med
(84)	Excavation	Fill	Grey sandy clay loam	Fill of feature [83]	<0.7	<0.8	<0.15		[83]	103	Clay pipe, Cbm		4	Post-med
(85)	Cancelled													
86	Excavation	Layer	White chalk	Redeposited chalk. Possibly upcast from excavation of post-medieval well [80]	5	<1.5	<0.35		43	[21], [77]	-		4	Post-med
[87]	Evaluation	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep, tapering sides and pointed base	Stakehole			<0.1	0.03	04	(88)	-		3	Undated
(88)	Evaluation	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam	Fill of stakehole			<0.1	0.03	[87]	43	-		3	Undated
[89]	Evaluation	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep, tapering sides and pointed base	Stakehole			<0.1	0.04	04	(90)	-		3	Undated
(90)	Evaluation	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam	Fill of stakehole			<0.1	0.04	[89]	43	-		3	Undated

[91]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep, ta-pering sides and pointed base	Stakehole			<0.12	0.06	04	(92)	-		3	Undated
(92)	Evalua-tion	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam	Fill of stakehole			<0.12	0.06	[91]	43	-		3	Undated
[93]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep, ta-pering sides and pointed base	Stakehole			<0.12	0.05	04	(94)	-		3	Undated
(94)	Evalua-tion	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam	Fill of stakehole			<0.12	0.05	[93]	43	-		3	Undated
[95]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep, ta-pering sides and pointed base	Stakehole			<0.1	0.05	04	(96)	-		3	Undated
(96)	Evalua-tion	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam	Fill of stakehole			<0.1	0.05	[95]	43	-		3	Undated
[97]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep, ta-pering sides and pointed base	Stakehole			<0.1	0.05	04	(98)	-		3	Undated
(98)	Evalua-tion	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam	Fill of stakehole			<0.1	0.05	[97]	43	-		3	Undated
[99]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep, ta-pering sides and pointed base	Stakehole			<0.12	0.05	04	(100)	-		3	Undated
(100)	Evalua-tion	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam	Fill of stakehole			<0.12	0.05	[99]	43	-		3	Undated
[101]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep, ta-pering sides and pointed base	Stakehole			<0.11	0.05	04	(102)	-		3	Undated

(102)	Evaluation	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay loam	Fill of stakehole			<0.11	0.05	[101]	43	-		3	Undated
103	Excavation	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam containing occasional chalk and cbm inclusions	Possible garden soil	<8	?	<0.55		(84)	01	-		4	Post-med
104	Excavation	Layer	Grey silty loam	Possible former subsoil. Possibly same as 20 and 43	<5	?	<0.15		(122), (126)	103	-		4	Post-med
[105]	Evaluation	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear cut with steep S.- boundary and extended N.- boundary	Cut for modern drain	<2.8	?	<0.15		(109), 75	(106)	-		6	Modern
(106)	Evaluation	Fill	Black sandy loam	Fill of feature [105]	<3	?	<0.15		[105]	63	-		6	Modern
[107]	Evaluation	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut with vertical sides and flat base	Unknown function	0.8	<0.4	1.1		(74)	(108)	-		4	Post-med
(108)	Evaluation	Fill	Greyish white chalk and greyish brown sandy clay loam	Fill of [107]	0.4	<0.4	0.75		[107]	(109)	-		4	Post-med
(109)	Evaluation	Cut	Dark greyish brown sandy clay loam	Fill of [107]	0.4	<0.4	<0.75		(108)	(110)	Pottery, Clay pipe, Cbm, Glass, An. bone		4	Post-med
(110)	Evaluation	Fill	Brown sandy clay loam containing common chalk and brick inclusions	Upper fill of pit [107]	<0.8	<0.4	<0.44		(109)	[105]	-		4	Post-med

[111]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-rectangular cur with vertical sides and flat base	Posthole	0.67	0.56	0.43		04	(112)	-		4	Post-med
(112)	Evalua-tion	Fill	Greyish white chalky, silty loam containing large brick fragments	Fill of posthole of [111]	0.67	0.56	0.43		[111]	[21]	Cbm, Glass, An bone		4	Post-med
[113]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-rectangular cur with vertical sides and flat base	Posthole or post-pad	0.29	0.27	0.1		04	(114)	-		5	Undated
(114)	Evalua-tion	Fill	Greyish white chalky, silty loam	Fill of posthole of [113]	0.29	0.27	0.1		[113]	[21]	-		5	Undated
[115]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut with steep sloping sides and flat base with a rectangu-lar N-S aligned beam-slot lo-cated centrally within hole	Posthole	0.63	0.45	0.49		04	(116)	-		4	Post-med
(116)	Evalua-tion	Fill	Greyish white chalky, silty loam	Fill of posthole of [115]	0.63	0.45	0.49		[115]	[21]	Pottery, Cbm, Glass, An bone, Shell		4	Post-med
[117]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-rectangular cur with vertical sides and flat base	Posthole	0.23	0.18	0.25		04	(118)	-		5	Undated
(118)	Evalua-tion	Fill	Greyish white chalky, silty loam	Fill of posthole of [117]	0.23	0.18	0.25		[117]	[21]	-		5	Undated
[119]	Watching Brief	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut with vertical sides. Not bot-tomed	Medieval pit	0.26	0.7	<1		04	(120)	-		2	Medie-val

(120)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish brown silty loam	Fill of medieval pit [119]	0.26	0.7	<1		[119]	03	Pottery, An. bone		2	Medie-val
[121]	Watching Brief	Cut	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and flat base	Posthole	0.51	<0.2	<0.15		04	(122)	-		5	Undated
(122)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish white chalky, silty loam	Fill of posthole of [121]	0.51	<0.2	<0.15		[121]	104	-		5	Undated
[123]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and flat base	Posthole			0.52	0.35	04	(124)	-		4	Post-med
(124)	Evalua-tion	Fill	Greyish white chalky, silty loam	Fill of posthole [123]			0.52	0.35	[123]	43	Cbm		4	Post-med
[125]	Watching Brief	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut with steep sloping sides and flat base with a rectangu-lar E-W aligned beam-slot lo-cated centrally within hole	Posthole	0.6	0.4	0.6		04	(126)	-		4	Post-med
(126)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish white chalky, silty loam	Fill of posthole [123]	0.6	0.4	0.6		[125]	43	Fe nail		4	Post-med
[127]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and flat base	Posthole			0.12	0.26	04	(128)	-		5	Undated
(128)	Evalua-tion	Fill	Greyish brown chalky, silty loam	Fill of posthole [127]			0.12	0.26	[127]	43	-		5	Undated
[129]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and flat base	Posthole			0.08	0.3	04	(130)	-		4	Post-med

(130)	Evalua-tion	Fill	Greyish brown chalky, silty loam	Fill of posthole [129]			0.08	0.3	[129]	43	Cbm, An. bone		4	Post-med
[131]	Watching Brief	Cut	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and flat base	Posthole			0.1	0.23	04	(132)	-		4	Post-med
(132)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish white chalky, silty loam	Fill of posthole [131]			0.1	0.23	[131]	43	Cbm		4	Post-med
[133]	Watching Brief	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sides and flat base	Posthole	0.28	0.2	0.1		04	(134)	-		5	Undated
(134)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish white chalky, silty loam	Fill of posthole [133]	0.28	0.2	0.1		[133]	43	-		5	Undated
[135]	Evalua-tion	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut with steep sides and flat base	Posthole	0.6	0.42	0.42		04	(136)	-		4	Post-med
(136)	Evalua-tion	Fill	Greyish brown chalky, silty loam	Fill of posthole [135]	0.6	0.42	0.42		[135]	43	Cbm, Fe nail		4	Post-med
[137]	Watching Brief	Cut	Oval cut with steep sides and flat base	Posthole	0.37	0.26	0.27		04	(138)	-		5	Undated
(138)	Watching Brief	Fill	Greyish white chalky, silty loam	Fill of posthole [135]	0.37	0.26	0.27		[137]	104	-		5	Undated
(139)	Watching Brief	Fill	Pale yellow chalk	Fill of pit [11]	<1.5	<1.1	<0.3		(140)	[80]	-		2	Medie-val
(140)	Watching Brief	Fill	Chalk in a pink-ish red silty loam	Fill of pit [11]	<1.5	<1.1	<1		(12)	(139)	-		2	Medie-val

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT – PAUL BLINKHORN

The pottery assemblage comprised 111 sherds with a total weight of 6382g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 2.14. Most of the assemblages were of post-medieval or modern date, but a small number of medieval groups were also noted, including a single collection of four large fragments of such vessels, including an unusual (for the Winchester region) face-jug. The medieval wares were recorded using the conventions of the Winchester pottery type-series (eg. Cotter 2011). The following fabric types were noted:

MAD: **Tripod Pitcher Ware**, 1050-1225. 7 sherds, 1902g, EVE = 1.85.

MDG: **Late Medieval Red Ware**, 1350 – 1500. 1 sherd, 5g, EVE = 0..

MDF: **Medium Grained Sandy Ware**, 1050-1350. 5 sherds, 1336g, EVE = 0.29.

MMG: **Pink Sandy Ware**, 1225-1400. 1 sherd, 7g, EVE = 0.

Given the lack of a published type-series for the post-medieval pottery of the region, this was recorded using the codes and conventions of the City of London type-series, as follows:

BORDG: **Green-Glazed Border Ware**, 1550-1700. 7 sherds, 76g.

BORDY: **Yellow-glazed Border Ware**, 1550-1700. 7 sherds, 71g.

CREA: **Creamware**, 1740-1830. 1 sherd, 13g.

DERBS: **Derby Stoneware**, 1700-1900. 1 sherd, 2g.

FREC: **Frechen Stoneware**, 1550 – 1700. 2 sherds, 58g.

METS: **Metropolitan-type Slipware**, 1480 – 1900. 1 sherd, 20g.

MISC: **Misc 19th and 20th century Wares**. 17 sherds, 1063g.

PMR: **Post-medieval Redware**, 1550 – 1900. 43 sherds, 1600g.

TGW: **English Tin-Glazed Ware**, 1600-1800. 5 sherds, 31g.

VERW: **Verwood Ware**, 1600-1900. 10 sherds, 180g.

WEST: **Westerwald-type Stoneware**, 1590-1800. 3 sherds, 18g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 4. The date of each context-specific assemblage was checked against the stratigraphic matrix, and adjusted as necessary. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

The medieval wares, in terms of fabrics, are all fairly typical finds in the city of Winchester and its environs during the period AD1050-1250 (Cotter 2011, 11). Just two contexts, 12 and 120, produced only pottery of this date, with all the other material being residual. The group from context 120, the fill of pit 119, consisted of a few sherds from unglazed jars, including a fairly large base sherd. The material from context 12, the fill of pit 11, appears to be a primary deposit, consisting of two largely complete glazed jugs, and large fragments of two unglazed jars (Figs AY1 – AY4). Of the former, one is a so-called “face-

jug", with a bearded human face on the front of the rim, with two modelled arms raised to the chin, apparently tugging the beard, and ears either side (Fig. AY1). Such vessels are somewhat rare in the region. Cotter (2011, 74) noted fragments from two in South Hampshire Red Ware at Winchester (fabric MMI), and a few are known from Southampton in Local Pink Sandy Ware (Southampton fabric LOPS; Brown 2002, fig. 14 no. 100) and South Hampshire Red Ware (ibid. fig. 13 nos. 84 and 85). This form of decoration was more common amongst the products of the Laverstock kilns near Salisbury (Musty 1969, fig. 19), but no pottery of that type was present here, although it does occur in Winchester (Cotter 2011, 83). To the north, a face-jug in a hard sandy fabric is known from Netherton (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, fig. 199 no. 1318).

The other jug is missing its base and much of the lower body, but seems more typical of the local tradition, other than perhaps the large "parrot beak" spout (Fig. AY2). Such spouts occasionally occur on English pottery in the region but are rare, but much more common on French pottery of the period, suggesting that the potters may have been influenced by imported wares. One of the two jars is a full profile of a "scratch-marked" vessel (Fig. AY3). This decoration is fairly common on the post-conquest coarseware pottery of Winchester (Cotter 2011, 12). The pot is heavily sooted on the outside and fairly thickly lime-scaled on the inner, showing that it had a fairly long use-life. The other fragment of a jar is from the body of an extremely large vessel with thumbed applied strips running around the neck and down the body (Fig. AY4). There is no trace of sooting, so it probably functioned as a storage vessel, or possibly a water-jar.

There was very little late medieval pottery from the site other than one or two residual sherds, suggesting that there was little or no activity here during that period. The post-medieval pottery is fairly typical, comprising mostly earthenwares from relatively local sources, including Verwood and the Surrey/Hampshire border region, with a few sherds of common German Stonewares, and a small number of pieces of tin-glazed earthenware, all of which had a plain white glaze but were otherwise undecorated. The modern pottery was a typical mix of transfer-printed wares, utilitarian stonewares and yellow- and whitewares.

Potential

No further work is required on the pottery. The material should be retained as part of the site archive, it is in a stable condition and should pose no problems for long term storage. If the site is published, a summary of this report should be included within the publication text.

Illustrations

Fig. AY1: Context 12, fabric MAD. Near-complete face-jug. Grey fabric with pale orange-brown surfaces. Degraded, dull green lead glaze on the outer surface.

Fig. AY2: Context 12, fabric MAD. Complete upper part of jug. Grey fabric with lighter surfaces, degraded, slightly mottled green glaze on the outer surface.

Fig. AY3: Context 12, fabric MDF. Full profile of jar. Grey fabric with lighter surfaces, thick sooting on the exterior, lime-scaling on the interior

Fig. AY4: Context 12, fabric MDF. Large bodysherd from jar with applied strip decoration. Light grey fabric with slightly darker surfaces.

	MDF		MAD		MMG		MDG		BORDG		BORDY		PMR		FREC		VERW		TGW		METS		WEST		DERBS		CREA		MISC		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3									1	12			3	37																	M16thC
6																			1	6											17thC
8			1	3									1	4																	M16thC
10													1	5					1	1											17thC
12	2	1218	2	1876																											M11thC
14			2	9													1	11											1	11	MOD
15																	3	23							1	2	1	13			MOD
18			1	5			1	5									1	38													MOD
20											1	8	5	76	2	58	1	29													17thC
22									1	5			1	30																	M16thC
23			1	9	1	7			3	17			7	159									3	18							17thC
24											1	13																			17thC
32																													3	14	MOD
37													5	513															12	1030	MOD
42											1	6	1	102																	17thC
43									2	42	3	38	9	527					1	3											17thC

47													1	2														1	8	MOD
66													8	143			1	28	2	21	1	20								17thC
106																	1	23												17thC
109											1	6					1	25												17thC
116													1	2			1	3												17thC
120	3	118																												M11thC
Total	5	1336	7	1902	1	7	1	5	7	76	7	71	43	1600	2	58	10	180	5	31	1	20	3	18	1	2	1	13	17	1063	

Table 4. Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

APPENDIX 3: CBM ASSESSMENT – KEVIN HAYWARD

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

Three hundred and ten items of ceramic building material, stone and mortar were retained at evaluation from 5 East Street, New Alresford, Hampshire ECB5268

This small sized assemblage (310examples 9.1 kg) was assessed in order to

- Identify the form and fabric of ceramic building material and any mortar in order to determine whether it was Roman, medieval or post medieval in date.
- Identify the fabric of the unworked and worked stone in order to determine what the material was made from and whether or not the material was local or brought in from further afield.
- Provide a list of spot dates.
- Databases ESNA18stone.mdb and ESNA18cbm.mdb accompany this document.
- Made recommendations for further study.

METHODOLOGY

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

As there was no Hampshire ceramic building material or stone fabric reference collection housed at PCA, consultation of the relevant 1:50000 geological map for this area (1975 - Alresford), and memoir (Osborne-White 1910) provided the local geological background. Where the stone fabric matched with the Museum of London series, it was designated the appropriate MoL 4digit code, otherwise it was allocated the generic *3120* code for unknown rock types followed by a, b, c etc thus *3120a; 3120b; 3120c.* With the ceramic building material the fabric was prefixed by *ALR1* and a number thus *ALR21*).

LOCAL RESOURCES OF STONE; CLAY

The site lies within an area of Upper Cretaceous (Upper Chalk), a soft white powdery limestone with numerous flint nodules. Deposits of Clay with Flint cover parts of the Chalk land around New Alresford but more extensively so, 5km to the east. Apart from the flint the underlying bedrock is bereft of hard enough stone suitable for rubblestone, dimension stone, roofing or quern. More suitable sources of ashlar or dimension stone lay some 12km to the east with Malmstone (Upper Greensand) from the Selbourne district (also termed Selbornian malmstone) (Osborne-White 1910, 93) on the western tip of the Weald. Progressively older sometimes harder Cretaceous sandstones suitable for rubblestone and dimension stone (Hythe Beds, Sandgate Beds and Bargate Beds) are encountered the further east you go towards the core of the Wealden anticline.

Local sources of clay suitable for brick and tile production include the calcareous Gault, Folkestone Beds but especially geologically recent Reading Beds (East Stratton – 8km NE of Alresford) and loamy portions of the Clay-with Flints, north of Bushy Leaze near Chawton. Old brick pits are encountered in the Clay with Flint from Shalden, Wield, Medsted, Preston Candover, and especially West Tisted and Beauworth which lie as close as 5km from Alresford (Osborne-White 1910, 93).

Ceramic Building Material 107 examples 5.4kg

Roman: No Roman ceramic building material was identified.

Medieval: 43 examples 1.7kg

Roofing Tile: 15 examples 1.3kg

ALR1 Red, medium-grained quartz rich peg tile giving it a biscuity-like texture with a thin black organic core and a coarse burnt white flint moulding sand.

ALR4 Fine sandy fabric with a thick black reduced core and medium coarse moulding sand.

All of the medieval roofing tile from this site is characterised by 12mm thick poorly made tile having a thick brown glaze. Three forms can be recognised a large majority of it from pit fill [12].

Ridge Tile 1 example

The most distinctive (see Figure xx) is a very nice thickly glazed knife trimmed ridge tile consisting of a series of triangular ridges 25mm high from pit fill [12]. Ridge tiles used to adorn or decorate the roof ridge of earlier (11th-14th century) medieval buildings in towns from the Wessex regions, most notably Oxford (e.g. Hayward 2015) and Winchester. It has a distinctive nail-hole or wooden peg puncture mark (see Figure xx) through the base of the triangular decoration, done prior to firing. It would seem that this served as an attachment for the ridge tile perhaps to strengthen it when it was affixed to the apex of the roof.

Bat Tile

Also in fabric *ALR1* and from pit fill [12] is part of thicker roofing tile, grading from 13mm in the centre towards a thicker lip or rim 17mm. Forming part of a bat or shouldered tile it was a style of roofing that was only in fashion from the 11th to 13th century.

Peg Tile

Present in two fabrics *ALR 1* and *ALR 4,* were parts of the conventional flat rectangular roofing (peg tile) with two nail holes or wooden peg tiles affixed at one end forming a series of overlapping rectangular tiles. Present in the pit fill [12] they are also found in small quantity diffuse amongst the more common post medieval peg tile from a post medieval layer close to the well [18] a post medieval pipe fill [66] fill of a post medieval feature of unknown function [109].

Daub *28* examples 0.4kg

3102 Light fawn – orange brown specked white chalk rich daub

This distinctive fresh chalk rich daub with numerous pit marks due to the disintegration of vegetative matter is restricted to the medieval pit fill [12] and associated later post medieval well fill [14]. This attests to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub medieval structures in the vicinity rather than as fired clay daub.

Post Medieval 64 examples 3.8kg

Peg Tile 54 examples 3.6kg

ALR2 Red fine to medium grained sandy peg tile medium moulding sand

ALR2a Red fine to medium grained sandy peg tile very fine moulding sand

ALR3 Busy, distinctive red iron shot tile fabric with prominent white silty laminae.

A feature of the early post medieval features from this site including the post hole fills [112] [124] [130] [132] [136] post medieval pipe fill [66] and former ground surface [20] [42] [43] and fill of well [14] [15] were numerous fragments of better made post medieval peg tile. These lack the characteristic glaze of the medieval peg tile and generally have a finer moulding sand. They are, however, still probably earlier post medieval in date, especially with ALR3 which is a very poorly made, and undulating tile with a distinctive red iron shot silty fabric. Only one peg tile in the finer ALR2a from the fill of the well is later post medieval in date.

Brick 10 examples 0.2 kg

ALR10 Red sandy fabric with small inclusions of flint

A feature of the post medieval post hole fills [116] [130] [136] throughout the site as well as post medieval pipe fills [66], pits [3] and unknown features [109] were small quantities of red brick fragments *ALR10.* As there were no edges, let alone complete edges it is impossible to date them to within a narrower time frame than 1500-1900. There is no evidence to suggest that bricks were used to line the well These red bricks were probably manufactured out of the local Clay with Flints, with outcrops as close as 5km to New Alresford (West Tisted; Beauworth) (Osborne-White 1910, 93).

Mortar

A review of the mortar types from New Alresford are summarised below (Table 5)

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at ESNA18
Type 1 Loose sandy brown limonitic mortar	loose sandy brown limonitic mortar	1100-1300 only found attached to the west country blue green roofing slates from medieval pit fill [12]
Type 2 Brown gravel cement like chunks of chalk and flint	Brown gravel cement with small 5mm chunks of chalk and flint	1100-1300 Adhered to small chunks of chalk from medieval pit fill [12].

Mortar was restricted to the earliest feature; the medieval pit. [12] Both types 1 and 2 are brown quartz sandy lime recipes that typify medieval building construction for the chalk and for the West Country roofing slate.

Stone 213 samples 4.7kg

The petrological character, geological source and function of a small group of stone is summarised in Table 6 below.

Fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at ESNA18
3107	Chalky fine glauconitic limestone	Malmstone – Upper Greensand Selborne	Ashlar with diagonal tool markings from a post medieval levelling deposit [42]

3116	Very Fine white powdery limestone	Upper Chalk (Upper Cretaceous) underlying bedrock	Bedrock or even fragmentary ashlar with Type 2 gravel mortar attached from environmental sample fill of medieval pit [12] <1> also a rare chalk gaming ball from the adjacent pit fill [120] 1 All in the south-east corner of the site 92 examples 1.7kg
3117	Hard dark grey-black siliceous rock breaking with a chonchoidal fracture present as nodules.	Upper Chalk, Upper Cretaceous underlying bed rock	Bedrock mixed in with chalk from environmental sample fill of medieval pit [12] <1> All in the south-east corner of the site 4 examples 0.2kg
3120b	Blue-grey slate one purple crenulated slightly with mica	Upper Devonian (Cardiff)	Roofing slate one sub-square nail hole mainly from the fill of medieval pit [12] but also post medieval pit fill [6] well fill [16] [18] All in the south-east corner of the site 13 examples 2417g

Most of the items of worked and unworked stone from this site come from the medieval pit fills [12] [120] located in the south-east corner of the site. Largely unremarkable are the concentrations of chalk from the medieval pit fill [12] which appear to have a gravel mortar (Type 2 Mortar) attached and may have once been small rubblestone blocks degraded over time. Associated with them are a small group of highly nodular chalk. This combination of white chalk and nodular flint would suggest supply from the underlying bedrock – Upper Chalk (Newhaven Chalk Formation) with its numerous flint bands (PCA West 2018). There is a small spherical piece of chalk which may well be a marble or gaming piece from medieval pit fill 120].

The main focus lies with the malmstone ashlar fragment from the post medieval levelling layer. Malmstone a poor quality light-cream grey muddy micaceous limestone, from the Upper Greensand of Selborne, 12km to the east where it attains its greatest thickness of 200 feet (Osborne-White 1910, 21). This rock is exported over quite considerable distances most notably in medieval constructions e.g. medieval Leper Hospital of St Mary Magdalen near Winchester (Hayward pers. obs.). Malmstone is used extensively elsewhere in Winchester in 14th century rebuilds to Winchester Cathedral (Tatton-Brown 1992, 37-46), the 1222 Winchester Castle and Winchester College (Tatton-Brown 1992, 37-46). Slightly further afield it has been used in medieval construction projects is Farnham Church and Farnham Castle (Sowan 1975). Its use in the 1070-1095 Flamsteed Stairwell of the White Tower as Steps (Hayward 2018), does indicate that this stone was quarried and supplied quite considerable distances in the 11th century.

The second item of interest are the distinctive blue-grey-green undulating metaslates or mudstones used as roofing material from the medieval pit fill [12]. These rocks which are sourced to a number of different Devonian-Carboniferous units from the West County, most notably North Devon and Cornwall (Delabole slates) and South Wales (Jope & Dunning 1954) are frequently used to roof in early (11th-14th century) medieval buildings at Winchester. The most notable of these is the Leper Hospital (Hayward pers. obs.). The material from Alresford must have been used to roof a wealthy medieval residence or ecclesiastical building in the village.

Overall Comments

This rather small assemblage of stone and ceramic building from East Street New Alresford can on the basis of stone and ceramic building material fabric and form be subdivided into a medieval and early post medieval phase.

Medieval

Limited to just two pit fills ([12] [120]) and a few items of redeposited peg tile and malmstone, this small medieval assemblage is nevertheless very important to our understanding of the site.

Both blue-green stone roofing tile, imported probably from Devonian or Carboniferous outcrops in South Wales (Jope & Dunning 1954) and highly decorative early medieval (1100-1300) ridge and bat tile concentrate in the pit fill [12] from where the more ornate 11th to 13th century pottery was present (Blinkhorn this volume). Both roofing materials are indicative of a certain degree of affluence of an early 11th to 13th century ecclesiastical building or a Bishops house. There is also a block of malmstone ashlar from a later almost certainly medieval in date quarried from the Upper Greensand at Selborne, 12km to the east. This stone type is associated with earlier very large medieval construction projects both at Winchester (e.g. Leper Hospital; Winchester Cathedral) and the 1070-1095 construction of the Flamsteed Steps from the White Tower (Hayward 2018). There is a concentration of chalk and flint rubble from the medieval pit fill [12] which appears to have a gravel mortar (Type 2 Mortar). This and the addition of another mortar to the stone roofing tile (Type 1 mortar) would suggest building rubble from a large masonry feature. There is also a small gaming marble of spherical white chalk that came from the pit fill [120].

Early Post Medieval

Far less remarkable in terms of quality, the form and fabric of the fragmentary roofing tile together with fragments of red brick from post medieval features is indicative of dumping of earlier post medieval building material from the vicinity. These came from post hole fills and well fill and post medieval occupation layers.

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
3	ALR10	Red brick fragment	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1500-1900	No mortar
6	3120a; ALR2	Post medieval peg tile purple and blue-green roofing slate	3	1060	1800	1500	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
8	ALR3	Early post medieval peg tile fragments burnt	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	No mortar
12	3120a; 3102; 3116; 3117; ALR1; 3101' 3102	Very large group of blue-green roofing slate with a brown sandy mortar attached ; fragments of chalk and flint with medieval	240	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1100-1300	1100-1300+

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		gravel mortar yellow calcareous daub; Large group of 11-13th century glazed ridge tile, bat tile and peg tile							
14	3120a; 3102; ALR2	Blue-green roofing slate with nail hole; calcareous daub and peg tile post medieval	8	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1600-1800	No mortar
15	ALR2a	Later post medieval peg tile fine moulding sand	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
18	3120a; ALR3; ALR4	Blue-green roofing slate fragment Late medieval glazed and early post medieval peg tile	6	1060	1700	1400	1700	1450-1700	No mortar
20	ALR2;ALR2a; ALR3	Early to late post medieval peg tile	5	1450	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
22	ALR2	Post medieval peg tile	1	1500	1800	1500	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
23	ALR2; ALR3	Post medieval peg tiles	4	1450	1800	1500	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
37	ALR10	Brick fragment	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1500-1900	No mortar
42	3107; ALR2; ALR3	Malmstone ashlar fragment	10	1060	1800	1500	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
43	ALR2	Post medieval peg tile	1	1500	1800	1500	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
66	ALR2; ALR3; ALR4; ALR10	Early post medieval and post medieval peg tile post medieval brick	9	1450	1900	1500	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
84	ALR2	Post medieval peg tile	1	1500	1800	1500	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
109	ALR2; ALR3; ALR10	Early post medieval and post medieval peg tile; post medieval brick	6	1450	1900	1500	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
112	ALR2; ALR3	Early post medieval and post medieval peg tile	5	1450	1800	1500	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
116	ALR10	Post medieval brick fragment	1	1450	1900	1500	1900	1500-1900	No mortar
120	3117	Chalk gaming counter or marble	1	50	1600	1060	1600	1060-1600	No mortar
124	ALR3	Early post medieval peg tile	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700	No mortar
130	ALR2; ALR10	Post medieval brick and early post medieval peg tile	5	1450	1900	1500	1900	1500-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
132	ALR2	Post medieval peg tile	1	1500	1800	1500	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
136	ALR10; ALR3	Early post medieval peg tile and brick	2	1450	1900	1500	1900	1500-1900	No mortar

Recommendations

This small but nevertheless interesting assemblage of medieval and post medieval stone and ceramic roofing tile, ashlar and brick justifies inclusion as a short section on building materials at publication. The focus should be entirely on the medieval assemblage from pit fill [12] most notably the stone (West Country slates) and ceramic (ridge and bat) roofing materials both indicators of early (11th-13th century) status in a small medieval village. However, its location as a stopping off point for pilgrimage would have elevated its status to something more important than a conventional masonry building perhaps as a resting place for important ecclesiastical visitors. The presence of malmstone, a material widely in circulation for important medieval construction projects in the south is also worthy of mention. Illustration of the glazed ridge tile should be undertaken and a small representative fabric collection should be collated.

APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT – CHRIS JARRETT

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one standard finds box). The assemblage is generally in a fragmentary state and it was not always possible to assign the bowl shapes to a type. It is therefore likely that the clay tobacco pipes fragments were deposited under both secondary and tertiary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes occur in eleven contexts as mostly small (under 30 fragments) sized groups, except for two medium (30–100 fragments) sized groups.

All the clay tobacco pipes (109 fragments, of which none were unstratified) were recorded in a database format and classified by Oswald's (1975, 54–5) Southern typology and prefixed S. The material was catalogued according to Higgins (2017) and the pipes were coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The quality of finish, including the level of burnishing and the degree of milling of the rims (recorded in quarters) has been noted where possible on the 17th-century types. The clay tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE TYPES

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of twelve bowls, two mouthparts and 95 stems. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types are dated *c*. 1690 to 1850, although earlier fragments may be present. Only one bowl has a makers mark. The stems have been broadly dated according to their thickness an more so the size of the bores.

***C.* 1700–1720**

S12: three spurred bowls with an angled straight back (facing the smoker) and an angular front, bottered rims and an average burnish. One example occurred in context [22] and another example occurred in deposit [23] and it is a variant with a slight hump on the back of the bowl. A third bowl is missing most of the bowl, while on the top of the stem is a maker's incuse stamp consisting of 'RICH/ARD.[S]/AYER' (context [3]). Richard Sayer is documented as a pipe maker who was married at Winchester in 1696 (Oswald 1975, 173).

***C.*1750–1820**

S16: one upright heeled bowl with a rounded front and straight back, although most of the bowl is missing (context [3])

***C.* 1820–1850**

S17: one upright heeled bowl with a rounded front and a straight back (context [3])

Undated/unidentified bowls

There are eight bowls that are mostly too damaged to be assigned to a type. Fragments of spurred bowls were noted in contexts [23] and [109], while bowls surviving mostly as a heel were noted in deposits [3] and [20] and are probably dated to the late 17th century. Deposit [23] produced two items that survive mostly as a stem and the start of the back of bowl and are most likely to date to the 18th century. One bowl is only missing the front of the bowl, although it cannot be assigned to a specific type

and appears as a squat 18th-century bowl shape with a short oval in plan heel and the bowl is upright bowl and bottered rim (context [8]).

Mouthparts

The two mouth parts both have oval sections. The first mouth part is bevelled and has a wide bore and dates to the 17th century (context [3]) and the second example has a cut end and a medium sized bore and it is most likely to date to the 18th century (context [23]).

The stems

Only one stem is of note and it is decorated with a milled line around the circumference of the stem and to one side of this there are three diagonal milled lines that probably spiralled down the length of the rest of the stem. The item is probably 18th century in date and was found in context [3].

DISTRIBUTION

Table 7 summarises the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes and shows the phase, number of fragments, the date range of the latest bowl (Context ED and LD), the types of bowls and other parts present, together with a spot date for each context the tobacco pipes occur in. The material was only found in Phase 4 dated deposits. Where stems were the only clay tobacco pipe material found in a context then these were given a broad date range based upon the thickness of the item and more so the size of the bore.

Context	Fill of/layer	Phase	No. of frags	Size	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types, etc	Spot date
3	Layer	4	39	M	1820	1850	x4 bowls: x1 S12 stamped 'RICH/ARD./[S]AYE'., x1 S16, x1 S17, x1 unidentified, x1 mouthpart, x34 stems: x1 with rouletted decoration	1820–1850
8	7	4	2	S	1700	1750	x1 bowl: unidentified, x1 stem	Early 18th century
14	80	4	1	S	1580	1910	Stem	1580–1730
15	80	4	6	S	1580	1910	x6 stems	1730–1910
20	Layer	4	1	S	1580	1910	x1 bowl: unidentified	Late 17th century
22	21	4	3	S	1580	1910	x1 bowl: S12, x2 stems	*C*. 1700–1720
23	21	4	43	M	1700	1720	x4 bowls: x1 S12, x3 unidentified, x1 mouthpart, x38 stems	*C*. 1700–1720
43	Layer	4	6	S	1580	1910	Stems	1580–1730
66	Post pipe	4	1	S	1580	1910	Stem	1730–1910
84	83	4	1	S	1580	1910	Stem	1580–1730
109	107	4	5	S	1580	1910	x1 bowl: unidentified, x5 stems	*C*. 1690–1800

Table 7. AY529. Distribution of the clay tobacco pipes, showing which contexts contain clay tobacco pipes, whether it is a layer or the cut that it occurs in, the number of fragments and the size of the group, the *terminus ante/post quem* (Context ED/LD) for the group and its suggested deposition date.

Significance and Potential of the collection and recommendations for further work

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage has some significance at a local level and the bowl forms generally conform to those types found in Southern England. None of the clay tobacco pipes show evidence for their manufacture on the site. The Richard Sayer stamped pipe from context [3] indicates that Winchester was one area that marketed its clay tobacco pipes to New Alresford at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. To the author's knowledge, no clay tobacco pipe assemblages have been published from New Alresford, and therefore, although the assemblage from the site is generally fragmentary, it is important for initiating an understanding of the clay tobacco pipes used in this town and how it compares to other settlements in the immediate area of Hampshire, e.g. Winchester, which has been poorly reported upon, besides the rest of the county: Portsmouth (Fox and Hall 1979) and Southampton (Atkinson 1975; Higgins 2014).

The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts they were found in. A small number of pipes merit illustration. The assemblage also has the potential to identify activities associated with the site and initiate an understanding of clay tobacco pipe studies for New Alresford.

It is recommended that a short publication report is required on the clay tobacco pipes and six illustrations of the pipes are required to supplement the text.

APPENDIX 5: GLASS ASSESSMENT – CHRIS JARRETT

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (two boxes). The glass dates entirely to the post-medieval period. Most of the fragments show no or little evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. A notable quantity of the glass fragments do have natural weathering deposits resulting from being buried. All of the glass is in a fragmentary state. A fairly high incidence of identifiable forms is present. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments and where possible the estimated number of vessels and this was recovered from eight contexts and individual deposits produced only small sized groups (fewer than 30 shards).

All of the glass (36 fragments, representing 22 vessels or items and weighing 5.273kg, of which none were unstratified) was recorded in a database format, by type colour and form. The majority of the glass was hand collected, except for one fragment recovered from an environmental sample. The assemblage is discussed by the vessel shapes, *etc*. and its distribution.

The Glass Forms

The forms (and their quantification) recorded in the post-medieval glass is as follows:

Bottle, generic: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 14g

English wine bottle: 11 fragments, 6 ENV, 1.917kg

English wine bottle, cylindrical: 10 fragments, 3 ENV, 978g

English wine bottle, cylindrical, early-type: 3 fragments, 3 ENV, 811g

English wine bottle, cylindrical, late-type: 4 fragments, 4 ENV, 905g

French wine bottle: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 115g

Vessel glass: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 3g

Window pane: 4 fragments, 3 ENV, 6g

Wine glass: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 524g

The forms are discussed by function.

Wine glass

The foot of a wine glass (58mm in diameter) with a gently sinuous profile and a merese with the start of the lower stem is recorded. The wine glass is made in a clear glass that is probably composed of a lead and soda metal as the item is both heavy and iridescent. The wine glass can be broadly dated to the late 18th - 19th century and was found in context [37].

Alcohol storage/serving

English wine bottles

A number of fragments could not be assigned with any confidence to a specific wine bottle shape. Five fragments occur in pale or mid olive green natural glass and have weathered surfaces, one of which was starting to denitrify. These fragments were the only glass finds found in contexts [6], [66] and [109]. Six fragments of wine bottles occur in mid olive green glass. The base and shoulder fragments of a possible shaft and globe or onion-type wine bottle was noted in deposit [43] and was dated to the mid-17th - early 18th century. The rounded kick of a wine bottle was noted in context [23] and was given a broad date range of *c*.1640–1800. Deposit [37] produced three wine bottles of an uncertain type and included the bases from two vessels that could be either of the mallet-type, dated *c*.1725–1760 or a wide cylindrical shape, dated from *c*.1740. The third wine bottle survives as a rim with an atypical applied, crude and tapered string finish, a relatively short conical neck and a wide rounded shoulder and was dated to the late 18th century.

English wine bottle, cylindrical-type, *c*.1740–1900+

The cylindrical wine bottles could be sub-divided into the early, free-blown shape with a slightly splayed base, dated *c.* 1740–1850 and the moulded, late-type with a straight-sided base/wall and dated *c*.1810–1900 onwards. These were all recovered from context [37], however as the linking fragments (upper wall and shoulders) between the rims and bases are missing, it is difficult to calculate the estimated number of vessels for the early and late-types (see below): there are ten distinct rims recorded that could have belonged to either of the cylindrical wine bottle types, while three bases of the early type and four of the late type are recorded. The string finishes on the rims have a date range of *c*.1750–1810 according to Dumbrell (1993, 38–39), although the majority are dated *c*.1790. The majority of the necks on these vessels are 'cigar-shaped'. Seven of the examples are made in soda glass and three examples were noted in high-lime low-alkali (HLLA) glass and are almost entirely in a dark olive green colour, the others in a lighter version.

English wine bottle, cylindrical, early-type, *c.*1740–1850

The three bases assigned to this type occur in dark olive green soda glass and have rounded kicks, while the base diameters range between 90–100mm.

English wine bottle, cylindrical, late-type, c.1810–1900 onwards

The four bases assigned to this wine bottle type are made in dark green glass, although only one is in soda glass and the other three are in HLLA glass. All of the vessels have conical kicks. Three of the bottles have a diameter of 84mm, while a third has a smaller diameter of 58mm. The size of the latter may indicate a half-sized wine bottle, or possibly that it was used to sell and store another alcoholic drink, perhaps a spirit.

French cylindrical wine bottle

The item, made in olive green soda glass, was given a French source by the form of its string finish, which consists of a narrow uneven cordon, 10mm below a flaring, cut rim. The neck is conical and what survives of the shoulder is narrow and rounded and indicates a cylindrical wall. Dumbrell (1993, 39), dates the finish of this French wine bottle to *c.*1760. The wine bottle is made in olive green soda glass and was recovered from context [37].

Architecture

Window Glass

The four small fragments of window glass are all made in soda glass and it was not possible to determine their method of manufacture. Those from context [3] (blue tinted) and [112], sample <1> (clear) were thin walled (1.5mm thick) and could only be given a general post-medieval date. There are two clear fragments (3mm thick) from the same window pane found in deposit [12] and the fragments appear to be modern and were given a 19th–20th century date.

Liquid storage

Bottle

A bottle of an uncertain type survives as a neck and shoulder sherd with weathered surfaces, was made in clear natural glass and it is broadly dated to the early post-medieval period and was found in context [23].

Vessel glass

An uncertain form survives as a curving wall fragment and occurs in free-blown, clear natural glass and was dated to the early post-medieval period. The item was found in context [116].

DISTRIBUTION

A summary of the distribution of the glass is shown in Table 8. The glass was found in Phase 2 and 4–6 dated contexts.

Con-text	Fill of /layer	Phase	Size	No. of frags	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms	Spot date
3	Layer	4	S	1	1	1	Window pane	Post-medieval
6	5	4	S	2	1	13	English wine bottle	Mid-17th - early 18th century
12	11	2	S	2	1	4	Window pane	19th–20th century
23	21	4	S	2	2	28	Bottle, English wine bottle	C. 1640–1800

Con-text	Fill of /layer	Phase	Size	No. of frags	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms	Spot date
37	36	6	S	22	12	4660	English wine bottle: cylindrical early and late types, French wine bottle, wine glass	Early 19th century (c. 1810–30)
43	Layer	4	S	2	1	524	English wine bottle (shaft and globe or onion-type)	Mid-17th - early 18th century
66	post-pipe	4	S	2	1	28	English wine bottle	Mid-17th - early 18th century
109	107	4	S	1	1	11	English wine bottle	Mid-17th - early 18th century
112	111	4	S	1	1	1	Window pane (environmental sample ~<1>)	Post-medieval
116	115	4	S	1	1	3	Vessel	Early post-medieval

Table 8. AY529/ESNA18: Distribution of the glass. S: small (sized assemblages)

Significance and potential of the collection and recommendations for further work

The glass is generally of some significance, although it consists of either fragmentary material or common post-medieval forms, e.g. wine bottles. However, the large group of wine bottles recovered from fill [37], pit [36] (Phase 4) is of interest for its quantity and range of shapes and dates from the mid-18th - early 19th century and was deposited perhaps in the second or third decades of the 19th century. The large quantity of wine bottles may indicate that a source for this material was a local drinking establishment, backed up possibly by the occurrence of the wine glass. The drinking establishment this may have been derived from was probably the 17th-century Horse and Groom inn, whose origins date back to *c*. 1550. This inn is located at a nearby property on Broad Street. Finds of notable quantities of wine bottles and clay tobacco pipes can be an indication of the presence of an inn *etc*. (Pearce 2000, 174). Additionally, the occurrence of early post-medieval glass in the assemblage, usually rare and attributable more so to middle or high socio-economic households, may be further evidence for rubbish coming from the Horse and Groom or its predecessor. However, the glass recovered from fill [37] may also have been derived from a household with comfortable means that enjoyed drinking wine, including that bottled in France, as indicated by the wine bottle of that type.

The glass has the potential to date the features it was recovered from and inform upon site activities. The latter may indicate that some of the glass was derived from a nearby drinking establishment.

A short publication is recommended on the glass assemblage. No illustrations are required to supplement the publication text.

APPENDIX 6: METALWORKING ASSESSMENT– MARIT GAIMSTER

Five metal objects were retrieved from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. All are of iron and came from Phase 4 contexts.

Context [15], the fill of Well [80], included two iron objects in the form of a sturdy wire-drawn nail and a fragment of iron wire or thin strip. The nail has bits of cbm corroded to the head end, suggesting it may originate from a brick wall. These objects were associated with modern pottery (19th – 20th century). The possible garden feature [21] produced the fragment of an iron rotary key with symmetrical bit. This is the most common type of key in the Middle Ages, becoming the principal type in the post-medieval period (Goodall 2011, 242 and fig. 10.4 Type G2). The key was found together with pottery dating from the 17th century. Two further contexts produced metal finds; posthole [123] and posthole [135]. Both were in the form of medium-sized hand forged iron nails with vurved shanks, indicating that they had been deliberately extracted from their original position.

Significance and recommendations for further work

The metal finds from 5 East Street, all from post-medieval contexts, provide little significant information for a broader understanding of the site. With the exception of the fragment of an iron rotary key, associated with 17th-century, all other finds were in the form of iron nails and a fragment of iron strip or wire. No further work is recommended for these finds at this stage. Should there be any additional publication of the site, it is suggested the iron rotary key is included and referenced. For this purpose, the key should be x-rayed for full identification. The iron nails and the undiagnostic strip are of little value and may all be discarded.

Context	Description	Phase	Date	Recommendations
15	Iron nail, complete but corroded; wire drawn with hammered point and flat incomplete head; L 115mm; gauge 7mm; fragments of cbm corroded to head end	Ph 4	modern	discard
	Iron strip or wire; corroded fragment only; W 3mm; L 60mm	Ph 4	modern	discard
23	Iron rotary key; heavily corroded fragment of shank with symmetrical 20 x 25mm bit; L 50mm+	Ph 4	17th century	x-ray
126	Iron nail; complete hand forged; head incomplete and obscured by corrosion; curved shank; L 68mm	Ph 4	n/a	discard
136	Iron nail; complete hand forged; heavily corroded with flat irregular head; curved shank; L 65mm	Ph 4	n/a	discard

Table 9. The Metal Finds

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT– KEVIN REILLY

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. Regarding the fish bones, identifications were carried out using a modern comparative collection and with reference to Libois *et al* (1987) and Thieren *et al* (2012).

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a grand total of 118 fragments by hand collection and a further 134 from the single bulk sample. Each assemblage is generally in good condition with a low to moderate level of fragmentation. The bones were divided amongst a variety of feature types within the medieval (Phase 2), post-medieval (Phase 4) and modern (Phase 6) phases, as shown in Table 10. These essentially date between the 11th and 13th centuries, the mid-16th and 17th centuries and then most probably the 19th century respectively.

Medieval (Phase 2)

The hand collected component amounted to just three bones, taken from two pits, including a cattle metatarsus and pig mandibular both from the primary fill [12] of [11] and a calcaneus from [120] [119]. Each of these features were situated at the south-east corner of the site. There was a rather larger sieved collection, taken from the primary fill of pit [11], this featuring several chicken and chicken-sized bones, some sheep/goat (a tooth and a phalange), the possible partial remains of a young puppy/kitten (comprising several metapodials) and a notable collection of fish bones. These included herring, eel and flatfish (most probably very young plaice) as well as at least two species of small freshwater species – three spined stickleback and, most probably, bullhead. Whilst the herring and freshwater eel remains represent human food waste, the bones of the sticklebacks and the bullheads may instead have derived from the guts of large predatory fish such as pike, when these were being prepared for cooking/serving at the table. Nicholson (2007, 187) however has suggested that although sticklebacks and bullhead fishes are not now regarded as commercial human food, their presence in archaeological fish-bone assemblages alongside freshwater eel, clupeids, cyprinids and other small/tiny species – especially in cess-pit deposits – may have constituted a form of whitebait. There is a level of encrustation associated with many of these fish bones, perhaps reminiscent of cessy materials. Indeed six herring and two eel vertebrae show signs of mastication (crushing) suggesting that they may have passed through the gut. The other bones in this deposit did not exhibit similar encrustation, however, this does not preclude the possibility that a proportion of the bones in these fills were derived from cessy deposits.

Post-medieval (Phase 4)

The collection dating to this phase was taken from a variety of cut features and layers (Table 10). Cattle and sheep/goat were well represented alongside cattle- and sheep-size pieces, with a few pigs and a single equid bone (Table 11). Each of the better represented species comprises a thorough mix of skeletal parts indicative of general food and processing waste, each also providing a small dataset of age and size information. Finally, these bones, and cattle in particular, demonstrated a diverse range of butchery cuts.

Modern (Phase 6)

Bones were taken from a midden deposit [37] and the contents of pit [55]. The dating covers the period from the mind 16th to the late 19th centuries, however, various aspects of the bones strongly suggest a date far closer to the end of this range. There is a similar species representation to that shown in the previous phase with cattle and sheep/goat well represented, although now with a greater abundance of pig. Each species collection contains a high proportion of sawn bones, while several of the cattle pieces are from large individuals. It is well known that the use of the saw as a butchery tool essentially dates from the latter part of the 18th century (Albarella 2003), while the 'large' cattle undoubtedly represent 'improved' types which began to enter the meat markets at approximately the same period, moving into the early 19th century (see Rixson 2000, 215 and Rielly in prep). It is also of interest that most of the cattle bones are from young adults or younger, another factor which can be used to date these deposits, signifying a move towards beef from earlier maturing cattle.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

These bones are undoubtedly in good condition and seemingly well dated. There are notable late post-medieval features amongst the Phase 6 (Modern) collections which strongly suggest a 19th century date. It can be seen that the quantity of bones in each phase is not large, with the notable exception of the sieved contents of the medieval pit [11]. It would certainly be worthwhile comparing the fish bone collection found within this feature with other inshore animal bone assemblages, while otherwise the quality of the material dated to Phases 4 and 6, with the noted high proportion of age, size and butchery data, does warrant further investigation.

Thus it is recommended that further studies should be made of the medieval, Post-medieval and Modern collections, principally aiming to deduce evidence for fish exploitation and then the age and perhaps size of the domesticates exploited. The butchery evidence related to the later phases may also provide data related to the type of meat cuts used within this community during the post-medieval era. Comparisons are available from other urban collections in Hampshire and Surrey, most notably from Winchester (Serjeantson and Smith 2009) and Guildford (Smith and Serjeantson 1998) respectively.

Period:	**Med**	**PM**	**Mod**	**Total**
Phase:	**2**	**4**	**6**	
Feature type				
Pit	3		32	35
Posthole		5		5
Well		18		18
Misc cut		9		9
Garden feat		13		13
Layer		31		31
Midden			7	7
Grand Total	**3**	**76**	**39**	**118**

Table 10. Distribution of animal bones by Phase and feature type, where Med is medieval, PM is post-medieval and Mod is modern.

Phase:	**2**	**4**	**6**	**Total**
Species				
Cattle	1	24	12	37
Equid		1		1
Cattle-size		16	9	25
Sheep/Goat	1	21	10	32
Pig	1	4	5	10
Sheep-size		10	3	13
Grand Total	**3**	**76**	**39**	**118**

Table 11. Hand collected species abundance divided by Phase

APPENDIX 8: MARINE SHELL ASSESSMENT – KATE TURNER & DUNCAN FIELD

Introduction

An assemblage of marine shell was recovered during the excavation of land at 5 East Street, New Alresford. The aim of this assessment was to: (1) determine the degree of fragmentation and preservation of the oyster shell assemblage; (2) quantify the number of oyster shells, and (3) record any other shells that were present in this assemblage.

Methodology

The shells from East Street were collected from selected contexts via handpicking by on-site archaeologists.

The first stage of recording the Oyster shell involved identifying and separating the left and right valves, and then sub-classifying these into measurable and un-measurable specimens. Both measurable and un-measurable shells (UMV) were then counted, to determine the minimum number of individuals in the assemblage (MNI). Measurable shells are those specimens retaining the umbo/ligament scar, the adductor muscle scar and at least two- thirds of the shell body (*Winder* 2011). MNI is determined as whichever value is greater out of the total number of measurable left valves and the total number of measurable right valves.

As there were determined to be no statistically significant (containing over 100 left and right valves) oyster assemblages within the sampled contexts, shell was therefore quantified, and no further recording was carried out. A note was also made of any additional shell that was collected (Table 12).

Results

Shells of the Colchester Native Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) were collected from five features dating to the post medieval and modern use of the site; two layers, a well, a ditch and a midden deposit. With the exception of context (37) recovery of shell within these contexts was generally limited; no single deposit contained more than three complete or fragmented left and/or right valves. Context (37), the fill of a modern midden, yielded twenty-five measurable left valves and twenty-seven measurable right valves, giving a minimum number of individuals for this context of twenty-seven. In addition to this, nine broken left valves, and a single broken right valve were recorded. The condition of the shell was good, with only small levels of fragmentation and surface wear, and around seventy percent of specimens retaining a complete hinge.

Fifty-seven measurable valves were recovered in total from this assemblage, resulting in an overall MNI (minimum number of individuals) for the site of twenty-nine (Table 12). None of the areas assessed contained a statistically significant oyster shell assemblage (>100 complete valves).

In addition to the oyster shell, specimens of *Helix Aspersa,* or common garden snail, were collected in small numbers from contexts [14] and [16].

Conclusions

The oyster shell recovered from East Street is likely to indicate that the Colchester Native Oyster, which is a species native to the British Isles, was a part of the diet on this site during the post medieval and modern periods. Overall, concentrations of shell are generally small however, and cannot be interpreted to suggest that shellfish provided a significant dietary component. Due to the location of the site, it is possible that this material was sourced from the central south coast area.

There are not enough complete specimens of oyster in any of the areas assessed to provide a statistically significant sample set, so further analysis is not recommended, however a summary of this assessment should be included in any future publications.

Table 12: Quantification of Shell from East Street, New Alresford (ESNA18)

Context number	Feature number	Feature type	Dating and Notes	Oyster (LV)	Oyster (RV)	Oyster (UMLV)	Oyster (UMRV)	Fragments	Total Number of Left and Right Valves	Oyster MNI	*Helix Aspersa*
14	80	Well	Post Medieval	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
18	18	Layer	Post-Medieval	1	-	2	-	-	3	1	-
20	20	Layer	Post-Medieval	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
23	21	Ditch	Post Medieval	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	-
37	36	Midden	Modern	25	27	9	1	-	62	27	-
116	115	Posthole	Post-Medieval	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			TOTALS	**29**	**28**	**11**	**1**	**0**	**69**	**31**	**3**

Absolute values. **Key:** RV = right valve. LV = left valve. UM = un-measurable. MNI = maximum number of individuals)

APPENDIX 9: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT - KATE TURNER

Introduction

This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of the environmental remains in one bulk soil sample collected during the archaeological evaluation and excavation of land to the rear of 5 East Street, New Alresford. This sample was taken from the primary fill of a medieval pit, the context information for which is given in Table 13.

The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed sample;
2. Determine the environmental potential of this sample;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Methodology

One environmental bulk sample, of forty-one litres in volume, was processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

The results are recorded in the table below.

Results

Preservation of environmental remains in the sampled pit was mixed; wood charcoal was abundant, with well over one-hundred specimens recorded. This material was however significantly fragmented, with only around sixty fragments of a suitable size for species identification (>4 mm in length/width) being discerned.

With the exception of wood charcoal, the bulk of the plant remains identified in this deposit appear to have been preserved by mineralization. Stone fruits were the most common seed type observed, a genus which includes edible species such as plum and wild cherry, with around seventy specimens extracted. In the majority of the recovered 'stones', only the inner kernel remained, suggesting that these may have been passed though the digestive system of either humans or animals prior to deposition. Mineralized examples of fig (*Ficus* sp.), brambles (*Rubus* sp.) and elder (*Sambucus* sp.), as well as several fruits which could not be identified to species, were also found in moderate concentrations.

In addition to the mineralized material, a small number of carbonised weed seeds and cereal grains were reported. The seeds identified were of the species *Juncus* sp. (rushes), *Fabaceae* sp. (peas) and *Chenopodium album* (fat hen), and the cereals a mixture of barley (*Hordeum* sp.), some of which were partially sprouted, and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). In terms of the wheat grains, only a small number could be identified as emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccium/spelta*), with the remainder too damaged for type to be discerned.

Molluscs were relatively scarce in this deposit; less than fifteen shells were observed overall, all of terrestrial species, including shells of the non-native subterranean species *Cecilioides acicula* which, when found in archaeological deposits are often interpreted as evidence of burrowing activity. No marine or freshwater shell was observed.

Fish bone was recovered in substantial amounts from both the heavy residue and the flot, along with a moderate assemblage of mammalian bone, and bone fragments. These will be discussed in a separate report. A reasonable concentration of insect remains was also recognised.

In terms of cultural artefacts, stone, possibly the lining of the pit, was abundant. Pottery, glass fragments, slate and CBM were also recorded.

Discussion

The presence of edible fruit seeds in this assemblage, including those of plums/cherries and figs, may be evidence that these species were part of local diet. Whilst the stone fruits may have been sourced from a wild or cultivated population, fig is only known to have been deliberately grown in Britain from the sixteenth century onwards (Dickinson & Dickinson, 1996), so this material is likely have been imported from overseas.

Based on these remains, wheat and barley were also likely to have been cultivated or consumed in the local area. The sprouted barley raises the possibility that brewing activity was being undertaken, though the assemblage is too small to confirm this. These grains may have been burnt by accident during the cooking process, or perhaps whilst being dried to be stored. No chaff remains were found, which suggests that processing activities are likely to have been carried out elsewhere.

The wood charcoal is likely to have been the waste of small scale combustion, possibly domestic in nature.

The mixed nature of the remains in this feature, and the density of compacted ‘cessy’ material, indicates that the initial interpretation of it as a cess, or waste pit, is likely correct.

Recommendations for further work

Preservation of environmental remains in the East Street assemblage was mixed. The recommendations for additional work on the archaeobotanical and malacological assemblage are outlined below. Animal and fish bone will be discussed elsewhere. A summary of this assessment should be included in any future publications.

Plant Macrofossils

Additional specialist assessment of the charred and mineralized seed assemblage is not suggested, as the overall density of remains is too small to be considered environmentally significant (defined as pertaining to as samples containing >100 specimens). Radiocarbon dating could however be undertaken on the better preserved of the charred cereal grains, in order to improve the chronology of this deposit.

Wood Charcoal

Due to the size and fragmented nature of the charcoal assemblages identified on this site, it is not suggested that additional specialist assessment be undertaken on this material, though identification of selected viable wood specimens could be carried out if desired, to look at fuel use and resource selection.

Molluscs

Due to the low density of remains, no additional work is suggested on the mollusc assemblage.

Table 13. Assessment of environmental residues

Sample No.		**1**
Context No.		**12**
Feature No.		**11**
Volume of bulk (litres)		41
Volume of flot (millilitres)		150
Method of processing		F
HEAVY RESIDUE		
Charcoal		
Charcoal >4 mm		3
Mineralized seeds		
Prunus sp. - inner kernels	Stone fruits	3
Prunus sp. - including shell	Stone fruits	2
Indet. Seeds/fruits		2
Bone		
Large animal		1
Small animal bone		2
Fish/amphibian bone		4
Bone fragments		2
Building Material		
Slate		2
Stone		4
CBM		1
Other artefacts		
Pottery		1
Glass		1
Other remains		
Insect remains		1
Flot Residue		
Charcoal		
Charcoal >4 mm		1
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		3
Charcoal <2 mm		4
Frags. of ID size		<5
Mineralized Seeds		
Ficus sp.	Fig	2
Prunus sp. - inner kernels	Stone fruits	2
Rubus sp.	Brambles	1

Sample No.		**1**
Context No.		**12**
Feature No.		**11**
Volume of bulk (litres)		41
Volume of flot (millilitres)		150
Method of processing		F
Sambucus sp.	Elder	1
Burnt seeds		
Chenopodium album	Fat-hen	1
Fabaceae spp. - indeterminate	Legumes	1
Juncus sp.	Rushes	1
Unknown		1
Cereals		
Hordeum sp. - grains	Barley	1
Hordeum sp. - grains (sprouting)	Barley	1
Triticum dioccium/spelta - grains	Emmer/spelt wheat	1
Triticum sp. - grains	Indet. Wheat	1
Broken/distorted (No ID)		1
Molluscs		
Cecilioides acicula	Terrestrial	1
Cochlicopa lubrica	Terrestrial	1
Discus rotundatus	Terrestrial	1
Lauria cylindracea	Terrestrial	1
Oxychilus sp.	Terrestrial	1
Trichia sp.	Terrestrial	1
Vallonia sp.	Terrestrial	1
Bone		
Fish bone		4
Small animal bone		1
Bone fragments		3
Other remains		
Insect remains		3
Cess material		4

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

APPENDIX 10: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-329228

Project details

Project name	5 East Street, New Alresford, Hampshire
Short description of the project	The investigations exposed evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity in the form of linear features, pits and numerous postholes and stakeholes. The medieval activity, which was confined to the southern end of the site, comprised two pits. Both pits contained small find assemblages including pottery, building roof tile and slate. The contents of an environmental sample taken from the primary fill from one pit suggested it may have served as a pit latrine. The dating evidence from the two features, consisting of four largely-complete vessels including a near-complete glazed 'face-jug' and roof tile, provides a coherent mid-11th to 13th century date for the construction and use of the pits which most likely represent backlands activity to the pre-existing medieval tenements fronting East Street. The pits may also have formed an eastern boundary to the medieval activity. With the exception of a well cutting the one of the medieval pits, post-medieval activity on the site was concentrated to the north of the medieval activity and comprised numerous sub-square and sub-circular postholes of pre-existing structures, although no discernible footprints for those structures were identified. This activity is dated broadly to the 17th century. Other features included two discontinuous linear features of unknown function which were aligned north-east to south-west across the site and a posthole and pit cluster that may represent a boundary division. Early modern activity was represented by an early 19th century midden in the north-west corner of the site which produced copious amounts of ceramic, glass and oyster shell remains and a pit recorded in section which served, partially, as a depository for butchered animals. A cobble surface at the northern end of the site represents a yard surface post-dating the demolition of the mid-16th-18th century structures.
Project dates	Start: 15-03-2018 End: 10-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESNA18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	WINCM: AY529 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FACE JUG Medieval

Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER NEW ALRESFORD 5 East Street, New Alresford
Postcode	SO24 9EQ
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 58899 32724 51.090277777778 -1.158888888889 51 05 25 N 001 09 32 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 81m Max: 81m

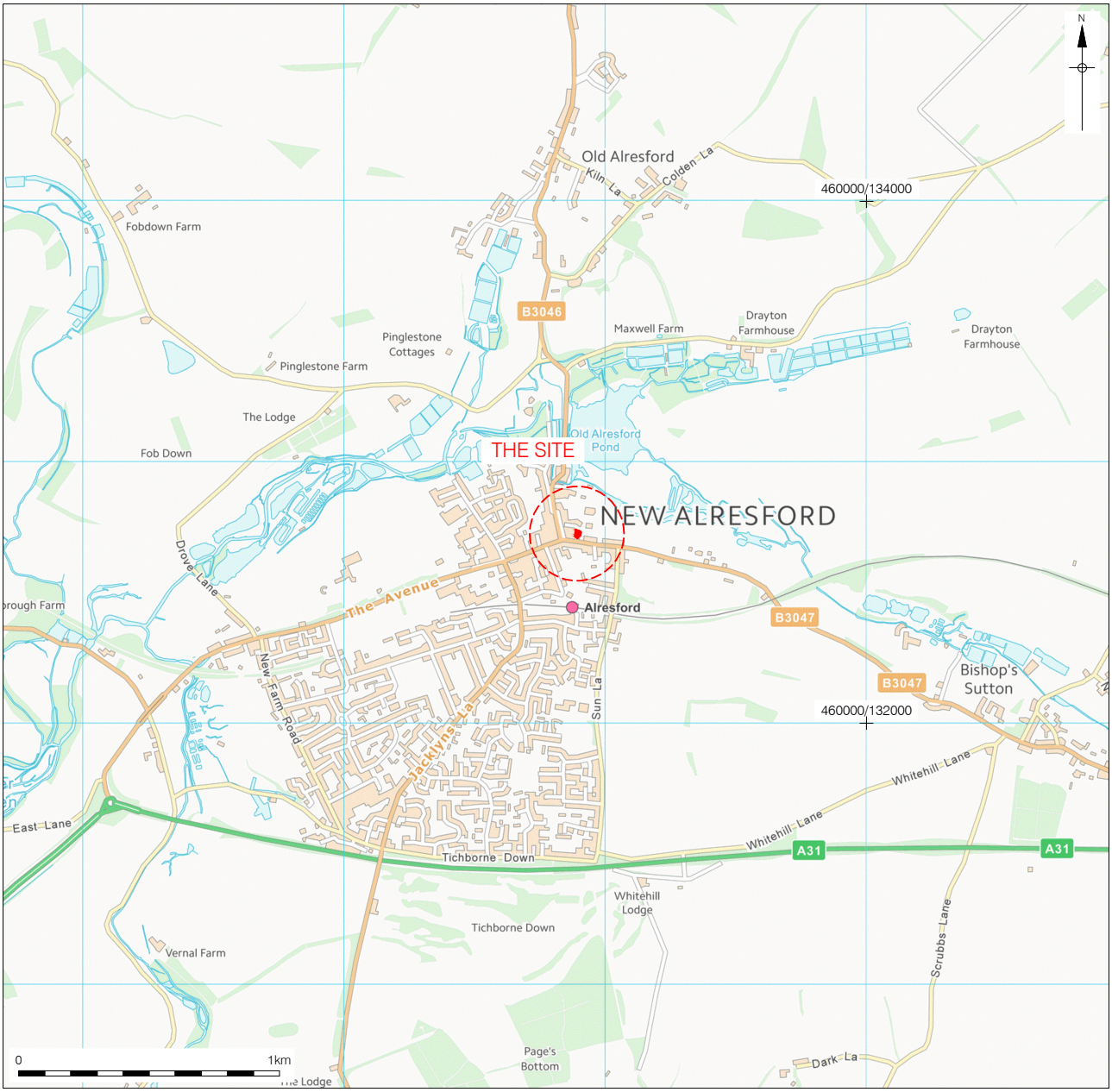
Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Winchester
Project brief originator	Southern Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Tony Molloy
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Tony Molloy
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Steven Cowen/H. Woollhead Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust

Physical Contents	"Environmental","Glass","Metal","Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Map","Matrices","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"
Entered by	Tony Molloy (TMolloy@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	24 September 2018



19/06/18 MS

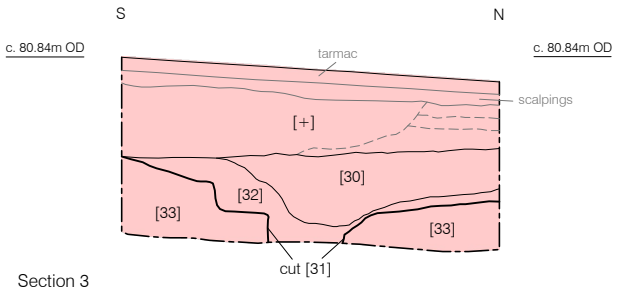
Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000 & 1:250,000 & 1:25,000 at A4

19/06/18 MS

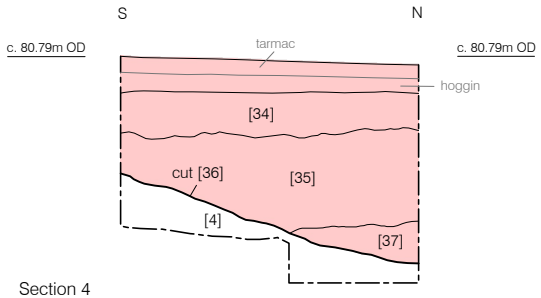
Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:250 at A4

10/09/18 MS

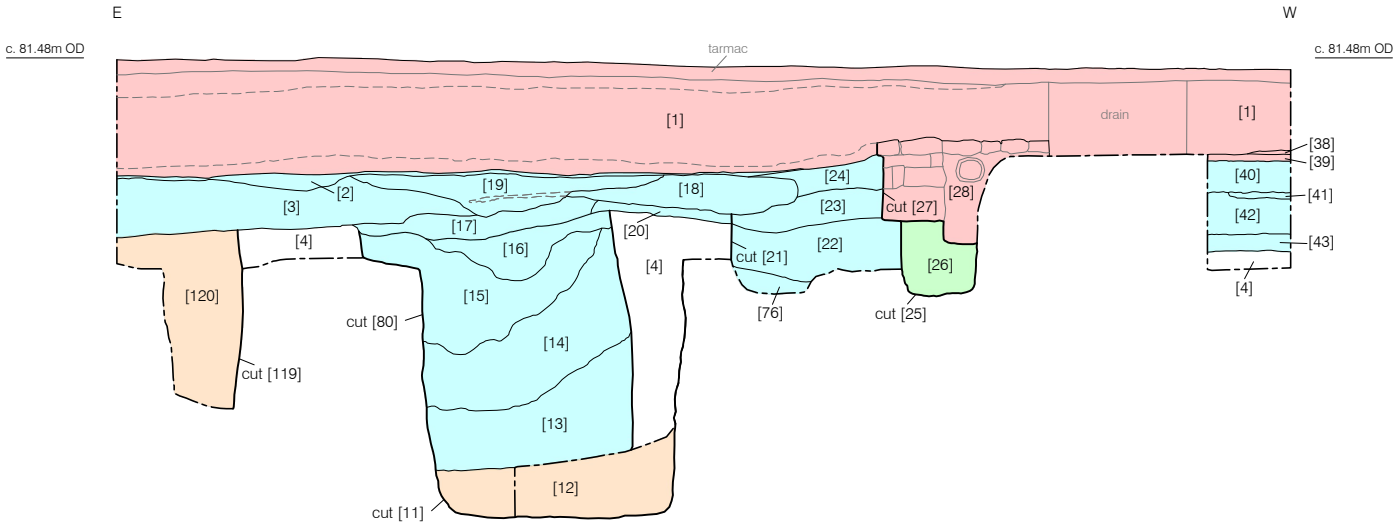
Figure 3
All Features Plan
1:80 at A4



Section 3
East Facing
Western Foundation Trench



Section 4
East Facing
Western Foundation Trench



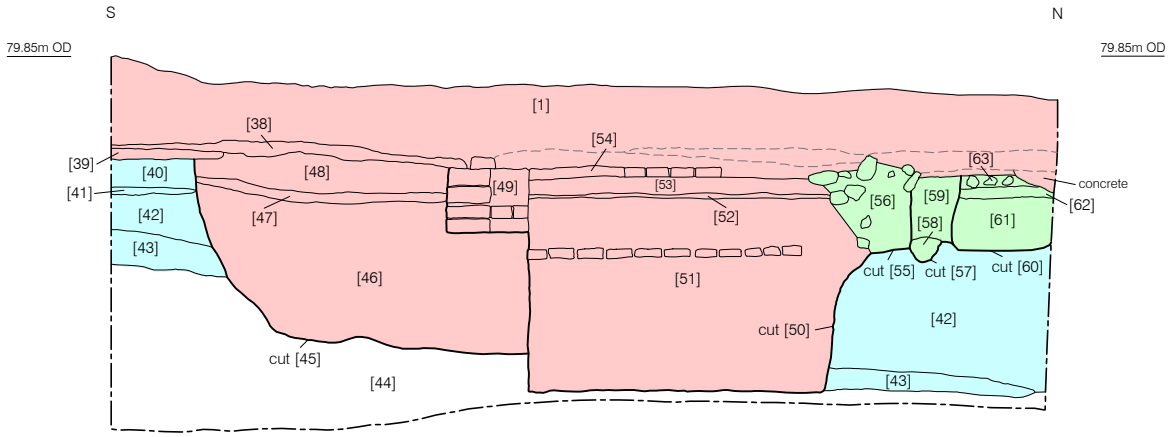
Section 5
North Facing
Foundation Trench

Medieval (13th C.)
Post-Medieval (16th - 18th C.)
Undated (poss. Post-Medieval)
Modern (19th - 20th C.)

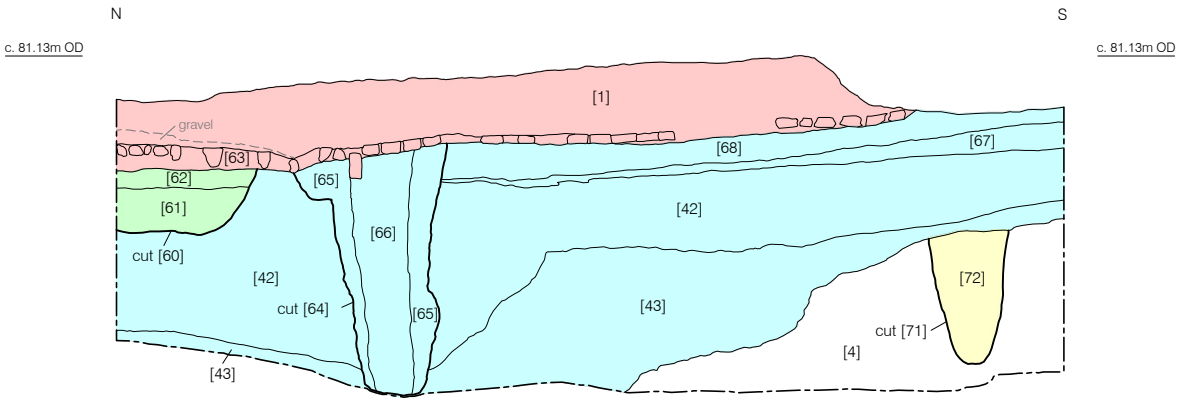
0 2m

10/09/18 MS

Figure 4
Sections 3, 4 and 5
1:40 at A4



Section 7
East Facing
Western Foundation Trench



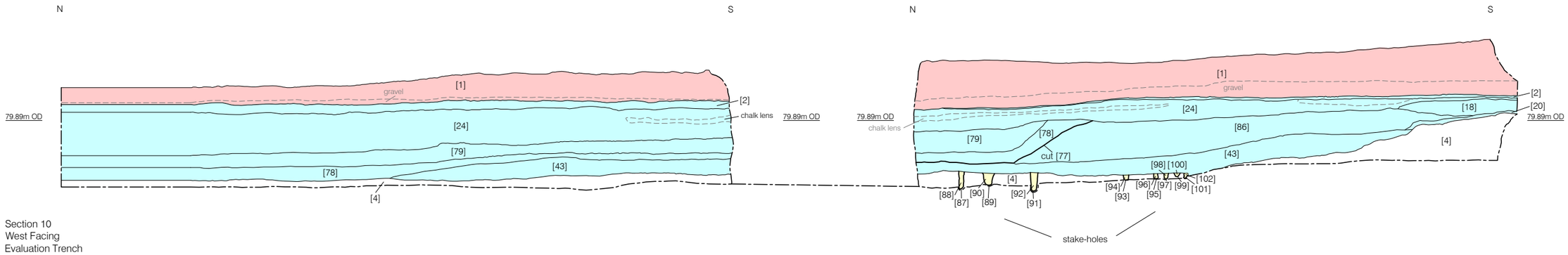
Section 8
West Facing
Western Foundation Trench

Undated (poss. Medieval)
Post-Medieval (16th - 18th C.)
Undated (poss. Post-Medieval)
Modern (19th - 20th C.)

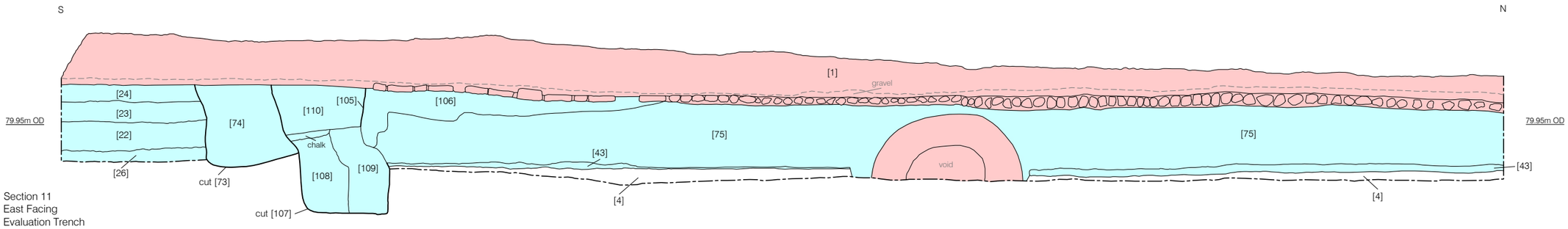
0 2m

10/0918 MS

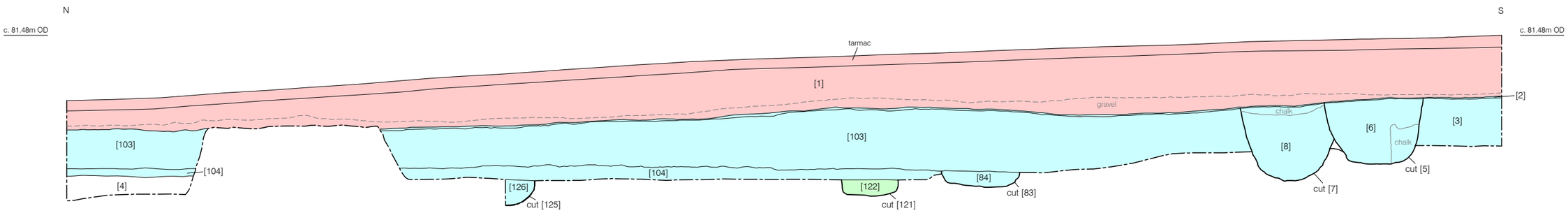
Figure 5
Sections 7 and 8
1:40 at A4



Section 10
West Facing
Evaluation Trench



Section 11
East Facing
Evaluation Trench



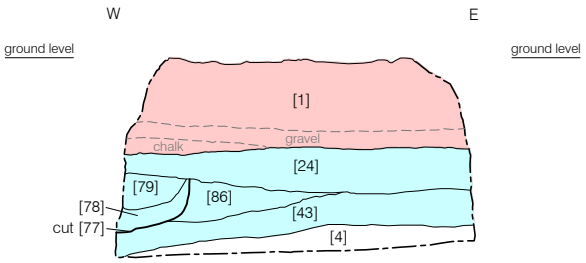
Section 12
West Facing
Eastern Foundation Trench

Undated (poss. Medieval)
Post-Medieval (16th - 18th C.)
Undated (poss. Post-Medieval)
Modern (19th - 20th C.)

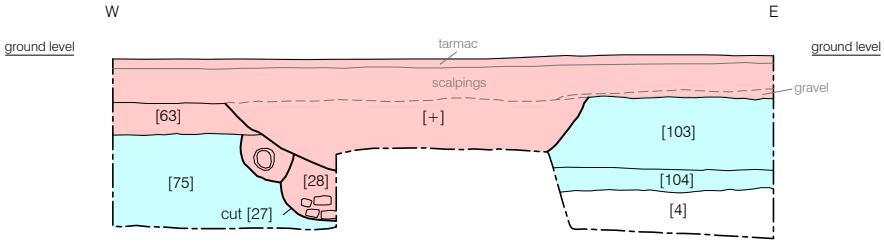
0 2m

10/09/18 MS

Figure 6
Sections 10, 11 and 12
1:40 at A3



Section 13
South Facing
Eastern Foundation Trench



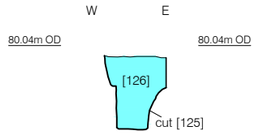
Section 14
South Facing
Eastern Foundation Trench

Post-Medieval (16th - 18th C.)
Modern (19th - 20th C.)

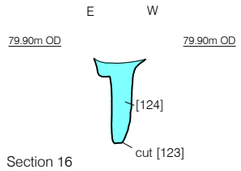
0 2m

10/09/18 MS

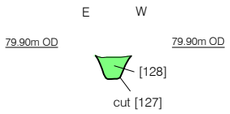
Figure 7
Sections 13 and 14
1:40 at A4



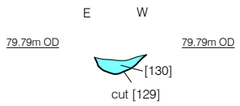
Section 15
South Facing
Eastern Foundation Trench



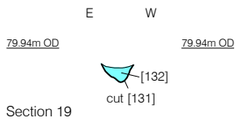
Section 16
North Facing
Evaluation Trench



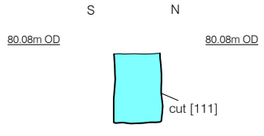
Section 17
North Facing
Evaluation Trench



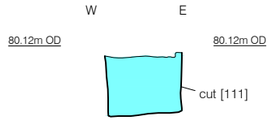
Section 18
North Facing
Evaluation Trench



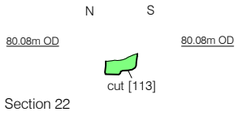
Section 19
North Facing
Eastern Foundation Trench



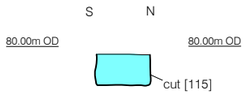
Section 20
East Facing
Evaluation Trench



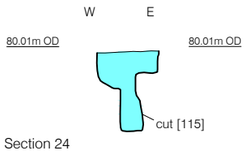
Section 21
South Facing
Evaluation Trench



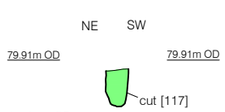
Section 22
West Facing
Evaluation Trench



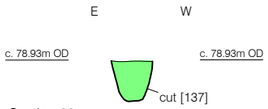
Section 23
East Facing
Evaluation Trench



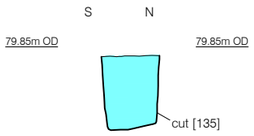
Section 24
South Facing
Evaluation Trench



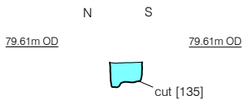
Section 25
Northwest Facing
Evaluation Trench



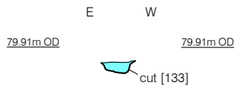
Section 26
North Facing
Eastern Foundation Trench



Section 27
East Facing
Evaluation Trench



Section 28
West Facing
Evaluation Trench



Section 29
North Facing
Central Foundation Trench

Post-Medieval (mid 16th - 17th C.)
Undated (poss. Post-Medieval)

0 2m

20/06/18 MS

Figure 8
Feature Sections and Profiles
1:40 at A3

P C A

PCA CAMBRIDGE
THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM
UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON
UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK
OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH
QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK
UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER
5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA