

8 ALSWITHA TERRACE  
KING ALFRED PLACE  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE  
(NGR 448265, 130123)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF



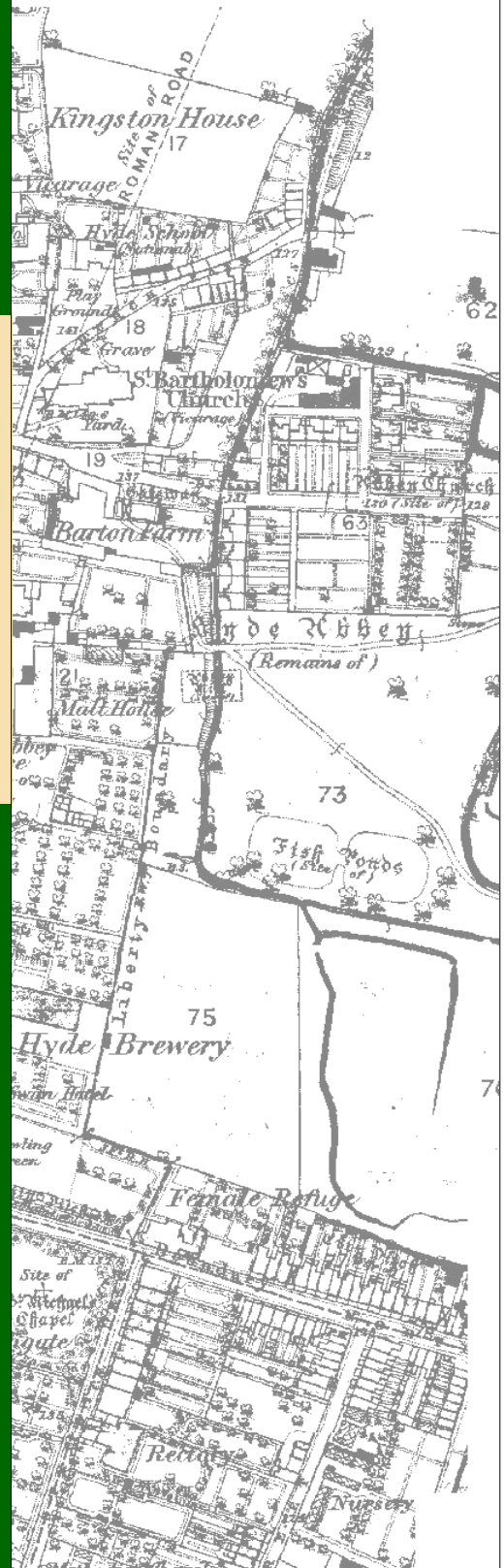
by  
Martin Wilson

October 2009

Commissioned by  
J Wilson

# Souterrain

Archaeological Services Ltd



8 Alswitha Terrace, King Alfred Place,  
Winchester, Hampshire  
(NGR 448265, 130123)

## Archaeological Watching Brief

Planning Application Reference No. 08/02143/FUL

by

Martin Wilson BA Hons MIfA

Southern Project No. SOU09/140

October 2009

for

Jill Wilson

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(Illustrations are at the end of the report)

## **SUMMARY**

*Over a period of three days in September 2009, Souterrain carried out archaeological ground monitoring and recording during below-ground works for a new extension at No 8 Alswitha Terrace, King Alfred Place, in Winchester.*

*A sequence of rubble layers was revealed, the majority of which pertained to the demolition of Hyde Abbey in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, beneath which structural remains of the abbey were found in the form of wall footings and a floor foundation, these understood to have belonged to the north side of the cloister.*

*Finds of late Saxon pottery suggest that the abbey was built upon a former area of domestic settlement.*

*Other more recent rubble deposits at the site are believed to have been from an 18<sup>th</sup> century gaol which was demolished in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

## 1. SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report documents the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief carried out during groundwork for a rear extension at No. 8 Alswitha Terrace, King Alfred Place, Winchester Hampshire (Fig. 1) on the 5th, 6th and 9th of September 2009 in compliance with a condition attached to planning consent. The work was commissioned by Jill Wilson, the planning applicant.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

Planning permission was granted by Winchester City Council (WCC) for the development of land at the rear of Nos. 8 and 9 Alswitha Terrace. The plans are for two adjacent terraced houses, each garden being approximately 4.5m wide with no dividing wall. The extension is to be boundary to boundary, each about 4.5m long<sup>1</sup>.

Due to the archaeological sensitivity of the locality, Condition 4 of the planning consent required the applicant to secure the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), in order to enable important information to be recovered in the event of archaeological remains being located within the area and depth of new ground works. This was in accordance with the Department of Environment's Planning Policy Guidance *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990) and WCC's policies on archaeology

The Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology) for Winchester City Council (hereafter, HEOA) advised that a Watching Brief would be the appropriate form of archaeological mitigation works. A WSI<sup>2</sup> was subsequently prepared by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) on behalf of the applicant, and approved by the HEOA. The WSI covers both number 8 and number 9 Alswitha Terrace. The Watching Brief was carried out by Martin Wilson MIFA.

## 3. SITE LOCATION

Alswitha Terrace is situated at the east end of King Alfred Place. It consists of a terrace of fourteen dwellings built in the Victorian period on the south side of the road. The development site is located at the rear the mid-terrace building, number 8 at c.39.30m above Ordnance Datum. It is bounded to south, west and east back gardens. The underlying geology is silty clay above chalk.<sup>3</sup>

## 4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Hyde Abbey, a Benedictine monastery founded beyond the north walls of the ancient city of Winchester, was consecrated in 1110, in the reign of Henry I. A place of pilgrimage, Hyde was celebrated for the graves of Alfred the Great, his wife Ealswith, and son Edward the Elder, whose remains were exhumed from their original resting place at the 10<sup>th</sup> century New Minister in Winchester, and re-interred before the high altar of the new abbey. In 1539, the abbey was dissolved and demolition followed soon after. A 15<sup>th</sup> century gatehouse survives, about 90m to the west of the present site.

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<sup>1</sup> Application drawings: John Dowling Chartered Architect & Design Consultant, Project: Extension and Alterations to 8 & 9 Alswitha Terrace Hyde, Winchester. Drawing No. 849/01, Detailed design plan and elevations, June 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief: Nos. 8 and 9 Alswitha Terrace, Winchester, Hampshire, Planning Application No. W20046/01, VER. 2. 16<sup>th</sup> September 2009, Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd

<sup>3</sup> British Geological Survey, Sheet 299, 1:50,000, 1993

Since the mid-19th century, there have been at least fifteen archaeological investigations at the former site of the abbey, not least to find the royal graves, which were understood to have been disturbed during construction of the county gaol (the Bridewell) on the site in 1788.

The most significant scientific exploration was led by the Winchester Museums Service between 1995 and 1999 (the Community Archaeology Programme) which revealed the remains of the abbey church; the site of which is about 45m east-north-east of the present development at Alswitha Terrace. Other investigations since the early 1990s, largely in response to proposed development in the area, have helped to develop an understanding of the abbey layout and the extent of its precinct (Fig. 4). In 1990, about 50m to the south-west of the present site, a medieval wall was identified during a watching brief of ground-works in the back garden of 14 King Alfred Terrace, which is understood to have been within the cloister area of the abbey, and in 2003 a wall foundation was revealed on a projected line of the precinct boundary during an evaluation of Hyde Parish Hall in Hyde Street.<sup>4</sup>

Given that there was little existing information about the depth of archaeology at numbers 8 and 9 Alswitha Terrace, it was considered that whilst there may have been some disturbance in the Victorian period - construction of the terraced buildings and a sewer running parallel at the rear, there is potential for important archaeological remains relating to either the abbey or the 18<sup>th</sup> century gaol which could be adversely affected.

## 5. OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Watching Brief was to identify significant archaeological remains, especially pertaining to the abbey and the gaol. This would enable decisions to be made on appropriate mitigation strategies and significant archaeological information to be recovered. The Watching Brief would also ascertain the depth of archaeological deposits in this locality and make observations and records which may inform future planning decisions in this area.

## 6. METHODOLOGY

The foundation trenches and soak-away were hand-dug by the building contractor. A qualified and experienced archaeologist was in attendance, intermittently, during the ground-work. As appropriate and safety allowed, archaeological features and layers were hand-cleaned and investigated by the archaeologist in order to gain an understanding of them and to recover dating evidence.

An archaeological context recording system was used for registering textual descriptions and stratigraphic relationships, and is used throughout this report. Artefacts from archaeologically significant features were allocated a unique numeric reference and cross-referenced to the context number. All records and finds were referenced with the Site Code WINCM: AY 417 allocated for this site by Winchester Museums. Artefacts were retained for analysis and remain the property of the landowner.

Trenches were surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and height Ordnance Datum obtained by RTK Differential GPS; eastings and northings positions with a quality of 10 to 20mm, and height quality between 20 to 30mm. The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and *Standard Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2001).

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<sup>4</sup> Hammond, S, 'Hyde Parish Hall, Hyde Street, Winchester, Hampshire: An Archaeological Evaluation for Hyde Parish Council', Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, Site Code AY 135, April 2003

## 7. RESULTS

Two strip trenches were excavated, these for the footings of the east and west walls the new extension. They are referred to in this report as Trenches 1 and 2. They were hand-dug to a depth of 1m or just over, along most of their course and at the southern end of each trench stepped down to c.1.6m to expose a 19<sup>th</sup> century sewerage pipe which was known to run under the site on an approximate east-west course (Fig.2, Plates 3 to 5). A southern trench linked the two trenches, but the foundations for the south wall of the new building required only removal of existing concrete foundations to a depth of c.120mm. Trench 3, also hand-dug, comprised a 1 metre square trench in the rear lawn for the creation of a soak-away.

In the report sections which follow, context numbers in square brackets denote 'cuts' (i.e. dug features), whilst those in round brackets denote layers, deposits, fills or structures.

### 7.1 Trench 1

#### **Description**

Trench 1 was 11m long and c.0.7m wide. The lowermost layer (6/26), reached at c.1.04m consisted of yellow-brown, loose, chalk and flint rubble, containing occasional small fragments of roofing slate and very infrequent fragments of tile. The layer was visible for c.7.5m south of the house; its northern extent continued, presumably, beneath Alswitha Terrace. The depth of the layer is unknown. The disposition of stones and artefacts denoted that the upper limit of the layer was a surface at one time. Two unabraded sherds of late Saxon pottery and two oyster shells were recovered from just below the surface.

A shallow feature [4] of unknown function cut into layer (6/26). This was trapezoidal in plan, up to 0.05m in depth, and contained a dirty brown, charcoal-flecked soil and occasional large pieces of chalk. Artefacts recovered comprise a body sherd of 13<sup>th</sup> century green-glazed pottery and a rim sherd of 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

The layer above (26) was a dirty dark brown to black chalky soil, c. 1m in thickness, with no signs of intermediate deposits. It contained pieces of flint, occasional small pieces of roofing slate. Two fragments of clay pipe stem were found. The layer was directly beneath the slabs of the back yard; there was no top soil present.

At the south end of the Trench 1 a large bee-hive shaped brick soak-away (2) was exposed, which is understood to have been contemporary with the 19<sup>th</sup> century terraced houses. The foundation trench ([1] and [3]) for this soak-away was cut into layer (6/25).

On the south side of the soak-away the ground had suffered further disturbance in the 19<sup>th</sup> century from the insertion of the sewerage pipe. Notwithstanding this, the partial footings of a wall were encountered *in situ* during the present development, between the soak-away and pipe. Three *in situ* blocks of fine-grained faced ashlar (Plate 6) were exposed, but were unfortunately removed before the archaeologist could make adequate records. The blocks formed the north face of a wall, which appears to have been c.0.46m in width and aligned ENE-WSW. Due to the instability of the trench sides it was not possible to hand clean the section or examine the feature for subtle remains of stratigraphic relationships. Nevertheless, the approximate course of the wall could be plotted and appears to have been a continuation of footings exposed in Trench 2. The top of this feature was encountered at c.1.3m below ground level, and its base at c.1.5m.

#### **Interpretation**

The significance of layer (6/26) was not established, but may have been a make-up layer for the abbey. The sherds of late Saxon pottery, from their condition, denote that they derive from domestic settlement activity in the vicinity which pre-dates the abbey.



It is believed that the wall (22) formed a part of Hyde Abbey, perhaps part of the cloister.

## 7.2 Trench 2

### **Description**

The trench was approximately 0.7m wide and c. 4.38 long. It was dug to a depth of c.1m for a distance of c.2.8m south from the existing building, then stepped down to 1.58-1.64m at the southern end to expose a 19<sup>th</sup> century sewerage pipe.

The earliest archaeological deposits and features (Figs. 2 and 3) were located in the south end of the trench where three distinct contexts were attested: the footings, or fill of a wall foundation trench (20); a foundation deposit of a floor or wall (18) and a fill, possibly that of a foundation trench (17).

The pipe trench [14 / 21] had evidently disturbed these foundations to some extent, and there had been a second trench [15] dug adjacent to it, also probably in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century causing further disturbance.

As a result of these intrusions, and the narrow window afforded by Trench 2, the stratigraphic connection between contexts (20) and (18) could not be ascertained. The wall footings (20) were unfortunately removed before proper archaeological examination and record could be made; the archaeologist was informed of irregular pieces of sandstone crossing the trench. The trench sides and bottom, however, contained sufficient quantities of limestone fragments and mortar to ratify the account; in section, this had the appearance of back-filled rubble as opposed to *in situ* ashlar.

A near-complete green-glazed floor tile was recovered from context (20) laying flat in the base of the trench, where it had presumably been thrown in antiquity after stone removal.

On the north side of the pipe, context (18) comprised a compacted quasi-horizontal surface of composed of irregular pieces of chalk (generally 100mm x 120mm) set within in a discoloured chalk matrix. This feature was abutted to the north by a deposit of medium-soft dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and infrequent chalk pieces (17). The upper 2cm of deposit (17) was removed, whereby a putative stratigraphic relationship was established with the chalk feature (18). The latter's edge sloped down steeply (80°) to the north, indicating that the silty clay had been deposited against it. Further investigation was deemed unsafe due to possible instability the trench sides following heavy prolonged rainfall and the use of a breaker on the site.

There was a clearly defined succession of six, largely horizontally-bedded, layers above the chalk foundation (contexts (13), (12), (11), (10), (9) and (8).

Layer 13 comprised light brown, flinty rubble, c.0.24 – 0.28m thick, in which no finds were observed. Above it was a layer of soft dark reddish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and small pieces of chalk (not dissimilar in the colour and texture of (17)); 0.18 - 0.24m thick. There were no artefacts visible. Above (12) was a layer of flinty rubble (11) with occasional tile fragments, which extended northwards to the end of the trench, where it probably continues beneath Alswitha Terrace. Directly above this was a deposit of dirty grey chalky soil (10) containing tile fragments and small pieces of roofing slate, which appeared to be a localised dump of rubbish. It was overlain by a layer of compacted flinty rubble (9) which extended north to the end of the trench (where it lay on top of layer 11) and presumably continued beneath Alswitha Terrace. Layer (8) comprised fine rubble (mortar, sand, pieces of chalk and flint and crushed pieces of brick and tile)

### **Interpretation**

The interface between the lowermost 'structural' contexts (i.e. (17) and (18)) and the horizontal layer of rubble (13) is understood to mark the level down to which Hyde Abbey was demolished or 'robbed' at this point. Layers (13) to (8) denote successive dumping and spreading of rubble and associated activities (i.e. layer 10). Whilst it may be safe to assume that layer (13) dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century demolition of the abbey and the removal of building stone is likely to have taken place over a long period of time. Although devoid of 17<sup>th</sup> century finds, layer (8) may be associated with ground-preparation prior to the construction of the Bridewell.

## **7.3 Trench 3**

### **Description**

The excavation of a trench for a new soak-away, 5.7m north of the new extension foundations (Fig. 1), provided a further window to buried remains at the site, revealing a simple sequence of deposits quite dissimilar to those recorded in Trenches 1 and 2.

The trench measured 1m x 1m x 1m in depth. The lowermost deposit (29), a stiff compacted white chalk, interpreted as natural geology, was reached at c.0.9m and penetrated c.0.1m. The top of the deposit was fairly horizontal and dirty yellow in colour, denoting that it been a surface. Above this was a rubble deposit (28), c.0.5m in thickness, consisting of crushed and shattered red bricks and mortar. The bricks were hand-made. No artefacts other artefacts were present. The rubble was sealed by grey-black topsoil (34) c. 0.4m in thickness. In the south-facing section of the trench a negative feature [30] was present, possibly a small pit. This contained two distinctive fills of brown chalky earth (32 and 31), but was devoid of artefacts. It appeared to have been sealed by the topsoil.

### **Interpretation**

The rubble was perhaps from the 17<sup>th</sup> century gaol which was demolished in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **8. DISCUSSION**

It is the nature of this type of watching brief investigation that it provides a very restricted and fragmentary window into the buried archaeology. There was a marked difference in the stratigraphy of Trenches 1 and 2, which were separated by a distance of just 4 metres. Less, than 6m to the south in Trench 3 there was another marked dissimilarity in stratigraphy. Like many monastic buildings demolished in the Dissolution, the site is likely to have been a wasteland suffering successive bouts of digging for building materials. The construction of the county gaol at this location in the 18th century, and its subsequent demolition in the 19th century undoubtedly involved extensive ground levelling and movement of materials. It is therefore necessary to be circumspect when attempting to relate stratigraphy in such small windows, which are in effect 'key-holes' on a potentially extensive archaeological site.

### **8.1 Foundations**

The first impression upon excavation was that the compact pieces of chalk (18) represented a wall foundation (Figs, 2 and 3; Plate 4), and that the dark reddish brown silty clay (17) abutting it to the north could be the back-fill of a foundation trench, especially on account of flecks of charcoal and chalk mixed within the latter deposit. As it was not necessary to excavate the construction trench for the development any further to the north, the extent of the deposit remains unknown.

Upon hand excavation, the silty clay deposit had the 'feel' of a natural deposit, whilst cleaning of the interface between the two abutting deposits, showed the chalk to slope steeply (80°) downwards to the north, indicating that the silty clay deposit was stratigraphically, the later event of the two.

The true extent of the chalk foundation (18) to the south could not be ascertained; the 19<sup>th</sup> century pipe appeared to sit upon it. Due to a prolonged torrential down pour of rainfall and the use of a breaker on the site it was deemed no longer safe to further examine these deposits on the south side of the pipe. Whilst unambiguously, a foundation, it remains uncertain as to whether this was for a floor or a wall.

Notably, in Trench 2, remnants of the lower course of a wall, or its foundations, were exposed and removed on the south side of the pipe during groundwork. The character and alignment of these remains were unfortunately reported to the archaeologist after the event, but sufficient shattered limestone masonry was still visible in section to ratify the account. These remains were more or less at the same level as the chalk foundation. The sections revealed no stratigraphic deposits above the limestone wall footing other than backfill (16 and 19) of 19<sup>th</sup> century trenches. The pipe was evidently laid within the foundations of the abbey, for geology was not exposed.

A near-complete fragment of green-glazed floor-tile was found face upwards (but not *in situ*) at the base of the 19<sup>th</sup> century pipe trench clearing having been re-deposited during pipe-laying.

The foundation at Alswitha Terrace may be compared with a suspected medieval wall foundation found at Hyde Parish Hall in 2003 on the predicted course of the precinct boundary: "[this] comprised large pieces (80mm-100mm) of chalk within a matrix of sandy clay...no facing stones were observed... the foundation butted against a foundation of grey brown silty clay (63) and probably lay in a trench which cut the latter"<sup>5</sup>. This foundation was located at the bottom of the trench, 0.6m below ground level and visible for width of c.1m, its west side having been cut away in the 19th century. The true width of this suspected wall foundation was not confirmed due to the shortness of the trench. Pottery sherds of 13<sup>th</sup> century date were found in its matrix.

## 8.2 Wall Footings

Ironically, the construction of the 19<sup>th</sup> century pipe trench (contexts [14], [21]) appears to have more or less followed the course of the medieval wall (20 / 22) in this area, in the process of which, all former 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries stratigraphic connections appear to have been completely obliterated. As if to compound this problem in Trench 1, a large brick-built soak-away (Plate 2) was also constructed on the north side of the pipe in the 19th century.

Nevertheless, unambiguous evidence of medieval wall footings was found in both Trench 1 and Trench 2 at a depth of c.1.6m; which probably belonged to the same wall (Fig.2). The wall is understood to have been approximately 0.46m (1' 6") on the east side in width and the course thickness of each of the dressed stones was 0.158m (6¼"). The circumstances of the discoveries have been mentioned above. Due to the instability of trench sides it was not possible to hand clean the section to check if there were subtle remains of stratigraphic relationships.

Significantly, this wall fits well into the plan and layout of Hyde Abbey (Fig. 4) postulated by Graham Scobie<sup>6</sup>, director of the excavation of the abbey church, and is found to lie more or less on the projected line of the inner north wall of the cloister.

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<sup>5</sup> *ibid.* Hammond, S, 2003

<sup>6</sup> Graham Scobie of Winchester Museums Service is thanked for permitting the use of his plan in this report.

### 8.3 Saxon Deposits

In Trench 1 there was no sign of topsoil beneath the backyards of the terraced houses. Instead, a deposit of dirty black earth, believed to be of 18<sup>th</sup> century date, lay just over a metre in thickness above a 'horizon' of chalk and flint. The nature of this deposit is uncertain, but is thought to have been either a make-up layer of the floor of the abbey, or a layer pre-dating the abbey. The surface had the appearance of having been trampled. Laying along its plane, and impressed into it, were pieces of limestone, chalk, stones, small fragments of slate and two oyster shells. Two sherds of unglazed late Saxon coarse-ware pottery were recovered from c.0.10m below the surface; these also laying along the same plane. One of these is an everted rim of a large cooking pot of a type which probably had a rounded base, possibly dating to the 10<sup>th</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> centuries; a body sherd of another of a cooking pot, yet with a diagnostically later fabric, perhaps 11<sup>th</sup> century<sup>7</sup>. That each sherd is unabraded indicates that they had not been laying exposed to cultural or natural transforms for very long, which, in turn, seems to suggest that a Saxon domestic waste deposits (e.g. pits) were disturbed at this location during the building of the abbey. The evidence indicates potential for archaeological remains of Saxon domestic activity in this locality. Notably, no finds of late Saxon pottery were made during the excavation of the abbey church<sup>8</sup>.

### 8.4 Dissolution layers

The rubble layers directly associated with the demolition and systematic stripping of materials from the site of Hyde Abbey in 1538/9 appear to be represented by layers 8 to 13 in Trench 2. The division between layers is very distinctive, suggesting equally distinctive depositional events. These layers, especially the lowermost, are horizontally-bedded, following the position of 13 which lies directly above the plane of a 'robbing horizon, indicating systematic clearance and robbing down to a defined level, followed by backfill and levelling. There was no suggestion of corresponding demolition layers in Trench 1.

### 8.5 17<sup>th</sup> Century Deposits

Trench 3, excavated for the soak-away in the lawn at the rear of 8 Alswitha Terrace revealed a distinct demolition deposit below the topsoil, to a depth of c.0.9m. It was composed of mortar and crushed and shattered hand-made red bricks with mortar adhering to them. This deposit lay directly above a layer of clean white compact chalk which was penetrated c.0.1m, declared to be an undisturbed geological deposit. The interface between rubble and chalk was more or less horizontal, and denoted by a dirty yellowy-black surface, suggesting that this been an old ground surface at least for a while. The rubble is perhaps that of the gaol which was pulled down (and apparently levelled) in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The depth of 18<sup>th</sup> century material (dated by clay pipes and a sherd of pottery) is less easy to explain, unless it was an open area or garden. The disturbed late Saxon pottery suggests a certain extent of ground preparation, removing and levelling areas. Curiously, a continuation of this 17<sup>th</sup> century deposit was not identifiable in Trench 2.

## 9 CONCLUSION

The watching brief established that substantial foundations of Hyde Abbey survive *in situ* beneath rubble layers pertaining to the Dissolution at 8 Alswitha Terrace and, furthermore, have the potential to be present beneath the adjacent back yards or gardens. Significantly, it is likely that the structural remains exposed during ground work belonged to north side of the cloister.

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<sup>7</sup> Helen Rees of Winchester Museums is thanked for looking at the pottery.

<sup>8</sup> Pers.comm. Graham Scobie, Winchester Museums Service

Where the construction trench for the new development was excavated up to the south wall of the terraced house, the foundations for the 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings appeared to be no more than half a metre in depth below ground level, indicating that medieval layers suffered little disturbance during the construction of the 19<sup>th</sup> century terrace other than more penetrative works such as drainage.

The presence of unabraded late Saxon pottery further highlights the potential for the evidence of pre-Conquest domestic settlement; in a locality which is understood to have been north of the main town of Winchester at that time.

## **10. ARCHIVE**

The Winchester City Council Museums Accessions Number for the project is WINCM: AY 417. The paper archive comprises four A3 field drawing sheets, monochrome & digital photographs with index, and a descriptive list and photographs of the artefacts. The finds archive comprises one box of artefacts. All artefacts will remain the property of the landowner.

The English Heritage OASIS Data Collection Form ID for this project is souterra1-66870.

## **11. Copyright and Confidentiality**

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V6 14 December 2009

## APPENDIX I LIST OF CONTEXTS

### WINCM: AY 417, 8 ALSWITHA TERRACE, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE 2009, ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

**KEY:** Relationships: **a.** above; **abt.** abuts; **b.** below; **c.** cuts; **cub.** cut by; **co.** contains; **wi** within  
 Dimensions: **le.** length; **wid.** width; **de.** depth; **th.** thickness

Context	Type	Location	Description: composition, colour, interpretation, etc.	Relationships	Dimensions	Field Drawing	Suggested period	Date of investigation
1	cut	Trench 1	Foundation trench for the 19 <sup>th</sup> century soak-away	<b>c.</b> unclear	<b>c.</b> unclear	Plan 1	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5/6:10:2009
2	structure	Trench 1	A brick-built 19 <sup>th</sup> century soak-away, formerly taking the down-pipe water from nos 8 & 9. Bee hive shaped. The cut for this feature penetrates layer 6, and together with the insertion of the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century sewerage pipe to the immediate south has denied the determination of stratigraphic relationships in this area.	<b>w.</b> 1 & 3	<b>c.</b> 1m dia x 1m ht	Plan 1	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5/6:10:2009
3	cut	Trench 1	Probably part of the foundation cut for 2.			Plan 1	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5/6:10:2009
4	cut	Trench 1	Shallow cut, trapezoidal in plan. Sides c. 60 degrees, to flattish base, depth c.0.12m Function unknown	<b>b.</b> 25; <b>c.</b> 6; <b>co.</b> 5	depth c.0.12m	Plan 1		5/6:10:2009
5	fill	Trench 1	Fill of 4. Dirty brown chalky clay	<b>w.</b> 4	depth c.0.05m	Plan 1	c.18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> C	5/6:10:2009
6	Layer/old ground surface	Trench 1	A clearly discernible old ground surface reached at c.1.04m below present ground surface. The surface was discernible by trowel, by impressed stones, and by small artefactual fragments laying in a generally horizontal manner. (pieces of slate, tile and pottery). Note: it is uncertain as to whether 26 is equal to 13 or 11, though quite possibly the latter.	<b>b.</b> 25; same as 26	<b>th.</b> unknown	Plan 1, Section 1	c. 11 <sup>th</sup> C. or early 12 <sup>th</sup> C	5/6:10:2009
7	layer	Trench 2	Heavily contaminated gritty, loose earth with 18 <sup>th</sup> century material.	<b>a.</b> 19, 16 & 8; <b>a.</b> 9; <b>cub.</b> 23	<b>th.</b> between 0.4 and 0.5m	Section 2	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
8	layer	Trench 2	Fine rubble (mortar, sand, very small fragments of brick/tile, pieces of chalk and flint). Creamy-light brown. Probably a demolition spread.	<b>b.</b> 7; <b>a.</b> 9; <b>cub.</b> 23; <b>cub.</b> 14	<b>th.</b> between 0.13 and 0.34m	Section 2	16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
9	layer	Trench 2	Compacted coarse chalky rubble. Light orange brown. Probably a demolition spread.	<b>b.</b> 8; <b>a.</b> 10	<b>th.</b> Up to 0.24m	Section 2	16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
10	layer	Trench 2	Dirty grey layer with small fragments of crushed slate and tile and charcoal flecks. A layer of rubbish with burnt material.	<b>b.</b> 9; <b>a.</b> 11; <b>cub.</b> 14	<b>th.</b> between 0.5 and 0.15m	Section 2	16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
11	layer	Trench 2	Flinty rubble with occasional fragments of tile. Probably a demolition spread.	<b>b.</b> 10; <b>a.</b> 12; <b>cub.</b> 14	<b>th.</b> c.0.25m where visible	Section 2	16 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
12	layer	Trench 2	Dark reddish-brown soft fine, ? silty chalk. Event uncertain	<b>b.</b> 11; <b>a.</b> 13; <b>cub.</b> 14	<b>th.</b> 0.24m	Section 2	16 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
13	layer	Trench 2	Rubble. Flint nodules, mortar and chalk. No finds. Probably a demolition spread.	<b>b.</b> 12; <b>a.</b> 17; <b>a.</b> 18; <b>cub.</b> 14	<b>th.</b> 0.28m	Section 2	16 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009

Context	Type	Location	Description: composition, colour, interpretation, etc.	Relationships	Dimensions	Field Drawing	Suggested period	Date of investigation
14	cut	Trench 2	Pipe trench, near-vertical. 19 <sup>th</sup> century sewerage pipe at base.	<b>co.</b> 16; <b>co.</b> 16; <b>c.</b> 8, 10, 11,12,13 &18	<b>de.</b> c. 1.26m; <b>wid.</b> c.0.8m	Section 2	19 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
15	cut	Trench 2	Possibly the south side of 19 <sup>th</sup> century pipe trench, although indeterminable from a more recent cut (see 19)	<b>co.</b> 16; ? <b>c.</b> 16; <b>co.</b> 16	unknown	Section 2	19 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
16	fill	Trench 2	Mixed rubble fill of 19 <sup>th</sup> century sewerage pipe trench	<b>wi.</b> 14/21 &?15; <b>a.</b> 20 & 18	<b>de.</b> c. 1.26m	Section 2	19 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
17	fill	Trench 2	Dark reddish-brown soft?, silty-clayey chalk with frequent charcoal flecks. Understood to be the backfill of foundation trench of wall foundation (18). If so, it would denote that the wall foundation was set flush against the south side of the cut.	<b>b.</b> 13; <b>a.</b> or <b>abt.</b> 18.	unknown	Section 2	12 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
18	wall	Trench 2	Wall foundation, disturbed to south by 19 <sup>th</sup> century pipe trench. Comprised of compacted pieces of chalk. Aligned ENE-WSW. Possibly same wall as (22) seen in Trench 1.	<b>cub.</b> 21/14; <b>b.</b> 13; <b>b.</b> or <b>abt.</b> 17	unknown	Section 2	12 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
19	fill	Trench 2	Fill of a modern cut adjacent to the 19 <sup>th</sup> century pipe trench [14]. A mixed deposit of modern brick rubble, mortar and dark loose soil.	<b>wi.</b> 15; <b>a.</b> 20	<b>de.</b> c. 1.26m	Section 2	19-20 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
20	cut/wall	Trench 2	Broken sandstone, pitched at angles. Disturbed by the development.	<b>cub.</b> 15 & 21/14; <b>b.</b> 19	<b>wid.</b> c. 0.54	Section 2	12 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
21	cut	Trench 2	Lower part of the pipe trench – same as [14]	<b>co.</b> 16; <b>co.</b> 16; <b>c.</b> 8, 10, 11,12,13 &18		Section 2	19 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
22		Trench 1	Partially robbed medieval wall footings. Included 3 blocks of un-weathered sandstone masonry revealed in situ. Relationships difficult to ascertain due to depth and unsafe sides of the trench. Wall aligned ENE-WSW. Possibly the same wall as (20) in Trench 2.	unknown	<b>wid.</b> between c. 0.46m and c. 0.50	Plan 1	12 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
23	cut	Trench 2	Pit/trench against wall of existing house extension. Possibly the foundation trench or a hole dug out for a fence post.	<b>co.</b> 24; <b>c.</b> 7 & 8	<b>de.</b> c. 0.6m; <b>wid.</b> 0.3m	Section 2	19 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
24	fill	Trench 2	19 <sup>th</sup> century brick rubble	<b>wi.</b> 23		Section 2	19 <sup>th</sup> C	
25	layer	Trench 1	A layer of dark brown to black charcoal-contaminated soil beneath the patio of Nos 8 and 9. There was no sign of a topsoil and no division discernible for a depth of c1.04m below ground level, until layer 26, where a clear old ground surface was reached. Occasional pieces of slate and clay pipe stems.	<b>b.</b> patio slabs; <b>a.</b> 26	<b>th.</b> c.1.04m	Section 1		6/9:10:2009
26	layer	Trench 1	Same as 6	<b>b.</b> 25	<b>th.</b> unknown	Section 1	12 <sup>th</sup> C	6/9:10:2009
27	layer	Trench 3:	Topsoil, black, dark grey	<b>cub.</b> 30; <b>a.</b> 28	<b>th.</b> c. 0.4m	Sections 3 & 4		9:10:2009
28	layer	Trench 3:	Smashed brick rubble and mortar; dirty, chalky soil matrix	<b>b.</b> 27; <b>a.</b> 29	<b>th.</b> c. 0.48m	Sections 3	19 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009

Context	Type	Location	Description: composition, colour, interpretation, etc.	Relationships	Dimensions	Field Drawing	Suggested period	Date of investigation
						& 4		
29	layer	Trench 3:	White chalk – 'natural' geology	<b>b.</b> 29		Sections 3 & 4		9:10:2009
30	cut	Trench 3:	Appears to have been sealed by topsoil layer.	<b>wi</b> 30; <b>a.</b> 32		Section 4	19 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
31	fill	Trench 3:	Light brown soil fill	<b>c.</b> 28; <b>co.</b> 31 & 32	<b>th.c.</b> 0.39m	Section 4	19 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
32	fill	Trench 3:	Chalky light brown soil fill	<b>wi</b> 30; <b>b.</b> 31	<b>th.c.</b> 0.12m	Section 4	19 <sup>th</sup> C	9:10:2009
33	fill	Trench 1	backfill of foundation trench for 19th century soak-away	<b>wi</b> 1		Plan 1	19 <sup>th</sup> C	5/6:10:2009



**APPENDIX II LIST OF FINDS**

Context	Type	Description	Date
<b>5</b>	clay pipe	2 stem fragments	c. 18 <sup>th</sup> C
	pottery	1 rim sherd. Light brown lead glazed interior.	c. 18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> C
	pottery	1 body sherd, fine hard orange fabric, green outer glaze, 5mm thick	c.13 <sup>th</sup> C
	slate	Frequent fragments (2 samples taken), thickness / form indeterminate	
	roof tile	1 fragment, 13mm thick orange-red medium-coarse grained fabric	
	roof tile	1 fragment 14 – 16mm thick, orange-red medium-coarse grained fabric curving form discernible	
	roof tile	1 fragment, medium-fine grain laminate fabric, uneven thickness 10-13mm, curving form	
<b>6</b>	pottery	1 rim sherd, everted and neck, 5mm thick, unglazed. Fabric: hard, brittle, fine with occasional fine grained quartz grits. Colour: light red-brown exterior, black interior. Cooking pot. For similar rim form: see B. Cunliffe, <i>Winchester Excavations</i> Vol. 1 1949-60, (1964), Fig. 35, 13.	c. 11 <sup>th</sup> C, late Saxon.
	pottery	1 body sherd. Fabric: grey, brittle, frequent rounded and angular grits – calcite, flint and quartz. Colour: light-grey brown exterior, greyish buff interior. Unglazed	c.11 <sup>th</sup> C, late Saxon.
	shell	1 oyster shell	Prob. med
<b>10</b>	floor tile	1 fragment. 21mm thick. Fabric: orange/dirty cream, laminate, poorly prepared clay. Lightly splashed green lead glaze	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> C
	roof tile	1 fragment, concave, 12mm thick. Fabric: medium-coarse, orange with reduced core	Prob. med
	roof tile	1 fragment. Fabric: red, medium-fine hard	
	slate	1 sample, 9mm thick with rounded peg hole c.12mm dia.	
	pottery	1 body sherd. 4mm thick. Fabric: fine, light orange with light grey reduced core. Light green lead glazed exterior	c.13 <sup>th</sup> C.
<b>11</b>	shell	1 sample oyster shell	
	roof tile	1 fragment. 14mm. Fabric: medium-fine grain, brownish-red. Rounded peg hole discernible, 11mm dia.	
	floor tile	1, near complete. 117mm (4 <sup>5/8</sup> " ) x (4 <sup>11/16</sup> " ) 119mm, 'square'; bevelled edge on one side. Fabric: orange-brown, fine grained with very rare fine quartz inclusions. Uneven dark green lead glaze, glaze splash on one side and base.	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> C
	floor tile	1 fragment. 19mm (3/4") thick Orange outer with heavily reduced and wide core - light grey. Dark green lead glaze.	c.13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> C
	floor tile	1 corner fragment. 16-18mm thick (1 <sup>1/16</sup> " – 1 <sup>1/8</sup> " ). Inlaid decoration. Splashed green glaze on top of one side, otherwise unglazed. Fleur de lys corner motif above roundel. Typical product of so-called 'Wessex School'.	Late 13 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>20</b>	floor tile	1 fragment, 40mm (1 1/2") thick. Fabric: medium-coarse grain orange red. Bright green (viridian) lead glazed surface.	13 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> C

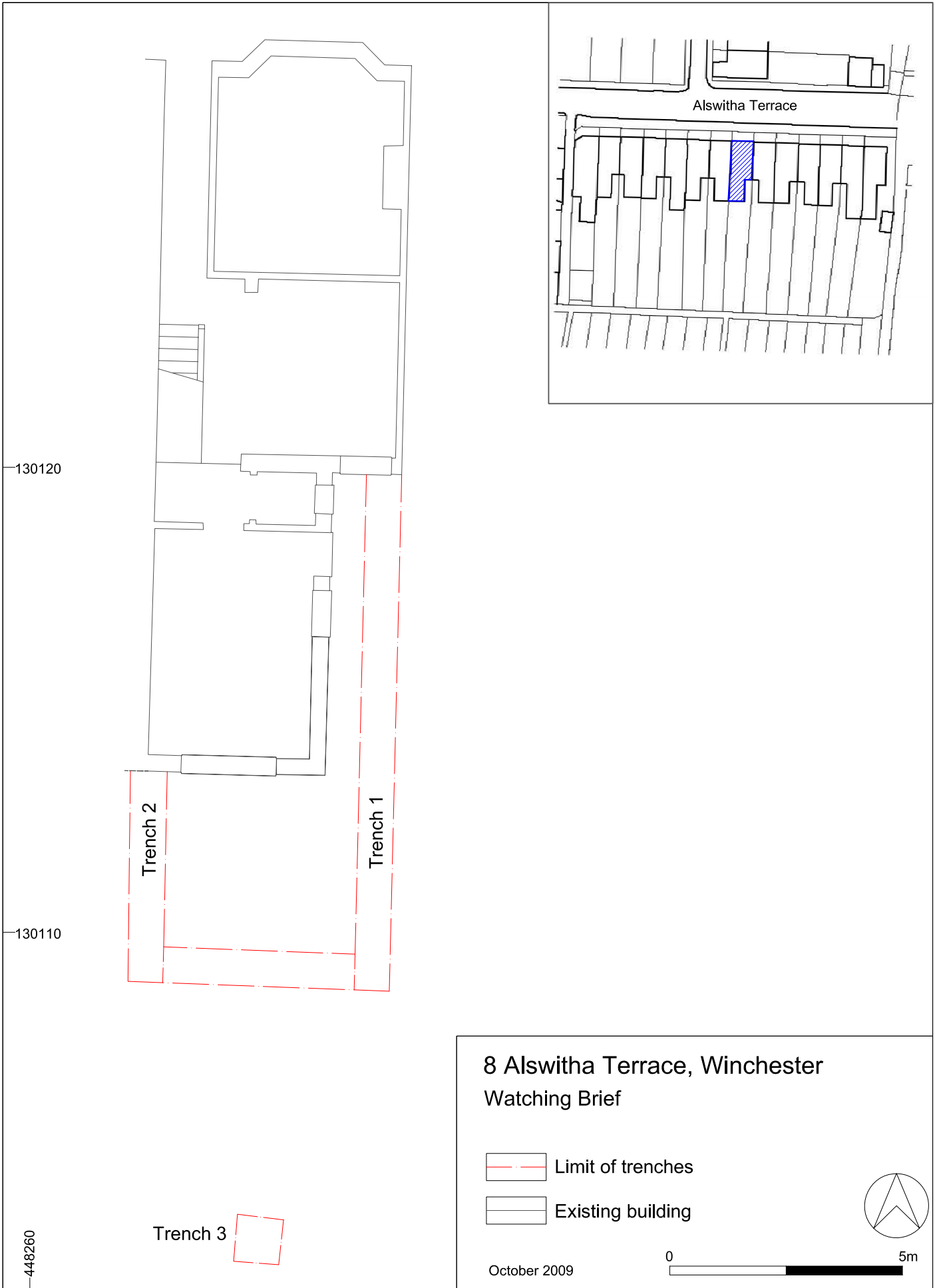


Figure 1: Location of site and Trenches 1 to 3

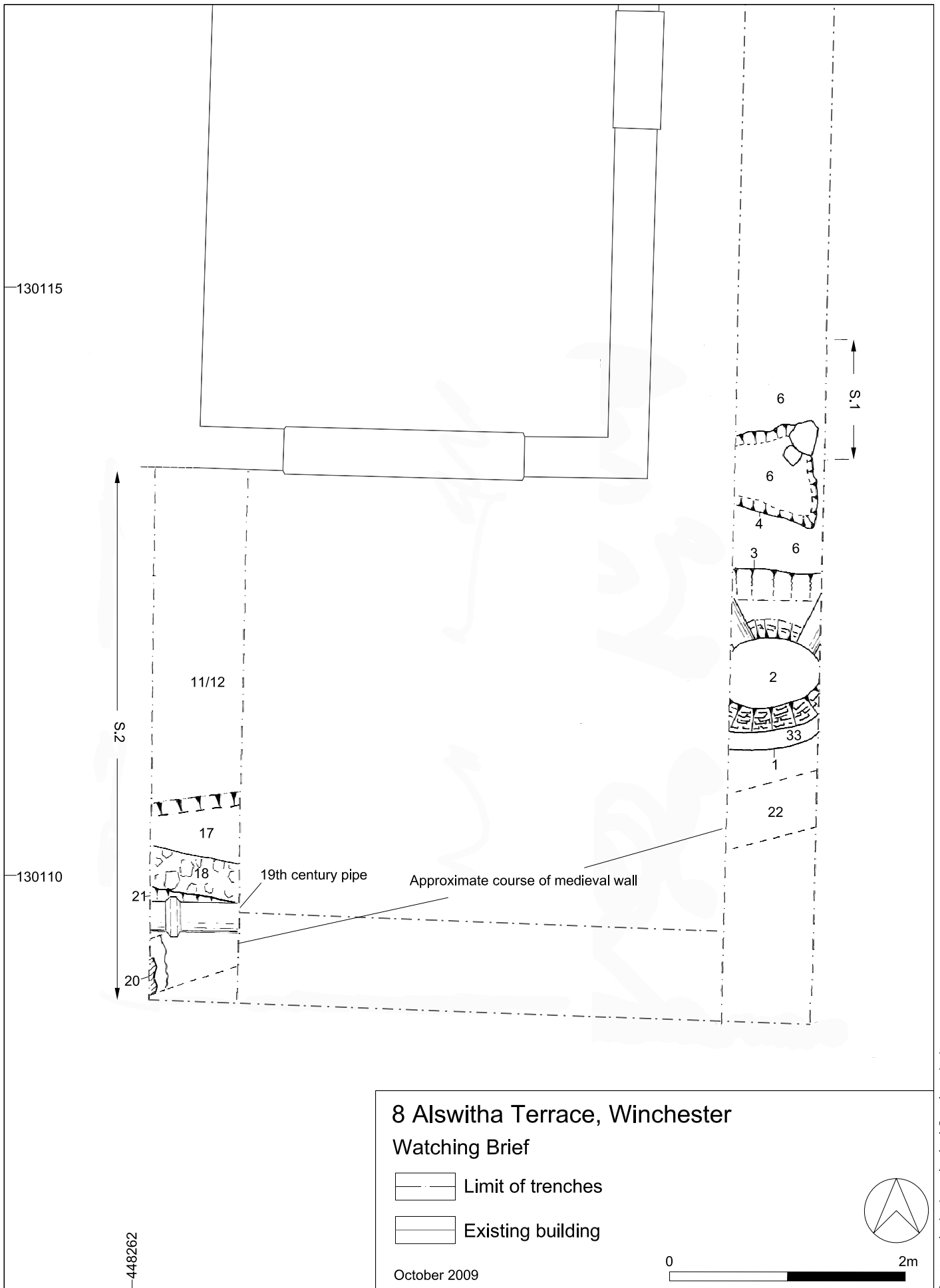


Figure 2: Plan of features in Trench 1 and Trench 2

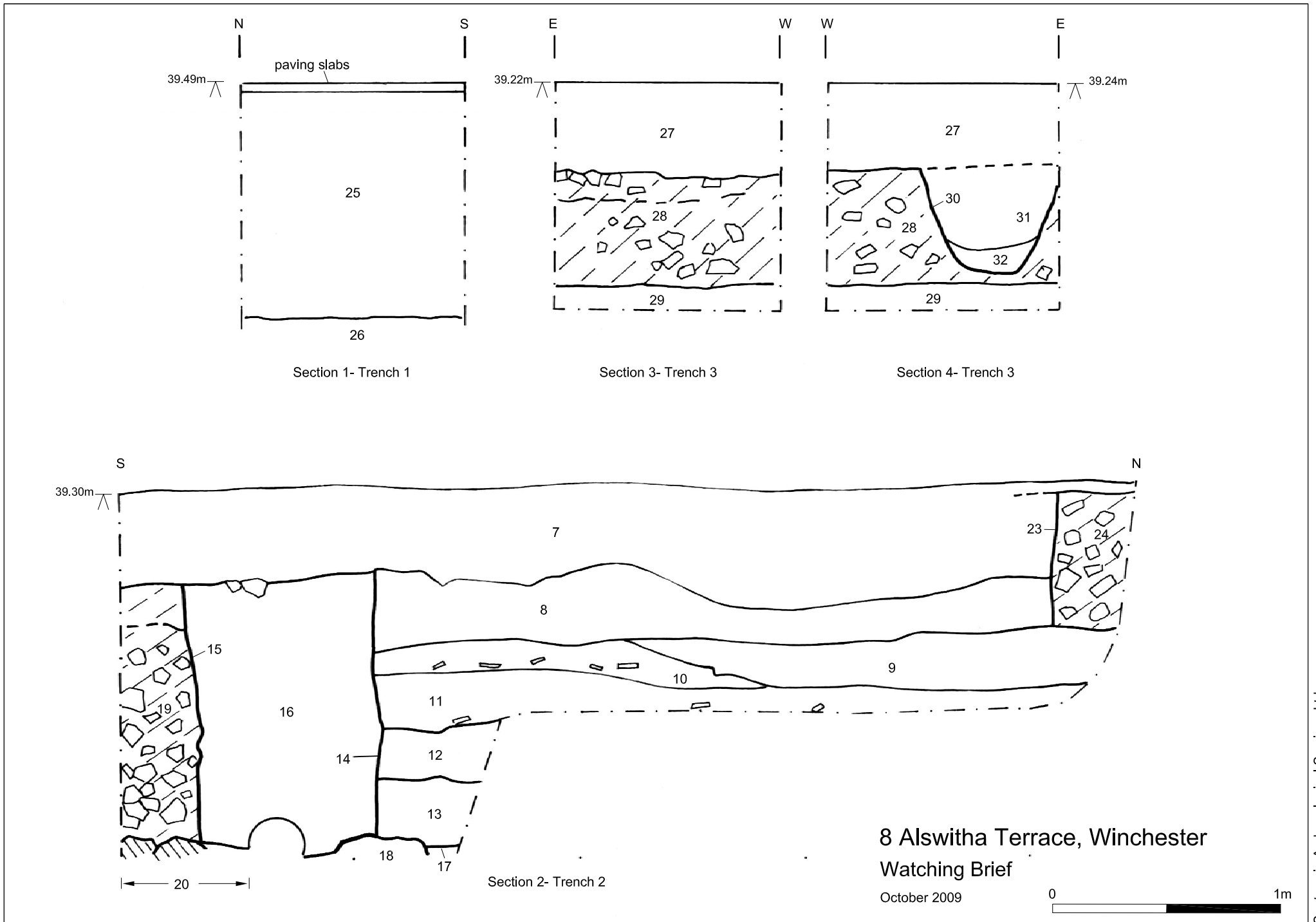
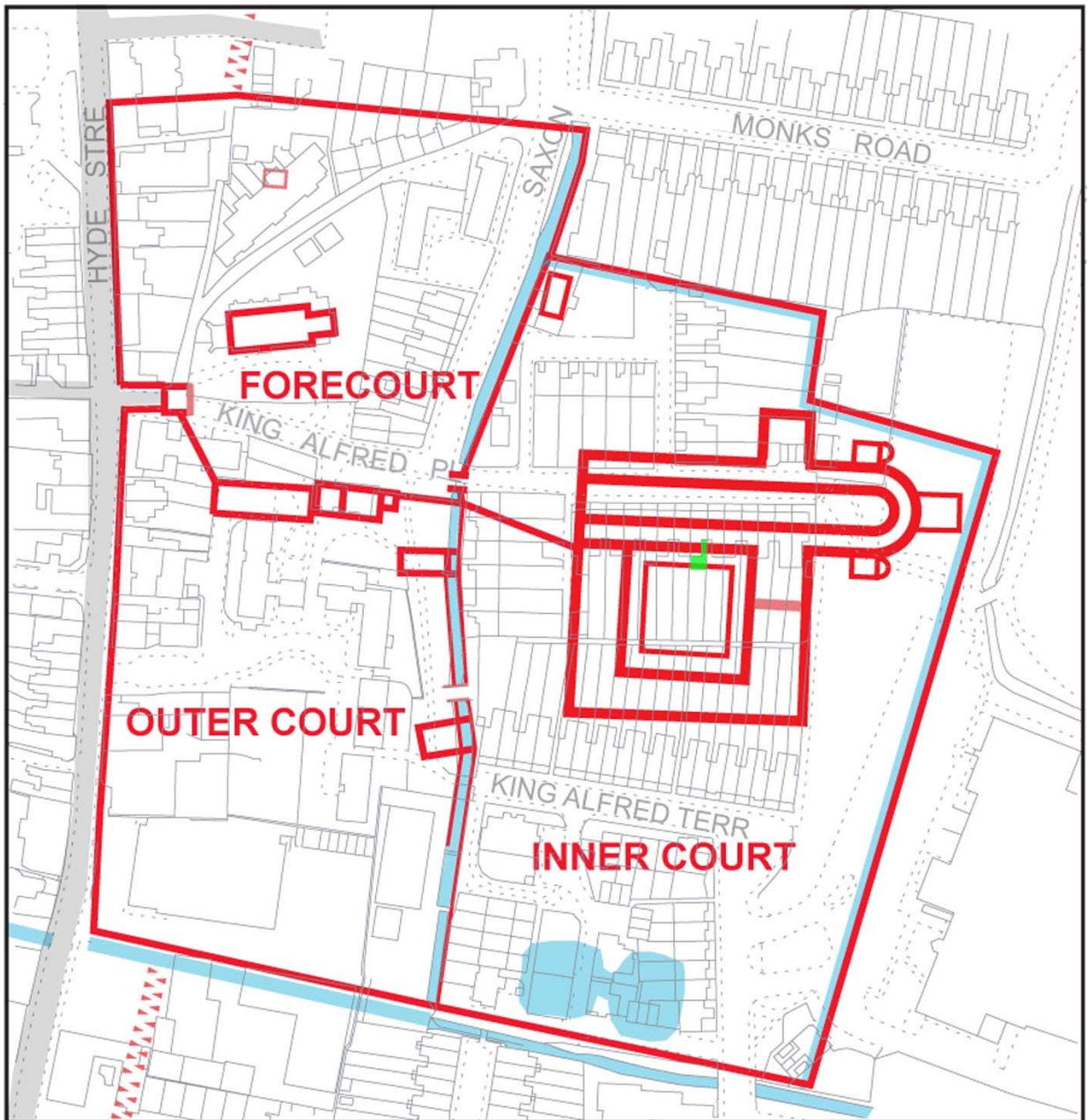


Figure 3: Sections 1 to 4



**Fig. 4 Location of site (green) in relation to conjectured layout of Hyde Abbey by G. Scobie**  
(courtesy of Winchester City Council; basemap © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100015565)



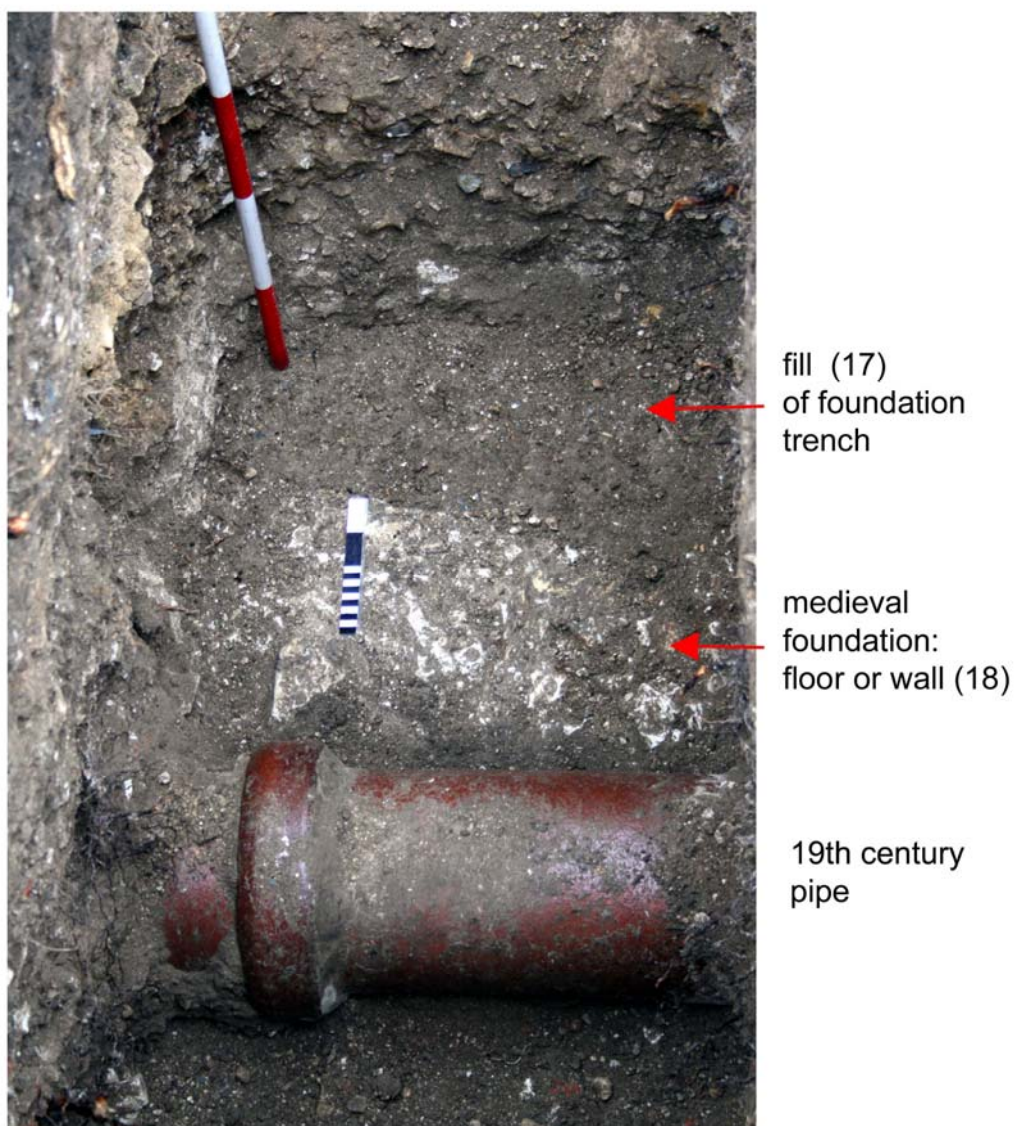
**Plate 1.**  
Overview of  
site, facing  
north



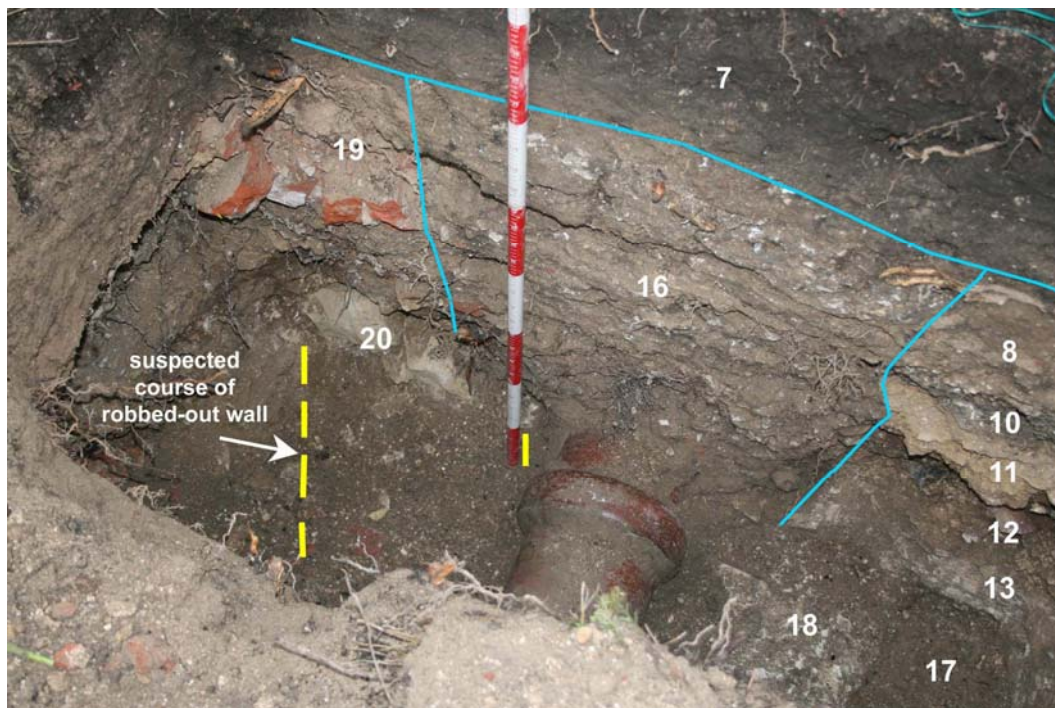
**Plate 2.** Trench 1: 19<sup>th</sup> century  
soak-away facing north



**Plate 3.** Trench 1: medieval wall  
foundation (north of pipe, after soak-  
away removal), facing north



**Plate 4. Archaeological features in Trench 2, facing north**



**Plate 5. Trench 2, south end, facing south-west**



**Plate 6. Limestone masonry from medieval wall foundations (22) in Trench 1**





**Plate 7. Soak-away pit, facing north**