

The White Swan, Bishops Waltham, Hampshire

An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment

Report

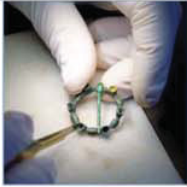
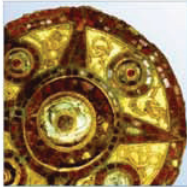
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National Grid Reference Number: SU 5549 1752

AOC Project no: 30176

Site Code: WINCM: AY323

August 2009



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

The White Swan, Bishops Waltham, Hampshire

An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment Report

On Behalf of: **Marble Hill Developments**
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National Grid Reference (NGR): **SU 5549 1752**

AOC Project No: **30176**

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Non-Technical Summary

Between the 17th September and 5th October 2007 a programme of archaeological evaluation and excavation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at the White Swan, Bishops Waltham, Hampshire, National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 5549 1752 on behalf of Marble Hill Developments. The work was carried out ahead of a proposed development for the construction of a small dwelling to the rear of the White Swan Public House.

The earliest phase of activity identified on site occurred during the 13th to 14th century, primarily consisting of numerous pits believed to be excavated for the purpose of waste disposal and brickearth extraction. After a hiatus, activity on site resumed in the 17th to 18th century with the presence of further pits with a possible industrial function. A four post temporary structure appears to have been associated with this activity. Sealing this possible industrial activity was a substantial layer of organic soil believed to be associated with small scale agricultural activity such as market gardening. This soil horizon had subsequently been truncated by the construction of a small brick built cottage at some point in the 18th century.

Overall, a high density of archaeological features were identified during the course of the evaluation and excavation deriving from the medieval and post-medieval periods. As a whole, the site is thought to be of local significance, this is due to the nature of the evidence being able to inform on the development and chronology of the urban centre of Bishops Waltham.

This report presents an assessment of the archaeological investigations undertaken at the White Swan site, summarising the stratigraphical sequence of archaeological remains, and describes the work undertaken on the archive. The principle objective of this report is to refine the research objectives of the project in light of the findings, assess the potential of the archive to address these research objectives, and create an updated project design.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Site

- 1.1.1 The White Swan development is located in the centre of Bishops Waltham, Hampshire. The proposed development is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SU 5549 1752 (Figures 1 & 2). The site is rectangular in plan and is bounded by Bank Street to the north, Basingwell Street to the east, and residential properties to the south and west. The area affected by the development covers a total area of approximately 600m².

1.2 The Scope of the Project

- 1.2.1 This document aims to summarise the results of the archaeological evaluation and excavation, conducted by AOC Archaeology Group, at the White Swan, Bishops Waltham, Hampshire, on behalf of Marble Hill Developments.
- 1.2.2 The site work was allocated the site code WINCM: AY323. The research aims outlined prior to fieldwork are discussed with reference to the results and the further work to enable full interpretation and dissemination. Quantification of the resources needed to fulfill this work has been undertaken in the light of the revised research objectives.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 The local planning authority is Winchester City Council. Archaeology advice to the council is provided by the Winchester Historic Environment Officer.
- 1.3.2 The development consists of the construction of a small dwelling with basement. This will involve the reduction of topsoil and subsoil deposits to the rear of the existing public house, followed by localised ground reduction and excavation of foundation trenches.
- 1.3.3 A planning application for the above development was made by Marble Hill Developments. In accordance with Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE, 1990) and the recommendations of the Winchester Historic Environment Officer, a condition on planning consent requires an archaeological investigation be carried out, in order to record any archaeological deposits and features exposed (Application No's.: 06/03351/FUL).
- 1.3.4 The archaeological condition attached to the planning consent specified:
- “No development or site preparation prior to operations which has any effect on disturbing or altering the level of composition of the land, shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.”*
- 1.3.5 The programme of archaeological investigation at the White Swan was undertaken, initial as an archaeological evaluation between 17th and 19th September 2007, and then as an archaeological excavation between 1st and 5th October 2007.
- 1.3.6 The site lies within an Area of High Archaeological Importance, as defined by Winchester City Council. This area includes the core of the medieval town, and lies to the north-east of the

Scheduled Ancient Monument of the Bishops Palace (SAM 26721). The site also lies within the Bishops Waltham Conservation Area.

1.3.7 This assessment report conforms to the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990) (PPG16). It has been designed in accordance with the Winchester City Council archaeological brief (WCC 2007), current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IFA 1994).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (IFA 1994).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IFA 1997).

1.3.8 Winchester City Council's HER is granted a license for the use of all reports for planning purposes and by bona fide researchers.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.0.1 There are a number of entries within the Winchester Historic Environment Record (HER) for archaeological features or chance finds within Bishops Waltham. Many of the recent archaeological projects focus on the Palace complex to the west of the town's medieval core.

2.0.2 The following background information is largely drawn from the Extensive Urban Survey entry for Bishops Waltham (Edwards 1999).

2.1 Prehistoric (500,000BC – c. AD43)

2.1.1 On the southern side of Shore Lane, 250m to the south-east of the site, there was a large Bronze Age barrow, now levelled. This contained a cremation burial and an inhumation within a wooden coffin. There are two further Bronze Age barrows 1km to the east of Bishop's Waltham.

2.1.2 Bronze Age pottery and flint debitage has been recovered about 1km to the north-west of the site.

2.2 Romano-British (c. AD43 – 410)

2.2.1 The Roman road between Winchester (Venta Belgarum) and Chichester (Noviomagus Regnum) passed approximately 1.5km to the west of Bishops Waltham.

2.2.2 Roman coins and building materials have been found 1km to the north-west of the site.

2.3 Anglo-Saxon (410 - 1066)

2.3.1 There was a monastery at Waltham by the early 8th century, as St Willibald was educated there about 710 before undertaking missionary work in Germany. The church at Waltham was the mother church of the whole of the Hamble valley.

2.3.2 Waltham was a royal estate until the early 10th century when it was granted by King Edward to the Bishop of Winchester in exchange for land at Portchester. It is probable that the Anglo-Saxon

bishops maintained a residence at Waltham and that it was their manor-house that was recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as being destroyed by the Danes in 1001.

- 2.3.3 To the north of the bishop's palace, 200m to the west of the site, late Anglo-Saxon buildings have been excavated. It is uncertain whether the buildings were part of the Episcopal complex or part of the village that grew up outside the palace gate.

2.4 Medieval (1066 – 1485)

- 2.4.1 In the Domesday Book, Waltham is recorded as belonging to the bishopric. The estate consisted of 30 hides but only paid tax on 20 hides, the reduction being due to the effects of the Vikings raids on the area. The population was listed as 118 and there were two churches in the estate, one in Waltham and one probably elsewhere, three mills, and a park for wild animals. The deer park was to the south of the palace, and was one of only thirty-five parks recorded in the whole of England. The bishops also had a chase, a large, unfenced hunting ground to the west of Waltham.

- 2.4.2 The Winchester Annals recorded that in 1138, during the Civil War of King Stephen's reign, Bishop Henry of Blois (1129-1171) built a castle at Waltham. It is probable that the building of 'a castle' was a fortification of an existing residence. It has been suggested that the castle was slighted by the Sheriff of Hampshire after Henry of Blois had joined the camp of the Empress Matilda against Stephen. The palace was rebuilt in the latter years of the episcopate of Bishop Henry, and was the site of two important councils in the later twelfth century: in 1182 Henry II met with his barons who granted him supplies for the Second Crusade; and in 1194 Richard I held a council at Waltham before his last expedition to France. A document from 1260 for the manor of Bishop's Waltham lists 144 landholdings of all sizes. The earliest reference to a market in the town dates from the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) when an inquisition found that the market of Titchfield and Waltham was injurious to another (unknown) local market. The fact that the market was described as being the market of Titchfield and Waltham suggests that it was a joint market held in alternate weeks.

- 2.4.3 Little archaeological evidence has been recorded for medieval occupation up to the 14th century. The street pattern was in place by this time, and may have been laid out by Bishop Henry of Blois at the time the palace was rebuilt. The church is not at such a prominent position in the town as at some other Hampshire towns with early medieval plans, which suggests it was either built at a later time than the formation of the street plan, or that the settlement was reorganised without incorporating the church as such an important part of the townscape.

- 2.4.4 To the south-east of the town, Waltham Mill is recorded as being the site of a medieval mill.

2.5 Post-Medieval (1485 – 1900)

- 2.5.1 In 1602 Queen Elizabeth I granted the bishops a market charter and the right to hold two fairs in the town. By the late 18th century there were four fairs being held.
- 2.5.2 The bishop's palace was destroyed in the Civil War, and subsequently robbed for building materials.

2.6 Previous Archaeological Investigation

- 2.6.1 In May 2007 an archaeological watching brief was carried out by AOC Archaeology on a programme of foundation trenching associated with the redevelopment of the White Swan Public House. This involved the excavation of three trenches within the interior, and immediately of the rear of the public house. The earliest features encountered were a series of 18th century wall foundations, thought to be from the same structure. The remaining trenches encountered features or truncations associated with the existing White Swan building (AOC 2007a).

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (WCC 2007) indicates that the site is situated upon Reading Beds.
- 3.2 The site is located approximately 400m east of the River Hamble, on gently sloping ground. The site is at c. 42.60m Ordnance Datum (OD).
- 3.3 No geotechnical investigations have been conducted within the proposed development area.

4 Methodology

- 4.1 The programme of archaeological investigation at the White Swan site was undertaken in two phases. The first phase of investigation consisted of an archaeological evaluation involving the excavation of two trenches to the rear of the White Swan Public House in September 2007. As a result of the phased work Trenches 4, 5 and 6 were combined resulting in a single open area excavation. The total area excavated measured 12m by 10.5m (Figure 2). Trenches 4 and 5 were excavated as part of the evaluation, with Trench 6 being located to investigate the features lying between the two evaluation trenches as part of the excavation. The excavation was undertaken in October 2007. The evaluation and excavation were conducted according to the written scheme of investigation (AOC 2007b).
- 4.2 A sampling strategy was defined in the written scheme of investigation, defining the minimum extent of excavation required for different categories of feature, such as structures, ditches, and postholes. In addition, the written scheme of investigation defined the environmental sampling strategy.
- 4.3 In this report cuts are shown in square brackets '[000]' and fills and layers are shown in rounded brackets '(000)'. Feature numbers have been given to associated cut numbers, for ease of reference. Features (or groups) have been given a prefix 'F' 'F000'. This was done both for multiple slots excavated in a single feature, such as a ditch, and for groups of associated contexts, such as postholes forming a structure.
- 4.4 The number ascribed to each trench during the evaluation and excavation was guided by previous archaeological investigations undertaken, as Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were associated with the earlier watching brief undertaken on site. All context numbers referred to in this report are prefixed with the trench number they originally derived from, i.e. all context numbers from Trench 4 are prefixed 4/***, etc.
- 4.5 The excavation was supervised by the author, monitored by Ron Humphrey (Fieldwork Manager) for AOC Archaeology, and Tracy Matthews for Winchester City Council.

5 Original Research Aims

- 5.1 In general terms the original aim of the excavation was to mitigate the impact of the proposed development and preserve by record the archaeological remains impacted by the development. This applies to remains of all periods, and includes evidence of past environments.
- 5.2 The aims of the Evaluation/Excavation were defined as being:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the Winchester Historic Environment Officer to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation in order to inform the mitigation strategy as part of the planning process.

5.3 The specific objectives of the Evaluation/Excavation were to:

- Determine the presence of any remains of prehistoric date on the site.
- Determine the presence of any remains of Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical or domestic occupation.
- Determine the presence of any medieval domestic occupation remains.
- Assess the potential of the site to inform on the medieval development and chronology of Bishops Waltham.
- Assess the potential of the site to inform on the post-medieval development and chronology of Bishops Waltham.
- Assess the degree and extent of truncation of earlier deposits by the later buildings on the site.

5.4 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 Interim Summary of Results

During the course of the evaluation and excavation at the White Swan site, five different periods of activity were recognised.

6.1 Period 1 – Natural

6.1.1 The natural deposit was present across the full area of the site, and was identified as an orange or yellowish brown sandy clay “brickearth” (6/008). Variations in the brickearth were present, but these were restricted to isolated patches, with no overall discernable pattern.

6.1.2 The average height of the brickearth was 14.47m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The general topography of the White Swan site is relatively flat, with the height of the natural only varying by +/- 0.20m across the area of the site.

6.2 Period 2 – Medieval (13th to 14th Century)

- 6.2.1 The earliest activity recorded on site, designated as Period 2 (Figures 3 & 5), was that associated with the medieval period, represented by a number of pit features distributed across the full area of the site. These features have been attributed to this period primarily due to the presence of a range of pottery types associated with the 13th to 14th century and their relative stratigraphic position.
- 6.2.2 Ten pits are currently associated with Phase 2: [4/007]; [4/009]; [5/002]; [5/004]; [5/006]; [6/012]; [6/013]; [6/021]; [6/022] and [6/047]. The pits are widely distributed across the site, with several of the pits inter-cutting.
- 6.2.3 Pits [5/002] and [6/047] were located in the southwest corner of the site. Pit [5/002] was the earlier and larger of the two pits, roughly circular in shape with a diameter of 1.6m, and up to 0.8m deep with a stepped concave profile. The pit contained a single dark grey, silty clay fill (5/001), and contained occasional small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone, which were associated with 12 sherds of pottery dated to the 13th to 14th century, and an iron nail also attributed to this period. Environmental analysis of context (5/001) also revealed the presence of a number of charred cereal grains. Truncating pit [5/002] was smaller oval pit [6/047] which measured 1.6m by 0.90m, and up to 0.20m in depth. The silty clay fill (6/048) of pit [6/047] also contained small quantities of CBM and 13th to 14th century pottery, with a larger assemblage of bone deriving from animals such as chicken, sheep/goat and ox-sized creatures.
- 6.2.4 In close proximity to pits [5/002] and [6/047] in the southern half of the site, were pits [6/013]; [6/021] and [6/022]. All three pits were oval in shape measuring between 0.90m and 2.45m in length, and up to 0.30m deep, although full dimensions could not be accurately obtained due to truncation by later features or extension beyond the limit of excavation. Pit [6/022] contained two fills (6/023) and (6/024) which produced the largest assemblage of 13th to 14th century pottery and animal bone. In regard to the assemblage of animal bone, several domesticated species were represented including sheep, chicken, pig and ox-sized animals, as well as cat. Two medieval iron nails were also recovered. A number of charred seeds were also identified as coming from context (6/023). The fill (6/014) of pit [6/013] had a much smaller assemblage comprising several small fragments of medieval pottery, animal bone, CBM, and a bi-lobed/figure of eight nail head. Interestingly though, the fill also contained a small assemblage of residual prehistoric knapped flint flakes. At the base of pit [6/021] a small stakehole [6/020], 0.18m deep, was identified and excavated, although its function is unclear. The fill (6/018) of pit [6/021] contained a limited number of finds consisting of small fragments of CBM and slate. The association of pit [6/021] with Period 2 is due to it being similar in character to other pits of this period.
- 6.2.5 Pits [4/007] and [4/009] were identified in the northeast corner of site. The earlier of the two pits [4/009] was roughly circular with a diameter of 1.4m and depth of 0.35m. Apart from occasional small fragments of slate, the sandy clay pit fill (4/008) did not contain any finds. Partially truncating pit [4/009] was a large oval pit [4/007], which was 3.2m in length, 0.90m wide and 0.60m deep. Pit [4/007] had steep concave sides. The primary fill (4/006) of the later pit was up to 0.20m thick, containing a small quantity of 13th to 14th century pottery, roofing tile and animal bone (representing several domestic species), unlike the other pits the character of the fill appeared to suggest that the pit had been open for a period of time allowing the primary fill to accumulate gradually. Samples taken from fill (4/006) indicate the presence of large quantities of uncharred elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds. Fill (4/006) had subsequently been sealed by the more substantial and more rapidly deposited (4/005), which also contained a similar assemblage of finds.
- 6.2.6 The function of pits [4/007]; [4/009]; [5/002]; [6/013]; [6/021]; [6/022] and [6/047] is not fully understood, although it is highly possibly they were originally created for the purpose of disposing of

waste. The finds assemblage collected indicates that this waste disposal appears to be a secondary nature. The deeper of the pits recorded may have also been dug as part of small scale brickearth extraction.

- 6.2.7 Two pits which appeared to vary in character from those already described, were located on the western area of the site. Both pits [5/004] and [5/006] were linear in shape, up to 2m in length and 0.60m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.20m, on an northwest-southeast alignment. The silty clay fill (5/005) of pit [5/006] contained range of material which included occasional small fragments of slate, undiagnostic fragments of slag, a medieval nail, and fragments of 13th to 14th century pottery. Environmental assessment of the fill also identified large quantities of uncharred elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds. The assemblage from the fill (5/003) of pit [5/004] was limited to occasional small fragments of slate. Pit [5/004] was associated to Period 2 due to its proximity and similarity to pit [5/006]. Pits [5/004] and [5/006] appear to have been originally dug with a more functional purpose than the pits previously discussed, but what this function is still uncertain. What can be ascertained from the fills of the two pits is that they are likely to have been backfilled in a similar manner to the other pits in the area.
- 6.2.8 The largest of the pits associated with this period [6/012] was located close to the northern limit of excavation. Pit [6/012] measured approximately 3m in diameter, with a maximum depth of 0.80m. The steeped concave profile of the pit was at its deepest on the north side. The silty clay primary fill (6/011) of the large pit was up to 0.75m thick and contained occasional small fragments of animal bone, tile and sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery. Once piece of CBM dated to the 18th or 19th century was present, although this is thought to be intrusive. Residual finds were also identified in the form of four fragments of prehistoric knapped flint. Secondary fill (6/010) was less substantial, being up to 0.25m thick, a proportion of which derived from re-deposited natural. The finds assemblage from fill (6/010) was restricted to moderate small slate fragments, plus charcoal and chalk flecks. The final deposit within the pit was a small dump of heat affected clay (6/009). Activity in proximity to the pit continued as small debris layer (6/016) containing several tile fragments including one fragment of ridge tile, was identified partially overlying the fill of pit [6/012]. The size and depth of pit [6/012] strongly suggests the pit was originally excavated for the purpose of brickearth extraction, after which had been left open and used for waste disposal, and then subsequently deliberately backfilled and levelled before further peripheral activities took place.
- 6.2.9 The concentration of pits associated with Period 2 indicates that the area was exploited with a moderate intensity during the period between the 13th and 14th century, for a variety of functional purposes. These functions are likely to included waste disposal and brickearth extraction.

6.3 Period 3 – Medieval to Post-Medieval Soil Accumulation (14th to 17th Century)

- 6.3.1 With the decline of activity in the 14th century, no further features were identified on site until the mid post-medieval period. It is during this period that the silty clay soil horizon (5/017) gradually accumulated over the area of the site (Figure 5). The soil horizon was recorded as have an average depth of 0.25m. It is likely that low intensity activity was occurring in proximity to the site as occasional small CBM and charcoal flecks were noted as being present within layer (5/017). The soil horizon sealed all earlier features.

6.4 Period 4 – Post-Medieval (17th to 19th Century)

- 6.4.1 After the hiatus in activity represented by the Period 3, activity on site resumed in the mid post-medieval period with a slightly lower degree of intensity, although still exploiting the full area of the site. Period 4 is initially represented by a further phase of pitting activity, followed on by additional soil accumulation, and then construction of a later post-medieval building.

6.4.2 Stratigraphic analysis and dating evidence provided by a selection of finds and structural analysis have identified three separate phases of activity, 4a to 4c, presenting an image of a succinct change in land use. Each phase seems to represent a different type of activity. As a guide Phase 4a represents 17th to possibly early 18th century, Phase 4b is likely to represent a short period of time between the early and mid 18th century, and Phase 4c continues on from this early and mid 18th century phase through into the 19th century.

Phase 4a (17th to early 18th Century)

6.4.3 Phase 4a appears to represent a renewal of activity after several centuries of remaining undisturbed (Figure 3 & 5). This activity is associated with a group of square or rectangular pits, which clearly distinguish themselves from the earlier circular or oval medieval pits. The identification of post-holes may also represent a structural presence on site.

6.4.4 Three pits [5/009]; [6/025] and [6/041] are highlighted in this phase due to their great degree of similarity. All three pits are square or slightly rectangular in shape, with near vertical sides and flat bases, measuring 0.70m in length on their primary axis and between 0.15m to 0.20m deep. The natural lining (5/008) pit [5/009] had clearly been heat affected, baking the brickearth a mid reddish brown colour. This indicates that some form of heating or burning activity was taking place within the pit. Subsequently, the pit was filled by a mid brown, silty clay deposit (5/007) which contained numerous large flint nodules and frequent fragments of possible unglazed floor tile, some of which may have been imported from the Low Countries between the 16th and 18th centuries. A small fragment of 13th to 14th century pottery was also collected, but was interpreted as being residual. Pits [6/025] and [6/041] had less distinguished fills which contained occasional fragments of clay tobacco pipe and CBM tentatively dated to the 18th century. At the base of pit [6/025] a small stakehole [6/033] was recorded, indicating the pit may have had a small temporary structure located on its northern side.

6.4.5 Two further square cut features are assigned to this phase of activity. The first is pit [6/039] consisting of a large shallow cut measuring 2.20m in length by 1.50m wide, and 0.25m in depth. Pit [6/039] contained two insubstantial fills (6/037) and (6/038), one of which contained occasional medium fragments of roof tile and oyster shell. The second feature is posthole [6/045] which measured 0.75m long by 0.52m wide and 0.40m deep. Post-pipe [6/043] with a diameter of 0.30m could clearly be seen in the fill (6/043) of the posthole. No finds were recovered from posthole [6/045]. It is unclear if the posthole represented a single post, or part of a structure extending beyond the area of excavation. Both features [6/039] and [6/045] have been included into this phase due the character of the square cut shape which is similar to pits [5/009]; [6/025] and [6/041].

6.4.6 Postholes [6/015]; [6/027] and [6/029] were located in the southern half of the site. The three postholes were oval in shape ranging in length between 0.30m and 0.40m, in width between 0.20m to 0.30m, and up to 0.20m deep. All had concave profiles, in addition to posthole [6/029] containing a possible post-pipe [6/031] 0.20m in diameter. The fills of all three postholes contained a small number of finds including pottery, CBM and clay tobacco pipe fragments indicating a 17th or 18th century date for their use. It is likely that the three postholes form part of a temporary rectangular structure measuring approximately 3.60m by 2.40m, although it is likely the most northern of four postholes required for such a structure was truncated by later development on the site. The structure lies on a different alignment to pits within this phase, which creates uncertainty to the relationship between the two sets of features. The function of the structure is unclear.

Phase 4b (early to mid 18th Century)

- 6.4.7 Following on from the concentration of features on site in 17th and early 18th century there appears to be a further period when human activity on site is once again limited, with no observable activity present. Phase 4b is represented by layer (5/016) which is interpreted as an organic silty buried soil horizon (Figure 5). It was recorded in the northern half of the site and was truncated by later activity in the southern half of the site. Layer (5/016) was up to 0.65m and contained moderate small fragments of CBM indicating human activity was still present nearby. The depth of the deposit and organic content suggests the immediate area might have been employed for cultivation, as part of a market garden on the outskirts of the town. No innately datable material was collected although it is known the later cottage built on the site was constructed in the 18th century, whereas the features layer (5/016) sealed were of a 17th to 18th century date. This indicates that the buried soil horizon must have been deposited at some point between the two events in the early to mid 18th century.

Phase 4c (mid 18th to 19th Century)

- 6.4.8 Phase 4c represents the single phase construction of a cottage during the post-medieval period in the southern half of the site (Figures 3, 4 & 5). During the archaeological investigation a series of brick foundations were recorded [4/003]; [6/005] and [6/006], surviving to a maximum to four courses. Together, the foundations formed three sides of a building, constructed in a single phase by means of foundations trenches cut through layer (5/016). The walls were constructed out of red brick 0.26m wide, measuring 230mm by 105mm by 65mm, and bonded by a soft, yellowish brown, sandy lime mortar. The bricks were stylistically dated to the 18th century. Overall, the building measured 9m by 6m in plan and was aligned to the frontage of Basingwell Street. In the northeast corner of the building a basement level had been constructed measuring 3m by 1.70m, demarcated by an internal wall a single brick wide. The basement floor (6/003) was constructed using the same type of bricks used in foundations [4/003]; [6/005] and [6/006]. Another portion of a floor surface (5/012) survived at the northwest end of the structure, also made of brick, and measured up to 2.20m long by 1.30m wide. It is likely this floor once formed an internal surface on the ground floor of the building. A later addition to the building was the cutting of a curvilinear service trench [6/036] to provide a gas supply into the basement. Taking into account the size and location of the structure, it is most likely a small brick residential cottage constructed on the outskirts of the town at some point during the 18th century.

6.5 Period 5 – Modern

- 6.5.1 Sealing the foundations [4/003]; [6/005] and [6/006] and floor surfaces (6/003) and (5/012) was a layer of demolition debris (6/002) up to 0.30m, and was utilised as a levelling layer above the remains of the earlier cottage. Layer (6/002) contained a high proportion of CBM and mortar fragments, as well as other debris indicating demolition took place between the decades of 1960 and 1970. Overlying layer (6/002) was up to 0.20m of made ground (5/014) deposited to facilitate the laying of tarmac (5/014) for the previously existing White Swan car park. Elements of the car park must have been phase out of use which had allowed up to 0.40m of modern topsoil (5/013) to accumulate in places.

7 Summary Of Site Archive And Work Carried Out

7.1 Stratigraphic Site Archive

Stratigraphic Site Archive	Quantity
Context Sheets	65
Context Register Sheets	4
Trench Record Sheets	6
Plans	11
Plan Register Sheets	1
Sections	24
Section Register Sheets	3
Levels Sheets	3
Photographic Register Sheets	8
Environmental Sample Register Sheets	1
Environmental Sampling Sheets	9
Non-Environmental Sample Register Sheets	1
Matrix Sheets	7
Photographs, Colour Slide	52
Photographs, Black & White	74
Digital Photos	41

7.2 Work Carried Out On the Stratigraphic Archive

The site records have been completed and checked. A context register has been completed (Appendix A). The stratigraphic matrix has been compiled for the site (Appendix B). The records from the original watching brief and evaluation have been incorporated into the site stratigraphic archive. Contexts have been placed into preliminary phases using stratigraphic information and dating provided by specialists. Several illustrations have been constructed to accompany the results showing the location of the features that have been phased. The photographic archive has been checked, marked and referenced. The receiving museum is to be Winchester Museum.

8 Summary Of Finds And Analysis Of Potential

8.1 Quantification of Finds

All of the finds have been washed, catalogued and marked where appropriate. The archive boxes have been ordered and listing ready for deposition with Winchester Museum. The evaluation/excavation archive has also been assessed by specialists in accordance with the guidance laid down in MAP 2 (EH 1991). All specialist assessments were undertaken by the Museum of London.

Find Type	Quantity
Medieval Pottery	1055g - 155 sherds
Building Material	5160g
Struck and Burnt Flint	54 pieces
Glass, Iron and Slag	13 pieces
Clay Tobacco Pipe	3 fragments
Environmental Samples	9 processed samples
Mollusc Shell and Animal Bone	0.36kg- 206 fragments

8.2 Finds (Appendix C)

8.2.1 Medieval Pottery

A total of 155 sherds of medieval pottery, weighing 1055g, were recovered from 11 individual contexts. The majority of the sherds are of a moderate or small size. The pottery spans a date range of 13th to 14th century, with three post-medieval sherds identified. The medieval pottery assemblage has good potential for further analysis, as it may inform on marketing patterns of medieval ceramics in Hampshire.

8.2.2 Building Material

The building material assemblage from the evaluation and excavation comprised fragments weighing 5160g, from 22 contexts. The assemblage contains fragments of brick, as well as floor and roof tile. One fragment of ridge tile was associated with context (6/016). The three brick samples submitted appear to date to the 18th century. The ceramic building material has limited potential for further analysis.

8.2.3 Struck and Burnt Flint

A total of 54 pieces of flint was recovered during the evaluation and excavation at the White Swan. Twenty-two pieces were struck waste flint/debitage, twenty-six were non-struck flint, and six pieces were burnt flint. The debitage consists of flakes, spalls and chips. It has been suggested that the worked flint may be Bronze Age in date. The flint assemblage has limited potential for further analysis. The largest assemblages derived from contexts (6/011) and (6/013).

8.2.4 Glass, Iron and Slag

A total of 13 finds were primarily collected from sieved samples, deriving from 8 contexts. The assemblage comprised of two fragments of glass, six fragments of slag, and five iron nails. The two fragments of glass appear to be post-medieval in date from context (6/014), where as the all the slag collected is undiagnostic of date or function. The majority of the iron nails recovered were medieval in origin which includes one with a decorative bi-lobed or figure of eight head. The glass, iron and slag assemblage has limited potential for further analysis, barring further research into the nail with a bi-lobed/figure of eight head.

8.2.5 Clay Tobacco Pipe

Three clay tobacco pipe stems were collected during the evaluation/excavation. All three fragments are undiagnostic and can only be dated to between the 16th and 20th century. There is no potential for further analysis.

8.2.6 Environmental Samples

Nine bulk environmental samples were taken during the fieldwork on site. Charred plant remains were very limited, although cereal grains were recovered from all samples, albeit in small quantities. Uncharred seeds are also present in most samples, although fairly abundant in contexts (4/006) and (5/005). Further analysis is recommended of samples which contained charred and uncharred material which hold the greatest potential.

8.2.7 Mollusc Shell and Animal Bone

A total of 202 animal bone fragments, weighing 0.32kg, were recovered from wet sieved samples. This is in addition to the four fragments of mollusc shell, weighing 0.035kg also collected. The fragments of animal bone were frequently very small, and primarily represented domestic species. The mollusc shells collected derived from economically important marine/estuarine species. The potential for further analysis is restricted to animal bone assemblage in regards to diet and consumption.

9 Significance Of The Data

9.1 Summary of Results

- 9.1.1 During the course of the evaluation and excavation a high density of archaeological features were recorded across the full area of the site. The features excavated indicated on site activity during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Truncation caused by post-medieval and modern activity was limited, meaning the majority of features were found in a good state of preservation.
- 9.1.2 The earliest activity identified was associated with the medieval period in the form numerous pits distributed across the full area of the site. The pits are likely to have fulfilled several functions including waste disposal and brickearth extraction. Pottery recovered from the pits identified that this activity occurred between the 13th and 14th century, and was associated with a degree of domestic activity. Other finds, including iron nails, slate, brick and tile, together indicate that structures were present near the site at this time. After the 14th century, and up until the 17th century, there appears to be a hiatus of activity on site, represented by the accumulation of a buried soil horizon.
- 9.1.3 Activity on site was renewed in the 17th or early 18th century when a series of square pits was cut into the site. It is unclear what the function of the pits was, but evidence for *in-situ* heating and wooden support structures around the pits may suggests a more industrial function. Three postholes were also believed to be contemporary with the activity, representing three out of four corner posts for a temporary structure. Within approximately half a century of this activity taking place, the site appears to have been utilised in a different manner, allowing a substantial depth of organic topsoil to form, potential associated with market garden activity in the early to mid 18th century. By roughly the mid 18th century, demand for land in the town meant that a small cottage with cellar was built in the southern half of the site. The cottage was upstanding to the second half of the 20th century.
- 9.1.4 Modern activity on site was restricted to the demolition of the pre-existing cottage, and then the construction and use of the site as part of the car park for the White Swan Public House.

9.2 Discussion of Significance

9.2.1 Medieval

With regards to the initial objectives of the project (AOC 2007b); medieval remains were identified on site, potentially representing a level of domestic activity either on site, or in close proximity to it. There is also good potential for the site to inform on the development and chronology of Bishops Waltham, as the location and date of the features can be tied into other activity taking place in the town at this time. Due to the size of the site and limited diversity of activity during this period the site could be considered to be of local significance, although taking into consideration the limited number of excavations previously undertaken in the town, it may potentially advance our knowledge of development within the town in general.

9.2.2 Medieval Finds

The Medieval finds assemblage primarily consists of pottery, building material, animal bone, and iron nails. It is of a small to moderate size, so is of local significance due to its potential to inform on activity within the local vicinity of the town.

The pottery assemblage for this period is of reasonable interest. The assemblage contains many familiar forms of limited diagnostic interest, although due to a limited number of similar assemblages being published in the area there is potential for the assemblage to increase our knowledge of how lower status communities lived in the town. This is in addition to potentially gaining information on trade and economic patterns at this time.

The medieval faunal assemblage consisted of numerous small fragments, derived primarily from domestic species. The small fragment size does not facilitate detailed analysis, although it does allow an idea of the species and carcass exploitation as part of an urban diet during this period.

The building materials and the iron assemblage are of limited local significance as they as their diagnostic qualities are limited, although one of the nails recovered may be able to inform on the chronology and use of bi-lobed/figure of eight styles of nails. Otherwise, the assemblage primarily highlights the presence of structures in the vicinity of site.

9.2.3 Post-Medieval

During the excavation a similar quantity of post-medieval features were also identified on site. The earliest post-medieval activity appears to represent a degree of industrial activity with associated structures, with the site soon converted into possible small scale agricultural use. Ultimately, the site was designated for residential use with the construction of a brick built cottage on site during the 18th century. This alternating use of the site is able to provide a very good indication of how and when this part of the town developed during the post-medieval period, and as such is of local significance. Its significance may be strengthened in its ability to corroborate or discount written sources relating to the town from this period.

9.2.4 Post-Medieval Finds

The remaining assemblages, glass, clay tobacco pipe, slag, are all small assemblages of material, either lacking in diagnostic elements or are residual. On this basis they are all classified as being of site significance only.

9.2.5 Environmental Samples

The assessment of the environmental samples has identified that the preservation of both charred and uncharred plant remains deriving from medieval contexts. Analysis could provide limited information on cereal use in Bishops Waltham, and the natural environment around the site. Such material will be of value in comparison to other sites in the immediate area, so are of local significance.

9.2.6 Significance

In summary, assessment of the evaluation and excavation results from the White Swan site has shown that the results have potential for further work. Even though the excavation have been on a small scale, the site has a strong potential to be able to increase our understanding of the development of the town in both the medieval and post-medieval periods. This is primarily due to the

lack of previous archaeological investigation outside of the area related to the high status Bishops Palace. The type of activity identified on site also has the ability to identify how this part of the town was being utilised over the past 800 years. This, taken in combination with the potential for further analysis identified in the medieval pottery and animal bone assemblages, indicates that the site as a whole has strong local significance. The site has a substantial contribution to make in our understanding of the historic town which surrounds it.

10 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

10.1 This section examines the extent to which preliminary assessment of the results of the evaluation/excavation indicates that the original research aims outlined in the written scheme of investigation (AOC 2007b) have been or can be answered.

10.2 *Determine the presence of any remains of prehistoric date on the site.*

No features of a prehistoric date were identified during the course of the fieldwork. The small residual assemblage of struck flint does imply there may have been a low level of prehistoric activity present within the vicinity of the site at some time in the past.

10.3 *Determine the presence of any remains of Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical or domestic occupation.*

No evidence for Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical or domestic occupation was identified on site.

10.4 *Determine the presence of any medieval domestic occupation remains.*

The presence of pits dated to the 13th to 14th century on site demonstrates that medieval activity was occurring in this location. Pottery analysis indicates the assemblage collected is related to domestic activity. The presence of a bi-lobed/figure of eight headed nail also suggests the presence of structures nearby.

10.5 *Assess the potential of the site to inform on the medieval development and chronology of Bishops Waltham.*

The site holds a moderate potential to inform on the development and chronology of the immediate area during the medieval period. The medieval features uncovered demonstrate that the site was exploited with reasonable intensity during the 13th to 14th century, although both before and after this date there is only likely to be very limited activity on the site. The pottery collected from this period may even be able to shed light on local economic patterns and trade. This assessment is supported by the identification of limited soil accumulation on site during the later medieval period, containing only a small amount of cultural material. The excavation also indicates that full development of the site did not occur till later in the post-medieval period.

10.6 *Assess the potential of the site to inform on the post-medieval development and chronology of Bishops Waltham.*

The site holds good potential to provide information to how this area of Bishops Waltham developed during the post-medieval period. The fieldwork results indicate that after a hiatus of activity between the 14th and 17th century, the site was once again being exploited with evidence for a range of pits being dug as well as a possible temporary structure present during the 17th or 18th century. A high degree of organic soil accumulation sealing these features a short period of market gardening before the construction of a cottage in the southern area of site at some point during the 18th century.

10.7 *Assess the degree and extent of truncation of earlier deposits by the later buildings on the site.*

Truncation of earlier deposits was observed on site, caused by the construction of the 18th century cottage. In regards to the foundations of the cottage truncation was very limited due to the shallow depth to which they extended, where as the cellar of the cottage was cut deeper than the surrounding foundations into the natural horizon. The area of the cellar was small, so truncation was limited to a small area in the central part of the site. No other truncation was observed.

11. Revised Research Aims

11.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork and the initial post-excavation assessment of the site, a number of additional research questions and aims can be identified. These will be addressed as part of the work that will be undertaken in preparation for the dissemination/publication of the site results.

11.2 Period 2 – Medieval (13th to 14th Century)

The medieval period is represented by numerous waste or quarry pits being recognised on site, which contain a small finds assemblage that includes a range of 13th to 14th century pottery and small fragments of animal bone. This suggests the site had a functional use at this time both supplying materials for construction, and disposing of waste materials as well. Additional/revised research aims for Phase 2 are:

- *How does the 13th to 14th century activity recognised on site relate to other contemporary activity occurring within Bishops Waltham at this time?*
- *Why was there a hiatus of activity between the 14th and 17th century? How was the town developing at this time?*
- *What is the source of the different pottery fabrics?*
- *Are any of the finds currently recorded as pottery in fact building material ([6/011], [6/024])?*
- *How do the pottery fabrics equate with those defined by Winchester Museum and in Southampton?*
- *How do the pottery fabrics compare with those of the building material? Are any locally made?*
- *Are any definite Portchester wares present and if so in what quantity?*
- *Is any of the pottery from the probable kiln site at Jack-o-Tooles Row, Boarhunt?*
- *Is there a significant difference between the flinty and non-flinty SWW wares?*
- *Can any parallels be noted with finds from Chichester?*
- *Can a chronological progression be observed in the different fabric and form types?*
- *How does the assemblage compare with others of similar date from Bishop's Waltham, Winchester and other sites in the region? Are any new form types present?*
- *Can the dating be refined?*

- *How does the pottery reflect local trade?*
- *What was the composition of the local meat diet with particular reference to carcase-part and age of chicken, beef, mutton and pork?*
- *Can any parallels be found in Hampshire for the nail with lobed/figure of eight head?*
- *How does the dating of any Hampshire examples of this nail form compare with that in Surrey?*

11.3 Period 4 – Post Medieval (17th to 19th Century)

Initially, Period 4 is represented by a renewed phase of activity in the 17th or early 18th century on site in the form several square cut pits and a possible temporary structure. This was followed fairly rapidly by an accumulation of organic soil horizon believed to be associated with market gardening. At some point in the 18th century it was decided to construct a brick built cottage in the southern area of site, which remained standing until the later part of the 20th century. Additional/revised research aims for Phase 4 are:

- *What was the purpose of the 17th or 18th century activity on site? How does it relate to other contemporary activity occurring within Bishops Waltham at this time?*
- *Is there any documentary or cartographic sources that may indicate if the site was being utilised for market gardening in the 18th century?*
- *Does the 18th century cottage appear on any early maps of the town? Are there any surviving contemporary structures near by?*

12 Summary Of Further Work

Task	Description	Resource	Days
General			
1	Documentary Research	CJC	1
2	Checking and integration of digital drawn and contextual data.	CJC	0.25
3	Checking and integrating the matrix and the checking and completion of site phasing and digital plans.	CJC	0.25
Analysis			
4	Medieval Pottery- Further research and analysis	ASE	1.75
5	Medieval Pottery- Additional report writing	ASE	3.25
6	Medieval Pottery- Liaison and archive deposition	ASE	0.75
7	Glass, Iron and Slag- Further analysis	ASE	0.25
8	Glass, Iron and Slag- Additional research and report writing	ASE	1.25
9	Environmental Samples- Further analysis	ASE	2.5
10	Environmental Samples- Data preparation	ASE	0.75
11	Environmental Samples- Preparation of report	ASE	1.5
12	Animal Bone- Further analysis and report preparation	AOC	2.0
13	Conservation- Analysis and investigative work	AOC	0.25
Report, Publication and Archiving			
14	Integrating specialist reports	CJC	0.25
15	Liaison with specialists	MM	0.5

Task	Description	Resource	Days
16	Completion of drawings for Publication	JM	2
17	Liaison with illustrator	CJC	0.25
18	Preparation of Publication Text	CJC	1.25
19	Editing and review of publication text	CJC	0.5
20	Amendments resulting from external editor's comments to publication text and figures	CJC	0.25
21	Proof Reading	MM	0.5
22	Archive Preparation	PF	1.5
23	Archive Microfilming	PF	1.5
24	Liaison with Publication Editor	MM	0.5
25	Project Management and editing: overall	MM	1

13 Catalogue Of Further Work

13.1 Documentary Analysis

Research of primary sources and documents concerning the site, including cartographic evidence. Research into possible comparison sites. Time has been set aside to integrate any digital or contextual information.

13.2 Specialist Reports

13.2.1 Medieval Pottery

- Correlate finds records, stratigraphic phasing and matrices.
- Visit Winchester Museum and discuss with local experts.
- Further research leading updating available data.
- Preparation of publication text.
- Liaison with field archaeologist and archive deposition.
- Include sieved pottery fragments during further research and analysis
- To take into consideration the stratigraphical data as part of further analysis.

13.2.2 Glass, Iron and Slag

- X-rays of iron objects to determine function.
- Further research on bi-lobed/figure of eight nail head.
- Preparation of publication text.

13.2.3 Environmental Samples

- Analysis of charred and uncharred plant assemblages.
- Data preparation.
- Preparation of publication text.
- To take into consideration the stratigraphical data as part of further analysis.

13.2.4 Animal Bone

- Further analysis and data input.
- Analysis of data and preparation of publication text.
- Edit and archive of material.
- To take into consideration the stratigraphical data as part of further analysis.

13.2.5 Conservation

- Analysis and investigative work.

13.3 Illustrations

12.3.1 Plans and Sections

The digitised plans produced for the publication will require checking and correcting to ensure it is linked correctly with the contextual database. In the course of the analysis extra drawings may be needed, so time has been given to allow for extra work to aid the structural analysis.

The digitised site plans will be used to produce publication illustrations. These will accompany the site narrative, being annotated to identify the features discussed in the text, at an appropriate scale.

12.4 Overall Publication, Archiving and Project Management

Following specialist analysis, the reports will be integrated into the publication report. Time has been allocated for consultation and amendments to be made during this phase of work, involving both the editor and specialists. Time has been allocated for proof reading and editing of the publication report prior to submission. Time has been allocated for liaison with the publication editor with regard to, submission of material and a summary of content.

Upon completion of the report, the documentary, physical and digital archives will be prepared, including microfiche, for accessioning at Winchester Museum. A site summary will be published in the Hampshire Regional Round-up, and a digital copy of the report lodged in association with the online OASIS form (Appendix D).

The management of the project includes monitoring task budgets, programming tasks, editing drafts production of the final report and publication for submission, and liaison with all members of the project team.

12.4.1 Potential for Publication

It is anticipated that an article of approximately 10 - 15 pages will be produced, including site drawings, site location, plan of excavation area showing the main features with additional illustrations where needed. The publication will be submitted to Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society. Publication of the site data will also be made through the Archaeological Data Service OASIS form (Appendix E).

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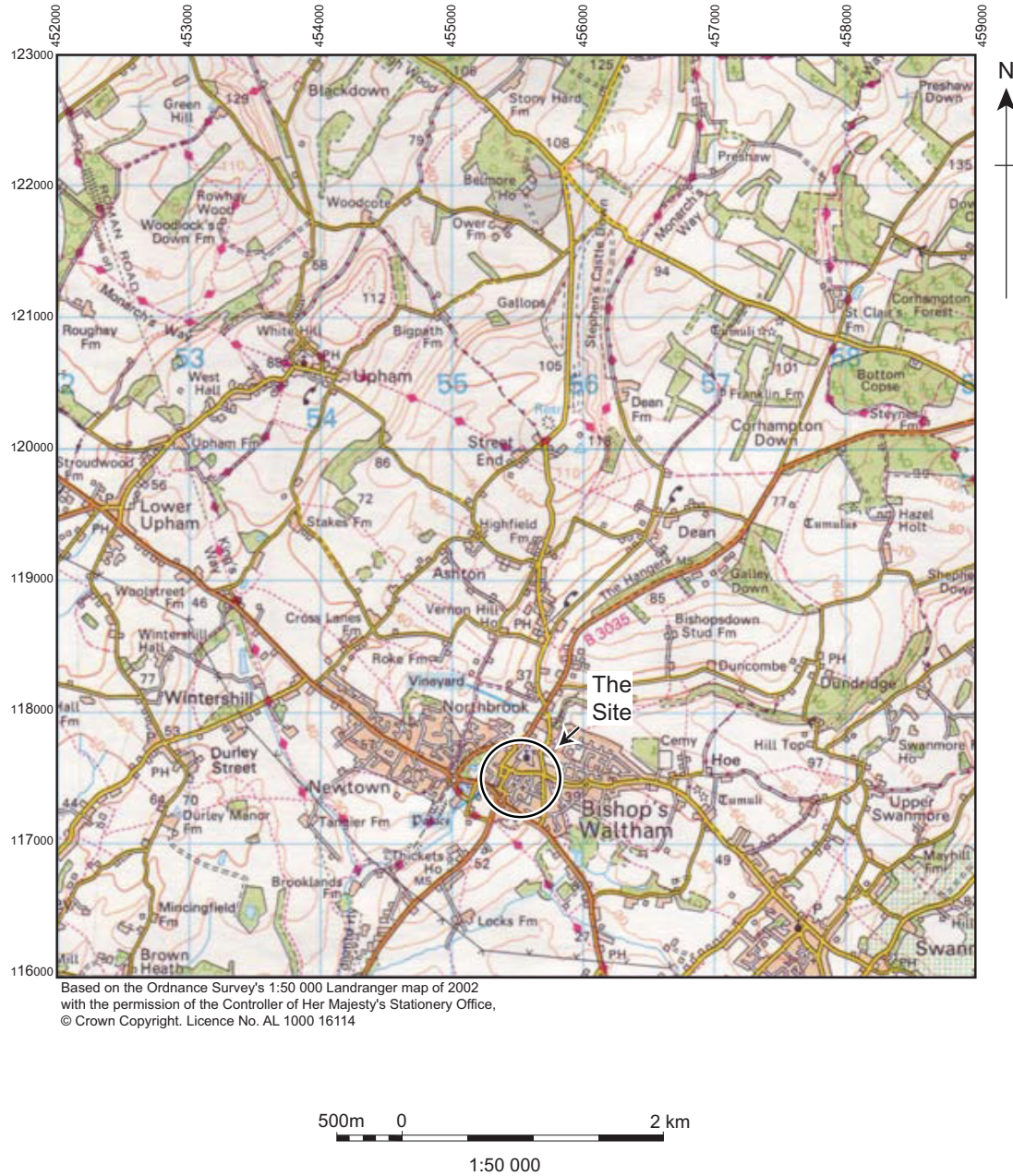
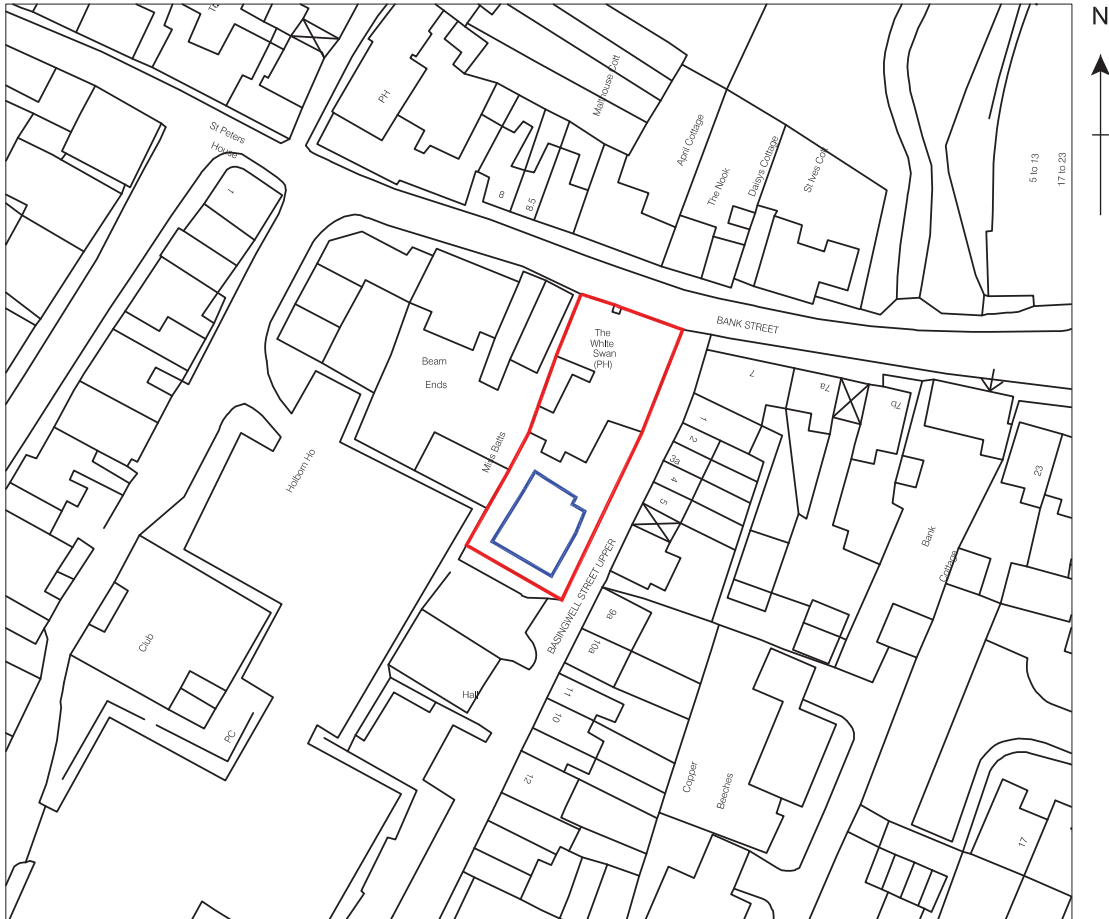


Figure 1: Site Location



Based on the Ordnance Survey's Superplan Digital Data of 2006 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 1000 20449



- Site Boundary
- Excavation Area

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

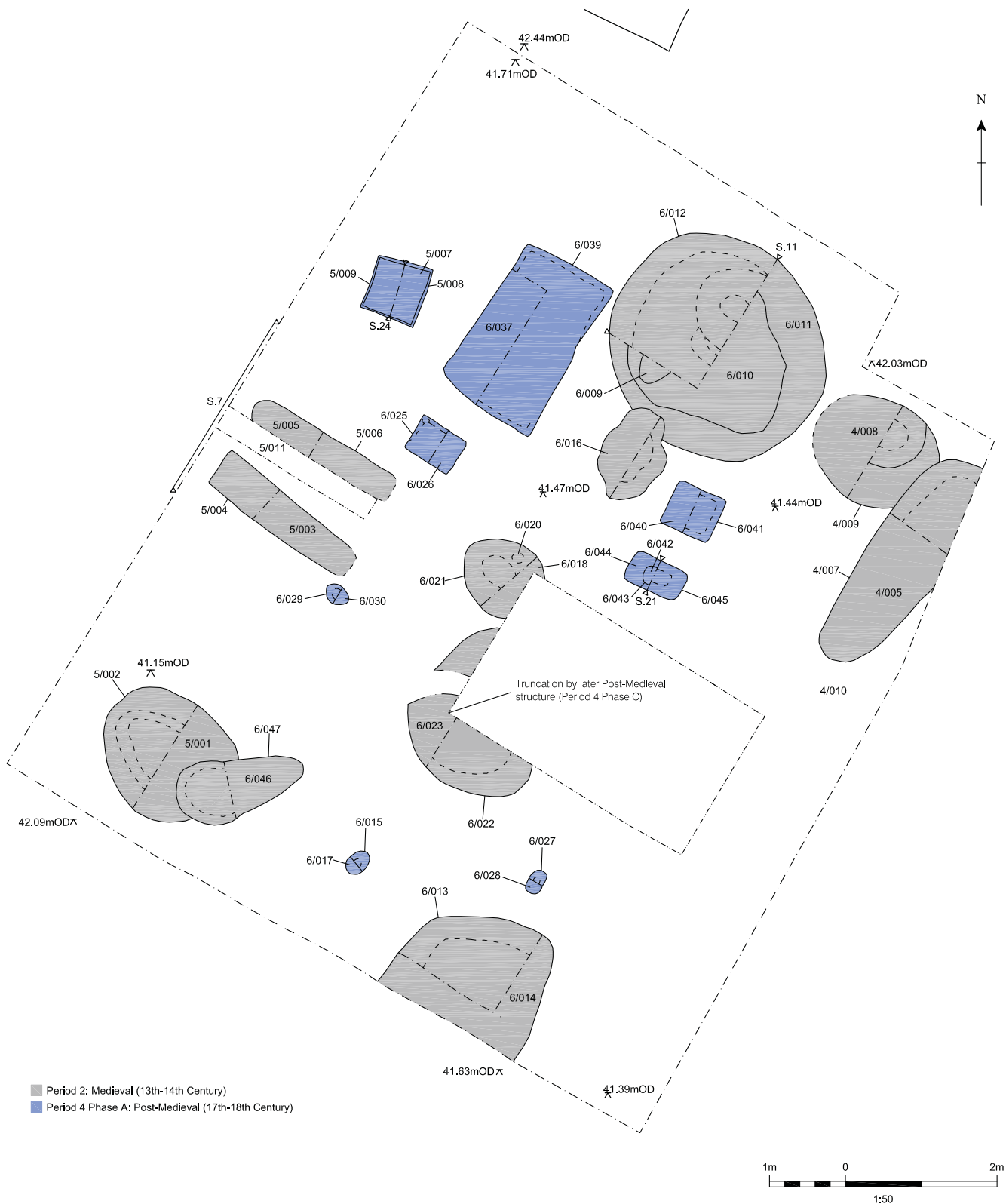
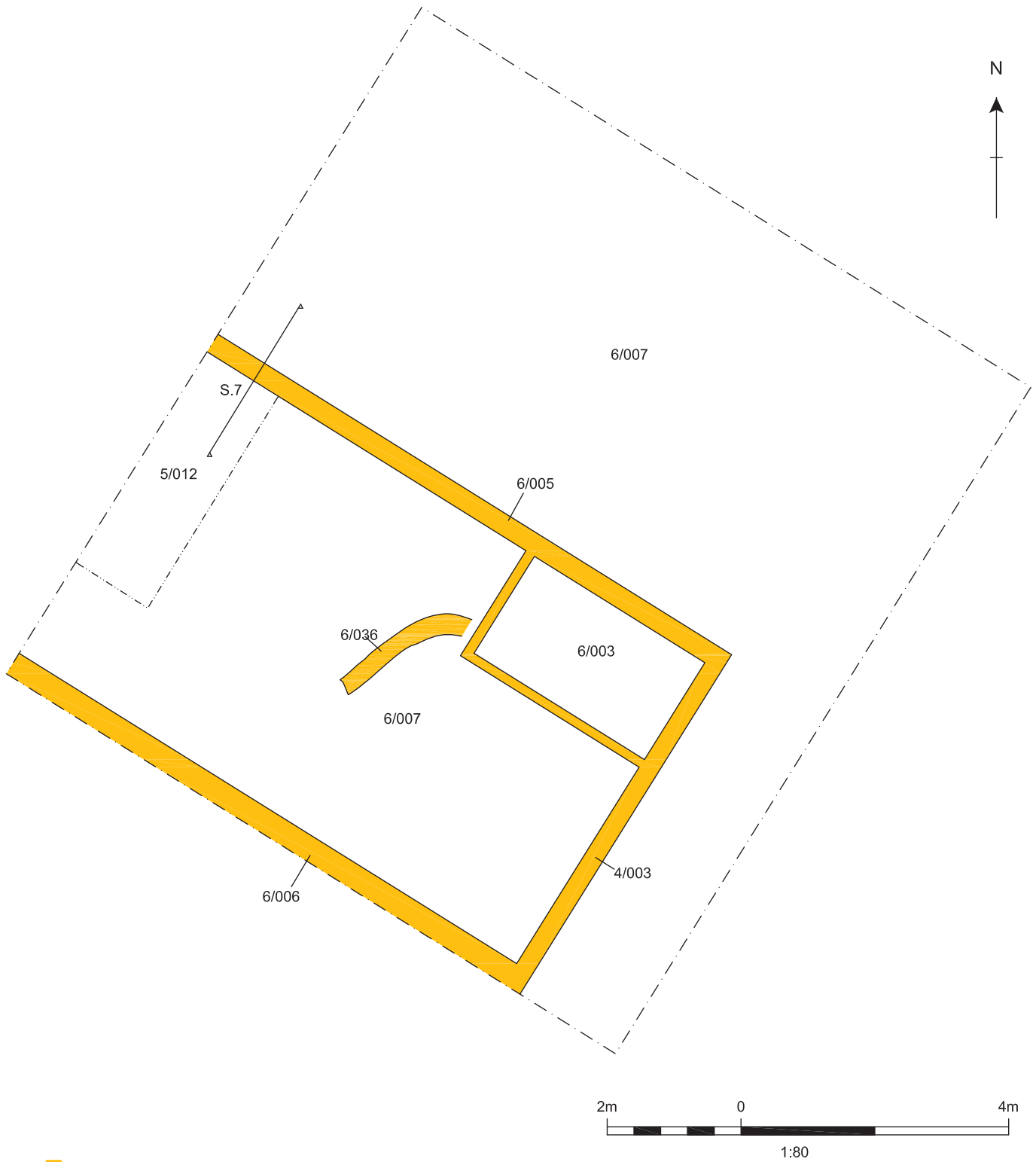
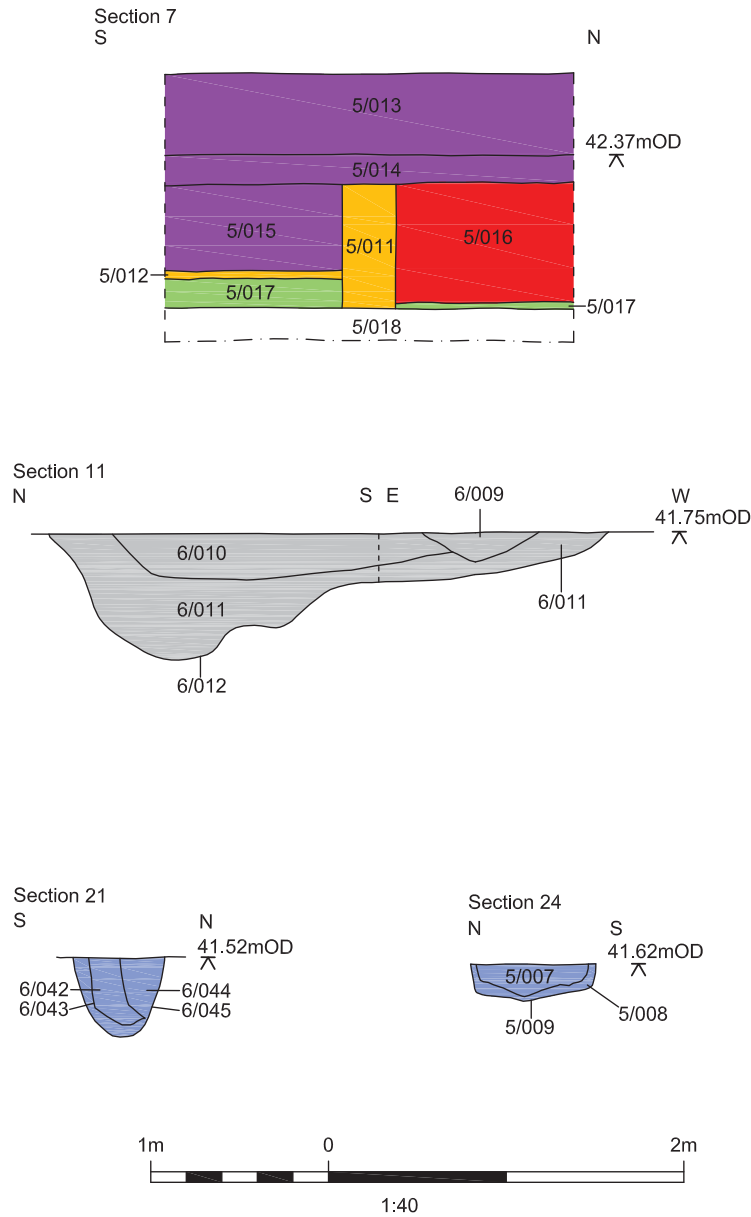


Figure 3: Periods 2 & 4: Medieval and Post-Medieval



■ Period 4 Phase C: Post-Medieval (18th-19th Century)

Figure 4: Period 4c: 18th Century Cottage



- Period 1: Natural
- Period 2: Medieval (13th-14th Century)
- Period 3
- Period 4 Phase A: Post-Medieval (17th-18th Century)
- Period 4 Phase B
- Period 4 Phase C: Post-Medieval (18th-19th Century)
- Period 5

Figure 5: Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

- Cuts are marked in **BOLD type**
 - Features are marked in *ITALICS type*
- NB** Levels are recorded relative to Ordnance Datum and are taken on the surface of deposits and fills and on the base of cuts.

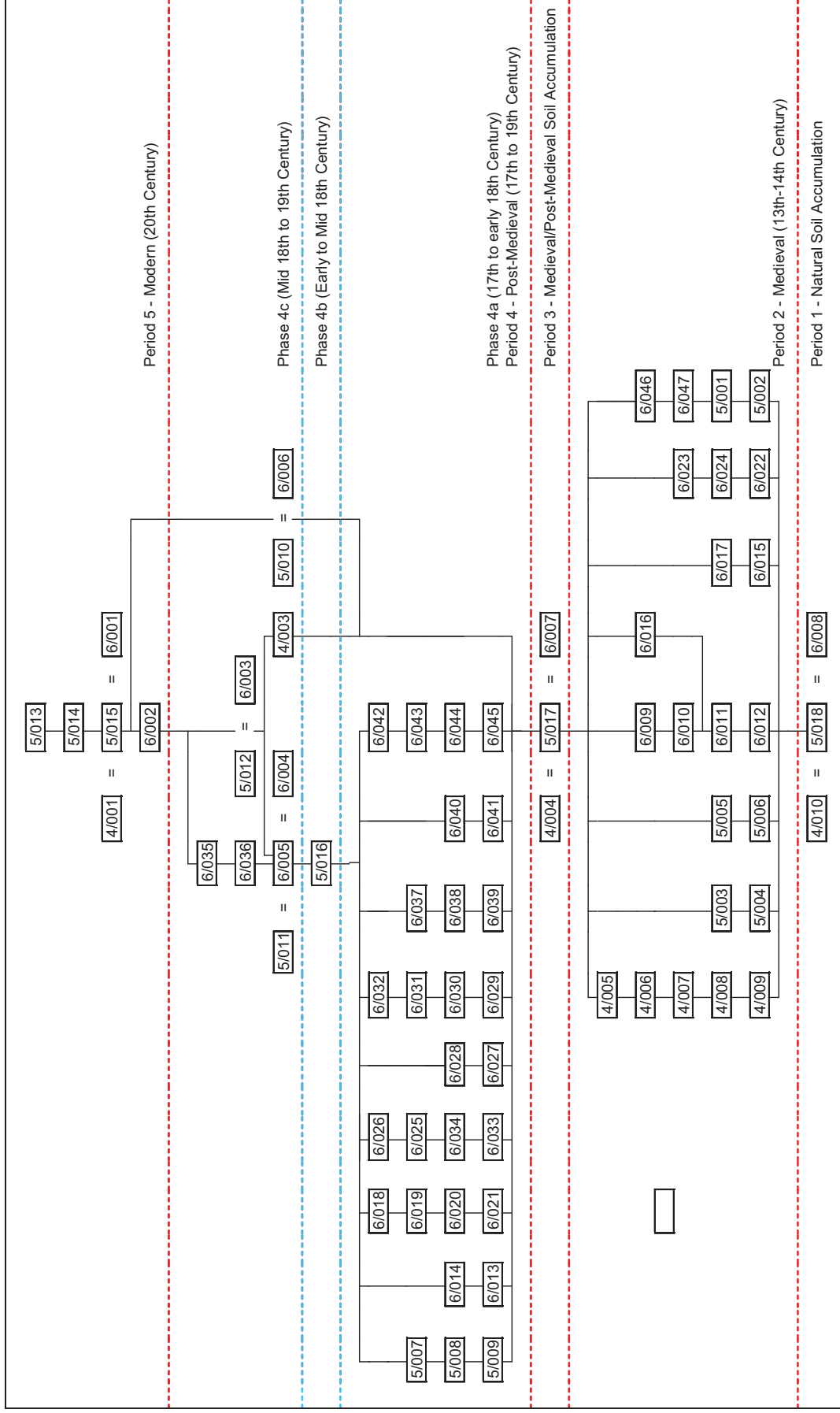
NFE = Not fully excavated

CONTEXT	TYPE	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	LEVEL (mOD)
4/001	Made ground: Loose grey CBM and stone sandy silt matrix	10.00m	2.00m	0.20m	-
4/002	Made ground: Loose dark grey CBM fragments in clayey silt	1.80m	0.80m+	0.30m+	-
4/003	Masonry: Brick foundations	5.80m	0.25m	0.30m	41.28
4/004	Subsoil: Soft brownish grey silty clay	10.00m	2.00m	0.25m	-
4/005	Fill of pit [4/007]: Soft greyish brown sandy clay	3.20m	0.92m	0.44m	41.44
4/006	Fill of pit [4/007]: Soft grey silty clay	1.31m	0.90m+	0.18m	41.44
4/007	Cut, of pit: oval	3.20m	0.92m	0.62m	41.44
4/008	Fill of pit [4/009]: Soft brownish grey sandy clay	1.38m	1.38m	0.35m	41.62
4/009	Cut, of pit: circular	1.38m	1.38m	0.35m	41.62
4/010	Natural: Firm orangey brown clayey sand	10.00m	2.00m	0.50m+	-
5/001	Fill of pit [5/001]: Soft dark grey silty clay	1.64m	1.60m	0.79m	41.12
5/002	Cut, of pit: Circular	1.64m	1.60m	0.79m	41.12
5/003	Fill of pit [5/004]: Firm mid brownish orange silty clay	1.75m	0.54m	0.19m	41.38
5/004	Cut, of pit: Rectangular	1.75m	0.54m	0.19m	41.38
5/005	Fill of pit [5/006]: Firm mid orangey brown silty clay	1.98m	0.58m	0.17m	41.34
5/006	Cut, of pit: Rectangular	1.98m	0.58m	0.17m	41.34
5/007	Fill of pit [5/009]: Firm mid brownish orange silty clay	0.70m	0.70m	0.23m	41.62
5/008	Fill of pit [5/009]: Firm mid reddish orange silty clay	0.70m	0.70m	0.05m	41.62
5/009	Cut, of pit: Square	0.70m	0.70m	0.23m	41.62
5/010	Masonry: Brick foundation	10.20m+	0.30m	0.56m	42.09
5/011	Masonry: Brick foundation	10.20m+	0.34m	0.50m	42.21
5/012	Masonry: Tile floor	2.20m	1.30m	0.05m	41.72
5/013	Topsoil: Loose dark grey clayey silt	12.10m	2.30m	0.45m	-
5/014	Tarmac	12.10m	2.30m	0.17m	-

CONTEXT	TYPE	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	LEVEL (mOD)
5/015	Made ground: Compact grey demolition debris in silty matrix	6.30m	2.30m	0.48m	-
5/016	Made ground: Loose dark brown silt	5.80m	2.30m	0.65m	-
5/017	Subsoil: Soft dark brown silty clay	12.10m	2.30m	0.16m	-
5/018	Natural: Firm mid brownish orange silty clay	12.10m	2.30m	0.10m+	-
6/001	Made ground: Loose grey demolition debris in sandy silt matrix	10.00m	5.00m	0.20m	-
6/002	Made ground: Loose dark grey CBM fragments in clayey silt matrix	2.70m+	1.80m	0.30m	-
6/003	Masonry: Brick floor	2.70m+	1.80m	0.07m	41.10
6/004	Masonry: Brick foundation	3.40m	0.23m	0.50m	41.42
6/005	Masonry: Brick foundation	2.00m+	0.24m	0.50m	41.71
6/006	Masonry: Brick foundation	4.70m+	0.26m	0.50m	41.89
6/007	Subsoil: Soft brownish grey silty clay	10.00m+	5.00m+	0.25m	-
6/008	Natural: Firm orangey brown sandy clay	10.00m+	5.00m+	0.10m+	-
6/009	Fill of pit [6/012]: Soft reddish grey silty clay	0.60m	0.47m	0.13m	41.75
6/010	Fill of pit [6/012]: Soft greyish brown sandy clay	2.50m	1.80m	0.25m	41.75
6/011	Fill of pit [6/012]: Soft to firm brownish grey silty clay	3.00m	2.80m	0.76m	41.75
6/012	Cut, of pit: Circular	3.00m	2.80m	0.78m	41.75
6/013	Cut, of pit: Circular	2.45m	1.50m+	0.30m	41.47
6/014	Fill of pit [6/013]: Soft greyish brown silty clay	2.48m	1.50m+	0.30m	41.47
6/015	Cut, of posthole: sub-circular	0.39m	0.26m	0.15m	41.41
6/016	Debris layer: Soft dark grey sandy clay	1.42m	0.91m	0.09m	41.52
6/017	Fill of posthole [6/015]	0.39m	0.26m	0.15m	41.41
6/018	Fill of pit [6/021]: Soft brownish grey sandy clay	0.90m+	0.90m	0.17m	41.47
6/019	Fill of stakehole [6/020]: Soft grey silty clay	0.09m	0.09m	0.18m	41.30
6/020	Cut, of stakehole: Circular	0.09m	0.09m	0.18m	41.30
6/021	Cut, of pit: Oval	0.90m+	0.90m	0.17m	41.47
6/022	Cut, of pit: Circular	2.20m	1.93m	0.33m	41.43
6/023	Fill of pit [6/022]: Soft grey silty clay	2.20m	1.93m	0.10m	41.43
6/024	Fill of pit [6/022]: Soft grey silty clay	2.20m	1.93m	0.23m	41.30
6/025	Cut, of pit: Square	0.69m	0.53m	0.14m	41.49

CONTEXT	TYPE	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	LEVEL (mOD)
6/026	Fill of pit [6/025]: Soft dark greyish brown silty clay	0.69m	0.53m	0.14m	41.49
6/027	Cut, of posthole: sub-oval	0.33m	0.19m	0.05m	41.46
6/028	Fill of posthole [6/027]: Soft dark greyish brown silty clay	0.33m	0.19m	0.05m	41.46
6/029	Cut, of posthole: sub-oval	0.33m	0.30m	0.20m	41.47
6/030	Fill of posthole [6/029]: Soft dark greyish brown silty clay	0.33m	0.30m	0.20m	41.47
6/031	Cut, of postpipe: sub-oval	0.20m	0.19m+	0.30m	41.27
6/032	Fill of postpipe [6/031]: Soft greyish brown sandy clay	0.20m	0.19m+	0.30m	41.27
6/033	Cut, of stakehole: Circular	0.08m	0.07m	0.16m+	41.33
6/034	Fill of stakehole [6/033]: Soft brown silty clay	0.08m	0.07m	0.16m+	41.33
6/035	Fill of service trench: Soft brown silty clay	2.20m	0.26m	0.45m	41.43
6/036	Cut, of service trench: curvilinear	2.20m	0.26m	0.45m	41.43
6/037	Fill of pit [6/039]: Soft dark grey silty clay	2.18m	1.52m	0.18m	41.64
6/038	Fill of pit [6/039]: Soft orangey brown sandy clay	2.18m	1.52m	0.10m	41.50
6/039	Cut, of pit: Sub-rectangular	2.18m	1.52m	0.28m	41.64
6/040	Fill of pit [6/041]: Soft dark grey sandy clay	0.77m	0.68m	0.15m	41.60
6/041	Cut, of pit: sub-square	0.77m	0.68m	0.15m	41.60
6/042	Fill of postpipe [6/043]: Soft dark grey silty clay	0.30m	0.30m	0.37m	41.52
6/043	Cut, of postpipe: Circular	0.30m	0.30m	0.37m	41.52
6/044	Fill of posthole [6/045]: Soft orangey grey sandy clay	0.77m	0.52m	0.41m	41.52
6/045	Cut, of posthole: Oval	0.77m	0.52m	0.41m	41.52
6/046	Fill of pit [6/047]: soft dark grey silty clay	1.60m	0.90m	0.22m	41.33
6/047	Cut, of pit: oval	1.60m	0.90m	0.22m	41.33

Appendix B – Harris Matrix



Appendix C – Specialist Reports

Medieval Pottery

By Lyn Blackmore

Quantification

Summary

A total of 55 hand collected sherds (48 vessels, 660g) of pottery were recovered during the evaluation and excavation of the site. Of these, 52 sherds (45 ENV, 635g) are medieval or late medieval; the remainder are post-medieval. Excluding three fragments that could be medieval building materials (66g), nine types/sub-types of fabric have been identified for the purposes of the assessment; most date to the 13th or 14th century. The material derives from 11 contexts in three trenches, but most finds are from trench 6. In addition there are c 100 sieved sherds (395g) of medieval pottery mixed with a few fragments of building material.

Methodology

The hand-collected pottery was examined macroscopically and using a binocular microscope (x20). It was recorded on proforma sheets and an Excel spreadsheet noting fabric type, form, decoration, sherd count, estimated vessel count, per context (ENV), weight and other attributes. Publications on pottery from the Bishop's Palace, Bishop's Waltham (Barton 1985) and from Southampton (Brown 2002) were consulted for fabric codes and descriptions as was a list of (unpublished) fabric codes used in Winchester (with the caution from Winchester Museum that some categories have too many codes and need rationalising). There was not time to consult libraries for publications on Chichester, but the Winchester reference collections were visited for the assessment in the hope of matching fabric types. This however, was only partially successful. Where no parallel was found it was, therefore, deemed preferable for assessment purposes to use parallel codes provisional fabric codes, based on the standard Museum of London system, rather than use the Winchester or Southampton codes incorrectly; where possible the most likely Winchester code is also given, although these need to be checked. Museum of London codes were used for form and decoration. The provisional medieval fabric codes fabric codes and quantities present are shown in Tables 1 and 2. No stratigraphic information was available at the time of writing and it should be stressed that dates quoted here need to be confirmed.

Partly due to the pottery from sieved samples being in a separate box, and that box not apparent when the hand-collected finds were studied, and partly due to its unwashed state this material was not recorded in full but a sherd count and weight are included in the database.

Description of the medieval fabrics

Although there are a few early medieval flint-tempered wares, most sherds belong to the southern whiteware tradition. They can be grouped according to the clay matrix, the size and abundance of quartz sand and the presence/absence of flint and mica.

The list of codes originally supplied by Winchester Museum has numerous entries for fabrics that sound very similar, making it impossible to know which one to use without actually seeing the fabric samples, and it is acknowledged that many need rationalising (H Rees pers comm). Furthermore, the codes are specific to Winchester and so they do not include the full range for the Hampshire basin. Following the visit to the collections an unpublished draft report on the 13th- to 15th-century assemblages from Winchester (Denham with Blinkhorn, nd). This arrived too late for the present classification, but it can be noted that a similar

division between micaceous and non-micaceous fabrics was made, with further subdivisions based on inclusion type (see below).

Fabric code	Expansion	Early date	Late date	SC	ENV	GM
CBM?	Ceramic building material	1000	1500	3	3	66
WEMFL	Early medieval flint-tempered ware	900	1200	1	1	16
WEMS+FL	Early medieval sandy ware with flint	900	1200	9	8	80
MSOX	Micaceous sandy, (mainly) oxidised	1150	1400	16	12	224
SWWF	Fine southern whiteware	1200	1400	7	7	52
SWWF+FL	Fine southern whiteware with flint	1200	1400	6	6	97
SWWM	Medium southern whiteware	1200	1400	3	2	33
SWWM+FL	Medium southern whiteware with flint	1200	1400	2	2	16
SWWC	Coarse southern whiteware	1200	1400	2	2	13
SWWC+FL	Coarse southern whiteware with flint	1200	1400	3	2	38
Grand Total				52	45	635

Table 1. Expansions to the medieval fabric codes with provisional dates, sherd count and weight

Early medieval-type coarsewares

Flint- and sand-and-flint-tempered wares (WEMFL, WEMS+FL)

One thick walled sherd with scratch-marked outer surface, from [5/001], contains abundant coarse flint in an inclusion-free matrix with scattered quartz sand; this is closest to the Winchester fabric MAB, although not quite the same. Most sherds are closest to the Winchester fabric group MFA, which contains abundant medium sands, with some coarser sands approximately 0.5 mm, iron oxides and scattered flint; here the flints are possibly more frequent and up to 3mm across. A variant from Granville House, Winchester, also contains chalk (Blackmore 2007). Other sherds from 5/001] and [6/024], possibly from the same vessel, are closest to fabric MBC in the Winchester samples examined. It is currently unclear whether these sherds are residual or contemporary with the whitewares and glazed wares.

Non-micaceous wares

This group of wares can be compared with the following the later 13th- to 15th-century Winchester fabrics (Denham with Binkhorn, nd); fabrics SWWF and SWWF+FL probably belong to group 2, the others mainly to group 1:

1. non-micaceous clays with predominantly ironstone inclusions: MMI, MMJ, MNF, MNG, MNO, MNZ, MOT (mainly South Hampshire redwares)

2. non-micaceous clays with predominantly quartzite inclusions: MMH, MNB, MND, MNE, MNK, MNQ, MNX, MNY (various local wares, whitewares and redwares)

3. non-micaceous clays with sparse visible inclusions: MDJ, MDW, MMG, MMQ, MNI, MNW, MOR (various white, pink and red quartz-tempered wares)

Southern whiteware: fine (SWWF)

The most common of the non-micaceous wares, this distinctive fabric type is very similar to the Winchester fabric MBK, dated to c 950–1150 and so could be a later development of the industry. It is characterised by abundant, densely packed very fine quartz sand. The fabric, which also contains sparse fine flint and rare flecks of chalk with abundant very fine inclusions of black ironstone or glauconite, is probably made of Upper Greensand Clay (A Vince pers comm). Most sherds in this group are glazed; two are from jugs decorated in the north French style, while two are from possible pipkins.

Southern whiteware: fine with flint (Reading Beds-type; SWWF+FL).

The second most common type in the assemblage, this is probably from the same area as the above. The moderate flint is mainly c 1–2mm, but can be up to 4mm across. Also present are rare flakes of mica. This fabric could be related to either Winchester fabric MBK or the flinty variant MAP; both are dated to c 950–1150, so this could be a later development of that industry. Forms include a deep everted rim sherd from a jar or cooking pot ([6/046]), a possible dish or dripping dish ([4/005]) and one sherd from a jug.

Southern whiteware: medium (SWWM)

These wares are probably made of Reading Beds or Gault clay and contain quartz sand that is probably derived from the Greensand. The fabric is hard and fine but has a more open texture than SWWF, with less abundant inclusions; the quartz sand is slightly coarser, giving the surfaces a slightly abrasive texture. Also present are fine black inclusions, probably iron, and iron oxides. The rim sherd from [5/001] is wheel thrown and evenly fired with grey-white core and buff surfaces.

Southern whiteware: medium with flint (SWWM+FL)

As above, with moderate coarse flint (c 2–3mm across).

Southern whiteware: coarse (SWWC)

As above; the only difference is that the quartz sand is sparser, less well sorted and slightly larger than, those in SWWM (rounded/sub-rounded and angular grains up to 1.5mm). Two sherds from different vessels.

Southern whiteware: coarse with flint (SWWC+FL)

As above with sparse to moderate fine flint (up to 1mm but mainly less, probably accidental rather than intentional) and abundant red iron oxides ranging from tiny flecks to rounded pellets up to 0.75mm across. Also present is sparse mica. Two of the three sherds from a thick-walled jar or dish with internal green glaze; due to firing conditions the body is quite white while the iron oxides appear black not red.

Micaceous wares

In the Winchester series (Denham with Blinkhorn nd) the later 13th- to 15th-century micaceous wares were divided as listed below; the present sherds fall into the second group.

1. with predominantly ironstone inclusions: MDG

2. with predominantly quartzite inclusions: MGR, MML, MMS

3. with sparse visible inclusions: MMT

Micaceous sandy oxidised wares (MSOX)

This group includes a range of finer and coarser fabrics with a fine silty matrix that is noticeably micaceous. Some sherds are very similar in texture to SWWF, but other appear to contain Greensand quartz. These fabrics could be related to the very micaceous Greensand-tempered ware MGSQ1a found at Fremlin Walk, Maidstone that was thought to be from a source near the Surrey-Hampshire borders (Blackmore 2007). The general description appears to fit that of Portchester ware as found at Bishop's Waltham (Barton 1985, 99), although the range of Portchester wares from Winchester seem to be more flinty and the description in the list of fabric codes does not mention mica (Denham et al, nd). Some sherds, however, were matched with Winchester fabric MMS, a common glazed ware in the city, which was compared to the late medieval fabric 10 at Foxcote fabric 10 (ibid; Matthews 1985, 187), but not to Portchester ware. This is an area that needs further research. Most sherds in this group are from jugs, but three cooking pots and a possible dish are also present.

Forms

As a whole the composition of the assemblage is evenly mixed with more or less equal numbers of kitchen wares and serving wares. Cooking pots amount to 17 sherds from 15 examples (205g), with nine sherds from jars (110g). In addition there are three sherds from three possible pipkins and four sherds from three possible dishes (99g). Glazed jugs amount to 15 sherds from 12 examples (142g). Of the latter, one sherd has an applied strip in red slip, while another is in the north French/highly decorated style with applied strips and pellets (both SWWF, from [5/001]). Those in MSOX include four sherds from the base and neck of a plain green-glazed jug with thumbled base ([6/014]), a rim from a possible baluster jug with internal white slip ([6/023]) and a sherd with applied thumbled strip under a mottled green glaze; the latter could be from a jar ([5/001]).

Two fragments from [6/024] and another from [6/011] may be building material, but could not be checked as the relevant specialist was on leave at the time of writing.

Dating

Dating the above wares is difficult due to the lack of other detailed publications, and where publications exist, such as that for Bishops Waltham (Barton 1985), some fabrics were dated rather later than they are now known to be (ibid, 105). For example, the flint-tempered wares are probably of 10th- to early 12th-century date, and the scratch-marked sherd from [5/001] can be dated to after 1070 on the basis of finds in Winchester (Blackmore 2007), although the tradition may have started earlier or later elsewhere in the county. The general impression, however, is that although Saxo-Norman types are present, they are residual. Most contexts contain pottery more typical of the late 12th and 13th centuries or later, and the decorated green glazed jugs could date to between c 1240/50 and c 1350/1400, ie broadly contemporary with phase 4 at Foxcote (cf Matthews 1985, 166–72). This dating needs to be verified by a consideration of the stratigraphy and other finds. If the flint-tempered wares are contemporary with the other fabrics the general date range would fall between c 1150–1250.

Post-medieval wares

Only three sherds were recovered. An unstratified sherd in a fine redware fabric from trench 5 is probably of 16th-century date, while a sherd of green-glazed surrey-Hampshire border ware from [6/017] dates to 1550–1700. Both sherds could date to the second half of the 16th or early 17th century. A sherd from a transfer-printed plate with Willow Pattern decoration ware from [6/028] dates to after 1807.

Assessment work outstanding

Due to the pottery from sieved samples being in a separate box, and that box not apparent when the hand-collected finds were studied, this material was not included in the assessment. The finds are from [4/006] {3},

[5/001] {7}, [5/005] {2}, [5/007] {1}, [6/011] {4}, [6/013] {9}, [6/023] {5}, [6/046] {8}. Of these, only [6/013] has no hand-collected pottery. The material is unwashed and thus extremely difficult to identify but a quick scan shows that [6/103] contains jug sherds that probably date to the 13th century, together with a piece of building material. The other finds appear to be consistent with the fabrics and dating suggested above. Tile fragments are present in [5/001], [6/011], [6/013] and some of the smaller pieces in all bags may prove to be daub or similar.

Analysis of Potential

The pottery has the potential to address three of the research aims of the evaluation:

Determine the presence of any medieval domestic occupation remains.

The pottery indicates that there was domestic activity on the site. Should further work be carried out there is a good chance of recovering a larger and more informative assemblage.

Assess the potential of the site to inform on the medieval development and chronology of Bishops Waltham.

Most published archaeological work in the town appears to have been in the area of the palace or immediately to the north of it (Lewis 1985). The present site is located some distance beyond this and can thus shed light on domestic activity in other parts of the medieval settlement. The assemblage appears to date to the 12th/13th century and thus bridges a gap between the published finds from other excavations in the town, which are either earlier or later in date. Pre-14th-century material has been noted in a black layer on sites considered by Lewis (*ibid*, 99; sites 5, 3, 2), but no dates given.

The main published group from Bishop's Waltham is from the palace stables (Lewis 1985, site 5), which, although not quantified, seems to be mainly Saxo-Norman in date (Barton 1985, 99–105). In addition to possible Portchester ware (group 1) and scratch-marked sandy ware (group 3), flint-tempered wares (group 4) and sand-and-chalk-tempered wares (group 2) are noted, but there is no mention of any sand-and-flint-tempered fabric. The finds from the palace ditch (Lewis 1985; site 3), by contrast, are of late 15th- and 16th-century date, with parallels in Southampton (*ibid*, 115). This group is contemporary with that from a pit in Cross Street (Lewis 1985, 115; site 6), the closest site to that discussed here (*ibid*, site 6).

Assess the potential of the site to inform on the post-medieval development and chronology of Bishops Waltham.

There is little evidence for post-medieval activity on the site, with only two sherds and one unstratified find.

In addition, at least five sherds merit illustration ([5/001], SWWF, SWWM; [6/011], SWWC+FL; [6/023], MSOX; [6/046], SWWF+FL), and the pottery has the potential to inform on medieval trade and the local economy. A relatively narrow range of fabrics is present, with no imports, but approximately 50% of the assemblage comprises glazed wares, suggesting that the pottery is from a property of average status or above. For the flint-tempered wares it is worth noting that none contain any chalk, which occurs frequently in the fabric types found in Winchester. Of the other provisional fabric groups that are listed above, the oxidised southern whitewares are the collectively most common, and of these the fine variant SWWF is the most frequent. The other wares in this group could belong to the South Hampshire redware tradition (Brown 2002, 14–5), variants of which are found in Winchester (variously described as South Hampshire redware, and quartz-tempered pink ware (Denham et al, nd). The micaceous wares are, however, well-represented and it might, therefore, be assumed that these too are relatively local products. Micaceous wares have been noted elsewhere in Bishop's Waltham and compared, correctly or otherwise, to Porchester wares. The nearest equivalent fabric in Winchester, however, was equated with fabric 10 from Foxcote (Denham with Blinkhorn, nd; Matthews 1985, 187), which is in the northwest of the county near Andover. As roof furniture was produced in Bishop's Waltham in the 14th century (Hare 1991, 93; fig 1), and pottery was produced in the area in the post-medieval period, it is possible that there was also a local pottery in the medieval period,

perhaps making some of the late medieval well-fired sandy wares found in Southampton (Brown 2002, 19, 21).

The nearest probable pottery production site is at Jack-o-Tooles Row, Boarhunt, between Wickham and Fareham (Whinney 1981), which is located on London clay and dated to the late 13th and early 14th century, although some of the jar rim forms appear earlier than this (ibid, fig 4). Other forms include jugs with applied strips and pellets, with a range of glaze colours (ibid, 47). The kiln is thought to have supplied Bishop's Waltham as well Portchester (ibid, 48), and other settlements in the area. This needs to be verified by comparison of the fabric types. Other pottery may have come from the same general sources as imported roof tiles (eg Petersfield; Hare 1991).

Significance of data

The pottery is primarily of local significance but if further research is carried out it can inform on marketing patterns of medieval ceramics in this part of Hampshire and would thus be of regional significance.

Revised Research Aims

The following research aims should be considered in any further work on the pottery:

What is the source of the different fabrics?

Are any of the finds currently recorded as pottery in fact building material ([6/011], [6/024])?

How do the pottery fabrics equate with those defined by Winchester Museum and in Southampton?

How do the pottery fabrics compare with those of the building material? Are any locally made?

Are any definite Portchester wares present and if so in what quantity?

Is any of the pottery from the probable kiln site at Jack-o-Tooles Row, Boarhunt?

Is there a significant difference between the flinty and non-flinty SWW wares?

Can any parallels be noted with finds from Chichester?

Can a chronological progression be observed in the different fabric and form types?

How does the assemblage compare with others of similar date from Bishop's Waltham, Winchester and other sites in the region? Are any new form types present?

Can the dating be refined?

How does the pottery reflect local trade?

Method Statements

As these finds are from an evaluation and excavation. A decision needs to be made regarding the sieved material. If it is to be fully recorded it needs to be washed first in order to enable the fabrics to be identified. There are c 100 sherds, which on the whole are very small and so the fabrics will be quite time consuming to identify.

The pottery has been mainly recorded and assessed using provisional fabric codes. It is important that the identifications are verified prior to the analysis and publication of the assemblage; this may involve splitting

some fabrics into two or more groups, or combining others into one and should involve fuller correlation with local fabric series.

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The White Swan, Bishops Waltham, Hampshire: An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment

Site	Cxt	WS	IRS	Edate	Ldate	per	MoLfabric	Wfabric	Form	Dec	State	SC	WS	ENV	Gm	rim	Ill	Comment
WINCM-AY353	4/005			1200	1400	M	MSOX	MMQ/MNQ	JUG	GRGL		1	1	1	9			
WINCM-AY353	4/005			1200	1400	M	SWWF+FL	MMJ	DISH			1	1	1	27	Y	Y	MMG? Poss CBM?
WINCM-AY353	4/006			1200	1400	M	SWWF+FL	MINJ	JAR			1	1	1	14			cf MMG, MMI, MMQ
WINCM-AY353	4/006	3		0	0	M	MISC		MISC			0	4	0	15			
WINCM-AY353	5/000			1480	1620	PM	PMR		BOWL	GLI		1	1	1	20			Green glaze inside
WINCM-AY353	5/001		R?	1240	1400	M	WEMFL	MAB	JAR	SCRM		1	1	1	16			
WINCM-AY353	5/001		R?	1240	1400	M	WEMS+FL	MFA	CP		S	1	1	1	5			partoxid
WINCM-AY353	5/001		R?	1240	1400	M	WEMS+FL	MBC	CP		S	1	1	1	5			
WINCM-AY353	5/001		R?	1240	1400	M	WEMS+FL	MBC	CP		S	1	1	1	5	Y		
WINCM-AY353	5/001			1240	1400	M	SWWC+FL		CP		S	1	1	1	8			base
WINCM-AY353	5/001			1240	1400	M	SWWM		CP			2	1	1	21			coarse; plus flint
WINCM-AY353	5/001			1240	1400	M	SWWF	MMI	JUG	RSD		1	1	1	8			GRGL, MMG?
WINCM-AY353	5/001			1240	1400	M	SWWF	MND	JUG	APD		1	1	1	8		Y	applied strips+pellets
WINCM-AY353	5/001			1240	1400	M	SWWF	MMI	JUG	GLE		1	1	1	16			glaze spots
WINCM-AY353	5/001			1240	1400	M	SWWF+FL	MMG	JUG			1	1	1	7			base
WINCM-AY353	5/001			1240	1400	M	SWWM		JAR			1	1	1	12	Y	Y	beaded rim; finer than MMR, coarser than MNY
WINCM-AY353	5/001	7		0	0	M	MISC		MISC			0	37	0	106			includes CBM
WINCM-AY353	5/005			1200	1400	M	MSOX		DISH	GLI		1	1	1	42			base; v micaceous
WINCM-AY353	5/005	2		0	0	M	MISC		MISC			0	10	0	27			
WINCM-AY353	5/007			1200	1400	M	MSOX		JUG	APTH		1	1	1	7			very fine; mottled clear/green glaze
WINCM-AY353	5/007	1		0	0	M	MISC		MISC			0	4	0	14			
WINCM-AY353	6/011			1200	1400	M	SWWC+FL	MMR	DISH	GLI		2	1	1	30		Y	GRGL
WINCM-AY353	6/011			1200	1400	M	CBM?				A	1	1	1	15			
WINCM-AY353	6/011	4		0	0	M	MISC		MISC			0	8	0	25			
WINCM-AY353	6/013	9		0	0	M	MISC		MISC			0	17	0	109			includes CBM
WINCM-AY353	6/014			1200	1400	M	MSOX	MMS	JUG	GRGL		4	1	1	54			
WINCM-AY353	6/014			1200	1400	M	MSOX	MMS	JUG	GRGL		1	1	1	9			reduced throughout
WINCM-AY353	6/014			1200	1400	M	MSOX	MMS	PIP	GLI	SR	1	1	1	5			white residue over clear glaze
WINCM-AY353	6/014			1200	1400	M	MSOX		CP	RIL	S	1	1	1	13			
WINCM-AY353	6/014			1200	1400	M	MSOX		CP		S	1	1	1	33			handmade?
WINCM-AY353	6/017			1550	1700	PM	BORDG		DJ	GLE		1	1	1	1			
WINCM-AY353	6/023		R?	1200	1400	M	WEMS+FL	MFA	JAR			1	1	1	22	Y		
WINCM-AY353	6/023		R?	1200	1400	M	WEMS+FL	MFA	JAR			1	1	1	13			
WINCM-AY353	6/023			1200	1400	M	SWWF		JAR			1	1	1	4			
WINCM-AY353	6/023			1200	1400	M	SWWC		JAR			2	2	2	13			
WINCM-AY353	6/023			1200	1400	M	MSOX	MDH	CP	GLE	S	2	2	1	35			base+body; glaze spots
WINCM-AY353	6/023			1200	1400	M	MSOX		JUG	GRGL		1	1	1	6			rilled ext w yellow-green glaze

WINCM-AY353	6/023			1200	1400	M	M SOX	MMS	JUG	GRGL		1		1	1	7	Y	rilled ext w GRGL; white slip inside ?MDG
WINCM-AY353	6/023		1200	1400	M	SWWF	MMG		PIP	GLIE		1		1	6			
WINCM-AY353	6/023	5	0	0	M	MISC			MISC			0	16	0	77			includes plaster, bone
WINCM-AY353	6/024		R?	1200	1400	M	WEMS+FL	MBC	CP		A	2		1	8			reduced
WINCM-AY353	6/024		R?	1200	1400	M	WEMS+FL	MFA	CP			1		1	6			oxidised
WINCM-AY353	6/024			1200	1400	M	SWWF+FL		JUG	GRGL		1		1	7			
WINCM-AY353	6/024			1200	1400	M	SWWF+FL		CP		S	1		1	5			
WINCM-AY353	6/024			1200	1400	M	SWWM+FL		CP		S	2		2	16			1 base angle; 1 ?base
WINCM-AY353	6/024			1200	1400	M	CBM1?					1		1	26			fine ware w sand on
WINCM-AY353	6/024			1200	1400	M	CBM2?					1		1	25			underside; thickness > 13mm,
WINCM-AY353	6/028			1807	1900	PM	TPW2		PLATE			1		1	4			v thick sandy ware > 16mm
WINCM-AY353	6/032			1200	1400	M	SWWF	MMJ	PIP	GLI	S	1		1	2			
WINCM-AY353	6/046		R?	1200	1400	M	WEMS+FL	MFA	JAR			1		1	16			oxidised
WINCM-AY353	6/046			1200	1400	M	SWWF+FL		CP EV			1		1	37	Y		
WINCM-AY353	6/046			1200	1400	M	SWWF	MBK	CP			1		1	8			reduced; coarser than some
WINCM-AY353	6/046			1200	1400	M	M SOX		JUG	GRGL		1		1	4			v fine
WINCM-AY353	6/046	8	0	0	0	M	MISC		MISC			0	3	0	22			

Table 2. Results of Analysis

Building Materials

By Terence Paul Smith

Quantification

A total of 5,160gm of building material (excluding brick samples), from 22 contexts, was examined. The ceramic material comprises three bricks (some of them recovered as brick samples), roof tile fragments, probable floor tile fragments, and a possible ridge tile fragment. One amorphous fragment of oolitic limestone and one of coarse sandstone were found, as well as numerous fragments of slate. A few very fragmentary ceramic materials were not recorded.

Summary/Introduction

The building materials have been given site-specific fabric numbers (B = brick, S = stone, T = tile): see below.

Methodology

The building materials were examined microscopically (x10) to establish fabric types. Surviving dimensions and any other relevant features have been recorded. All data have been entered into an Excel database.

Fabric types

(i) Bricks

- B1 Red, moderately sandy with some calcium carbonate
- B2 Red, moderately sandy with white silty streaks
- B3 Orange/red, fairly with few inclusions
- B4 Red, sandy with silty and iron oxide inclusions
- B5 Red, very sandy with few inclusions
- B6 Orange/red, moderately sandy with calcium carbonate and iron oxide inclusions

(ii) Tile

- T1 Red, fairly fine
- T2 Red, moderately sandy, some with silty streaks
- T3 Orange/red, moderately sandy with distinct silty streaks and/or inclusions
- T4 Orange/red, sandy with numerous black iron oxides

(iii) Stone

- S1 Oolitic limestone
- S2 Coarse-grained sandstone
- S3 Slate

Bricks

All the bricks are in red or orange/red fabrics with varying amounts of sand and different inclusions. But it is likely that some are no more than variants of each other. Hampshire had at one time a flourishing, if local and small-scale, brickmaking industry, and it is likely that all the bricks from the site are fairly local products.

Bricks were sampled from contexts 4/003, 5/011, 5/012, 6/003, and 6/004, and other bricks or brick fragments (some of them very small) were recovered from contexts 4/005, 4/006, 6/011, 6/018, 6/023, 6/026, and 6/028. Where dimensions are preserved, lengths and breadths are of standard sizes, but the bricks are generally thin: thicknesses range from 46mm to 63mm with a median of 55.5mm. Despite this, the bricks have quite sharp arrises and are most probably of 18th-century date. The thinnest of all, ranging from 46–49mm (thus less than 2 inches), come from context 5/012. They have sharp arrises and a fine finish, and were probably intended as paviments. They are almost certainly no earlier than the 18th century and may even be machine-made products, in which case they cannot be earlier than the early 19th century. Bricks of probably 18th-century date come from contexts 4/003, 4/005, 5/011, 6/003, 6/004, 6/023, and 6/026. One from context 6/003 has one burned stretcher face and may have been used within a hearth or fireplace. One brick from context 4/003 has white-painted plaster on one header face from its use within a wall which was then plastered and painted. It is not possible to date the brick fragments from other contexts, although they are more likely to be post-medieval than medieval.

Plain roofing tiles

Plain roofing tiles were recovered from contexts 4/005, 4/006, 5/005, 6/009, 6/011, 6/016, 6/018, 6/023, 6/037, and 6/040. All fabrics are red or orange/red, and, as with the bricks, it may be that some are no more than variants of each other. Once more, they are likely to be fairly local products.

One fragment from context 4/006 shows green cover-glaze. This suggests a medieval date, although it is possible that it is residual within this context. The other pieces are impossible to date and may be either medieval or post-medieval.

No full dimensions are preserved, though one tile from context 6/037 is 143mm broad (9mm thick). This fragment shows two round peg/nails holes; round holes are also present in a fragment from context 4/005 and in two fragments from context 6/037. Clearly these were peg tiles, fixed to the roof laths by means of wooden pegs or iron nails. There is no evidence for nibs – the alternative method of fixing.

Ridge tile?

A probable ridge tile fragment comes from context 6/016. It is in tile fabric T1, matching that of some of the plain tiles. It is 50mm thick; no other dimensions are preserved. The upper (unsanded) face shows a slight curvature, and it is likely that this piece is from a ridge tile, used along the ridge of a roof or, alternatively, down the hips of a hipped roof.

Floor tiles?

Fragments of probable unglazed floor tiles, in fabrics T2 and T3, were recovered from context 5/007. Some are very fragmentary, but two pieces preserve thicknesses of 20mm and of 24mm. Fragments of possible wall tiles, also in fabrics T2 and T3, come from context 5/007. If all these are indeed floor tiles then, being unglazed, they are of post-medieval date. Their fabrics, showing silty streaks, suggest that they may be imports from the Low Countries, presumably brought through the port at Southampton. Import of such tiles was quite common, particularly during the 16th to the 18th centuries.

Stone

A small amorphous piece of oolitic limestone comes from context 5/001 and a small amorphous piece of coarse-grained sandstone from context 6/046. Their original forms cannot, of course, be ascertained and it is possible that they were not used as building stone at all. Fragments of blue Welsh slate come from contexts 4/006, 5/005, 6/011, 6/014, 6/023, 6/024, 6/037, and 6/046. They vary in size, some being extremely small

fragments. One piece from context 6/011 shows what appears to be a round nail hole cut into it, in which case it was almost certainly used as roofing slate or – far less likely in Bishop's Waltham – for vertical hanging on a wall. The other fragments may have been similarly used, although slate also had other uses – e.g. for shelving in larders, for sinks, and, from the 19th century onwards, for damp-proof courses. Whatever their uses at this site, they are unlikely to pre-date the 18th century and a 19th or even a 20th century date is more likely.

Analysis of Potential

The building materials show what materials were used at the site, although they add little or nothing to what is already known about Bishop's Waltham and its building materials. The floor tiles suggest post-medieval import from the Low Countries, although this aspect of international trade is already well enough appreciated.

Significance of data

The building materials have no significance beyond the immediate site.

Revised Research Aims

The building materials do not suggest any revised research aims.

Method Statements

For publication, material from this assessment may be incorporated within the principal text. No further specialist input is required.

Struck And Burnt Flint

By Tony Grey

Quantification

Summary/Introduction

A total of fifty-four pieces of unwashed flint were submitted for identification and recording. Of these, twenty-two were pieces of struck waste flint/debitage (see accompanying excel file and Table 1 below), twenty-six were probably non-struck fragments (field flint) and six were pieces of burnt flint (see accompanying excel file). These ranged across nine contexts from Trenches 5 and 6.

The debitage consists entirely of flakes, spalls and chips/tiny flakes plus one blade-like flake with 10% cortex from Context (6/024). Several of the flakes are shattered and fragmentary. Several are irregular. Many are small chips or spalls.

Several bear buff coloured cortex and one has 50% white patina indicative of derivation from a chalk-based environment. The raw material is poor with flawed flint ranging in colour from whitish to pale to mid-grey and appears derived from nodules. There is a shattered nodule fragment from Context (6/009).

Context	Sample	Flakes	Blades	Cores	Retouch	Other	Total	Comments
5/001	<7>	1				4	1	
5/005	<2>	1				4	1	Large corticated flake
5/007	<1>					4		
6/009		1				2	1	
6/011	<4>	4				4	4	Broken nodule, broken flake
6/013	<9>	10				2	10	Spalls, chips, broken corticated flake
6/024		1	1			2		Blade-like flake corticated, broken flake
6/032		1					1	Patinated flake
6/037	<6>	2				6	2	Spall, chip
Total		21	1				22	

Table 1: Struck flint by context

Methodology

The flint material from WINCM-AY323 was identified and recorded according to MoLAS guidelines with the data tabulated in an excel file. The burnt flint was counted, weighed and recorded in an excel file.

Analysis of Potential

There is no potential for further research on this assemblage.

Significance of data

The assemblage indicates human activity in prehistoric times at or around the site. Local flint nodules were knapped and the small quantity of burnt flint might indicate a hearth or fire pit. The material consists entirely of debitage and is not particularly diagnostic. There is an absence of blades and cores/core fragments. A Bronze Age date range might be suggested here. To the south side of Shore Lane 250m south-east of the site is a levelled Bronze Age barrow with burial remains. Two more Bronze Age barrows lie 1km east. Bronze Age pot and flint have been found 1km north-west of the site.

Revised Research Aims

There is little potential for further research on this small and undiagnostic assemblage.

Method Statements

None.

Bibliography

Butler, C., 2005, *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Tempus

Inizan, M.L., Roche, H. and Tixier, J., 1992, *Technology of Knapped Stone*, Meudon: CREP

Site	Context	Sample	Flakes	Blades	Other	Total	Comments
WINCM-AY323	5/001	<7>			4		Probable field flint
WINCM-AY323	5/005	<2>	1		4	1	one large flake, 20% cortex
WINCM-AY323	5/007	<1>			4		Probable field flint
WINCM-AY323	6/009		1		2	1	Poss broken flake, shattered nodule, field flint
WINCM-AY323	6/011	<4>	4		4	4	4 irregular flakes (40% cortex on one), field flint
WINCM-AY323	6/013	<9>	10		2	10	3 spalls, 6 chips/small flakes, one broken flake (15% cortex)
WINCM-AY323	6/024		1	1		2	broken flake, blade-like flake (10% cortex)
WINCM-AY323	6/032		1			1	Flake with 50% white patina dorsal side
WINCM-AY323	6/037	<6>	2		6	2	6 field flint, one poss spall, one poss chip/small flake
	Total		20	1		21	

Table 2. Analysis of Worked Flint

Site	Context	Sample	Count	Weight g	Comments
WINCM-AY323	5/001		1	17	
WINCM-AY323	5/007	<1>	1	10	
WINCM-AY323	6/023		1	50	
WINCM-AY323	6/024		3	50	
Total			6	127	

Table 3. Analysis of Burnt Flint

The Glass, Iron And Slag

By Lyn Blackmore

Quantification

Summary

A total of 13 finds, three hand-collected, the remainder from sieved samples were recovered an evaluation and excavation of the site. All the iron appears to be of medieval date but the glass is probably post-medieval and modern. The finds material derives from eight contexts in three trenches, but most finds are from trench 6.

Methodology

The finds were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet using standard Museum of London codes and noting weights and dimensions. They are described by material category below.

The Glass

Two small fragments of glass were found. That from [4/006] (sample {3}) is a tiny fragment of natural green window glass c 10mm square (thickness 1.5mm) that could be of 17th- or 18th-century date. The other, from [6/013] {9}, is a small fragment of colourless window glass that appears to be of relatively modern date (?19th century).

The Iron

Most of the iron comprises nails from sieved samples:

[5/005] {2} One fragment with head (diameter 15mm) and part of shank; extant length c 40mm (12g).

[6/011] {4} One complete nail with tapering shank; diameter of head 15mm, length c 50mm (12g).

[6/011] {4} Lower part of shank tapering to tip, maximum diameter 8–9mm, length 40mm (7g).

[6/013] {9} Near complete small nail bent at the mid-point into an L-shape. Decorative bi-lobed, or 'figure-of-eight' head (8mm x 4mm) and rectangular section tapering from 4mm x 3mm to 2mm square toward the point (missing); extant length 33m.

[6/023] {5} Complete small nail with flat head (diameter 7mm); form of shank unclear; length 27mm.

[6/023] {5} Complete nail shank with tapering square section, head missing; length 55mm.

The hand-collected finds are less easy to identify without X-ray. They comprise:

[5/001] Mount or large oval nail head, dimensions c 29mm x 20mm.

[6/017] Roughly oval fragment of sheet metal, dimensions 28 x 20 x 1.5mm.

[6/024] Staple or mount? L-shaped strip with rectangular cross section (width c 10mm), length of each arm 20mm –25mm.

The Slag

Six fragments of undiagnostic slag were recovered from [5/005] (weight 33g). The maximum dimensions of the largest piece are c 32mm x 38mm x 18mm.

Analysis of Potential

The glass and slag have no real potential to contribute to further research. The iron has limited potential to address the following research aim of the evaluation:

Determine the presence of any medieval domestic occupation remains.

The iron nails and possible staple probably derive from a nearby building. Dating is problematic but the pottery suggests that the nails are mainly of medieval date. The nail with lobed 'figure-of-eight' head may be indicative of status, as it must have been intended to be decorative as much as functional. It can be related to a number of more ornate nails with bi-lobed, or 'figure-of-eight' heads found in Surrey, which appear to be a relatively local tradition. Several examples were found in a pit at 16 Bell Street, Reigate (Williams 1983, 49; 84, Fig.17, No.26), two examples were found in building 1 at Brooklands, Weybridge, (Goodall 1977, 75, Table 12, type D) and one was present at Grove Park, Carshalton (Blackmore 1999). The type has not been noted at Guildford, and does not figure in the typology of nails found at Alstead (Ketteringham 1976, 60, fig 37). The finds from Reigate were associated with pottery dating to 1200-1250 (Williams 1983, 49); the Brooklands finds are less well dated, as their position in building 1 is not noted (Hanworth 1977, 49), but the structure would appear to span the late 12th to late 13th centuries (Rigold 1977, 55). Building 1 at Brooklands was related to a class of rural house emerging in the 12th century which was above peasant level but not of manorial status. On the present evidence, it might be suggested that, at least in Surrey, use of this type of nail is confined to the late 12th/13th centuries.

Significance of data

The finds are primarily of local significance but the small nail with bi-lobed/figure of eight head fits into a wider pattern of specific nail use in southern England.

Revised Research Aims

The following research aims can be suggested:

1. Can any parallels be found in Hampshire for the nail with lobed/figure of eight head?
2. How does the dating of any Hampshire examples of this nail form compare with that in Surrey?

Method Statements

No further work is needed on the glass and slag. As these finds are from an evaluation there may be further work on the site. If so the finds will need to be reconsidered as part of the full assemblage and a new task list devised.

Bibliography

Blackmore, L, 1999 Assessment of the non-ceramic finds from Grove Park, Carshalton (GVP99), Unpub MoLAS archive report for Sutton Archaeological Services

Goodall, I H, 1977 Medieval Iron Objects, in Hanworth and Tomalin 1977, 73-5

Hanworth, R, and Tomalin, D J, *Brooklands, Weybridge: The excavation of an Iron Age and Medieval Site 1964-5 and 1970-1*, Surrey Archaeol Soc Res Vol 4

Ketteringham, L, 1976 *Alstead, excavation of a thirteenth–fourteenth century sub-manor house with its ironworks in Netherne Wood, Merstham*, Surrey Archaeol Soc Res Vol 2

Rigold, S E, 1977 Discussion of the Medieval Buildings, in Hanworth and Tomalin 1977, 55-9

Williams, D W, 1983 16 Bell Street, Reigate, *Surrey Archaeol Collect* 74, 47-90

Cxt	WS	per	Material	?	Form	?	State	total	WS	Gm	L	W	Diam	Th	Xray	ill	Comment
4/006	3	PM?	GLASS	?	WIND			0	1	1	10	10		1.5			natural blue-green
5/001		M	IRON	?	MOUN	?		1	0	10	29	20		8	Y		nail head?
5/005	2		SLAG		UNDIAG			0	6	33	38	32		18			
5/005	2	M	IRON		NAIL			0	1	12	40	8	15				head (diam 15mm) +part shank (diam 8mm)
6/011	4	M	IRON		NAIL			0	1	12	50		15				complete, tapering shank
6/011	4		IRON		NAIL			0	1	7	40			9			lower half of tapering shank
6/013	9	PM?	GLASS		WIND			0	1	1	30	7		2			colourless
6/013	9		IRON		NAIL			0	1	2	33	4		3		Y	small, bent, with decorative lobed head
6/017		PM	IRON		UNK			1	0	4	28	20		1.5	Y		
6/023	5	M	IRON		NAIL			0	1	5	55	5		5			complete shank, missing head
6/023	5		IRON		NAIL			0	1	1	27		7				complete
6/024		M	IRON	?	STAP	?	A	1	0	6	44	10		3	Y		L-shaped

Table 1. Analysis of the Assemblage

Clay Tobacco Pipes

By Tony Grey

Quantification

Summary/Introduction

Three clay tobacco pipe stems were submitted for recording from three contexts (see Table 1 below and accompanying excel file).

The three fragments are portions of stem that are undiagnostic and so only broadly datable to whole range of clay pipe use: c1580-1910.

Context	Form	Bowl	Stem	Mouthpiece	ED	LD	Total
6/026	UNK		1		1580	1910	1
6/028	UNK		1		1580	1910	1
6/032	UNK		1		1580	1910	1

Table 1: clay tobacco pipe fragments by context

Methodology

The clay tobacco pipes were recorded in accordance with current MoLAS practice and entered onto an excel file. When present, English pipe bowls are classified and dated according to the Chronology of London Bowl type (Atkinson and Oswald 1969), with the dating of some of the 18th-century pipes refined where appropriate by reference to the Simplified General Typology (Oswald 1975, 37-41). The prefixes AO and OS are used to indicate which typology has been applied. Quantification and recording follow guidelines set out by Higgins and Davey (1994; Davey 1997).

Analysis of Potential

There is no potential for further work.

Significance of data

This tiny assemblage is undiagnostic and merely indicates the presence of post-medieval material in three contexts.

Revised Research Aims

None

Method Statements

None

Bibliography

Atkinson, D.R. and Oswald, A., 1969, London clay tobacco pipes, *J British Archaeol Assoc* 32, 171-227

Davey, P., 1997, *Clay pipes from Bolsover church*, unpub archive report

Higgins, D.A. and Davey, P., 1994, *Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets*, unpub rep

Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, BAR 14, Oxford

Environmental Analysis

By Anne Davis

Quantification

Summary/Introduction

Flots from nine samples were submitted for assessment from the evaluation and excavation to the rear of The White Swan, Bishop's Waltham. One sample (4/006) was taken from Trench 4, three (5/001, 5/005 and 5/007) from Trench 5 and five (6/011, 6/013, 6/023, 6/037 and 6/046) from Trench 6. At the time of writing no further information was available about the origin or dating of the sampled deposits.

Methodology

Sample processing was completed by AOC staff, and the flots were dried and presented to the author for assessment. These were briefly scanned using a low powered binocular microscope, and the item frequency, species diversity, method of preservation and general nature of the plant macrofossils and any faunal remains were recorded. Table 1 summarises the botanical data in each sample. Abundance and diversity of remains were estimated using the following scale:

Abundance: 1 = occasional (c.1 – 10 items); 2 = moderate (c.10-50); 3 = abundant (> c.50)

Diversity: 1 = low (1 – 5 taxa); 2 = medium (c.5 – 10); 3 = high (> c.10)

Analysis of Potential

Charred plant remains

Apart from wood charcoal, which was present in varying amounts in all samples, charred plant remains were very limited. Cereal grains were found in all samples except that from 6/037, but were present only in small numbers. Five to ten grains, some in poor condition, were seen in samples from 5/001, 6/023, 6/046 and 6/013, while fewer than five were present in those from 4/006, 5/005, 5/007 and 6/011. Grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oats (*Avena* sp.) were all seen, with the better preserved wheat grains resembling a free-threshing species (*T. aestivum/turgidum/durum*). A single rachis internode from barley was found in one sample (from 5/005), and one or two charred weed seeds seen in those from 5/007, 6/013 and 6/046. Although the dates of the samples are unknown, the site lies in the core of the medieval town and the charred cereal grains are consistent with those found in medieval deposits in the south of England. Further analysis of these small charred assemblages would provide limited information on cereal use in Bishop's Waltham.

Uncharred plant remains

Rootlets and larger root fragments were present in all samples, leaf fragments in those from 5/001, 5/005 and 6/013, sycamore fruits in 4/006, 6/011 and 6/046, and wood fragments in 6/046 and 6/013. These remains are almost certainly recent in origin, and in many cases made up the bulk of the flot volumes. Occasional uncharred seeds, dominated by elder (*Sambucus nigra*) were present in most samples, and were quite abundant and diverse in those from 4/006, 5/001 and 5/005. The presence of large amounts of modern rooting material suggests that these uncharred seeds may also be intrusive, but further stratigraphic information may indicate whether the deposits are well-sealed, and the likelihood that the seeds are contemporary.

Significance of data

Further work on the small charred plant assemblages from 5/001, 6/023, 6/046 and 6/013 will provide limited information on cereal use in Bishop's Waltham.

If the uncharred seed assemblages from 4/006 and 5/005 are considered to be from well-sealed deposits, their analysis would contribute information about the natural environment on and around the site.

Method Statements

The charred remains from flots of samples 5/001, 6/023, 6/046 and 6/013 should be extracted, identified and quantified. The organic flots from samples 4/006 and 5/005 will, if required, be scanned for waterlogged plant remains, which will be identified and their estimated abundance scored on a four-point scale. Identification of all plant remains will be carried out using a low-powered binocular microscope and reference materials housed at MoLAS, as well as standard identification manuals.

A report and table of results will be prepared, describing the evidence and discussing the results, and comparisons made with other archaeobotanical work carried out in the area.

context	sample	flot vol(ml)	chd grains	chd chaff	chd seeds	chd wood	wlg seeds	wlg misc	comments
4/006	3	20	A D	A D	A D	A D	A D	A D	3 grains; many Sambucus & other unchd seeds.
5/007	1	100	1 1		1 1	3 1		3 1	2 grains, v. poor condition.
5/005	2	60	1 1	1 1		3 1	3 1	3 1	2 grains, 1 barley rachis; many unchd seeds, mostly Sambucus.
5/001	7	30	1 1			2 1	2 1	3 1	8-10 grains; unchd seeds, leaf frags etc.
6/011	4	15	1 1			3 1	1 1	1 1	1 grain.
6/023	5	50	1 1			3 1	1 1	3 1	8-10 grains, poor condition.
6/037	6	15				2 1	1 1	3 1	Mostly rootlets.
6/046	8	50	1 1		1 1	2 1		3 2	7+ grains, 1 chd Galium seed.
6/013	9	100	1 1		1 1	2 1	1 1	3 2	c.6 grains, 2 weed seeds; much unchd wood, roots etc.

Table 1: Summary of botanical assessment data

A: abundance, D: diversity (1 = occasional, 2 = moderate, 3 = abundant)

Mollusc Shell And Animal Bone

By Alan Pipe

Quantification

Summary/Introduction

This report quantifies, describes and interprets the assemblages of animal bone and mollusc shell recovered by wet-sieving from WINCM-AY-323. It then assesses these groups in terms of their potential value for further study, and specifies the time resources required for such work.

Animal bone (hand-collected)	nil
Animal bone (wet-sieved)	0.32 kg, approximately 202 fragments, in one standard archive box
Mollusc shell (wet-sieved)	0.035 kg, 4 shells, in one standard archive box (with the wet-sieved animal bone)

Table 1 Archaeozoological archive/general summary

There were no hand-collected animal bones. A total of 0.320 kg, approximately 202 fragments, of well-preserved animal bone was recovered from the whole wet-sieved assemblage derived from medieval and post-medieval pit fills [4/006] – [6/046] and a medieval ditch fill [5/005]. Fragment size generally lay in the range 25->75mm.

The total assemblage derived largely from sheep/goat *Ovis aries/Capra hircus*, sheep-sized and pig *Sus scrofa*, with occasional finds of chicken *Gallus gallus*, ox *Bos taurus* and cat *Felis catus*. The wet-sieved assemblage was sparse and included no fish, amphibians or small mammals. There was no recovery of wild 'game'; a small passerine bird metacarpal ('wing') from [4/006] was the only recovery of a wild species.

No human bones were recovered.

Carcase-part representation of the major domestic mammals showed a bias towards head, vertebrae, ribs, upper and lower limb; areas of moderate and good meat-bearing quality, with much smaller components of the areas of lesser meat quality; feet and toes. There was no recovery of horncores. This suggests that the bulk of the assemblage mainly represents disposal of butchery and post-consumption waste, from prime carcase areas, with relatively minor components of waste from consumption of carcase areas of poorer meat quality and waste from primary carcase processing.

With the exception of infant pig from [5/001] and juvenile pig from [6/023], the assemblage derived almost entirely from adults; there was no recovery of foetal or neonate animals.

The wet-sieved assemblage included only a very sparse group of evidence for study of age at death, with two mandibular tooth rows and eight epiphyses; and stature and 'build' with one measurable bone and no complete longbones.

Clear evidence of butchery was seen from chop marks on sheep/goat lower limb; and pig upper and lower limb. A single fragment of sheep-sized vertebra from pit fill [6/023] had been calcined. There was no evidence for bone or horn working, and no evidence for gnawing or pathological change.

Wet-sieved samples from pit fills [4/006], [6/011] and [6/014] produced 0.035 kg of mollusc shell, a total of four shells of economically important marine/estuarine molluscs. Each of these samples produced a single valve of common/flat oyster *Ostrea edulis* with a single shell of common periwinkle *Littorina littorea* from [4/006]. There were no terrestrial or freshwater species (Table 4). These species occur in suitable habitats around all British coasts and are of considerable economic importance as food species, occurring very regularly as post-consumption waste from archaeological sites particularly throughout the lowland British Isles. Preservation was generally moderate, and there were no complete shells. The shells were not measurable and there was no identifiable encrusting flora or fauna.

Methodology

Wet-sieved animal bone from pit and ditch groups was recorded directly onto Excel spreadsheets. Each sample group was described in terms of weight (kg), estimated fragment count, species, carcase-part, fragmentation, preservation, modification, and the recovery of epiphyses, mandibular tooth rows, measurable bones, complete long bones, and sub-adult age groups. The assemblage was not recorded as individual fragments or identified to skeletal element. All identifications referred to the MoLAS reference collection. Fragments not identifiable to species or genus level were generally allocated to an approximate category, particularly passerine bird, 'ox-sized' and 'sheep-sized' mammal, as appropriate. Each sample assemblage was then grouped with available dating and feature description.

Wet-sieved mollusc shells were weighed (kg) and counted as sample groups, and then described onto an Excel table (Table 4) in terms of preservation and fragmentation; and as individual shell counts for each identified species. Each shell was inspected for identifiable encrusting flora and fauna. Each sample group was then tabulated with available dating and feature description.

Analysis of Potential

The animal bone assemblage has only very limited potential for further study, in terms of the local meat diet, with particular reference to selection of carcase-part and age-group of chicken and the major mammalian domesticates, and the implications for consumption of chicken, beef, mutton and pork. There is negligible potential for study of stature and build of the major domesticates.

The absence of amphibians and small mammals effectively precludes interpretation of local environmental conditions and there is no potential for this.

The small size and poor preservation of the mollusc shell assemblage means that the group has no potential for further study in terms of either size-distribution, or possible interpretation of the source fisheries.

Significance of data

Post-assessment study of the chicken and major mammalian domesticates will produce data of limited local significance in terms of meat diet, and patterns of waste disposal. Such study will allow some comment on *intra*-site distribution of post-consumption and primary processing waste, particularly with respect to carcass-part selection and age-at-death, which may in turn allow comment on the dietary preferences and economic status of the consumers. In general, the animal bone assemblage is too small to allow *inter*-site comparison.

The mollusc assemblage will produce no significant data beyond an indication of consumption and disposal of the identified species.

Revised Research Aims

RRA01 What is the composition of the local meat diet with particular reference to carcass-part and age of chicken, beef, mutton and pork?

Method Statements

The identifiable animal bone assemblage should be quantified and described, as individual bones, directly onto the MoLAS Access database for external sites, in terms of all standard parameters recorded at post-assessment level during MoLAS faunal analysis. There should be no further recording or study of unidentifiable fragments of ox-sized and sheep-sized rib or longbone midshaft. The data set will be interpreted as a discrete assemblage with reference to available stratigraphic data; and then grouped to allow interpretation of *intra*-site variation in terms of selection and disposal of species, carcass-part and age-group.

PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT	SAMPLE	WT (kg)	FRAG (mm)	PRES	NOS	LMAM	SMAM	FISH	BIRD	AMPH	MANDIBLES	MEAS	EPIPHYSES	COMPLETE
medieval?	pit fill	4/006	3	0.075	25-75	good	50	49	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
medieval?	pit fill	5/001	7	0.025	25-75	good	15	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
medieval	ditch fill	5/005	2	0.025	25-75	good	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
medieval?	fire pit	5/007	1	0.005	25-75	good	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
lmed/epmed	pit fill	6/011	4	0.02	25-75	good	10	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
medieval+	pit fill	6/014	9	0.025	25-75	good	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
pmedieval?	pit fill	6/023	5	0.125	25-75	good	75	74	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
lmedieval?	pit fill	6/037	6	0.01	25-75	medium	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
lmed/epmed	pit fill	6/046	8	0.01	25-75	medium	10	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL				0.32			202	198	0	0	4	0	2	1	8	0

Table 2. Detailed Analysis of the Animal Bone

PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT	SAMPLE	TAXON	PART	AGE	STATE
medieval?	pit fill	4/006	3	bird, passerine	wing	adult	
medieval?	pit fill	4/006	3	cat	head	adult	
medieval?	pit fill	4/006	3	cat	vertebra	subadult	
medieval?	pit fill	4/006	3	pig	upper limb		butchered
medieval?	pit fill	4/006	3	pig	head	adult	
medieval?	pit fill	4/006	3	sheep/goat	upper limb		
medieval?	pit fill	4/006	3	sheep/goat	head	adult	
medieval?	pit fill	4/006	3	sheep-sized	rib		
medieval?	pit fill	5/001	7	pig	toe		
medieval?	pit fill	5/001	7	pig	foot	infant	
medieval?	pit fill	5/001	7	sheep/goat	head	adult	
medieval	ditch fill	5/005	2	ox-sized	longbone		
medieval	ditch fill	5/005	2	pig	head	adult	
medieval	ditch fill	5/005	2	sheep-sized	rib		
medieval	ditch fill	5/005	2	sheep-sized	upper limb		
medieval?	fire pit	5/007	1	sheep/goat	head	adult	
medieval?	fire pit	5/007	1	sheep-sized	vertebra		
lmed/epmed	pit fill	6/011	4	chicken-sized	rib		
lmed/epmed	pit fill	6/011	4	pig	head	adult	
lmed/epmed	pit fill	6/011	4	sheep/goat	toe	adult	
lmed/epmed	pit fill	6/011	4	sheep-sized	longbone		
lmed/epmed	pit fill	6/011	4	sheep-sized	vertebra		
medieval+	pit fill	6/014	9	ox	head	adult	
medieval+	pit fill	6/014	9	ox-sized	longbone		
medieval+	pit fill	6/014	9	sheep/goat	head	adult	
medieval+	pit fill	6/014	9	sheep-sized	rib		
post-medieval	pit fill	6/023	5	cat	vertebra		
post-medieval	pit fill	6/023	5	cat	foot	adult	
post-medieval	pit fill	6/023	5	chicken	lower limb		
post-medieval	pit fill	6/023	5	ox-sized	longbone		
post-medieval	pit fill	6/023	5	pig	lower limb		butchered
post-medieval	pit fill	6/023	5	pig	head		
post-medieval	pit fill	6/023	5	pig	foot	juvenile	
post-medieval	pit fill	6/023	5	sheep/goat	lower limb	adult	butchered
post-medieval	pit fill	6/023	5	sheep-sized	rib		
post-medieval	pit fill	6/023	5	sheep-sized	longbone		
post-medieval	pit fill	6/023	5	sheep-sized	vertebra		calcined
late medieval	pit fill	6/037	6	sheep-sized	head		
late medieval	pit fill	6/037	6	sheep-sized	longbone		
lmed/epmed	pit fill	6/046	8	chicken	upper limb	adult	

lmed/epmed	pit fill	6/046	8	ox-sized	head		
lmed/epmed	pit fill	6/046	8	ox-sized	longbone		
lmed/epmed	pit fill	6/046	8	sheep/goat	head	adult	

Table 3. Animal Bone Composition

PERIOD	FEATURE	CONTEXT	SAMPLE	WT (kg)	FRAG (mm)	PRES	NOS	oyster	winkle
medieval?	pit fill	4/006	3	0.01	25-75	medium	2	1	1
lmed/epmed	pit fill	6/011	4	0.01	25-75	medium	1	1	0
medieval+	pit fill	6/014	9	0.015	25-75	medium	1	1	0
TOTAL				0.035			4	3	1

Table 4. Mollusc Composition

Conservation

By Liz Goodman

Quantification

A total of 13 finds, mainly iron objects, were recovered in the evaluation of the site.

Summary/Introduction

The following assessment of conservation needs for the finds from the excavations at the land at the rear of White Swan, Bishop's Waltham and encompasses the requirements for finds analysis, illustration, analytical conservation and long term curation. Work outlined in this document is needed to produce a stable archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1992).

Methodology

Treatments are carried out under the guiding principles of minimum intervention and reversibility. Whenever possible preventative rather than interventive conservation strategies are implemented. Procedures aim to obtain and retain the maximum archaeological potential of each object: conservators will therefore work closely with finds specialist and archaeologists.

Finds analysis/investigation

The finds were assessed by visual examination of the objects, closer examination where necessary was carried out using a binocular microscope at high magnification. The accessioned finds were reviewed with reference to the finds assessments by Lyn Blackmore.

The three non nail iron items were identified as requiring X-radiography to prepare them for the find specialists.

Work required for illustration/photography

No items were identified as requiring conservation input to prepare them for drawing and photography.

Preparation for deposition in the archive

The archive preparation standards for Winchester Museums (1999) will be followed at all times.

The material appears to be stable and no interventive conservation work is required. However it would be advisable to store the iron objects in boxes with silica gel to maintain a low relative humidity.

Bibliography

English Heritage 1992 *Management of Archaeological Projects II*

Museum of London's Standards for archive preparation (Museum of London 1999).

Winchester Museums Service 1999. *Archive Preparation Standards*.

Appendix D – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-28658

Project details

Project name The White Swan, Bishops Waltham

Short description of the project Between the 30th May and 5th October 2007 a programme of archaeological watching brief, evaluation and excavation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at the White Swan, Bishops Waltham, Hampshire. The work was carried out ahead of a proposed development for the construction of a small dwelling to the rear of the White Swan Public House. The earliest phase of activity identified on site occurred during the 13th to 14th century, primarily consisting of numerous pits believed to be excavated for the purpose of waste disposal and Brickearth extraction. After a hiatus, activity on site resumed in the 17th to 18th century with presence of further pits with a possible industrial function. A four post temporary structures appears to have be associated with this activity. Sealing this possible industrial activity was a substantial layer of organic soil believed to be associated with small agricultural activity such as market gardening. This soil horizon had subsequently been truncated by the construction of a small brick built cottage at some point in the 18th century. Overall, a high density of archaeological features were identified during the course of the watching brief, evaluation and excavation from the medieval and post-medieval period. As a whole, the site is thought to be of local significance due to the nature of the evidence being able to inform on the development and chronology of the urban centre of Bishops Waltham.

Project dates Start: 30-05-2007 End: 05-10-2007

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes 7805 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes WINCM:AY323 - Museum accession ID

Any associated 7898 - Contracting Unit No.
project reference
codes

Any associated 30176 - Contracting Unit No.
project reference
codes

Type of project Recording project

Site status Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing

Monument type FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval

Monument type PITS Medieval

Monument type PITS Post Medieval

Monument type POSTHOLES Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds CBM Medieval

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Medieval

Significant Finds IRON NAILS Medieval

Significant Finds SHELL Medieval

Significant Finds CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

Significant Finds FLINT Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds CBM Post Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds SLAG Medieval

Investigation type 'Full excavation','Watching Brief'

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England

Site location HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER BISHOPS WALTHAM The White Swan, Bishops Waltham

Postcode SO32 1AL

Study area 600.00 Square metres

Site coordinates SU 55491 17520 50.9538889986 -1.209889302850 50 57 14 N 001 12 35 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 41.73m Max: 42.08m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology
Organisation

Project brief Winchester City Council
originator

Project design AOC Archaeology
originator

Project director/manager Tim Carew

Project supervisor Chris Clarke

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of RBA-UK
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Physical Archive Winchester Museum
recipient

Physical Archive WINCM:AY323
ID

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Worked
stone/lithics'

Digital Archive Winchester Museum
recipient

Digital Archive ID WINCM:AY323

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography'
available

Digital Archive To be held at AOC until ready to archive.
notes

Paper Archive Winchester Museum
recipient

Paper Archive ID WINCM:AY323

Paper Contents 'Animal
Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic','Worked
stone/lithics'

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Matrices','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'
available

Paper Archive To be held at AOC until ready to archive.
notes

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title THE WHITE SWAN, BISHOPS WALTHAM, HAMPSHIRE: AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C.

Date 2007

Issuer or AOC Archaeology

publisher

Place of issue or London
publication

Description A4 text and illustrations

**Project
bibliography 2**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The White Swan, Bishops Waltham, Hampshire: An Archaeological
Post-Excavation Assessment

Author(s)/Editor(s) Clarke, C.

Date 2009

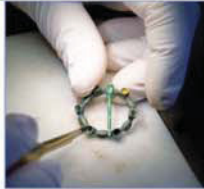
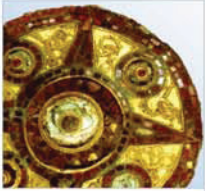
Issuer or AOC Archaeology
publisher

Place of issue or London
publication

Description A4 text, 56 pages, 5 illustrations, thermally bound between cardboard
covers

Entered by Chris Clarke (chris.clarke@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 13 August 2009



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