



# 38 Water Lane Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



Planning Ref: 21/00549/HOU  
Accession Number: WINCM: AY 737  
Ref: 250721.03  
July 2023



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2023, all rights reserved.

Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire  
SP4 6EB

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

#### Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

## Document Information

Document title 38 Water Lane, Winchester, Hampshire  
Document subtitle Archaeological Watching Brief  
Document reference 250721.03

Client name Landowner  
Address 38 Water Lane  
Winchester  
SO23 0EJ

Site location 38 Water Lane, Winchester  
County Hampshire  
National grid reference (NGR) 448646 129417 (SU 48646 29417)  
Planning authority Winchester City Council  
Planning reference 21/00549/HOU  
Museum name Winchester City Museum  
Museum accession code WINCM: AY 737  
OASIS Id wessexar1-517054

WA project code 250721  
Dates of fieldwork Various dates between 14/06/2022–25/04/2023  
Fieldwork directed by Virva Lompolo and Tom Dawkins  
Project management by Andrew Manning  
Document compiled by Rachael Capps  
Contributions from Jacqueline McKinley, Lorrain Higbee, Lorraine Mephram (finds assessments)  
Graphics by Rob Goller  
Document edited by Andrew Manning

### Quality Assurance

Issue	Date		Author	Approved by
1	20/07/2023	Draft report for comments	RLC	AIM
2	24/08/2023	Final version as reviewed and endorsed by WCC archaeologist	RLC	AIM



## Contents

Summary .....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Project and planning background.....	5
1.2 Scope of the report .....	5
1.3 Location, topography and geology .....	5
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	6
2.2 Previous investigations related to the development .....	10
2.3 Archaeological and historical context.....	6
<b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1 Aims .....	11
3.2 Objectives.....	11
<b>4 METHODS.....</b>	<b>11</b>
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	11
4.3 Finds and environmental strategies .....	12
4.4 Monitoring.....	12
<b>5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>12</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	12
5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits .....	13
5.3 Graves 410 and 412 .....	14
5.5 Structure 506 .....	14
5.6 Fountain 307.....	15
5.7 Wall 302/408.....	15
<b>6 FINDS EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>16</b>
6.1 Introduction.....	16
<b>7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>19</b>
7.2 Summary .....	19
7.3 Discussion .....	20
<b>8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....</b>	<b>20</b>
8.1 Museum.....	20
8.2 Preparation of the archive .....	20
8.3 Selection strategy .....	21
8.4 Security copy .....	22
8.5 OASIS .....	22
<b>9 COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>23</b>
9.1 Archive and report copyright .....	23
9.2 Third party data copyright .....	23
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>26</b>
Appendix 1 OASIS summary .....	26



## List of Figures

- Cover** Excavation of area from the north-west  
**Figure 1** Site location plan  
**Figure 2** Archaeological results  
**Figure 3** Archaeological results overlain on OS 1:500 Town plan of 1873  
**Figure 4** Initial excavations, view from the south  
**Figure 5** Fully excavated area, view from the north-west  
**Figure 6** Excavation of beam holes, view from the north-west  
**Figure 7** Site on return in April 2023, view from the north-west  
**Figure 8** Wall 308 and deposit 309, view from the south  
**Figure 9** West facing section of excavated area, view from the south-west  
**Figure 10** North facing section of beam hole 6, view from the north-east  
**Figure 11** North facing section of beam hole 11, view from the north  
**Figure 12** Beam hole 11 backfilled and possible grave cuts 410 and 412, view from the north  
**Figure 13** Wall 308, view from the north  
**Figure 14** Pathway 506 in trench 5, view from the west  
**Figure 17** Fountain 307 with wall 308 in background, view from the west

## List of Tables

- Table 1** All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)  
**Table 2** Pottery by context  
**Table 3** Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)



## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the client, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the construction of a single storey extension and associated ground reduction to the rear of 38 Water Lane, to create a larger terraced area.

The monitored works were centred on NGR 448646 129417, at 38 Water Lane Winchester, Hampshire, which lies within the area of the eastern Roman cemetery of *Venta Belgarum* (Roman Winchester), with subsequent Late Saxon and medieval occupation and structures also having been excavated within the vicinity.

An initial test-pit evaluation of the area, undertaken in August 2021, (Wessex Archaeology, 2021, WA project 250720 TP1-2) (Fig. 2) did not identify any significant Romano-British features or deposits, although post-medieval and modern made ground/demolition deposits were observed to a depth of at least 1.2 m below ground level (approximately 37.5 m aOD).

Given the continuing potential for human remains and early archaeological activity, archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the two phases of construction work in 2022 and 2023. In June and July 2022, the initial monitoring monitored the reduction of the ground within the area to the east of the property, including part of the footprint of the extension, by excavator as well as the hand excavation of 11 beam holes for the installation of retaining walls. Initially the area was reduced by 1.2–1.5 m below the then garden surface level. This area was then extended to the east and 11 beam holes were then excavated, each 1 m long, 0.5 m wide and 2.1 m bgl.

This phase of the watching brief observed continuations of deposits and post-medieval/modern structures seen during the evaluation, as well as additional post-medieval and modern structures and two probable graves. Associated with this, human remains were encountered at 1.84 m bgl, within beam hole 11, in the south-east corner of the work area. The majority of deposits encountered in the area were modern in date with residual material from the Romano-British to post-medieval periods. A single possible medieval deposit was observed in the north-east corner of the site, although the dating of this layer is not secure due to the heavy disturbance throughout the observed deposits.

On the basis of these works, the design of the buildings foundations was re-examined and redesigned to reduce any impact on potentially deep archaeological features/deposits, including human remains. Works recommenced in April 2023, the excavation of an 'E-shaped' shallow foundation trench (trench 5) was monitored, this was excavated a further 0.3–0.5 m from the already reduced ground level. Overall, the excavations resulted in a ground level reduction from the original ground level of approximately 1.5–1.8 m in the eastern portion of the site and within trench 5.

The watching brief observed continuations of deposits and post-medieval/modern structures seen during the evaluation as well as additional post-medieval and modern structures and two probable Romano-British graves. The majority of deposits encountered are modern in date with residual material from the Romano-British to post-medieval periods.

The graves most likely date to the Romano-British period considering the site's location within the known eastern cemetery, and Romano-British graves within 50 m of the site. However, no material was recovered from the graves to conclusively date them, and the graves remain *in situ*.

A single possible medieval deposit was observed in the north-east corner of the site, although the dating of this layer is not secure due to the heavy disturbance throughout the observed deposits.



## **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the client, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice and help of the Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer who monitored the project on behalf of Winchester City Council and the sub-contractors who carried out the work.



# 38 Water Lane, Winchester Watching Brief

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the client, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with the extension to the rear of 38 Water Lane. The monitored works covered 54 m<sup>2</sup>, centred on NGR 448646 129417, at 38 Water Lane Winchester, Hampshire (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Winchester City Council (WCC; 21/00549/HOU), as part of a programme of archaeological works, which had included archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2021).
- 1.1.3 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer (HEO), of WCC's Historic Environment Team (HET) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken on various dates between 14<sup>th</sup> June to 6<sup>th</sup> April 2023. The watching brief was initially undertaken in June and July of 2022, on the discovery of human remains the works were halted in order to redesign the foundations for the extension and work resumed in April 2023.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

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

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was located in the rear garden of 38 Water Lane, Winchester, on the east bank of the river Itchen. The site bounded by private gardens to the north and south and a footpath to the east. The site lies within the historic suburb of Winchester that developed in the extramural area to the east of the Roman, Saxon and medieval town defences.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are recorded as 38.70 m aOD.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation with superficial deposits of alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel indicating that the area was previously a riverine environment (British Geological Survey 2023). The depth at which these natural deposits occur below modern ground level is highly variable as a result of many centuries of urban occupation. As seen during these works, these deposits are now deeply buried beneath layers of made ground.



## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior WSI for the evaluation phase of the project (Wessex Archaeology 2021), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 125 m study area of the development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Winchester Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

### 2.2 Archaeological and historical context

#### *Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)*

2.2.1 There is a general scarcity of evidence pertaining to early prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site, compared to later occupation of the environs, a trend typical throughout Winchester. However, hand axes dating to the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods have been located to the east, along St John's Street (EWC8707; EWC8751) indicative of a background of activity.

2.2.2 Later prehistoric activity is more visible with pottery dating to the Iron Age having been recorded to the east and north-north-east (EWC8723; EWC8683; EWC8691-2). Although the sherds were generally located in later contexts, the concentration of activity pre-dating the Romano-British period to the east of the site may suggest an early focal point of activity.

2.2.3 Indeed, prehistoric deposits were identified within boreholes during an evaluation at The Mash Tun, Eastgate Street (EWC11884). Located at 34.82 m aOD it is possible that the apparent lack of evidence for land-use during the pre-Roman periods is not only due to the transient nature of the activities, but investigations typically not reaching such depths. Furthermore, the continued use of the area throughout the Romano-British and subsequent periods has likely resulted in the disturbance and ultimate removal of archaeological signatures of earlier origin.

#### *Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)*

2.2.4 Given the origins of Winchester within the Romano-British period, it is unsurprising that activity dating to the period is well attested for. The site is located approximately 38 m to the east of the Roman town defences between East Gate and Durn Gate (MWC6491). Here, the defences comprised a pre-wall earthen rampart which was then cut back and levelled to facilitate the construction of the later wall. The wall, of mortared flint, was faced with tightly packed knapped flint nodules, and survived in places up to 2 m in height and 2.7 m in width. Although investigations of this length of wall have produced no dating evidence, comparable sections are believed to date between AD 200 – 220.

2.2.5 Located outside of the Roman town walls, the site is also positioned within the bounds of the known eastern cemetery (MWC6658) identified during excavations undertaken at Chester Road (EWC8685) to the north-east of the site. A total of 110 inhumations spanning 23 phases of burial activity were recorded, with the earliest dating to the 2nd/3rd century. A ditch, believed to represent a boundary within the cemetery, due to burials post-dating its construction being concentrated north of the feature, was also identified. Later phases of burials were also positioned east of a metalled trackway (Ottaway, 136).

2.2.6 Funerary activity related to the cemetery has also been found in the vicinity of St John's Church (EWC8735-6) and along St John's Street (EWC8557; EWC8677; EWC8707;

EWC8737). A number of the burials were found within lead coffins and others with associated grave goods comprising coins and/or pottery vessels.

- 2.2.7 To the north of the site a cinerary urn containing burnt bones was located in 1847, suggesting that the cemetery was utilised for the deposition of cremated remains in addition to inhumation burials.
- 2.2.8 Approximately 60 m to the south of the site, towards the southern end of Water Lane investigations located the remains of further burials (EWC8644). Totalling at least seven adults, one of the graves was cut through the infill of a water tank or bath also of Romano-British origin (EWC8643), with another grave positioned immediately alongside, also cut by the first. The remaining five burials were located further to the north. The presence of the earlier water tank or bath, despite no trace of an associated building (likely removed during later terracing) indicates the site's environs was occupied prior to the establishment of the cemetery. Indeed, further remains from the same site include a possible timber structure dating to the 2nd century with associated occupation layer of clay with concentrations of charcoal, two pits and a layer of burnt material (EWC8642).
- 2.2.9 Such occupation layers, typically recorded as clayey with variable quantities of charcoal inclusions, have been recorded throughout the vicinity including along St John's Street, where timber and composite (masonry and timber) structures are also attested for; the latter evidenced by a fragment of mortared flint wall with a group of stake holes (EWC8661; EWC8708).
- 2.2.10 Excavations undertaken further south along Water Lane have indicated that land reclamation within this area dates to the 3rd/4th century, as suggested by pottery found within the infill deposit (a bluish grey impervious clay) (EWC6477). However, earlier sherds of Samian ware were also recorded, lending weight to the likelihood of early Romano-British land-use within the site's environs. Timber stakes believed to pertain to a fence line during this period were also revealed during the investigations (EWC8620).
- 2.2.11 Investigations at Chester Road also revealed a pit and associated layers with the potential to have been derived from quarrying activity (EWC8684).
- 2.2.12 To the east of the site the projected line of a Roman road is also recorded.

#### *Post-Roman and Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)*

- 2.2.13 Although the Romano-British town of Venta Belgarum declined rapidly with the collapse of the Roman administration in the early 5th century, evidence from the excavations at Chester Road indicate a continuity of activity in the vicinity throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, with early chaff tempered pottery and spindle whorl dating to between AD 400 and 850 amongst the artefactual assemblage (EWC8696-7; EWC8686). Evidence from the same site also indicates a sharp rise in activity later in the period with over 700 sherds of Late Saxon (AD 850 – 1066) pottery recovered, and numerous pits and other features suggestive of occupation (EWC8695; EWC8687). Interestingly a significant portion of the pottery comprised Portchester Ware and sandy fabrics, unusual for the area.
- 2.2.14 Occupation spanning the period is also evidenced along St John's Street, with an early chaff tempered pot sherd recovered from a Saxo-Norman feature (EWC8724) and a number of cess pits/rubbish pits dated to the period (EWC8664; EWC8709). A drainage ditch has also been recorded during investigations at Water Lane (EWC8621).

- 2.2.15 Continuation of funerary activity within the period, in proximity to the site, however, is slight. A single inhumation dating to the period was identified during archaeological works at St John's Street (EWC8738). A silver rivet head of Saxon type was found associated with the burial.
- 2.2.16 The presence of such activity, however, is in keeping with the wider area, given the re-founding of the town in c.AD871 by King Alfred. The Saxon town, known as *Venta Caester* and later *Wintancaester*, became an important royal and ecclesiastical centre, attested to by the presence of high-status estates within the old Roman town walls.
- Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)*
- 2.2.17 The medieval town walls occupied the same footprint as the earlier Saxon and Roman defences and the section to the west of the site (between East Gate and Durn Gate) is shown on early mapping (Speed's map of 1611 and Godson's map of 1750) (MWC6699). The construction materials for the section of wall within the vicinity of the site remain unclear with two courses of un-mortared, dressed greensand blocks located to the west of Eastgate Street, c. 1.68 m north of its junction with Union Street, possibly representing a footing for the medieval city wall. It is noted that the same material was recorded as comprising the remains of Roman Watergate approximately 30 m north-west of this 'wall' (MWC6699).
- 2.2.18 Archaeological investigations at Mash Tun, Eastgate Street, revealed no evidence of the Roman or medieval defensive wall, leading to the conclusion that either the wall lay further to the east or was removed during the installation of a modern sewer (EWC11883).
- 2.2.19 Further afield, however, investigations have revealed a 3 m wide wall of mortared chalk, originally faced with flint (subsequently robbed), constructed upon the remains of the earlier, Roman, wall which were used as a foundation. Elsewhere the foundation was found to comprise coarse chalk rubble.
- 2.2.20 Approximately 38 m to the west of the line of the medieval wall lies the remains of a intermural lane (MWC6915). Positioned on a north-south alignment, the lane comprises a metalled surface dating to the 13th/14th century which was later resurfaced and widened.
- 2.2.21 It is likely that this lane represents the access to the original precinct of a Dominican Friary (the Black Friars) dedicated to St Katherine (MWC 6905), 50 m west of the proposed development site. Documentary evidence suggests construction began in around 1235, with the church completed in 1260 before being repaired and ornamented in 1269. Construction of an infirmary began in 1270. Records indicate that the area to the south of the church was used as the friary cemetery. Following the dissolution, the site was acquired by Winchester College and later the extensive garden of Mildmay House were built over the remains. Archaeological investigations undertaken within the vicinity (EWC6355) revealed several walls, a cist tomb and culvert believed to represent elements of the precinct of the Black Friars, with demolition deposits, a possible chalk floor and a single human bone relating to the friary recorded during investigations carried out at 75-9 Eastgate Street (EWC11792).
- 2.2.22 Noted as an ecclesiastical centre, two additional churches within the vicinity of the site have medieval origins. The Church of St John (MWC6737) is recorded in existence before 1142, with likely earlier origin given its position within the significant Romano-British cemetery. The church continued to hold significance,
- 2.2.23 The Church of All Saints, approximately 100 m to the west of the site, is known solely from documentary sources (MWC7909). Included in a list of Winchester churches dating to c.

1270, it had probably gone out of use by the end of the 14th century. It is known to have been situated within the northern end of the precinct of St John's Hospital and is thought to have been incorporated into the hospital site in 1355-6.

- 2.2.24 The site, positioned outside of the city wall, is located within an area of medieval tenements, with examples to the north (MWC6898), south-east (MWC6901) and south-west (MWC6897).
- 2.2.25 Investigations within the site of those to the north (MWC6898) revealed various structural remains (EWC8688-9), pits, including a possible well-pit, and other features suggestive of general occupation (EWC8690). Of particular interest, however, was the recovery of over 2000 animal bones from the fill of a quarry pit (EWC8698). Representative of an exceptionally wide range of species, some high-status food remains were also present within the assemblage.
- 2.2.26 Similarly, an assemblage of approximately 800 animal bones from fills of pits identified during archaeological investigations along St John's Street, is suggestive of the collection and treatment of horns and skins and some bone working, pertaining to the industrial nature of the site's environs (EWC8725). These activities are consistent with those to be expected in association with St Giles' Fair, where finished goods could be traded. The assemblage, like that at Chester Road, also indicated the presence of some high-status food remains.
- 2.2.27 Excavations at Water Lane, to the south-west of the site, also revealed medieval features within the bounds of the tenements (MWC6897; EWC8622-4). A series of close-set wooden piles adjacent to the river, extending north-south for 7 m, was revealed and showed signs of repairs and maintenance. A mortared peg tile hearth, chalk lined well, large quantities of hammerscale were recorded, alongside iron and brass objects and vestigial traces of postholes indicative of a workshop/forge, suggestive of extensive medieval metalworking within the site. Large quantities of horncores, animal bones and discarded leather shoes also suggest tanning was also undertaken within this area, providing further evidence for medieval industrial land-use within proximity to the site.
- 2.2.28 Further evidence of medieval occupation is present to the west of the site, along St John's Street, where garden soil deposits dating to the 13th and 14th centuries have been observed (ECW8711), as have rubbish pits and cess pits (13th – 15th century) and various structural remains, including an oven room and flint and mortar wall footing (ECW8710-13). Indeed, medieval occupation within the area is well attested for through the extant medieval buildings, including the Grade II\* Listed Blue Boar (MWC6900; NHLE 1095386).

*Post-medieval to modern (AD 1500 – present)*

- 2.2.29 Development of the area surrounding the site continued into the post-medieval period evidenced not only on historical maps of the area, but by the presence of extant buildings such as 52 St John's Street, a Grade II Listed Tudor house (NHLE 1095389) and various remains recorded during numerous archaeological investigations, particularly along St John's Street.
- 2.2.30 Structural remains dating to the period typically comprise chalk-built barrel-vaulted cellars (EWC8665-6; EWC8679-80; EWC8761), masonry buildings (EWC8668-9) and walls (EWC8682) well attested for. For the most part these have been recorded as mortared flint with chalk, though timber examples have also been identified (EWC8717; EWC8760).

- 2.2.31 Garden soils dating to the period have also been recorded, as have occupational features such as cess pits, wells and postholes of 16th – 18th century date (EWC8670; EWC8681; EWC8714; EWC8720-1; EWC8759).
- 2.2.32 Archaeological investigations have also confirmed the presence of the Quaker cemetery depicted on Godson's 1750 map of Winchester, revealing one grave containing 2 – 3 adult skeletons and that of a child. Two iron coffin handles were also recovered, with one smaller than the other. Observations carried out during the construction of a patio at Ashdene, on the north-west corner of St Giles' Hill, located the remains of seven inhumation burials, also believed to pertain to the Quaker cemetery.
- 2.2.33 Seven graves indicative of the presence of a cemetery were also located during groundworks carried out at 20 St John's Street believed to be of 18th century date and likely associated with the graveyard of the Church of St John, within the old bounds of which the property was constructed. Human remains were located at 1.5 m below ground level with overlying soils also dated to the post-medieval period (EWC8556).
- 2.2.34 Little has changed within the site boundary from its depiction on the 1870 OS County Series: Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, despite the redevelopment of the surrounding area, namely to the north (in the location of the former Brewery) and to the west (in the location of the former St John's Hospital). However, changes to the rear of the property such as movement/instatement of boundaries during the 1960s is evident on subsequent OS plans.

### **2.3 Previous investigations related to the development**

#### *Archaeological evaluation (2021) (TP 1 and 2)*

- 2.3.1 The archaeological evaluation involved the hand excavation of two test pits, each measuring 1.5 m in length and 1.5 m wide. Trench 1 reached a depth of 1 m with a 0.50 m sondage excavated in the base to reach a full depth of 1.50 m. Trench 2 reached a depth of 1.26 m, no sondage was dug due to modern structure in the Trench.
- 2.3.2 Test pit 1 did not contain any archaeological features, layers of made ground dating from the post-medieval to modern periods were observe beneath the garden soil.
- 2.3.3 The remnants of two walls were identified within test pit 2. One (wall 206), comprised of red brick and cement, was found to cut through post-medieval made ground layers and is likely of a late post-medieval/modern date. The second (Wall 201/308) consisted of five courses of mortared sandstone and flint nodules and remains of uncertain origin. However, given the presence of residual medieval slate roofing tiles, and a sherd of pottery, within later deposits it is possible that this represents the remains of a medieval structure.
- 2.3.4 The finds assemblage resulting from the investigation largely comprises post-medieval and modern pottery, ceramic building material, metal fragments and clay pipes. No remains pertaining to the Romano-British cemetery within which the site is situated were revealed.



### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and as defined in the ClfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.1.2 It should be noted that after the initial monitoring visit in June and July 2022, based on consultation with the WCC archaeological officer and the client and subcontractors, a revised WSI with a redesigned foundation base was prepared and approved in November 2022.

#### **3.2 Objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

### **4 METHODS**

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

#### **4.2 Fieldwork methods**

##### *General*

4.2.1 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical and hand excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.

---

- 4.2.2 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

#### *Recording*

- 4.2.3 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.4 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.5 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### **4.3 Finds and environmental strategies**

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

### **4.4 Monitoring**

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

## **5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 In 2022 the watching brief monitored the reduction of the ground within the footprint of the extension by excavator as well as the hand excavation of 11 beam holes for the installation of retaining walls (Fig. 1–3). Initially area 1 (Fig. 4), measuring 7.5 m × 3.5 m, was reduced by 1.2–1.5 m below the garden surface level (below ground level; bgl). This area was then extended (area 2; Fig. 5) to the east by 1.5 m and 11 beam holes were then excavated, each 1 m long, 0.5 m wide and 2.1 m bgl (Fig. 6). During these works fragments of human remains were encountered at a depth of 1.84 m bgl, within beam hole 11. The excavations were halted and redesigns for the foundations were drawn.
- 5.1.2 Once works recommenced in April 2023 (Fig. 7) the excavation of an E-shaped trench (Trench 5; Fig. 1) was monitored, this was excavated a further 0.3–0.5 m below the already reduced ground level. Overall, the excavations resulted in a ground level reduction of

approximately 1.5 m in the eastern portion of the site (areas 1 and 2) and 2 m within the area of trench 5.

- 5.1.3 As well as the human remains, the watching brief uncovered the remains of a series of structures, including continuations of those uncovered during the evaluation.

## 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 A possible alluvial layer or natural chalk marl (404/407/504) was encountered across the site, it was largely exposed within the beam holes, but also seen within trench 5. This layer was observed beneath the made ground deposits at approximately 1.65–2 m bgl. This deposit consisted of light grey brown silty clay with chalk flecks and occasional flint fragments. It was on the surface of this deposit (404) on the northern edge of site that a disarticulated human bone (femur) was recovered. No further human bone or grave cut was observed, it is likely that this bone is intrusive and derived from a disturbed grave. There was no visible buried soil between the alluvial deposit/chalk marl and the overlying made ground deposits (403, 406, 409, 501) suggesting it had been truncated and made ground layers deposited.
- 5.2.2 The earliest anthropogenic layer encountered was likely a demolition layer or made ground (309; Fig. 8), this layer contained medieval roof tile, ceramic building material (CBM), roofing slate and stone. The finds tentatively date that deposit to the medieval period, although given the mix of datable finds recovered from other deposits it is difficult to be certain of a medieval date. This layer was exposed at 1–1.5+ m bgl in the north-east corner of the site. The relationship with wall 308 was unclear, although during the evaluation it was determined that this layer (numbered 202 in evaluation) overlay the wall. Layer 309 was truncated by modern disturbance.
- 5.2.3 The majority of deposits encountered consisted of a series of made ground and dumped deposits (305/401, 306/402, 403, 405, 406, 409, 501, 502, 503, 505; Figs 9–11) to a depth of 2 m bgl, beneath the 0.2 m thick modern garden soil (301). The made ground deposits consisted of grey brown silty and sandy clays, the finds recovered did not indicate a clear linear stratigraphy of made ground deposits from Romano-British to modern periods. An assemblage of medieval, post-medieval and modern fragments of pottery were found throughout the deposits, as well as CBM, glass, clay smoking pipe, animal bone, shell and a single sherd of Roman pottery (403). Adjacent to the patio within trench 5, modern material of demolition rubble, concrete and corrugated iron sheeting was recovered at a depth of 1.5–2 m bgl (made grounds 502 ad 503) which is approximately level with the house and patio and is likely associated with the construction of the modern house.
- 5.2.4 The discovery of the fountain (307; Figs 2 and 3) at 1.1 m bgl suggests that the Victorian ground level was at approximately this level, indicating that the made ground deposits (305/401, 306/402, 403, 405, 406, 409) 0–1.1 m bgl were dumped in the modern period and were used to build up the ground level. The material is likely locally derived. Made ground 505 was stratigraphically beneath the remains of fountain 307, although it is not clear whether it was deposited as a levelling layer for the landscaped area/fountain or predated it. In any case it contained post-medieval material so was of no great age.
- 5.2.5 The stratigraphical sequence of the structures in relation to one another and the made ground deposits was difficult to determine due to the largely homogeneous nature of these deposits and the lack of clear stratigraphy based on the finds retrieved.





### 5.3 Graves 410 and 412

- 5.3.1 A probable grave (410; Figs 2, 11 and 12) was observed in the south-east corner of the site cutting the alluvial deposit/chalk marl layer (407). The grave cut was very diffuse and was only discerned following the recovery of human remains in beam hole 11. The human remains were found at 1.84 m bgl.
- 5.3.2 The grave appeared to be north-west to south-east aligned and continued beyond the southern baulk, only 0.5 m was exposed within the site. This was backfilled by the upcast material (411) derived from excavation of the grave and was overlain by made ground 409, which contained late medieval redware, post-medieval porcelain, clay smoking pipe and glass.
- 5.3.3 The human remains, consisting of rib and vertebrae fragments, were immediately replaced where they were found and reburied. Given the proximity to the eastern Romano-British cemetery and numerous burials within 50 m of the site, it is likely that this burial also dates to this period, although no dateable material was recovered.
- 5.3.4 A second possible north–south aligned grave (412) was observed in plan approximately 0.5 m west of grave 410, no human bone was exposed. This grave also continued under the southern baulk.
- 5.3.5 Excavation halted on the finding of the human remains and the construction methods were redrawn, no further excavation was undertaken in this part of the site.

### 5.4 Wall 201/308

- 5.4.1 The east–west aligned wall (201/308; Figs 9, 14 and 16) consisted of flint, and sandstone fragments which ranged in size from 0.12–0.2 m in length, 0.07–0.2 m in width and 0.08–0.35 m in height. The wall appeared to be faced on the north side and bonded with lime mortar which was heavily degraded, the general construction was fairly rough. The wall stretched for 3 m and extended beyond the eastern baulk. It had an overall height of 0.48 m and depth of 1.48 m bgl, it appeared to have been truncated at the western end.
- 5.4.2 Wall 201/308, found in the test pit evaluation (wall 201), was notably demolished to approximately the same level as fountain 308 (1.1 m bgl), which may suggest they were removed at the same time. The materials used to construct wall 201/308 and fountain 307 are vastly different, and the alignment of the wall does not coincide with any features on the OS 1:500 Town plan of 1873, which suggests wall 201/308 and fountain 307 were not associated. It seems more likely that this wall predates the landscaped area and was demolished for the construction of it. Its association, if any, with 506 is unclear. The date of wall 201/308 was not possible to determine due to the lack of secure datable deposits and heavy truncation. During the evaluation this wall was deemed to be beneath layer 309/202 and was therefore possibly medieval, however on opening the wider area during the watching brief, it became clear how disturbed the site was and that dating was not secure.

### 5.5 Structure 506

- 5.5.1 The remains of a possible pathway (506; Figs 2 and 14) were uncovered at 2 m below the original ground level, within trench 5. This east–west aligned feature consisted of four rows of red bricks in a stretcher bond pattern which extended for 2.06 m within the trench, then turning approximately 90° to the south at its western end. These bricks appear to be older than the fountain and do not respect the layout of the landscaped area, suggesting they are part of an earlier arrangement.

- 5.5.2 Along the south side of the path were fragments of broken bricks, chalk nodules, limestone and flint fragments which was then faced with large, repurposed, carved stones creating a flat face on the south side. At the eastern end of pathway 506, large chalk blocks were positioned on either side of the bricks. Within the confines of the trench, it was not possible to determine whether the material on either side of the brick pathway was demolition remains possibly from a wall or were part of the path. It was not clear where the carved stones originally derived from, but they are possibly medieval in origin.
- 5.5.3 The uncarved stones on the east side of the brick path resemble those within wall (201/308) and these two features do somewhat align with one another, although pathway 506 is approximately 0.5 m deeper than wall 201/308.
- 5.5.4 The finding of this pathway suggests the post-medieval ground level was approximately 2 m below the modern garden level, and approximately 0.5 m beneath the level at which the current house sits.

## 5.6 Fountain 307

- 5.6.1 The remains of a Victorian fountain (307; Figs 2 and 15), seen on the OS 1:500 Town plan of 1873 map (Fig. 3), were uncovered at a depth of 1.1 m below the original ground level. This fountain appears to form part of a landscaped area between St John's Church and the row of buildings on Water Lane. This landscaped area appeared to extend across most of the width and length of the current garden and presumably would have been level with the fountain, although the mapping suggests the area was tiered. The remaining fountain construction consisted of two courses of red brick; the western edge had been truncated leaving a horse-shoe of bricks.
- 5.6.2 During the evaluation the remains of a brick wall (206) were found. The OS map suggests this wall formed part of the landscaped area, possibly part of the steps or a retaining wall. Wall 206 had concrete facing on the west side, but not on the east which would coincide with the landscaping indicated on the OS map.
- 5.6.3 It is possible that made ground deposit 505 beneath the fountain was used to level the area during its construction. Considering there is no evidence of a buried soil or clear horizon between pre and post fountain deposits, it could be further assumed that any earlier standing features would have been demolished/removed and the ground truncated prior to the construction of the landscaped area and fountain. Equally, as the remains of fountain 307 and walls 206 and 302/408 have been largely removed and nothing remains of the paths or possible turf lines associated with the landscaped area, it is likely that the site was truncated again on the removal of the landscaped area in the 20th century as it does not appear on later maps, and the subsequent construction of the current house.

## 5.7 Wall 302/408

- 5.7.1 Wall 302/408 and foundation 303 formed a modern garden wall. The east–west aligned wall was constructed of stone blocks 0.54 m in length, 0.21 m in width and 0.18 m in height, for a total length of 4.5 m. The foundation consisted of chalk nodules. This wall lay directly beneath the topsoil, 0.3–0.6 m bgl, suggesting it is very recent, although it appears to align with the east–west wall on the OS map which may suggest it is Victorian (Figs 3 and 9).



## 6 FINDS EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief, which supplements and largely echoes that from the previous evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The assemblage ranges in date from medieval to post-medieval with one Romano-British pottery sherd; the range of finds is entirely typical for the city. Provenance (including topsoil, made ground, demolition debris and possible colluvium) suggests that little or none of the assemblage is securely stratified, and that there are no contexts that can be definitively dated earlier than post-medieval.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1** All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Description	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Pottery	Other Finds
301	Topsoil	1/3		1/3	1/41	1 glass
305	Made ground		1/12		1/23	1 glass
306	Made ground	18/395	2/623		2/18	1 shell
308	Wall			1/1		1 stone
309	Demolition layer		4/722			2 stone
403	Made ground	11/740		1/8	9/170	1 glass; 1 shell; 1 stone
404	Layer	1/11				1 human bone
405	Deliberate dump	3/17			7/280	
406	Deliberate dump	2/448			3/94	3 shell
409	Made ground			2/10	2/17	1 glass
505	Layer				2/29	
<b>Totals</b>		<b>36/1614</b>	<b>7/1357</b>	<b>5/22</b>	<b>27/672</b>	

CBM = Ceramic Building Material

### 6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The small pottery assemblage amounts to 27 sherds, weighing 672 g. One sherd is Romano-British, four are medieval, and the remainder are post-medieval/modern. Table 2 gives the breakdown of the assemblage by ware type; medieval wares follow the Winchester fabric type series (eg Cotter 2011).

**Table 2** Pottery by context

Context	Ware	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Comment
301	Redware	1	41	base sherd, glazed int
305	Verwood earthenware	1	23	rim, convex jar/bowl, glazed int
306	Medieval sandy ware (MDF)	1	5	small abraded body sherd
306	Verwood earthenware	1	13	body sherd, glazed int
403	Redware	2	92	tripod foot (pipkin), body sherd, both unglazed
403	Romano-British greyware	1	10	black-slipped greyware, body sherd

Context	Ware	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Comment
403	White salt glaze	1	6	base sherd
403	Late white-slipped redware	1	5	body sherd
403	Medieval sandy ware (MDF)	2	48	body sherds, 1 knife-trimmed
403	Refined whiteware	2	9	body & (banded) rim sherd, flatwares
405	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	186	base from rounded vessel (drug jar or bottle?); only tiny traces of glaze and fabric is quite hard-fired(?)
405	Border ware	4	51	1 externally flanged rim (pipkin), ext green glazed; 1 body sherd & 2 conjoining base sherds, all internally yellow-glazed
405	Verwood earthenware	2	43	body sherds, glazed int
406	Redware	3	94	1 small rim sherd, unglazed (lid??), plus 2 body sherds, glazed ext
409	Late Medieval redware (MDG)	1	13	body sherd, glazed ext
409	Porcelain	1	4	rim, small (?tea) bowl/cup, moulded dec
505	S Hampshire redware (MMI)	1	8	body sherd, glazed ext
505		1	21	body sherd from shoulder, ?cylindrical-necked vessel?

### *Romano-British*

- 6.2.2 One sherd is dated as Romano-British. This is a body sherd in a coarse greyware with a thin darker-firing surface slip. The sherd, which came from made ground layer 403, is undiagnostic and cannot be dated more closely within the period.

### *Medieval*

- 6.2.3 The four medieval sherds are all in ware types found commonly in the city: medium-grained sandy ware (MDF, mid-11<sup>th</sup>–mid-14<sup>th</sup>-century), South Hampshire redware (MMI; 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup>-century) and late medieval redware (MDG; mid-14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup>-century). The latter two are glazed. All medieval sherds were found residually in later contexts.

### *Post-medieval/modern*

- 6.2.4 The remainder of the assemblage (23 sherds) comprises a mix of earthenwares, stoneware and refined wares, with a potential date range of 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The earthenwares include three types: white-firing Border wares from the Surrey/Hampshire Border industry, either green- or yellow-glazed (16<sup>th</sup>-/17<sup>th</sup>-century), pale-firing Verwood-type earthenware from east Dorset (broadly post-medieval but in Winchester probably mid-18<sup>th</sup>-century or later) and redwares (uncertain source(s), broadly post-medieval). The earthenwares supply utilitarian (kitchen) wares, including a pipkin in Border ware and a convex jar/bowl in the Verwood-type fabric. There is also a sherd from a late white-slipped redware bowl (19<sup>th</sup>-/early 20<sup>th</sup>-century).
- 6.2.5 Stonewares are represented by a single sherd from a German Frechen stoneware jug (late 16<sup>th</sup>-/17<sup>th</sup>-century), and a British white saltglaze base sherd (18<sup>th</sup>-century). There are two sherds of tin-glazed earthenware, one from the base of a rounded jar or jug and one probably from a flatware vessel (17<sup>th</sup>-/early 18<sup>th</sup>-century), and one sherd from a porcelain cup or small bowl with moulded decoration (probably 19<sup>th</sup>-/20<sup>th</sup>-century).



6.2.6 Refined wares are restricted to two sherds of refined whiteware (19<sup>th</sup>-/20<sup>th</sup>-century), both from flatware forms (tea- or tablewares).

### 6.3 Ceramic and Stone Building Material

6.3.1 Four pieces of ceramic roof (peg) tile were found in demolition layer 309. These are all from handmade tiles in coarse fabrics and are typical of those in use in the city in the medieval period.

6.3.2 Also included in the category of ceramic building material are three pieces of salt-glazed drainpipe (19<sup>th</sup>-/20<sup>th</sup>-century), one from made ground 305 and two from made ground 306.

6.3.3 Amongst the stone building material, two pieces of roofing slate from demolition layer 309 are probably of medieval date on grounds of appearance (thicker slates unevenly split). Stone slates were used rather than ceramic tiles for much of the medieval period in south Hampshire, as part of the well-documented trade in blue slates from Devon and Cornwall (Hare 1991, 90).

6.3.4 Two architectural fragments were also recovered, one from wall 308 and one made ground layer 403. Both are mouldings and are almost certainly of medieval date, but their precise function is uncertain.

### 6.4 Clay Tobacco Pipes

6.4.1 The five fragments of clay tobacco pipes include three plain stems of 18<sup>th</sup>-century date or later. There is also one incomplete bowl in the same date range (made ground 403). A second bowl from made ground 409 is complete; this is a London type dated c 1780–1820 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, type 27) and carries a spur stamp with the maker's initials IC. This could be either John or Isaac Clay of Portsmouth, although there was a succession of 'John Clays' through the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Fox and Barton 1986, 189) and this one cannot be precisely identified.

### 6.5 Human Bone

6.5.1 A right femur shaft was recovered from the surface of the natural (404). The redeposited bone is in good condition but has fresh breaks at either end. It is from a juvenile/subadult, aged between approximately 8–14 years.

6.5.2 The bone is of uncertain date, but it may be noted that the site falls within the bounds of the known eastern Romano-British cemetery identified during excavations undertaken at Chester Road to the north-east of the site.

### 6.6 Animal Bone

6.6.1 A small quantity of animal bone (36 fragments, 1.614 kg) was recovered from post-medieval contexts; once refits are considered, this is reduced to 29 fragments (Table 3). The bones are in good condition and were assessed following current guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019).

**Table 3** Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)

Species	Trench 3	Trench 4	Total
Cattle	4	3	7
Sheep/goat	9	3	12
Pig	2	-	2



Horse	-	1	1
Cat	-	2	2
Domestic fowl	1	-	1
Rabbit	1	-	1
<b>Total identified</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Total unidentifiable</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>30</b>

6.6.2 Most of the animal bones came from made ground deposit 306. Several sheep/goat foot bones (metacarpals and metatarsals) were found, together with a mandible and pelvis. These are mostly waste elements from primary butchery, although the concentration of foot bones could derive from small-scale light tanning or leather-dressing activity (e.g., production of neatsfoot oil). A few cattle (metacarpal, pelvis, rib and vertebra) and pig bones (radius and tibia) were also recovered from this deposit, together with the wing bone (humerus) from a domestic fowl. A single rabbit femur was recovered from the topsoil 301.

6.6.3 Animal bone was recovered from four deposits, with the largest concentration from made ground deposit 403. The identified bones comprise a cattle femur and vertebra, two sheep/goat metapodials and a tibia, and two bones from the foreleg (humerus and ulna) of a cat. A few unidentifiable fragments of long bone shaft, rib and vertebra came from dump deposit 405, and a semi-complete horse femur from dump deposit 406. In addition, a cattle second phalanx came from the surface of the natural (404).

## 6.7 Other finds

6.7.1 Other finds comprise four fragments of glass (all 19<sup>th</sup>-/20<sup>th</sup>-century) and five oyster shells.

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No deposits were deemed suitable for environmental sampling.

### 7.2 Summary

7.2.1 The archaeological watching brief was successful in investigating the archaeological remains within the site and in fulfilling the aims and objectives as set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022).

7.2.2 The watching brief observed continuations of deposits and structures seen during the evaluation as well as additional structures and two probable graves. The majority of deposits encountered are modern in date with residual material from the Romano-British to post-medieval periods.

7.2.3 The graves most likely date to the Romano-British period considering the site's location within the known eastern cemetery, and Romano-British graves within 50 m of the site. Although, no material was recovered from the graves to conclusively date them.

7.2.4 A single possible medieval deposit was observed in the north-east corner of the site, although the dating of this layer is not secure due to the heavy disturbance throughout the observed deposits. In addition, Wall 201/308 may possible represent the remains of a medieval structure, although largely impacted by later landscaping. Given the site's location within an area known for medieval industrial and occupational activity this is not an illogical supposition.



7.2.5

### 7.3 Discussion

- 7.3.1 The results of the watching brief largely correspond with those of the evaluation and have added to the understanding of the site. The finding of the remains of fountain 307 at 1.1 m bgl, identified on the OS 1:500 Town plan of 1873, along with the mix of datable finds within made ground deposits, indicate that all deposits 0–1.1 m bgl are redeposited material dumped in the 20th century. The only remains of an earlier date were Romano-British graves 410 and 412 and made ground deposit 309 which may be medieval.
- 7.3.2 The lack of observed buried soil horizons is a further indication that the site has been truncated numerous times. The lack of soil horizon between the noted alluvial or natural chalk marl layer and the overlying post-medieval deposits may suggest that any possible Romano-British to medieval archaeological remains have been disturbed. The finding of post-medieval brick pathway 506 at 2 m bgl, approximately 0.5 m below the level at which the current house sits gives some indication of an earlier ground level. As this pathway was left *in situ* deposits beneath it were not revealed which may suggest there are earlier layer beneath, although where observed, the alluvial or chalk marl deposits were 1.65–2 m bgl.
- 7.3.3 Overall, the watching brief observed numerous modern made grounds and disturbed/truncated deposits, with minimal remains surviving from the Romano-British and medieval periods.

## 8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Winchester City Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code WINCM: AY 737. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### 8.2 Preparation of the archive

#### *Physical archive*

- 8.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, and artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Winchester City Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 3 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
  - 1 files/document cases of paper records

#### *Digital archive*

- 8.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service

(ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

### 8.3 Selection strategy

- 8.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 8.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

#### *Finds*

- 8.3.5 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed, but has also taken into account the material recovered from the earlier evaluation. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below; overall, the assemblage is very largely of relatively recent date and is considered to have little or no further research potential. The quantities given include the evaluation finds. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.1 Pottery (60 sherds): very small assemblage, almost entirely post-medieval/modern with minimal earlier material (Romano-British and medieval, all found residually), containing expected range of types for the city; single medieval sherd is residual. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.
- 8.3.1 Ceramic Building Material (8 frags): negligible quantity; includes medieval roof tile and modern drainpipe. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.
- 8.3.2 Clay tobacco pipe (13 frags): negligible quantity; includes four marked pipes (of which one maker traced and the others tentatively identified). Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.





- 8.3.3 Stone (9 frags): negligible quantity, includes three small architectural fragment and five medieval slates, but all these are probably residual. Little archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.
- 8.3.4 Worked Flint (1 piece): negligible quantity, little or no archaeological significance, no further research potential. Retain none.
- 8.3.5 Glass (8 frags): negligible quantity, all post-medieval/modern. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.
- 8.3.6 Metalwork (3 objects): negligible quantity, one modern object and two undated nails. No archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.
- 8.3.7 Animal Bone (52 frags): negligible quantity, little or no archaeological significance, no further research potential. Retain none.
- 8.3.8 Marine Shell (7 shells): negligible quantity, little or no archaeological significance, no further research potential. Retain none.

#### *Documentary records*

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

#### *Digital data*

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

## **8.4 Security copy**

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

## **8.5 OASIS**

- 8.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 1). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the HEO on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.



## **9 COPYRIGHT**

### **9.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

### **9.2 Third party data copyright**

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

---

## REFERENCES

- ADS 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice.
- Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A., 1969. London clay tobacco pipes, *J. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.* (3<sup>rd</sup> series) 32, 171–227.
- Baker, P. and Worley, F. 2019. *Animal bones and Archaeology: recovery to archive*. Historic England Handbooks for Archaeology.
- British Geological Survey 2022. *BGS Geology Viewer* <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> (accessed 21/06/2023).
- Brown, D. H. 2011. *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA 2014a]. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised edition October 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (revised edition October 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (revised edition October 2020). Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- CIfA 2022a. *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit> (accessed 21/06/2023).
- CIfA 2022b. *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* <https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit> (accessed 21/06/2023).
- Cotter, J., 2011. Post-Roman pottery, in Ford, B.M. and Teague, S., *Winchester – a City in the Making: archaeological excavations between 2002 and 2007 on the sites of Northgate House, Staple Gardens and the former Winchester Library, Jewry Street*. Oxford Archaeology Monogr. 12, 261–90.
- English Heritage 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd edition). Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Fox, R. and Barton, K.J., 1986. Excavations at Oyster Street, Portsmouth, Hants, 1968 – 71, *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 20, 31–255.
- Hare, J N 1991 The growth of the roof-tile industry in later medieval Wessex, *Medieval Archaeology* 35, 86–103
- Ottaway, P., 2017, *Winchester: An Archaeological Assessment, St Swithun's 'City of Happiness and Good fortune'* Oxbow Books



SMA 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.

SMA 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.

Wessex Archaeology. 2021. 38 Water Lane, Winchester: Archaeological Evaluation. Unpublished client report, ref. 250720.03

Wessex Archaeology 2022. 38 Water Lane, Winchester, Hampshire: *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Salisbury: unpublished report ref. 250721.01. (originally May 2022 and revised in October 2022)



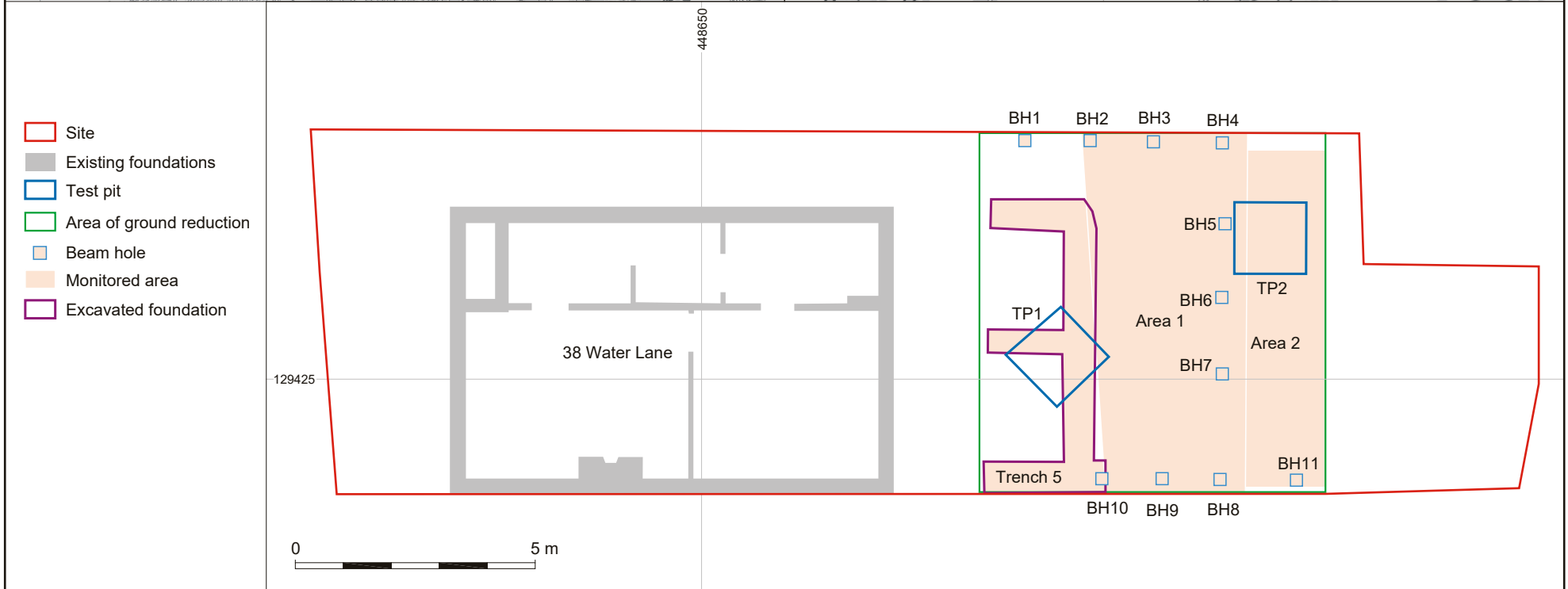
## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 OASIS summary

# Summary for wessexar1-517054

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-517054
Project Name	Watching Brief at 38 Water Lane, Winchester, Hampshire
Sitename	38 Water Lane, Winchester, Hampshire
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	21/00549/HOU
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	14-Jun-2022 - 25-Apr-2023
Location	38 Water Lane, Winchester, Hampshire NGR : SU 48646 29417 LL : 51.06203693221068, -1.307203809648152 12 Fig : 448646,129417
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Hampshire District : Winchester Parish : Winchester, unparished area
Project Methodology	<p>In 2022 the watching brief monitored the reduction of the ground within the footprint of the extension by excavator as well as the hand excavation of 11 beam holes for the installation of retaining walls. Initially the area, was reduced by 1.2–1.5 m below the garden surface level. This area was then extended to the east and 11 beam holes were then excavated, each 1 m long, 0.5 m wide and 2.1 m bgl. During these works human remains were encountered 1.84 m bgl, within beam hole 11. The excavations were halted and redesigns for the foundations were drawn.</p> <p>Once works recommenced in April 2023 the excavation of an E-shaped trench (trench 5) was monitored, this was excavated a further 0.3–0.5 m from the already reduced ground level. Overall, the excavations resulted in a ground level reduction of approximately 1.5 m in the eastern portion of the site and 2 m within trench 5.</p>
Project Results	<p>The watching brief observed continuations of deposits and structures seen during the evaluation as well as additional post-medieval and modern structures and two probable graves. The majority of deposits encountered are modern in date with residual material from the Romano-British to post-medieval periods.</p> <p>The graves most likely date to the Romano-British period considering the site's location within the known eastern cemetery, and Romano-British graves within 50 m of the site. Although, no material was recovered from the grave to conclusively date it.</p> <p>A single possible medieval deposit was observed in the north-east corner of the site, although the dating of this layer is not secure due to the heavy disturbance throughout the observed deposits.</p>
Keywords	Burial - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Wall - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	Winchester HER - unRev - STANDARD

Person Responsible for work	Rachael, Capps
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Winchester Museums;



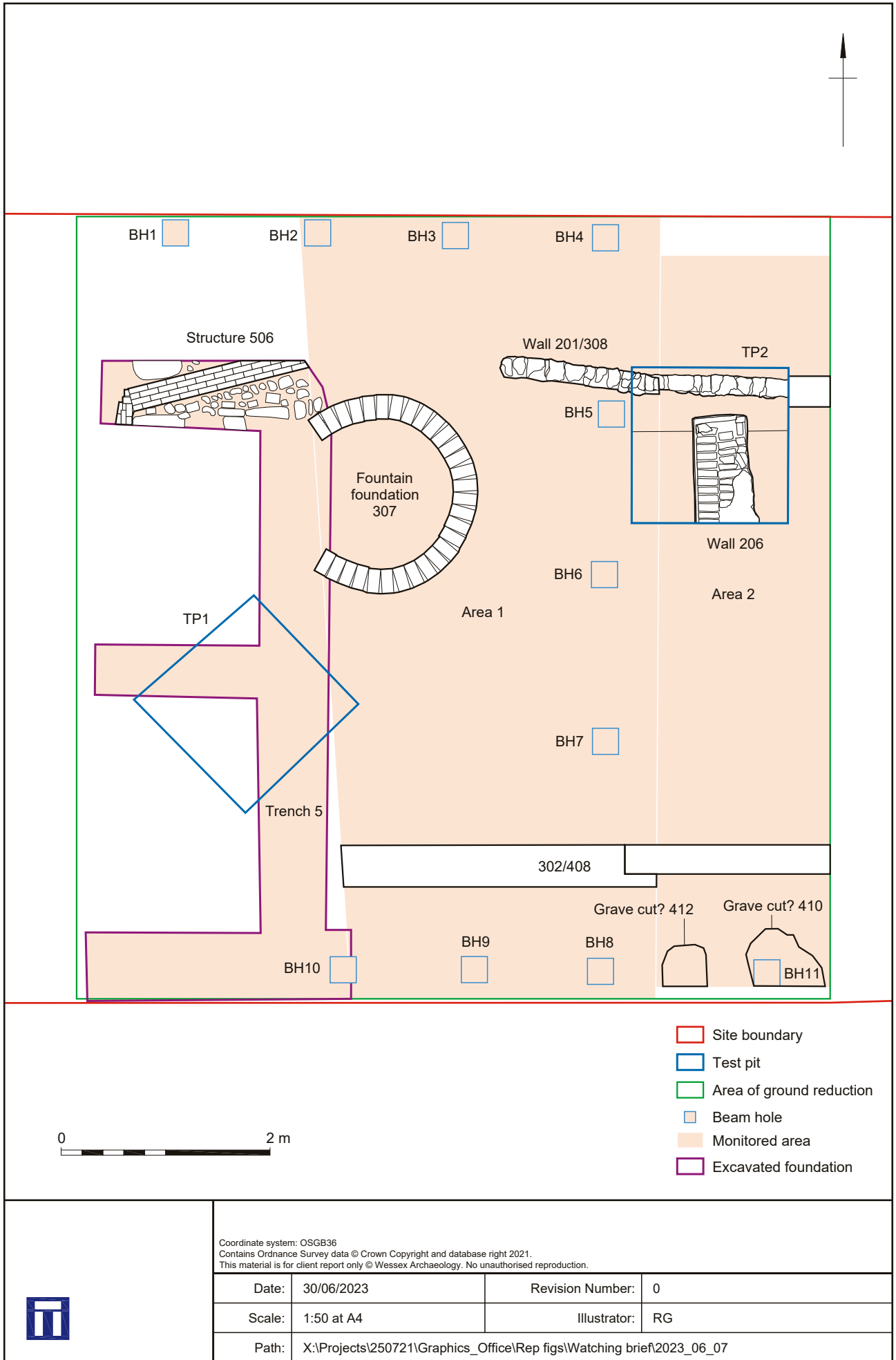
Coordinate system: OSGB36  
 Digital data provided by the client, reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2021. All rights reserved.  
 Reference Number: 100019180.  
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2021.  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

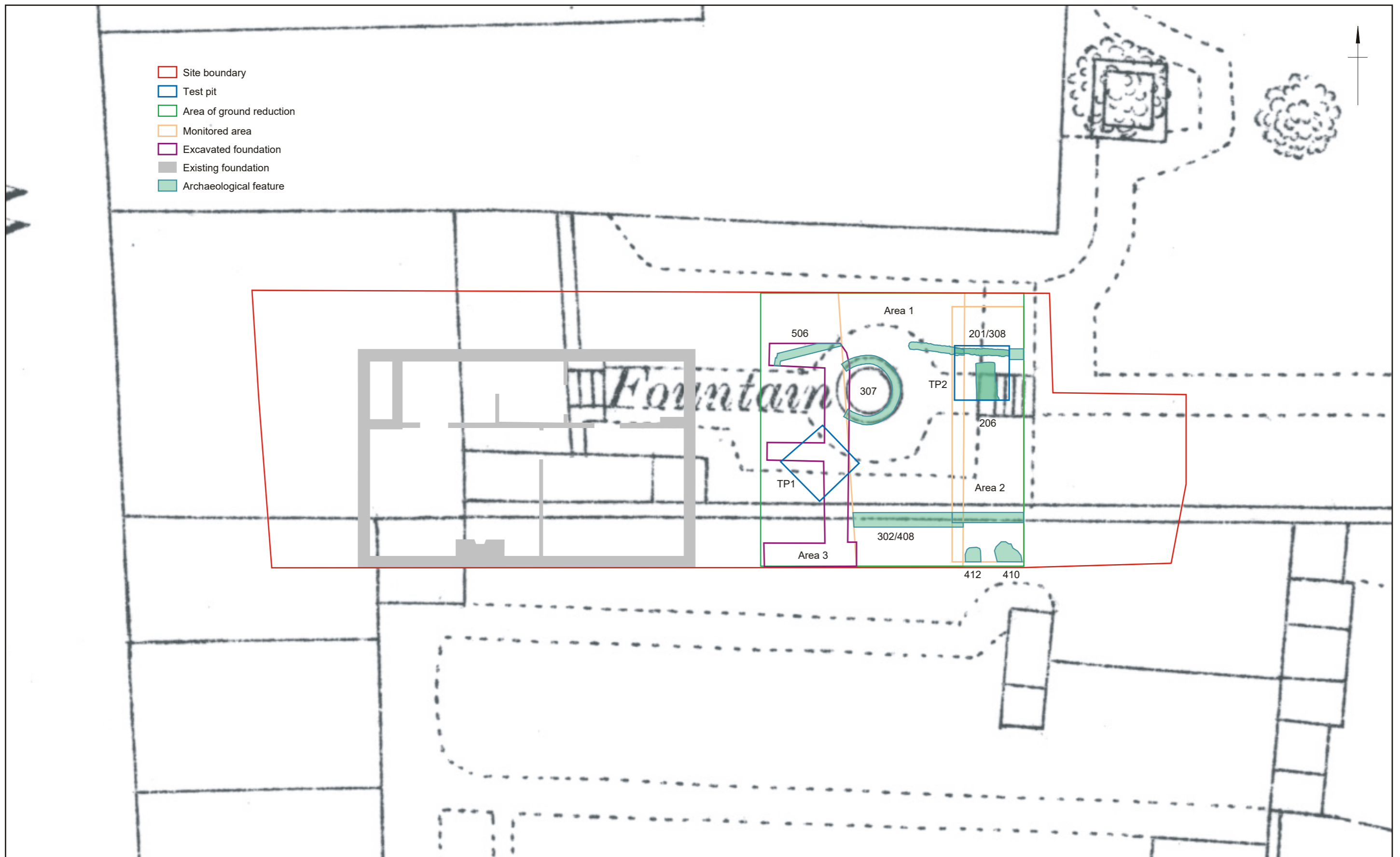
Date:	30/06/2023	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:40,000; 1:8,000; 1:125 at A4	Illustrator:	RG/ND/AW
Path:	X:\Projects\250721\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Watching brief\2023_06_07		

Site location plan

Figure 1







Coordinate system: OSGB36  
 Historic map reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland  
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2021.  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	07/07/2023	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:100 at A3	Illustrator:	RG
Path:	X:\Projects\250721\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Watching brief\2023_06_07		

Archaeological results overlain on OS 1:500 Town plan of 1873

Figure 3



Figure 4: Initial excavations, view from the south



Figure 5: Fully excavated area, view from the north-west



Figure 6: Excavation of beam holes, view from the north-west



Figure 7: Site on return in April 2023, view from the north-west



Figure 8: Wall 308 and deposit 309, view from the south (0.5 m and 1 m scales)



Figure 9: West facing section of excavated area, view from the south-west (2 m scale)



Figure 10: North facing section of beam hole 6, view from the north-east (0.5 m scale)



Figure 11: North facing section of beam hole 11, view from the north (2 m scale)



Figure 12: Beam hole 11 backfilled and possible grave cuts 410 and 412, view from the north (1 m scale)



Figure 13: Wall 308, view from the north (1 m scale)



Figure 14: Pathway 506 in trench 5, view from the west (1 m scale)



Figure 15: Fountain 307 with wall 308 in background, view from the west (0.5 m and 1 m scales)





Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



FS 606559