



Governor's Green Portsmouth, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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February 2010



**GOVERNOR'S GREEN
PORTSMOUTH, HAMPSHIRE**

Archaeological Evaluation

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**GOVERNOR'S GREEN
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Archaeological Evaluation

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**GOVERNOR'S GREEN
PORTSMOUTH, HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Evaluation****Summary**

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in May 2009 by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at Governor's Green in Portsmouth to investigate the remains of a 13th century medieval hospital known as 'Domus Dei' and the remains of the 16th century Governor's House that replaced the hospital (centred on NGR 463317 99212). All the buildings within the complex except for the church were demolished in 1826. The church, now the Royal Garrison Church, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 138).

Extensive research had been previously undertaken by Dominic Fontana of the University of Portsmouth into the layout of the buildings of the hospital complex and the Governor's House, involving analysis of the cartographic evidence and parchmarks visible on aerial photographs.

The geophysical survey identified structures and features which corresponded with the cartographic evidence and the aerial photographs, and these features were further investigated in the evaluation trenches.

The evaluation demonstrated that the 13th century buildings of the Domus Dei hospital had been heavily truncated and reused during the remodelling of the hospital complex into the Governor's House. The remains of a medieval floor had been reused within the 16th century rebuild, as had much of the useable stonework from the medieval buildings. The main enclosure wall of the medieval hospital complex did survive to some extent, but it had also been replaced in the 16th century. The remains of the road which had bordered the complex were observed as a metalled surface.

Following the demolition of the Governor's House in 1826, the Site was used as a military parade ground, and the remains of this were revealed as a compact metalled surface.

No further analysis is considered necessary, but the results are of local significance, and warrant a short note, accompanied by a site plan, in the *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society (Hampshire Studies)*.

**GOVERNOR'S GREEN
PORTSMOUTH, HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Evaluation****Acknowledgements**

This programme of post-excavation and assessment work was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the staff at Videotext, and in particular Tim Taylor (Series Producer), Michael Douglas (Series Editor), Jane Hammond (Production Manager), Sarah Jobling (Assistant Producers), Louise Ord (Researcher), Emily Woodburn (Production Coordinator) and Kerry Ely (Location Manager) for their considerable help during the recording and post-excavation work.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Jimmy Adcock and Emma Wood of GSB Prospection. The field survey was undertaken by Henry Chapman, University of Birmingham, the landscape study by Stewart Ainsworth of English Heritage, and the standings remains study by Richard K Morris. The excavation strategy was devised by Mick Aston (University of Bristol). The on-site recording was co-ordinated by Steve Thompson with on-site finds processing by Sue Nelson, both of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Phil Harding (Wessex Archaeology), Ian Powlesland, Tracey Smith, Raksha Dave, Faye Simpson, and Scarlett Rose McGrail, assisted by Philip Boyes, Alexander Langlands, Michael Fleming, Meredith Wiggins, Michelle de Gruchy, Sadie Harrison, Jacqueline McKinley, Victoria Hainsworth, David Stockwell and Beckie Neil. On-site small finds and pottery identification were provided by Helen Geake and Duncan Brown respectively.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. This report was compiled by Steve Thompson with initial historical research by Jim Mower and Tom Scott of Videotext Communications and Martin Brown (Environmental Advisor Archaeology Defence Estates). Specialist reports were prepared by Lorraine Mephram (finds), Nicholas Cooke (coins), Jacqueline McKinley (human remains) and Jessica Grimm (animal bone). The illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mephram

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Finally, thanks are extended to Tim Backhouse and the Friends of the Royal Garrison Church for inviting Time Team to Portsmouth and to the Ministry of Defence and English Heritage for allowing access to the Site for geophysical survey and evaluation.

**GOVERNOR'S GREEN
PORTSMOUTH, HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Evaluation****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' within Governors Green, Portsmouth (hereafter the 'Site'), to investigate the remains of a 13th century medieval hospital known as 'Domus Dei' and the remains of the 16th century Governor's House, from which the Site takes its name. (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by Time Team, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 Governors Green is located within Portsmouth Old Town, centred on NGR 463317 99212, and located at a height of 3m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The Site is currently owned by Defence Estates, Ministry of Defence, HM Naval Base, Portsmouth. It incorporates the only surviving structure of the medieval Hospital of St John and St Nicolas (Domus Dei), a 13th century infirmary chapel now known as the Royal Garrison Church. The structure is viewed as of national importance and has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 138). It lies within part of the early post-medieval defences of Portsmouth Harbour, known as Long Curtain, King's Bastion and Spur Redoubt (SAM 20208).

1.2.2 Governor's Green is currently used as a sports field by Portsmouth Grammar School.

1.2.3 The underlying geology consists of storm gravels and beach sand.

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background**Introduction**

1.3.1 The following section is summarised from the Project Design prepared by Videotext Communications Ltd (2009), with particular reference to *English Heritage Extensive Urban Survey: Portsmouth* and *The Story of the Domus Dei of Portsmouth* (Wright 1873). The full EUS can be found at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/projArch/EUS/hampshire_eus_2003/download_ads.cfm?CFID=2336397&CFTOKEN=71888252&area1=portsmouth&area2=portsmouth.

Medieval

1.3.2 The medieval town of Portsmouth lay at the south-western extremity of Portsea Island, an island barely separate from the mainland and bounded by Portsmouth Harbour to the west and Langstone Harbour to the east.

Present-day Portsmouth now occupies most of Portsea Island and has subsumed many once separate settlement centres such as Kingston and Fratton. The Old Town is approximately 10km from Havant and 30km from Southampton.

- 1.3.3 No settlement bearing the name Portsmouth appears in the Domesday Survey of Hampshire although a number of other estates on Portsea Island were recorded - the island contained the estates of Buckland, Copnor, and Fratton. It would appear, however, from the Domesday records, that the island was quite sparsely populated in the late 11th century.
- 1.3.4 Until the creation of the borough of Portsmouth c. 1180 the name Portsmouth was used to refer to the whole of the estuary at the mouth of the Wallington River – the area now called Portsmouth Harbour. The large natural harbour, providing a safe anchorage, was often used as a landing place and muster point for armies, using Portchester as the point of landing or embarkation. It is believed that Robert of Normandy landed here in 1101 when attempting to take the kingdom from his brother Henry I, and in 1177 all the ships of England gathered at Southampton and Portsmouth.
- 1.3.5 By the late 12th century the manor of Buckland was in the hands of John de Gisors. Documents recording grants by de Gisors of land and property in the area that was to become Portsmouth to Southwick Priory make it clear that there was a settlement at the south-western corner of the Island which was sufficiently large to warrant the construction of a chapel, which was built by 1186. In 1194 King Richard I granted the town its borough charter.
- 1.3.6 The town's wealth grew primarily from its function as a port, for both military and commercial shipping. Its role as a port may have been enhanced by the gradual silting up of Portsmouth Harbour, making it difficult for larger ships to reach Portchester, which had previously functioned as a port during the Roman period. During the 13th and 14th centuries the town was used as a rendezvous for various expeditions to Normandy, Gascony and Poitou. On the commercial side, wine from Bayonne and Bordeaux, and wax and iron from France were amongst the chief imports whilst large quantities of wheat were exported to France and Spain. During the 13th and 14th centuries wool was also an important commodity that passed through the port.
- 1.3.7 During the late 13th and 14th centuries the town suffered from at least five attacks, mainly by the French, one of which was said to have resulted in leaving only the chapel of St. Thomas and the Domus Dei hospital standing. However, it was not only the French who attacked the town; in 1265 an attack by the barons of the Cinque Ports resulted in some townsmen being killed and the town burnt. Further French attacks came in 1369, 1377 and possibly in 1380. The town was surveyed for defences in 1386 but there is little evidence that much was done to improve its protection until the first half of the 15th century.
- 1.3.8 Although Portsmouth has several significant advantages due to its location, giving it both strategic military and commercial importance, the town does not appear to have been remarkably successful when compared to other Hampshire towns of similar size, for example, Andover or Basingstoke. The poorer economic performance of Portsmouth compared to Southampton may have been influenced by the fact that the collection of some customs at Portsmouth was controlled by the port of Southampton. Portsmouth did not break free from the control of Southampton until the late 18th century. It was

the development of a dock at Portsmouth in the later 15th century that was to lead eventually to a period of unprecedented growth.

Post-medieval

- 1.3.9 Henry VII ordered the construction of a dry dock at Portsmouth, probably on the harbour shore to the north of the town. The construction of the dry dock, a unique structure in England at that date, became the nucleus for the development of the major dockyard complex which was subject to large scale investment during the reign of Henry VIII.
- 1.3.10 John Leland, writing in the first half of the 16th century, described Portsmouth as 'having one good street, running from the west to the north-east' and that 'there was a great deal of open space within the town wall'. He also remarked that 'in peacetime the town is empty'. It was to be the military functions of the town that led to its prosperity from the 17th century.
- 1.3.11 During the latter half of the 16th century, however, the town suffered setbacks that damaged the economy. It is estimated that an outbreak of plague in 1563 killed around 200 people, possibly one quarter of the population, and there were fires in 1557 and 1576 which destroyed buildings near The Camber. Two large areas of the town near the quay were labelled as 'burned' on a late 16th century map.
- 1.3.12 During the English Civil War Portsmouth was held for the king although most of the townsmen held to the Parliamentary cause. The town came under attack from Parliamentary forces in Gosport. Southsea Castle, to the south-east of the town, fell to Parliamentary forces in 1642, and the surrender of the castle made defence of the town untenable.
- 1.3.13 In 1665 Sir Bernard de Gomme produced designs for improvements to the defences as part of a larger programme of defence construction that included Gosport on the opposite side of the mouth of the harbour. In the early 18th century land was purchased for the construction of further defences to protect the dockyards that had developed to the north of the town at Portsea.
- 1.3.14 The development of Portsmouth in the post-medieval period is inextricably linked with the development of the naval dockyards and its military importance. A settlement grew up around the dockyards north of the historic core of the town from the early years of the 18th century and by the 19th century the new Portsea had a greater population than Portsmouth town itself. During the 19th century there was a population explosion. Between 1801 and 1901 the population of Portsmouth grew from 7,839 to 47,797 and Portsea grew from 8,348 people to 53,022 over the same period.

The Domus Dei Hospital

- 1.3.15 'Domus Dei' was a common name for early medieval hospitals and literally meant 'God's House', reflecting the fact that nearly all medieval hospitals were religious institutions, usually connected to a monastery or priory.
- 1.3.16 The Domus Dei hospital in Portsmouth was founded by Peter des Roches or Peter de Rupibus (d. 1238), the wealthy 'Crusader Bishop' of Winchester, around 1212, although the exact foundation date is unknown. This would make it one of the earliest buildings in Portsmouth following the founding of the town c. 1180. A Royal Charter of King John, in which he confirms '*to the*

Hospital built at Portesmuthe five messuages in St Mary's street, and five others in Ingeles Street', is dated to 1214 (Charter Roll, 16 John pt 1, m. 6).

- 1.3.17 The hospital first appears in the historic documents as dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors, in 1224 and 1236, then changed to St. John the Baptist in 1284. This switching of dedication between the two names continued throughout the life of the hospital.
- 1.3.18 The coastal location of the Domus Dei, coupled with the fact that the town was extremely small at its foundation, suggests that it was probably intended as a pilgrim hospital, dedicated to the care and lodging of those coming from, or leaving for, pilgrim sites abroad and at home. Pilgrim hospitals were not concerned so much with the care of the sick and dying, although this would have been one of their functions, but with spiritual health and the tradition of charity and helping Christ's poor. That is not to say that there is no evidence that the Domus Dei ever cared for the sick. In 1235, a grant was issued to the hospital for relief of a poor, leprous priest, stating that the house must either care for him for the extent of his life, or donate to him the equivalent in money from their profits (Patent Rolls 20, Henry III, 1235).
- 1.3.19 The extent of the hospital grounds was established in 1253 when Henry III granted to the 'Master and Brethren of the Hospital of Portsmouth, that they... might enclose 5ft of land by the side of the royal road near the said hospital towards the south, also 8ft similarly situated near the hospital towards the west' (Patent Rolls, 37, Henry III). A Chantry Chapel was founded at the hospital in 1325 under the warden William de Harewedon. The founder was Joan, widow of Sir Henry de Bohun (Winton Epis Reg, Stratford f.14).
- 1.3.20 Like most hospitals of this time, the Domus Dei seems to have been active in its pursuit of charitable donations, and sometimes fairly ruthless and opportunistic. The Portsea Court Rolls for 1384 describe a shipwreck off the coast near Portsmouth, where the sailors were arrested and much of the wine fell into the hands of the Keeper of the Domus Dei. He refused to give it back until the London merchants proved that the wine belonged to them, and even then they had to pay a fine in order to have the goods returned.
- 1.3.21 During the later medieval period, little is known of the Domus Dei, with the exception of one event in 1450. On 9 January, the newly resigned Bishop of Chichester, Adam Moleyns, was murdered by soldiers in Portsmouth, probably because of his involvement in the unpopular peace treaties drawn up with France and Henry VI's marriage to Margaret of Anjou. Fifty years later (1508) the crime was documented in 'The Process' (Wright 1873, 142-3). An enquiry was held for the absolution of the inhabitants of Portsmouth from the sentence of excommunication, a punishment they were given for his murder. The Lord Commissaries demanded that the parishioners erect a cross at the scene of the murder, and a chapel in which to pray for their souls. It is thought that Leland refers to this chapel of expiation when he wrote '*There is chapelle in a vacant ground [in the southe weste syde of the town towards the waulle and shore*'. On a map dating from the time of Elizabeth I, there is a small building labelled 'chapel' between the Garrison Church and the memorial cross that stood nearby. It is possible that the area of Governor's Green was the scene of the crime.
- 1.3.22 The fate of the Domus Dei was sealed during the Dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII and on 2nd June 1541, John Incent, Master of

the Domus Dei, surrendered the hospital to the Crown. He was rewarded with the deanery of St. Paul's. The majority of the hospital buildings then fell into neglect and probably stood vacant for some years although some of them, including the Church, were used as an armoury. There is a reference in 1547 to the use of the chapel to store a large number of 'Munycions within the Church at Godshouse' (MS No. 129 Soc of Antiquaries).

- 1.3.23 The earliest map showing the extent of the Domus Dei is dated on internal evidence to 1584 (post-dating the abandonment of the hospital by over 40 years), but the accompanying building key is largely conjectural, based on repair estimates of 1581 and 1582 (Wright 1873, 17-18; see below, 1.5). It is reasonable to expect that many changes had been made to the structure over the course of 200 years, not least because the town of Portsmouth had increased in size by this point. Leland's Itinerary gives some indication of the size of the hospital in his brief reference from c. 1535: *'There is also in the west south west part of the toun a fair hospitale sumtyme erectid by Petrus de Rupibus Bishop of Winchester, wheryn were a late xij. poore men, and yet vj. be yn it'*.

Governor's House

- 1.3.24 In 1569, Elizabeth I held a great state lottery, the proceeds of which she resolved to use to fortify Portsmouth. The work went on for 30 years. The Governor's position had grown in significance alongside the growing strategic importance of Portsmouth and part of the plan was to build him a great house on the site of the Domus Dei.
- 1.3.25 The most extensive description of the buildings on the Site at this time comes from an evaluation produced in 1582 for *'converting God's House and other buildings into a residence for the Governor'* which states: *The gate hous with the lodginges withoute the north ile of the Church iii score and xv foote long; the rafter x foote and a halfe ; the church xxv foot wide ; the Armory sixe and fifty foot longe; the Smithe's forge xxxii foot longe ; the Pay-Chamber at the end of the forge ; the Chamber from the Pay-chamber to the Captayne's chamber sixe score foot long ; the roofe over the Captayne's chamber- and the Great Chamber fifty and sixe foot long ; the roofe over the Dyning Chamber xxx fote longe ; the Pigeon hous ; the Hall roofe fifty foot longe ; the Kechin and the Larder! I one hundred foote longe ; the roofe over the Backgate xviii foot longe ; Bakehous and the Stable iii scov and eight foot longe ; the roofe over the Nurcery sixe and fifty foot longe. Repairs estimated at £99 (Lansdowne MSS No. 31 f. 69).*
- 1.3.26 The house, when built, accommodated royal and illustrious visitors for the next 250 years. King Charles II married Catherine of Braganza in the church on May 21st 1622 and in 1672 the mayor welcomed James II to Portsmouth and to Governor's House. A series of sketches made in the 1700s show the appearance of the house changing throughout this time. A 1716 sketch by Talbot Edwards shows a 'gate hewse and lodging hewse' then still in existence and also shows four dormer windows which had disappeared by the time of a later sketch by Joseph Wakeley in 1756.
- 1.3.27 In 1794 the Royal family again visited the house. In 1814 it was refurbished and housed its last group of Royals and notables including the Prince Regent, the Duke of Wellington, European royalty, statesmen and politicians to celebrate the banishment of Napoleon. The Governor's House was never used again for official purposes.

- 1.3.28 In 1826, the whole building except the church was demolished and the Garrison Church itself seems to have been in a bad state of repair. Subsequent repairs suggested that the church may have been expanded, or work may have begun on expansion, at an earlier date. The last extensive restoration of the Garrison Church was after the bombing raids carried out on Portsmouth during the Second World War, when the windows were lost and had to be replaced, and the nave lost its roof.

1.4 Previous Archaeological Works

- 1.4.1 The only intrusive archaeological works undertaken on the Site were located at the south-west corner of the Garrison Church, and were carried out in 1972 by R.T. Fox. The following section is summarised from the excavation report (Fox n.d.).
- 1.4.2 The excavation in the northern section of the Site revealed no activity prior to the early part of the 16th century which was surprising as the area around the Domus Dei had been in use since 1220. It was concluded that the area had been stripped down for levelling purposes, thereby removing evidence of any earlier activity. A mortar floor and poorly bonded wall foundations were uncovered, with pottery suggesting an early 16th century date. This structure corresponded with buildings on the 1584 map which were commonly referred to as the Gatehouse and Lodgings (see below, **1.5**), but it seems that they had a short life as a sturdy masonry wall ran north-south across it before turning eastwards. This appeared to be the boundary wall which enclosed the whole Domus Dei complex.
- 1.4.3 On the south side of the building was a series of ovens which overlapped a pit containing a quantity of copper fragments - during a later phase the building was perhaps used by a coppersmith. This building appeared to have been destroyed in the last quarter of the 17th century, and was partly overlain with gravel with flint cobbles set into it. Clay pipes from the gravel indicate that it was laid around 1700. It may have represented the first parade ground in Portsmouth and it survived mostly intact for a hundred years. Around 1800, the whole area was extensively dug into in order to erect wooden buildings. This may be evidence that an increased garrison, fuelled by the onset of the Napoleonic campaigns, needed some swiftly erected accommodation.
- 1.4.4 Just south of the outbuildings was a solidly built tunnel running from west to east, with a paved floor. There was an insufficient length of the tunnel exposed to determine its destination in either direction, although it pointed towards the Governor's House to the east. To the west it may have ended at the Square Tower, although this is speculative.
- 1.4.5 The ovens and evidence for metalworking identified by Fox correspond with the cartographic evidence and the 1582 evaluation for the Site, which indicated the location of the Armoury and the Forge in this area.

1.5 Cartographic survey

- 1.5.1 Analysis of the cartographic evidence for the Site, in conjunction with aerial photographs and Lidar survey has been undertaken by Dominic Fontana (University of Portsmouth). The results of his study can be viewed on-line at <http://www.myoldmap.com/dominic/oldportsmouth/>, and are summarised here.
- 1.5.2 The 1584 map of Portsmouth (British Library Cotton MS Augustus I II 117) identifies the Domus Dei complex as 'God's House', surrounded by a large perimeter wall and with a road leading to the north-east. The date of 1584 is based on internal evidence within the map suggesting that it was drawn after 1576 - an area of storehouses near the Town Quay were destroyed by fire on 4 August 1576 and these are marked on the map as 'burned'. Spicer's Wall was built towards the end of the 1584 and this is not shown on the map. According to Hodson (1978) it is probable that the map was created as part of the Privy Council's 1583/4 programme of national defence which considered the strengthening of Portsmouth's fortifications. The map thus probably shows the Domus Dei some 40 years after its abandonment in 1541.
- 1.5.3 Analysis of the Cowdray engraving, a depiction of the sea battle in the Solent in July 1545 (in which the *Mary Rose* was lost) provides further topographic details, as does the engraving '*The Domus Dei in the time of Henry VIII*' in *The Story of the Domus Dei of Portsmouth* (Wright 1873, 2), which appears to be based on the Cowdray engraving, with some small differences. The two engravings depict the view from the north, looking towards the south. The Domus Dei can be clearly seen on the Cowdray engraving, comprising a complex of buildings and surrounded by its perimeter wall.
- 1.5.4 The description of an evaluation compiled in 1582 for 'converting God's House and other buildings into a residence for the Governor' (Lansdowne MSS No. 31 f. 69) gives the name and location of each of the Domus Dei buildings prior to conversion (see above, **1.3.25**). A diagram of the buildings and their functions is included in Wright (1873, 17) and is clearly based on the 1584 map.
- 1.5.5 J.P. Desmaretz's 'Plan of the Town and Fortifications of Portsmouth' (1750) shows that by this time the road along the north-eastern side of the old complex had gone, covered over to create Governor's Green. This map gives a good indication of the relative position of the buildings within the Governor's House, and the adjacent garden, and these can be related closely to the parchmarks observed on aerial photographs.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled (Videotext Communications 2009), providing full details of the research aims and methods. A brief summary is provided here.
- *Project Aim 1:* To determine the date sequence of sub-surface archaeological remains within the area of the site, and to establish the character, use, development and abandonment/destruction of any structures, such as the remains of the Governor's House and

associated buildings, the remains of the Domus Dei hospital, street frontage buildings, and structures associated with military marshalling.

- *Project Aim 2:* To establish the condition of sub-surface archaeological remains within the area of the site, with the aim of informing future management decisions relating to the site.
- *Project Aim 3:* To determine, as far as possible, the extent of sub-surface archaeological remains within the area of the site, as far as possible by non-invasive means in concert with targeted trenching.

3 METHODS

3.1 Geophysical Survey

3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, a geophysical survey was carried out across the Site by GSB Prospection Ltd using a combination of resistance, magnetic and ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey. The survey grid was set out by Dr Henry Chapman and tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble real time differential GPS system.

3.2 Evaluation Trenches

3.2.1 Four trenches of varying sizes were excavated following the geophysical survey and were positioned to answer the research aims stated in the project design (**Figure 1**).

3.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked machine with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains. When machine excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated.

3.2.3 At various stages during excavation the deposits were scanned by a metal detector and signals marked in order to facilitate investigation. The excavated up-cast was scanned by metal detector.

3.2.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system and Total Station. All archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (typically plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10). All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

3.2.5 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.

3.2.6 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil.

3.2.7 The work was carried out between the 6th and 9th May 2009. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features, the full geophysical report (GSB 2009), details of artefactual and environmental assessments, are retained in the archive. Details of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Geophysical Survey

Introduction

4.2.1 Conditions for most of the survey were ideal as the main field was of short pasture and flat. An area immediately south of the Garrison Church was surveyed using GPR only and the ground conditions consisted of long grass.

Magnetic Survey

4.2.2 A small area measuring 40 x 60m (see **Figure 1**) was surveyed over the projected line of a road depicted on the 1584 map of Portsmouth. The data simply show this road as a series of negative linear trends aligned NE - SW. This road was identified more clearly in the resistance survey (see below).

4.2.3 A number of negative responses were presumed to be associated with wall foundations of one of the hospital buildings; they also corresponded well to parchmarks seen within the field and also the resistance and GPR surveys.

4.2.4 A number of large ferrous anomalies were visible throughout the survey area; these are likely to reflect ferrous material in the soil, but which are not visible on the surface. Given the reported bomb damage to the area during the Second World War, it is possible that these anomalies reflect disturbance from this time; Trench 1 was targeted to investigate one of these responses and a bomb damaged wall was clearly identified. Elsewhere, the north-eastern section of the survey area revealed high magnetic responses which reflect the close proximity of the iron railings surrounding the field.

Resistance Survey (Figure 2)

4.2.5 The line of an earlier road was barely visible in the magnetic data, and nor was it clear within the resistance survey. However, the main Domus Dei complex enclosure wall (or possibly a later replacement wall associated with the Governor's House) was identified as anomaly (1), this wall clearly fronted onto the gravel road as indicated in Trench 2.

4.2.6 A high resistance anomaly (2) is likely to be a spread of demolition material associated with one of the hospital buildings. In the north-eastern section of this response, a wall line can be seen, which corresponds to the parchmarks. The results, however, cannot be directly matched to the cartographic evidence.

4.2.7 Further zones of high resistance are present within this area, but despite the depiction of buildings in this vicinity on the 1584 map, once again there was no direct correlation between the results.

4.2.8 High resistance linear anomalies (3) form a rectilinear pattern, possibly associated with a former garden layout as shown on the 1584 and 1750 maps. Other high resistance and low resistance responses have been given

a category of 'uncertain', as it is difficult to assess whether the anomalies have an archaeological context or are simply a result of the ground disturbance and consolidation.

GPR Survey (Figure 3)

Areas 1 & 2

- 4.2.9 A complex set of responses has been recorded across these two areas and this is indicative of the Site's rich history, right up to the Second World War. As with the magnetic and resistance results, it has been difficult to attribute definitive interpretations for many of the individual anomalies; it is possible, however, to identify different zones of response by their overall character.
- 4.2.10 Clearly discernible is the building (B) which has at least two separate rooms; the southernmost also appears to have some internal detail. Heading back from this structure towards the Garrison Church, there is a zone of increased response and high amplitude anomalies (C) that, through excavation (Trench 1), are known to be the result of *in situ* building remains. It is difficult to identify individual structural features, perhaps owing to the complex amalgamation of wall remains, floor surfaces and demolition material, but there are certainly many rectilinear trends in the shallower deposits. In the deepest slices, a small group of high amplitude anomalies (D) below the zone of reflectors (C) may be the remnants of substantial foundations or a cellar structure, although this interpretation remains somewhat speculative. This zone of responses is bound to the north by trend (E) and to the south by trend (F); the latter is thought to relate to a former road which crossed what is now Governor's Green.
- 4.2.11 Beyond trend (E), there are further multiple linear trends, but there are no responses of the strength seen in the region of (B) and (C), although they largely appear to share a similar orientation. It may be that these responses originate from less substantial construction or are simply the remnants of drainage or similar lesser structures. It is possible that these relate to the later phase of military use during the Second World War when, for example, Nissen huts were built on the Site. The same is true of anomalies south of (F).
- 4.2.12 Aside from a potential drain or service, survey adjacent to the Garrison Church has revealed a relatively indistinct spread of reflectors (G) in the shallowest slices. With depth these contract to form a zone of reflectors with a clear edge (H) which again seems to respect the orientation of the former roadway and therefore may be the footings of a previous building.
- 4.2.13 With increased depth, the spreads of anomalies (aside from the aforementioned group (D) which sits directly beneath known building remnants) are difficult to attribute an interpretation to as many of them lack any real defining form to their distribution but, in most cases, some kind of anthropogenic origin seems the most likely cause.

Area 3

- 4.2.14 Trench 3 was put in extending north from the southern boundary of this area to investigate a range of buildings shown on a plan derived from a drawing dating to the 16th century. Excavation, however, revealed nothing more than a considerable depth of made ground which, in turn, appeared to sit above natural gravelly deposits. Even running the GPR along the base of the

trench, at approximately 1.5m below ground level, revealed no sizeable reflectors. It has been assumed that the trends and anomalies seen within the time-slices and radargrams from this half of the survey area are merely the result of material variation within the made ground as well as some services/drains.

- 4.2.15 Closer to the Garrison Church the response pattern is, as for Areas 1 and 2, somewhat ambiguous. The plan of the 16th century buildings suggests that structures extended from the south wall of the Church to meet the range adjacent to the southern boundary of the site. However, the area was used as a parade ground during its later military days and it seems likely that the shallowest slices have imaged variation within the compacted material that formed the surface of the parade square. The deeper slices do seem to show a spread of responses roughly coincident with the purported building and have thus been assigned to the ?Archaeology category.
- 4.2.16 There are what appear to be further services crossing the northern half of the grassed area south of the Garrison Church. However, there was no sign of the continuation of a culvert known to run in the direction of the church from beneath Grand Parade, despite being able to detect it under the triangle of ground immediately west of the churchyard.

Conclusions

- 4.2.17 All three survey techniques have detected wall foundations and disturbance associated with the 'Domus Dei hospital' – the data sets corroborate the previous interpretations which were based on aerial photographs of the Site. A former road crossing the field is also visible within the resistance and gradiometer data, and responses in the GPR largely appear to respect this line.
- 4.2.18 South of the Garrison Church, the GPR survey has identified some anomalies which seem to correlate with the purported position of buildings shown on a drawing dating to the 16th century. However, there is little definition within the anomaly spread and, to the south, excavation revealed a significant depth of made ground, which seems to be built on to natural gravels. It seems likely that the archaeological deposits in this area may have been destroyed.

4.3 Evaluation Trenches

Trench 1 (Figure 4)

- 4.3.1 The stratigraphically earliest archaeological deposit identified within Trench 1 was a possible buried ground surface (133) (revealed in a small sondage excavated through later deposits) which contained sherds of medieval pottery dated to the 13th/14th century. The earliest identified structural remains comprised wall (117) which was butted by floor surface (131). These structures were not investigated further due to time constraints and the extent of the overlying later archaeology, but were interpreted as medieval in date and relating to the Domus Dei hospital complex.
- 4.3.2 Wall (117) was reused as the foundation for a later wall (116), which appears to form part of a stable block. The wall was associated with surfaces (118), (119) and (120) which formed the stable floor (**Figure 4, Plate 1**). Drainage channels divided the various areas of flooring, and

probably drained into (123), a possible soak-away. The stable block was part of the late 16th century Governor's House complex.

- 4.3.3 To the east of (116) was a possible post-hole (135), which may have been related to the construction of the stable block. The post-hole was undated but may have been a scaffolding hole.
- 4.3.4 Outside the stable block, and revealed across the western side of the trench, was an external courtyard surface made up of three distinct but contemporaneous layers: rammed chalk surface (103), metallated surface (112) and metallated surface (113). Surfaces (103) and (112) overlay make-up layer (125/121).
- 4.3.5 The Desmaretz map of 1750 places Trench 1 in an open courtyard to the south of a NW-SE aligned, two-bay building, the evidence for which is visible as parchmarks on the aerial photographs and recorded in the geophysical survey as resistance anomaly (2) (**Figure 2**) and GPR anomaly (B) (**Figure 3**).
- 4.3.6 Following the demolition of the stable block, the drains were in-filled with deposits (111) and (122) and levelling layers (114) and (115) were deposited against surface (120). Finds recovered from these deposits include residual medieval pottery sherds amongst sherds of post-medieval earthenwares and clay pipe bowls dated between 1640 and 1690.
- 4.3.7 Walls (116) and (117) were subsequently exposed by an exploratory robber trench (132) which cut through surface (113). Later, and following complete demolition, the site was levelled by a series of deposits including mortar spread (110).
- 4.3.8 The latest phase of activity appears to belong to the Second World War. A number of features, comprising (104), (106), (108) and (139), were interpreted as part of the Nissen hut complex constructed within the grounds of the former Governor's House in the 1940s.

Trench 2 (Figures 5 and 6)

- 4.3.9 Trench 2 was positioned to investigate the perimeter wall, associated roadway and a number of buildings of the medieval Domus Dei complex, and the possibility of overlying 16th century structures belonging to the Governor's House. Buildings are shown in this area on both the 1584 map of Portsmouth, and the 1750 Desmaretz map.
- 4.3.10 Possibly the earliest feature identified was a shallow, roughly north-south ditch (226) revealed in a small sondage against walls (210) and (231). Ditch (226) contained sherds of medieval pottery (13th/14th century). The function of the ditch is unclear.
- 4.3.11 Several structures and layers belong to the earliest phase of construction on the Site and relate to the Domus Dei, although few stratigraphic relationships were observed. These early structures were identified through the use of the same light yellow lime mortar, as distinct from the white, compact lime mortar which was used in the Governor's House.
- 4.3.12 Wall (211) was exposed at the eastern end of the trench and this was interpreted as the perimeter wall of the Domus Dei complex, as it fronted onto the roadway (222). The latter comprised a metallated surface of water-worn pebbles, and would originally have joined St. Nicholas Street at the

junction with Pembroke Road to the north, forming the eastern boundary to the hospital complex. Wall (211) was heavily disturbed by the later wall (205), belonging to the Governor's House.

- 4.3.13 Contemporaneous with (211) and (222) was wall (206), which retained the remains of a doorway (from a surviving door jamb) leading from a room possibly formed by walls (211) and (206) into a room formed by (206) and the wall robbed by (241). The room bounded by wall (206) and robber cut (241) contained flagged floor (207/239/243) which was laid upon make-up layers (233), (235), and (240). The flagged floor was interpreted as belonging to the Domus Dei, but it was clear that it had been repaired and reused within the Governor's House (see below). Bonded to and contemporaneous with (206) was a small wall (249) which was also reused in the 16th century; both walls had been heavily truncated. Butting both walls (206) and (249) was structure (256); the date and function of this structure is unclear.
- 4.3.14 Little remains within Trench 2 of the medieval Domus Dei, due to the degree of rebuilding and reuse which took place following Elizabeth I's state lottery of 1569. The Governor's House of the late 16th century apparently completely replaced the medieval structures, although some parts of the medieval hospital were incorporated into the new building.
- 4.3.15 The main 16th century structure in Trench 2 comprised a rectangular building formed of walls (231), (210), (232) and large masonry structure (224), within foundation trench (229/237) – the foundation trench truncated wall (206). Wall (232) was interpreted as a possible internal wall, while (224) was apparently a large, load-bearing wall. The foundation trench (229/237) clearly cut through the earlier flagged floor (207/239/243) and the underlying make-up layers, but certain of the stone flags had been re-set with the white lime mortar used to bond the 16th century walls. In the centre of the room, partly overlying and inserted into floor (207), was a fireplace (Group (261) with an associated spice cupboard formed by reused walls (206) and (249), and a setting of yellow and green glazed tiles (250) (**Figure 5, Plate 2**). The back wall (251) of the fireplace was a very substantial structure; an indication of a large chimney breast.
- 4.3.16 Parallel to wall (210) was wall (205) which replaced the earlier perimeter wall (211) of the Domus Dei complex; it clearly cut through the earlier build. The roadway surface (222) was still in use at this time and may have been repaired with a layer of redeposited natural gravel (221). This layer contained sherds of late medieval and early post-medieval (16th/17th century) pottery sherds. However, it is clear from the cartographic evidence for the later periods of the Governor's House that by 1750 the road had been removed, and only a small gate into Governor's Green from the north remained.
- 4.3.17 In 1826 the Governor's House was demolished and the Site levelled and landscaped to become part of the parade ground; much evidence for this period of activity was uncovered. To the north of the fireplace Group (261), the floor was completely removed, and the void backfilled with loose rubble deposits. Walls (205) and (210) were removed and a number of accumulation layers deposited over the top. These deposits contained residual medieval pottery (including imported French Saintonge ware) as well as post-medieval wares. A large block of masonry filled a gap between

walls (210) and (205), perhaps derived from (224), while walls (231), (210), (224) and (232) were robbed out. The fireplace (Group 261) was extensively robbed and a large robber cut excavated to remove a large portion of the west end of wall (224).

- 4.3.18 Following the demolition the area was landscaped to create the level playing field which exists today.

Trench 3 (Figure 7)

- 4.3.19 Trench 3 lay to the south of the Garrison Church, on land which is not scheduled but under the guardianship of English Heritage. It was positioned to investigate the area of the parade ground laid down following the demolition of the Governor's House in 1826.

- 4.3.20 The parade ground (302) was revealed beneath the topsoil and was formed of laminated deposits of gravel (**Figure 7, Plate 4**). Material recovered from the surface of the parade ground included a lead musket ball and the lid of a powder flask.

- 4.3.21 The parade ground was constructed upon two thick deposits of material derived from the demolished Governor's House, which contained 17th century pottery and brick and tile fragments, as well as a stray human finger bone. There was always a possibility of encountering burials in the area associated with the Domus Dei hospital, but this redeposited finger bone, and a second from Trench 2 topsoil, were the only such evidence recovered by the evaluation.

Trench 4 (Figure 7)

- 4.3.22 Trench 4 was located within the interior of the Governor's House. The earliest identified archaeological feature was a possible robber cut (406). Following the removal of the wall, a thick levelling layer (404) was laid down which was sealed by parade ground material (403) (**Figure 7, Plate 5**). The parade ground was cut through by a large rectangular cut (408) which was probably associated with World War II activity.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Finds were recovered from all four trenches excavated. The assemblage is largely of post-medieval date, with some medieval material.
- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals by material type and by trench are presented in **Table 1**. Following quantification, all finds have been at least visually scanned, in order to ascertain their nature, probable date range, and condition. Spot dates have been recorded for datable material (pottery, clay pipes, coins). This information provides the basis for an assessment of the potential of the finds assemblage to contribute to an understanding of the Site, with particular reference to the former presence of the medieval Domus Dei hospital complex, and the later use of the Site for the 16th century Governor's House.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The pottery assemblage includes material of medieval and post-medieval date. The whole assemblage has been quantified by ware type within each context (see **Table 2**). The condition of the assemblage is fair to good; abrasion levels are low, although medieval sherds tend to be smaller (mean sherd weight 12g as opposed to 20g for post-medieval sherds).

Medieval

5.2.2 Medieval sherds are scarce within the assemblage. With the exception of two sherds of Saintonge monochrome green-glazed ware (layers 202, 214), all fabrics are sandy and are likely to be of at least relatively local manufacture. Five sherds are glazed; these include one sherd from a convex, externally flanged vessel, possibly a distilling-base, which would have been used in conjunction with an alembic in the distilling process (Moorhouse 1972, fig. 32). Distilling apparatus was used in alchemical experiments, in the production of acids (for example, for use in assaying or other metallurgical work), and also in the production of alcoholic liquors. The latter were frequently prescribed for the sick, and distilling equipment (both ceramic and glass) is often found on sites where the sick were cared for, for example in religious establishments.

5.2.3 The Saintonge ware can be dated as late 13th or early 14th century, but none of the other wares are particularly chronologically distinctive. A broad date range of 13th to 15th century can be suggested.

Post-Medieval

5.2.4 Coarse redwares dominate the post-medieval assemblage; these are likely to derive from several different sources, and as utilitarian wares are not generally closely datable within the period. Specific earthenware types recognised comprise white-firing Border ware, from the Surrey/Hampshire border, of 16th or 17th century date; there are also three small sherds of the transitional late medieval/early post-medieval 'Tudor Green' ware. Seven sherds from layer 114 have been identified as Verwood-type earthenware from east Dorset, probably of later 17th or 18th century date.

5.2.5 Unsurprisingly, given the coastal location, imports are relatively well represented. There are two green-glazed sherds from a Spanish olive jar from the Seville area (layer 102). Olive jars in particular had a wide distribution across north-west Europe from the 16th to the 18th century (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 66). A third green-glazed sherd in a similar, coarse fabric (layer 202) could also be a Seville product, possibly from a large bowl or lebrillo (Hurst *et al.* 1986, 65). There is a range of German stonewares, including Raeren, Cologne/Frechen and Westerwald types, spanning the period from late 15th to early 18th century. English stonewares (one sherd) supplemented the range from the 18th century.

5.2.6 Tinglazed wares, all from Trench 2, are probably of English manufacture and of 17th or early 18th century date; they include a fancy curled handle, probably from a cup or posset pot (layer 223). Other wares are of 18th century date or later, and include white salt glaze, and later factory-produced wares.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.3.1 This category includes roof tiles, floor tiles, bricks, and one field drain fragment. Roof tiles are most numerous, and a high proportion of these are flat roof tiles. These are in fabrics of a varying degree of coarseness, and are likely to include both medieval and post-medieval examples. No complete tiles were recovered, nor any pieces with surviving complete dimensions (length or width).
- 5.3.2 Also present amongst the roof tiles are fragments of curved ridge tiles, several with surviving applied crests. Several different fabrics and styles were observed, ranging from fairly crudely made, unglazed ridges with thumbbed crests, to better made, partially glazed examples with more carefully formed, knife-cut crests, both triangular and trapezoidal. As for the flat roof tiles, both medieval and post-medieval examples are likely to be present.
- 5.3.3 Fragments of 11 plain floor tiles were recovered; some of these are glazed, in either a green or a (clear) yellow glaze. Their likely date is late medieval or early post-medieval. The glazed tiles were concentrated in Trench 2 (topsoil, post-demolition deposit 223 and floor surface 250); the tiled surface (250) formed the floor of the small spice cupboard located to the east of the fireplace Group (261), i.e. within the 16th century Governor's House, and the tiles are likely to have been new at this point, rather than re-used from the medieval hospital.
- 5.3.4 Three complete bricks were recovered. Two of these came from one context (floor surface 207), and are of similar dimensions (220x105x50mm). The third example came from layer (202); this measures 220x105x65mm, and has completely vitrified surfaces. All other bricks recovered were fragmentary; some have at least one vitrified surface. Some fragments are fairly heavily abraded, with no surviving surfaces; two pieces from (202) are particularly heavily abraded and may have been burnt. Surviving thicknesses of brick fragments range from 45mm to 65mm. None of the bricks are frogged, and many appear to have been fairly crudely formed, with irregular surfaces.

5.4 Mortar & Wall Plaster

- 5.4.1 Further building material was recovered in the form of mortar and wall plaster, both from layer (202), and both in very small quantities. These materials cannot be closely dated.

5.5 Clay Pipes

- 5.5.1 The clay pipe consists largely of plain stem fragments; there is also one roulette stem. The eleven bowls present range in date from 1600-40 to 1690-1710, with most examples falling within the second half of the 17th century. Datable bowls came from layers (102), (114) and (202).
- 5.5.2 One bowl from layer (202) (dated c. 1600-40) carries a heel stamp of the initials FT within a decorative border; the maker is unknown. A second maker's mark was observed on a stem fragment from the same context – this comprises the name Rich/Hor. A comparable mark was identified on a pipe dated c. 1720-60 from Oyster Street, Portsmouth (Fox and Barton 1986, no. 104), and is of an unknown maker, although possibly related to the

Richard Hoare documented in Portsmouth c. 1705-54 (Fox and Barton 1986, 188).

5.6 Stone

5.6.1 This category consists entirely of probable building material. This includes roofing slate (one complete example from Trench 2 topsoil), a shelly limestone slab, possibly also used for roofing, a flagstone (floor surface 207), and various architectural fragments, all in fine-grained limestone, including four mouldings, probably from door or window jambs.

5.7 Glass

5.7.1 The glass includes both vessel and window glass. Amongst the latter are two fragments with grozed edges from diamond-shaped quarries (layer 114).

5.7.2 The vessel glass consists almost entirely of fragments of green wine bottle, deriving from forms current from the 17th to the mid 18th century. Possibly the earliest piece is a square base from a 'cased' bottle (layer 202), a type which appeared in the early 17th century, although square bottles were also in use in the 18th century. One base from layer 114 is from a 'shaft-and-globe' form, current from c. 1650-80; other bases and rim/neck fragments (Trench 1 topsoil, layers 114, 202) are of either 'onion' (c. 1680-1730) or 'mallet' forms (c. 1730-60).

5.7.3 Other vessels are represented by part of a stem from a drinking goblet, in a heavily crizzled glass, of late 17th or early 18th century date (layer 114), and the rim from a small, thin-walled vessel (context 212), probably a jar form, of *façon de Venise* type, although possibly made in England – similar vessels were produced, for example, at the 17th century glasshouse at Haughton Green, near Manchester (Willmott 2002, type 31; Hurst Vose 1994, fig. 13, no. 85). Jars are sometimes associated with apothecaries, where they would have been used for the storage of medicines and drugs, but were also common household vessels (Willmott 2002, 97).

5.8 Metalwork

Coins and tokens

5.8.1 Sixteen modern coins were recovered, 14 of copper alloy and two silver, of which the most unusual are an 1855 five-centime piece of Napoleon III of France, a 1902 ten-cent piece from Hong Kong, and a late 19th or early 20th century Chinese machine-struck cash with a centrally pierced flan.

5.8.2 Three coins are earlier in date. The earliest is a heavily worn medieval hammered long cross silver penny (from Trench 2 topsoil). These long cross pennies were first issued during the reign of Henry III in order to prevent clipping of silver coinage, reducing its silver content and value. This example is so worn that it is not possible to say with certainty during which reign the coin was struck.

5.8.3 The other two coins (also from Trench 2 topsoil) are copper farthings of Charles I (AD 1625 – 1649). Farthings such as these are common finds on post-medieval sites.

Copper alloy

- 5.8.4 The copper alloy objects include two badges, three buckles, 14 buttons (two military), one finger ring, two lace tags, three cartridge cases, four modern fittings, two dressmakers' pins, one strapend or ferrule, four studs, one thimble, and one weight (1.75oz). Other objects are either unidentifiable, or are small fragments or undiagnostic pieces such as rod or strip fragments. None of the copper alloy objects can be definitively dated earlier than the 15th century, and many are clearly modern. The lace tags, both from layer (102), and two of the buckles, both double-looped types (Trench 1 topsoil, layer 223), are the earliest datable objects, all early post-medieval (15th-17th century).

Lead

- 5.8.5 Much of the lead consists of waste fragments and possible offcuts. Also present, however, are 17 fragments of window came, five shot (three musket and two pistol), one cloth seal, one drawer handle (possibly pewter; see Margeson 1993, no. 486), one small conical weight, and two powder flask lids.

Iron

- 5.8.6 Most of the ironwork comprises nails (74 examples) or other structural components such as window fittings and joiners' dogs. The only other recognisable objects comprised part of a small rectangular buckle (layer 102), a furniture handle (Trench 2 topsoil), and a small cannonball (layer 221).

5.9 Human Bone

- 5.9.1 Two finger bones were recovered, one from trench 2 topsoil, and one from a make-up layer (303) forming the base of the 19th century parade ground. Both are from an adult, possibly male, but differences in bone colour indicate different burial environment which suggests the two bones are from different individuals. Both are doubtless redeposited from disturbed burials or cemetery soils.

5.10 Animal Bone

- 5.10.1 A total of 469 bones was hand-recovered from the site. The bones derive from mammals, birds, fish and amphibians. Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion, so totals differ from the raw fragment counts in **Table 1**. No fragments were recorded as 'medium mammal' or 'large mammal'; these were instead consigned to the unidentified category.

Condition and preservation

- 5.10.2 Almost all animal bone fragments were in fair or good condition. A high proportion of bones (42 pieces) showed signs of butchery indicating that the remains contain food waste (**Table 3**). The gnawed bones show that dogs had access to the bones prior to deposition. No loose but matching epiphyses or articulating bones were found. This might indicate that most bones come from reworked contexts or secondary deposits.

Animal husbandry

- 5.10.3 The identified bones in this small assemblage derive from cattle (n=124), sheep/goat (133), pig (19), red/fallow deer (3), rat (4), bird (56) and fish (1). Small quantities of rabbit bones and cat were also found. Amongst the bird bones were the remains of chicken (sometimes very young), goose and duck (various including teal-sized). A single fish vertebra belonged to a salmon.
- 5.10.4 Although most cattle bones derived from adult cattle, some clearly derived from calves. One lower jaw could be aged as belonging to an animal of 5-6 months (Habermehl 1975). Sheep/goat bones represented adult and juvenile animals. All pig bones derived from subadult animals including small piglets.
- 5.10.5 A complete cattle metacarpus from layer (102) measured 200 mm in length, giving a height at the withers of 1.23 m (von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974), a height consistent with a medieval or post-medieval date. Layer (114) contained a cattle femur head with signs of degradation (bone nodules and fissures). This indicates that animals were used for draught activities, but ultimately ended on the table.

Consumption and deposition

- 5.10.6 The small assemblage contains a wide range of skeletal elements and this suggests that the animals were butchered nearby. Butchery marks seen on the bones were caused by knives, cleavers and saws. The latter technique in particular indicates that the material is relatively modern.

Worked Bone

- 5.10.7 Layer 114 contained a needle (length 76mm) made from a pig fibula. Pins made from pig fibulae are a relatively common type, but not particularly chronologically distinctive. They have their origins in the pre-Roman Iron Age, and a currency at least until the early medieval period (MacGregor 1985, 121).

5.11 Marine Shell

- 5.11.1 Marine shell was recovered from Trenches 1 and 2. Oyster is the predominant species, and both right and left valves are present, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste. Cockle, whelk and clam are also represented in small quantities.

5.12 Potential and recommendations

- 5.12.1 The Site produced a relatively small assemblage, in which post-medieval material predominates; little medieval material appeared to represent *in situ* deposits, and a high proportion of the assemblage came from topsoil or other insecurely stratified deposits. Only ceramics (pottery and CBM) and animal bone occurred in any significant quantity. The range of the assemblage, in terms of both material and object types, is well paralleled within, for example, the large published assemblage from Oyster Street, Portsmouth (Fox and Barton 1986). The presence of imported medieval and post-medieval pottery, and indications of a high quality meat diet (young animals, venison) are consistent with proximity to a major port, and the known status of the Site. The identification of artefacts with a possible

medical association (possible ceramic industrial vessel; glass jar) is of interest, but is insufficient evidence to demonstrate a link with the medieval hospital.

- 5.12.2 The finds have been recorded to minimum archive standard and sufficient chronological data extracted to inform an understanding of the site sequence. Given the quantities involved, and the stratigraphic integrity of the excavated contexts, no further work is proposed. Some finds categories, such as the ceramic building material, could be targeted for selective discard prior to archive deposition.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Domus Dei

- 6.1.1 As anticipated, the evaluation demonstrated limited survival of structures dating to the 13th century Domus Dei hospital complex, due to the extent of the demolition and rebuilding of the existing structure for the 16th century Governor's House. What did survive was heavily truncated and had been remodelled to such an extent that the original function could not be ascertained. It was possible, however, to relate the structures revealed to those recorded on the early maps and engravings which exist for Portsmouth, and to assign possible uses. The reliability of these documents had already been demonstrated by the 1972 excavation, which identified the site of the forge established following the Dissolution.
- 6.1.2 Wall (211) in Trench 2 was interpreted as the perimeter wall of the complex, adjacent to the remains of the medieval road. The Cowdray and Wright engravings of the Domus Dei both show windows in the perimeter wall, implying the presence of buildings utilising the wall as part of their construction, and it was initially thought that wall (206) was part of such a building. However, neither illustration depicts roof lines constructed upon the perimeter walls, and it would appear instead that wall (206) was one of the roughly east-west, gable-ended buildings visible on the engravings and the 1584 map, either side of a square building with a large chimney on the roof.
- 6.1.3 An interpretation of the 1582 evaluation records these three buildings as the '*Captayne's chamber- and the Great Chamber... the Dyning Chamber... or... the Hall...and...the Kechin and the Larder*' (Wright 1873, 17). Wall (206) thus belongs either to the northern end of the Captain's or Great Chamber, or the Kitchen and Larder located either side of the Dining Chamber or Hall. The Captain's or Great Chamber and the Kitchen and Larder are described as 'fifty and six foot long' and 'one hundred foote longe' respectively. The wall robbed out by cut (241), therefore, is likely to be an internal wall as opposed to the end of the building, perhaps marking a single bay within the building.
- 6.1.4 The flagged floor within Trench 2, although reused, and with signs of repair from the 16th century onwards, was originally part of the medieval building, and the rustic manner in which had been laid may suggest it is the floor of the kitchen as opposed to Captain's Chamber. If this is the case, it may also be the case that the later fireplace Group (261) and associated spice cupboard (a typical kitchen fireplace addition) was a rebuild of an earlier kitchen fireplace.

6.1.5 Trench 3 was positioned to investigate the site of the Smith's Forge as indicated from the interpretation of the 1584 map (Wright 1873, 17), but nothing remained of this building.

6.2 Governor's House

6.2.1 The demolition of the Domus Dei prior to the conversion to the Governor's House removed virtually all of the medieval structures down to foundation level.

6.2.2 The construction of walls (224), (210) and (231) to create a room with a reused flagged surface and a large central fireplace, the removal of the perimeter wall, and the repair of the road surface changed the layout and use of the main body of the building. A number of engravings and maps of the area exist from the time of the occupation of the Governor's House, including the 1750 Desmaretz map, which shows that by this time the road along the north-eastern side of the old complex had gone, covered over to create Governor's Green.

6.2.3 The main part of the Governor's House comprised a NE-SW aligned building with a colonnade at the front of the house, creating a portico facing south-east, and with a southern wing aligned NW-SE. This is visible on the Desmaretz map with the servant's quarters and ancillary buildings to the north-east. It seems that the room identified within the Trench 2 formed part of the ancillary buildings, most probably the kitchen as identified from the large fireplace.

6.2.4 Trench 4 was positioned to locate the front wall of the residence forming the rear part of the portico behind the colonnade, but it became clear that the demolition activity of 1826 had completely removed the structure, leaving only evidence of a robber cut.

6.2.5 In Trench 1 the remains of a stable block and external yard surface were found. On the 1584 map and in the 1582 evaluation, stables were mentioned in this part of the Domus Dei complex, and it appears that the 16th century stables were built upon the foundations of the medieval stables.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1.1 The Time Team evaluation has usefully augmented the archaeological information recorded in 1972 for the medieval Domus Dei hospital and the later Governor's House, and has set this within the context of the cartographic resource. No further analysis is considered necessary, but the results warrant a short article (c. 2500 words), accompanied by an interpretative site plan, in the *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society (Hampshire Studies)*.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1.1 The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs, written records and digital data, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code 71502. It is intended that the archive should ultimately be deposited with Portsmouth Museum, under the Accession Number 2009/108. All archive elements (finds boxes, files, etc) will be marked with both the site code and accession number.

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9.2 Online resources

<http://www.myoldmap.com/dominic/oldportsmouth/> Old Portsmouth and the Cowdray engraving, by Dominic Fontana

9.2.1 http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/projArch/EUS/hampshire_eus_2003/download.ads.cfm?CFID=2336397&CFTOKEN=71888252&area1=portsmouth&area2=portsmouth Hampshire County Council Extensive Urban Study

Table 1: Finds totals by material type and by trench (number / weight in grammes)

Material	Tr 1	Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 4	Total
Pottery	59/2314	195/2628	3/74	1/67	258/5083
<i>Medieval</i>	8/143	6/38	-	-	14/181
<i>Post-Medieval</i>	51/2171	189/2590	3/74	1/67	244/4902
Ceramic Building Material	33/8271	105/22,239	2/1317	1/144	141/31,971
Mortar	-	2/390	-	-	2/390
Wall Plaster	-	2/39	-	-	2/39
Clay Pipe	52/311	37/136	1/11	-	90/458
Stone	12/70,714	13/38,153	1/11400	-	26/120,267
Glass	14/822	34/376	-	2/47	50/1245
Metalwork (no. objects)	114	122	20	7	263
<i>Coins/Tokens</i>	7	12	-	-	19
<i>Copper Alloy</i>	9	26	3	1	39
<i>Lead</i>	50	42	17	3	112
<i>Iron</i>	48	42	-	3	93
Worked Bone (no. objects)	1	-	-	-	1
Human Bone	-	1/1	1/5	-	2/6
Animal Bone	222/2543	259/2783	-	-	481/5326
Marine Shell	39/1106	32/1110	-	-	71/2216

Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type

PERIOD	Ware	No. sherds	Weight (g)	
MEDIEVAL	Coarse sandy ware	4	55	
	Sandy glazed ware	5	96	
	Saintonge green-glazed ware	2	5	
	Whiteware	3	25	
	<i>sub-total medieval</i>	14	181	
POST-MEDIEVAL	Redware	117	3401	
	Border ware	36	264	
	Tudor Green	3	6	
	Verwood-type earthenware	7	316	
	Spanish olive jar	2	380	
	Misc import	1	27	
	Raeren stoneware	2	10	
	Cologne/Frechen stoneware	7	143	
	Westerwald stoneware	4	56	
	English stoneware	1	46	
	Modern stoneware	2	30	
	Tinglazed earthenware	11	69	
	White salt glaze	1	1	
	Bone china	4	17	
	Creamware	3	7	
	Refined whiteware	43	129	
	<i>sub-total post-medieval</i>	244	4902	
	OVERALL TOTAL		258	5083

Table 3: Animal bone condition and potential (n)

Unid.	Loose teeth	Gnawed	Measureable	Ageable	Butchered	Total no. frags
113	4	33	58	93	42	469

APPENDIX 1: Trench Descriptions

bgl = below ground level

CBM = ceramic building material (brick and tile)

TRENCH 1		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 6m by 6m		Max. depth: 0.50m	
Context	Description	Depth	
101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Current topsoil and turf of an area of open park/playing fields. Dark grey silty loam, loose and friable.	
102	<i>Layer</i>	Levelling or landscaping layer directly below the topsoil (101), post-demolition accumulation material, discarded material utilised to create a level area.	
103	<i>Surface</i>	Possible rough floor surface or perhaps an external surface, open courtyard area. Compact light grey and dirty white limestone mortar surface, cut by number of later features. At western end of trench it merges into surface (112) and into (113) to the east. Overlies (125).	
104	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of roughly circular, steep sided pit (not fully excavated), 1.28m in diameter and over 0.75m deep. Cut through (102) and filled with (105). Possibly associated with World War II activity.	
105	<i>Fill</i>	Mid brown silty clay fill of large modern pit (104).	
106	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of sub-rectangular feature (unexcavated); 0.46m long by 0.33m wide; cut (103). Upper fill (107). Possibly related to World War II activity, perhaps post-holes for tents, or associated with Nissen huts.	
107	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown silty clay; upper fill of unexcavated feature (106). Sealed by (101).	
108	<i>Cut</i>	Cut of sub-rectangular feature (unexcavated); 0.66m long by 0.52m wide; cut (103). Upper fill (108). Possibly related to World War II activity, as (106).	
109	<i>Fill</i>	Mid grey-brown silty clay; upper fill of unexcavated feature (108). Sealed by (101).	
110	<i>Layer</i>	Spread of mid to light yellow/pale buff limestone mortar; overlies (118). Redeposited material dumped during demolition of buildings in the 1826.	
111	<i>Fill</i>	Medium grey-brown silt; fill of drain formed by structures (118) on south side and (119) to north. Unclear if this is accumulation during use of drain, or material pushed in during levelling of the area following demolition. 1.20m long by 0.13m wide and 0.15m thick.	
112	<i>Surface</i>	External metalled surface formed of rounded stones set into light grey lime mortar. Contemporary with (103); utilises same mortar as bedding. Seals (125). Located in the SW corner of trench.	
113	<i>Surface</i>	External metalled surface formed of rounded stones with occasional brick rubble, possibly contemporary with (103) and (112). Cut by robber trench (132) and overlies (128).	
114	<i>Layer</i>	Mid to dark grey-brown silty loam; possible levelling deposit of waste material following the demolition of structures, overlies earlier deposit (115). Sealed by (102).	
115	<i>Layer</i>	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt layer with mortar and rubble inclusions; sealed by (114) and overlies (116) and (136). Waste material utilised as levelling layer.	
116	<i>Wall</i>	Roughly NW-SE limestone rubble wall; 0.92m long by 0.82m wide and 0.46m high, comprising unworked limestone rubble in lime mortar. (116) sits upon probable medieval ashlar stone work (117). Walls seem to be part of a stable block, as indicated by drains and associated external surface (103)/(112)/(113).	
117	<i>Foundation</i>	Medieval ashlar stonework reused as the foundation material for	

		stable wall (116), set in mid yellow limestone mortar. Overlies (134), and butted by (120),	
118	Surface	Reused stone rubble and occasional brick and tile fragments to create floor surface, associated with (119). Overlies (103) with a number of drains running through it.	0.18m thick
119	Surface	Associated with (118); stable block floor surface. 2.30m long by 1.62m wide and 0.25m thick.	0.25 thick
120	Surface	Roughly worked stones in mid yellow-white mortar, forming edge of the stable block flooring (118) and (119).	0.34m thick
121	Layer	Redeposited natural gravel make up layer; equivalent to (125).	-
122	Fill	Medium grey-brown silty fill in between structures (119) and (120), fill of drainage channels within stable block flooring.	0.20m thick
123	Cut	Cut of feature cutting gravel (121) in area of disturbance to north of external surface and to west of stable block flooring. Sub-circular in plan with concave sides and base; 1.15m long by 0.59m wide and 0.20m deep (though truncated). Probable soak-away fed by drainage system within stable block.	0.20m deep
124	Fill	Mid greyish-brown silty loam; fill of soak-away (123).	0.20m thick
125	Layer	Redeposited gravel layer used as make up deposit prior to construction of stable block and surfaces (103) and (112). Equivalent to (121); and overlies (134).	-
126	Cut	Equivalent to (108).	-
127	Fill	Equivalent to (109).	-
128	Layer	Orange-brown sandy silt with gravel inclusions; laminated layers of redeposited natural gravel creating make-up layers. Sealed by (113) and overlies (129).	0.10m thick
129	Layer	Light yellow-white sandy, mortar-rich make up layer; sealed by (128) and overlies (131).	-
130	Layer	Spread of mid to light yellow-brown silty sand material; overlies possible surface (131) and butts wall (117).	-
131	Surface	Possible limestone slab surface; butts wall (116)/(117) above possible buried ground surface (133). Only revealed in small sondage and so nature not entirely understood.	-
132	Cut	Cut of probable exploratory robber trench for wall (116)/(117); cuts through (113). Filled with (137).	0.36m deep
133	Surface	Possible buried ground surface; dark brown silty loam revealed in small sondage. Sealed by (130) and overlies (134) Natural.	0.08m thick
134	Natural	Mid yellow-brown gravelly sand. Natural geology.	-
135	Cut	Possible large post-hole. Circular in plan with concave sides and base; 0.53m long by 0.40m wide and 0.31m deep. Directly to NE of wall (116); may be part of construction phase for building.	0.31m deep
136	Fill	Light yellow-brown sandy silt fill of (135); deliberate backfill material probably acting as packing.	0.31m deep
137	Fill	Mid brown-grey sandy soil; fill of (132).	0.36m thick
138	Layer	Light yellow-brown sandy silt layer; sealed by (129) and overlies (130).	0.20m thick
139	Cut	Small oval feature with concave sides and base; 0.62m long by 0.51m wide and 0.11m deep; filled with (140). Cuts (121).	0.11m deep
140	Fill	Mid grey-brown silty clay; fill of (139).	0.11m thick

TRENCH 2		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 18m by 8.6m		Max. depth: 1.25m	
Context	Description	Depth	
201	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of playing field/park. Mid to dark grey-brown silty loam.	
		0.25m thick	

202	Layer	Dark grey-brown silty loam with common limestone rubble fragments and mortar pieces. Post-demolition accumulation deposit laid down to level the area following the demolition of the Governor's House and associated structures in 1826. Equivalent to (203), (209), (212), (213) and (223).	
203	Layer	Dark grey-brown silty loam with common limestone rubble fragments and mortar pieces. Post-demolition accumulation deposit laid down to level the area following the demolition of the Governor's House and associated structures in 1826. Equivalent to (202), (209), (212), (213) and (223). Seals (204).	-
204	Rubble	Large block of mortared rubble located between walls (206) and (210). Same composition as these walls, and same build as walls (224) and (231). Dump of collapsed/demolished masonry, deposited following demolition of Governor's House in 1826, and used to help level the Site. Overlies layer (215).	-
205	Wall	NE – SW wall of unworked or roughly hewn limestone blocks in white lime mortar. Three mixed courses; 1.54m long by 0.86m wide and 0.30m high, same build and composition as walls (210), (224) and (231), and therefore viewed as contemporary. Associated with the Governor's House. Sealed by (217).	0.30m high
206	Wall	NE – SW wall of roughly shaped limestone blocks in light yellow lime mortar. Three recorded courses, 3.80m long by 0.70m wide and 0.36m high. Possibly part of the original building on the Site, 13th century in date and contemporary with the Garrison Church. Evidence of a doorway can be seen from door jamb remains. Demolished and replaced when the Governor's House was built. Contemporary with wall robbed by Trench (241) and associated with flagged floor reused as (207).	0.36m high
207	Surface	Floor surface. Mix of possible Purbeck marble flags, encaustic tile and brick, set into a white mortar; lying on (233). Mortar identical to that in walls (205), (210), (224) and (231). Equivalent to floors (239) and (243). Reused flooring slabs within the Governor's House. Cut through by construction cut (229/237), but repaired using the same mortar as walls within that cut.	-
208	VOID	VOID	VOID
209	Layer	Dark grey-brown silty loam; post-demolition accumulation deposit over (214), and in between walls (210) and (206). Equivalent to (202), (203), (212), (213) and (223).	-
210	Wall	Roughly N – S wall of roughly shaped limestone blocks in white mortar. Five courses; 2.80m long by 0.80m wide and 0.60m high. On west side it has two courses acting as a stepped foot; none observed on the eastern side. Bonded at north end to east end of wall (231), and at south end to east end of wall (224). Forms part of Governor's House, replacing earlier medieval walls. Constructed with cut (229).	0.60m high
211	Wall	Roughly N – S wall of roughly shaped limestone blocks in a mid yellow lime mortar, in rough horizontal courses. Recorded as 1.50m long by 0.80m wide and 0.20m high. Possibly the original perimeter wall surrounding the Domus Dei complex. Heavily disturbed on western side by later wall (205). Bonded with same mortar as wall (206).	0.20m high
212	Layer	Dark grey-brown silty loam; post-demolition accumulation deposit to east of wall (205). Equivalent to (202), (203), (209), (213) and (223).	-
213	Layer	Dark grey-brown silty loam; post demolition accumulation deposit between walls (210) and (206) Equivalent to (202), (203), (209) (212) and (223).	-
214	Layer	Mid grey silty loam with limestone inclusions, located between walls	0.10m +

		(210) and (206). Sealed by (209), overlies (210); possible infilling following the construction of wall (210).	
215	Layer	Mid brown-yellow sandy silt clay; located below (203) but sealed by rubble dump (204). Accumulation material following construction of wall (210), possibly similar in date to (214). Equivalent to (216).	-
216	Layer	Equivalent to (215).	-
217	Layer	Mid yellow soft silty clay; possible reworked natural deposit equivalent to (258). Seen in small sondage; cut by construction cut (229).	-
218	Layer	Mid grey-brown silty loam; seals (240) on north side of (251); sealed by (228).	-
219	Layer	Mixed mid to dark grey-brown silty clay loam with common stone rubble material; post-demolition accumulation material, east of buildings and overlying area of a N – S road that used to join St. Nicholas Street at the junction with Pembroke Road. Overlies dump of mortar (220); sealed by (202).	0.36m thick
220	Layer	Light grey-yellow lime mortar spread; overlies (221) and sealed by (219). Unclear if this mortar was deposited during demolition of wall (211) or from repairs to it during its lifetime.	0.05m thick
221	Layer	Mid to light yellow-brown silty clay with sandy content; spread of what appears to be redeposited natural over road surface (222). Unclear if naturally derived as material washed over the surface or repair to surface.	-
222	Surface	Layer of water-worn pebbles, creating metalled road surface, pressed into (259). Surface part of road that used to align with St. Nicholas Street at junction with Pembroke Road; surrounded Domus Dei complex on eastern side.	-
223	Layer	Dark grey-brown silty loam; post-demolition accumulation deposit below (201); seals (232). Equivalent to (202), (203), (209) (212) and (213).	-
224	Wall	Roughly east-west limestone rubble wall. 4.40m long by 2.10m wide and 1m+ high; within construction cut (229), which cuts floors (207/239/243). Major load-bearing structure within the Governor's House.	1m+ high
225	VOID	VOID	VOID
226	Cut	Cut of roughly north-south linear, shallow feature with concave sides and base. 0.80m long by 0.70m wide and 0.12m deep. Filled with (227); cut dirty natural layer (258); beneath rubble layer (228). Date and function unknown, but depth and alignment indicates it may pre-date (206), perhaps earliest phase of activity.	0.12m deep
227	Fill	Dark brown silty loam, very organic fill of ditch (226); appears to be topsoil derived, similar to (133) in Trench 1, buried ground surface. Overlain by (229).	0.12m thick
228	Layer	Mixed and mottled mid to dark grey-brown silty loam with common brick and stone rubble. Dump of material which butts wall (210) and seals (230). Deliberate deposit of material following the removal of flooring within the limits of wall (231) and (251).	-
229	Cut	Cut of foundation trench for walls (210), (231) and (224). Identical to (237), and cuts (227), fill of (226).	-
230	Layer	Dark grey-brown to black, loose silty clay; deliberate backfill within construction cut (229) for wall (210). Sealed by (228).	0.24m thick
231	Wall	Roughly east-west wall; mixture of limestone ashlar blocks and roughly hewn stones, bonded in white compact lime mortar with up to five horizontal courses. 4.25m long by 0.86m wide and 0.60m high. Bonded at eastern end to north end of wall (210).	0.60m high
232	Wall	Roughly north-south wall; mixture of reused ashlar limestone	0.90m high.

		blocks and rubble in a white compact lime mortar; seven courses, roughly horizontal. Parallel to wall (210), and has same mortar bonding as walls (224), (210), etc. Within construction cut (237), which cut (207). 2.30m long by 0.42m wide and 0.90m high. Narrow nature than other walls so possibly an internal wall.	
233	Layer	Mid grey-brown sandy silt layer with common gravels; make-up/bedding layer for flagged floor (207/243/239). Possibly medieval in date but has been repaired for reuse in Governor's House, as indicated by white mortar used. Overlies (235) and overlain by (207/239/243).	0.10m thick
234	VOID	VOID	VOID
235	Layer	Mixed mid yellow and brown sandy silt with common small gravels. Mix of redeposited natural gravels, topsoil derived material and general waste material, creating make-up layer which seals redeposited natural layer (236).	0.42m thick
236	Layer	Mid yellow/orange/brown sandy gravel. Redeposited natural gravel which overlies natural (260) and is sealed by (235). Make-up layer.	0.19m thick
237	Cut	Construction cut for wall (232). Probably identical to cut (229) for walls (224), (210) and (231). Cuts through floor layer (207), but wall and floor both utilise same mortar. Contains wall (232) and backfill material (238).	0.80m deep.
238	Fill	Dark grey sandy silt with common gravel; deliberate backfill deposit against wall (232) in foundation trench (237).	0.80m thick
239	Surface	Floor surface; mix of possible Purbeck marble flags, encaustic tile and brick set into a white mortar, lying on (233). Mortar identical to that used in walls (205), (210), (224) and (231). Equivalent to floors (207) and (243); reused flooring slabs within Governor's House. Floor cut through by construction cut (229/237) for the walls (205), (210), (224) and (231), but repaired using same mortar as these walls.	-
240	Layer	Yellow-brown sandy silt with occasional small gravel inclusions; make up layer possibly associated with original medieval floor surface reused and repaired as (207/239/243). Cut by robber cut (241) for removal of the wall that corresponds to wall (206). Sealed by (246).	-
241	Cut	Robber trench for the wall that corresponds to wall (206). Not investigated due to time constraints, so unclear whether any wall remains survived. Cuts (244); filled with (242). 1.80m long by 0.50m wide.	-
242	Layer	Light grey sandy silt with common limestone inclusions; redeposited waste material following robbing of wall that corresponds to (206). Infill of robber cut (241).	-
243	Surface	Floor surface; mix of possible Purbeck marble flags, encaustic tile and brick set into white mortar, lying on (233). Mortar identical to that used in walls (205), (210), (224) and (231). Equivalent to floors (207) and (239). Reused flooring slabs within Governor's House. Cut through by construction cut (229/237) for walls (205), (210), (224) and (231), but repaired using same mortar as these walls.	
244	Layer	Light grey to white, rubble-rich silty sand; deliberate dump of levelling material cut through by robber trench (241). Seals (245).	-
245	Layer	Mid yellow-orange sandy gravel; redeposited natural gravel levelling, below (244) overlies (246).	-
246	Layer	Light brown sandy loam; fine sandy deposit which overlies (240), possibly equivalent to (240), sealed by (245).	0.06m thick
247	Cut	Cut of robber trench for the removal of wall (232), only seen in section.	-
248	Fill	Mixed dark brown and light grey sandy silt; backfill deposit within	-

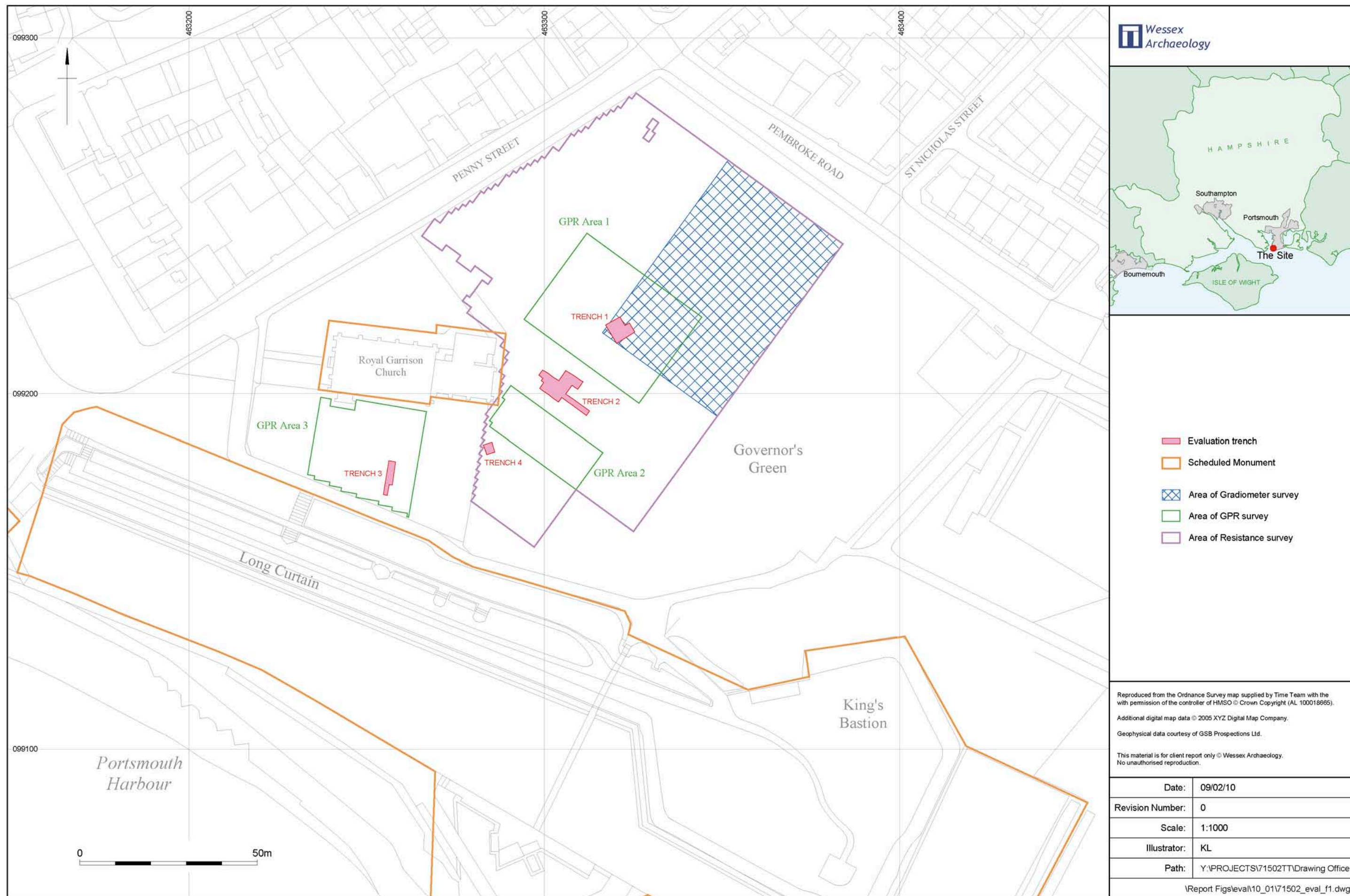
		robber trench (232).	
249	Wall	Small, roughly east-west wall stub, formed of roughly shaped limestone blocks in light yellow lime mortar. 0.80m long by 0.40m wide; single course high at 0.12m. Bonded to and contemporary with (206), the first phase of building observed in Trench 2. Wall reused as part of fire place Group (261), possibly as part of spice cupboard.	0.12m high
250	Surface	Floor surface constructed of green and yellow glazed tiles (possibly reused late medieval tiles) to east of fireplace Group (261); confined by walls (206) and (249) and brick structure (255). Floor of possible spice cupboard.	-
251	Wall	Roughly east-west wall of rough limestone blocks. Single course overlying two stepped foundation courses; 2.80m long by 0.80m wide and 0.46m high (full size not revealed). Forms back wall of chimney piece/fire surround (Group 261). Bonded on eastern end to northern end of wall stub (252), forming eastern side of fireplace. Substantial structure of reused medieval stone work.	0.46m high
252	Wall	Roughly north-south aligned wall of rough limestone blocks; single course. 1.80m long by 0.68m wide and 0.20m high. Wall bonded at north end to east end of wall (251) and butts wall (249); forms part of possible spice cupboard, and the eastern side of fire place (Group 261).	0.20m high
253	Hearth	Brick-built hearth within fireplace (Group 261) and bordered by walls (251) and (252). Underneath (257).	-
254	Layer	Layer of stone and brick rubble between hearth (253) and chimney back (251). Appears to be deliberate backfill of material, perhaps following the removal of a fire back. Group (261).	-
255	Structure	Small brick-built structure that butts southern end of fireplace wall (252), forming western side of possible spice cupboard. 0.80m long by 0.22m (single brick length) wide and 0.24m high, two courses maximum. Group (261).	0.24m high
256	Structure	Irregularly shaped block of limestone masonry bonded in mid yellow lime mortar, similar to that used in (206) and (249). Post-dates (206) and (249) and pre-dates walls (251) and (252). Function unclear; possible reinforcement to corner of walls (206) and (249).	-
257	Mortar base	Rectangular spread of mortar; 0.86m long by 0.54m wide. Base for brick built structure, as clear brick impressions observed. Directly overlies (207) and (253); probably represents base of a fire basket.	-
258	Natural	Natural basal geology cut by (226), mid brown sandy silt.	-
259	Natural	Reworked/dirty natural below (222), mid to dark brown sandy silt.	-
260	Natural	Natural below (236), natural gravels, mid orange-yellow sandy gravel.	-
261	Group	Group number for fireplace within Governor's House. Composed of (251), (252), (255), (254), (253), (257), (250), (249), (206).	

TRENCH 3		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 10x2m		Max. depth: 1.20m	
Context	Description	Depth	
301	Topsoil	Current topsoil and turf of area of long grass to south of Garrison Church. Mid to dark grey-brown silty loam	
302	Surface	Repeated depositions of gravel to create 19th century parade ground surface as indicated on aerial photos and plans	
303	Layer	Very mixed deposit of make-up material for base of parade ground, probably utilising demolished material from 1826 removal of Governor's House. Overlain by (304).	

304	Layer	Very mixed deposit of make-up material which overlies (303), slightly darker infill.	0.78-1.30m
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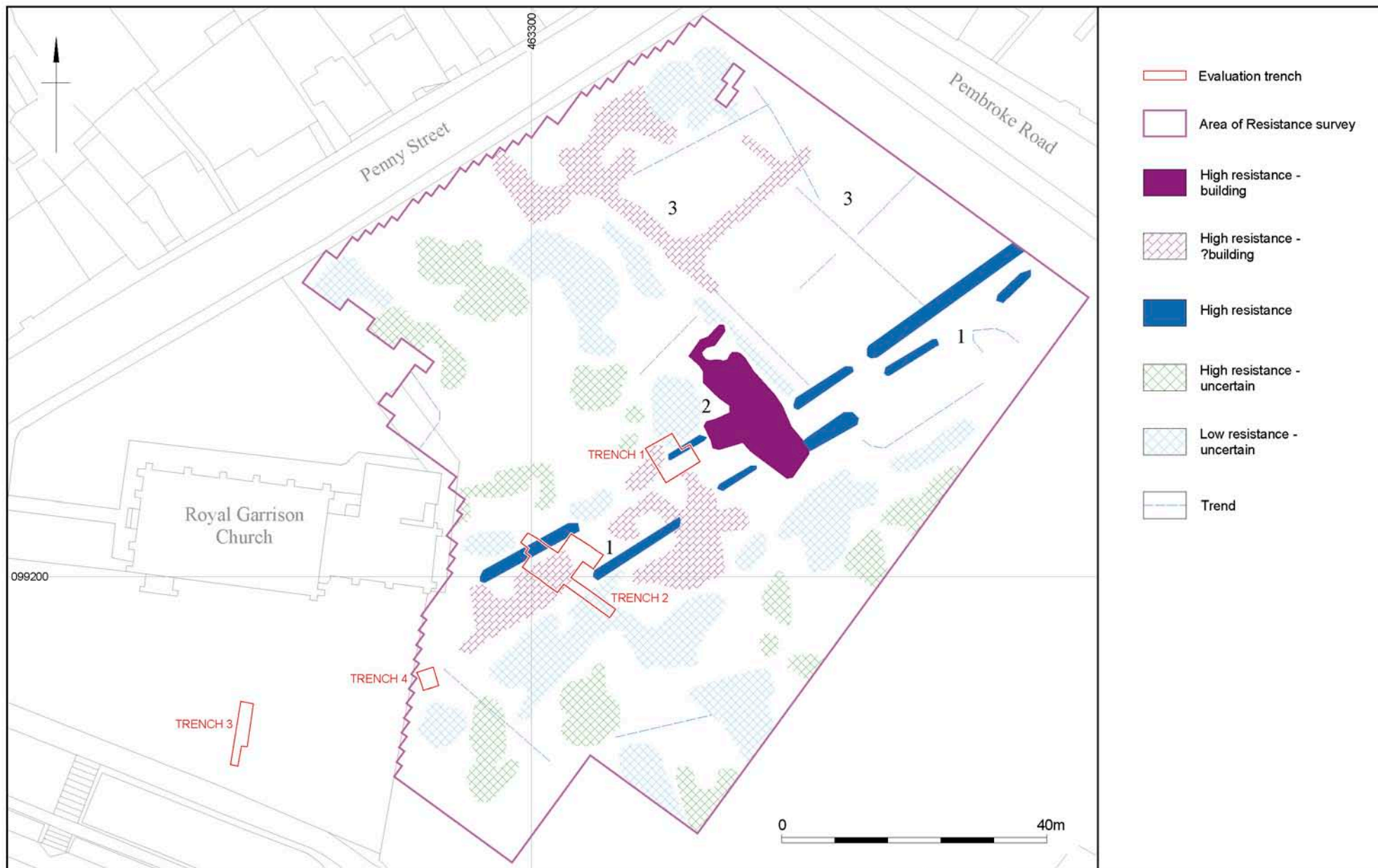
TRENCH 4		Type:	Machine Excavated
Dimensions: 2.88x2.56m		Max. depth: 1.20	
Context	Description	Depth	
401	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty loam, current topsoil and turf of area of park grass land, playing field.	
402	Layer	Mid brown silty sand with very abundant gravel; post-1940s levelling deposit. Overlies (407).	
403	Surface	Rammed chalk layer with brownish-grey mortar and water-worn pebbles set into top. Part of parade ground surface which continues to the west, visible on aerial photographs. Sealed beneath (408) and overlying (404).	
404	Layer	Mixed mid to dark brownish-grey mixed rubble-rich deposit of sandy silt, contains brick and tile inclusions as well as stone rubble. Levelling for parade ground surface (403). Derived from material from the Governor's House demolished in 1826. Overlies (405).	
405	Layer	Dark reddish-brown silty loam; fill of cut (406). Deliberate backfill deposit.	
406	Cut	Cut of linear feature roughly north-south aligned; 1.30m long by 0.80m wide and 0.15m deep. Interpreted as possible robber trench for removal of walls associated with Governor's House. Could not be investigated further due to depth of trench. Cuts natural geology (409).	
407	Fill	Mid greyish-brown silty loam; fill of feature (408). Rubble-rich deposit of World War II associated feature.	
408	Cut	Cut of sub-rectangular feature; 1.60m long by 0.84m wide and 1.07m deep; cuts through parade ground surface (403). Possibly associated with World War II activity in the area.	
409	Natural	Yellowish-brown silty clay with common gravel inclusions. Natural basal geology.	





Site and trench location

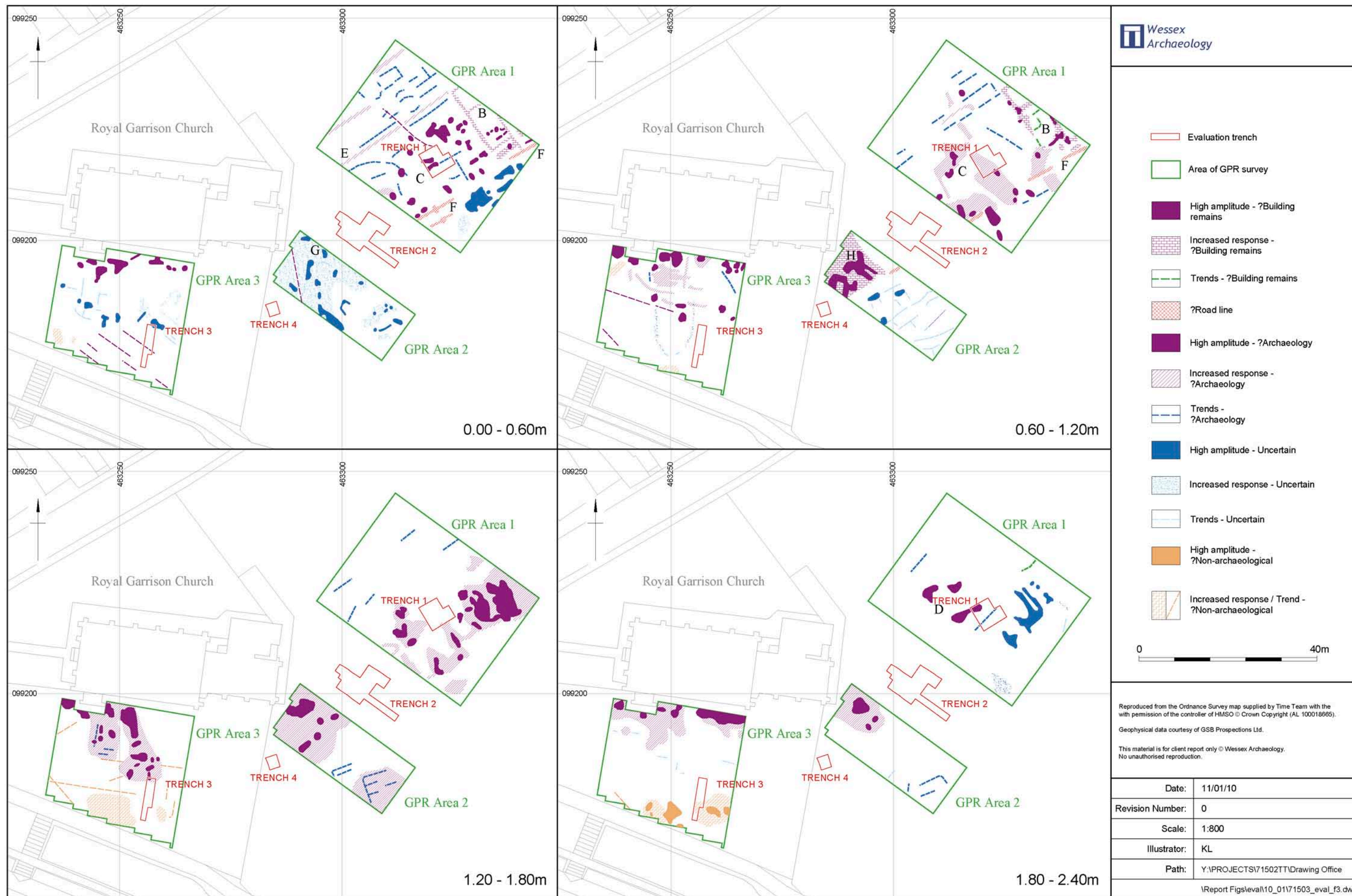
Figure 1



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Results of resistance survey

Figure 2



Results of GPR survey

Figure 3

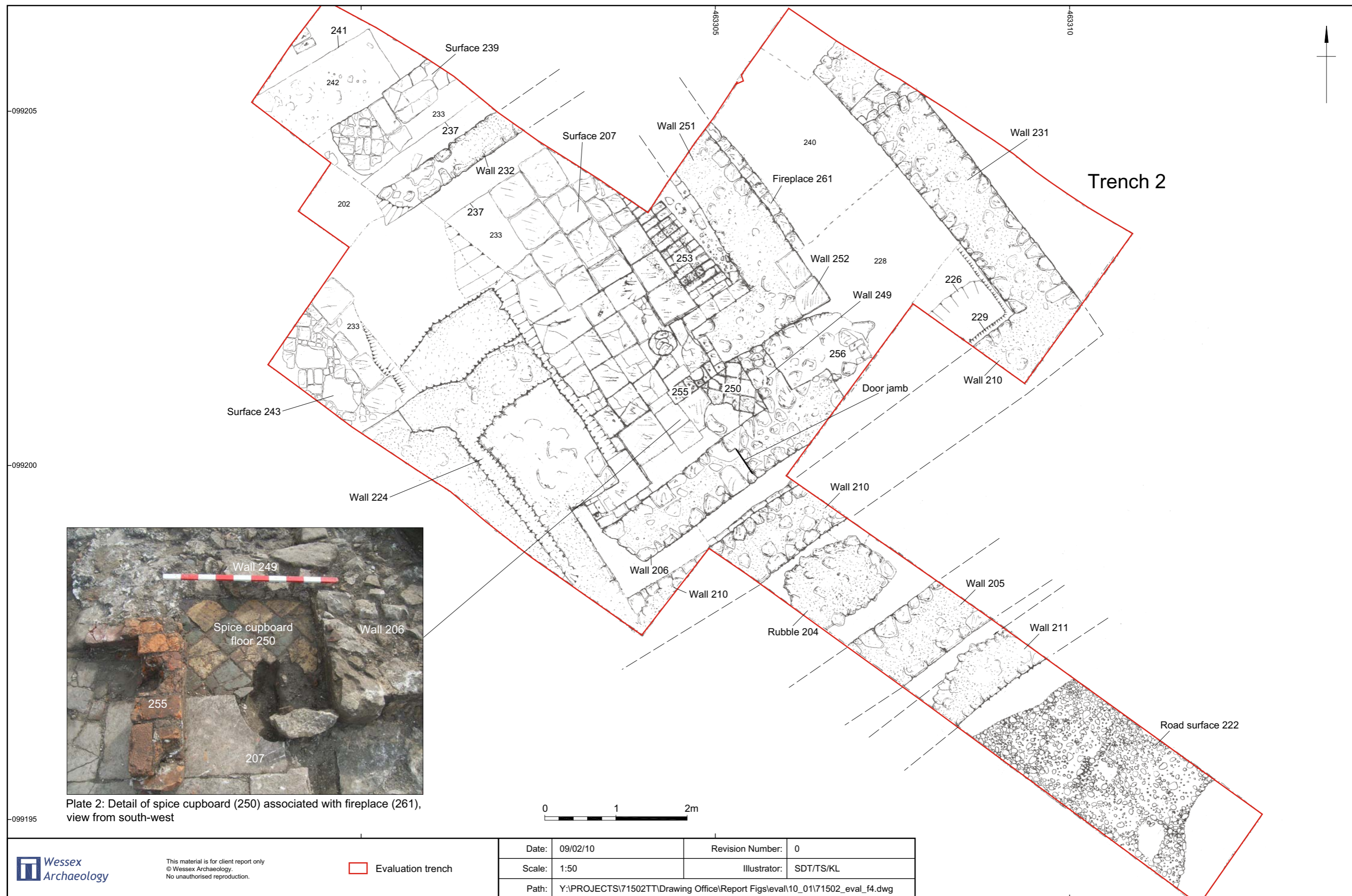


Plate 1: Trench 1, view from north-east

Evaluation trench

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Trench 2: plan and photograph

Figure 5



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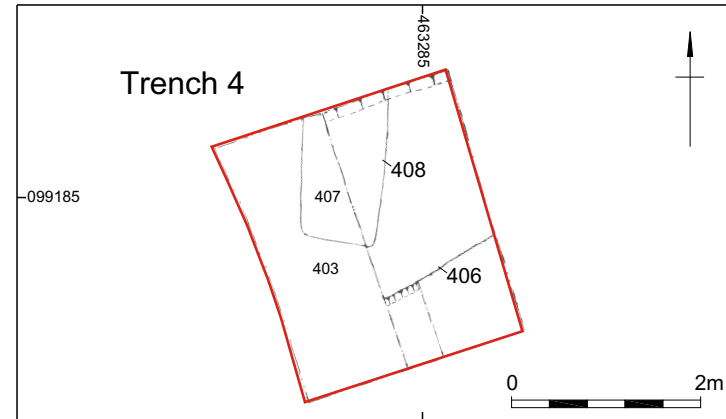


Plate 3: Trench 2, view from north-west

Figure 6



Plate 4: Trench 3, view from south



Trench 4 plan



Plate 5: Pre-excavation plan of Trench 4, view from south-east



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