



38 Water Lane Winchester

Archaeological Evaluation



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Tom Evans to undertake an archaeological evaluation comprising two hand-dug test pits to the rear of 38 Water Lane, Winchester (NGR 448646 129417). The investigation was undertaken in response to planning conditions attached to planning permission granted by Winchester City Council (ref. 21/00549/HOU) for the construction of a single storey extension.

Located within the Romano-British cemetery, the evaluation was carried out with the aim of identifying any related features which would be impacted upon by the development, as well as providing information regarding the depths of any archaeological overburden across the site in light of such deposits having been found in the vicinity. Although no Romano-British features or deposits were identified, post-medieval and modern made ground/demolition deposits were observed to a depth of at least 1.2 m below ground level (approximately 37.5 m aOD) where excavations ceased.

The remnants of two walls were identified within the north-eastern of the two test pits. One, comprised of red brick and cement, was found to cut through post-medieval made ground layers and is likely of a late post-medieval/modern date. The second consisted of five courses of mortared sandstone and flint nodules and remains of uncertain origin. However, given the presence of residual medieval slate roofing tiles, and a sherd of pottery, within later deposits it is possible that this represents the remains of a medieval structure. Given the site's location within an area known for medieval industrial and occupational activity this is not an illogical supposition.

The finds assemblage resulting from the investigation largely comprises post-medieval and modern pottery, ceramic building material, metal fragments and clay pipes.

The investigation was undertaken between the 2nd and 4th August 2021.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank The Client, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of The Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer, who monitored the project for Winchester City Council's Environment Team.



38 Water Lane, Winchester

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Tom Evans 'the client', to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 56 m² parcel of land located in 38 Water Lane, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 0EJ, centred on NGR 448646 129417 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the erection of a single storey extension, the construction of which will require cutting into the hillside within the current garden to create a larger terraced area to encompass the footprint of the extension and also a flat area of garden / terrace to the east of this.
- 1.1.3 A planning application (21/00549/HOU) submitted to Winchester City Council, was granted 17 June 2021, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 4

No development or any works of site preparation shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title have implemented a programme of archaeological mitigation works, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. No development or site preparation shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the LPA. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include:

The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording

Provision for post investigation assessment, reporting and dissemination

Provision to be made for deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation (archive)

Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations. Policy DM26 Winchester District Local Plan Part 2; Policy CP20 of the Winchester District Joint Core Strategy

Condition 5

Before any works hereby permitted are begun, details and a method statement for retaining structures and the ground reduction, and how this will link to a programme of archaeological investigation, shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that appropriate measures to mitigate the effects of the development upon any heritage assets are secured, and that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations. Policy DM26 Winchester District Local Plan Part 2; Policy CP20 of the Winchester District Joint Core Strategy

Condition 6

Following completion of archaeological fieldwork, within 9 months (unless otherwise agreed in writing) a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports and publication. The report shall be submitted to and approved by the local authority.

Reason: To ensure that evidence from the historic environment contributing to our knowledge and understanding of our past is captured and made publicly available. Policy DM26 Winchester District Local Plan Part 2; Policy CP20 of the Winchester District Joint Core Strategy

- 1.1.4 The Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer, of WCC's Historic Environment Team (HET), issued a formal consultation response on 20 April 2021 with regard to the original planning application. This summarised the archaeological background to the development area (see section 2) and highlighted that:

The application site lies within an area of high archaeological potential within the historic eastern suburb of Winchester. In particular the site lies within the area of the eastern Roman cemetery of Venta Belgarum (Roman Winchester), with subsequent Late Saxon and medieval occupation and structures also having been excavated within the vicinity.

Archaeological excavations undertaken just to the east and north-east of the site identified the remains of a number of Roman burials and traces of Anglo-Saxon activity and occupation together with extensive remains of medieval settlement, including the remains of masonry buildings, with associated pits, wells other occupation evidence.

To the south of the site, evidence of 2nd century Roman occupation was recorded in 1958 during works to build new council housing in the area. Overlying these remains was a late 3rd century bath or water tank, although no traces of a surrounding building survived at the time of recording. By the mid-4th century the main eastern Roman cemetery had extended over the area.

- 1.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer, of WCC's Historic Environment Team (HET), approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

- 1.1.6 The evaluation comprising two test pits was undertaken 2 – 4 August 2021.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area is located in the rear garden of 38 Water Lane, Winchester, on the east bank of the river Itchen, and is bounded by private gardens to the north and south and a footpath to the east. The site lies within the historic suburb of Winchester that developed in the extramural area to the east of the Roman, Saxon and medieval town defences.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are recorded as 42 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) which drops to 38 m aOD to the River Itchen to the west and rises to 54 m aOD toward Magdalen Hill in the east. The immediate environs of the site are relatively flat although this is possibly artificial as the ground level likely sloped from St Giles Hill in the east to the river in the west. The site is situated within the historic core of Winchester, within its designated Conservation Area. Levels taken during the investigation indicate a ground level of approximately 38.70 m aOD in the area of Test Pit 2.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation with superficial deposits of alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel indicating that the area was previously a riverine environment (British Geological Survey 2021). The depth at which these natural deposits occur below modern ground level is highly variable as a result of many centuries of urban occupation. In some instances, these deposits are now deeply buried.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background considers the search results of the Winchester Historic Environment record within a 125 m study area of the evaluation site. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Winchester Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.2.1 There is a general scarcity of evidence pertaining to early prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site, compared to later occupation of the environs, a trend typical throughout Winchester. However, handaxes dating to the Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods have been located to the east, along St John's Street (EWC8707; EWC8751) indicative of a background of activity.
- 2.2.2 Later prehistoric activity is more visible with pottery dating to the Iron Age having been recorded to the east and north-north-east (EWC8723; EWC8683; EWC8691-2). Although the sherds were generally located in later contexts, the concentration of activity pre-dating the Romano-British period to the east of the site may suggest an early focal point of activity.
- 2.2.3 Indeed, prehistoric deposits were identified within boreholes during an evaluation at The Mash Tun, Eastgate Street (EWC11884). Located at 34.82 m aOD it is possible that the apparent lack of evidence for land-use during the pre-Roman periods is not only due to the transient nature of the activities, but investigations typically not reaching such depths. Furthermore, the continued use of the area throughout the Romano-British and subsequent

periods has likely resulted in the disturbance and ultimate removal of archaeological signatures of earlier origin.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.2.4 Given the origins of Winchester within the Romano-British period, it is unsurprising that activity dating to the period is well attested for. The site is located approximately 38 m to the east of the Roman town defences between East Gate and Durn Gate (MWC6491). Here, the defences comprised a pre-wall earthen rampart which was then cut back and levelled to facilitate the construction of the later wall. The wall, of mortared flint, was faced with tightly packed knapped flint nodules, and survived in places up to 2 m in height and 2.7 m in width. Although investigations of this length of wall have produced no dating evidence, comparable sections are believed to date between AD 200 – 220.
- 2.2.5 Located outside of the Roman town walls, the site is also positioned within the bounds of the known eastern cemetery (MWC6658) identified during excavations undertaken at Chester Road (EWC8685) to the north-east of the site. A total of 110 inhumations spanning 23 phases of burial activity were recorded, with the earliest dating to the 2nd/3rd century. A ditch, believed to represent a boundary within the cemetery, due to burials post-dating its construction being concentrated north of the feature, was also identified. Later phases of burials were also positioned east of a metalled trackway.
- 2.2.6 Funerary activity related to the cemetery has also been found in the vicinity of St John's Church (EWC8735-6) and along St John's Street (EWC8557; EWC8677; EWC8707; EWC8737). A number of the burials were found within lead coffins and others with associated grave goods comprising coins and/or pottery vessels.
- 2.2.7 To the north of the site a cinerary urn containing burnt bones was located in 1847, suggesting that the cemetery was utilised for the deposition of cremated remains in addition to inhumation burials.
- 2.2.8 Approximately 60 m to the south of the site, towards the southern end of Water Lane investigations located the remains of further burials (EWC8644). Totalling at least seven adults, one of the graves was cut through the infill of a water tank or bath also of Romano-British origin (EWC8643), with another grave positioned immediately alongside, also cut by the first. The remaining five burials were located further to the north. The presence of the earlier water tank or bath, despite no trace of an associated building (likely removed during later terracing) indicates the site's environs was occupied prior to the establishment of the cemetery. Indeed, further remains from the same site include a possible timber structure dating to the 2nd century with associated occupation layer of clay with concentrations of charcoal, two pits and a layer of burnt material (EWC8642).
- 2.2.9 Such occupation layers, typically recorded as clayey with variable quantities of charcoal inclusions, have been recorded throughout the vicinity including along St John's Street, where timber and composite (masonry and timber) structures are also attested for; the latter evidenced by a fragment of mortared flint wall with a group of stake holes (EWC8661; EWC8708).
- 2.2.10 Excavations undertaken further south along Water Long have indicated that land reclamation within this area dates to the 3rd/4th century, as suggested by pottery found within the infill deposit (a bluish grey impervious clay) (EWC6477). However, earlier sherds of Samian ware were also recorded, lending weight to the likelihood of early Romano-British land-use within the site's environs. Timber stakes believed to pertain to a fence line during this period were also revealed during the investigations (EWC8620).

2.2.11 Investigations at Chester Road also revealed a pit and associated layers with the potential to have been derived from quarrying activity (EWC8684).

2.2.12 To the east of the site the projected line of a Roman road is also recorded.

Post-Roman and Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

2.2.13 Although the Romano-British town of Venta Belgarum declined rapidly with the collapse of the Roman administration in the early 5th century, evidence from the excavations at Chester Road indicate a continuity of activity in the vicinity throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, with early chaff tempered pottery and spindle whorl dating to between AD 400 and 850 amongst the artefactual assemblage (EWC8696-7; EWC8686). Evidence from the same site also indicates a sharp rise in activity later in the period with over 700 sherds of Late Saxon (AD 850 – 1066) pottery recovered, and numerous pits and other features suggestive of occupation (EWC8695; EWC8687). Interestingly a significant portion of the pottery comprised Portchester Ware and sandy fabrics, unusual for the area.

2.2.14 Occupation spanning the period is also evidenced along St John's Street, with an early chaff tempered pot sherd recovered from a Saxo-Norman feature (EWC8724) and a number of cess pits/rubbish pits dated to the period (EWC8664; EWC8709). A drainage ditch has also been recorded during investigations at Water Lane (EWC8621).

2.2.15 Continuation of funerary activity within the period, in proximity to the site, however, is slight. A single inhumation dating to the period was identified during archaeological works at St John's Street (EWC8738). A silver rivet head of Saxon type was found associated with the burial.

2.2.16 The presence of such activity, however, is in keeping with the wider area, given the re-founding of the town in c.AD871 by King Alfred. The Saxon town, known as Venta Caester and later Wintancaester, became an important royal and ecclesiastical centre, attested to by the presence of high-status estates within the old Roman town walls.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

2.2.17 The medieval town walls occupied the same footprint as the earlier Saxon and Roman defences and the section to the west of the site (between East Gate and Durn Gate) is shown on early mapping (Speed's map of 1611 and Godson's map of 1750) (MWC6699). The construction materials for the section of wall within the vicinity of the site remain unclear with two courses of un-mortared, dressed greensand blocks located to the west of Eastgate Street, c. 1.68 m north of its junction with Union Street, possibly representing a footing for the medieval city wall. It is noted that the same material was recorded as comprising the remains of Roman Watergate approximately 30 m north-west of this 'wall' (MWC6699).

2.2.18 Archaeological investigations at Mash Tun, Eastgate Street, revealed no evidence of the Roman or medieval defensive wall, leading to the conclusion that either the wall lay further to the east or was removed during the installation of a modern sewer (EWC11883).

2.2.19 Further afield, however, investigations have revealed a 3 m wide wall of mortared chalk, originally faced with flint (subsequently robbed), constructed upon the remains of the earlier, Roman, wall which were used as a foundation. Elsewhere the foundation was found to comprise coarse chalk rubble.

2.2.20 Approximately 38 m to the west of the line of the medieval wall lies the remains of a intermural lane (MWC6915). Positioned on a north-south alignment, the lane comprises a metalled surface dating to the 13th/14th century which was later resurfaced and widened.

- 2.2.21 It is likely that this lane represents the access to the original precinct of a Dominican Friary (the Black Friars) dedicated to St Katherine (MWC 6905), 50 m west of the proposed development site. Documentary evidence suggests construction began in around 1235, with the church completed in 1260 before being repaired and ornamented in 1269. Construction of an infirmary began in 1270. Records indicate that the area to the south of the church was used as the friary cemetery. Following the dissolution, the site was acquired by Winchester College and later the extensive garden of Mildmay House were built over the remains. Archaeological investigations undertaken within the vicinity (EWC6355) revealed several walls, a cist tomb and culvert believed to represent elements of the precinct of the Black Friars, with demolition deposits, a possible chalk floor and a single human bone relating to the friary recorded during investigations carried out at 75-9 Eastgate Street (EWC11792).
- 2.2.22 Noted as an ecclesiastical centre, two additional churches within the vicinity of the site have medieval origins. The Church of St John (MWC6737) is recorded in existence before 1142, with likely earlier origin given its position within the significant Romano-British cemetery. The church continued to hold significance,
- 2.2.23 The Church of All Saints, approximately 100 m to the west of the site, is known solely from documentary sources (MWC7909). Included in a list of Winchester churches dating to c. 1270, it had probably gone out of use by the end of the 14th century. It is known to have been situated within the northern end of the precinct of St John's Hospital and is thought to have been incorporated into the hospital site in 1355-6.
- 2.2.24 The site, positioned outside of the city wall, is located within an area of medieval tenements, with examples to the north (MWC6898), south-east (MWC6901) and south-west (MWC6897).
- 2.2.25 Investigations within the site of those to the north (MWC6898) revealed various structural remains (EWC8688-9), pits, including a possible well-pit, and other features suggestive of general occupation (EWC8690). Of particular interest, however, was the recovery of over 2000 animal bones from the fill of a quarry pit (EWC8698). Representative of an exceptionally wide range of species, some high-status food remains were also present within the assemblage.
- 2.2.26 Similarly, an assemblage of approximately 800 animal bones from fills of pits identified during archaeological investigations along St John's Street, is suggestive of the collection and treatment of horns and skins and some bone working, pertaining to the industrial nature of the site's environs (EWC8725). These activities are consistent with those to be expected in association with St Giles' Fair, where finished goods could be traded. The assemblage, like that at Chester Road, also indicated the presence of some high-status food remains.
- 2.2.27 Excavations at Water Lane, to the south-west of the site, also revealed medieval features within the bounds of the tenements (MWC6897; EWC8622-4). A series of close-set wooden piles adjacent to the river, extending north-south for 7 m, was revealed and showed signs of repairs and maintenance. A mortared peg tile hearth, chalk lined well, large quantities of hammerscale were recorded, alongside iron and brass objects and vestigial traces of postholes indicative of a workshop/forge, suggestive of extensive medieval metalworking within the site. Large quantities of horncores, animal bones and discarded leather shoes also suggest tanning was also undertaken within this area, providing further evidence for medieval industrial land-use within proximity to the site.

2.2.28 Further evidence of medieval occupation is present to the west of the site, along St John's Street, where garden soil deposits dating to the 13th and 14th centuries have been observed (ECW8711), as have rubbish pits and cess pits (13th – 15th century) and various structural remains, including an oven room and flint and mortar wall footing (ECW8710-13). Indeed, medieval occupation within the area is well attested for through the extant medieval buildings, including the Grade II* Listed Blue Boar (MWC6900; NHLE 1095386).

Post-medieval to modern (AD 1500 – present)

2.2.29 Development of the area surrounding the site continued into the post-medieval period evidenced not only on historical maps of the area, but by the presence of extant buildings such as 52 St John's Street, a Grade II Listed Tudor house (NHLE 1095389) and various remains recorded during numerous archaeological investigations, particularly along St John's Street.

2.2.30 Structural remains dating to the period typically comprise chalk-built barrel-vaulted cellars (EWC8665-6; EWC8679-80; EWC8761), masonry buildings (EWC8668-9) and walls (EWC8682) well attested for. For the most part these have been recorded as mortared flint with chalk, though timber examples have also been identified (EWC8717; EWC8760).

2.2.31 Garden soils dating to the period have also been recorded, as have occupational features such as cess pits, wells and postholes of 16th – 18th century date (EWC8670; EWC8681; EWC8714; EWC8720-1; EWC8759).

2.2.32 Archaeological investigations have also confirmed the presence of the Quaker cemetery depicted on Godson's 1750 map of Winchester, revealing one grave containing 2 – 3 adult skeletons and that of a child. Two iron coffin handles were also recovered, with one smaller than the other. Observations carried out during the construction of a patio at Ashdene, on the north-west corner of St Giles' Hill, located the remains of seven inhumation burials, also believed to pertain to the Quaker cemetery.

2.2.33 Seven graves indicative of the presence of a cemetery were also located during groundworks carried out at 20 St John's Street believed to be of 18th century date and likely associated with the graveyard of the Church of St John, within the old bounds of which the property was constructed. Human remains were located at 1.5 m below ground level with overlying soils also dated to the post-medieval period (EWC8556).

2.2.34 Little has changed within the site boundary from its depiction on the 1870 OS County Series: Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, despite the redevelopment of the surrounding area, namely to the north (in the location of the former Brewery (MWCXXX)) and to the west (in the location of the former St John's Hospital). However, changes to the rear of the property such as movement/instatement of boundaries during the 1960s is evident on subsequent OS plans.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and

- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

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

3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the site-specific objectives of the evaluation are to:

- Establish the presence and assess the depths of the archaeological overburden
- Establish the period of deposits found; specifically whether there is evidence of the Roman cemetery

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a theodolite and tapes in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI (**Fig. 1**).
- 4.2.2 Two test pits, each measuring 1.5 m in length and 1.5 m wide, were hand excavated in level spits by qualified archaeologists. Trench 1 reached a depth of 1 m with a 0.50 m sondage was excavated in the base to reach a full depth of 1.50 m. Trench 2 reached a depth of 1.26 m, no sondage was dug due to modern structure in the Trench.
- 4.2.3 The base of the test pit/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil from hand-excavated archaeological deposits were visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from

excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

- 4.2.5 Test pits completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Archaeologist to HET were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.7 A theodolite and tapes were used to survey the location of the test pits and the archaeological features.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

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

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Both excavated test pits contained archaeological made ground deposits and demolition debris, with Test Pit 2 containing the remnants of two walls. Whilst one (206) can be more firmly dated to the post-medieval period, the other (201) remains of uncertain date, though it does comprise the earliest activity identified during the investigation. The layers of build-up material indicate that relatively recent deposits are present across the site as expected (**Fig. 1**).
- 5.1.2 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by test pit.
- 5.1.3 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows the location of the test pits with archaeological features and

Figure 2 provides detail of the concentration of features within Test Pit 2, including section drawing.

5.1.4 Archaeological results

Test Pit 1

- 5.1.5 The earliest deposit within Test Pit 1 was a made ground (**104**) of grey-brown silty clay with a high diffuse crushed chalk element, as well as occasional chalk rubble, with a thickness of 0.30 m (**Plate 1**). The deposit contained significant quantities of brick rubble and ceramic building material (CBM) as well as very degraded wood. This was overlain by a 0.65 m thick made ground (**103**) of grey-brown silty clay with a significant though very diffuse crushed chalk fragments. As well as modern refuse such as crockery, glass, a rusty bed spring, bayonet light bulb fitting and animal bone. Most significant artefactual inclusions consist of brick rubble, probable roof slates, roof tiles and sundry unidentifiable CBM. This was covered by a further made ground (**102**) of fairly loose clay silt 0.4 m thick, containing a variety of modern refuse (crockery and glass fragments) mixed in with occasional sherds of post-med to early modern pot sherds and occasional brick and CBM fragments.
- 5.1.6 The most recent deposit within Trench 1 is a garden soil (**101**) of grey clay silt 0.15 m thick, with modern refuse of crockery fragments, bottle glass and heavily rusted unidentifiable iron fragments.

Test Pit 2

- 5.1.7 The earliest feature within Test Pit 2 was an east-west aligned wall (**201**). The wall comprised of sandstone and flint nodules bonded with pale brown mortar in a fairly rough construction. The wall spanned the length of the trench (1.50 m) with a width of 0.15 m (**Fig. 2; Plate 2**). There were five courses visible, one stone wide, they were rather haphazard and did not appear to be dressed although the northern face of the wall seemed to be slightly flatter. The flint nodules measured between 0.15 m - 0.18 m in length, 0.07 m - 0.12 m in width and 0.05 m - 0.07 m in depth. The sandstones measured between 0.18m - 0.20 m in length, 0.15 m - 0.18 m in width and 0.10 m - 0.13 m in depth.
- 5.1.8 Wall **201** was overlain by made ground deposit **202**, which consisted of greyish chalky loam, as well as much larger slate tiles (including some fairly complete with nail holes). CBM and brick was also present although nothing dateable was recovered. The full depth of the layer was not reached due to limitation of excavation beyond 1.20m, the observable thickness was 0.2 m.
- 5.1.9 The made ground (**202**) was covered by a further made ground (**203**) of grey sandy loam with fairly common small fragments and larger lumps of chalk, with a thickness of 0.55 m. Finds include clay pipe stems, glazed pottery, CBM, brick, slate, animal bone and a single piece of residual worked flint. Through this made ground north-south aligned wall **206** was cut. The structure comprised of very shallow foundations (**205**) measuring 0.05 m thick constructed from irregular flint nodules.
- 5.1.10 The wall (**206**) largely consisted of bricks 0.22 m in length, 0.13 m in width and 0.07 m in depth, which were faced on the west side with concrete (**Plate 3**). This concrete has preserved the bricks on the west side but the bricks on the east side were broken and disorderly. Along the west side of structure bricks are in a single row, end on, all on their sides, neatly mortared, along east side the bricks are laid much more haphazardly, some at odd angles, with an excess of mortar filling the spaces between them. Also, this side of the structure appears to have been constructed of roughly broken half-bricks. The wall appears to have been previously capped with slates of which only two incomplete fragments

are still in situ at the north-west corner of the structure. The wall measured 1.05 m in length, 0.50 m in width and 0.15 m in height.

- 5.1.11 A deliberate dump (**207**) of dark brown clay to west of **206** contained similar CBM, brick and household waste to layers above and below. This layer measuring 0.13 m thick becomes more diffuse to the north and seems to respect wall **206**. Over this lay a 0.08 m thick made ground (**208**) of dark grey slightly sandy (fine to coarse) clay silt with very common to abundant finds particularly above masonry **206**. Within this layer large fragments of what appeared to be a red ceramic chimney pot with charcoal residue on its inside were found along with components associated with drainage. Degraded sandy yellow-brown mortar was also present, as well as slate tile, chalk, flint, animal bone, charcoal and small to large CBM fragments.
- 5.1.12 The most recent deposit in Test Pit 2 was a garden soil (**209**) of dark brown slightly sandy (very fine) clay silt with turf on surface and moderate rooting as well as some rare, chalk flecks and small flint nodules, measuring 0.50 m thick. Other coarse components were generally anthropogenic in origin and included wood, plastic, CBM, brick, blue and white glazed pot, glass, animal bone and clay pipe stem.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered, in which the datable finds are nearly all of post-medieval/modern date.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1.

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

Context	Animal Bone	Clay Pipe	Pottery	Other Finds
101	1/7		5/80	1 glass; 1 metal
102	3/39	1/3	4/181	2 glass; 1 stone
103	1/22	1/2	9/332	1 metal; 1 shell
201				1 stone
202				1 CBM; 2 stone
203	6/58	1/4	4/69	1 flint; 1 stone; 1 shell
207		1/9	3/56	1 glass
208	1/13	2/10	3/49	
209	4/19	2/16	5/111	1 metal
Total	16/158	8/44	33/878	

CBM = ceramic building material

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 With the exception of one medieval sherd, the small pottery assemblage (33 sherds, weighing 878 g) is all of post-medieval/modern date. The pottery is listed by context in Table 2.

Table 2 Pottery by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Ware	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Comment
101	Refined whiteware	3	22	2 flatware rims (1 x TP; 1 x sponged); 1 hollow ware, pink-glazed & lustre band
101	Yellow ware	1	40	body sherd
101	Westerwald stoneware	1	18	jug/tankard base; cobalt blue dec
102	Refined redware	2	102	1 flatware rim, transfer-printed; 1 plain base
102	Pearlware	1	35	squat cylindrical jar, internally lid-seated; transfer-printed (Willow pattern)
102	Redware	1	44	base, glazed int & out
103	Verwood earthenware	2	210	dripping dish profile
103	Redware	1	37	body sherd, burnt
103	Border ware	4	65	green-glazed; 1 bowl rim; 1 base; 2 bodies
103	Majolica ware	2	20	lid (teapot or small jar); moulded lead/fruit design, polychrome glaze; slightly burnt
203	Refined whiteware	1	27	flat-rimmed bowl, hand-painted
203	Border ware	1	21	yellow-glazed base
203	Verwood earthenware	2	21	body sherds
207	Refined whiteware	3	56	flatwares, 1 transfer-printed
208	Pearlware	1	26	base of cylindrical jar/jug, blue banded
208	Refined whiteware	1	9	flatware rim, blue banded
208	Saxo-Norman calcareous ware	1	14	Rim sherd
209	Refined whiteware	3	31	2 flatware rims (transfer-printed); 1 handle stump, olive-glazed
209	Pearlware	1	15	cup/bowl rim, transfer-printed (Willow pattern)
209	Redware	1	65	body sherd

Medieval

- 6.2.2 The single medieval sherd is a rim sherd in a calcareous fabric, which can be identified as fabric MBX (Chalk-tempered ware) in the Winchester type series (eg Cotter 2011). This is the dominant fabric in late Saxon assemblages from Winchester, and dates c 850–1150. This sherd was residual in a modern context.

Post-medieval/modern

- 6.2.3 The remainder of the assemblage (32 sherds) comprises a mix of earthenwares, stoneware and refined wares, with a potential date range from 16th-/17th-century onwards. The earthenwares include three types: white-firing Border wares from the Surrey/Hampshire Border industry, either green- or yellow-glazed (16th-/17th-century), pale-firing Verwood-type earthenware from east Dorset (broadly post-medieval but in Winchester probably mid-18th-

century or later) and redwares (uncertain source(s), broadly post-medieval. The earthenwares were supplying utilitarian (kitchen) wares.

- 6.2.4 Stonewares are represented by a single sherd of German Westerwald stoneware, from a jug or tankard (17th-/18th-century). Refined wares include pearlware, whiteware and yellow ware (19th-/20th-century), largely in tea-/tableware forms. There is also a lid from a teapot or small jar in majolica ware, a decorative whiteware moulded in the form of fruit and foliage.

6.3 Clay Pipe

- 6.3.1 Of the eight fragments of clay pipe recovered, seven are stems. Two of these are from spurred pipes, and both have makers' marks. The example from 207 carries an incuse stamp on the stem, of Richard Sayer (alias Lawrence), who was based in East Woodhay in Hampshire. Sayer's pipes are found widely across north Hampshire, west Berkshire, north Wiltshire and Oxfordshire and even in the USA; he spanned the transition from heeled to spurred pipes at the end of the 17th/early 18th century (Cannon 1991, 25).
- 6.3.2 The second spurred stem is from 209; the spur is broken but has relief initials on the sides of the spur. The first initial is H and the second is illegible, but a second pipe with a complete bowl from the same context also has a spur mark reading HB, and the partial mark is likely to be the same. The bowl is dated c 1820–40, for which there is one known possibility: H Baker is listed in Portchester in 1822–54, and in Winchester from 1841–55 (Oswald 1975, 171).

6.4 Glass

- 6.4.1 Four fragments of glass were recovered. All are of modern (19th-/20th-century) date. They include a very small colourless rectangular bottle (probably for perfume), two fragments from beverage bottles (green and brown) and the base from a tumbler.

6.5 Stone

- 6.5.1 The stone includes a fragment from a slate pencil. The other four pieces found are all building material and include three pieces of roofing slate. These are probably of medieval date on grounds of appearance (thicker slates unevenly split, and with large handmade nail/peg holes). Stone slates were used rather than ceramic tiles for much of the medieval period in south Hampshire, as part of the well-documented trade in blue slates from Devon and Cornwall (Hare 1991, 90). The fourth piece is an irregular, roughly rectangular block, possibly showing some signs of shaping but otherwise unworked.

6.6 Animal Bone

- 6.6.1 Fragments of animal bone came from several layers of modern date. The bones are in good condition, several retain clear butchery marks, and a few are gnawed. The identified bones are mostly from sheep/goat; they include elements from the fore- and hindquarters, as well as a cervical vertebra. Foot bones (i.e., metapodials and phalanges) are particularly common, indicating that the assemblage includes more butchery waste or possibly deposits derived from light tanning. A few cattle bones are also present, these include fragments of rib and scapula blade.

6.7 Other Finds

- 6.7.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of metal (two iron nails, copper alloy electrical fitting), worked flint (one prehistoric waste flake) and marine shell (two oyster shells).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the evaluation.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The excavated test pits revealed made ground deposits of post modern and medieval date. Within Test Pit 2, two walls were identified. The earliest comprised 5 surviving courses of mortared sandstone and flint nodules and was sealed by made ground deposits through which the later structure was cut. This comprised red brick faced with concrete and capped with slate. Further made ground deposits overlay this. The finds assemblage recovered during the evaluation suggest a post-medieval/modern date for the made ground, a date also likely for the later wall given the stratigraphic sequence and its construction of red brick and concrete.

8.1.2 The origin of the sandstone wall, however, remains more unclear. The haphazard nature of the remains may indicate that these comprise of a foundation, however no construction cut was identified, making this unlikely. The lack of such a cut is most likely due to the excavation being limited to 1.2 m in depth. Indeed, the presence of a later structure is more likely to account for having disturbed the earlier wall, which may or may not be related to the medieval building material (roof slates) identified within overlying made ground deposits.

8.2 Discussion

8.2.1 Whilst the evaluation was successful in identifying the presence of post-medieval and modern overburden across the site, no remains pertaining to the Romano-British cemetery within which the site is situated were revealed. However, the results were consistent with those of other investigations within the vicinity which have revealed post-medieval and medieval structural remains. Indeed, medieval activity is particularly well attested for within the surrounding area with tenements located to the north, south-east and south-west and industrial activity particularly well noted to the south.

8.2.2 Whilst the exact origin of wall 201 remains unclear, the presence of medieval roofing slates within the overlying made ground, and the general context of the site, may be indicative of a medieval provenance. The lack of Roman material within either of the test pits, on the other hand, suggests such a date for the remains is unlikely.

8.2.3 The function of wall 206 is similarly unclear, though its construction of concrete and red brick alongside the stratigraphic evidence is indicative of a later post-medieval date.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **WINCM: AY 737**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts will be prepared following the guidelines for 'Depositing Archaeological Archives' with Hampshire Cultural Trust (latest draft 2019), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 1 box of finds
 - 1 file of paper records

Digital archive

- 9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

- 9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below; overall, the assemblage is very largely of relatively recent date and is considered to have little or no further research potential. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- 9.3.1 Pottery (33 sherds): very small assemblage, almost entirely post-medieval/modern, containing expected range of types for the city; single medieval sherd is residual. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.

- 9.3.1 Clay tobacco pipe (8 frags): negligible quantity; includes three marked pipes (of which one maker traced and the other tentatively identified). Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.
- 9.3.2 Stone (5 frags): negligible quantity, includes one small architectural fragment and three medieval slates, but all these are residual. Little archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.
- 9.3.3 Worked Flint (1 piece): negligible quantity, little or no archaeological significance, no further research potential. Retain none.
- 9.3.4 Glass (4 frags): negligible quantity, all post-medieval/modern. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.
- 9.3.5 Metalwork (3 objects): negligible quantity, one modern object and two undated nails. No archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none..
- 9.3.6 Animal Bone (16 frags): negligible quantity, little or no archaeological significance, no further research potential. Retain none.
- 9.3.7 Marine Shell (8 shells): negligible quantity, little or no archaeological significance, no further Documentary records
- 9.3.8 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 9.3.9 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only.

9.4 Security copy

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

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Archaeologist for HET on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with



all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

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

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 1		Length 1.50 m	Width 1.50 m	Depth 1.50 m
Easting		Northing		m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Garden soil	Eastern corner under garden lawn turf, rest of layer laying beneath decking. A mid-dark grey clay silt. Contains modern refuse - modern crockery fragments, bottle glass, heavily rusted unidentifiable iron fragments.	0 – 0.15
102		Made ground	Friable, fairly loose clay silt containing a variety of modern refuse (as in context 101) mixed in with occasional sherds of post-med - early modern pot sherds and occasional brick and CBM fragments.	0.15 – 0.55
103		Made ground	Mid grey-brown silty clay with a significant though very diffuse crushed chalk element. As well as modern refuse as detailed in context 101, also rusty bed spring, bayonet light bulb fitting, animal bone. Most significant artefactual inclusions comprise of brick rubble, probable roof slates, roof tiles and sundry unidentifiable CBM.	0.55 – 1.20
104		Made ground	Pale- mid grey-brown silty clay with a high diffuse crushed chalk element, as well as occasional chalk rubble. Contains significant quantities of brick rubble and CBM, as well as very degraded wood (rotted to a paste)	1.20 – 1.50

Trench No 2		Length 1.50 m	Width 1.50 m	Depth 1.26 m
Easting		Northing		m OD 38.82
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Wall	Linear wall aligned E-W with irregular sides and an unknown base. Constructed from yellow possible sandstone and flint nodules and bonded with pale brown mortar.	1.04–1.24



202		Demolition rubble/made ground	Light greyish chalky loam with higher concentration of chalk than 203, as well as much larger slate tiles (including some fairly complete with nail holes). CBM and brick also present although nothing to date layer. Extent of layer not reached due to limitation of excavation beyond 1.20m. assumed to be later than wall 201. Could have been formed as part of levelling of area for later construction?	1.04–1.24
203		Deliberate dump/made ground	Mid greyish sandy loam with fairly common small Lumps of chalk as well as occasional larger lumps. Finds similar to above layers including clay pipe stems, glazed pottery, CBM, brick, slate, animal bone and a single piece of worked flint.	0.49–1.04
204	205, 206	Assumed construction cut	Cut for masonry 206. Not particularly clear but does seem to cut / truncate layer 203 to the east of masonry 206.	0.65–0.76
205	205	Foundation	Foundations. Minimal, and very shallow. Formed of flint with a small number of nodules present at north end of 206, but layer not removed as masonry 206 left in situ.	0.75–0.80
206	205	Brick, slate and concrete structure	Linear brick, slate and concrete structure aligned N-S with straight sides and a flat base.. Maximum height: 0.15 m.	0.65
207		Deliberate dump	A dark brown clay silt layer present to west of 206 containing similar finds to layers above and below. This layer becomes more diffuse to the north and seems to respect / be contemporary with or slightly later than 206.	0.61–0.74
208		Made ground	Rubble layer. A dark greyish slightly sandy (fine to coarse) clay silt with very common to abundant finds particularly above masonry 206 and towards the south west corner of tp1. Within this layer around a dozen large fragments of what appeared to be a red ceramic chimney pot with charcoal residue on its inside were found along with components associated with drainage (broken, yellow glazed drain pipe and rounded River pebbles). Degraded sandy yellowish mortar was also present, as well as slate tile, chalk, flint, animal bone, charcoal and small to large CBM fragments.	0.41–0.49



209		Garden soil	Very dark brown slightly sandy (very fine) clay silt with turf on surface and moderate rooting as well as some rare, chalk flecks and small flint nodules. Other coarse components were generally anthropogenic in origin and included wood, plastic, CBM, brick, blue / ,white glazed pot, glass, animal bone and clay pipe stem.	0–0.50
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Appendix 2

11 FINDS EVIDENCE

- 11.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered, in which the datable finds are nearly all of post-medieval/modern date.
- 11.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1.

Table 3 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	Clay Pipe	Pottery	Other Finds
101	1/7		5/80	1 glass; 1 metal
102	3/39	1/3	4/181	2 glass; 1 stone
103	1/22	1/2	9/332	1 metal; 1 shell
201				1 stone
202				1 CBM; 2 stone
203	6/58	1/4	4/69	1 flint; 1 stone; 1 shell
207		1/9	3/56	1 glass
208	1/13	2/10	3/49	
209	4/19	2/16	5/111	1 metal
Total	16/158	8/44	33/878	

CBM = ceramic building material

11.2 Pottery

- 11.2.1 With the exception of one medieval sherd, the small pottery assemblage (33 sherds, weighing 878 g) is all of post-medieval/modern date. The pottery is listed by context in Table 2.

Table 4 Pottery by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Ware	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Comment
101	Refined whiteware	3	22	2 flatware rims (1 x TP; 1 x sponged); 1 hollow ware, pink-glazed & lustre band
101	Yellow ware	1	40	body sherd
101	Westerwald stoneware	1	18	jug/tankard base; cobalt blue dec
102	Refined redware	2	102	1 flatware rim, transfer-printed; 1 plain base
102	Pearlware	1	35	squat cylindrical jar, internally lid-seated; transfer-printed (Willow pattern)
102	Redware	1	44	base, glazed int & out
103	Verwood earthenware	2	210	dripping dish profile
103	Redware	1	37	body sherd, burnt
103	Border ware	4	65	green-glazed; 1 bowl rim; 1 base; 2 bodies

Context	Ware	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Comment
103	Majolica ware	2	20	lid (teapot or small jar); moulded lead/fruit design, polychrome glaze; slightly burnt
203	Refined whiteware	1	27	flat-rimmed bowl, hand-painted
203	Border ware	1	21	yellow-glazed base
203	Verwood earthenware	2	21	body sherds
207	Refined whiteware	3	56	flatwares, 1 transfer-printed
208	Pearlware	1	26	base of cylindrical jar/jug, blue banded
208	Refined whiteware	1	9	flatware rim, blue banded
208	Saxo-Norman calcareous ware	1	14	Rim sherd
209	Refined whiteware	3	31	2 flatware rims (transfer-printed); 1 handle stump, olive-glazed
209	Pearlware	1	15	cup/bowl rim, transfer-printed (Willow pattern)
209	Redware	1	65	body sherd

Medieval

- 11.2.2 The single medieval sherd is a rim sherd in a calcareous fabric, which can be identified as fabric MBX (Chalk-tempered ware) in the Winchester type series (eg Cotter 2011). This is the dominant fabric in late Saxon assemblages from Winchester, and dates c 850–1150. This sherd was residual in a modern context.

Post-medieval/modern

- 11.2.3 The remainder of the assemblage (32 sherds) comprises a mix of earthenwares, stoneware and refined wares, with a potential date range from 16th-/17th-century onwards. The earthenwares include three types: white-firing Border wares from the Surrey/Hampshire Border industry, either green- or yellow-glazed (16th-/17th-century), pale-firing Verwood-type earthenware from east Dorset (broadly post-medieval but in Winchester probably mid-18th-century or later) and redwares (uncertain source(s), broadly post-medieval). The earthenwares were supplying utilitarian (kitchen) wares.
- 11.2.4 Stonewares are represented by a single sherd of German Westerwald stoneware, from a jug or tankard (17th-/18th-century). Refined wares include pearlware, whiteware and yellow ware (19th-/20th-century), largely in tea-/tableware forms. There is also a lid from a teapot or small jar in majolica ware, a decorative whiteware moulded in the form of fruit and foliage.

11.3 Clay Pipe

- 11.3.1 Of the eight fragments of clay pipe recovered, seven are stems. Two of these are from spurred pipes, and both have makers' marks. The example from 207 carries an incuse stamp on the stem, of Richard Sayer (alias Lawrence), who was based in East Woodhay in Hampshire. Sayer's pipes are found widely across north Hampshire, west Berkshire, north Wiltshire and Oxfordshire and even in the USA; he spanned the transition from heeled to spurred pipes at the end of the 17th/early 18th century (Cannon 1991, 25).

11.3.2 The second spurred stem is from 209; the spur is broken but has relief initials on the sides of the spur. The first initial is H and the second is illegible, but a second pipe with a complete bowl from the same context also has a spur mark reading HB, and the partial mark is likely to be the same. The bowl is dated c 1820–40, for which there is one known possibility: H Baker is listed in Portchester in 1822–54, and in Winchester from 1841–55 (Oswald 1975, 171).

11.4 Glass

11.4.1 Four fragments of glass were recovered. All are of modern (19th-/20th-century) date. They include a very small colourless rectangular bottle (probably for perfume), two fragments from beverage bottles (green and brown) and the base from a tumbler.

11.5 Stone

11.5.1 The stone includes a fragment from a slate pencil. The other four pieces found are all building material and include three pieces of roofing slate. These are probably of medieval date on grounds of appearance (thicker slates unevenly split, and with large handmade nail/peg holes). Stone slates were used rather than ceramic tiles for much of the medieval period in south Hampshire, as part of the well-documented trade in blue slates from Devon and Cornwall (Hare 1991, 90). The fourth piece is an irregular, roughly rectangular block, possibly showing some signs of shaping but otherwise unworked.

11.6 Animal Bone

11.6.1 Fragments of animal bone came from several layers of modern date. The bones are in good condition, several retain clear butchery marks, and a few are gnawed. The identified bones are mostly from sheep/goat; they include elements from the fore- and hindquarters, as well as a cervical vertebra. Foot bones (i.e., metapodials and phalanges) are particularly common, indicating that the assemblage includes more butchery waste or possibly deposits derived from light tanning. A few cattle bones are also present, these include fragments of rib and scapula blade.

11.7 Other Finds

11.7.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of metal (two iron nails, copper alloy electrical fitting), worked flint (one prehistoric waste flake) and marine shell (two oyster shells).

12 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

12.1 Museum

12.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **WINCM: AY 737**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

12.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

12.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts will be prepared following the guidelines for 'Depositing Archaeological Archives' with Hampshire Cultural Trust (latest draft 2019), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

12.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 box of finds
- 1 file of paper records

Digital archive

12.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

12.3 Selection strategy

12.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

12.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClifA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

12.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below; overall, the assemblage is very largely of relatively recent date and is considered to have little or no further research potential. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

12.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

12.3.5 Pottery (33 sherds): very small assemblage, almost entirely post-medieval/modern, containing expected range of types for the city; single medieval sherd is residual. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.

12.3.6 Clay tobacco pipe (8 frags): negligible quantity; includes three marked pipes (of which one maker traced and the other tentatively identified). Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.



- 12.3.7 Stone (5 frags): negligible quantity, includes one small architectural fragment and three medieval slates, but all these are residual. Little archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.
- 12.3.8 Worked Flint (1 piece): negligible quantity, little or no archaeological significance, no further research potential. Retain none.
- 12.3.9 Glass (4 frags): negligible quantity, all post-medieval/modern. Little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none.
- 12.3.10 Metalwork (3 objects): negligible quantity, one modern object and two undated nails. No archaeological significance; no further research potential; retain none..
- 12.3.11 Animal Bone (16 frags): negligible quantity, little or no archaeological significance, no further research potential. Retain none.
- 12.3.12 Marine Shell (8 shells): negligible quantity, little or no archaeological significance, no further Documentary records
- 12.3.13 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 12.3.14 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Hare, J N 1991 The growth of the roof-tile industry in later medieval Wessex, *Medieval Archaeol* 35, 86–103
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Appendix 3 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-429415

Project details

Project name	38 Water Lane, Winchester
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation comprising two hand-dug test pits to the rear of 38 Water Lane, Winchester. The investigation was undertaken in response to planning conditions attached to planning permission granted by Winchester City Council (ref. 21/00549/HOU) for the construction of a single storey extension. Located within the Romano-British cemetery, the evaluation was carried out with the aim of identifying any related features which would be impacted upon by the development, as well as providing information regarding the depths of any archaeological overburden across the site in light of such deposits having been found in the vicinity. Although no Romano-British features or deposits were identified, post-medieval and modern made ground/demolition deposits were observed to a depth of at least 1.2 m below ground level (approximately 37.5 m aOD) where excavations ceased. The remnants of two walls were identified within the north-eastern of the two test pits. One, comprised of red brick and cement, was found to cut through post-medieval made ground layers and is likely of a late post-medieval/modern date. The second consisted of five courses of mortared sandstone and flint nodules and remains of uncertain origin. However, given the presence of residual medieval slate roofing tiles, and a sherd of pottery, within later deposits it is possible that this represents the remains of a medieval structure.
Project dates	Start: 02-08-2021 End: 04-08-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WINCM: AY 737 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	21/00549/HOU - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	250720 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Uncertain
Significant Finds	SHERD Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ROOF SLATE Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Test Pits""
Development type	Small-scale extensions (e.g. garages, porches, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition



Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
Site location HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER WINCHESTER 38 Water Lane, Winchester
Postcode SO23 0EJ
Study area 56 Square metres
Site coordinates SU 48646 29417 51.061492826754 -1.305748654435 51 03 41 N 001 18 20
W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator Winchester City Council
Project design originator Wessex Archaeology
Project supervisor Bill Moffat and Oliver Good
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

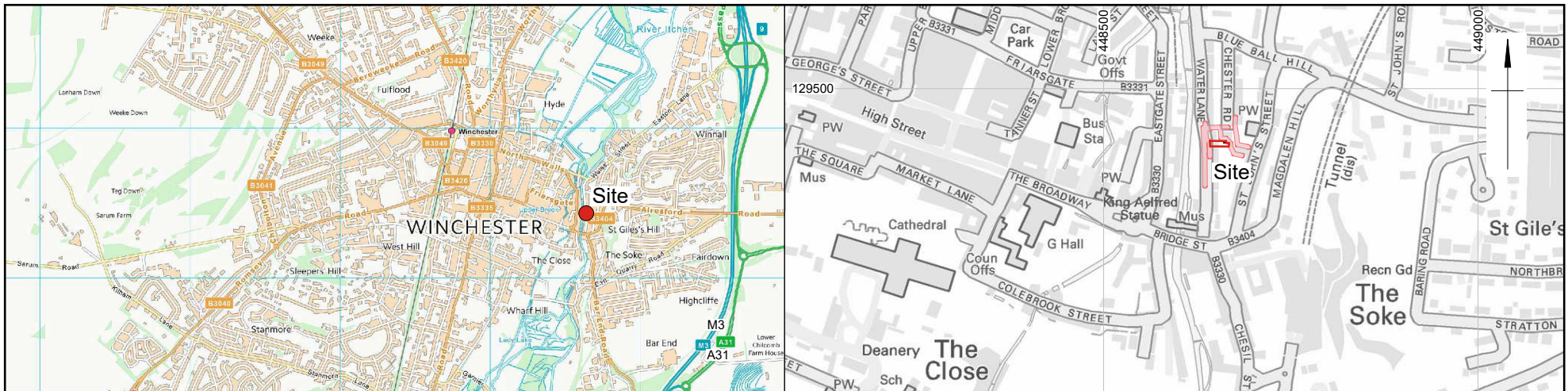
Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Winchester City Museum
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Winchester City Museum
Paper Media available "Plan", "Section", "Unspecified Archive"

Project bibliography 1

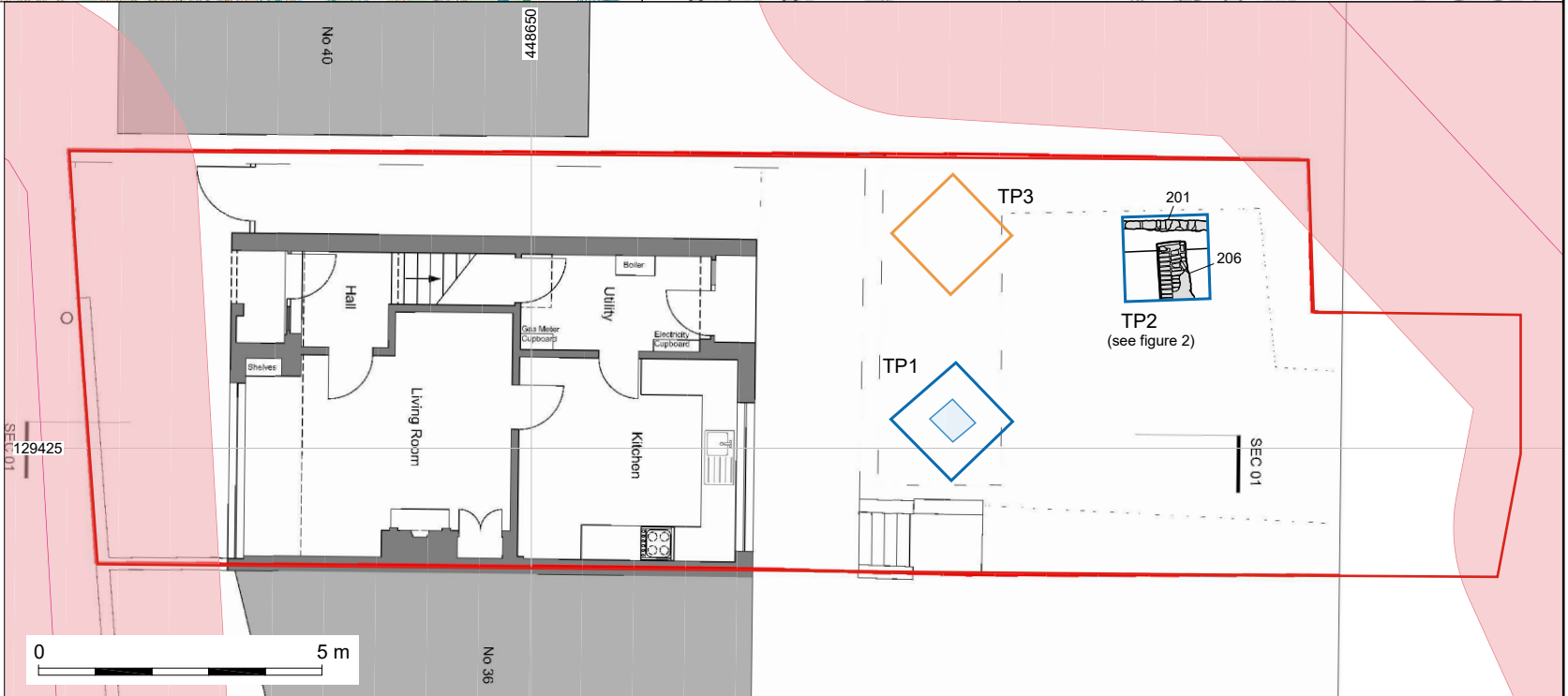
Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title 38 Water Lane, Winchester: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s) Capps, R. Legg, E.
Other bibliographic details Unpublished client report ref. 250720
Date 2021
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology



Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 bound booklet



- Site
- Underground service / buffer
- Test pit
- Unexcavated test pit
- Sondage
- Structure

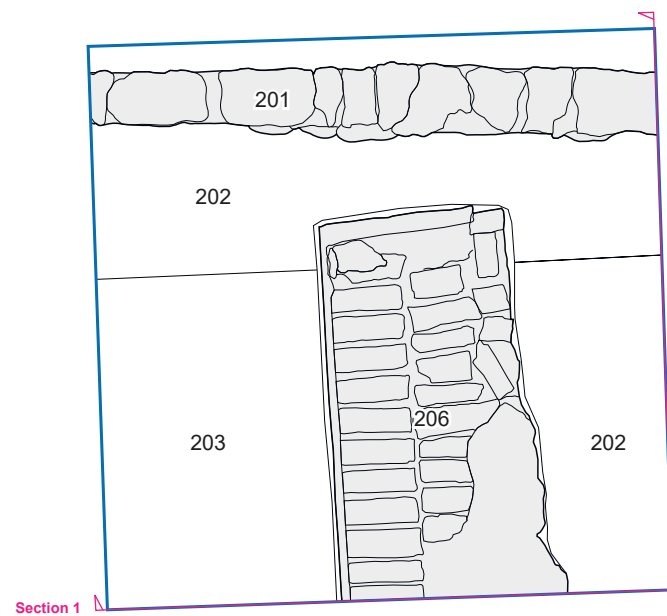


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		Path: X:\PROJECTS\250720\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\EVAL\2021_08_26	

Site location plan

Figure 1

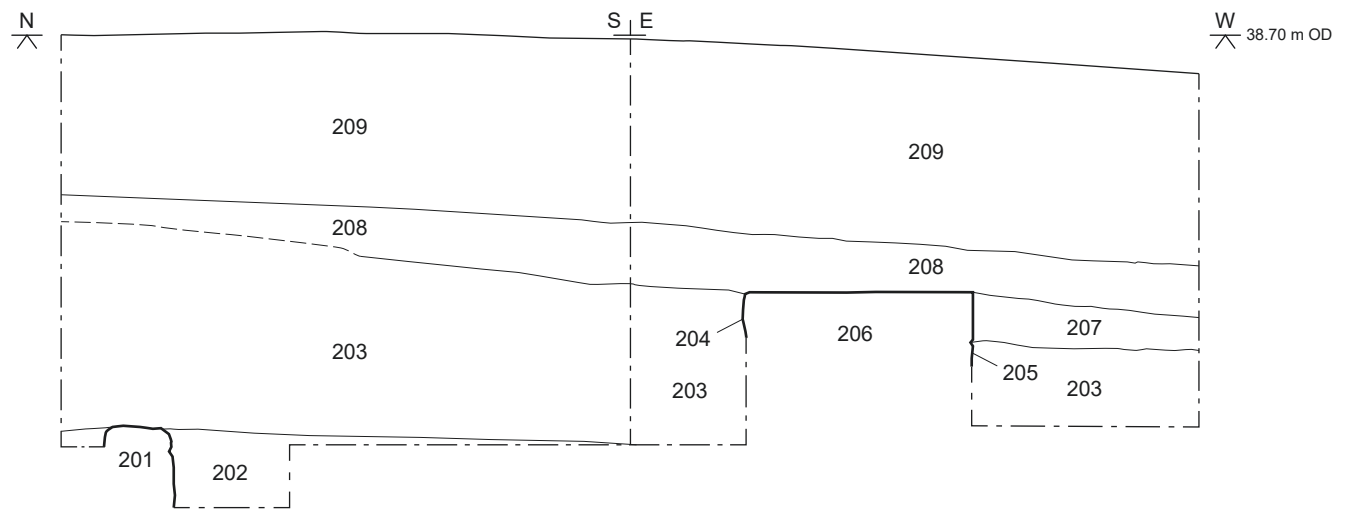
Test Pit 2



- Test pit
- Structure
- ▲ Section location



Section 1



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Test Pit 2: plan and section

Figure 2



Plate 1: View of Test Pit 1 from the south-west (1 x 1 m and 1 x 0.5 m scales)



Plate 2: View of wall 201 from the south-west (1 x 0.5 m scale)



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Plate 3: View of wall 206 from the north-west (1 x 1 m scale)



Plate 4: View of Test Pit 2 from the south (1 x 1 m scale)

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