Minstrals, 18 Little Minster Street, Winchester, Hampshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief

For Bach Homes

by Pamela Jenkins and Steve Ford

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code AY105

March 2006

Summary

Site name: Minstrals, 18 Little Minster Street, Winchester, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 4805 2943

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 12th–25th November 2004

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Stephen Hammond

Site code: AY105

Area of site: *c.*270 sq m

Summary of results: Four test pits dug in a former basement revealed a complex of deposits including a pit probably of early Neolithic date, early Roman layers and features, a later Roman pit or well and medieval layers and features. A watching brief elsewhere observed a modern well and an area of pits possibly of medieval date which were preserved *in situ*.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Winchester Museum Service in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Preston✓	22.03.06

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Report 02/66b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at Minstrals, 18 Little Minster Street, Winchester, Hampshire (SU 4805 2943) (Fig.1). The work was commissioned by Mr Steve Rosier of Bach Homes, Unit 4, Uffcott Business Park, Uffcott, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN4 9NB.

Planning consent (01/02604/LBC and 01/02605/FUL) has been granted by Winchester City Council for the construction of new housing on the site. The consent was subject to a condition which required the implementation of archaeological work to take place prior to and during groundworks in the form of an archaeological evaluation and a subsequent watching brief.

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), and the City's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Tracy Matthews, Sites and Monuments Officer for Winchester City Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Stephen Hammond with the assistance of Simon Cass and Helen Moore, and the site code is AY105.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Winchester Museum Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the western side of Little Minster Street within the historic city of Winchester, south of High Street and to the west of the river Itchen at a height of *c.*41m above Ordnance Datum (Fig. 1). The site occupies the eastern half of a square island of land bounded by four streets: St Thomas Street to the west, Clement Street to the north, Kings Head Yard to the south and Little Minster Street to the east, onto which the site fronts (Fig. 2). The geology is described as clay with flints overlying chalk (BGS 1993). A brown/orange, slightly silty clay was observed during the groundworks

Archaeological background

The development site lies within the south-western part of the Roman, Saxon and medieval city in an area known to be rich in important archaeological remains. Possible Bronze Age cremations were found in the cellars of the Star Inn in 1885 (now 83 High Street). Just 60m north of the site is the projected south-eastern alignment of the Iron Age enclosure known as Oram's Arbour. An ivory ankh-style cross of probable 4th century AD date was found during cable laying to the immediate south in St Swithun Street (Iles 1997). Structural remains (including tessellated floors) dating to the Roman period have also been discovered in the immediate vicinity. In 1949 structural remains were recorded at a depth of *c.*12m below the existing ground level within the car park (formerly the site of the King's Head Inn) immediately to the south/south-west (Matthews 2002). During construction of a basement on the site adjacent to Little Minster Street during 1963, Roman structural remains were observed, consisting of a north-south wall that appeared to be the main east wall of a building (Collis nd). Associated with this were a brick and tile buttress abutting the east face of the wall and traces of an internal east-west wall. At least two road surfaces overlying deposits containing 1st-early 2nd century material were recorded to the east of the structural remains. Evidence of deposits related to the building's construction were also noted as were medieval and post-medieval deposits and features.

Recent evaluation on the site (Hammond 2002) revealed pits, layers and again a buttress to the Roman wall, along with deposits of medieval and post-medieval date, with residual Roman finds. The main wall of the Roman building was incorporated into the layout of the basement. It was not known if a previous inn on the site (demolished in 1934) had extensive basements. Basements in adjacent properties are known to be medieval.

Objectives and methodology

The foundation design for the proposal was drawn up in consultation with the City Sites and Monuments Officer to have minimal impact on the surviving archaeological deposits such that preservation *in situ* could be achieved for the vast majority. This was to be done by using piles and a thickened ground slab with disturbance of the deeper levels of the site limited to less than 5% of the site by area. The archaeological deposits were determined from the evaluation as lying lower than about 40.28m AOD and the foundation scheme generally maintains the underside of the foundations 200mm or more above this level. The purpose of the watching brief was to excavate and record those components of the scheme which could not be preserved *in situ* but which could be accessed.

There were three components to the watching brief:

a) Hand excavation of archaeological deposits in 1m square areas of the pile positions in the basement area prior to construction and infilling of the basement with inert material

b) A record of any reused historic material within the basement

c) Excavation and recording of any archaeological deposits exposed across the main area of the site.

Results

Four test pits nominally 1m square were excavated in the basement (Fig. 3). Within each test pit archaeological deposits were observed immediately below the brick and concrete cellar flooring. By and large the stratification is reasonably consistent through the test pits, with broadly comparable horizontal layers of clay and gravel, and occasionally silts, cut by features from various depths.

Test Pit 1 (Figs. 4 and 5)

The lowest layers (597–599) above the natural geology (clay) produced only a few prehistoric flint flakes (from 599). These were cut and overlain by a shallow linear feature (508) which contained three small sherds of Roman pottery and one large fragment from a late Saxon or medieval lamp (9th to 12th century) which is considered as intrusive and possibly derived from pit 506. Above this were a distinct succession of alternating clay and gravel layers (593–5) similar in nature to the lowest layers (597–9). These produced a sizeable quantity of exclusively Roman pottery. Near the top of the sequence were two features, a post hole (507) which did not contain any datable finds and pit (506) which contained medieval pottery. Both features lay beneath the highest layer (586) which also produced medieval pottery.

Directly below the concrete flooring was pit 505 which contained two fills (585 and 650) but no datable pottery. It cut through the succession of medieval and Roman layers and is therefore no earlier than the medieval period.

Layer 586 comprised a fairly loose mortar deposit which lay above a mortar and chalk floor (591). These layers are medieval. The lower layers, comprising variously gravelly sandy and clayey deposits were also probably floors or possibly even road surfaces.

Test Pit 2 (Figs 4 and 5)

The earliest layers (584, 583) immediately above the clay natural produced no datable finds. They were cut and overlain by pit 504 which was *c*.0.40m deep and with possibly two fills 581 and 582. The pit produced 19 sherds

of early Roman date The two layers (578, 579) immediately above pit 504 produced 31 sherds of early Roman pottery. It is considered that these layers comprising variously gravelly, sandy and clayey deposits were also probably floors or possibly road surfaces.

These two layers and pit 504 were cut by another pit or posthole (503) which produced two sherds of Roman pottery. Further layers (576, 574) overlay pit 503 and produced a few sherds and a fragment of Roman tile. These, in turn were cut by a square posthole (502) and overlain by a pebble gravel layer (572), neither of which produced any dating evidence. The latest layer (571) was similar to that exposed in test pit 1 (586) and comprised a mortary layer immediately below the modern cellar flooring. It contained no datable finds but is sufficiently similar to layer 586 in test pit 1 that it is likely to be the same deposit and of medieval or later date.

Test Pit 3 (Figs 4 and 6)

The earlier deposit encountered in test pit 3 was pit 501 which occupied most of the floor of the trench. Pit 501 was 0.44m deep and contained 28 flint pieces of struck flint from its single fill (560). It is thought likely but not unambiguously that this pit is of earlier Neolithic date from a consideration of the composition of the struck flints recovered. The layer (559) immediately overlying pit 501 produced further flintwork probably of similar date and it is only from the overlying layers(557 and above) variously of clayey or gravelly make-up, that early Roman pottery is recovered.

The whole sequence is cut by a vertical sided pit 500 from which came just 2 sherds of Roman pottery of 3rd century date. This pit was not bottomed and auguring showed that it continued for at least another 0.6m below the base of the trench. It is possibly a well.

The earlier phase of evaluation in the basement area partly exposed the previously excavated (and backfilled) features recorded just beneath the concrete basement floor. One of these was a medieval pit which partly overlapped the position of test pit but which was only superficially observed in the uppermost layers of the test pit.

Test pit 4 (Figs. 4 and 6)

No cut features were revealed in test pit 4. Below the concrete floor was a series of fairly compacted layers probably representing surfaces (564–8), the earliest of which (568) contained a few prehistoric struck flints. Immediately above layer (567) produced a single sherd of early Roman pottery and layer 564 a further Roman sherd. Tentatively, these layers are considered to be of Roman date.

Reduced dig (Fig. 3)

A reduced dig for the other areas of the site beyond the cellared area down to 40.28m AOD was carried out under archaeological supervision. The level also took account of the further lowering of the ground below formation level to allow for backfilling with matting and sand to create a buffer zone protecting the archaeology. At the level of the buffer zone, the top of a probable sequence of pits or dumped layers was noted in the western area of the site. The exposed deposits contained Roman and medieval pottery but no further excavation took place as they would be preserved below the buffer zone.

Various areas of post-medieval and modern disturbance were observed including a chalk lined well.

Finds

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 66 struck flints was recovered during the course of the excavation of the test pits in advance of the piling. These are catalogued in appendix 3. In itself the total is not large but in the context of the location of the site within the Roman town, the findings are unusual at least in terms of their rarity.

More than half (36) of the pieces came from a single small pit (501). The material from this pit included seven narrow flakes (blades), suggestive of a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date. The assemblage also included a broken serrated flake. This assemblage included both fresh and patinated items and may not be homogenous and comprised material with both hard- and soft hammerstone characteristic. It is considered likely but by no means certain that this deposit is of earlier Neolithic date. A further 12 items including another serrated flake came from the layer (599) directly above the pit and are also likely to represent earlier Neolithic activity.

Pottery by *Alan Vince*

A small collection of pottery (and three pieces of Roman tile) was recovered from the test pits. The collection consists mainly of Roman pottery, which includes some very early Roman vessels (predating AD65). The 161 sherds of pottery of Roman date were divided into 11 ware groups (Table 1). Most of the collection is probably of 1st to early 2nd-century date with a small quantity of later 3rd to 4th-century pottery.

Late 1st to 2nd Century Pottery

One hundred and fifty-seven sherds were of types which are probably of later 1st to early 2nd century date (Table 2). Whilst many of these sherds cannot be closely dated, there are several vessels present which are probably of late 1st century date:

A smashed Terra Nigra cup, of Camulodunum form 58B. Terra Nigra is rare on sites later than *c.* AD65.

A profile from a samian form 23 dish, of Conquest to Flavian date.

Bead-rimmed handmade greyware jars.

Shouldered greyware jars decorated with external all-over burnishing and cordons. Several of these appear to be handmade.

Wheelthrown greyware jars with turning of the lower body.

A samian ware beaker of form 67, datable to the Flavian period to the early 2nd century.

Several of the oxidized ware sherds appear to come from butt beakers or similar forms and have a fine off-white fabric, thin walls and a turned exterior. One had horizontal incised grooves at intervals but the remainder are plain body sherds.

One abraded sherd appears to come from a Terra Rubra beaker with a sharp carination. The identification of this sherd is doubtful.

Table 1

Cname	Form	Nosh	Weight	NoV
DR20	Amphora	9	289	6
GAUL	Amphora/flagon	2	14	2
	Flagon/amphora	1	4	1
GREY	Bowl	1	27	
	Bowl/dish	3	51	
	Dish	5	57	5
	Dish/platter	2	26	
	Jar	78	773	
	Platter?	1	3	
OXID	Closed	9	45	8
	Jar	1	3	
	Tazza	1	23	
SAM		8	24	8
	Bowl	2	18	
	Bowl/dish	4	12	4
	Cup	2	3	2
	Dish	1	9	
	Dr18		6	1
	Dr18/31	2	6	2
	Dr23	1	6	1
	Dr27	6	6	2
	Dr30?	2	2	2
	Dr37	5	21	3
	Dr67	1	2	1
TN	Cam58b	8	61	1
TR?	Beaker	1	2	1
Grand Total		157	1493	129

There are a few sherds from vessels which are probably of early 2nd century or later date, all greyware flanged bowls, either with a flat top or a groove along the top. However, there are no sherds of greyware with acute lattice decoration, imitative of early 2nd-century and later Dorset BB1

Later Roman pottery

Four sherds of later Roman pottery were present. One of these is a small Dorset BB1 jar with obtuse lattice, and therefore probably mid-3rd century or later. The others are colour-coated sherds, of Oxfordshire and New Forest wares. The latter is also probably of later 3rd to mid 4th-century date whilst the former could be contemporary or slightly earlier.

Late Saxon to Medieval Pottery

Eighteen sherds of late Saxon to medieval date were recovered. Most (16) of these were of gravel-tempered ware (containing abundant calcareous inclusions and sparse flint and quartz grains) which was in use from the 9th to the 13th centuries. None of the sherds have the everted rim, thickened neck and bag-shaped body of the late 9th to early 11th-century jars and the likelihood is that all the jar sherds are of mid 11th to mid 13th-century date. Of particular interest is a large fragment of a lamp. Such lamps were used from the 9th to the 12th centuries and cannot be closely dated (the base, which might have been more distinctive, is missing).

Test Pit 1

Pit 506 (589), produced sherds of gravel-tempered ware jars, including an everted rim of probable 11th/12th-century date and a Newbury group A jar sherd. This group is probably of mid 11th to mid 12th century date. The sealing layer, 586, contains a sagging base sherd from a gravel-tempered jar, of similar date. This test pit produced the gravel-tempered lamp which could be of any date from the late 9th century onwards. It was recovered from the lowest levels of the test pit supposedly from a Roman layer but after due consideration, it is now believed to be wrongly attributed and is intrusive, perhaps from the digging of deep pit 506.

Test Pit 2

Pottery was recovered from a series of pits, postholes and layers. Pit 504 (581), which included a sherd of a small Dorset BB1 jar with acute lattice burnishing and this dates the deposition of this and subsequent layers (578 to 574) to *c.* AD120 or later. Despite this, the character of the remaining pottery is late 1st to early 2nd-century and includes a smashed Terra Nigra cup, which should be no later than *c.* AD80. Layer 576 produced a fragment of imbrex.

Test Pit 3

The earliest pottery from this pit comes from a yard or road surface, 557, which was sealed by a clay floor, 556 and a silty layer 554 which overlay it. The pottery from the lower two deposits is not closely datable but layer 554 can be dated to the early 2nd century or later on the basis of two greyware flanged dish sherds.

These layers were cut by pit 500, with fills 558, 553 and sealing layer 552. These layers produced a sherd of Dorset BB1 jar with obtuse lattice, and the Oxfordshire colour-coated bowl sherd. As a group, they indicate a later 3rd- or 4th-century (or later) deposition date.

Test Pit 4

A sherd of samian type 18/31 dish was recovered from context 567, a clay silt layer and a sherd of wheelthrown local greyware jar was recovered from context 565. These cannot be closely dated and a late 1st to early 2nd-century date is likely.

Watching brief- main site

Ground reduction for the main part of the construction site exposed a possible pit group. From this area three sherds of Roman and three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

Interpretation

The presence of the Terra Nigra cup in a smashed condition in context 578 suggests that the site was occupied in the 80s, although context 578 cannot have been deposited any earlier than c.120. The Terra Nigra vessel is apparently the only example in the national database at present and is the first example of this ware to be recorded from Winchester itself (Timby pers comm).

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Barbara Precious for identifying the Terra Nigra vessel and to Dr Timby for supplying information about the local distribution of similar vessels.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

From the four test pits, a total of 321 animal bone fragments were recovered from 20 contexts, weighing 1514g (Appendix 4). The overall preservation of the bone was poor, as most elements were highly fragmented and the majority demonstrated some degree of surface damage by root activity and/or cortical exfoliation. Identification of species present in the assemblage relied heavily on the larger bone fragments and teeth. Domesticates such as sheep/goat, pig and cattle were the most abundant remains identified. Context 506 (589) contained bones belonging to a chicken and many fish bones. Several sheep/goat and cattle pieces showed evidence of transverse cut marks across rib and long bone shafts, presumably from butchery practices.

Human Bone by Ceri Falys

Three fragments of human bone were recovered from a single context (567), weighing 160g. The fragments were able to be refitted into a single proximal half of a right femur. Preservation was very poor. The surface showed evidence of root damage, and were heavily pitted through other taphonomic factors. The femur was broken

midshaft, with the distal aspect completely absent, while the proximal end was highly fragmented. Both the trochanters and the femoral neck to the head were missing. Retrieval of further information from the fragments was not possible, as the condition of the remains was so poor.

Wall plaster

Four fragments (250g) of plain white wall plaster were recovered from layer 591 (TP1).

Tile

Five fragments (160g) of tile were recovered from layer 591 (TP1) and 21 fragments (40g) from pit 506 (589).

Burnt flint

88 fragments (250g) of burnt flint were recovered from Neolithic pit 501 (560) in TP3 and one fragment (2g) from medieval pit 505 (589) in TP1.

Oyster shell

Five small fragments (1g) of oyster shell were recovered from pit 506 (589) (TP1).

Slag?

A small vitrified fragment (1g) from pit 506 (589) in TP1 may be a piece of iron slag.

Conclusion

Despite the small scale nature of the excavations of the test pits in the former basement area, the results have been surprisingly productive and each of the four test pits has revealed a depth and complexity of stratigraphy. Of most surprise is the discovery of what appears to be a pit of earlier Neolithic date. The archaeology of the city centre is dominated by Roman, Saxon and medieval remains, yet prehistoric deposits are encountered from time to time.

The majority of the Roman deposits encountered are of early Roman date, with some notable pottery dating from early in the post-conquest period. A single pit, possibly a well, dates to later Roman times. This is, perhaps not so surprising as the previous basement clearly truncated a considerable thickness of medieval and later Roman deposits and various walls and metalled surfaces were present in the basement area.

The watching brief on the remainder of the site during ground reduction, as expected and designed, revealed, little of archaeological interest with a modern well and the uppermost levels of pits exposed.

References

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APPENDIX 1 : Catalogue of features

Test Pit	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
1		588	Modern brick cellar floor		
1		587	Concrete floor		
1	505	650; 585	Pit	Medieval or later	Stratigraphic
1		586	Mortary layer	Medieval	Pottery
1	506	589	Pit	Medieval	Pottery
1	507	590	Posthole	Medieval?	Stratigraphic
1		591	Chalk and mortar floor	Roman	Stratigraphic
1		593	Clay layer	Roman	Pottery
1		594	Gravel layer/surface	Roman	Pottery
1		595	Clay layer/surface	Roman	Pottery
1	508	596	(?) Linear cut	Roman	Pottery
1		597	Gravel surface		
1		598	Surface repair(?)		
1		599	Clay layer/surface	Possibly prehistoric, not later than Roman	Flints, Stratigraphic
2		575	Brick cellar floor	Modern	
2		570	Concrete floor	Modern	
2		571	Mortary layer	Medieval?	Stratigraphic
2	502	573	Posthole	Not earlier than Roman	Stratigraphic
2		572	Gravel layer	Not earlier than Roman	Stratigraphic
2		574	Make up layer	Roman	Pottery
2		576	Gravelly clay layer	Roman	Tile
2	503	580; 577	Posthole	Roman	Pottery
2		578	Layer/surface	Roman	Pottery
2		579	Clay layer	Roman	Pottery
2	504	582; 581(?)	Pit	Roman	Pottery
2		583	Gravel layer	Not later than Roman	Stratigraphic
2		584	Layer	Not later than Roman	Stratigraphic
3		550	Concrete floor	Modern	
3		551	Clay layer		
3		552	Clay layer	Roman?	Pottery
3	500	558; 555; 553	Quarry pit or Well (?)	Roman	Pottery
3		554	Layer	Roman	Pottery
3		556	Clay surface/floor	Roman	Pottery
3		557	Surface/floor	Roman	Pottery
3		559	Layer	Early Neolithic	Flints
3	501	560	Pit or ditch	Early Neolithic	Flints
3		561	Layer	Possibly prehistoric, not later than Roman	Flints
4		563	Concrete floor	Modern	
4		564	Layer	?Roman	Stratigraphic
4		565	Layer	?Roman	Pottery
4		566	Layer	?Roman	Stratigraphic
4		567	Layer	?Roman	Pottery
4		568	Layer	Possibly prehistoric, not later than Roman	Flint

APPENDIX 2 Flint Catalogue

Test Pit	Cut	Deposit	
1	506	589	Intact flake; 2 Spalls
1		595	Intact flake
1		599	2 Intact flakes
2	504	581	Intact blade, 2 flake
3		559	5 Intact flakes (1 ret?); Broken blade; 2 Broken flakes; 3 Spalls; Serrated blade
3		561	Intact flake; Broken flake;
3		554	Core; 3 Spalls (1 burnt) Intact blade (retouched?)
3	501	560	9 Intact flakes; 4 Intact blades; 3 Broken blades; 8 Broken flakes; 11 Spalls; Serrated flake
4		568	Broken blade; Broken flake

Appendix 3 Pottery catalogue

Context	cname	Form	Nosh	Nov	Wt	Action	Description
552	GREY	Jar	1	1	11		Burnished ext
553	BB1	Jar	1	1	3		Obtuse lattice
554	DR20	Amphora	4	1	28		
554	GAUL	Amphora/flagon	2	2	14		
554	GREY	Bowl/dish	3	1	51		
554	GREY	Dish	3	3	28		
554	GREY	Dish	1	1	8		Flanged rim
554	GREY	Dish	1	1	21		Groove on top of flanged rim
554	GREY	Jar	1	1	7		Burnished dec
554	GREY	Jar	29	29	302		Burnished ext;wt;turned
554	OXID	Closed	2	2	7	Spec	
554	OXID	Jar	1	1	3		Faint red paint on light-bodied silty body
554	OXID	Tazza	1	1	23		
554	SAM	Bowl	2	1	18		
554	SAM	Bowl/dish	4	4	12		
554	SAM	Cup	2	2	3		
554	SAM	Dish	1	1	9		
554	TR?	Beak	1	1	2	Spec	Carinated
556	GREY	Jar	1	1	3		
557	GREY	Jar	3	3	12		Burnished
558	GREY	Jar	1	1	19		Hm
558	OXRC	Bowl	1	1	18		
565	GREY	Jar	1	1	23		Wt
567	SAM	Dr18/31	1	1	2		
574	GREY	Jar		1	18		Bead rim;hm
574	GREY	Platter?	1	1	3		
574	SAM	-	1		16		
577	OXID	Clsd	2	1	12	Spec	
578	GREY	Bowl	1	1	27		Footring;hm?
578	GREY	Jar	7	7	26		Burnished ext;hm?
578	GREY	Jar	1	1	12		Cordon on shoulder;band of wavy burnishing above;hm?
578	GREY	Jar	1	1	20		Footring;hm
578	OXID	Clsd	3	3	9	Spec	Wt;turned ext?
578	TN	Cam58b	8	1	61	Dr;spec	Turned int and ext
579	DR20	Amph	1	1	37		
579	GREY	Jar	1	1	3		
579	GREY	Jar	6	1	25		Hm;burnished ext
579	OXID	Clsd			3	Spec	
579	SAM			1	1		
580	GREY	Jar		1	17		Bead rim;burnished ext
580	GREY	Jar		1	53		Cordoned shouldered
581	BB1	Small jar	1	1	4		Acute lattice
581	DR20	Amphora	2	2	80		
581	GAUL	Flagon/amphora	1	1	4		
581	GREY	Jar	3	3	13		
581	GREY	Jar	2	2	32		Hm
581	GREY	Jar	2	1	10		Hm;burnished ext
581	GREY	Jar			16		Wt;cordoned;shouldered;ext burnished
581	SAM		2	2	4		
581	SAM	Dr18/31	1	1	4		
581	SAM	Dr27		1	1		
581	SAM	Dr67	1	1	2		Dec
582	GREY	Jar	2		21		Wt
586	WINC GT	Jar		1	15		Sagging base
589	DR20	Amph		1	2		
589	GREY	Jar		1	4		
589	NFCC	Jar		1	4		Rolled-out rim
589	NBYA	Jar		1	2		
589	WINC GT	Jar	11	11	24		
589	WINC GT	Jar		1	7		Everted rim
593	GREY	Jar		1	5		
593	GREY	Jar		1	2		Burnished ext;hm?
594	GREY	Jar			7		
594	GREY	Jar			28		Bead rim;fettled ext;wt?
594	GREY	Jar			7		Burnished ext
594	OXID	Closed			14	Spec	
594	SAM				1		
594	SAM				1		DEC
595	DR20	Amphora			142		
595	GREY	Dish/platter	2		26		Rounded rim;int burnished zig zag
595	GREY	Jar	2	2	12		

Context	cname	Form	Nosh	Nov	Wt	Action	Description
595	GREY	Jar			22		Cordoned burnished
595	SAM	-	2	2	1		
595	SAM	Dr18		1	6		
595	SAM	Dr23	1	1	6		
595	SAM	Dr27	5	1	5		
595	SAM	Dr30?	2	2	2		
595	SAM	Dr37	2	2	7		
596	SAM	Dr37	3	1	14		Dec
596?	WINC GT	Lamp	1	1	36		Intrusive/ contaminated
Watching brief	GREY	Jar	3	3	43		
Watching brief	NBYA	Jar			11		
Watching brief	WINC GT	Jar	2	2	41		Sagging base

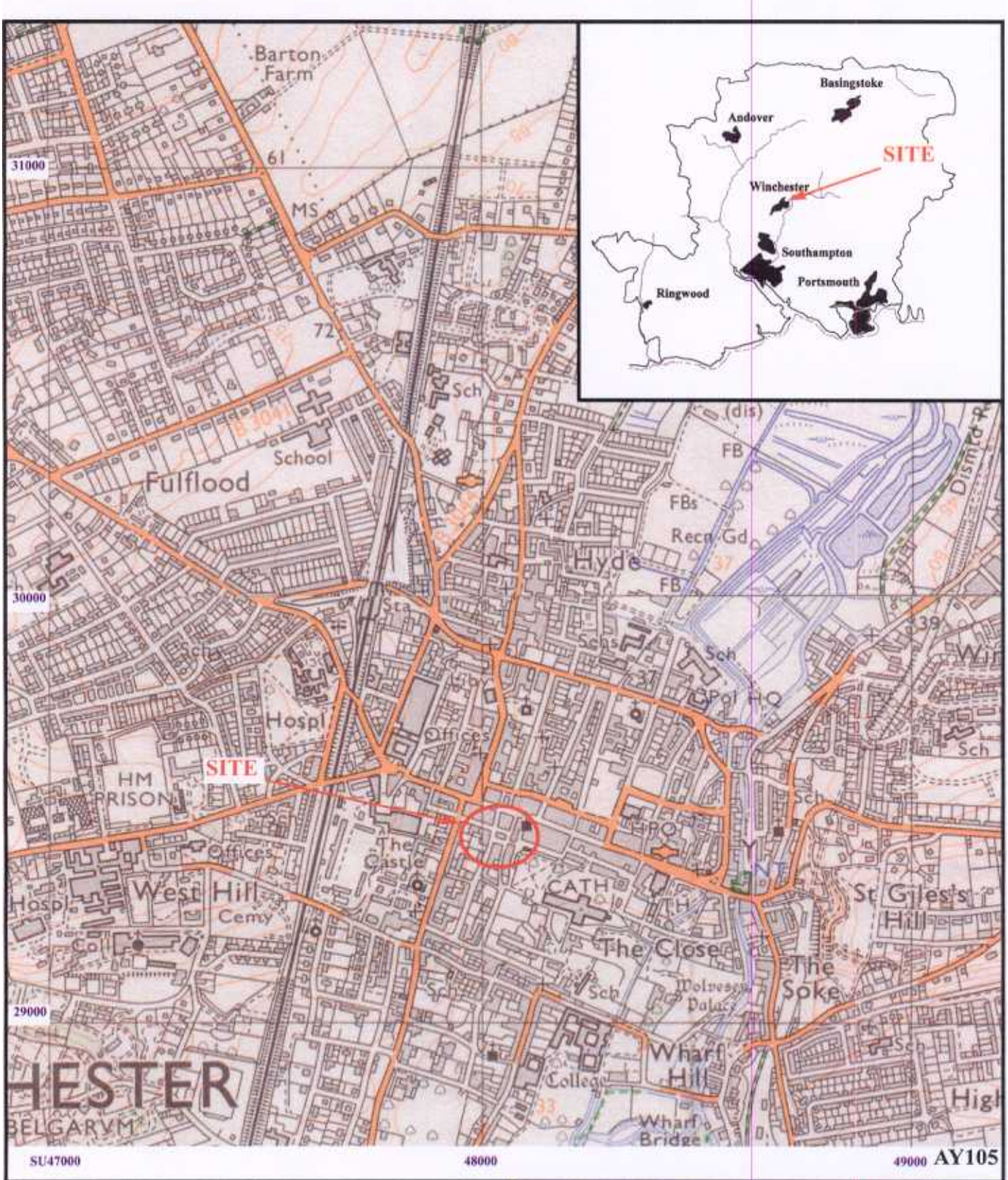
Key

code	full name
BB1	Dorset Black Burnished ware
DR20	Dressel 20 amphora
GAUL	Gauloise Flat-Based amphoras
GREY	Romano-British greywares
NFCC	New Forest Colour-Coated ware
OXID	Roman Oxidized wares
OXRC	Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coated ware
SAM	Samian
TN	Terra Nigra
TR?	Terra Rubra?
NBYA	Newbury Group A
WINC GT	Winchester Gravel-Tempered ware

APPENDIX 4. Human and animal bone catalogue (NISP)

Cut	*Deposit*	*Weight (g)*	*Number*	*Cattle*	*Sheep/Goat sized*	*Pig*	*Notes*
500	553	60	3	1		1	CM
	554	50	10		4		HF
500	558	48	2		2		
	560s	1	1				HF
	574	26	1	1?			HF
	576	28	6	1			HF, CM
503	577	32	5	2			HF
	578	278	19	1	4	3	HF, CM
	579	4	9				HF
503	580	64	3	1			HF
504	581	420	31	6	8	1	
504	582	8	1				HF
505	585	38	3				HF
	586	54	3		1		
506	589	46	40			2	Chicken
	589s	22	153		1		HF, Fish
	591	50	3			3	
	591s	1	1				
	593	32	11	1			HF CM
	594	82	11	4	1		
	595	6	2	2		1	HF
508	596	164	3		2		

Key: s = from sieved sample
HF = Highly Fragmented – no identification possible
CM = cut marks present



Minstrals, 18 Little Minster Street, Winchester, Hampshire, 2005
An archaeological watching brief

Figure 1. Location of site within Winchester and Hampshire.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Minstrals, 18 Little Minster Street, Winchester, Hampshire, 2005

Figure 2. Detailed location of site in Winchester.

AY105

Minstrals, 18 Little Minster Street, Winchester, Hampshire 2005

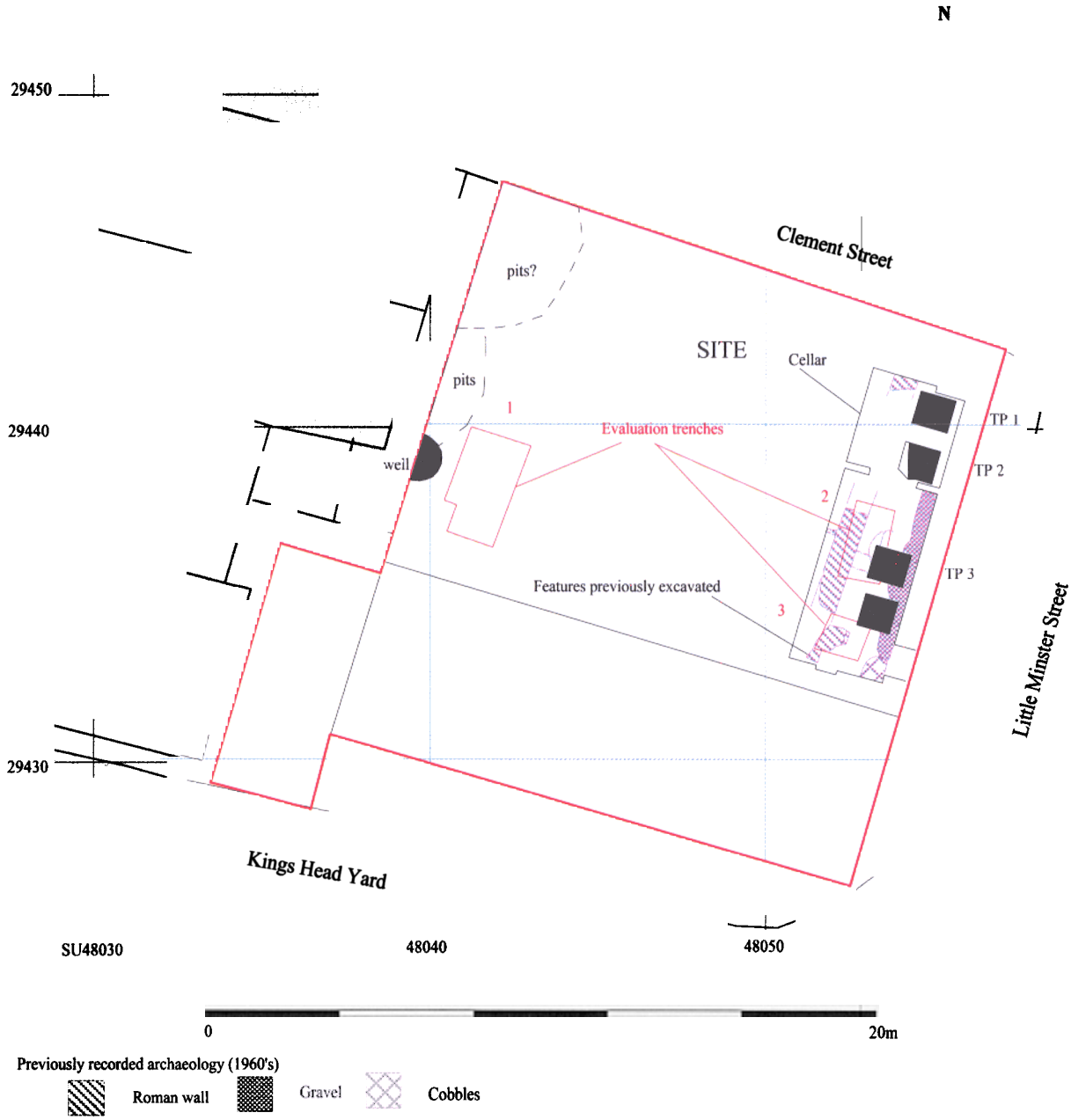


Figure 3. Detailed location of watching brief areas and previous evaluation trenches on the site. AY105

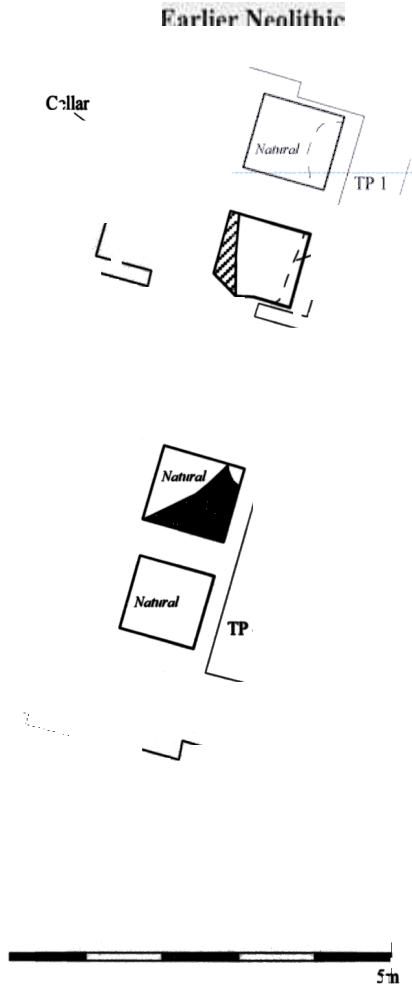


Figure pits: Early

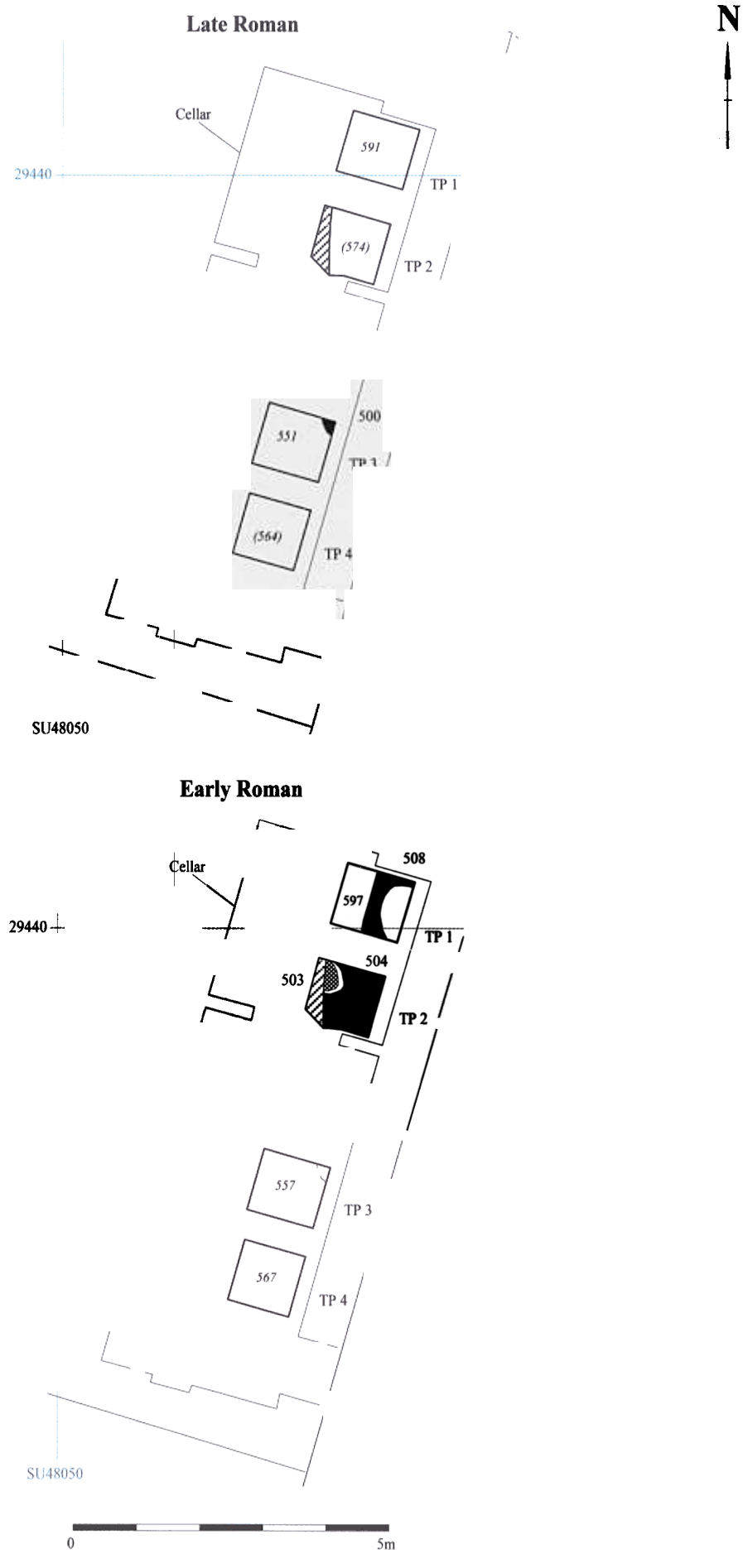
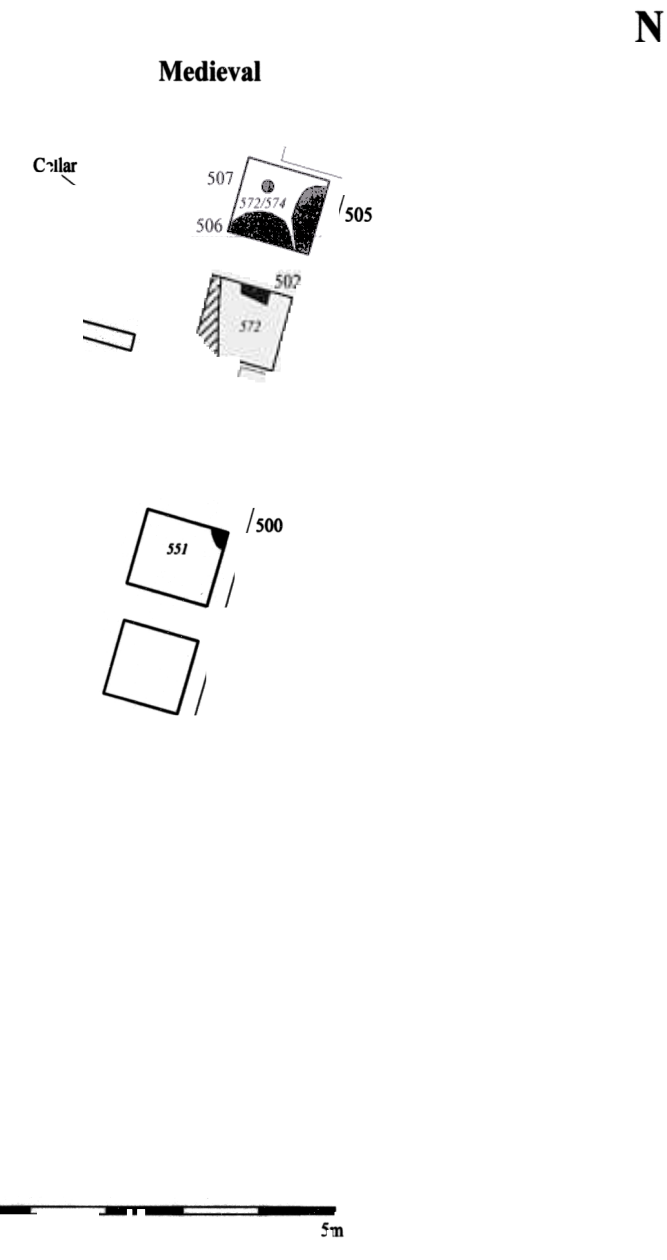


Figure 5. Details of finds from test pits: Roman



gure 6. Details finds f:om pi's:

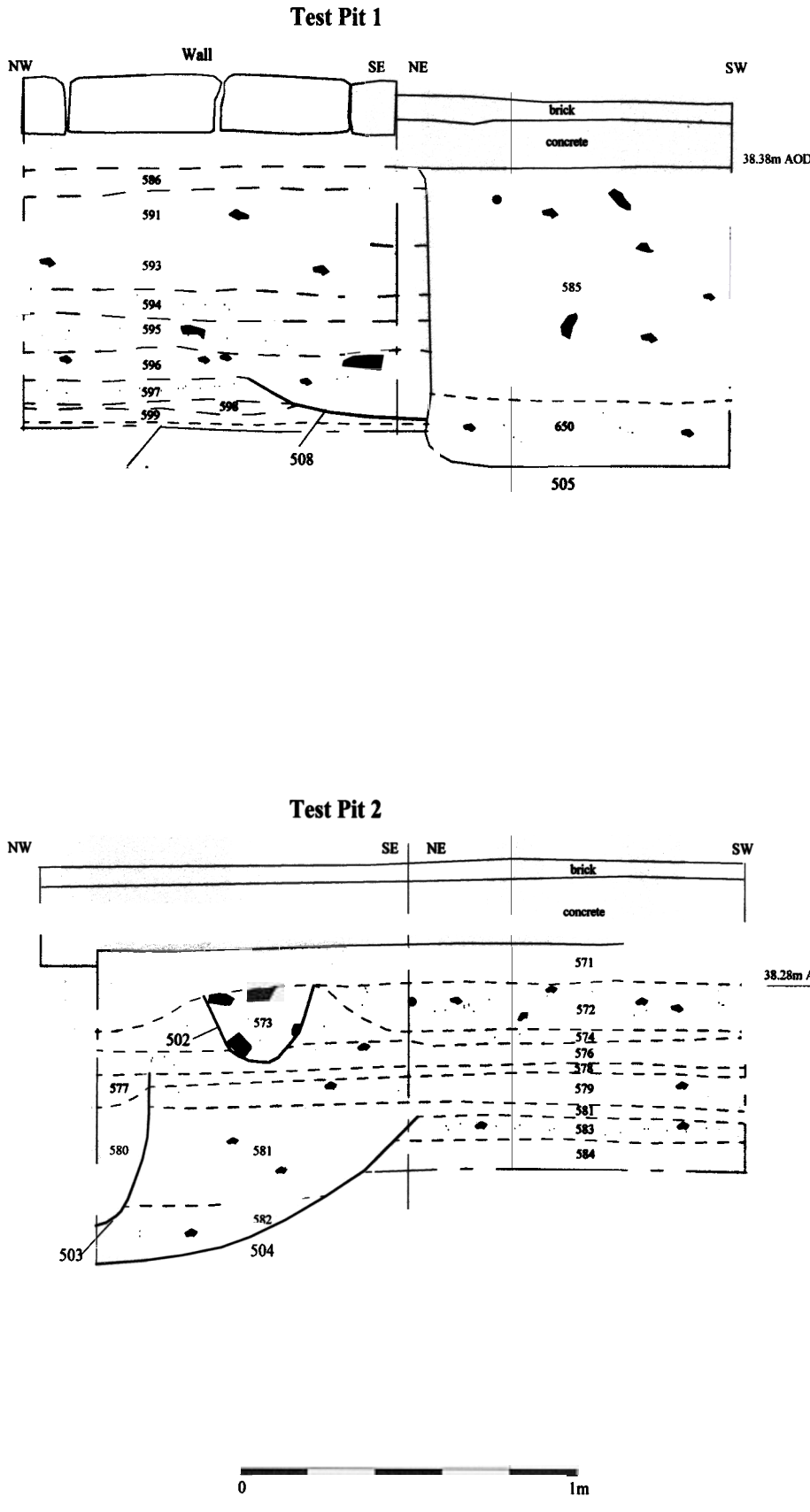
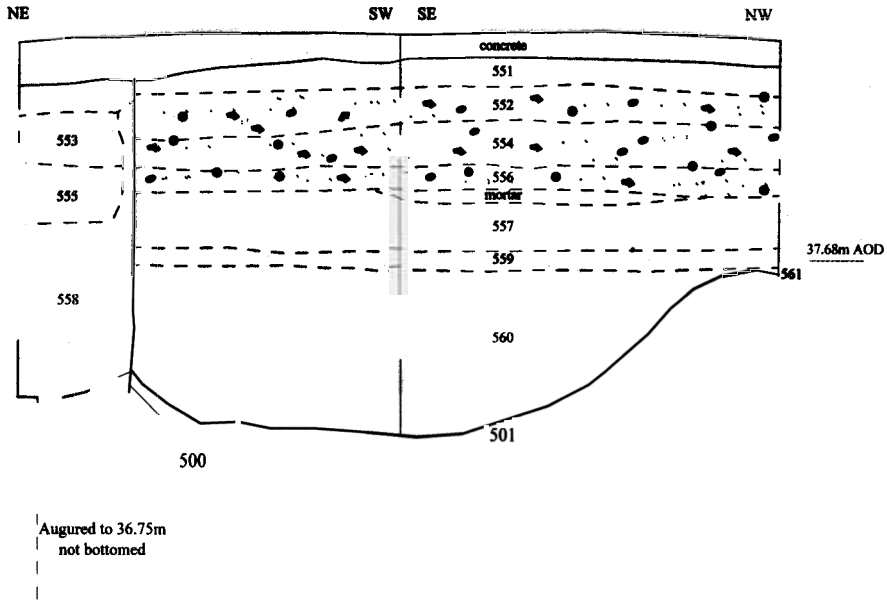


Figure 7. Sections of test pits 1 and 2.

Test Pit 3



Test Pit 4

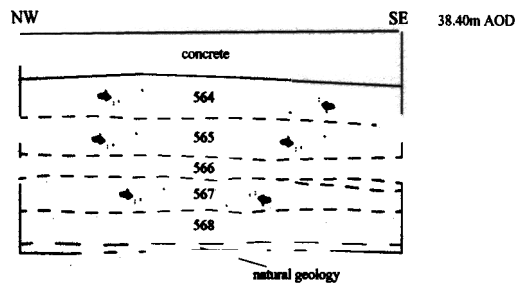


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Figure 8. Sections of test pits 3 and 4.