

The Bishop on the Bridge
1 High Street, Winchester
Hampshire
Archaeological Evaluation



for
Walsingham Planning

on behalf of
Fuller Smith & Turner P.L.C

CA Project: AN0022
CA Report: AN0022_1

November 2019



The Bishop on the Bridge 1 High Street, Winchester Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: AN0022
CA Report: AN0022_1



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	05.11.2019	Jeremy Clutterbuck	Chris Ellis	Internal Review	General Edit	Richard Greatorex

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
4. METHODOLOGY	7
5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5).....	8
<i>Brief Synopsis</i>	8
<i>Stratigraphy and Levels</i>	8
<i>Medieval wall</i>	9
<i>Post Medieval</i>	10
<i>Early Modern</i>	11
<i>Late Modern</i>	11
6. THE FINDS	12
7. DISCUSSION.....	14
8. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	15
9. REFERENCES.....	15
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	17
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS BY KATIE MARSDEN	19
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	20

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1	Site location plan (1:25,000)
Figure 2	Trench 1: location plan showing 1951 excavation trenches (1:250)
Figure 3	Trench 1: location plan (1:50)
Figure 4	Trench 1: Photographs of later modern level and modern stratigraphy abutting medieval wall 117
Figure 5	Trench 1: Photographs of wall 117 and north-facing baulk-section profile.

SUMMARY

Project Name:	The Bishop on the Bridge, 1 High Street
Location:	Winchester, Hampshire
NGR:	448583 129268
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	7-10 October 2019
Planning Reference:	18/02628/FUL
Location of Archive:	Winchester Museums Service
Accession Number:	WINCM:AY642
Site Code:	TBOB19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2019 at The Bishop on the Bridge, Winchester, Hampshire. One trench was excavated.

A section of Winchester's medieval east wall was revealed at the west end of an east-west aligned trench within the Public House's Beer Garden and backyard, with probable post-medieval additions to the western face and a later discordant modern wall above. A post-medieval culvert and well were also revealed on the east side of the wall along with a plethora of post-medieval and later modern rubble debris and modern foundation.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Walsingham Planning on behalf of Fuller Smith & Turner P.L.C at The Bishop on the Bridge, 1 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire (centred at NGR: 448583 129268; Figure 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany planning permission (ref: 18/02628/FUL) for the construction of a single storey glass extension.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological evaluation prepared by Tracey Matthews the Historic Environment Officer and archaeological advisor to the Winchester City Council (WCC) and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by Tracey Matthews. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Tracey Matthews, including site visits on 8, 9 and 10 October 2019.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 302m², and comprises a small parcel of land, currently used as a Beer Garden by The Bishop on the Bridge Public House and partitioned to the immediate west, its backyard. The site lies at approximately 36.85m aOD within Bishop on the Bridge's beer garden and 36.41m aOD on the backyard tarmac.
- 1.4 The Site is located in the centre of Winchester, approximately 273m east of Winchester Cathedral and 36m south of the 18th century Winchester City Mill. The underlying geology within the proposed development site comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed c. 86-94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. No superficial deposits are recorded to overlie the bedrock geology (British Geological Survey 2019), however being so close to the river alluvial deposits are to be anticipated.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological background below is a succinct summary of heritage assessments for the local area (CA 2014, CA 2018, Ottaway 2017).

Prehistoric Periods (pre-AD 43)

2.2 The archaeology of the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods is largely concentrated along the historical margins of the valley of the River Itchen, and associated ridgeways. This is evidenced by the Early Bronze Age burials cists and whetstones, which were identified during the reconstruction of the Star Inn on the High Street.

2.3 An extensive late prehistoric enclosure, referred to as Oram's Arbour, underlies western areas of Winchester city centre, and dates from the Middle Iron Age, with some evidence of Late Iron Age occupation. The eastern boundary ditch of the enclosure has not been positively identified, but it is assumed that this extends no further than Parchment Street, due to the presence of pre-Roman river floodplains on the eastern side of Parchment Street.

Roman (AD43 - AD410)

2.4 During the Roman period, Winchester was developed and occupied by a Roman town and civitas capital recorded as *Venta Belgarum*, which is recorded as being the fifth-largest town in Britain at this time. The circuit of the town defences appears to have been partly influenced by the Oram's Arbour enclosure, with roads being based on pre-Roman routes, and aligned to arrive at the enclosure entrances.

2.5 The construction of the first Roman defences dates to after AD 70, with the western boundary cutting through the enclosure, possibly to include an area of Late Iron Age activity. As with the earlier enclosure, the eastern boundary of the defences has not been confirmed by excavation, and it is suggested that it followed the same course as the enclosure bank (Ottaway 2012, 16-20).

2.6 The Roman development of the town included the draining of parts of the river floodplain, entailing the partial redirection of the river, within an artificial channel. The earthen defences were completed along the eastern side of the town in the late 2nd century, before being strengthened in the early 3rd century by a masonry wall. Internal developments during the late 2nd century and early 3rd century AD included

the establishment of a series of level terraces. Sections of the town walls were recorded during watching briefs in the 1990's.

- 2.7 The decline of the town is dated from the late 4th century onwards, with a lack of new buildings at this time, and evidence for the decay of existing buildings (Ottaway 2012). There is some evidence of attempts to maintain the street-grid, with most excavated sections of street displaying multiple phases of metalling.

Early medieval period (AD410 – 1066)

- 2.8 A growing body of historical and archaeological evidence indicates continuity of occupation during the post-Roman period, with Winchester becoming an important Royal and ecclesiastical centre before the re-establishment of its streets and defences. Archaeological remains of this period are exceptionally rich, and are recognised as being of national importance.
- 2.9 That authentically 'urban' levels of occupation occurred prior to King Alfred's reign (AD 871-899) appears unlikely. At present, it seems more probable that the intramural area accommodated a series of 'royal', 'high status' and 'ecclesiastical' estates from at least the mid-7th century onwards.
- 2.10 A walled Saxon burh was established under King Alfred in the late 9th century, with the defences following the same line as the Roman town, but with a different, superimposed street pattern. Some masonry of the Anglo Saxon West Gate survives at the north-west corner of the medieval structure, but more pertinently, The Saxon east gate immediately north of the current Public House building for which the site is associated, had a building/rebuilding episode at the command of St. Swithun in AD 859 (Ottaway 2017, 213).

Medieval period (AD 1066 – 1539)

- 2.11 The Saxon burh continued to be occupied into the medieval period, and was recorded as a town within the 1086 Domesday Survey, and its customs ratified by charter in 1155-58. There are numerous surviving medieval buildings of very high importance within Winchester, which are complemented by a rich archaeological record of deep, stratified deposits of this period.
- 2.12 Construction work on the walls is recorded during King John's reign in the 13th century when turrets and wall-walks of timber were added (Turner 1971,182,

Ottaway 2017, 280). Excavations have shown that the medieval walls were either built directly on top of the demolished remains of the Roman wall or consist of a refacing of the Roman core at lower levels whilst the upper part is complete rebuilding (Ottaway 2017, 280). There was no attack on the city after 1265 and probably by the end of the 14th century with the capability of cannons, the wall function had more to do with toll collection and the spatial connotation of townscape (Ottaway 2017, 285).

- 2.13 The ‘*Survey of Medieval Winchester*’ collates the information about medieval cellars available in the 1980s (Keene 1985). The construction of cellars in Winchester predates the enlargement of the Royal Castle by William the Conqueror, although the early structures may not have been subterranean stone vaulted cellars. However, the documentary and archaeological sources indicate that between the 13th to the 15th centuries, the cellars constructed in Winchester comprised stone-built underground structures. The finer examples of the cellars would have comprised barrel-vaulted rooms located beneath stone houses. In most cases, however, timber joists probably supported the floors above the cellars
- 2.14 The medieval archaeology within Winchester is not generally considered to be of a level of significance comparable to that of the city’s earlier archaeology. However, a substantial quantity of medieval archaeology has previously been recorded, with some features still retained within existing buildings. The overall significance of the known medieval archaeology is considered moderate.

Post – medieval (AD1539 – 1800) and modern (AD 1801 – present day)

- 2.15 In the later medieval and early post-medieval period, Winchester declined and the population was decimated by numerous plagues which broke out in the city. The town underwent a number of phases of redevelopment during the post medieval period. Historic maps of Winchester dating from the 17th century onwards depict development of Winchester along the historic roads scheme with extensive development of buildings. Due to the limited detailing of these maps, it is not always possible to ascertain specific information about individual buildings.
- 2.16 The east gate was taken down in 1768 immediately to the north of the Bishop on the Bridge Pub to which the current site is associated, and similarly to the immediate north-east a new bridge was built in 1813 (Ottaway 2017, 398;402)

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Phase 1 Evaluation

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with Standard and guidance: Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the WCC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012). The evaluation will dictate the extent of the second phase of archaeological mitigation.

- The aim was to confirm the presence/absence of remains that may pertain to the alignment of the Roman/medieval wall
- To assess whether any other remains of a similar date were associated with such foundations should they exist
- To assess whether any medieval remains were identifiable inside of the wall alignment
- To assess the nature and extent of any post-medieval remains and to what extent they may have truncated any earlier remains.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 1 trench (1.83m by 8.07m), in the location shown on the attached plan (Figure 2) within The Bishop on the Bridge Public House Beer Garden. The trench was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.

4.2 The trench was excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological

deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.3 All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of Fuller Smith & Turner P.L.C the artefacts will be deposited with Winchester Museums Service under accession number WINCM: AY642, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-5)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

Brief Synopsis

- 5.2 Winchester's probable medieval eastern wall (**117**) was revealed 0.2m below the current ground level at the western end of the current evaluation trench displaying a 1.64m elevation with occasional potentially *in-situ* facing stones on the east face and likely post-medieval modifications to the west face (**119, 121**), though the evaluation trench (due to site restrictions and Health and Safety concerns) could not be excavated to sufficient depth as to reveal the Roman section/foundation of the wall. There was also a later slightly discordant modern brick wall (**118**) built atop the medieval wall to demarcate the current Public House's Beer Garden. To the east of the medieval wall, a modern brick-lined well (**115**) was revealed in the northern section of the trench, a modern stone culvert (**112**) ran parallel to the wall, and a modern extension to the existing Public House (**105**) lay on a concrete foundation (**104**) perpendicular to the existing building at the eastern end of the trench.

Stratigraphy and Levels

- 5.3 Of the 1.88m of stratigraphy abutting the east side of medieval wall (**117**), the upper 85% was modern and lower 15% post-medieval. No natural geology was revealed, though this would be consistent with the fact that the Public House's garden terrace

(decking and patio) lies at 36.85m AOD and the modern 'weir' walkway immediately to the east of the pub lies at 35.07 AOD; a vertical drop of 1.78m constituting substantial levels of modern made ground.

- 5.4 On the west side (inside) of medieval wall **117**, the post-medieval horizon was higher, the upper 35% of the 0.92m of stratigraphy abutting wall **117** was modern and the lower 65% was post-medieval. No natural geology was revealed on this side of the wall either.

Level of Roman Wall

- 5.5 The lowest point of **Trench 1** was within Sondage **1.1** at the *excavated* base of wall **117**'s east-facing elevation, which lay at 34.5 aOD, 2.35m below the wooden decking of the Public House Beer Garden, with no revelation of any Roman wall structure. The extant Roman wall exhibit 29.2m to the south of the trench, (viewed and surveyed from the 'weir' walkway) lay at approximately 34.77m aOD. 'Trench III' from the 1951 excavation 15.22m to the south (within the Beer Garden) also recorded the Roman wall 1.08m below the contemporary ground level, and as such Roman foundations may be considered just shy of our basal trench level.

Medieval wall

- 5.6 The medieval wall (**117**) continued below the recorded elevation height of 1.64m and had a width of approximately 1.93m, though was structurally modified on its upper western side by patch-like post-medieval additions **119** and **121**. It was assumed that the structural deposit **120**, similar in appearance to wall **117** and stratigraphically below wall fragments **119** and **121**, was the same as wall **117**, though this could not be proven stratigraphically.
- 5.7 Wall **117** was constructed of predominantly ≤ 170 mm flint nodules in a pale yellow/white (cream), hard, coarse-sand lime-mortar with very common ≤ 10 mm flint, stone and chalk inclusions. Ashlar and greensand blocks were also occasionally used measuring approximately 270mm x 200mm x 120mm and rarely ≤ 140 mm chalk. This is similar width, aesthetics and composition to the 1951 excavation's '*Medieval wall I*' of the 13th century (Cunliffe 1962,69).

Post Medieval

- 5.8 Structural addition **119** to the upper western edge of wall **117** was 0.35m wide by 0.34m deep at its greatest extent and constituted a better-coursed and much more densely-mortared masonry, with a distinctively darker orangey yellow aesthetic and greater sand component to the mortar than wall **117**. It was predominantly composed of $\leq 200\text{mm}$ flint nodules with occasional perhaps re-used $\leq 150\text{mm}$ greensand blocks. The aesthetics of structure **119** match the description of supposed 14th century '*Medieval wall II*' from the 1951 excavations (Cunliffe 1962,69) though the density of the sand component, the nature of its patching with similar structural addition **121** and similar level to post-medieval stratigraphy (122, 123) infers a probable post-medieval affiliation. Furthermore, structural addition **119**, was roughly a fifth of the width of '*Medieval wall II*'.
- 5.9 Structural addition **121** appears to have been mortar poured into a void, given its aesthetic appearance suggesting that abutting deposits **122** and **123** might be earlier post-medieval deposits. The stratigraphic relationship with **119** suggests that **121** was a patching that occurred later since it covers **119** in places. Structure **121** was composed of a very hard, light grey, coarse sand lime mortar with abundant $\leq 5\text{mm}$ flint and chalk inclusions. There were also some large 250mm x 120mm flint nodule inclusions.
- 5.10 Two post medieval disturbed soil/rubble deposits were found on the west side of and abutting wall **117/120** and structural additions **119** and **121**. Deposit **123** was the lower of the two measuring more than 0.3m thick and was made up of light brown gritty silt/clay with abundant $\leq 5\text{mm}$ chalk, occasional $\leq 120\text{mm}$ flint and some slate fragments. Deposit **122** lay above at 0.3m thick and constituted light brown gritty sand/clay with abundant $\leq 5\text{mm}$ flint and lime mortar lumps, common $\leq 10\text{mm}$ charcoal flecks and rare oyster, chalk and slate fragments. Deposit **122** lay below modern aggregate **103**.
- 5.11 Two post medieval rubble layers were found at the *excavated* base of the stratigraphic sequence on the east side of- and abutting wall **117** within Sondage **1.1**. The lowest deposit (**125**) was only seen in plan and constituted light yellow/white sand/clay mortar debris. Deposit **124** lay above this at 0.3m thick and constituted light yellow/grey gritty sand/clay with common $\leq 50\text{mm}$ flint and chalk inclusions. This was in turn overlain by modern deposit **116** and the subsequent modern sequence.

Early Modern

- 5.12 Before the later modern terracing, Stone culvert **112** probably constituted the contemporary ground level at approximately 35.4m aOD, itself cut through modern disturbed soil deposits **111** and **116** and also industrial waste layer **110**. Deposits **111** and **116** were probably the same deposit and contained mid to dark grey gritty sand/clay with common $\leq 5\text{mm}$ lime mortar, charcoal and chalk flecks to a depth of 0.66m. Deposit **110** was black gritty sand/silt with abundant coke, clinker, slag coal and charcoal.
- 5.13 The culvert itself was constructed on a bed of chalk (**114**) with two upright stone slabs on either side, and a large tabular stone slab across the top all 40-50mm thick. The structure as a whole measured 0.2m high by 0.72m wide. It had silted up with mid-orange/brown clay medium sand (**113**).

Late Modern

- 5.14 The height of brick-lined well **115** is necessarily functionally associated with the higher level of the current Public House. Modern rubble layers **107-109** appear to be built up around it and lay above the culvert (**112**), raising the terrace level by 0.68m before being capped by levelling aggregate (**103**) and tarmac (**102**). Rubble layer **109** specifically, was perhaps directly associated with the demolition of a nearby brick structure. These rubble layers butted concrete foundation **104**, on which modern structure **105** was built.
- 5.15 Modern aggregate levelling (**103**) and tarmac (**102**) capped all features and were likely synonymous with the plastic pipe service (**106**). Layers **102** and **103** respected structure **105** to make an associated modern yard surface between this structure and the current Public House.
- 5.16 Modern brick wall **118** truncated tarmac **102**, levelling aggregate **103** and wall **117** and divided up the backyard to create the current garden alignment. Structure **101** was also adhered to the backyard surface perhaps before the demolition of structure **105**, and rubble **100** perhaps denotes this destruction debris, filling structure **105** and otherwise covering the tarmac (**102**) to create levelling on which the current brick patio and decking is built.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. All finds have been recorded directly to an MS Excel spreadsheet.

Pottery

6.2 A small assemblage, comprising 20 sherds (weighing 380g), was recovered from five deposits (appendix B). The assemblage is largely of late post-medieval to modern date. The earliest material comprises a single sherd of medieval glazed sandy ware, recovered as a residual item from structural deposit **116**. From the same deposit were a sherd of Tudor Green Ware from Surrey (a type dateable to the 14th to mid-16th centuries) and single sherds of post-medieval redware, English stonewares and red 'Jasperware'. The latter type, manufactured by Josiah Wedgwood is dateable to the late 18th to 19th centuries. Twelve sherds of refined earthenwares, including creamware, transfer-printed and yellow glazed types, were recovered from three deposits and date to the late 19th to 20th centuries. The two sherds of English stoneware from disturbance layer **111** and **116** are of similar date.

Other Finds

6.3 A group of 41 items (6857g) of ceramic building material was recovered from four deposits. The majority (35 items) are flat tile, including one peg tile from structural deposit **116**, of medieval or later date. The remaining six items are brick, probably of similar date, but which are too fragmentary to discuss further.

6.4 A single iron nail was recovered from demolition layer **109**. It is of a 'standard' form, with round head and square shank, introduced in the Roman period and which continued largely unchanged until industrialisation in the post-medieval period. Consequently it cannot be closely dated.

6.5 Two items of industrial waste were recovered from demolition layer **109**. The items are clinker, a by-product of processes such as limestone cement manufacture, and are of probable modern date.

6.6 Three stems of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from three deposits. Without identifying features such as bowls, they cannot be more closely dated than from the late 16th to late 19th centuries.

- 6.7 Four items of worked stone, comprising limestone slabs, were recovered from two deposits. Use as floor paving is likely, although a date cannot be ascertained.



7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 No Roman structures or features were encountered during the current single trench evaluation despite the trench being on the alignment of Winchester's eastern city wall and the basal level of the trench being level with, if not lower than, where the Roman wall was revealed 30m and 15m to the south during the 1951 excavations (Cunliffe 1962, *Trench II* and *Trench III* respectively). Furthermore, this was not necessarily due to absence of the Roman Stratigraphy, but rather that the single medieval component exposed (wall **117/120**), was still continuing down at this point and only abutted by post medieval and modern deposits. Due to the spatial restrictions of the current mitigation, the trench could not be stepped out to safely excavate deeper stratigraphy.
- 7.2 Wall **117/120** is probably synonymous with the 13th century city wall re-building episode outlined by Cunliffe (1962,69) with its similarities in width, composition and aesthetics to Cunliffe's '*Medieval wall I*'. This was largely reconstructed on the line of the front (eastern side) of the Roman core in the previous excavations (1962,69), so the Roman aspect of the wall, if preserved, is most likely to be expected not far from the base of the current trench and perhaps continuing out further than the western extent of wall **117/120**)
- 7.3 The structural addition (**119**) to the upper western side of wall **117/120** was thought to be post-medieval given the level it shared with post medieval stratigraphy **122** and **123**, its very hard cohesion, but also that another associated haphazard later wall patching (**121**) appeared aesthetically to be poured mortar at this level, and under girded **119** to some extent. A contention lies in the fact that structure **119** resembles the description of Cunliffe's (1962,69) '*Medieval wall II*' city wall reparations (though only a fifth of the width) which he dated by association with 14th century work in Winchester's Westgate. Cunliffe appears to be fairly confident of his bright yellow 14th century mortar in comparison to his cream coloured 13th century mortar (*ibid*, 54) and perhaps more conclusive stratigraphic relationship or direct dating in further mitigation will enlighten this question. However, Structure **119** could still be an entirely different structural episode or even a re-use of older masonry and as such the current work tentatively posits that **119** is a post-medieval modification.

- 7.4 The probable post-medieval contemporary ground levels on either side of medieval wall **117/120** had a difference of 1.26m, and early modern levels mostly reflected this disparity. Cartography from the 1870s shows two Public Houses including the current Bishop on the Bridge (then called 'The Windsor Castle') and 'The George and Dragon', the latter which appeared to sit on the western side of the current site perhaps flush with the medieval wall to its east. The earlier modern ground level is probably reflected in the green space immediately between these buildings' contemporary with stone culvert **112**.
- 7.5 Perhaps the later modern rubble layers **107-109** from the current trench reflect the demolition of the George and Dragon building by the twentieth century (19th century cartography) in order to create a higher terrace and backyard surface for 'The Windsor Castle' Public House visible by 1897, a level with which brick-lined well structure **115** was built to be utilised, perhaps as a modification to an earlier lower-set well.
- 7.5 Structure **105** may be associated with small rectangular structures built on to the back of 'The Bishop on the Bridge' by 1909 and seen up until 1932 in twentieth century cartography. These were no longer existent by 1953.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Ellis, assisted by Jeremy Clutterbuck and Ruby Mogg. The report was written by Jeremy Clutterbuck. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden. The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled by Richard Paxford, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex.

9. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer* <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (Accessed 25/04/19)

CA (Cotswold Archaeology), 2014, *Land Rear of 20-24 The Square, Winchester, Hampshire* Archaeological Assessment CA Report No. **14214**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology), 2018, *23 and 23A St Thomas Street, Winchester, Hampshire*,
Heritage Assessment CA Report No. **18445**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology), 2019, *The Bishop on the Bridge, High Street, Winchester, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Works*

Cunliffe, B., 1962, 'The Winchester city wall' *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* Vol. **22** Part 2 p. 51-81

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*

Keene, D. 1985. *Survey of Medieval Winchester*, Winchester Studies 2. Oxford: Clarendon Press

Ottaway, P J, Qualmann, K E, Rees, H & Scobie G D 2012. *Roman Cemeteries and Suburbs of Winchester - Excavations 1971 – 1986* Winchester Museums and English Heritage

Ottaway, P. 2017. *Winchester, St. Swithun's 'City of Happiness and Good Fortune': An Archaeological Assessment*. Oxford: Oxbow Books

Turner, H. 1971. *Town Defenses in England and Wales: An Architectural and Documentary Study, AD 900 – 1500*. London: J Baker



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Made Ground	Pink purple levelling aggregate	>7.9	>1.9	0.4	Modern
1	101	Structure		Foundation	Concrete building foundation in Eastern 2.5m of trench.	2.5	1.9	0.6	Modern
1	102	Layer		Made Ground	Tarmac surface	>7.9	>1.9	0.08	Modern
1	103	Layer		Bedding layer	Yellow sandy gravel aggregate bedding layer for 102	>7.9	>1.9	0.1	Modern
1	104	Structure		Floor/Surface	Concrete floor.	>7.9	>1.9	0.6	Modern
1	105	Structure		Wall	T-shaped red brick wall sitting on 104. 3 courses high. NE-SW aligned.	>2m	0.25	0.33	Modern
1	106	Structure		Service Pipe	Service pipe running east west and cuts 102.	>1.9	0.35	0.35	Modern
1	107	Layer		Rubble	Light yellow sandy rubble later with brick and chalk inclusions.	2.5	>1.90	0.15	Modern
1	108	Layer		Rubble	Moderately compacted but friable light grey gritty silty coarse sand with abundant pale yellow-white sandy lime mortar lumps and charcoal with occasional post-medieval brick and tile.	2.5	>1.90	0.26	Modern
1	109	Layer		Rubble	Loose very pale yellowish white gritty coarse sand with abundant post Medieval unfroged bricks and tile rubble, occasional angular flint, rare slate fragments.	2.5	>1.90	0.55	Modern
1	110	Layer		Industrial Waste	Loose black very gritty sandy silt with abundant coke, clinker, fuel ash slag and coal.	>2.14	>1.9	0.09	Modern
1	111	Layer		Disturbed soil layer	Slightly compacted dark grey gritty sandy clay with common lime mortar fragments, charcoal and chalk throughout.	>1.2	>1.9	>0.41	Modern
1	112	Structure	126	Stone lined drain/culvert	North-south orientated stone lined culvert constructed from tabular stone slabs (40-50mm thick). Two sided with large flagstone capping stones.	>1.9	0.9	0.2	Modern
1	113	Fill	126	Deposit within culvert 112	Loose vivid mid orange brown slightly clayey medium sand with abundant well sorted rounded gravel.	>1.9	0.9	0.2	Modern
1	114	Layer	126	Rammed chalk deposit	Very compacted white rammed chalk deposit partially exposed in trench base, Basal bedding layer of stone culvert 112	>1.9	0.9	0.07	Modern
1	115	Structure		Brick lined well	Brick lined well made of unfroged bricks and a dark orange sandy exterior. Bonded with very hard light grey portland cement.	>0.7		0.9	Modern
1	116	Layer		Disturbed soil deposits	Moist/malleable mid grey gritty sandy clay with very common cream lime mortar flecks and lumps and charcoal.	>1.9	0.68	>0.36	Modern

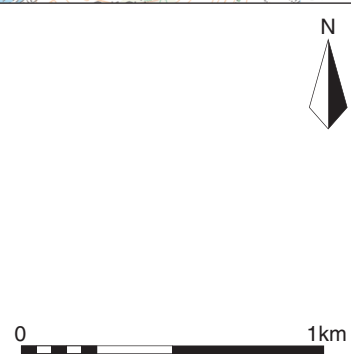
Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	117	Structure		Wall	North-south orientated wall constructed from predominantly flint nodules and re-used ashlar or roughly dressed green sand blocks. Bonded with a pale yellowish white hard sandy coarse lime mortar with very common flint, stone and chalk inclusions.	>1.9	2	>1.16 (East face) >0.78 (West face)	Medieval
1	118	Structure		Modern Brick Wall	North-south orientated modern brick wall sat on top of a 0.76m wide and 0.36m thick concrete foundation and sat in a construction cut 0.95m wide and 0.28m deep. Cutting into upper surface of lime-mortared flint wall 117.	>1.9	0.76	0.98	Modern
1	119	Structure		Wall	North south orientated wall constructed from predominantly flint nodules and roughly dressed greensand blocks. Bonded with a light orange/brown coarse sand with common chalc and flint fragments.	>1.9	0.35	0.34	Post Medieval
1	120	Structure		Wall	Wall constructed from predominantly flint nodules and re-used ashlar or roughly dressed green sand blocks. Bonded with a pale yellowish white sandy lime mortar with common mortar lumps and sparse charcoal flecks. Only seen on west side of 117 and may be the same as.	>1.9		0.42	Post Medieval
1	121	Structure		Later repair of 119/120 or 117	Small area of very hard very pale grey gritty coarse sand lime mortar with chalk inclusions and sparse charcoal flecks.	>0.95		0.47	
1	122	Layer		Disturbed soil/rubble deposit	Loose pale brown very gritty sandy clay with abundant flint and lime mortar lumps and common charcoals. Abundant slate fragments in first 80mm. Rare chalk fragments, rare oyster shell and rare slate fragments. Only recorded west of wall structures.	>1.9	>1.0	0.3	
1	123	Layer		Disturbed soil/rubble deposit	Loose very light brown gritty silty clay with abundant chalk and occasional flint and slate fragments. Only recorded at west end of trench.	>1.9	>1.0	>0.3	
1	124	Layer		Disturbed rubble deposit	Moist/malleable very pale yellow grey gritty sandy clay with common flint and chalk, abundant lime mortar flecks and sparse charcoal.	>1.9	>1.3	0.3	Post Medieval
1	125	Layer		Rubble layer	Loose very pale yellowish white very gritty sandy lime clay.	>1.9	>1.3		Post Medieval
1	126	Cut		Culvert cut	Steep sided and flat base	>1.83	0.72	0.28	Modern

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS BY KATIE MARSDEN

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Ct.	Wt. (G)	Spot-date
108	CBM	2 tile; 4 brick		6	1900	-
109	modern pottery	purple transfer-print plate	TP RWW	6	37	C19
	post-medieval pottery	Pmed Redware	RED	1	26	
	industrial waste	clinker		2	24	
	iron	nail		1	10	
	stone	slate		1	26	
	CBM	tile		24	2168	
110	post-medieval pottery	Creamware	CREA	1	2	
	clay tobacco pipe	stem		1	1	
111	modern pottery	purple transfer-print plate	TP RWW	1	21	C19
	modern pottery	refined white earthenware	RWW	1	13	
	modern pottery	stoneware	ENG STO	1	25	
	post-medieval pottery	Creamware	CREA	2	40	
	post-medieval pottery	Yellow-glaze	YELL	1	28	
	clay tobacco pipe	stem		1	2	
112	worked stone	limestone		3	23000	-
116	CBM	tile inc. peg		8	762	C19-C20
	clay tobacco pipe	stem		1	4	
	medieval pottery	glazed sandy		1	8	
	post-medieval pottery	stoneware	ENG STO	1	85	
	post-medieval pottery	'Tudor Green'	TUDOR	1	31	
	post-medieval pottery	red Jasper ware	RJAS	1	9	
	post-medieval pottery	Pmed Redware	RED	1	36	
	CBM	tile inc. peg		8	762	
	mortar			1	69	
	stone	slate		1	72	
117	CBM	brick; 1 tile		3	2027	-
	worked stone	limestone		1	18000	
124	post-medieval pottery	black-glaze jar	Blk GEW	1	19	LC18-C19

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name	The Bishop on the Bridge, 1 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire		
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2019 at The Bishop on the Bridge, Winchester, Hampshire. One trench was excavated.</p> <p>A section of Winchester's medieval east wall was revealed at the west end of an east-west aligned trench within the Public House's Beer Garden and backyard, with probable post-medieval additions to the western face and a later discordant modern wall above. A post medieval culvert and well were also revealed on the east side of the wall along with a plethora of post-medieval and later modern rubble debris and modern foundation</p>		
Project dates	7-10 October 2019		
Project type	Evaluation		
Previous work	Evaluation in 1951: Cunliffe, B., 1962, 'The Winchester city wall' <i>Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society</i> Vol. 22 Part 2 p. 51-81		
Future work	Unknown		
PROJECT LOCATION			
Site Location	The Bishop on the Bridge, 1 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire		
Study area (M ² /ha)	302m ²		
Site co-ordinates	448583 129268		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology		
Project Brief originator	Tracey Matthews (Winchester City Council)		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology		
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex		
Project Supervisor	Chris Ellis and Jeremy Clutterbuck		
MONUMENT TYPE	None		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Winchester's medieval city wall		
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Intended final location of archive		Content
Physical	Winchester Museums Service	WINCM:AY642	Ceramics, animal bone etc
Paper	Winchester Museums Service	WINCM:AY642	Context sheets, matrices
Digital	Winchester Museums Service	WINCM:AY642	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY			
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>The Bishop on the Bridge, 1 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report AN0022_1			



Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Bishop on the Bridge, Winchester

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	AN0022	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	06.11.19	1
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

© Crown copyright and database rights 2019
 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Site boundary
- Proposed extension area
- Evaluation trench
- Structure
- Deposit
- Modern
- Previous trench
(Mr. F Cottrill, sponsored by the Museums and Library Committee of the City Council, 1951; The Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society)
- Medieval wall found within previous trench
- Probable continuation of medieval wall



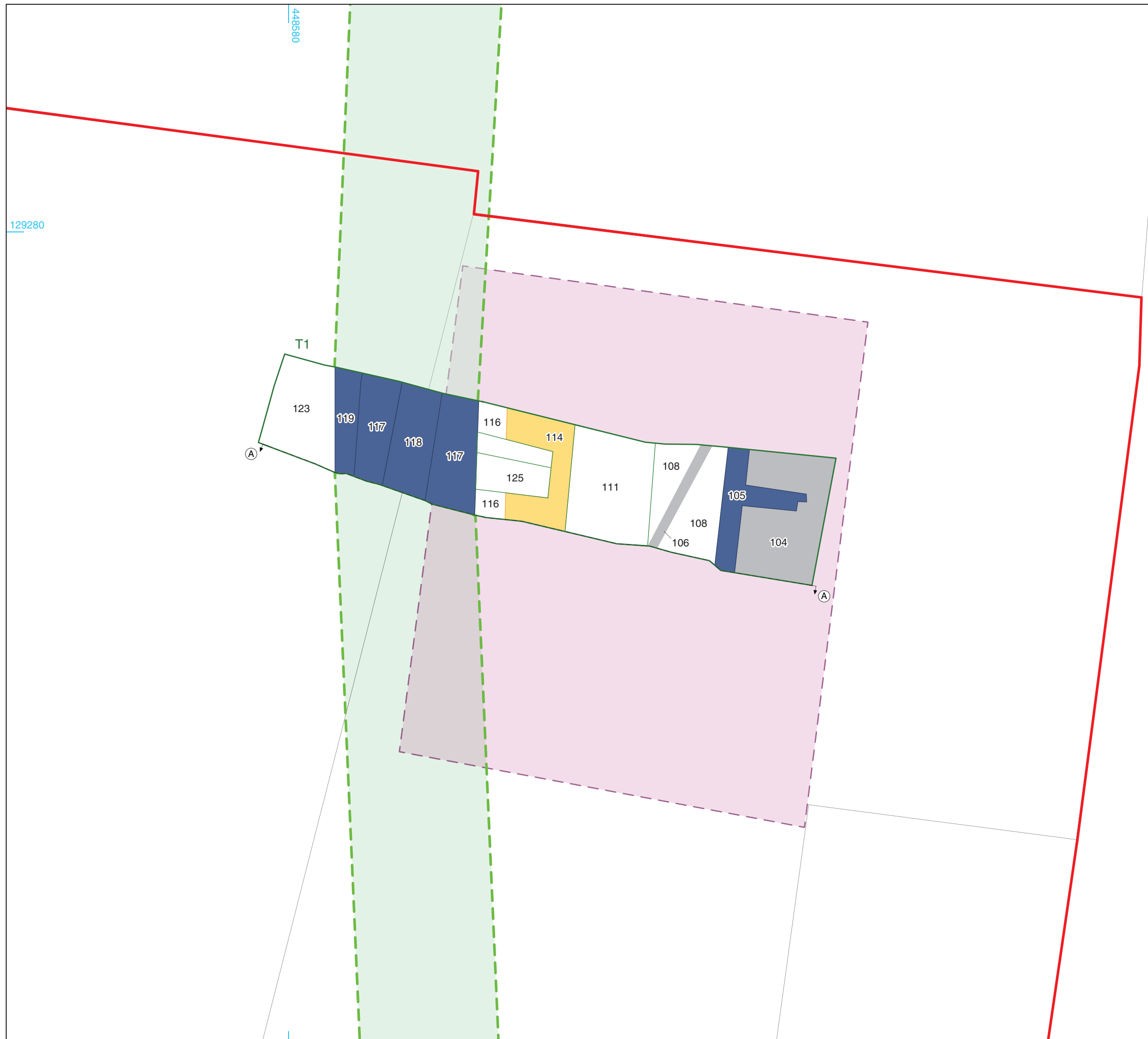
© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

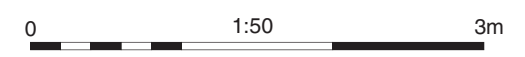
PROJECT TITLE
Bishop on the Bridge, Winchester

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

DRAWN BY AW	PROJECT NO. AN0022	FIGURE NO. 2
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 07.11.19	
APPROVED BY RG	SCALE@A3 1:200	



- Site boundary
- Proposed extension area
- Evaluation trench
- Stepping of evaluation trench
- Structure
- Deposit
- Modern
- A A Section location
- Probable continuation of medieval wall



© Crown copyright and database rights 2019 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Bishop on the Bridge, Winchester

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

<small>DRAWN BY</small> AW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> AN0022	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 06.11.19	3
<small>APPROVED BY</small> RG	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:50	

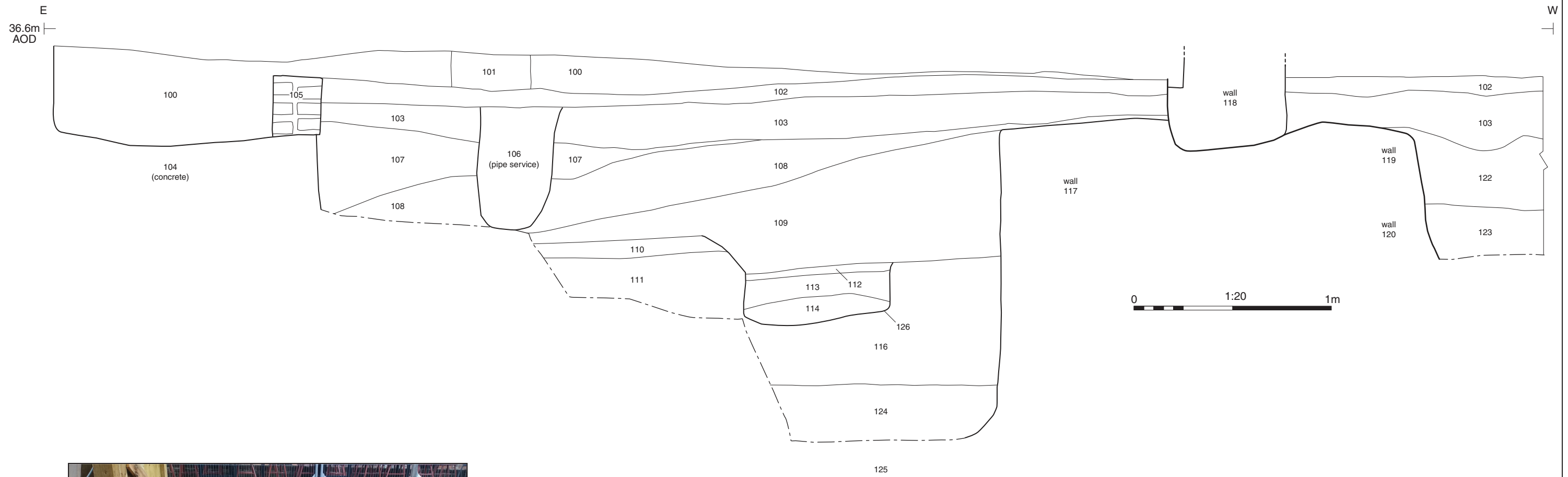


Trench 1 showing 20th century construction 105, looking north-west (1m scales)



Trench 1, looking south-west (1m scales)

Section AA



Elevations of walls 117, 119 and 120, looking east (0.5m scale)



Elevation of wall 117, looking west (1m scale)


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 573970
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 Suffolk 01449 900120
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Bishop on the Bridge, Winchester

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1: Photographs of wall 117 and north-facing baulk-section profile

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	AN0022	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05.11.19	5
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

