Rear of 9
The Cathedral Close
Winchester
Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

oxfordarchaeology
southsouthsouth

August 2010

Client: Chapter of Winchester Cathedral

Issue No:1
OA Job No: 4719
NGR: SU 48122922

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Client Name:	Chapter of Winchester Cathedral
Client Ref No:	-
Document Title:	Rear of No.9, The Cathedral Close, Winchester, Hampshire
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Issue/Version Number:	1
Grid Reference:	SU 48122922
Planning Reference:	-
OA Job Number:	4719
Site Code:	WINCM:AY433
Invoice Code:	WICAFREV
Receiving Museum:	Winchester Museum Service
Museum Accession No:	WINCM:AY433
Event No:	1

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
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Document File Location:	X:\WICEDCEV_Winchester Cathedral Education Centre\002Reports\WICEDCEV\001ColatedReport\001Current
Graphics File Location:	file:////Servergo/invoice%20codes%20r%20thru %20z/W_codes/WICEDCEV
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Rear of No.9, The Cathedral Close, Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation and geotechnical borehole monitoring at the rear garden of No. 9, The Close, Winchester in advance of consideration by the Chapter of Winchester Cathedral to construct a single storey addition to the cathedral's Education Centre at Cathedral Close, Winchester.

Six evaluation trenches were excavated, three of which revealed the top of significant archaeology. This comprised a yard surface dating to the 14-15th centuries which occurred at depths of 0.95-1.05m below the existing surface (34.66-34.79 m aOD). Towards the east of the site a wall foundation cutting the yard suggests the presence of late medieval structures. The yard was overlaid by thick dump of mortar rubble that probably derived from the demolition of monastic structures after the Dissolution of the Priory in 1539. Subsequently a garden soil developed across the site which appear to have been associated with a number of features, possibly planting beds. Three trenches revealed that the footings of the existing garden walls occur at depths of 0.39-0.72 below the existing surface.

Towards the west of the site a Bellarmine jug datable to c 1640-1680 had been placed upside down within the foundation of the south garden wall. The wall at this point appears to have been re-built after the late 18th or early 19th centuries since part of a glass wine bottle of this date had been incorporated into its foundation.

Rear of No.9, The Cathedral Close, Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) undertook an archaeological evaluation (between 14-24 June) and geotechnical borehole monitoring (5th July 2010) at No. 9, The Cathedral Close, Winchester in advance of consideration by the Chapter of Winchester Cathedral to construct a single storey addition to the Cathedral's Education Centre. The site is within the rear garden of No. 9, within the Inner Close of the Cathedral.

1.1.2 The planning and legal issues involving the site are summarised below:

- The Site lies within Winchester Cathedral Close, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Hants 585)
- The Cathedral Close forms part of the Winchester Conservation Area and also within the provisions of the Hampshire County Structure Plan (2000)
- The Site is protected by the provisions of the Cathedrals Measure (1990)

1.1.3 An application for planning consent for these works has not yet been submitted. However, the building project forms part of a wider programme of proposed building works within the Cathedral Close, which are subject to the overall discipline of a 'Winchester Cathedral Close Plan' (previously known as the 'Close Masterplan') currently being drawn up in consultation with representatives of the Planning Department of Winchester City Council, English Heritage, and the Cathedrals Fabric Commission (England).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The Site lies centrally within Winchester Cathedral Close (centred on National Grid Reference SU 48122922), 120 m south of the cathedral. It is bounded to the east by an access road, to the south by the north wall of the rear gardens of Nos. 7-8, to the west by a short length of wall against the garden of No. 7, and to the north by a early twentieth-century wall built when the site was carved out of a previously larger property (Crook 2010).

1.2.2 The site is situated near to the valley floor to the west of the River Itchen that flows from north to south. The geology of the site comprises Upper Chalk of the Cretaceous Epoch overlain by floodplain gravels dating from the late Quaternary period (BGS sheet 299D 1:50,000).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been detailed in the archaeological desk-based assessment by the Archaeological Consultant (AC) to the Chapter of Winchester Cathedral (Crook 2010) although a concise summary of its salient points is discussed below:

Late Pleistocene

1.3.2 The site lies in the valley bottom, where river gravels were lain down at the end of the last Ice Age (Late Pleistocene, c. 20,000 to 10,000 BP) under periglacial conditions. Braided river valleys are typical of late glacial environments and often create an undulating floodplain topography of gravel bars between series of dynamic shifting channels. These high energy channels were fed by spring melting from glacial ice and permafrost.

1.3.3 No significant early Palaeolithic sites have been identified within the town and only rare spot finds have been recovered from the gravel and its surface (Winchester UAD 883).

Mesolithic to Iron Age

1.3.4 With the onset of warmer conditions at the end of the last glaciation (the period known as the Holocene), early woodland would have start to spread across the country. The channel systems would have been transformed from late glacial braided channels to more stable single channel forms, confined by dense vegetation and stable banks.

1.3.5 Evidence of early prehistoric activity within the town is scarce, and consists of a number of flint scatters from excavations and stray finds. All substantial evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity within the area comes from a series of excavations carried out along the M3 motorway, which overlooks the Itchen Valley to the west. Three funerary monuments have been tentatively identified within the wider area.

Late pre-Roman Iron Age

1.3.6 During the Middle Iron Age a large enclosure at Oram's Arbour occupied the western slopes of the valley bottom, controlling a natural ford across the broad floodplain along what is now the line of the High Street (Qualmann *et al* 2004). It is possible that some habitation occurred on the tufa island or slightly raised areas within the floodplain which was identified during the excavations of the Brooks (Zant 1993).

Roman

1.3.7 The Roman town of Venta Belgarum developed as a *civitas*, a regional administrative centre, and this status is reflected in the provision of major buildings grouped around a forum, located immediately to the north of the site of the present cathedral. The site lies centrally within the Roman defensive circuit: The low-lying prehistoric floodplain was probably progressively drained as the settlement expanded eastwards, with the River Itchen being diverted outside the eastern boundary.

1.3.8 The limits of the Roman town were certainly laid out by the late 2nd century, and probably earlier. The location of known and conjectural Roman streets in this area of the town is fairy well known from excavations undertaken by Martin Biddle immediately north of the cathedral and at Wolvesey Palace. It is probable that the site lies within the SW corner of an insula bounded by the N-S street that ran beneath the present cathedral forecourt, and an E-W street (Crook 2010). These streets were presumably flanked by buildings and potentially mosaic pavements, that could extend to the site.

1.3.9 The Roman features and deposits identified previously within the adjoining areas, strongly suggest that significant Roman remains could be preserved on site. This may include the remains of Roman buildings and road surfaces. The depth of any Roman deposits beneath the garden of No 9 is completely unknown, but are likely to occur at depth greater than 1 m beneath the present lawn surface.

Saxon

1.3.10 Organised urban life in Venta Belgarum appears to have come to an end by AD 450, and Roman deposits within the city are uniformly covered by a characteristic layers of 'dark earth'. Some small estates may have continued within the former city limits, but in general the city was abandoned.

1.3.11 During the mid 7th century a royal church known as Old Minster, soon to achieve cathedral status, was constructed partially sited under and immediately north of the nave of the present cathedral. The southern extent of its precinct is unknown. After AD963-4, King Edgar is credited with enclosing the precincts of the three reformed monastic foundations (Old Minster, New Minster, Nunnaminster), an operation said to have involved the demolition of secular dwellings. The three minsters, together with the Anglo-Saxon royal palace (presumed to lie west of the Old Minster) and the bishop's palace at Wolvesey, formed the largest royal and ecclesiastical complex in England.

1.3.12 The existence of an early royal palace is also inferred from the survival of a gateway through the city's south wall, known as King's gate (Crook 2010). A Saxon route way has been postulated running from the Kingsgate due north to the palace. If such a route way existed it would pass just east of the garden of No 9.

Early Monastic period (970-1079)

1.3.13 Under the new Norman Bishop Walkelin work began in 1079 on the replacement of Old Minster by the present cathedral, and by 1093 the eastern parts of the cathedral and monastic church were complete enough for the monks to take possession. The Anglo-Saxon monastic buildings were replaced by the Norman Bishop Walkelin from 1079, some of which may have lain under the southern half of the cathedral nave, which was not begun until 1094, following the demolition of the Saxon church. Of bishop Walkelin's monastic buildings the only structure to have survived is the underground watercourse known as the Lockburn (a corruption of 'Orte Burne' = 'dirty stream'), successor to a sanitary arrangement initiated by Bishop Æthelwold at the time of the 10th-century monastic reforms. The course of the Lockburn reflected the general layout of the monastic buildings, which was never substantially altered throughout the life of the priory.

1.3.14 Given the likelihood of a Saxon road running northwards from Kingsgate, it is possible that some of the Saxon buildings demolished lay within the western half of the present Inner Close, and what is now the garden of No 9.

Post Conquest monastic (1079-1539)

1.3.15 The layout of the cathedral monastery conforms to conventional forms, with the buildings grouped around two cloisters; a 'great cloister' south of the nave, and a 'lesser' or infirmary cloister to the south, separated from the great cloister by the refectory. Southeast of the infirmary cloister was the outercourt, with a group of free standing buildings: the guest hall (Pilgrims' hall) together with its kitchen and stable block.

1.3.16 The situation within the western corner of the Inner Precinct is slightly more uncertain. The northwestern corner of the precinct appears to have served as part of the city's cemetery from 1300. Excavations at the Visit Centre uncovered the remains of 57 individuals (Qualmann 1994). However, the southwestern extent of the cemetery is currently unknown and therefore it is uncertain whether it extended as far south as the current site. It is possible that burials underlie the garden of No 9, The Close, with a

higher probability at the western end of the site. However it is perhaps unlikely that the cemetery extended to the rear of the two cloisters.

1.3.17 After c. 1300 the area west of the cloisters appears to have been used for horticulture. The site was known as the 'Great Garden' in the Parliamentary Survey of 1649.

Post-medieval (1539 onwards)

1.3.18 At the dissolution of the Priory in 1539 much of the cloister and surrounded walled gardens were re-organised. An approximate layout of the Close is known at this period by the Later Parlimentary Survey of the Close drawn up in 1649 (Crook 2010, 15). At this time the site formed part of a narrow garden occupied by Dr Stanley (ibid). In 1750 the site formed part of the rear garden of No 10, The Cathedral Close. Several post-medieval buildings including a coach house, store and shed have all been known to have occupied part of the site. In 1907 the garden was further subdivided into the narrow garden strip currently under investigation.

Previous site investigations

1.3.19 A geophysical and borehole survey was undertaken by Winchester University (2010) as part of a preliminary phase of archaeological evaluation of the site. The survey identified a number of possible post-medieval features that lie within 1.5 m of the surface. The borehole survey suggested that the archaeological sequence may extend to depths of up to 4.5m across the site, with a possible rise in the natural gravel towards the southeast.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 We would thank the Chapter of Winchester Cathedral for commissioning Oxford Archaeology under the advice of Dr John Crook (Archaeological Consultant to the Chapter of Winchester). Also to Rowan McAlley and Mike Shaw who undertook the fieldwork, and to Carlton Bath (Clerk of the Works, Winchester Cathedral) for his assistance during the works.

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

(i) To establish the depth of significant archaeology on site, and to confirm whether it lies below the level of the new building footings, consistent with the aim of preservation *in-situ*.

(ii) To determine the location, extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of archaeological remains present, particularly remains likely to be threatened by the proposed works.

(iii) To establish the depth and phases of the existing boundary wall construction at the site.

(iv) To enable informed decisions to be made on a strategy for mitigating the potential negative affects of the proposed design on the archaeological resource identified.

(v) If possible to gather information from the boreholes about the palaeography of this part of Winchester.

2.2 Methodology

Evaluation trenches (Figure 2)

2.2.1 A total of six archaeological trenches were set out as proposed by the brief (Crook 27th March 2010). Minor alterations were made to the shape of Trenches 1, 4 and 6 in order to facilitate safe excavations to a maximum depth of 1.5 m without the requirement for shoring although the total areas investigated remained the same.

2.2.2 Trenches (1, 4 and 6) were located within the footprint of the proposed new building, taking into account the location of extant services. These trenches were intended to investigate the underlying deposits and to confirm (or otherwise) that the depth of significant archaeology is located below the footings of the new building or to a maximum depth of 1.5 m, whichever occurred first. These trenches measured c 2.5 x 2.5 m in plan and were initially excavated down to a depth of c 600 mm below the surface. Further excavation comprised a sondage measuring *c* 1.3 x 1.3 m, positioned centrally within each trench.

2.2.3 Trenches (2, 3, 5) were located against the existing north and south walls of the garden and were designed to ascertain the depth of the wall footings for the project engineers. These each measured c 2.5 m x 1.0 m and were each excavated to the base of the boundary wall footing. Trenches (2 and 5) were located at key points in the wall where the above ground remains of the wall indicate that they are junctions between various phases.

2.2.4 The topsoil and any underlying ascertainable modern deposits from each trench was removed using a mini-digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were then cleaned and recorded and any subsequent excavation (Trenches 1, 4 and 6) was undertaken, stratigraphically and by hand. Excavation ceased once significant archaeological levels were reached with the agreement of the AC and Tracy Matthews (Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology), Winchester City Council).

2.2.5 Full written, drawn and photographic records were made as stipulated in the WSI.

2.2.6 All plans and sections were referenced to the Ordnance Survey (OS) datum. The OS bench used is located on the west wall of the Deanery (35.95 m aOD). A temporary bench mark was brought on to the site (the 'heart' logo on the manhole cover located on the NW corner of the site) and this was calculated to be 36.10 m aOD. This is in accordance to the level on the manhole cover obtained by a site survey (Anthony Brookes Surveys Ltd - Drg No 152/5397/1) which recorded it as 36.09 m aOD. For the purposes of this report the OA datum will be used.

2.2.7 All finds were bagged, labelled and sent back to OA for processing. There were no palaeo-environmental samples taken, though the contents of a 'witch bottle' were retained and sent to OA for processing (see below).

2.2.8 After recording all trenches were backfilled with soils arising.

Geotechnical Borehole Monitoring (Figure 2)

2.2.9 Two deep geotechnical borehole (ASIBH 1 and ASIBH2) and four window samples (ASIBH 3-6) were required by the consultant structural engineers to help establish the foundation design. The deeper boreholes were implemented in Trenches 1 and 6 as described in the separate geotechnical brief and the window samples undertaken within the backfilled Trenches of 2, 3, 4 and 5. The sample were obtained using a Sonic Drill to minimise compact and aid sample recovery.

2.2.10 Given the archaeological sensitively of the area, the boreholes were monitored and logged on site by a geoarchaeologist. The sequences were logged in order to provide further information on the deeper sediment sequence below the depths reached by the trenches and to help identify the different levels of stratified Roman and medieval archaeology.

2.2.11 The deposits observed at each location were recorded using standard sediment terminology according to Jones *et al* 1999. This included information on colour, composition, texture, structure, compaction, erosional contacts, artefactual and ecofactual inclusions. Procedures were in accordance with English Heritage geoarchaeological guidelines (English Heritage 2004) and environmental sampling (English Heritage 2002).

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 Individual trench descriptions are given below in stratigraphic sequence starting from the earliest deposits. This is then followed by the specialist finds and environmental reports. The results are interpreted in the Discussion section. A context inventory is presented in Appendix 1.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The site is located on a maintained and well-drained lawn. Deeply stratified post-medieval and earlier archaeological layers and features are buried below *c* 0.25-0.35 of topsoil/turf. The trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.05 m and neither the full depth of archaeological levels nor natural deposits were reached.

3.2.2 The evaluation was undertaken under dry and sunny weather and the ground conditions were good. Trench 5 was located adjacent to an existing tree whose roots hampered investigation, resulting in a narrowing of the trench, although the objectives were still reached. Within Trench 6 a 19-20th century water pipe had removed much of the deposits in the area of the deeper sondage, although its earliest levels remained intact.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Undisturbed archaeological levels and features were reached in all six trenches.

3.4 Trench 1 (Figure 3 and Plate 1)

3.4.1 The earliest level reached comprised a soft mid orange-brown sand/silt (107) that was exposed where overlaying cobbled surface 106 had been worn away. It remained unexcavated but possibly served as a bedding for the surface. Surface (106), also unexcavated, comprised a single layer of tightly packed coarse sub-angular flints that was revealed throughout the deeper sondage, though was largely absent towards its north corner. It's nature and compactness suggested that it represented a deliberate laid surface, probably an external courtyard, and survived at 34.66 m aOD (1.03 m BGL).

3.4.2 Overlying surface (106) was a firm homogeneous mid yellow-brown clay silt (105) up to 0.29 m thick that was reached at 35.14 m aOD (0.51 m BGL). It contained frequent flecks of yellowish mortar, well-sorted pea gravel, frequent sub-angular flints and occasional tile fragments together a quantity of animal bone include a distal humerus, probably from a raven. It's nature suggests that it represent a deliberated dump or made ground incorporating domestic refuse. It supported a 0.39 m accumulation of soft dark grey brown clay silt (101) indicative of garden soil that also contained domestic detritus.

3.4.3 Cutting garden soil (101), but seen in section on the SW face of the main trench, was a flat-based pit or trench (103), measuring 0.32 m in depth and at least 1.86 m in length. It contained a thin deposit of charcoal (102) at it base and had been levelled with rubble (104) containing frequent chalk and flint, slate and CBM fragments and a rim sherd of yellow Border ware bowl datable to *c* 1550-1700 and fragments of modern white glass.

3.4.4 The existing topsoil and turf (100), measuring 0.31 m thick, completes the sequence in this trench.

3.5 Trench 2 (Figure 4 and Plate 2)

3.5.1 The earliest level reached comprised a fairly compact yellowish mortar (201) that was reached at 35.26 m aOD (0.52 m BGL). It extended throughout the trench and continued below the footings of the existing boundary wall (206) to the north. It remained unexcavated though its surface contained dumps of crushed slate and flint rubble suggesting it represented a dump rather than a surface. This was overlaid by a clean deposit of friable mid-dark brown silty loam (202) that measured 0.21-0.25 m in thickness and probably represented an accumulated garden soil. It contained occasional slate and CBM fragments including an glazed medieval ridge tile and an 18th century clay-pipe stem.

3.5.2 The existing boundary wall (206) was seen to cut garden soil (202) since a narrow foundation trench was visible immediately adjacent to the wall (204). It was 0.15 m in width and measured 0.20-0.22 m in depth with steep straight sides and was filled with loose mortar-rich silty loam that contained a worn sherd from a tinned-glazed ?drug jar datable to the late 17th or 18th centuries. Given that the wall dates from after 1907, it is probable that the sherd is residual. A thin mortar-rich rubble spread (201) overlay the foundation trench and is likely to have represented contemporary construction debris associated with the above ground wall. The base of the existing boundary wall (206) was revealed at 35.29 m aOD (*c* 0.59 m BGL) and had a slight off-set foundation of flints and re-used stone blocks, above which were 4 courses of mainly knapped flint facing below the existing ground level.

3.5.3 The existing topsoil and turf (200), measuring 0.21-0.28 m thick, completes the sequence in this trench.

3.6 Trench 3 (Figure 5 and Plate 3)

3.6.1 The earliest level reached was a compacted 'surface' comprising coarse chalk rubble and occasional large flints (302) that was exposed towards the eastern half of the trench but remained unexcavated. It was reached at 35.39 m aOD (0.43 m BLG) and was seen to continue below the footings of the existing boundary wall to the south. It was overlain by a 0.16 m thick layer of clean dark grey-brown silty loam (301) (mechanically excavated) that probably represented a garden soil. Two sherds from a yellow Borderware dish dated to 1500 -1700 and two small 18th or 19th century clay-pipe stems were recovered though it it possible that the latter is intrusive material.

3.6.2 The foundation trench (304) for the existing boundary wall (306) was revealed to have cut and therefore post-dated the accumulated garden soil 301. It was steep-sided with a flat base and measured *c* 0.24 m in width and 0.18 m deep. It was filled with soil similar to 301 and was also heavily rooted. Apparently placed within the trench was a complete German Frechen stoneware Bellarmine jug datable to *c* 1640-1680. The jug had been inverted and a large flint nodule had been removed from underlying surface 302 in order to accommodate its spout so that its base remained below the contemporary ground level and possibly to 'wedge' it in place whilst the trench was being infilled. Its contents and surrounding soils were retained and are reported below.

3.6.3 The visible (north) face of the wall foundation revealed that it was apparently of a single construction. The foundation was slightly off-set by *c* 0.14 below the level of the contemporary ground level (see 301 below) and its base was found to be at 35.43 m aOD (0.39 m BGL). Its lowest level comprised a single course of un-knapped flints bonded by pale buff mortar. However this was absent at the extreme east end of the trench and part of a cylindrical wine bottle and fragments of ceramic tile had been 'placed' here. Fragments of the glass bottle were removed and have been dated to the

late 18th or early 19th centuries. Above the foundation comprised an uneven course of large re-used limestone and other dressed stone blocks including door jambs and mouldings. At the point above the the level of (301) it was faced in the same manner as the modern visible elevation. On the western half its lowest three courses comprised predominately large re-used rectangular stone blocks above which were courses of brick and re-used stone blocks (see Crook 2010 – fig 10). However on the east side the facing was predominated knapped flint and re-used stone with no course of brick. This may suggest that foundation 306 represents an an early wall associated with foundation trench (304) and was subsequently re-built at ground level as two walls sharing the same alignment.

3.6.4 The existing topsoil and turf (300), measuring 0.31-0.35 m thick, completes the sequence in this trench.

3.7 Trench 4 (Figure 6 and Plate 4)

3.7.1 The earliest level revealed was cobbled flint surface 411 that was reached at 34.79 m aOD (1.05 m BGL) within the area of the deeper sondage and remained unexcavated. It comprised a fairly level surface of tightly packed sub-angular and rounded flint cobbles, the flints measuring an average size of 0.10-0.15 m in size. It was overlain by a flinty thin light grey silt (410), 0.06-0.12 m thick, that probably represented trample on surface (411). It contained three sherds of pottery datable to the 14-15th centuries.

3.7.2 Overlaying (410) was a a compact dump of yellowish mortar and chalk rubble (403) that was 0.22 m thick and extended across the whole of the trench. This seems to have been rapidly deposited to form a fairly level surface at 35.16-35.20 m aOD (0.54-0.58 m BGL). The deposit was largely devoid of finds although a sherd of early post-medieval redware (*c* 1450-1550?) was recovered from it.

3.7.3 Cutting into rubble (403) were three shallow features (404, 405 and 406). The largest (406) was seemingly curvilinear and ran in an approximately E-W direction close to the southern corner of the trench. It measured 0.88 m in width and 0.26 m in depth and had gradual sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid brown-grey clay (409) identical to the overlying garden soil (402 - see below). Narrow linear (405) was located to the north of (406) and ran in an approximate NE-SW direction. It measured 0.22 m in width and was rather shallow at 0.04 m and was filled similar soil to (402). Shallow ?pit (404), 0.12 m deep, was partially revealed in the SE corner of the trench and also contained similar soil to (402).

3.7.4 Overlying rubble (403) and apparently filling features (404-06) was a 0.30 m thick of mid grey-brown silt-clay (402) that probably represented an accumulation of garden soil. Pottery datable to 1640-1700, a 17th century clay-pipe stem and post-medieval tile fragments were recovered from this deposit. This was overlaid by a 0.30 m thick, loosely compacted, deposit of rubble (401) that contained brick fragments and lime-based mortar. The deposit thinned out to almost nothing towards the north of the trench suggesting that it represented a dumped mound of building rubble.

3.7.5 The existing topsoil and turf (400), measuring 0.20 m thick, completes the sequence in this trench.

3.8 Trench 5 (Figure 7 and Plate 5)

3.8.1 The earliest deposit reached comprised a friable and very homogeneous mid grey-brown silty loam (506) that was confined the western side of the trench. It pre-dated both the construction of the existing boundary wall to the south (510) and wall (505)

and probable represented an accumulated garden soil. It was at least 0.28 m thick and continued down below the excavated base of the trench (at 35.04 m aOD or *c* 0.75 m BGL). It contained no datable evidence though small flecks/fragments of brick were noted suggesting a post-medieval date.

3.8.2 Cutting into (506) were the remnants of an apparent wall (505) that had been largely removed by a possible trench that was filled with rubble (503 - unexcavated -see below). The wall apparently ran at right-angles to the north side of the existing boundary wall (510) and comprised large chalk blocks, reused squared blocks and flint nodules bonded with a yellowish/buff lime mortar. Only its western edge survived (at 35.28 m aOD), with no evidence for facing and must have been at least 0.40 m in width. The line of the wall corresponded with with the junction of two distinct areas of facing and a slightly projecting wall stud visible in the existing boundary wall, though it seemed to pre-dated its construction or at least the visible facing.

3.8.3 Rubble (503), comprising large flint nodules, was not excavated since it pre-dated and ran below the visible base of the existing boundary wall (510) though it clearly post-dated wall (509). Several of the flints had mortar adhering to them that was similar to that bonding wall (505) suggesting they had derived from it from a contemporary adjoining wall. It would seem unlikely that rubble was filling a robber trench since it would have provided good material for use elsewhere so perhaps it represented infill of a cellar or similar structure. Overlaying the rubble was a fairly compact mid grey silty clay (502) up to 0.08m thick that also ran below the base of the existing boundary, possibly representing the upper fill of the trench.

3.8.4 The base of the existing boundary wall (510) was exposed on the east and west side of the trench. On the the west side the wall was trench built and a narrow foundation trench (507), measuring *c* 0.40 m in width, was evident cutting through deposit 506. The base of the wall at point occurred at 35.07 m aOD (*c* 0.72 m BGL) and comprised courses of large un-knapped flints (below the level of 506) above which was a facing of re-used stone block and knapped flints that had been rendered with a buff/whitish mortar that continued up to the the existing ground level. Above this level the render was absent presumably because it had weathered away. On the east side the wall had seemingly been built directly above (502) and consequently its base occurred at a higher level of 35.38 m aOD (c 0.41 m BGL). Presumably it was considered that the underlying rubble offered a firm enough base to build upon to not necessitate the use of a trench built foundation. Consequently the face of the wall had been rendered from the base which survived up to just below the existing ground level. It possible that this face simply represented facing upon an extant wall core. This could not be established in the area exposed, though layer (502) was seen to continue for at least 0.15 m below this exposed face.

3.8.5 Abutting the facing of the wall on the east side side of the trench was a 0.15 m thick deposit of mortar, brick and tile rubble that also contained a stem from a clay-pipe of late 18th or early 19th century date. The deposit did not extend further west beyond the line of wall (505), suggesting that it (or a successor) stood on its alignment and thus may represent the the demolished remains of a structure that this wall formed part of.

3.8.6 The existing topsoil and turf (500), measuring 0.31 m thick, completes the sequence in this trench.

3.9 Trench 6 (Figure 8 and Plate 6)

3.9.1 The earliest level revealed was cobbled flint surface 611 that was reached at 34.68 m aOD (1.05 m BGL) within the area of the deeper sondage and remained unexcavated.

It comprised a level surface of tightly packed sub-angular and rounded flint cobbles similar to surface (511) in Trench 4. This was overlain by a thin, flinty and friable dark grey silt (610) up to 0.06 m thick that contained no finds and probably represented trample above it. Located against the SW side of the trench and cutting into silt 610 was an apparent wall footing (612) that remained unexcavated. It was aligned NW-SE (parallel to the existing western boundary wall of the garden) and measured at least 0.70 m in width (its full width was not exposed) and comprised coarse flint and chalk rubble bonded by light yellowish-brown lime mortar. The wall survived slightly above the level of cobbled surface (611) at 34.78 m a OD and there is no evidence for any facing suggesting that the exposed remains represented foundation levels.

3.9.2 Sealing all the remains described above was a 0.52 m thick deposit of compact yellowish mortar (603) and chalk rubble that was identical in character to rubble (403) found in Trench 4, and appears to represent single dump. Its surface was found to be fairly level at between 35.11 - 35.16 m aOD (0.57 - 0.62 m BGL) and contained no finds.

3.9.3 Two features (604 and 606) cut into rubble (603) and remained unexcavated since they were outside the the area of the sondage (606) or had been largely removed by water-pipe trench 605 within the area of the deeper excavation (604). Both were filled with a similar soil to the overlying garden soil (602) suggesting that they were contemporary.

3.9.4 Overlying features (604), (606) and rubble layer (603) was a fairly clean homogeneous deposit of dark grey brown silty loam (602) that measured 0.27 m thick and probably represented an accumulated garden soil. It contained occasional small CBM and slate fragments.

3.9.5 Cutting garden soil (602) was linear trench 605 that ran in a NE-SW direction across the trench and contained a lead water pipe. The trench measured 0.50 m wide at its northern extent but widened considerably to *c* 1.5 m at its southern extent at the point where the pipe had been covered by large stone slabs. The purpose of these slabs could not be ascertained within the area excavated but may have formed part of an access chamber or perhaps the base of a water feature such as a fountain. The trench measured *c* 0.72 m in depth and had removed most the levels above cobbled surface (611) within the area of the deeper sondage. The fill of the trench (608) contained a fragment of a 18th -19th century red terracotta flowerpot tray and a late 18th or early 19th century cylindrical wine bottle, suggesting the pipe may be of Victorian date.

3.9.6 Sealing the above levels was chalk and whitish mortar rubble dump (601) that was up to 0.12 m thick and similar to that found in Trench 4 (401). The existing topsoil and turf (600), measuring 0.12-0.20 m thick, completes the sequence in this trench.

3.10 Geo-technical Borehole monitoring

3.10.1 The monitoring of the geotechnical borehole sampling was significantly hindered on site by poor sample recovery. Out of the six samples that were taken, only borehole ASIBH6 produced sufficient sample recovery to provide any meaningful insight into the underlying stratigraphy (Figure 9).

3.10.2 A 2.20 m deep Holocene sediment sequence as identified in ASIBH6, which included a deeply stratified sequence of archaeological deposits overlying gravel at 33.59 m aOD. The gravel deposits were not recovered during the sampling. They were overlain by 0.20 m of friable light/mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent gritty inclusions. A Soft/friable mid brown silty clay with poorly sorted coarse inclusions including charcoal and small grit stones as encountered between 2.00 m and 1.65 m in depth. This was

overlain by two whitish and brownish grey silt clay deposits with frequent poorly sorted sub-rounded gravel inclusions and charcoal. These deposits were 0.17m and 0.28 m in thickness respectively. A chalk/lime rich debris deposit was identified between 1.15 m and 1.20 m in depth, possible part of a lime mortar used in the wall, underlying loose clast supported sub-rounded cobble gravel. These deposits were overlain by the gravel rubble and garden soil deposits identified and described within Trench 5.

3.11 Finds summary

	No	Weight (g)
Bone	108	
CBM	181	19,358
Clay-pipe	8	23
Glass	12	
Metal	5	
Pottery	71	1,881
Shell	39	
Stone	16	
Samples	1	

4 Discussion

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Overall the results of the evaluation are considered reliable particularly in demonstrating that the levels of the latest archaeological deposits were found to be consistent across the site, particularly within Trenches (1, 4 and 6). Although it was not the purpose of this evaluation to establish the nature and significance of the earlier archaeological remains, it has clearly demonstrated that these levels remain intact and undisturbed within the areas investigated and there seems no reason to suggest that this is not case generally within the proposed development area.

4.1.2 The limited results from the borehole monitoring are comparable with those from the previous geoarchaeological sampling at the site undertaken by Winchester University (Marter *et al* 2010). A potential 2.20 m deep stratified archaeological sequence was identified towards the southeast of site compared to the 4.0 m deep sequence previously identified in the west. An interpretative site cross-section is presented in Figure 9, showing the different sediment types and elevations of major stratigraphical horizons. A complex sequence of gravel, chalk/lime and silty clay deposits was identified, representing potential wall, floor and garden surfaces. The levels of Roman and post-Roman deposits are tentatively interpreted at 34.20 m OD and 35.29 m OD respectively. A more comprehensive interpretation of the underlying stratigraphy is however, not possible based on the limited information collected during the current phase of work.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The two main objectives of the evaluation were to establish the levels of the latest archaeological deposits across the site and to inform the design engineers as to the depths of the foundations of the existing boundary walls at the site. All these objectives were successfully met and are usefully summarised within the table below.

Tr	Significant archaeological levels			Latest archaeological levels			Base of boundary wall	
	m aOD	*Depth BGL*	*Comment*	*m aOD*	*Depth BGL*	*Comment*	*m aOD*	*Depth BGL (m)*
1	34.66	1.03	Yard (Lmed)	35.14	0.51	Made ground 17C?	-	-
2	-	-	-	35.26	0.52	Mortar rubble 17C?	35.29	0.59
3	-	-	-	35.39	0.43	Chalk surface? 17C?	35.43	0.39
4	34.79	1.05	Yard (Lmed)	35.20	0.54	Made ground/garden features 17C?	-	-
5	-	-	-	35.28	0.51	Wall (Post-med)	35.07 (E) -35.38(W)	0.72-0.41
6	34.78	0.95	L-Pmed wall & Lmed Yard	35.16	0.57	Made ground/garden features 17C?	-	-

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The upper most significant archaeological levels were reached within Trenches 1, 4 and 6 and each comprised a similar deposit of well packed flint cobbles that probably

represented a fairly substantial exterior courtyard surface that seems to exist extensively throughout the site. It appears to be have rbeen easonably level and varied from 34.66 m aOD at west end of the site to 34.68 m aOD at the east, though rising slightly to 34.79 m aOD within Trench 4. It is possible that it extended further west since a deposit of compact re-deposited chalk with a clear lower boundary was recorded in Borehole 1 at a similar level (estimated to be 35.60 m aOD) during the survey by the University of Winchester (Marter *et al* 2010). It is probable that the core would not have retained the coarse flints that formed the surface and perhaps the chalk represented bedding for this surface. Within Trench 4, trampled silt above the surface produced several fresh sherds of pottery datable to the 14-15th centuries implying that the surface is of later medieval date. The courtyard presumably served the monastic buildings that occupied the area prior to the the dissolution of the priory in 1539 and the subsequent provisions of the walled gardens for the houses of the canons (Crook 2009,17-18). It is possible that courtyard formed the rear of Hordarian's (cellerar's) Hall which formed part of the western part of the Cloister and was located immediately to the north of the site (Crook 2010). Given the extensive nature of the yard it seems possible that it may have served auxiliary structures such as as stables, storehouses and suchlike. It is possible that wall footing (612) in Trench 6 formed part of one such structure.

4.3.2 Overlying the yard within Trenches 4 and 6 were thick deposits of mortar and chalk rubble that appears to represent a deliberate dumping of material in order the raise up the area. Similar material was found in Trench 2 (unexcavated) and possibly Trench 3, although in Trench 1 it comprised a mortar rich soil dump. This would have involved the demolition of the structure for which wall (612) formed part off, though the volume of material was considerable and likely to have been sourced from outside the Site. A fragment of early post-medieval red-ware (*c* 1450-1550) recovered from this deposit in Trench 4 suggests that the deposit dates from the dissolution of St Swithun's Priory in November 1539 when many of the monastic structures were demolished and cleared. Certainly there would been a large quantity of building rubble to be cleared (after any re-usable stone and tile had been removed for use elsewhere). Large quantities of similar material was used to fill former fish ponds within the Dean's garden at The Pilgrims' School during the 17th century (Champness and Teague forthcoming).

4.3.3 It was probably shortly after this point that the site reverted to use as gardens, which that by 1649 formed part of 'Dr Stanley's ½ acre' (Crook 2009, Figure 12). This period saw the commencement of a thick accumulation of garden soils in all of the trenches and possible garden features (planting beds?) in Trenches 4 and 6. It would seem from the evidence in Trenches 3 and 5 that the wall(s) bounding the south side of this garden date stratigraphical later than the accumulation of this garden soil suggesting these wall(s) had perhaps replaced an earlier boundary, perhaps of timber. In Trench 3 the wall can be dated to *c* 1640-1680 on account of a complete German Frechen stoneware Bellarmine jug found, deliberately inverted in its construction trench. Such 'witch' pots are often placed on thresholds of buildings, though examples are known to be buried in open ground or deposited in ditches (Merrifield 1987, 164-67). It is usual for Bellarmines to contain bent iron nails and pins but these were absent, though it is possible that the other usual organic contents (hair, nail-clippings, urine and cloth heart) had long decayed in the dry soil conditions. The wall in Trench 3 also showed evidence for being rebuilt since at the east end of the trench the original flint foundation was absent (if ever present) and had been replaced by a later wall that used part of a wine bottle of late 18th or early 19th century date. Within Trench 5 no date for the construction of the wall was found though it seemingly posted-dated the demolition of

north-south wall (505) which is stratigraphically of post-medieval date since it cut the aforementioned garden soils. It corresponds closely to a structure depicted on Godson's 1750 map (Crook 2009, figure 14) which in the 1840s was occupied by a store. The evidence from Trench 5 suggests that this building (or its predecessor) may have been cellared.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation clearly established that archaeological remains lie at a relatively shallow depth (from *c* 0.50 m) and has demonstrated with some confidence their nature and interpretation. The trenches have revealed important information concerning the site from its latest monastic phase to its development and change after the Dissolution in 1539. Although only the upper level of the latest medieval surfaces were exposed in three trenches (below *c* 1.0 m), it is highly likely, given the location of the site within the Roman and medieval town and the sequence of deposits identified during the borehole monitoring, that further deeply stratified and potentially important remains survive undisturbed below the levels excavated.

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	*Context*	*Type*	*Length x width (m)*	*Thick/depth (m)*	*Comment*	*Finds*	*Date*
1	100	Layer	2.56x2.67	0.31	Topsoil		Modern
1	101	Layer	2.56x2.67	0.39	Garden Soil	Pot,CBM,Bone	Post-medieval
1	102	Fill	0.64	0.05	Backfill ? garden feature 103		Post-medieval
1	103	Cut	1.86	0.32	Garden feature?		Post-medieval
1	104	Fill		0.25	Backfill ? garden feature 103	Pot,CBM,Bone,glass	Post-medieval
1	105	Layer	1.35x1.35	0.29	Made ground	Pot,CBM,Bone,metal,glass	Post-medieval
1	106	Layer	1.35x1.35	-	External cobbled surface		Late-medieval?
1	107	Layer	1.35x1.35	-	Made ground		Late-medieval?
2	200	Layer	2.5x1.0	0.21-0.28	Topsoil		Modern
2	201	Layer	2.5x1.0	0.03-0.06	Construction debris		Modern
2	202	Layer	2.5x1.0	0.21	Garden Soil	Pot,CBM, Claypipe	Post-medieval
2	203	Layer	2.5x1.0	-	Made ground?		Post-medieval
2	204	Cut	0.15 wide	0.22	Construction Trench for wall 206		Modern
2	205	Fill	0.15 wide	0.22	Fill of construction trench 204	Pot,CBM	Modern
2	206	Structure			Existing boundary wall		Modern (E20C)
3	300	Layer	2.5x1.0	0.31-0.35	Topsoil		Modern
3	301	Layer	2.5x1.0	0.16	Garden Soil	Pot,CBM	Post-medieval
3	302	Layer	-	-	Compact chalk surface		Post-medieval
3	303	Fill	2.5x0.24	0.18	Fill of	CBM,Glass	Post-

Trench	Context	Type	Length x width (m)	Thick/depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
					construction trench 304		medieval
3	304	Cut	2.5x0.24	0.18	Construction Trench for wall 306		Post-medieval
3	305	Object	-	-	Witch bottle'	Pot	Post-medieval (c1640-80)
3	306	Structure			Existing boundary wall		Post-medieval (17C?)
4	400	Layer	2.56x2.44	0.2	Topsoil		Modern
4	401	Layer	2.56x2.44	0.02-0.30	Made ground?	Bone	Modern
4	402	Layer	2.56x2.44	0.3	Garden Soil	Pot,bone	Post-medieval
4	403	Layer	2.56x2.44	0.22		Pot	Post-medieval
4	404	Cut	0.52x0.80	0.12	Garden feature?		Post-medieval
4	405	Cut	0.25x2.50	0.04	Garden feature?		Post-medieval
4	406	Cut	1.80x0.88	0.26	Garden feature?		Post-medieval
4	407	Fill	0.52x0.80	0.12	Fill of 404		Post-medieval
4	408	Fill	0.25x2.50	0.04	Fill of 405		Post-medieval
4	409	Fill	1.80x0.88	0.26	Fill of 406		Post-medieval
4	410	Layer	1.20x1.12	0.06	Trample on 411	Pot,bone	Late-medieval?
4	411	Layer	1.20x1.40	-	External cobbled surface		Late-medieval?
5	500	Layer	2.5x1.0	0.31	Topsoil		Modern
5	501	Layer		0.15	Demolition rubble		Modern
5	502	Layer		0.08	Trample on 503		Post-medieval
5	503	Fill?			Robber trench fill?		Post-medieval
5	504	Cut			Construction trench for wall 505		Post-medieval

Trench	Context	Type	Length x width (m)	Thick/depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
5	505	Structure			N-S wall remnant		Post-medieval
5	506	Layer		0.28+	Garden Soil		Post-medieval
5	507	Cut			Construction trench for wall 510		Post-medieval
5	508	Fill			Fill of construction trench 507		Post-medieval
5	509	Fill			Fill of construction trench 508		Post-medieval
5	510	Structure			Existing boundary wall		Post-medieval
6	600	Layer	2.54x2.54	0.12-0.20	Topsoil		Modern
6	601	Layer	2.54x2.54	0.12	Made ground?		Modern
6	602	Layer	2.54x2.54	0.27	Garden Soil		Post-medieval
6	603	Layer	2.54x2.54	0.51	Made ground?		Post-medieval
6	604	Cut	1.0x0.80	-	Garden feature?		Post-medieval
6	605	Cut		0.74	Water pipe trench		Modern
6	606	Cut	0.70x0.60	-	Garden feature?		Post-medieval
6	607	Fill	1.0x0.80		Fill of 604		Post-medieval
6	608	Fill			Fill of 605	Pot,CBM, claypipe,metal	Modern
6	609	Fill	0.70x0.60		Fill of 606		Post-medieval
6	610	Layer		0.06	Trample on 611		Late-medieval?
6	611	Layer		-	External cobbled surface		Late-medieval?
6	612	Structure	1.0x0.70	-	Wall footing?		Late-Post medieval

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Roman Pottery

by Edward Biddulph

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comments	Date
101	1	8	Fabric V: Rim in unsourced oxidised ware	Roman
101	1	20	Fabric UFN: New Forest parchment ware base sherd	Late 3rd-4th c.
101	4	25	Fabric TF: New Forest colour-coated ware, including rim sherd from stamped bowl (Fulford 1975, type 77)	4th c.
101	1	4	Fabric TCA: Central Gaulish samian ware body sherd	2nd c.
101	1	12	Fabric TO/TOR: Oxford red colour-coated ware flange from hemispherical bowl (Young 1977 type C51)	Mid 3rd-4th c.
101	9	69	Fabric ZM: Medium sandy reduced grey ware, including rims from everted-rimmed jar and plain-rimmed dish	Mid 2nd-4th c.
105	1	7	Flint-tempered body sherd	?Iron Age
105	1	8	Fabric ZFB: Bag-shaped beaker in fine grey ware with grey slip	2nd-early 3rd c.
105	1	23	Fabric ZM: Bead-rimmed jar in medium sandy reduced ware	Mid 1st-early 2nd c.
105	3	98	Fabric ZMA: Black-burnished ware body sherds, including sherd from handled jar	Mid 2nd-4th c.
TOTAL	**23**	**274**		

A total of 23 sherds weighing 274 g were recovered from two contexts. The pottery was typical for Winchester. Context 101 contained a range of wares that were generally consistent with a late Roman date. Sandy grey wares and New Forest fine wares were the main contributors. Pottery also arrived from the Oxford industry, and 2nd-century samian from Central Gaul was noted. Context 105 was chronologically mixed. The grey ware bead-rimmed jar is typically early Roman, while the bag-shaped beaker in a fine grey ware fits a 2nd or early 3nd century date. The Dorset black-burnished ware spans the 2nd to 4th centuries.

B.2 Post-Roman Pottery

by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

A total of 48 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 1607 g were recovered from 8 contexts. This is of late medieval and particularly post-medieval date. All the pottery was examined and spot-

dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.).

Context	Spot-date	No.	Weight	Comments
104	c1550-1700	1	16	Rim yellow Border ware bowl or local copy (1sh, 16g). Also 1x worn bs Roman (8g) - prob Oxford colour coated.
205	L17-18C	1	30	Worn bs tin-glazed earthenware from large thick-walled ?drug jar with traces polychrome painted dec ext
301	c1550-1700	2	37	Bss yellow Border ware dishes
305	c1640-1680	27	1117	SF1. Complete Frechen stoneware Bellarmine - prob broken during excavation.c 225mm high. Fresh. Mid 17C-style applied facemask. Large oval girth medallion showing shield inside milled oval border. Shield with Union Jack-style design with dot & star fillers. On top of shield a fleur-de-lys flanked by unclear letters 'F' and 'N'. Medallion 70mm in height. Plain flat base (chipped). No evidence of use. Found upside-down in wall foundation trench- witch bottle?
402	c1640-1700	9	207	2x yell Border ware incl pipkin with ext lid-seated rim c1640+. Pad base from cup in fine buff sandy ware with mottled brown glaze c1630+. Post-med redware (PMR) bowl rim. 1x Frechen jug base. 4x med glazed wares prob 14-15C incl jug rim with broad strap handle
403	c1450-1550?	3	32	Bs early PMR ?bowl with int patchy clear glaze. 2x late med glazed bss
410	14-15C	3	16	Bss med/late med glazed incl jug neck S Hants redware & 2 bss green-glazed cream/whiteware
608	18-19C	2	152	Profile red terracotta flowerpot tray (without hole). 1x worn yellow Borderware dish base
	TOTAL	**48**	**1607**	

Date and nature of the assemblage

The pottery is mainly of 17th-century date with smaller amounts of 18th-century pottery and one possible 19th-century flowerpot. A small number of local late medieval glazed wares (mostly jugs?) also occur but mainly as smallish residual sherds. Three sherds of 14th-15th century pottery from context (410) may be contemporary in their context as may a sherd of early post-medieval redware (c 1450-1550?) in context (403). The most interesting and important vessel however is a complete German Frechen stoneware Bellarmine jug of *c* 1640-1680 (based on the style of the applied facemask on the neck and the heraldic girth medallion). This vessel was found complete but unfortunately broke into several pieces during recovery. It stands *c* 225 mm. tall. The facemask and medallion are typically mid 17th-century in style. The medallion is oval in shape (max height 70 mm.) with an unidentified heraldic shield containing a Union Jack-like design with pellets and stars. The shield is surmounted by a fleur-de-lys flanked by unclear initials - possibly ‘F’ and ‘N’. According to the excavator the jug was found inverted in the foundation trench of a wall suggesting it may have had a ritual/superstitious function - similar to ‘witch bottles’ (Merrifield 1987). The mid/late 17th-century date fits with this suggestion, but unfortunately the inside of the vessel is clean and shows no traces of use. An identical Bellarmine jug (also with

initials 'F' and 'N') has been published from Mariner's Lane, Norwich, where the shield is also unidentified (Jennings 1981, fig. 48.798 and 50.824 (detail)). The Norwich example, however, has a slightly different mask with a grimacing 'hourglass' mouth. The
shield design does not occur in Gaimster's detailed survey of German stonewares (Gaimster 1997).

Recommendations

The assemblage, generally, is too small to be of much potential for further analysis. However it is recommended that the 17th-century Bellarmine jug should be restored or reconstructed so that it can at least be photographed, or possibly illustrated - given that the design is unusual and that it may have been buried for superstitious reasons.

B.3 The Ceramic Building Material

Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction
A total of 181 fragments (19358 g) of ceramic building material was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage had a mean fragment weight of 110 g, but with a wide variation in size. The only complete dimension surviving was thickness.

The assemblage is generally little worn and is composed primarily of roof tile of medieval and possible post-medieval date; some tile had also been used as courses in wall structures. A small number of fragments are of Romano-British date, A breakdown of types and quantities recovered is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary quantification of ceramic building material by form

Ctx	Total	RB Tegula	RB brick	RB Flat	Med/post-med brick	Med /post-med Crested ridge	Med Peg tile	Other	Main date of context group
101	43		4	5			6	28	RB
104	12				2		2	8	Med/post-med
105	33	6	11					16	RB
202	8				1	1	6		Med/post-med
205	3						3		Med/post-med
301	1						1		Med/post-med
306	8				2		6		Med/post-med
402	63				4		21	38	Med/post-med
403	3				2		1		Med/post-med
501	5				2	1	2		Med/post-med
608	5						5		Med/post-med

Methodology
The assemblage has been scanned and summary information entered into an Excel spreadsheet,

which forms part of the archive. Fabrics have not been examined during the course of this evaluation but no fabrics were seen which differed to the Winchester type series.

Roman assemblage description
Two contexts produced groups of entirely Romano-British material (101 and 105) comprising tegulae, brick and flat tile (which may be broken tegulae); no imbrices were recovered. This material was more worn than the post-Roman assemblage, but not strikingly so.

Post-Roman assemblage description

Roof tile
Most of the assemblage consists of medieval roof-tile including mostly flat tile and peg tile with two ridge tiles. Most of the peg tile perforations are crude square holes, although some circular holes were also observed; many have the double suspension holes typical across the south east from the 14th century (Drury 1981). A single small fragment of glazed medieval ridge tile of probable 13th-15th century date was recovered (202) and a single fragment of crested ridge tile.

Brick
Post-Roman bricks were recovered from 6 contexts, although all are fragmentary (104, 202, 306, 402, 403 and 501).

Wall tile
A number of tiles, evidently used as a wall course in at least three layers were recovered still attached to one another with mortar (402).

Other
A total of 88 fragments of CBM were small and of indeterminate form, although their general appearance is of a post-Roman character. Four possible tesserae were recovered (101).

Discussion
Overall, the ceramic building material is of a mixed nature and includes Romano-British and medieval material, although the Romano-British assemblage is confined to two contexts. The Roman assemblage is small with roofing represented only by tegulae, indicating the presence of a Roman building(s) in the vicinity, but probably not on the site itself.

The post-Roman assemblage comprises mainly peg and flat tile, with only one small fragment of crested ridge tile and one glazed ridge tile fragment. Few bricks were recovered and no floor tile. Although the medieval assemblage is not very worn, it is fragmentary and does not have the capability to offer many insights into the site. The emphasis on flat / peg tile, however, is comparable to assemblages from other Winchester sites including Pilgrims School and Northgate House (Shaffrey and Tibbles in prep; Poole in prep). The lack of floor tiles, glazed roof tiles and other decorative roof furniture suggest that the material originated on a simple low status building; this is in keeping with the assemblage from Northgate House which indicated that ceramic roofing was not utilised on higher status buildings (Poole in prep).

B.4 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Of 16 pieces of retained stone, 15 are unworked. One is a chamfered block with four tooled faces, probably from use in a doorway or window opening (400). The other fragments of stone are pieces of slate, limestone and probable Pennant sandstone (although they could be Old Red Sandstone as they are indistinguishable in hand specimen). All of these could have been used for roofing, although are not large enough to be classified as roofing.

Recording:
101- 8 small frags of slate
104 - 3 frags, possibly of roofing, two are probable Pennant sandstone and one is shelly limestone.
101 - 4 frags of probable Pennant sandstone, unworked, possibly roof stone fragments
400 - ashlar, with four tooled faces, one chamfered edge, probably from doorway or window. Clunch.

Recommendations for retention:
One fragment of the ?Penannt sandstone should be retained along with the architectural block. The remaining small items can be discarded

B.5 The clay pipe

by John Cotter

Eight piece of clay pipe weighing 23 g. were recovered from 5 contexts. These have been recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in a similar way to the post-Roman pottery. These comprised seven fairly small pieces of pipe stem and one mouthpiece. These cannot be closely dated but there is one piece of worn 17th-century pipe stem (402), a few probable 18th-century pieces, and at least one probable 19th-century piece (301). No further work on the assemblage is recommended.

B.6 Glass finds

By Ian Scott

There 12 pieces of glass, mainly from wine bottles (Table 1). In addition there is a body sherd from a vessel in opaque white glass (context 104), and a sherd of window glass in smoky grey metal (context 301). Both the latter are modern, ie. late 19th-century or later in date. The wine bottle comprises 3 body sherds of uncertain but possibly modern date, and 7 sherds from free blown cylindrical wine bottles of late 18th- or early 19th-century date (contexts 301, 306 (n = 5) & 608). The latter include a rim sherd (context 301), a complete base (context 306), two base sherds (context 306 & 608) and a complete neck and finish (context 306).

Table 1: Summary quantification of glass by type and context

Context	wine bottle	vessel	window	Total
104		1		1
202	1			1
301	1		1	2
306	7			7
608	1			1
Total	**10**	**1**	**1**	**12**

B.7 Metal finds

By Ian Scott

The metal finds comprise 4 handmade nails with flat circular heads and taper square section stems, and a single stem fragment (context 105). Handmade nails could date from any period from the Roman period up until the widespread introduction machine made wire nails during the 19th century.

Table 2: Summary quantification of the metal finds

Context	Nails
104	1
105	1
402	2
608	1
Total	5

B.8 *The burnt unworked flint*

by Geraldine Crann.

A single piece of burnt, unworked flint, weighing 45g, was recovered from context 105.

No further action is recommended in respect of this burnt unworked flint which, having been recorded, may be discarded.

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 The Animal Bone

By Rebecca Nicholson

A total of 108 fragments were exclusively hand-collected, of which 40 bones were identified to taxon. The bones was generally in good condition and therefore butchery and gnawing evidence was clear.

Methodology
Identification of the bone was undertaken at Oxford Archaeology with access to the reference collection and published guides. All the animal bones were counted, and where possible the bones were identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also, fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing and burning were noted. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as small (small mammal size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986), in addition to the use of the reference material housed at OA. Where distinctions could not be made, the bone was recorded as sheep/goat. All bones have been recorded using a Microsoft Access 97 database and the records will be available in the site archive.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using Grant (1982) and epiphyseal fusion ages were derived from Silver (1963). Measurements were taken according to the methods of Von Den Driesch (1976), however no bones were complete.

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Results
The animal remains excavated were in good condition, with the majority scoring according to Lyman's grading being 2. Where gnawing has been recorded, the marks suggest scavenging by dogs. Table 1 below identifies all the species present from the site according to context.

The majority of the identified bones came from the three animals most commonly represented in archaeological assemblages:cattle, sheep/goat and, less commonly, pig. Although the bones were in good, uneroded, condition most bones were fragmented and butchery marks including chops, cuts and saw marks, were evident on a significant proportion of the bones.

The bones from this context 101 were in fair-good condition (mainly condition 2 and 3) although quite heavily fragmented. Cattle, sheep./goat, pig and a metapodial from a small mammal, probably cat were present. A chicken humerus came from a bantam-sized bird (BD=13.92). Five bones were gnawed.

Context 104 included bones from cattle, sheep/goat and hare. Most were in good condition (mainly condition 2, some condition 3) Cuts to the proximal aspect of a caprine radius, just above the distal epiphysis, suggests either filleting of the meat from the bone or skinning.

Context 105 included a distal humerus from a large corvid, probably raven, together with bones

from the head and feet of cattle and sheep/goat leg bones. It is possible that the corvid was prepared for eating, although these birds used to be common urban scavengers. A cattle horn core had been chopped close to the base, probably during removal of the horn sheath for working. Again the bones were in good or fair or condition (condition 2 and 3) and evidence for gnawing was limited to a single rib fragment.

Context 402 contained bones mainly in good and very good condition (mainly condition 2). Very few bones were ageable, but both a very young piglet and a neonatal calf were represented by a femur and metapodial respectively. Meat bearing bones from sheep/goat and cattle were present, and a rabbit humerus had a cut mark to the proximal epiphysis indicating dismemberment. A cattle radius had been sawn through mid-shaft and part of the proximal articular surface had also been chopped away, presumably when the joint was being prepared. Fine cuts to the shaft of the same bone suggest removal of fillets of meat. Cuts were also evident on a sheep/goat pelvis (ilium fragment) and to large mammal ribs. A large mammal scapula had been chopped below the neck of the bone. In addition to the mammal bones, a large conger eel hyomandibular and a bird tibiotarsus shaft (probably from domestic fowl) were recovered.

Context 403 included fragments of cattle pelvis and humerus and a sheep/goat pelvis fragment. Bone condition was variable within this assemblage (condition 2-4) and gnawing was extensive around the broken ends of the cattle humerus.

	101	**102**	**104**	**105**	**202**	**402**	**403**	**Grand Total**
Cattle	5		3	3		3	2	16
Sheep	1							1
Sheep/goat	2		3	1	1	3	1	11
Pig	2					1		3
?Cat	1							1
Hare			1					1
Rabbit						2		2
Large mammal	10	1	4	4		4	5	28
Medium mammal			2	5		6	3	16
mammal	12					11		23
Domestic fowl	2							2
Raven				1				1
Bird indet.				1		1		2
Conger eel						1		1
Grand Total	**35**	**1**	**13**	**15**	**1**	**32**	**11**	**108**

Table 1. Numbers of hand retrieved bone fragments.

Conclusions

The animal bone from this evaluation is in good condition and is typical of medieval - post medieval butchery waste and also probably kitchen waste. The bones are from the main domestic species, but also from hare, rabbit, birds and fish, which may indicate a degree of “status” given the small size of the assemblage, as may the presence of a piglet. The good condition of the bones has facilitated the measurement of some as well as the identification of cut marks and gnawing marks. Further excavation of animal bone from this site has the potential to provide useful information regarding diet, butchery techniques, animal husbandry and animal use. It is recommended that any

further work should also include sampling for environmental remains to recover smaller bones such as small mammal, bird and fish bones that may further contribute to our understanding of the environment and diet.

C.2 An Assessment of the Contents of a Seventeenth Century "Witch" Bottle

By Julia Meen and Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

This report describes the assessment of soil taken from both within and surrounding a seventeenth century "witch" bottle excavated at Winchester Cathedral Education Centre in late June 2010.

During excavation the bottle was found to be upturned and missing its seal. The bottle was broken when lifted, but the body sherds were kept together as far as possible and lifted as a block, together with the surrounding soil (context 305). Both vessel and its contents as well as the surrounding soil were visually inspected at Oxford Archaeology. This inspection suggested that the sediment within the vessel sherds was of similar composition to that outside it. There was no evidence of any organic residues within or on the pot and any liquid formerly within it would have drained out once the stopper had rotted.

Methodology

The sample was inspected by R. Nicholson and it was found that the soil within the bottle cavity showed no distinction from that surrounding the bottle: all looked to be mixed and typical of a backfill deposit. No deposits could be seen on the pottery sherds themselves, and it is considered unlikely that chemical analysis of the sherds or putative contents would be worthwhile.

The soil contained within the broken sherds (0.5L) was extracted and sieved over a 500µm mesh for the recovery of organic remains and artefacts. The fragments of the bottle itself were recovered without washing. The soil surrounding the bottle (8L) was then sieved separately to 500µm. In both cases the heavy residues were dried in a heated room, after which they were sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains.

Results

The material recovered from the soil within the bottle included large numbers of land snails, small quantities of marine shell, including oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and mussel (cf. *Mytilus edulis*), as well as fragments of fish (including eel – *Anguilla anguilla*), small bird and mammal bone, eggshell, charcoal, slag and ceramic building material (CBM). A small disc shaped object possibly of stone was also found and has been passed to Finds for further identification. Several desiccated seeds were also recovered, including a minimum of four desiccated seed capsules; all are are potentially identifiable. The larger capsule is approximately 7mm in diameter and ridged into 5 clear segments. The smaller capsules seem likely to be immature versions of the larger one (Dr Wendy Smith, pers. comm.). A few beetle fragments (Coleoptera) and an ant (Formicidae) head were also present, as were desiccated roots. These items suggest a degree of bioturbation and that modern material was incorporated into the deposit.

The soil surrounding the bottle was also typical of an urban rubbish deposit and also contained several small fragments of bone, of both mammal (including micro-mammal) and fish, shell of both land snail and oyster, charcoal, eggshell, a small quantity of CBM, occasional pottery originating from the broken bottle and and slag. All residues were retained, and the finds have

been passed to the Finds department.

Discussion and Recommendations
The deterioration of the seal of the 'witch' bottle seems to have resulted in the loss of the objects usually recovered from this sort of deposit, which typically include nails and pins as well as fingernails, hair and urine. This, and the fracturing of the bottle, has also eliminated the potential for chemical analysis of the contents. However, all finds and residues have been retained and will be archived.

C.3 The marine shell

by Geraldine Crann.

Marine shell, all oyster, was recovered from 4 contexts on the site.

Context	Description
101	6 pieces - 2 upper shells, 1 lower shell, 3 fragments.
104	2 fragments.
402	30 pieces - 12 upper shells, 17 lower shells, 1 fragment.
403	2 pieces - 1 upper shell, 1 lower shell.

The assemblage is of low potential and requires no further work.

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Appendix E. Summary of Site Details

Site name: Rear of No.9, The Cathedral Close, Winchester, Hampshire

Site code: WINCM:AY433

Grid reference: SU 48122922

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 14-24 June 2010

Area of site: *c* 350 square metres

Summary of results: Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation and geotechnical borehole monitoring at the rear garden of No. 9, The Cathedral Close, Winchester in advance of consideration by the Chapter of Winchester Cathedral to construct a single storey addition to the cathedral's Education Centre. Six evaluation trenches were excavated, three of which revealed the top of significant archaeology. This comprised a yard surface dating to the 14-15th centuries which occurred at depths of 0.95-1.05m below the existing surface (34.66-34.79 m aOD). Towards the east of the site a wall foundation cutting the yard suggests the presence of late medieval structures. The yard was overlaid by thick dump of mortar rubble that probably derived from the demolition of monastic structures after the Dissolution of the Priory in 1539. Subsequently a garden soil developed across the site which appear to have been associated with a number of features, possibly planting beds. Three trenches revealed that footings of the existing garden walls occur at depths of 0.39-0.72 below the existing surface. Towards the west of the site a Bellarmine jug datable to *c* 1640-1680 had been placed upside down within the foundation of the south garden wall. The wall at this point appears to have been re-built after the late 18th or early 19th centuries since part of a glass wine bottle of this date had been incorporated into its foundation.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Winchester Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number WINCM:AY433.

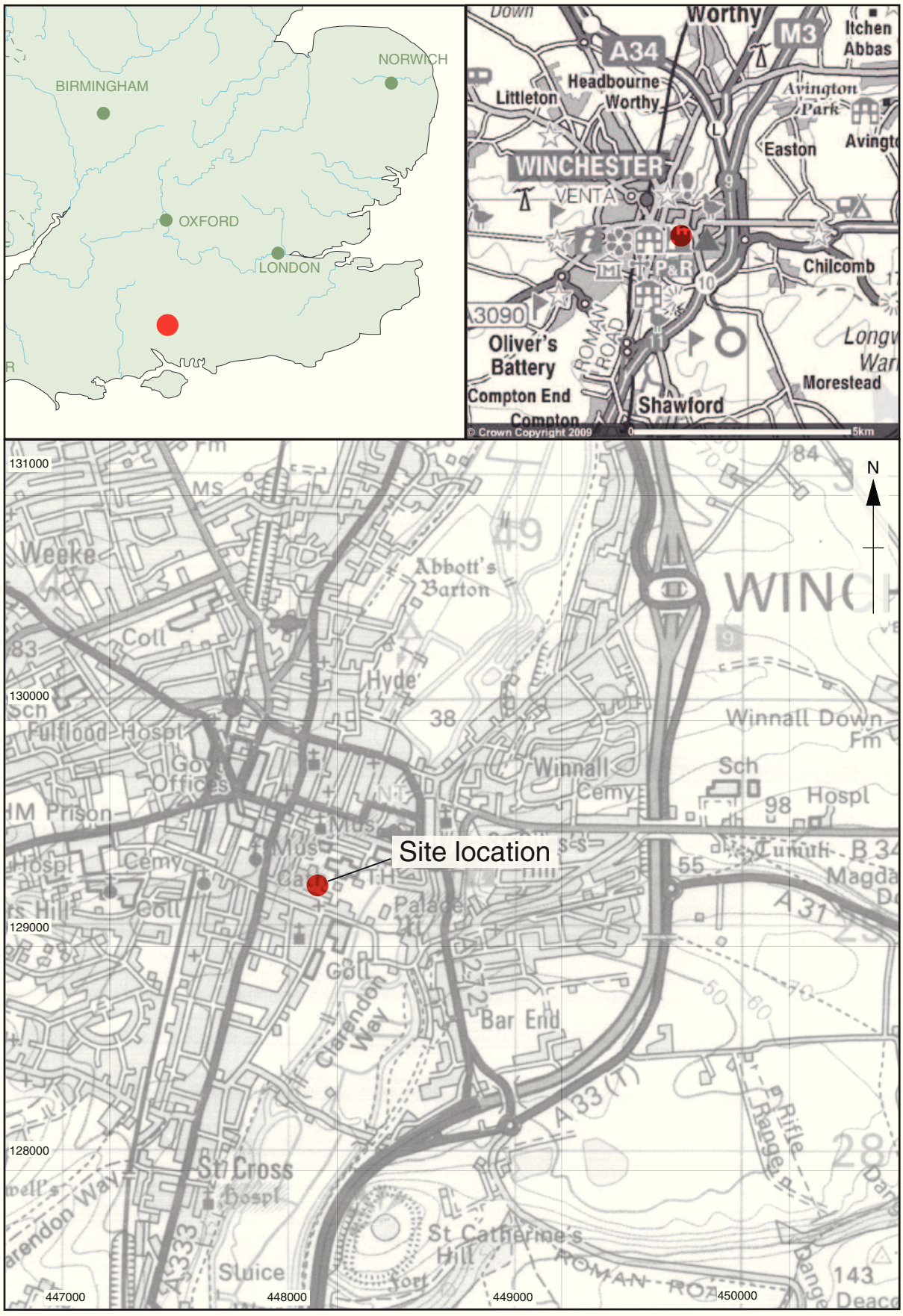


Figure 1: Site location

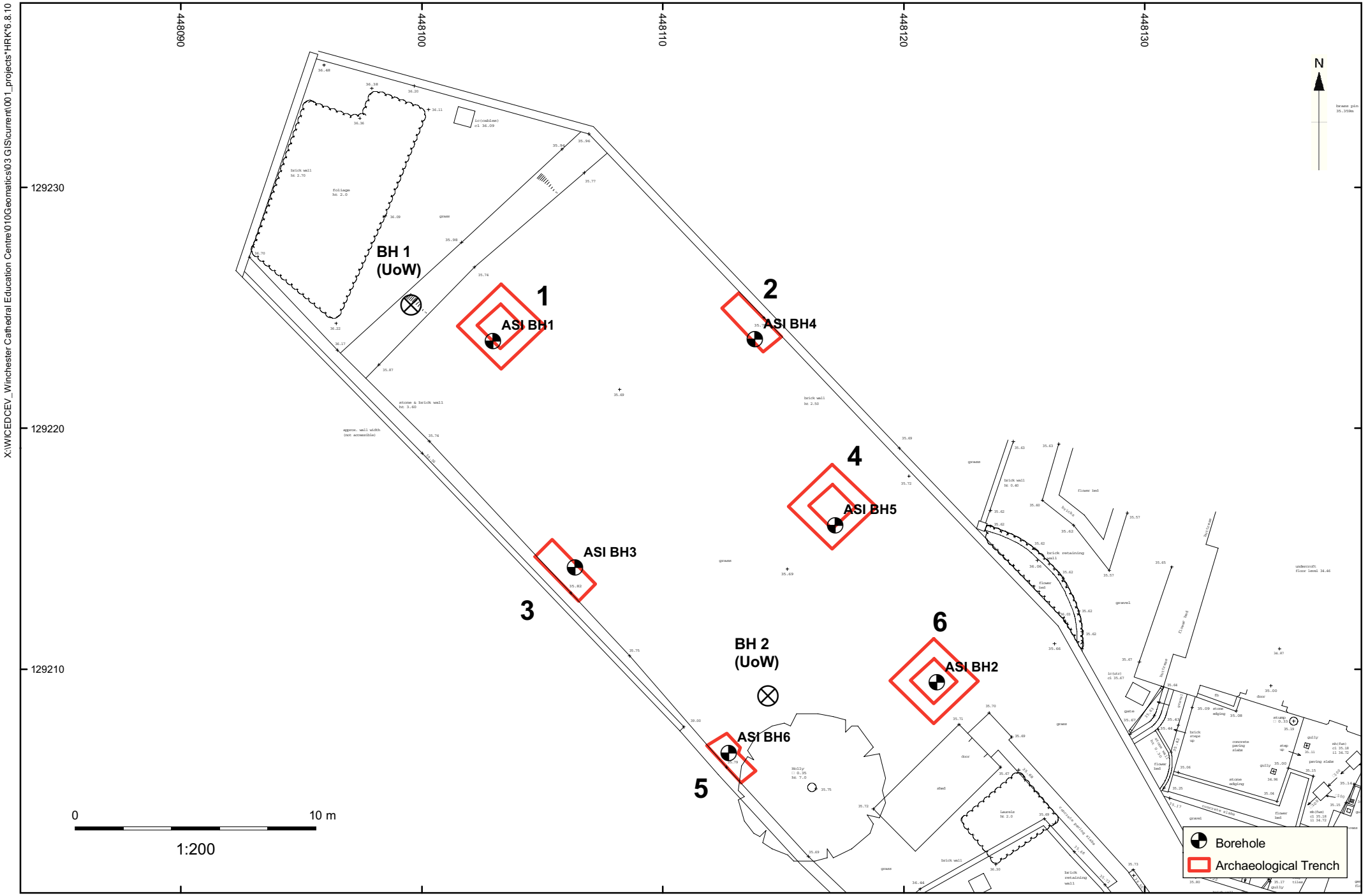
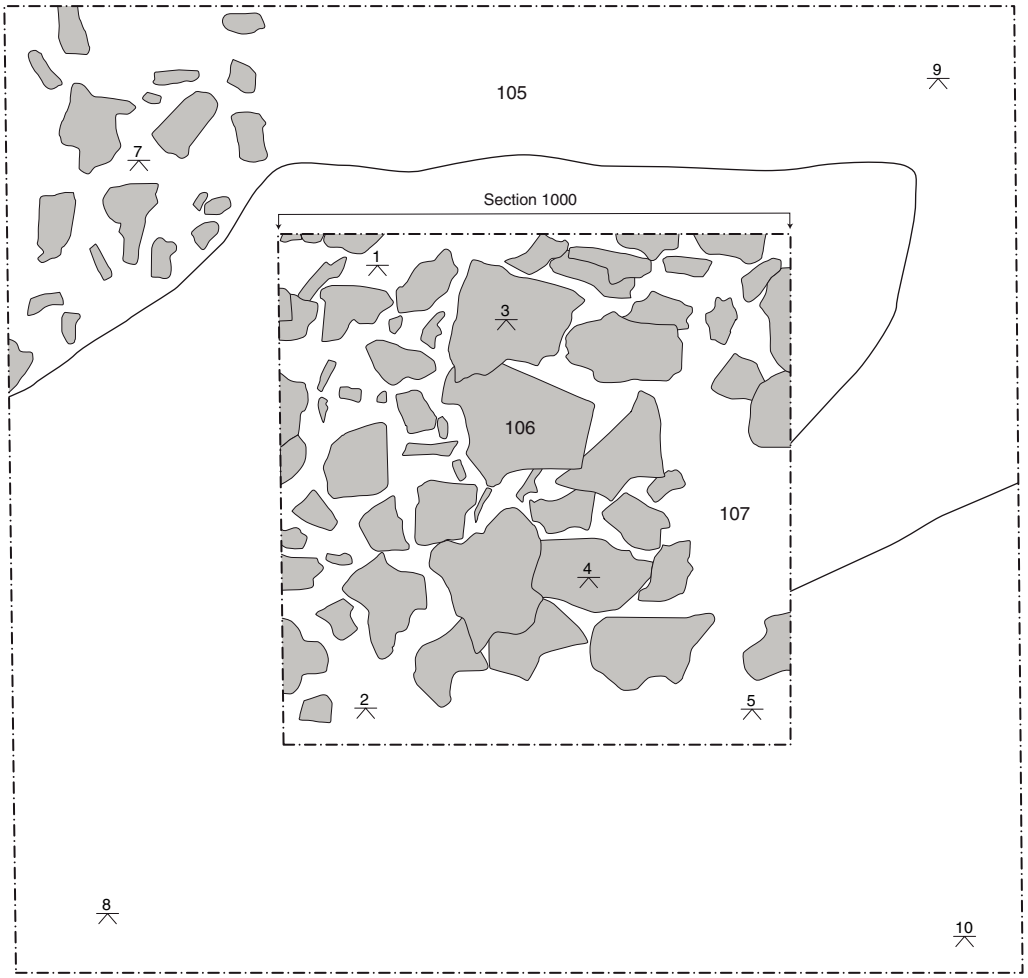
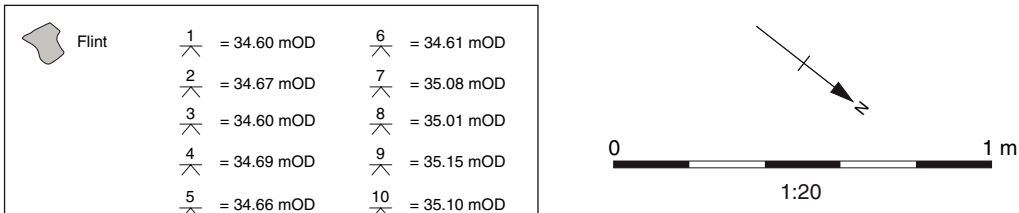


Figure 2: Trench location showing boreholes - based on site survey (Anthony Brookes Surveys Ltd - Drg No 152/5397/1)





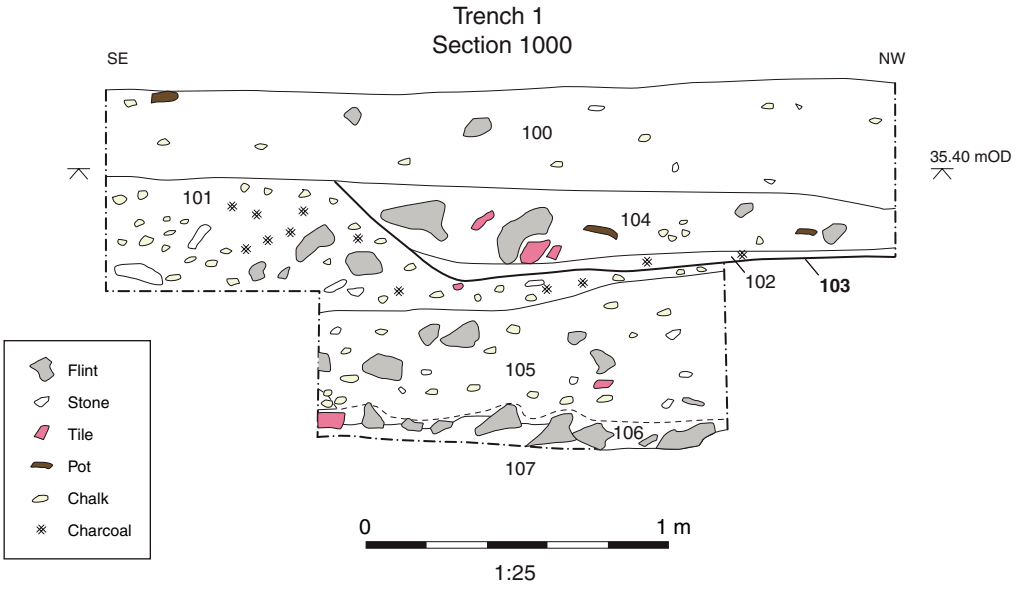
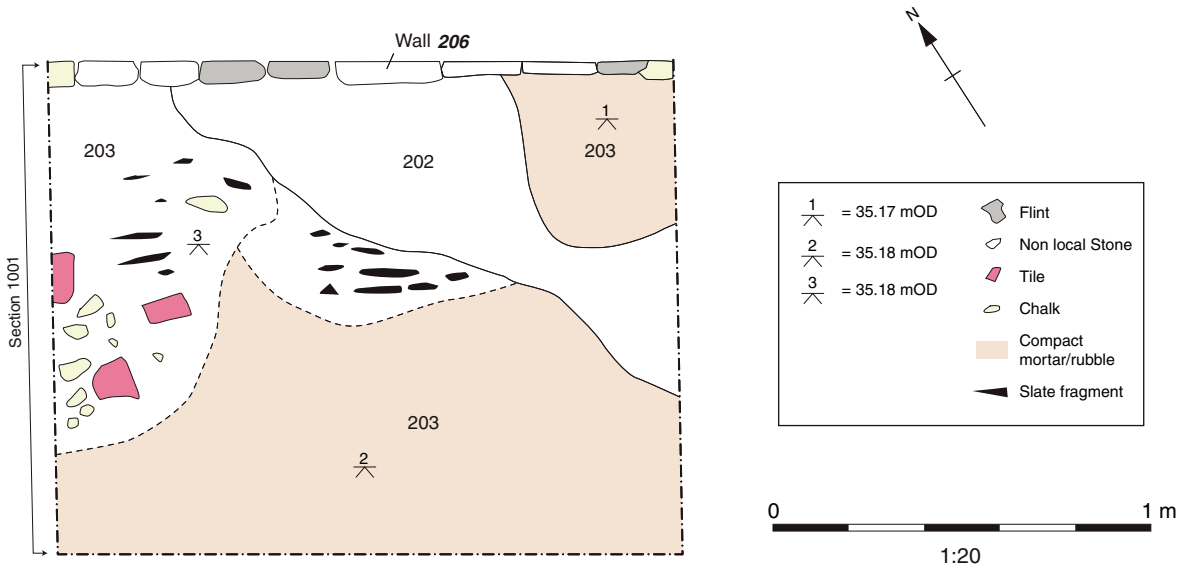


Figure 3: Plan of trench 1 and section 1000



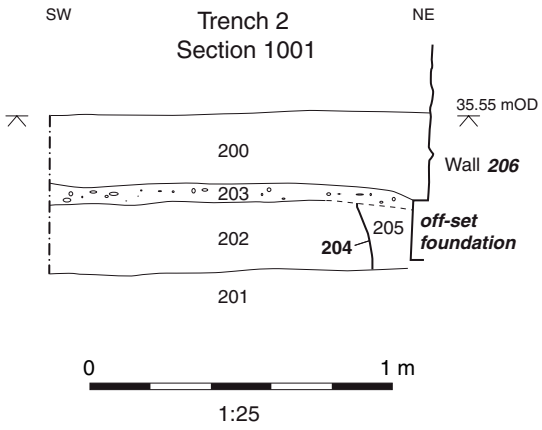
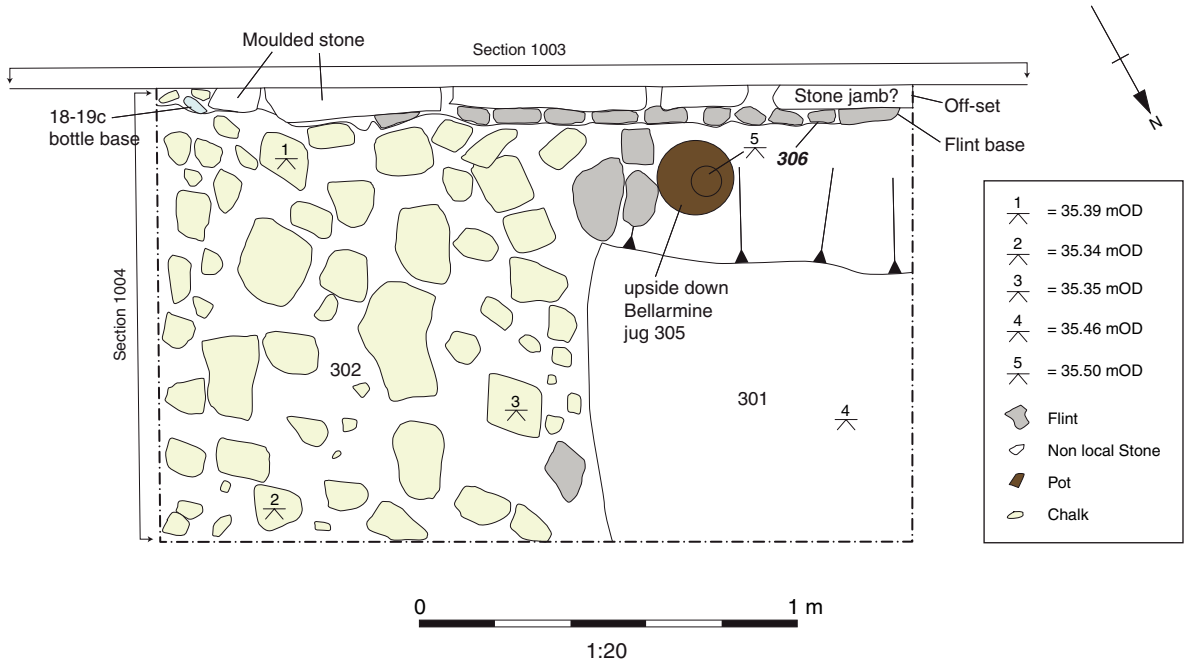
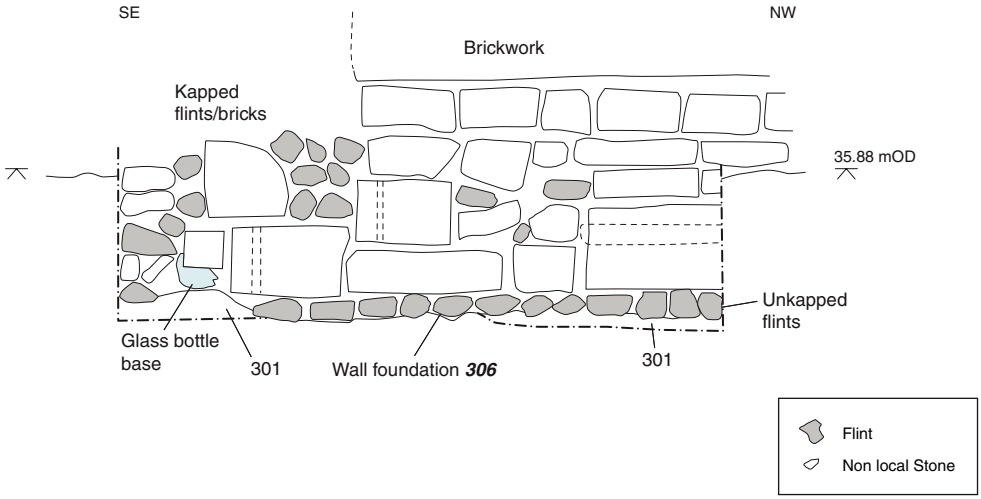


Figure 4: Plan of trench 2 and section 1001



Trench 3
Section 1003



Trench 3
Section 1004

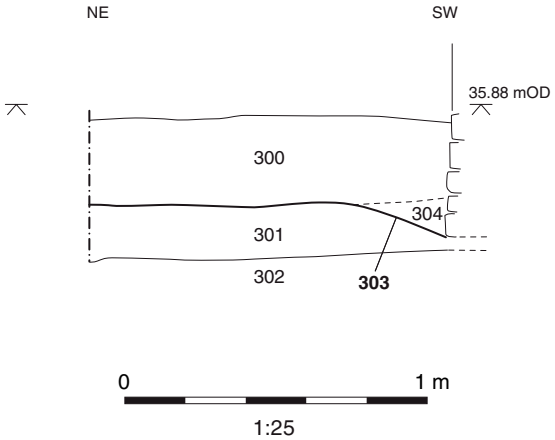
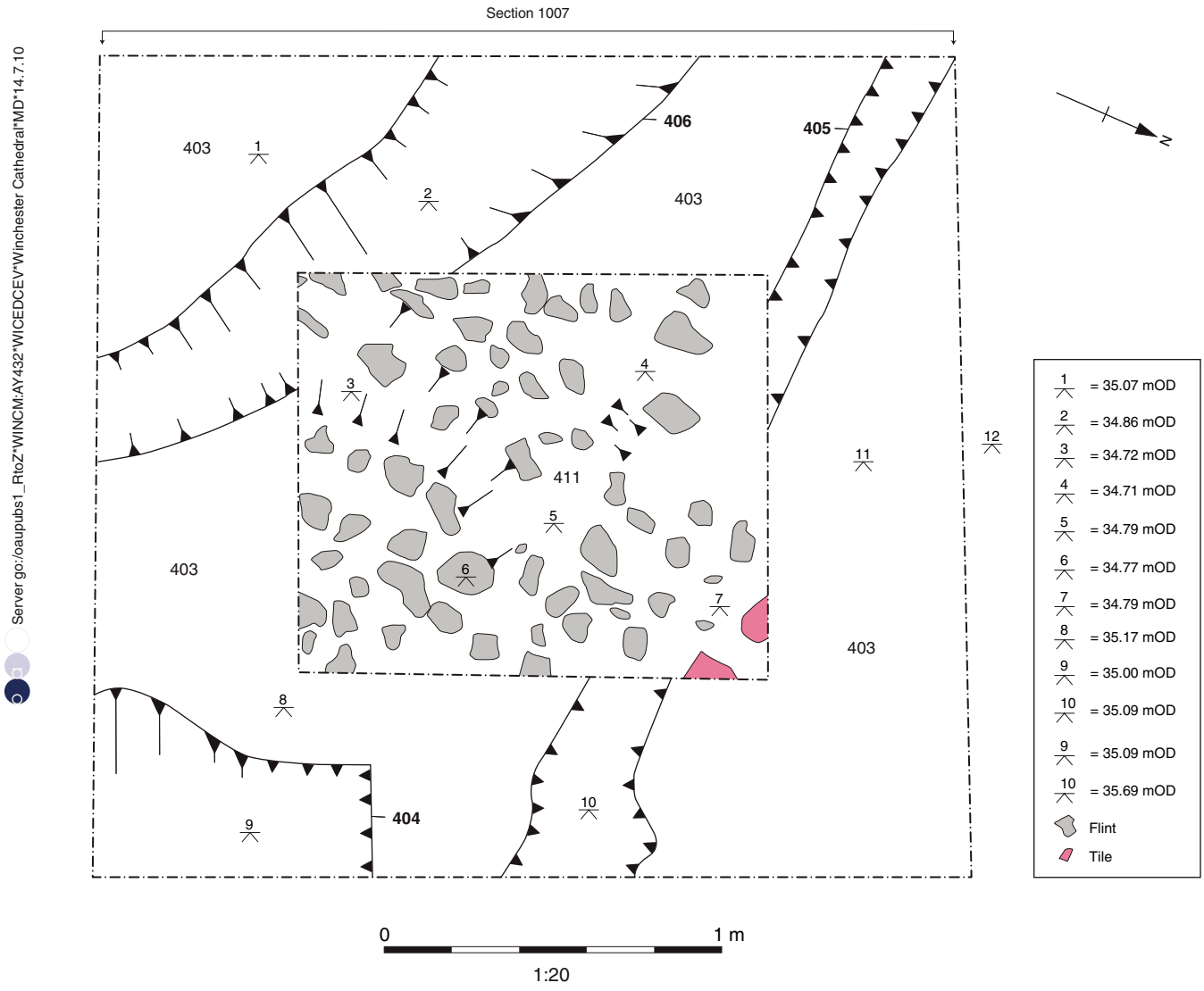


Figure 5: Plan of trench 3 and sections 1003-4



Trench 4
Section 1007

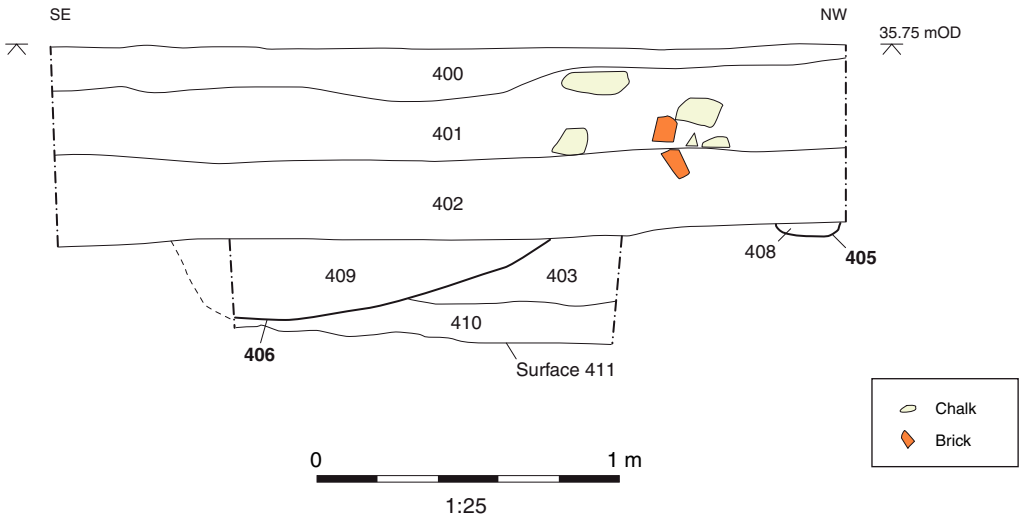


Figure 6: Plan of trench 4 and section 1007

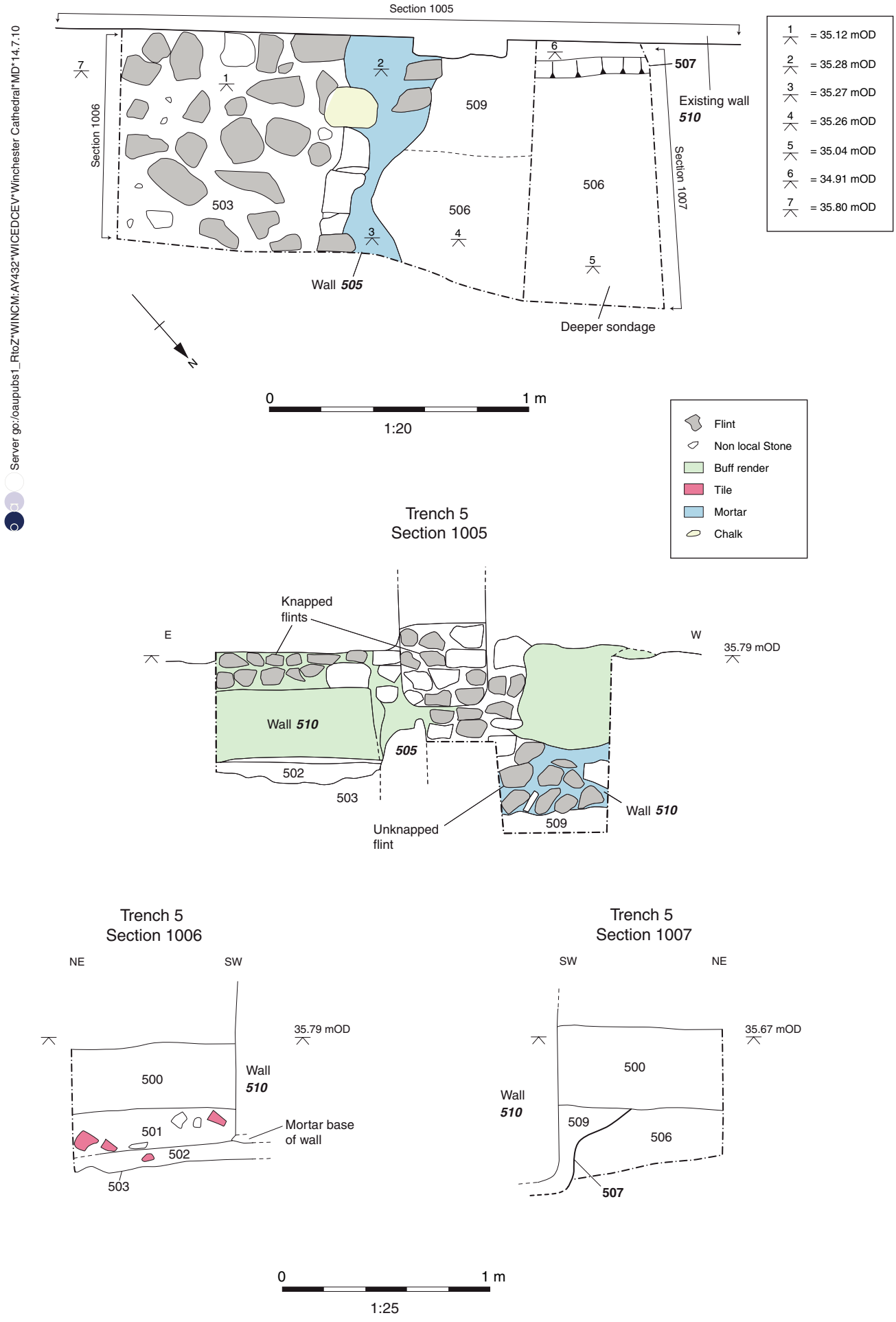
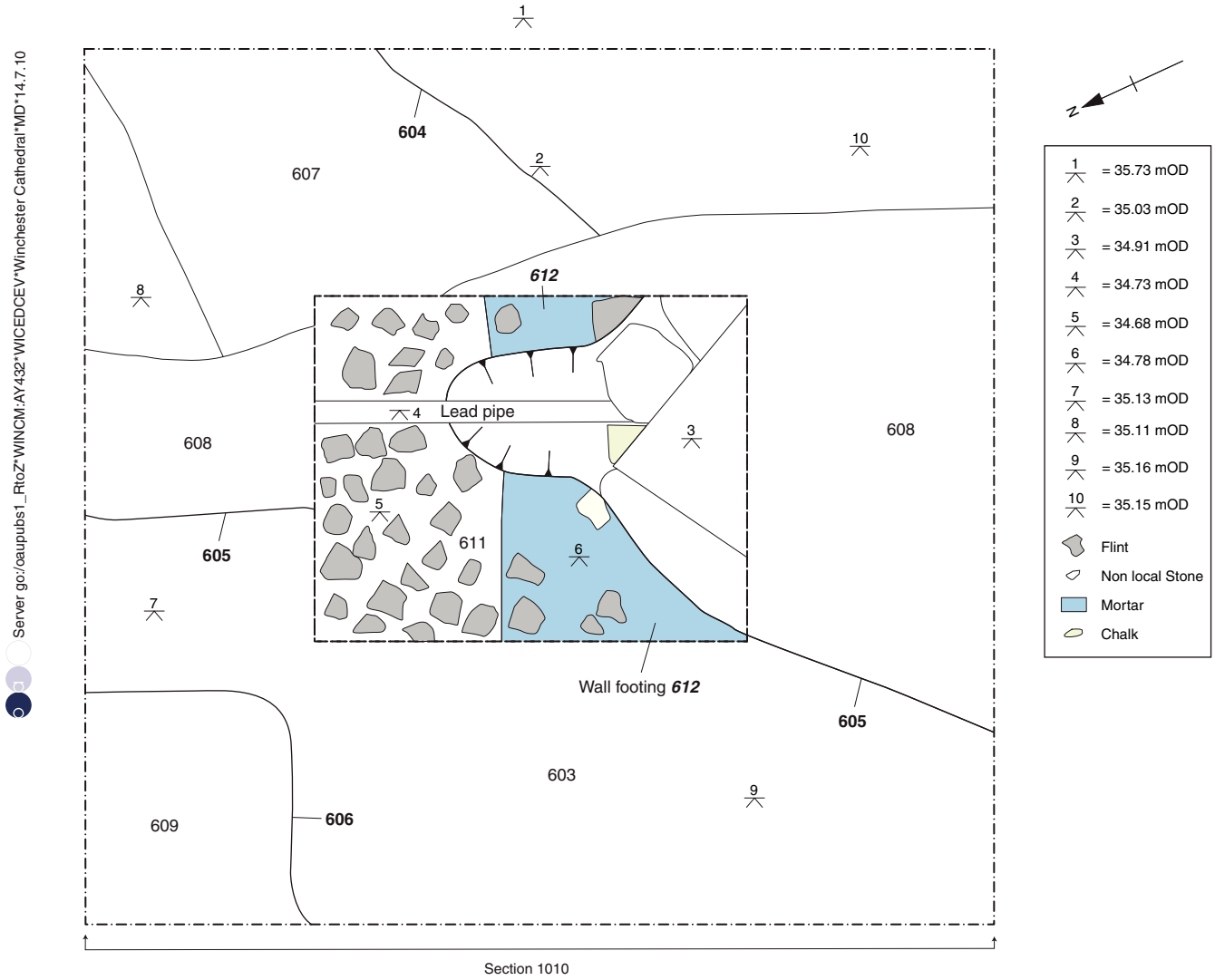


Figure 7: Plan of trench 5 and sections 1005-7



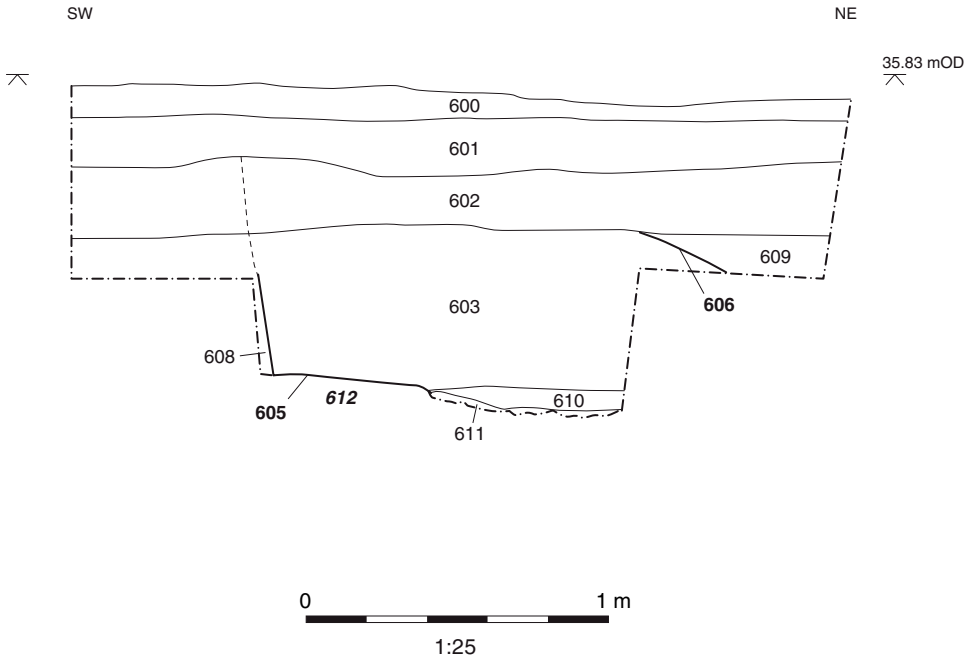


Figure 8: Plan 1007 and sections 1010

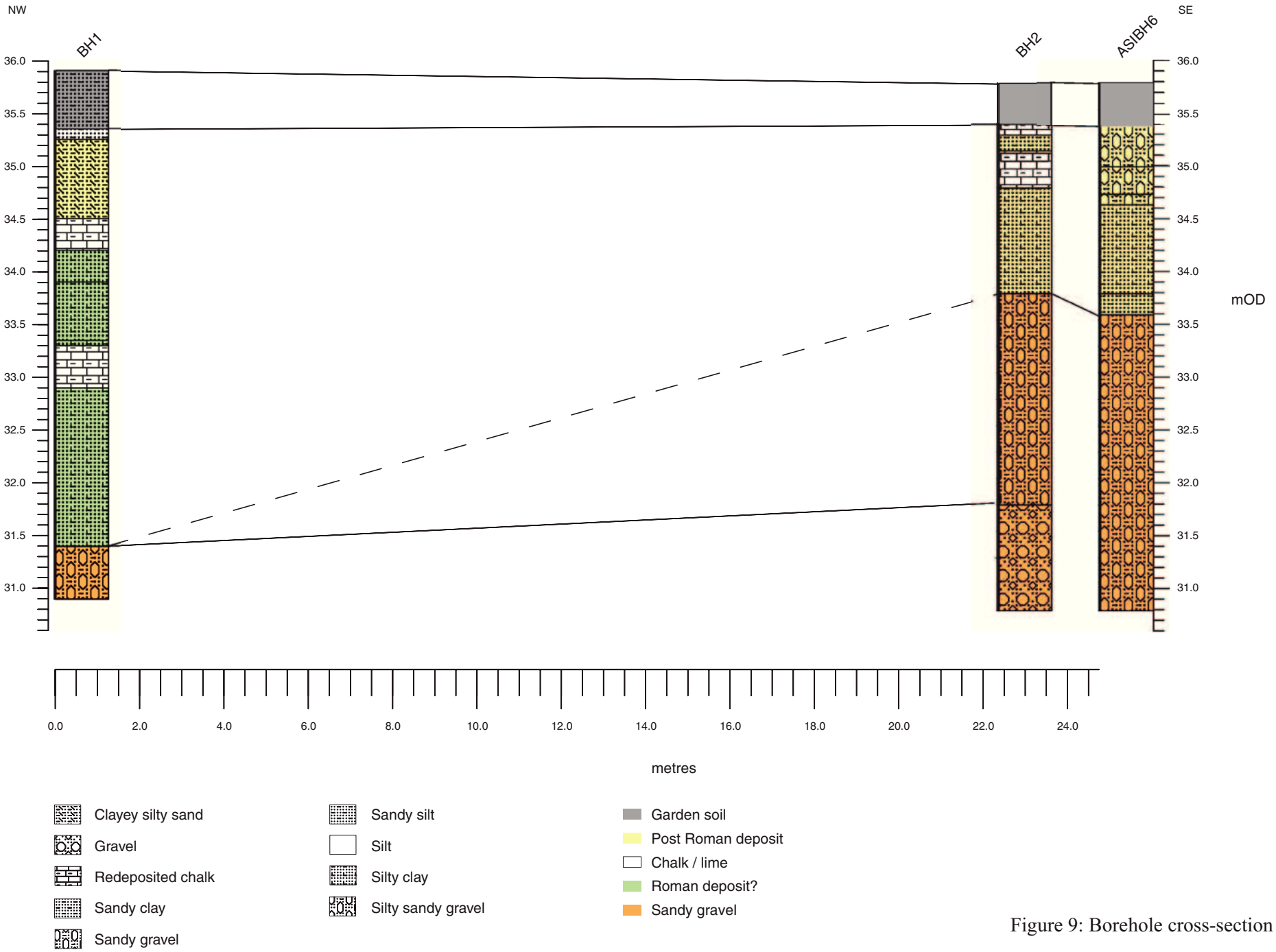


Figure 9: Borehole cross-section

Trench 1 - Cobble surface 106 (looking SW)

Trench 2 - Footing of wall 206 (looking N)

Trench 3 - Wall footing 306 (looking S) with Bellarmine jug (

Trench 4 - Cobble surface 411 (looking N)

Trench 5 - As excavated (looking S)

Trench 6 - Cobble surface 611 (looking N)

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