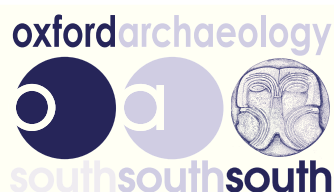


Old Guard House and Provost Cells Southgate Street Winchester Hampshire



Evaluation Report



January 2014

Client: Goldring Enterprises Limited

Issue No:1

OA Job No: 5809

NGR: SU 4780 2927



Client Name: Goldring Enterprises Limited
Client Ref No:
Document Title: OLD GUARD HOUSE AND PROVOST CELLS,
SOUTHGATE STREET, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE
Document Type: Evaluation Report
Issue/Version Number: 1
Grid Reference: NGR SU 4780 2927
Planning Reference: 12/01589/FUL
OA Job Number: 5809
Site Code: WINCM:AY536
Invoice Code: WINPCEEV
Receiving Museum: Winchester Museums Service
Museum Accession No: WINCM:AY536
Event No: 1

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
1	Steve Teague Project Officer	Ben Ford (Senior Project Manager)		

Document File Location W:\w\Winchester Provost House\Report\
Graphics File Location \\Servergo\invoice codes r thru z\W_codes\WINPLEEV\
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OLD GUARD HOUSE AND PROVOST CELLS, SOUTHGATE STREET, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Steve Teague

with contributions from Leigh Allen, Sharon Cook, John Cotter, Geraldine Crann, Lynne Keys, Lena Strid and illustrated by Julia Collins with Steve Teague

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Summary

Between 25th November and 4th December 2013, Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation at the site of former Provost Cells, Southgate Street Winchester in advance of re-development proposals. Three trenches were excavated, each of which revealed significant archaeological remains. Two phases of the defensive bank that formed part of the southern defences of early Roman Winchester were revealed. The bank overlay a buried soil containing Early-Middle Iron Age pottery. A metalled surface was contemporary with the earlier bank, possibly part of an intra-mural street. Pottery from the later bank was dated to AD 120-160. A later metalled surface, probably an intra-mural street and associated with 10th-12th century pottery, was found to cut into the Roman bank. Flanking its south side were two posthole/pits, also associated with 10th-12th century pottery and containing smithing debris, may form part of a contemporary structure. To the north were two pits of 10th-12th century date and third dated to c 1350-1500. The archaeological remains in two of the trenches were sealed below a thick accumulation of post-medieval garden soils which were cut by two large 19th century pits.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 CFW Architects, on behalf of their client Goldring Enterprises Limited, commissioned Oxford Archaeology (OA) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of the Old Guard House and Provost Cells, formally part of the Lower Barracks, Southgate Street, Winchester. The fieldwork was undertaken between 25th November and 4th December 2013.

1.1.2 The development site lies immediately west of the Screen Cinema on the west side of Southgate Street, Winchester, at NGR SU 4780 2927 (Fig. 1). The site is bounded by the former Peugeot Garage to the south, St Thomas's Church to the north and the modern housing development of the Lower Barracks to the west.

1.1.3 Planning permission has been granted by Winchester City Council for the conversion of the derelict buildings with new extensions to form three three-bed and two four-bed dwellings (Ref: 12/01589/FUL). Planning permission includes the following condition:

16 An archaeological evaluation of the site, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority, shall be carried out by an archaeological organisation agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority, prior to any building, engineering or other operations hereby permitted, in order to compile archaeological records and to provide information to enable the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. No development/demolition or site preparation shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. No demolition/development or site preparation shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the LPA. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include:

- 1. An assessment of significance and research questions*
- 2. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 3. Provision for post investigation assessment, reporting and dissemination*
- 4. Provision to be made for deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation (archive)*
- 5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

Reason: To mitigate the effect of the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations, in compliance with policy HE.1 of the Winchester District Local Plan Review.

1.1.4 A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was previously commissioned by the client to examine the potential for archaeological remains on the site (Forum Heritage Services 2008).

1.1.5 Although no formal brief was issued by the Local Planning Authority, Tracy Matthews, Archaeologist, Historic Environment Team, Winchester City Council, was consulted concerning the scope and distribution of the evaluation trenches. Subsequently a Written Scheme of Investigation (OA 2013) detailing the methodology of the evaluation was submitted and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The results of this evaluation



will inform further mitigation, e.g. preservation in-situ, excavation, watching brief and the subsequent level of reporting/publication as required.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on the lower part of the east slope of West Hill at around 51m aOD. The land continues to fall away to the east into the flood plain of the River Itchen. The natural geology is chalk overlain by superficial deposits of clay and gravel.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The site lies within the historic core of Winchester, immediately within the defences of the Roman, Saxon and medieval town. The following background has been taken from the DBA produced for the client (Forum Heritage Services 2008), which defined the heritage resource and potential within the proposed development area.

Previous work

1.3.2 Excavations carried out by Prof. Martin Biddle on the South Gate in 1971 (about 30m to the south-east of the site) provided important evidence for the development of the defences of Roman, Saxon and medieval Winchester. The excavations also revealed evidence for the blocking of the gate in the Saxon period.

1.3.3 Excavations to the north and west of the site, within the area of the Lower Barracks (LB89) prior to development there encountered archaeological deposits dating from the Iron Age and later periods. Around 2m of made ground above the natural clay and gravel was encountered in the excavations closest to the proposed development site with around 0.50m depth of Roman deposits and a similar depth of Saxon deposits. A trench (Fig. 2, Tr 3) was excavated across the area immediately north of the existing courtyard building (Provost Cells).

Prehistoric

1.3.4 During the Iron Age occupation on the west side of the River Itchen was focused on the defended enclosure known as Oram's Arbour, located about 200m to the north of the site. Occupation on that site is believed to have ceased around the middle of the 1st century BC.

1.3.5 The Lower Barracks excavations encountered large quantities of Late Iron Age pottery and some ditches towards the north-west which may indicate that there was some settlement beyond the Oram's Arbour enclosure, but there was little evidence for pre-Roman activity on the eastern side of the site in the area of the proposed development (Teague and Whinney 1990).

Romano-British

1.3.6 There is no firm evidence to suggest that there was any form of military occupation in the immediate area of what was to develop into the town of *Venta Belgarum*. However, the Lower Barracks excavation revealed a 1st century AD timber building associated with a large ditch and it is considered that a military use for this structure cannot be ruled out (Teague and Whinney 1990). Given that Winchester developed into a *civitas* capital, the apparent lack of either a major native settlement or a fort is atypical when



compared to the development sequences of other civitas capitals such as Silchester or Chichester (Wacher 1974, 277).

- 1.3.7 Defences were being constructed at Winchester c AD 69-70 as revealed by excavations at the site of the south gate where a road from the south entered the town c 60m to the south-east of the proposed development site. This road lay slightly to the east of the present Southgate Street. Although Southgate Street is now the principal entrance into the town from the south, in Roman times it is possible that the main route from the south entered at a gate further to the east, at or near Kingsgate (Biddle 1975, 118) although Margary identifies the road south to Bitterne (42b) as leaving via the south gate (Margary 1955, 83).
- 1.3.8 New fortifications were constructed in the late 2nd century, increasing the height of the earth bank which was revetted with turf. In the early 3rd century a masonry wall was added to the front of the bank with an augmented rampart behind of 12m-18m in width (Biddle 1975, 118).
- 1.3.9 A grid of streets was laid out within the town, the plan of which can largely be mapped on the basis of observations recording small areas of surface metalling. As noted above, the street entering at the south gate lay to the east of the present-day Southgate Street. The excavation trench located immediately to the north of the existing Provost's Cells on the proposed development site encountered a cobbled surface which was interpreted as either a yard area or part of a north-south street (Teague and Whinney 1990). The projected line of this possible street continues across the proposed development site (see Fig. 2), probably linking to an intra-mural road running along the back of the defensive rampart, continuing the line of the intra-mural road recorded to the east of the south gate. Its alignment (and thus the existence) of this street was subsequently confirmed by excavations at 28-29 Staple Gardens (Teague 1990), Southgate Hotel, Southgate Street (Kipling 1990) and more recently at Winchester Library, Jewry Street (Ford and Teague 2011) which demonstrated that its alignment headed towards the site of the north gate of the town.
- 1.3.10 To either side of the possible lane/street across the site the remains of two buildings have been recorded. That to the west was a masonry building probably dating from the 2nd century AD and possibly facing onto an undiscovered east-west street (Teague and Whinney 1990). The second building, lying to the east of the possible north-south street, was a timber structure possibly dating from the later Roman period.

Saxon

- 1.3.11 There is limited evidence for occupation of the town during the 5th or 6th centuries – a few sherds of probably residual 5th century pottery were recovered from a trench and a wall foundation blocking the entrance of the south gate (Biddle 1975, 117) and a bone comb of Germanic form was found in a pit near the site of the forum. As is the case within the other major Romano-British towns, the 5th and 6th centuries appear to have been a time of abandonment and decay with substantial re-occupation perhaps only occurring in the 7th or 8th century.
- 1.3.12 Winchester became the focus of a new see sometime around AD 660 (Yorke 1995, 58) which may suggest that it was a focus of royal power at that date (Biddle 1972) although this is not wholly accepted by Yorke (1982, 75) who argues that Winchester did not become a place of significance to the West Saxon kings until the 9th century when Hamwic/Hamtun, the Saxon trading base and royal estate centre at



Southampton, suffered heavy attacks by Viking raiders and, it is suggested, the administrative functions of the shire were moved to Winchester (Yorke 1984, 667).

- 1.3.13 Excavations on the site of the Roman south gate showed that it was blocked, firstly with a ditch and latterly by a wall which is considered to have been constructed by around AD 700 (Biddle 1975, 118). In the late 9th century the Roman defences of the city were repaired, Winchester becoming one of King Alfred's burhs. It is possible that the south gate was re-opened, although on a site slightly to the west of the Roman gate, when the Alfredian street plan was laid out. It is possible that the intra-mural road continued in use as did the street to the west, later known as Gar Street. The putative north-south street seen to the north of the site appears to have gone out of use.
- 1.3.14 Although the proposed development site does not front onto a principal road and is periphery to the central area of the town where the royal palace and Old and New Minsters were located, there is evidence that there was occupation in the area in the late Saxon period with timber buildings being recorded fronting onto Gar Street and Southgate Street. A building with a range of at least five rooms lay some 21m east of Gar Street. It is suggested that this range may have been a line of buildings facing onto a lost east-west street to the north (Teague and Whinney 1990).

Medieval

- 1.3.15 Winchester benefits from having a detailed published account of properties in the city during the medieval period (Keene 1985). This plot by plot analysis shows that the area to the west of Southgate Street (then Gold Street) was occupied by a number of tenements and gardens (maps 100-102) for which records date back to c 1300. It is probable that the houses within these plots faced onto the street with gardens behind although plot 644 was occupied by a messuage and three tenements and so it is possible that some of these buildings faced along the intra-mural street (see below). The Lower Barracks excavations encountered rubbish pits containing 11th to 12th century pottery but deposits appear to have been truncated in the area to the north of the Provost Cells, possibly by 17th or 18th century terracing (Teague and Whinney 1990).
- 1.3.16 It is estimated that the rear parts of the plots 644 and 645 with a small section of 646 lie within the proposed development site. Also, part of plot 670 lies within the western edge of the site. On the south side of this block of properties, and within the site, was a street that linked the south gate to the castle, probably continuing the use of the Saxon intra-mural street. This lane continued in use until the late 16th century when it was enclosed and taken in to the adjacent garden (670) (Keene 1985. 909).

Post-medieval

- 1.3.17 By the late 16th century at least one of the houses in this area had fallen down; a tenement on plot 644 had fallen down before 1571 although the three cottages remained (Keene 1985, 897). Plot 670 was described in 1540 as a garden and plot 646 was occupied by a Robert Barnard in 1604 (ibid. 901). Plot 645 was also occupied in the early years of the 17th century.
- 1.3.18 One of the earliest depictions of Winchester comes from John Speed's map of Hampshire (1611) in which there is a bird's eye view of the city. This picture shows South Gate with houses lining both sides of St Cross Road. However, in contrast to the documentary evidence which shows occupied properties in the area into the early 17th



century, the area inside the city wall was depicted as being undeveloped on either side of Southgate Street until the street reached the site of the medieval church of St Thomas on the east side of the street. The area between the church and the gate was defined on its eastern side by St Thomas' Street and was shown with trees within it. The area west of Southgate Street was open up to the castle defences.

- 1.3.19 By 1750 (HRO W/K4/1/10) Serles House had been built to the north of the site of All Hallows Church which stood on the west side of Southgate Street and north of the present site of St Thomas' Church. The gardens of Serles House extended southwards and probably included part of the site of the Church of St Thomas. The area of the proposed development site appears to have been undeveloped – there were only two buildings in the south-east corner of the plot, both lying on the Southgate Street frontage. A large part of the south-western area of the plot was divided from the remainder leaving the buildings standing in an L-shaped area extending along the east and north sides of the plot. The plot was bounded on its west side by Bowling Green Street with the bowling green occupying the area immediately east of the proposed development site. The bowling green was linked to Southgate Street by a lane that ran along the inside of the city wall, presumably following the course of the Roman and Saxon intra-mural streets. Milne's map of Winchester of 1791 (HRO W/K4/1/13) shows that little had altered during the late eighteenth century.
- 1.3.20 The area to the east of the Castle Ditch became incorporated in to the military barracks within the castle in 1796 and in 1801 a hospital was built in the area to the west of the proposed development site. A married quarters building was also erected on a site across the line of the city defences.
- 1.3.21 A map of 1809 (HRO W/K4/1/18) suggests a considerable degree of change with Bowling Green Street (now re-named Gar Street) sweeping round to continue along the intra-mural street rather than, as previously, being a right-angled turn, and having almost fully developed frontages from its junction with Southgate Street. It does not suggest that this area was now part of the garrison and so the accuracy of this map is questionable.
- 1.3.22 A mid-19th century map (HRO Top Winchester 3/133(M363)) dated to 1850-60 shows the barracks occupying the King's House on the site of the castle with other buildings including a hospital in its grounds. Approximately on the site of the building occupying the proposed development site is a square with what may be diagonal paths. The square is not hatched as are the buildings shown on the map. Its position and scale would be commensurate with the overall size of the existing block and its yard. A large building also occupied a position similar to that of the present-day cinema building although appears to be on the street frontage rather than set back as is the case with the cinema.
- 1.3.23 The 1873 Ordnance Survey 50" map shows the proposed development site in detail, showing a boundary wall running along the west edge of Southgate Street, around the churchyard of St Thomas' Church and along the south side of the site. The map marks the existing principal building on the site as 'Provost Cells' indicating that this building provided cells for soldiers being disciplined, presumably with a small exercise yard attached. At this date there were no lean-to structures against the east or north walls. The cinema building was the Garrison Chapel and School with the Schoolmaster's Quarters to the north. At the entrance into the barracks from Southgate Street there was a building gable end on to the road outside of the line of the boundary of the barracks and possibly representing the building shown on the 1750 map and a smaller building, probably the gatehouse, inside the gate built against the south wall of the



barracks with an open-fronted veranda to its north elevation. A sentry box stood to the north of the gate. A long, narrow, building also built against the south boundary wall stood to the south-south-west of the Provost Cells. Only the western end of the building would now fall within the present site. Between this building and the gatehouse was a small detached structure of unknown function.

- 1.3.24 In the mid-20th century there was considerable change to the buildings of the barracks to the west of the site and the long, narrow building extending into the south-western corner of the site had been demolished by 1952. A smaller building, erected clear of the boundary wall had been constructed in the area south-west of the main range of the cells. The gatehouse had been extended by 1952 at its western end and the open veranda had been removed from the front elevation. The hospital building was demolished in 1962 and the Lower Barracks site redeveloped for housing in c 1990.

Archaeological potential

- 1.3.25 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the proposed development site. The evidence available from the excavations to the north and west of the proposed development site suggest that there is a high potential for the discovery of remains of both the Roman and Saxon periods. However, the site can be divided into two distinct areas divided by the north edge of the assumed line of an intra-mural street as has been seen close to St Swithun Street where it lay approximately 12m from the wall.
- 1.3.26 To the south of the intra-mural street archaeological deposits are likely to be principally associated with the Roman and later defences and the intra-mural street. The line of the Roman and medieval city wall lies on or very close to the south boundary of the site. It must be considered a possibility that any development against the south boundary of the site could encounter at least the rear face of the wall and evidence for the earlier, pre-masonry, defences of the town which were altered to form an earth rampart some 12-18m wide behind the wall. Excavations to the west of the site showed that the city wall had been largely destroyed by 19th century development that crossed the line of the defences. As there has been no such development across the line of defences within the proposed development site would suggest that there is a greater chance that remains of the Roman and later defences survive. Evidence of the intra-mural street which continued in use until the late 16th century may also be discovered. It is possible that the line of the medieval street was moved closer to the line of the city wall, levelling the earthen rampart.
- 1.3.27 To the north-east of the intra-mural street excavations in adjacent areas suggest that it is possible that a minor Roman street aligned NNE–SSW crosses the centre of the site. The evidence from a trench to the north of the site excavated as part of the Lower Barracks development (LB89) indicates that there was a building facing onto this street and it is possible that further buildings will be found alongside the street within the area of the site. Alternatively, the area alongside the street may contain evidence for uses associated with the structures discovered to the north.
- 1.3.28 The Lower Barracks excavations revealed that this part of the town was developed in the Saxon period with the intra mural street and the Roman predecessor to Gar Street continuing in use. The Saxon buildings and pits revealed during these excavations demonstrate the potential for Saxon occupation within the site.
- 1.3.29 In comparison with the Roman and Saxon periods, the excavations of the adjacent areas revealed relatively little evidence for medieval occupation, probably as this area appears to have mainly served as gardens but also due to post-medieval terracing



which appears to have removed much of the medieval evidence although some deeper medieval pits were shown to survive. Possibly the area of greatest potential for encountering medieval buildings is the former corner plot that faced onto both Southgate Street and the intra-mural street where it is known that four houses or cottages existed.

- 1.3.30 Whilst medieval documentary sources indicate that the street frontage of this area was built-up and remained so into the early seventeenth century, later mapping suggests that there has been some abandonment of properties, if not to the extent suggested by Speed's map of 1611. The area of the site appears to have remained as gardens into the 17th century. When development occurred in the area it was focused on the area adjacent to Southgate Street with the rear of the plot, the development site, probably remaining as gardens, possibly being terraced in the 17th or 18th century.
- 1.3.31 The development of the barracks in the 19th century brought the site into a defined use bounded by a wall. Within this area a possible walled enclosure on the approximate site of the existing Provost Cells was constructed by 1860. Parts of this walled enclosure may survive as the north, east and part of the south wall of the Provost Cells which were added by 1873.
- 1.3.32 Some buildings of unknown function and now demolished stood on the southern edge of the site. Whilst these structures are likely to be of little archaeological significance, their construction may have had a limited impact on any earlier archaeological deposits.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 OA would like to thank CFW Architects, who on behalf of their client (Goldring Enterprises Limited), commissioned OA to undertake the archaeological work. Also thanks to Tracy Mathews, Archaeologist, Historic Environment Team, Winchester City Council who monitored the archaeological work and for her advice. The fieldwork was supervised by Steve Teague with Martin Campbell. The project was managed by Ben Ford.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The aims and objectives of the works were:

- to determine the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains;
- to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains;
- to determine the date range, and phasing, of any surviving remains by artefactual dating;
- to determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;
- to determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;
- to assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;
- to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;
- to determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.1.2 The specific aims and objectives were:

- to confirm or otherwise the location, character and alignment of the north-south street that was first revealed during the 1989 evaluation, and any occupation adjacent to it;
- to determine whether any evidence for the Roman defences (i.e. earthen bank) survives along the southern part of the site and the existence of any adjacent (east-west aligned) intra-mural street, either in existence during the Roman, Saxon or medieval periods;
- to determine and compare the character of the Saxon and medieval occupation in light of the evidence found in Trench 3 of the 1989 evaluation;
- to use the results of the trenching, with reference to the 1989 evaluation, to provide a N-S and possibly a staggered W-E cross-sections through the development area illustrating the existing site levels, heights of natural geology, significant archaeological deposits, by phase, and the development impact levels (where known) to help inform further mitigation as necessary.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The evaluation comprised three trenches targeted in the areas of the proposed new building foundations and were positioned in consultation with the site engineer and with Tracy Matthews (Archaeologist, Historic Environment Team, Winchester City Council). Trench 1, located to the north of Provost Cells, was not required (see Fig. 2). Trench 2 measured 2m x 6m, while trenches 3 and 4 each measured 2m x 5m.

2.2.2 The trenches were located as stipulated in the WSI though site conditions necessitated slight reductions in their overall lengths of Trenches 2 and 4. Further details concerning each trench are given with the respective trench description below. Additionally, at the request of the engineer, a small machine excavated test-pit was excavated under



archaeological supervision at the north end of Trench 2 in order to establish the depth of the foundation for the existing south wall of the former Provost cells compound.

- 2.2.3 Modern hard standings were removed using a JCB fitted with a toothed bucket and where necessary utilising a mechanical breaker. Subsequently, all modern or non-archaeological overburden was removed by the JCB fitted with a toothless bucket down to the latest archaeological levels and under the constant supervision of an archaeologist.
- 2.2.4 Excavation and recording methodology was in accordance with the WSI and followed the standard methodologies given in the OA Field Manual (Wilkinson 1992). All finds from archaeological levels were retained, bagged and labelled for processing at OA. Bulk samples were boxed/labelled and taken to OA for processing.
- 2.2.5 All drawings were referenced to the Ordnance Datum (OD) and based upon the site survey (Land Surveys Ltd March 2012, Drawing No. 1528/01/C). The temporary bench mark (TBM) used was 51.08m OD (the manhole cover located immediately to the south of 'Building' B).
- 2.2.6 After consultation with all concerned parties, the trenches were backfilled with soils arising in the order that they were excavated. Under instruction from the site engineer, the test pit was left open.



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below in Sections 3.2-3.4 and are presented for each trench in stratigraphic order, starting from the earliest levels (natural). All levels are referenced to the Ordnance Datum (OD) and quoted depths are below the existing ground level (BLG). Full details of the contexts are given in Appendix A. Where appropriate, any dating obtained from the artefactual evidence (see Appendix B) is included with the contexts descriptions together with evidence from ecofactual and environmental samples (Appendix B). A summary of the finds and environmental sample reports are given in Section 3.7. The full reports can be found in Appendices A and B. A discussion concerning the interpretation and significance of the results is given Section 4.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The evaluation was undertaken during dry conditions, though sometimes under poor light which rendered soil horizons difficult to distinguish within the confined deeper area of Trench 3.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological and natural deposits were revealed in all trenches although in Trench 2, a 19th century pit had removed all archaeological levels apart from at the extreme west end of the trench. Archaeological levels occurred at relatively shallow depth in Trench 4 below modern hardcore, but were deeply buried below post-medieval garden soils within Trenches 2 and 3. A summary of the levels of the latest archaeological deposits and natural are given in the table below.

Trench No	Highest Archaeological Level		Level of Natural Clay	
	<i>m OD</i>	<i>Depth below existing surface (m)</i>	<i>m OD</i>	<i>Depth below existing surface (m)</i>
2	50.51	0.89	50.13	1.28
3	49.40	1.60	48.86	2.36
4	50.86	0.48	49.20	2.15

3.4 Trench 2 (Fig. 3; Plates 1 and 2)

3.4.1 Trench 2 was located towards the northern part of the site within the enclosed yard of the former Provost Cells. Restrictions in the working area of the mechanical excavator necessitated that the length of the trench was reduced from 6m to 5.45m at its eastern end. Additionally, the depth of non-archaeological deposits required that deeper excavations (below 1.2m) could only be safely achieved (without shoring) by stepping in the sides of the trench so that the deepest levels were achieved within an area measuring about 4.10m x 0.80m. Archaeological levels were found to have been removed by a large 19th century pit (see Pit 208 below) over most of the trench down to a depth of at least 1.60m (49.66m OD). Undisturbed earlier archaeological deposits survived on the extreme western edge of the trench where the full sequence of deposits above natural were recorded.



- 3.4.2 Natural geology, comprising firm mid-orange brown silty clay (218) was revealed on the NW corner of the trench at 50.13m OD (1.28m BGL) and where revealed on the side of a later pit was seen to be at least 0.43m thick.
- 3.4.3 Cutting natural were two pits (212 and 216), both of which had been truncated by 19th century pit 208. Pit 216 was cut by and therefore pre-dated pit 212 and had largely been removed by post-medieval pit 208 so that only part of its SW corner survived. It was presumably rectangular/square in shape with steep sides and measured at least 0.70m across and was over 0.50m in depth. It was filled with a dark grey silty clay loam with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks (217) and contained two sherds of pottery dated to between the 10th-12th centuries. The later pit (212) was possibly circular and extended beyond the west end of the trench though measured at least 1.35m across and was in excess of 0.82m in depth. It had steep sides that bowed out towards its top and contained at least three fills. Its earliest fill (215) comprised soft yellowish brown silty clay with frequent mortar and chalk flecks that contained sherds of pottery possibly dating to c 1350-1500, a small quantity of animal bone and fragments of brick/tile, possibly of Roman date. This fill was overlain by a thin dump of chalk rubble (214) and then by a fairly compact pale yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent chalk lumps and pale buff mortar (213), both of which produced no finds. The top of the latest fill of the pit (213) survived at 50.51m (0.89m BGL).
- 3.4.4 Sealing Pits 212 and 216 was a 0.52m thick layer of friable dark grey silty loam (211), homogeneous and largely devoid of coarse components and probably a garden soil of post-medieval date, though no finds were recovered. It only survived at the extreme west end of the trench where it had not been removed by 19th century pit 208.
- 3.4.5 Cutting layer 211 was a large pit (208) which extended beyond the northern, southern and eastern extents of the trench. Only its western edge was visible, which was steep and straight and located close to the western end of the trench, suggesting that the pit measured in excess of 5.0m (E-W) and 2.0m (N-S). It was at least 1.4m in depth and contained at least three fills that were probably tipped in from its western side. The earliest fill (207) comprised loose silty clay loam with lenses of brick/tile fragments, flints and chalk. It also contained late post-medieval pottery including wares datable to c 1830-1870 and a complete peg-tile of 18th or 19th century date. Above was a dump of roofing tile fragments (206) that included a peg-tile, possibly dating to the 15th-17th centuries. The upper fill of the pit comprised mixed mid greyish silty clay with lenses of re-deposited natural clay and small brick fragments (205).
- 3.4.6 Pit 208 was sealed by compact dark grey silty clay with brown patches and brick fragments (202) that probably represents a modern levelling layer through which a modern brick channel/drain 204 and a ceramic drain pipe 209 were cut. These were sealed by the existing concrete surface (200) which was supported on a hardcore layer (201).

3.5 Trench 3 (Fig. 4; Plates 3 and 4)

- 3.5.1 Trench 3 was located immediately to the south of the brick wall that forms the southern wall of the enclosed yard of the former Provost Cells. The depth of overburden and the presence of a brick culvert on the north side of the trench required that deeper excavations (below 1.2m) could only be safely achieved through the stepping in of the trench such that archaeological levels were achieved within an area measuring about 2.7m x 0.85m located towards the southern part of the trench.
- 3.5.2 Natural, comprising firm orangey brown clay with frequent angular flints (316), was revealed on the southern edge of later pit 311 at 48.86m OD (2.36m BGL). It was at



least 0.24m thick and was overlain by a 0.13m thick layer of mid brown clay silt with occasional small flints and chalk flecks (315) that was probably a subsoil.

- 3.5.3 Overlying layer 315 was a compact light yellowish brown silt with medium angular flints and crushed chalk (314) that probably represented a rudimentary surface. It extended at least 1.1m (N-S) and 0.85m (E-W) and was revealed at 49.00m OD (about 2.1m BGL).
- 3.5.4 Above surface 314 was a fairly firm, slightly greyish, mid-brown silty clay (313) that was 0.30m thick. It contained frequent small chalk lumps/flecks, otherwise no finds were recovered from it. It probably represented a soil accumulation layer, or alternatively, a dumped deposit. It was overlain by a further accumulated soil (317) comprising friable light-mid greyish brown silty clay loam with pea grit, occasional chalk flecks and pebbles and was 0.21m thick. The upper levels of the latter soil occurred at 49.60m OD (about 1.55m BGL).
- 3.5.5 Pit 311 cut layer 313 and possibly also overlying layer 317, though its relationship with the latter could not be established with with any degree of certainty. Only the southern edge of the pit was exposed though its straight edge suggests a rectangular or square shape. It measured at least 0.80m (N-S) and 0.85m (E-W) with a vertical side that was at least 0.93m in depth. It was filled with a friable dark grey silty, slightly clay, loam with frequent chalk flecks (312). It contained sherds of pottery datable to c 1000-1200 together with a small quantity of animal bone including a worked piece, a point from a bone comb or needle. A soil sample from the fill (Sample <1>; see below) also revealed that it contained charred seeds and grain.
- 3.5.6 The pit was sealed by a 0.93m thick deposit of homogeneous, friable mid grey-brown silty loam (310) that probably represented an accumulation of garden soil. It was overlain by a dark grey brown silty loam with occasional small brick fragments (309), probably a buried topsoil of late post-medieval date.
- 3.5.7 Soil 310 was cut by Pit 306 that extended across the majority of the trench of which only its southern edge was revealed. It measured at least 4.1m across (N-S) and 2.0m (E-W) and was in excess of 1.55m in depth. It had a concave profile which began to level out towards its lowest exposed level, suggesting that its base occurred at a depth of about 1.70m (BGL). The pit contained two fills, the earliest of which (308) comprised dumps of tile rubble in sandy silts from which pottery and clay-pipe fragments of early-mid 19th century date was recovered. The tiles included large fragments of peg-tiles of 19th century date.
- 3.5.8 Cutting through the top of Pit 306 was a brick-built culvert (304) that presumably served the buildings of the former Lower Barracks that were constructed during the mid 19th century. Above was a modern hardcore (302) that formed the base of the existing tarmac surface (300) and grass verge (301).

3.6 Trench 4 (Figs 5 and 6, Plates 5-7)

- 3.6.1 Trench 4 was located close to the southern boundary of the site that demarcates the course of the former medieval and Roman town wall. The length of the trench was reduced to 4.3m (from its east end) in order to avoid further modern drains and services that had disturbed the upper levels across the trench. Nevertheless, archaeological levels were reached throughout the area of the trench at a relatively shallow depth, directly below the modern make-up. In order to establish the nature and depth of archaeological deposits it was agreed with Tracy Matthews (Archaeologist, Historic



Environment Team, Winchester City Council) that a trench (measuring 2m x 1m) could be hand-excavated down to natural levels. Consequently the following description largely refers to this reduced area of excavation.

- 3.6.2 Natural, a very firm mid red/orange clay with frequent small shattered flints (423), was reached at 49.20m OD (2.15m BGL). It was overlain by a subsoil of firm mid orangey brown slight silty clay with frequent shattered flints (422) that was 0.17m thick. A soil sample taken from it (see Sample <3> below) showed that it was sterile and devoid of finds and plant remains. This was until overlain by a buried soil (421) that pre-dated the earliest dump of the Roman rampart that is described below. It comprised a firm mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional small flints that was 0.11m thick and probably represented an ancient topsoil. Recovered from it was a sherd of pottery dated to the Early or Middle Iron Age, a worked flint flake and a fragment of a pig bone. A soil sample taken from the deposit also produced a charred nutshell and a piece of burnt flint (see Sample <2> below).
- 3.6.3 Above buried soil 421 was a bank that probably was aligned NW-SE. It survived to at least 0.68m in height, the rear part of which was exposed within the excavated area. It comprised of dumps of decayed chalk and redeposited natural clay (415-17, 420). The earliest was a compacted/hard light buff/yellow decayed chalk (420) with occasional flint nodules that was at least 0.40m thick. Above was 0.07m thick dump of compacted light yellowish brown decayed chalk with frequent small flints (417) over which was a 0.08m thick dump of compacted reddish brown clay with frequent small flints, presumably redeposited natural (416). This in turn was overlain by decayed chalk dump, 0.09m thick, similar to dump 417. All these dumps were sterile and devoid of finds.
- 3.6.4 Overlaying the latest dump that formed part of the bank (416) was a level layer of tightly packed angular/shattered flints that probably formed a surface (419) that ran immediately to the north of the bank and was contemporary with it. It overlay a thin deposit of friable light yellowish brown slightly grey decayed chalk/silt (414) that probably derived from slippage or erosion of the bank. A soft dark reddish grey/brown fine silt (418) that overlay the surface probably either derived from erosion of the bank or represented an occupation deposit associated with its use though no finds were recovered in the limited area exposed.
- 3.6.5 The original bank described above was enlarged and widened with the addition of a 0.78m thick dump of redeposited subsoil (405-407), such that it was extended northwards beyond the limit of excavation and was presumably also heightened. As a result, the bank survived to a total height of 1.02m and survived immediately below the modern make-up across the whole trench at 50.86m OD (0.48m BGL). It ostensibly comprised a single deposit of stiff mid orange-brown clay with occasional small flints and lenses of decayed chalk though three tip-lines were apparent (405-407) with the clay of middle tip (406) containing lenses of mid-light greyish decayed chalk. The latest tip (405) produced several sherds of pottery that are dated to AD 120-50.
- 3.6.6 An apparent linear feature (408), aligned NW-SE, cut the northern part of the later bank. Only its southern edge was visible though it was seen to cross the whole length of the trench, parallel to the line of the bank. It measured at least 0.58m in width and was 0.60m in depth with a steep fairly straight edge that became shallower towards the top. At its base was a 0.09m thick deposit of firm orange-brown silty clay (411) with lenses of dark brown silt, seemingly derived from weathering of its sides. Subsequently the feature appears to have been deliberately filled and levelled with two dumps of stiff



orange brown clay (409 and 410), very similar in character to dumps 405 and 407 that formed part of the later bank.

- 3.6.7 Subsequently the bank was levelled after which a layer of tightly packed, angular flint cobbles (404) was laid over it that probably formed part of a surface such as a yard or street. Although partially removed by modern truncation, enough survived to suggest that it was aligned NW-SW and followed the line of the earlier bank. An apparent camber suggests that its southern extent was contained within the area of the trench. Surviving above the cobbled surface at the west end of the trench was a thin deposit of dark grey sandy silt (403) that contained several pottery sherds datable to around AD 1000-1200. This deposit also contained a sizeable amount of animal bone suggesting that dumping had occurred over the cobbled surface. There was evidence for a second cobbled surface (402) that survived along the northern edge of the trench. It is unclear whether this represented a narrowing of the earlier surface or whether modern truncation had removed evidence for it further southwards. It was composed of small angular flints set in a very compact buff/white silt.
- 3.6.8 Cutting the levelled bank were three small inter-cutting pits. The earliest (427), probably a posthole, was oval in shape, measuring 0.53m across with concave sides and a flattish base, 0.23m in depth. It was filled mid grey silty clay (428) with chalk flecks and contained a lump of iron slag and a sherd of pottery datable to around AD 1000-1200. The later feature (424) was of a similar shape and size but contained two distinct fills. The earliest (426) comprised almost pure charcoal and contained large lumps of iron slag and 257g of hammerscale. The fill also contained a sherds of pottery datable AD 1000-1200 and a soil sample (see Sample <4> below) revealed that it was rich in hammerscale, suggesting iron-working the vicinity. The second fill of the pit (425) comprised firm pale light brown clay, 0.04m thick, possibly a surface such as a floor that had slumped into it. The third pit (413) was shallow and irregular and measured 0.50m across and 0.10m in depth. It was filled with loose dark grey brown silty loam with frequent roots, suggesting root disturbance.
- 3.6.9 All archaeological levels were directly sealed by a loose mid grey brown sandy loam with frequent small pebbles, occasional brick and concrete fragments (401). It measured between 0.6-0.9m in thickness and represented modern make-up and fills of drains and pipes that were prevalent across the trench. It also supported the existing surface of concrete paved slabs (400).

3.7 Finds and environmental sample summary

- 3.7.1 A total of 105 sherds of pottery weighing 2872g was recovered from the evaluation comprising one sherd of Early-Middle Iron Age pottery, 63 sherds of Roman pottery and 40 sherds of post-Roman pottery, much of which is post-medieval in date. There were 16 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 2877g, comprising largely post-medieval peg-tile fragments, though there were several small fragments of mainly residual Roman brick/tile. Other finds included seven fragments 19th century clay tobacco pipe fragments, several flint flakes of prehistoric date occurring residually in later contexts, part of a bone pin/comb tooth. There was 4.9kg of iron slag recovered from two contexts. There were four samples taken, of which three of produced charred plant remains including barley and oat grains and a hazelnut shells, whilst the fourth was sterile. One sample also contained 284g of hammerscale.



4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Overall the results of the evaluation are considered reliable particularly in the establishment of that the level and thickness of the surviving archaeological deposits. There is some uncertainty concerning to whether Roman levels survive in vicinity of Trench 2 given that such evidence may have been removed by medieval and post-medieval pits in the area investigated. However, it quite also possible that post-medieval truncation, possibly as a result of horticulture, may have removed any such surviving evidence that had previously been removed by pitting.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

To determine the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains

4.2.1 Significant archaeological remains are extant on the site.

To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains

4.2.2 Archaeological deposits were found in all three trenches although in Trench 2 they only survived at its west end.

To determine the date range, and phasing, of any surviving remains by artefactual dating

4.2.3 The archaeological remains comprise stratified deposits of Pre-Roman, Roman, medieval and post-medieval date

To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains

4.2.4 Well-preserved Roman remains pertaining to the early Roman defences of Winchester survive in Trench 2, although modern truncation has largely removed later levels. Within Trench 3, archaeological levels survive largely intact below deep deposits of post-medieval garden soils. Within Trench 2, archaeological levels are absent having being removed by a large 19th century pit except at its west end where they survive below a thick deposit of post-medieval garden soils.

To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy

4.2.5 Up to 1.6m of horizontal stratigraphy survives within Trench 4 largely comprising well-stratified levels pertaining to the early Roman defences of Winchester sealing pre-Roman soils and overlain by metalled surfaces and cut features of 10-12th century date. Within Trench 3, up to 0.56m of horizontal stratigraphy, of possible Roman date, survives below later garden soils and are cut by a pit of 10th-12th date. Within the west end of Trench 2, horizontal stratigraphy does not survive below the later garden soils and archaeological deposits comprise two pits of 10-14th century date.



To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape

- 4.2.6 The archaeological remains include evidence for Iron Age activity, the defences of Roman Winchester, an early medieval intra-mural street and associated activity and for later medieval activity.

To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive

- 4.2.7 Soil samples from a 10-12th century pit have revealed evidence for charred plant remains including wheat, barley and oat grains that has potential for further study. A sample from a small pit of similar date contained plentiful evidence for hammerscale suggesting metalworking close-by.

To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present

- 4.2.8 The artefactual evidence largely comprises pottery dating to the Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. A small quantity of Roman brick/tile fragments was recovered, largely occurring in later contexts.

To confirm or otherwise the location, character and alignment of the north-south street that was first revealed during the 1989 evaluation, and any occupation adjacent to it

- 4.2.9 No evidence for the street (that is projected to pass through the eastern side of Trench 2) was found, such levels having been removed by a large 19th century pit.

To determine whether any evidence for the Roman defences (i.e. earth bank) survives along the southern part of the site and the existence of any adjacent (east-west aligned) intra-mural street, either in existence during the Roman period or Saxon and medieval periods

- 4.2.10 Well-preserved evidence for two phases of earthen bank pertaining to the early Roman defences were identified in Trench 4. The second phase of bank contained pottery dated to AD120-160. The tail of the first bank was revealed and was contemporary with a cobbled surface, possibly an intra-mural street or yard. Overlying the slightly remains of the later bank were two phases of flint metalling, probably forming part of a medieval intra-mural street, the earliest of which was associated with pottery dated to 10th-12th century.

To determine and compare the character of the Saxon and medieval occupation in light of the evidence found in Trench 3 of the 1989 evaluation

- 4.2.11 The pits found in Trenches 2 and 3, like Trench 3 of the 1989 excavation, are probably associated with activity to the rear of properties flanking the east side of Gar Street, the evidence from which suggests domestic activity. The metal-working evidence found in Trench 4 is broadly contemporary with similar activity found in Trench 3 of the 1989 excavation, suggesting that such activity was fairly extensive across this part of the town.



To use the results of the trenching, with reference to the 1989 evaluation, to provide a N-S and possibly a staggered W-E cross-sections through the development area illustrating the existing site levels, heights of natural geology, significant archaeological deposits, by phase, and the development impact levels (where known) to help inform further mitigation as necessary

- 4.2.12 A north-south cross-section across the site (see Fig. 7) has been made of all significant levels and includes the results of the evaluation and incorporates data from Trench 3 of the 1989 evaluation. There is insufficient data to provide a meaningful EW cross-section.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 Within Trenches 3 and 4, the levels of natural clay were found to be fairly similar at 48.86m OD and 49.20m OD respectively. However there was a marked difference in the level found at the west-end of Trench 2 where it occurred at 50.13m OD. It is unlikely that such a sharp drop in levels from west to east can be explained by the prevailing sloping alone and may suggest the presence of an N-S terrace in the prevailing natural slope. Evidence from the northern part of the town has shown that N-S aligned Roman streets that ran along the western valley slopes occupied the edges of such terraces. At the Winchester Discovery Centre, Jewry Street, levels dropped significantly to the east of such a Roman street (Ford and Teague 2001, Fig. 1.9). This street probably represented the same one that was found in the 1989 excavation. If this is the case, then this confirms that the projected line of the street found in Trench 3 of the 1989 excavation lies to the west of Trenches 3 and 4.
- 4.3.2 The buried soil (below the earliest Roman rampart dump in Trench 4), given its sterile nature, is likely to be of pre-Roman date. A sherd of pottery of Early-Middle Iron Age date recovered from it suggests contemporary activity nearby, perhaps associated with the Oram's Arbour settlement that lies about 200m to the north of the site.
- 4.3.3 The two phases of Roman rampart found in Trench 4 closely corresponds to similar sequences found elsewhere in the Roman town. The earliest bank comprised dumps of chalk the width of which, if projected from line of the city wall that is marked by the southern boundary wall of the site, would be about 7m. This is a similar width to the late 1st century bank found at found at St Swithun Street (Teague 1992) and at Tower Street (Biddle 1964) where it was estimated to be around 8.5m and at least 6m in width respectively. The metallised surface that ran behind it (419) probably formed part of an open area, possibly an early intra-mural street. The second bank comprised dumps of stiff mid orange-brown clay, again corresponding to material seen elsewhere that formed part of the later bank (ibid). This later bank (laid over and extending the earlier bank) is thought to form part of the new fortifications of the town constructed during mid-late 2nd century and pre-dated the insertion of a stone wall in front it, possibly in the early third century (Wacher 1974, 283). The finding of pottery dated to AD 120-160 from the second bank would support this assertion. The purpose of the linear feature that apparently cut the visible northern extent of the second bank is problematic. It had been filled with identical material to that of the bank and had been well compacted - so it perhaps represented temporary (timber?) revetting during the construction of the bank.
- 4.3.4 Although no direct dating was recovered from the surface found in Trench 3 (314), a Roman date is probable on stratigraphic grounds. It is possible that it may represent the



same surface or was at least is contemporary with surface 419 found in Trench 4, located some 14m to SW and/or on the east side of the projected N-S Roman street.

- 4.3.5 The Roman rampart appears to have been partially levelled during post-Roman period over which a metalled surface was laid, possibly forming part of an E-W street or lane that ran parallel to the town defences during the 10th-12th century. Similar metalling has been found over the slighted remains of the second Roman bank at St Swithun Street (Teague 1992), Castle Yard (Biddle 1969) and at 10 Colebrooke Street (Winchester Museums Service - Site archive 10CS 86). The metalling found in Trench 4 seems to have been delimited by postholes/pits to its south that possibly formed part of a structure. Finds of iron slag and hammerscale suggest smithing was undertaken in this area during the 10th-12th century. It may be contemporary with the intense smithing activity found in Trench 3 of the 1989 excavation which was associated with a structure flanking the east side of Gar Street (Teague and Whinney 1990). However no evidence was found for smithing activity within rubbish pit 311 (Trench 3) and pit remnant 216 (trench 2), both of which are broadly contemporary.
- 4.3.6 Although such evidence may have been removed by later disturbance, there is scant evidence for activity on the site from the 15th-18th centuries which complies with results of the 1989 excavations and with the documentary and cartographic evidence. This suggests that this area of Winchester was open ground at this time, probably utilised for horticulture, as evident from the thick garden soils that overlie the latest archaeological levels in Trenches 2 and 3 and those of within the 1989 trenches (ibid.). The earliest subsequent activity comprises large pits of 19th century date. The purpose of Pit 208 (Trench 2) and Pit 306 (Trench 3) is uncertain though both contained large dumps of 19th century roofing tiles - presumably representing waste from nearby building construction and/or demolition. It was not possible to establish the full size of either pit though both may have extended considerably beyond their exposed extents. It is unlikely that such large pits would have been contemporary with the adjacent walls of Provost Cells suggesting that they were filled during or shortly before the construction of this building during the mid 19th century.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that well preserved and significant remains which form part of the 1st and 2nd century defences of Roman Winchester exist along the southern boundary of the site and survive at relatively shallow depth. Also it has demonstrated that remains of a possible hitherto unknown E-W street or lane existed against the rear of the 1st century bank and thus providing important evidence for the development in this part of the town. Pottery obtained from the second bank has provided a rare opportunity to date its construction to no earlier than AD120-160.
- 4.4.2 The evaluation has provided evidence for the existence and alignment of an intra-mural street that ran along the line of the slighted Roman bank and thus provided further evidence for the setting out and development of the late Saxon and medieval town. It also provided further evidence for industry in the town during the 10th-12th century suggesting that the late Saxon smithing activity that was identified in Trench 3 of the 1989 excavation was fairly extensive.



APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 2

Context	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Soil Description	Date
200	Layer		0.1	Existing concrete surface	Concrete - not reinforced	Modern
201	Layer		0.15	Hardcore	Base for existing concrete surface	Modern
202	Layer		0.24	Buried topsoil or makeup	Firm/compact dark grey silty clay with brown patches and occ brick fragments	Modern
203	Cut			Cut of brick drain		Modern
204	Structure			Brick drain (NE-SW)		Modern
205	Fill		1.25	Fill of post-medieval pit [208]	Loose mixed mid greyish silty clay with lenses of re-deposited natural clay and small brick fragments	Mid 19C
206	Fill		0.28	Fill of post-medieval pit [208]	Loose tile/brick rubble in white mortar	Mid 19C
207	Fill		1.1	Fill of post-medieval pit [208]	Fair loose silty clay loam with brick fragments, flints and chalk	Mid 19C
208	Cut	5+	1.4m+	Pit	Base not reached	Mid 19C
209	Cut		0.28	Cut of pipe trench		Modern
210	Structure	0.18		Ceramic drainage pipe		Modern
211	Layer		0.52	Garden soil	Friable dark grey silty loam	Post-medieval
212	Pit	1.35	0.82+	Pit		Medieval
213	Fill		0.40+	Fill of pit [212]	Fairly compact pale yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk lumps and pale buff mortar	Medieval
214	Fill		0.07	Fill of pit [212]	Chalk dump	Medieval
215	Fill		0.50+	Fill of pit [212]	Soft yellowish brown silty clay with frequent mortar and chalk flecks	Medieval
216	Cut	0.70+	0.50+	Pit remnant		Medieval
217	Fill		0.30+	Fill of pit [216]	Dark grey silty clay loam with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Medieval
218	Layer			Natural	Firm mid orange brown silty clay	



Trench 3

Context	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Soil Description	Date
300	Layer		0.12	Existing tarmac surface		Modern
301	Layer		0.3	Existing grass verge		Modern
302	Layer		0.33	Makeup for existing tarmac/verge	Hardcore	Modern
303	Cut	0.80+	0.75	Construction trench for brick culvert 305		Post-medieval
304	Fill		0.75	Construction trench fill		Post-medieval
305	Structure			Brick culvert		Post-medieval
306	Cut	4.1m+	1.55	Post-medieval pit		Post-medieval
307	Fill		0.56	Fill of pit [306]	Friable mid yellowish grey brown silty loam with occ flints, chalk flecks and yellowish mortar patches	Post-medieval
308	Fill			Fill of pit [306]	Tile rubble in sandy silt	Post-medieval
309	Layer		0.25	Buried topsoil?	Dark grey brown silty loam with occasional small brick fragments	Post-medieval
310	Layer		0.93	Garden soil	Friable mid grey-brown silty loam with rare flecks of chalk. Charcoal and small flints	Post-medieval
311	Cut	0.80+	0.93+	Pit		Early medieval?
312	Fill		0.93+	Fill of pit [311]	Friable dark grey silty, slightly clay loam with fairly frequent chalk flecks	Early medieval?
313	Layer		0.3	Soil accumulation/dump	Fairly firm slightly greyish mid brown very silty clay with frequent small chalk lumps/flecks	Roman?
314	Layer		0.11	Surface?	Fairly compact light yellowish brown silt with medium flints and crushed chalk	Roman?
315	Layer		0.13	Subsoil	Friable mid brown clay silt with occasional small flints and chalk flecks	Early Roman?
316	Layer			Natural	Firm orangey brown clay with frequent angular flints	
317	Layer		0.21	Garden soil?	Friable light-mid greyish brown silty clay loam with pea grit, occasional chalk flecks and pebbles	Roman?



Trench 4

Context	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Soil Description	Date
400	Layer		0.05	Existing concrete surface	Concrete tiles	Modern
401	Layer		0.6-0.90	Modern makeup	loose mid grey brown sandy loam with frequent small pebbles, occasional brick and concrete fragments	Modern
402	Layer		0.09	Metalling	Very compact buff/white silt containing small flints	Medieval?
403	Layer		0.06	Silt above metalling 404	Friable dark grey sandy silt with occasional pea grit, charcoal flecks and oyster shell	Medieval
404	Layer		0.1	Metalling	Tightly pack angular flint cobbles	Medieval
405	Layer		0.74	2nd Roman Rampart	Stiff mid orange brown clay with occasional small flints and lenses of decayed chalk	Early Roman
406	Layer		0.15	2nd Roman Rampart	Stiff pale mid orange brown slightly silty clay with fairly frequent small chalk flecks, occasional large flint nodules with lenses of mid-light greyish decayed chalk	Early Roman
407	Layer		0.15	2nd Roman Rampart	Stiff mid orange brown clay with occasional small flints and lenses of decayed chalk	Early Roman
408	Cut	0.58+	0.6	Linear cut (revetment?)		Roman
409	Fill		0.21	Fill of cut [408]	Stiff mid orange brown clay with rare small flints and chalk flecks	Roman
410	Fill		0.28	Fill of cut [408]	Stiff orange brown clay with rare chalk flecks and lenses of magmes/charcoal	Roman
411	Fill		0.09	Fill of cut [408]	Fairly firm orange brown silty clay with lenses of dark brown silt	Roman
412	Cut	0.5	0.1	Tree root?		Post-medieval?
413	Fill		0.1	Fill of [412]	Loose dark grey brown silty loam with frequent roots	Post-medieval?
414	Layer			Weathering of bank 414/416	friable light yellowish brown slightly grey decayed chalk/silt	Early Roman
415	Layer		0.09	1st Roman Rampart	Compact light yellowish brown decayed chalk with frequent small flints	Early Roman
416	Layer		0.08	1st Roman Rampart	Compact reddish brown clay with frequent small flints	Early Roman
417	Layer		0.07	1st Roman Rampart	Compact light yellowish brown decayed chalk with frequent small	Early Roman



Context	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Soil Description	Date
					flints	
418	Layer		0.06	Silt over surface 419	Soft dark reddish grey/brown fine silt	Early Roman
419	Layer			Metalling	Tightly packed angular/shattered flints	Early Roman
420	Layer		0.4	1st Roman Rampart	Compact light buff/yellow decay chalk with occasional flint nodules	Early Roman
421	Layer		0.11	Buried soil below Roman rampart	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional small flints	Pre-Roman
422	Layer		0.17	Subsoil	Firm mid orangey brown slight silty clay with frequent shattered flints	Pre-Roman
423	Layer			Natural	Very firm mid red/orange clay with frequent small shattered flints	
424	Cut	0.56	0.23	Small pit		Medieval
425	Fill		0.04	Fill of [425]	Fairly firm pale light brown clay	Medieval
426	Fill		0.14	Fill of [425]	Loose black charcoal with frequent lumps of slag	Medieval
427	Cut	0.5	0.23	Posthole		Medieval
428	Fill		0.23	Fill of [427]	Fairly soft mid grey silty clay with occasional slag fragments and chalk flecks	Medieval



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

Pre-Roman pottery by Lisa Brown

Context	Description	Date
421	A single sherd of well-sorted flint-tempered pottery, 3g	Early Iron Age – Middle Iron Age

Table 1: Pre-Roman pottery

Description/recommendations

- B.1.1 A single small sherd of pottery was recovered from context 421. It is probably from a middle Iron age vessel but could be from an early Iron age bowl. The fabric is standard for the area.

Roman pottery by Paul Booth

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.2 The evaluation produced 31 sherds (383g) of pottery of Roman date, from six contexts. The pottery was scanned quite rapidly and quantified by fabric for each context group. The fabric codes used were those of the Winchester Museum series (Holmes and Matthews forthcoming), although these are typically presented here in abbreviated form since most of the material was redeposited in post-Roman contexts (see below) and did not warrant detailed examination resulting in assignment of sherds to specific fabric types. Other aspects of the assemblage, such as vessel types, were recorded using the standard OA recording system terminology (Booth 2011).
- B.1.3 The condition of the material was variable. The mean sherd weight (MSW) was 12.4g (new breaks were ignored in arriving at a sherd count for each fabric within context groups) and although some sherds were very small the surface condition of most of them did not suggest extensive re-deposition of the pottery. There was a distinct lack of chronologically diagnostic feature sherds, which imposed severe limits on dating.
- B.1.4 Only the pottery from contexts 405 and 407 was considered not to be residual in post-Roman contexts; this material amounted to a mere 7 sherds (46g).

The Roman assemblage

- B.1.5 The breakdown of the Roman pottery in terms of Winchester fabric codes is as follows, with numbers of sherds/weight (g) in brackets:

ACE Cam 186 amphora (1/60)

A Amphora, source uncertain (1/11)

TCA Central Gaulish samian ware (1/<1)



- TSA – South Gaulish samian ware (2/9)
- TF New Forest colour coated ware fabric 1b (1/6)
- YM Buff medium sandy fabrics (includes YMD) (2/15)
- ZF Fine sandy reduced fabrics (3/26)
- ZM Medium sandy reduced fabrics (includes ZMB and ZMK) (16/190)
- ZC Coarse sandy reduced fabrics (4/65)

- B.1.6 The assemblage is so small that comment on its composition, except to note that it was dominated by reduced coarse wares, is not meaningful. Six vessels were represented by rim sherds. These comprised three jars in ZM fabrics, a bowl in fabric TF, a probable dish in fabric YM and a bowl fragment in fabric TSA. This last is the only securely stratified vessel that can be dated reasonably closely (see below).
- B.1.7 The two possible Roman contexts (405 and 407) have been mentioned above. Context 407 contained a single sherd, a rim fragment of South Gaulish samian ware, almost certainly from a bowl of Ritterling form 12. This type is usually pre-Flavian in date, although its date range is considered to extend into the early Flavian period (Webster 1996, 49). The six sherds from context 405 included two further samian ware fragments, one South Gaulish and a tiny flake probably of Central Gaulish origin. The coarse wares, one sherd each of fabrics YM, ZF, ZMB and ZC, included a probable dish rim fragment in fabric YM and a beaded rim from a beaker or small jar in fabric ZMB. Neither of these is closely datable, but both would be consistent with a date in the 2nd century, presumably after c AD 120 if the Central Gaulish samian ware flake was not intrusive. A date range of c AD 120-150 is possible for this group.

Post-Roman pottery by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

- B.1.8 A total of 73 sherds of pottery weighing 2486g was recovered from 11 contexts. Post-Roman pottery forms the bulk of the assemblage (40 sherds, 2099g). Roman pottery (mostly residual) is also present (32 sherds, 384g) and a single small sherd of prehistoric pottery (3g). 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 (Table 2, below). 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.). Apart from noting their presence and quantity in the spreadsheet, the Roman and prehistoric pottery are not further discussed here as these have been dealt with in separate reports.

Date and nature of the assemblage

- B.1.9 The post-Roman assemblage is in a mixed condition. The 18th-19th century wares are generally present as large and very fresh sherds. The medieval and Saxo-Norman sherds are generally much smaller and usually worn. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented. The pottery is described in detail in the spreadsheet and is



summarised below. Medieval pottery codes used in the spreadsheet are those of the Winchester Museums Service (Cotter 2011). Post-medieval pottery fabric codes are those of the Museum of London (MoLA), which have a wide application in south-east England.

B.1.10 Post-medieval pottery (18 sherds) comprises the most visible element of the assemblage due to the large size and fresh nature of the sherds concerned. These come from two 19th-century contexts (207 and 308) which produced a range of common 19th-century wares including blue transfer-printed whiteware tablewares ('Willow Pattern' etc), modern English stoneware bottles and two very large jars or bread crocks in post-medieval red earthenware (PMR). Context 207, in addition, produced a small number of sherds of late 17th- or 18th-century pottery. The medieval pottery (total 22 sherds) can be divided into two broad groups: high medieval glazed wares (7 sherds) and unglazed Saxo-Norman wares (15 sherds). Both groups occur as sherds of residual pottery or as smallish sherds which may be contemporary with their contexts. The high medieval glazed wares comprise a fairly unremarkable collection of glazed body sherds in local fine sandy fabrics dating to the 13th-15th centuries. The Saxo-Norman sherds also mainly consist of worn body sherds of well-known local coarsewares. The commonest single type is chalk- and flint-tempered ware (MAV, mainly c 1000-1200), probably present as jars/cooking pots. Some of these may be contemporary in their contexts. A limited range of other flint-tempered or quartz- and flint-tempered fabrics are also present. The only notable Saxo-Norman featured sherd is the rim of a storage jar in coarse grey sandy ware with flint (MAQ). This has a robustly formed everted rim with spaced thumbed decoration on the lip of the rim and probably dates to the 11th or 12th century although it occurs as a residual piece in 19th-century context 207.

Summary and recommendations

B.1.11 A range of post-Roman pottery types dating from at least the 11th century to the 19th century is present. The types present are all well-known from previous excavations in Winchester. Late medieval and early post-medieval pottery (15th-17th centuries) is noticeably absent. No further work is recommended.



Cxt	Spot-date	No. Post-Roman	Wgt (g) Post-Roman	No. Roman	Wgt (g) Roman	Comments
207	c1830-1870	16	1000	3	136	2x (1 vess) blue transfer-printed whiteware (TPW) dish rim & base - prob European landscape dec. 1x modern English stoneware bo conical bottle/measure (ENGS c1820+). 1x v large post-med red earthenware (PMR) bread crock (similar in (308) with bead rim, line of cogged roulette under rim & vestigial lug/ledge handle on rim. 1x Westerwald stoneware (WEST) mug rim with complete handle, plain grey with traces incised dec (c1675-1750). 1x PMR sooted ?jug base. 1x local post med Metropolitan-style slipware (METS) dish floor w large white slip dots - prob 18C. 1x bo white tin-glazed earthenware (TGW) ?jar, 18C. 1x Verwood ware (VERW) jar base - prob 18C. 3x fresh bos med (13-15C) glazed jugs (2 vess = 1x redware MMI, 2x whiteware MMH). 1x robust Saxo-Norman storage jar everted rim (di 230mm) with spaced thumbled dec on lip - coarse grey sandy with flint (MAQ). 1x smaller bo MAQ. 2x bos from jars in chalk & flint-temp ware (MAV c1000-1200). 3x Roman residual
215	c1350-1500?	5	38	3	52	1x bo red sandy late medieval redware (MDG?) with glaze specks. 1x jug bo early S Hants redware (MNG c1175-1250) with diagonal stripes of red slip under pitted clear greenish-brown glaze. 1x bo medieval greyware cooking pot (MDF c1150-1350). 2x bos coarse flint-tempered ware (MAB, c1000-1250), 1 burnt, 1 (oxid) poss with scratchmark dec. 3x Roman residual greywares
217	c1000-1200	2	70	0	0	2x bos chalk & flint-tempered ware (MAV). 1 vess. Jar shoulder & jar basal sherd. Both fairly worn
308	c1820-1840	10	930	1	6	1x shoulder bo brown salt-glazed modern English stoneware cylindrical blacking bottle (ENGS, BOTT CYL). 7 x sherds (1 vess) incl rim Transfer-printed Pearlware dish with watery blue Chinese pagoda decoration (PEAR TPW). 1x large fresh PMR bread crock rim (844g, rim diam c 480mm) with bead rim & band of cogged roulette dec below rim, clear brown glaze int. 1x fresh bo yellow glazed medieval whiteware jug neck - fabric similar to Winchester ware but probably med/late med? 1x resid Roman colour-coated ?beaker rim
312	c1000-1200	2	13	5	30	2x bos chalk & flint-tempered ware (MAV). 1 vess. Sooted basal floor ?jar sherds with int limescale deposit. Fairly worn. 5x Roman residual
312	c1000-1200	0	0	12	112	Roman residual
403	c1000-1200	3	40	0	0	3x worn bos (MAV). Prob 3 vess incl jar shoulder bos. Worn
405	Roman	0	0	6	41	See above
407	Roman	0	0	2	7	See above
421	Prehist	0	0	0	0	1 sherd (3g) Prehistoric (see above)
426	c1000-1200	1	5	0	0	Bo MAV. Sooted. Limescale deposit int. Fairly fresh



Cxt	Spot-date	No. Post-Roman	Wgt (g) Post-Roman	No. Roman	Wgt (g) Roman	Comments
428c	1000-1200	1	3	0	0	Bo MAV. Limescale deposit int. Fairly fresh. Poss same vess as in (426)?
Total		40	2099	32	384	

Table 2: Quantification and identification of post-Roman pottery

B.2 The ceramic building material (CBM)

by John Cotter

B.2.1 A total of 16 pieces of CBM weighing 2877g was recovered from six contexts. Post-Roman CBM forms the bulk of the assemblage (10 pieces, 2738g). Roman CBM (mostly residual) is also present (6 pieces, 139g). This was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage in a similar way to the pottery (see elsewhere) and the data recorded on an Excel spreadsheet. As usual, the dating of broken fragments of ceramic or other building materials is an imprecise art and spot-dates derived from them are necessarily broad and should therefore be regarded with caution. The fragmentary assemblage is described in the spreadsheet and only briefly summarised here as it does not significantly affect the pottery spot-dates, and there is little present of much note.

B.2.2 Most of the post-Roman CBM comprises large fresh fragments of post-medieval orange sandy peg tile (7 pieces/tiles). These mostly come from the two 19th-century contexts that produced the largest amounts of post-medieval pottery (contexts 207 and 308) and most of the peg tiles appear to be of this date also. Three peg tiles from these two contexts have measurable widths (see spreadsheet) and two have pairs of sub-square nailholes at the top end. One or two smaller coarser pieces of peg tile may be as early as the 15th-17th century. There is also one very worn piece of soft orange 'Tudor' brick which is residual in Context 207 and two probable pieces of green-glazed medieval ridge tile (also from 207) including an edge fragment in remarkably fresh condition. The six pieces of probable Roman CBM comprise smallish worn fragments of brick and possibly roofing tile in pale orange fabrics. Five of these are residual in post-Roman contexts (215 and 312). Only the small piece of Roman CBM in context 405 does not occur with post-Roman pottery. In view of the condition and/or the generally unremarkable nature of the CBM assemblage no further work is recommended.

Context	Spot-date	No	Wgt (g)	Comments
206	15-17C?	1	347	Fresh top-right corner peg tile with circular nailhole. Fairly smooth creamy orange fabric moderate quartz sand and with occasional coarser red and white clay pellets. Hard-fired. Fairly crude pre-modern manufacture. White mortar impressions underside
207	18-19C?	5	1450	1x complete lower third of a pegtile with complete width (165mm x 11mm thick), v flat & neatly made, coarse sandy pale orange fabric - prob 18-19C? 1x scrap from 2nd peg tile - post-med. 1x v worn 'Tudor' orange brick (width 110mm x 48mm thick), traces white mortar. 2x frags medieval green-glazed roof tile - probably ridge tile including thick fresh rounded edge frag with pale orange fabric & grey



Context	Spot-date	No	Wgt (g)	Comments
				core with copper-flecked green glaze over most of ext except the edge. Other poss ridge frag is worn
215	Roman?	2	50	Worn frags pale orange sandy ?Roman brick
308	19C	4	941	Large fresh frags 4 separate peg tile incl 3 in late-looking fine red terracotta fabric, all v flat/thin. Latter 3 include 2 complete widths: 1x upper width/end (165mm x 11mm thick) with pair of sub-square nailholes; the other = lower width/end (155mm x 14mm); the third a fresh corner with sub-square nailhole. 1x worn thicker older top corner frag with circular nailhole - 17/18C?
312	Roman?	3	74	Worn frags pale orange probably Roman brick/tile. Includes larger poss tegula edge fragment 17mm thick. Scraps from 2 other items 1 with traces of knife trimming - poss underside of tegula?
405	Roman?	1	15	Worn frag pale orange prob Roman brick/tile
TOTAL		10	2738	

Table 3: Ceramic building material

B.3 The clay tobacco pipe

by John Cotter

- B.3.1 Seven pieces of clay pipe weighing 20g were recovered from a single context. These have not been separately catalogued but are described below. No further work is recommended.

Context (308) Spot-date: c 1850?

- B.3.2 Description: Six very fresh stem fragments of narrow-bored 19th-century type (some joining). Also the lower part of a pipe bowl with a square-profile heel bearing a maker's mark in relief 'H (?E)' (the surname initial is blundered). Untrimmed mould line on underside of heel. Date probably mid 19th century.

B.4 Worked bone

by Leigh Allen

Context	Description
312	<1> A single piece of worked bone point with rounded tip, 1g

Table 4: Worked bone

Description/recommendations:

- B.4.1 A single worked bone fragment was recovered by sieving of environmental sample 1, context 312. It is possibly a comb tooth or the end of a bone point, possibly a needle.



B.5 Burnt unworked flint

by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description
312	A single piece of burnt unworked flint, 44g
421	<2> A single piece of burnt unworked flint, 28g

Table 5: Burnt unworked flint

Description/recommendations:

- B.5.1 The two pieces of burnt unworked flint were recovered during the evaluation. Having been recorded they may be discarded.

B.6 Shell

by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description
215	Single piece of marine (oyster) shell and one land snail, 3g
312	5 fragments oyster shell, 29g
403	9 fragments oyster and 1 fragment mussel shell, 99g

Table 6: Shell

Description/recommendations:

- B.6.1 The assemblage is of low potential and no further work is required.

B.7 Flint

by Geraldine Crann

Context	Description
312	1 irregular flake, platform preparation and soft hammer lip, dark brown-black flint patinated mottled white, 6g.
312	1 flake, heavily abraded, cortical butt therefore possibly natural, recent edge damage to left margin, 39g.
405	1 flake, soft hammer lip, irregular dorsal removals, 8g.
405	Natural pot-lid fractured flint, 25g.
405	Large cobble, pattern of irregular removals suggests possible use as road surface/ street metalling or building material, 271g.
421	1 flake proximal end, recent break with flake patinated except snapped end, retouch/edge damage to both lateral margins, soft hammer lip, 4g.

Table 7: Flint

Description/recommendations:



B.7.1 All the flint is residual in later contexts. None of it has any technologically diagnostic features that would enable it to be assigned to a specific period. The size and nature of the assemblage limits interpretation of the material, beyond attesting to a human presence in the area during the prehistoric period. The worked flints from the evaluation should be integrated into any future analysis arising from further investigation on the site.

B.8 Slag and other high-temperature material

by Lynne Keys

Introduction and methodology

B.8.1 A small assemblage of material (weighing just under 5kgs) was examined and quantified for this report. It was examined by eye and each slag type from each context was weighed; smithing hearth bottoms were individually weighed and measured for statistical purposes. Details are given in the table below, with weight in g., measurements (len/br/dp) in mm.

Quantification table for the iron slag

cxt	^^		Wt (g)	len	br	dp	comment
312	1	cinder	3				
426	4	hammerscale	284				Flake & spheres of all sizes
426	4	iron-rich undiagnostic	55				undiagnostic, cinder,
426	4	sample residue	375				charcoal, lots hammerscale flake
426	4	sample residue	215				small undiagnostic, slag runs, iron flakes, hammerscale flakes
426	4	sample residue	1018				undiagnostic, vitrified hearth lining (flint-tempered), iron-rich undiagnostic
426		iron-rich undiagnostic	306				three pieces
426		smithing hearth bottom	1170	160	120	50	
426		smithing hearth bottom	297	90	75	35	
426		undiagnostic	890				
426		vitrified hearth lining	13				
428		smithing hearth bottom	286	84	80	55	
		Total	4921				

Explanation of processes and terms

B.8.2 Activities involving iron can take two forms, smelting or smithing:

B.8.3 *Smelting* is the manufacture of iron from ore and fuel in a smelting furnace. The products are a spongy mass called an unconsolidated bloom consisting of iron with a considerable amount of slag still trapped inside, and slag (waste).



B.8.4 *Smithing* involves the hot working (using a hammer) of the bloom to remove excess slag (primary smithing) or, more commonly, the hot working of one or more pieces of iron to create or to repair an object (secondary smithing). As well as bulk slags, including the smithing hearth bottom (a plano-convex slag cake which builds up under the tuyère hole - the hottest part of the hearth - where the air from the bellows enters), smithing generates micro-slags. These can be hammerscale flakes from ordinary hot working of a piece of iron (making or repairing an object) and/or tiny spheres from bloom smithing or high temperature welding used to join or fuse two pieces of iron.

Discussion of the assemblage

B.8.5 Context (426) contained the largest quantity of slag with 4.623kg; (428) contained 286g, and (312) only 1g. The smithing hearth bottom found in (428) may have served as a post pad to keep the post raised above any water that might run in. The diagnostic slags from context (426) are those of secondary smithing. Two smithing hearth bottoms were recovered and samples taken on site contained large quantities of hammerscale flakes and spheres.

B.8.6 If the small pit or posthole (425) was not a focus of smithing, it was very near it. The relationship of post hole (427) to (425) is not known but if both formed part of a structure, the structure itself may have witnessed smithing activity; it is not known whether the floor surfaces of the structure were sampled for hammerscale and other microslags. Without material from floor surfaces to confirm or deny the identification of a focus, all that can be said is that smithing appears to have taken place immediately near or to have involved pit or posthole (425).



APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

by Sharon Cook

Introduction

C.1.1 This report describes samples taken from the evaluation at the Provost Cells, Winchester in December 2013.

C.1.2 Sample <1> (312) was taken from the fill of a 9th-12th century pit. Samples <2> (421) and <3> (422) were taken from buried soil layers below a 1st century rampart, and sample <4> (426) was taken from a posthole/pit of 10-12th century date.

Aims

C.1.3 Sampling was undertaken to:

- Determine whether environmental evidence (such as plant remains, animal bone, human bone and molluscs) are present.
- Determine the quality, range, state and method of preservation of any ecofactual evidence.
- Recover any small artefacts.
- Make further recommendations about sampling for future excavations at the site.

Methodology

C.1.4 The samples were processed for finds retrieval and charred plant remains by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine. The flot was collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue sieved to 500µm; both were dried in a heated room, after which the residue was sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains.

C.1.5 The flots were scanned for charred plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x10 magnification.

C.1.6 Seed identifications were made with reference to Oxford Archaeology's reference collection. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (2010).

Results

C.1.7 Sample <1> (312) was a 40l sample of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with flint. Finds from this sample consisted of pottery, mammal bone, slag, ceramic building material, iron, burnt clay, and a fragment each of copper alloy and worked bone. The sample yielded 75ml of flot material of which 100% was scanned.

C.1.8 The flot from this sample contains small quantities of modern roots. The charcoal is plentiful and includes fragments >4mm which should be suitable for species identification. Grain is plentiful although the majority of pieces are fragmented and not identifiable to species. Ten wheat grains (*Triticum sp.*), five barley grains (*Hordeum vulgare*) and two oat fragments (*Avena sativa*) have been positively identified. A number of small hazelnut fragments and a single large legume (*Fabaceae*) – probably a bean –



were also noted. A number of small wild plant seeds include dock (*Rumex sp.*) buttercup (*Ranunculus sp.*) and cleavers (*Galium sp.*) as well as small fragments of grass seeds (Poaceae). A few unidentifiable seeds are also present.

- C.1.9 Sample <2> (421) was a 40l sample of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam with flint. Finds from this sample consisted of pottery and a single fragment of burnt flint. The sample yielded 10ml of flot material of which 100% was scanned.
- C.1.10 The flot from this sample contains small amounts of modern roots. The charcoal, while well preserved, is small (<4mm) and unsuitable for species identification. Three small fragments of hazelnut shell and three fragments of glume wheat chaff were noted within the flot, together with a fragment of grain which could not be further identified.
- C.1.11 Sample <3>(422) was a 40l sample of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay loam with flint. This sample was wet sieved for finds retrieval only. No finds were observed. No flot exists for this sample.
- C.1.12 Sample <4> (426) was an 8l sample of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam. Large quantities of slag and hammerscale were retrieved from this sample. Pottery, mammal bone, iron, and burnt clay were also recovered. The sample yielded 150ml of flot material of which 50% was scanned.
- C.1.13 The flot from this sample contains small amounts of modern roots. The charcoal is well preserved and large in size with a large number of fragments >4mm in size. Some slag fragments and hammerscale are also present within the flot. No grain or wild plant seeds were noted.

Discussion

- C.1.14 While very little material was retrieved from samples <2> and <3> this is not unexpected as buried soils often contain very little in the way of preserved plant material. Ceramics and charred nutshell from sample <2> could be used to date this horizon, the latter by AMS radiocarbon dating. Samples <1> and <4> however included well preserved charcoal and sample <1> also contained a good range of charred seeds. Slag and hammerscale from sample <4> indicates metalworking activity on or close to the site, while sample <1> contains material typical of a domestic rubbish pit.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- C.1.15 Charred remains especially charcoal are evidently preserved at the site and any future excavations should incorporate a sampling policy in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (e.g. OA 2005; English Heritage 2011). It is recommended that if further work is carried out on this site in the future that samples <1> and <4> may be worth further consideration.



C.2 Animal bone

by Lena Strid

- C.2.1 A total of 157 animal bone fragments were recovered from this site. This included 64 fragments (41%) which came from sieved soil samples. The majority of the assemblage came from features preliminarily dated to the early medieval period (Table 8).
- C.2.2 The bone condition was generally fair. Gnaw marks from carnivores, probably dogs, were found on three early medieval bones, one medieval bone and two post-medieval bones. Only two bone fragments were burnt, both from early medieval features.
- C.2.3 The assemblage contains bones from cattle, sheep/goat, goat, pig, horse, dog, red/fallow deer, domestic fowl, goose and frog/toad. Due to the small sample size it is not possible to extrapolate on the frequency of cattle, sheep/goat and pig and their contribution to the economy and diet in any of the periods.
- C.2.4 Generally in the early medieval and medieval periods cattle and sheep/goat were kept for a variety of products, where surplus animals were killed for meat after their first few winters and the rest of the herds used as providers of wool, milk and manure, and as draught animals. Pigs were on the other hand raised solely for meat and due to their high fecundity and growth rate they were mostly killed as sub-adults after reaching maximum size. This changed little in the post-medieval period. However, falling wool prices meant a change in sheep husbandry, with an increase in sheep raised primarily for meat (Thirsk 1984, xxix).
- C.2.5 A small number of bones could be attributed to minimum age at death. Animals of all ages were present, from juvenile cattle in the medieval and post-medieval assemblage to skeletally mature animals in all periods. No ageable teeth were present, limiting the estimation of minimum age at death to skeletal maturation, i.e. 3.5-4 years for cattle, sheep/goat and pig (Habermehl 1975, 104-105, 121, 150).
- C.2.6 Butchery marks were found in small numbers in all phases. They occurred on bones from cattle, sheep/goat and pig, as well as from unidentified medium and large mammals and represent sagittal division of the carcass, portioning of limb bones, spine and ribs and filleting of meat from long bones.
- C.2.7 No further information can be gained from such small sample of bones. However, if further excavations take place on the site, the bones should be included in the full excavation report.

	Pre-Roman	Roman	Early medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	TOTAL
Cattle		1	7	2	4	
Sheep/ goat			13		3	
Goat		1	4			
Pig	1	1	8		1	
Horse					1	
Dog					2	



Red/fallow deer			1			
Domestic fowl			2			
Goose				1		
Indet. bird			2			
Frog/toad			1			
Micro- mammal			1			
Medium mammal			20	1	1	
Large mammal			11		3	
Indeterminate			64			
TOTAL	1	3	134	4	15	157
Weight (g)	17	132	753	112	364	1378

Table 8. Total number of fragments/taxon from all phases from the Provost Cells, Winchester animal bone assemblage

Context	No. fragments	Weight (g)
207	8	231
215	4	112
308	7	133
312	51	270
403	50	355
405	3	132
421	1	17
426	26	58
428	4	70

Table 9. Total number of animal bone fragments and weight per context



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APPENDIX E. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: OLD GUARD HOUSE AND PROVOST CELLS, SOUTHGATE STREET, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE

Site code: WINCM:AY536

Grid reference: NGR SU 4780 2927

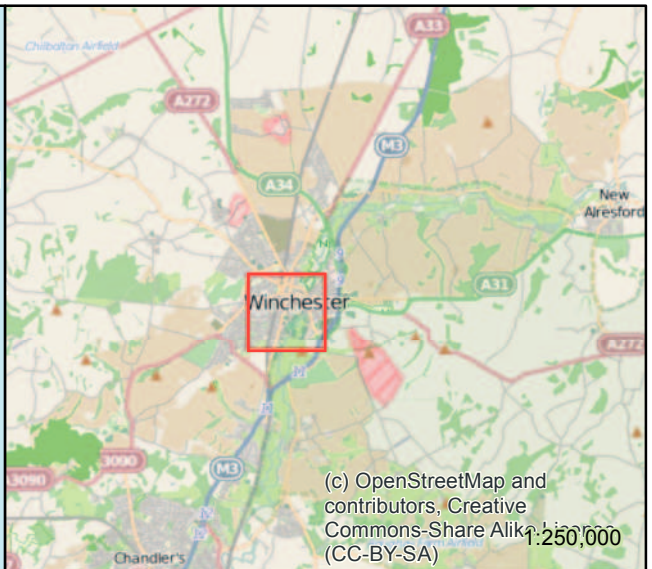
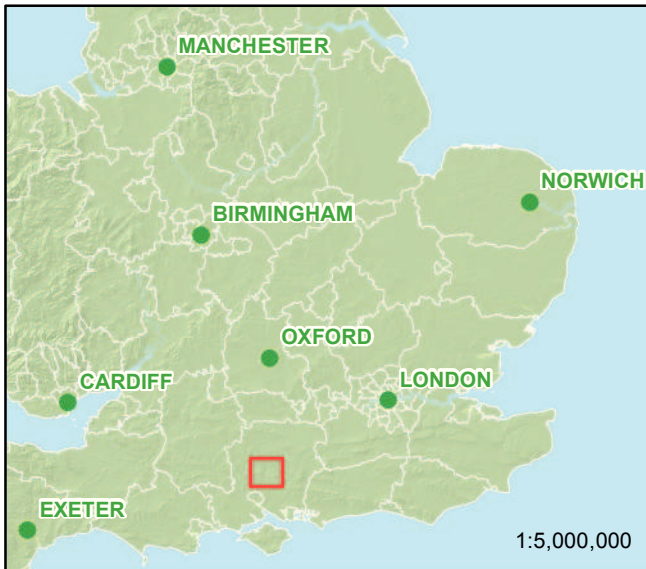
Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 25th November to 4th December 2013

Area of site: Approx 0.3 Hectare

Summary of results: Between 25th November and 4th December 2013, Oxford Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation at the site of former Provost Cells, Southgate Street Winchester in advance of re-development proposals. Three trenches were excavated, each of which revealed significant archaeological remains. Two phases of the defensive bank that formed part of the southern defences of early Roman Winchester were revealed that overlay a buried soil containing Early-Middle Iron Age pottery. A metalled surface was contemporary with the earlier bank, possibly part of an intra-mural street. Pottery from the later bank was dated to AD 120-160. A later metalled surface, probably an intra-mural street and associated with 10th-12th century pottery, was found to cut into the Roman bank. Flanking its south side were two posthole/pits, also associated with 10th-12th century pottery and also contained smithing debris, may form part of a contemporary structure. To the north were two pits of 10-12th century date and third dated to c 1350-1500. The archaeological remains in two of the trenches were sealed below a thick accumulation of post-medieval garden soils which were cut by two large 19th century pits.

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:AY536



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W:\Winchester Provost House\CIS\Fig1.mxd*Steve.Teague*11/11/2013

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2012

Figure 1: Location of site

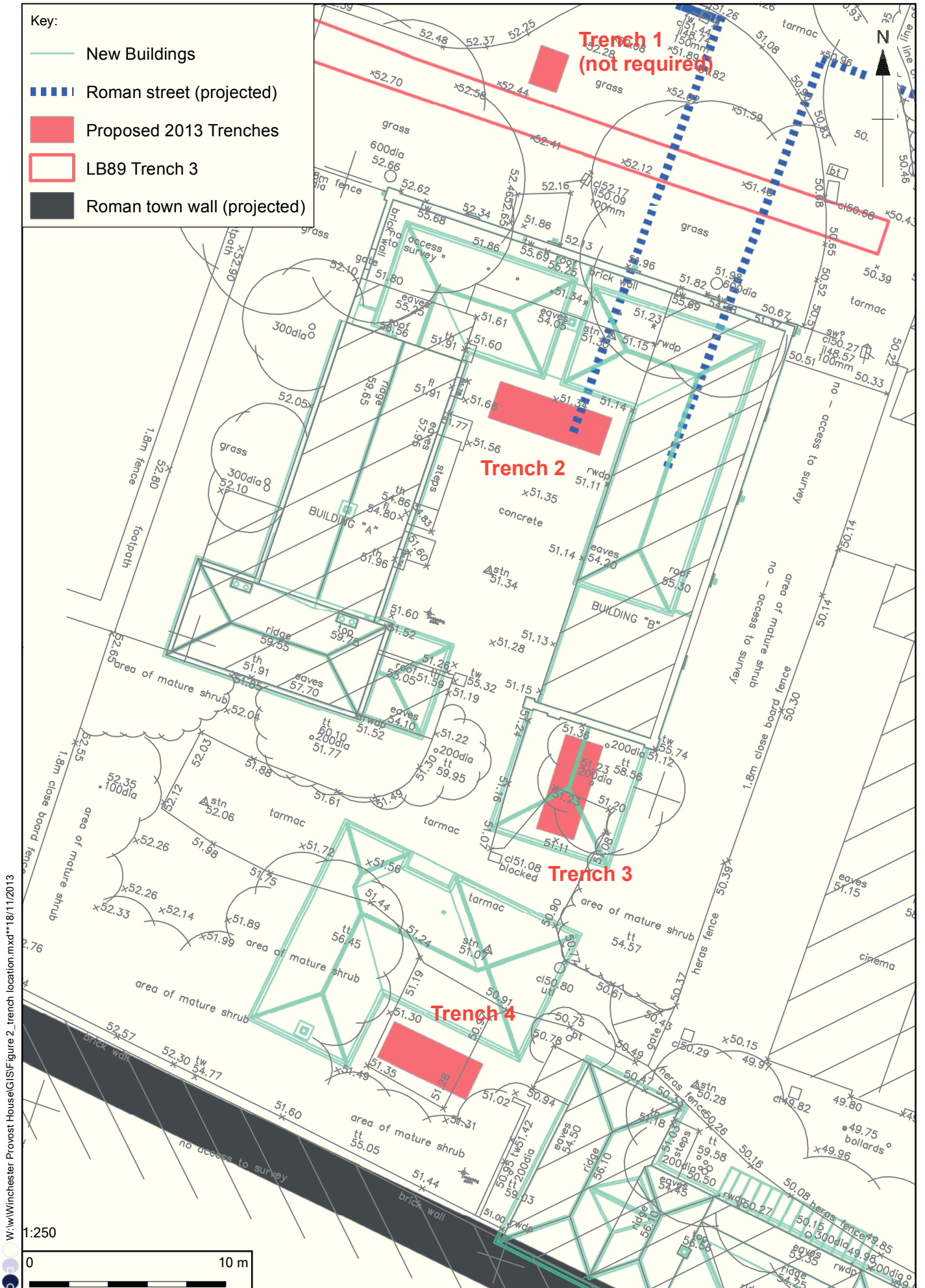


Figure 2: Trench locations (in relation to site layout and proposed development)

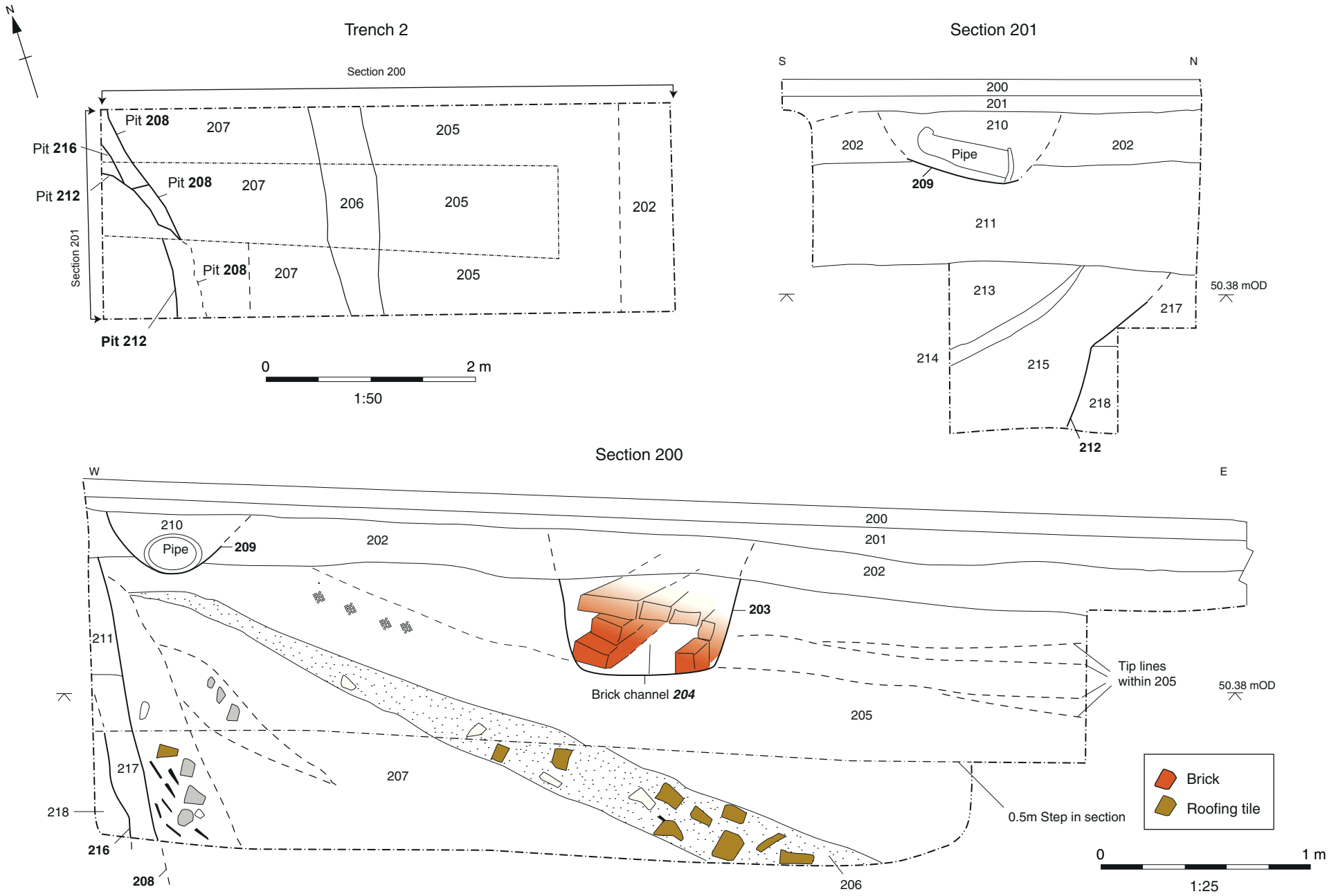


Figure 3: Plan of Trench 2, Sections 200 and 201

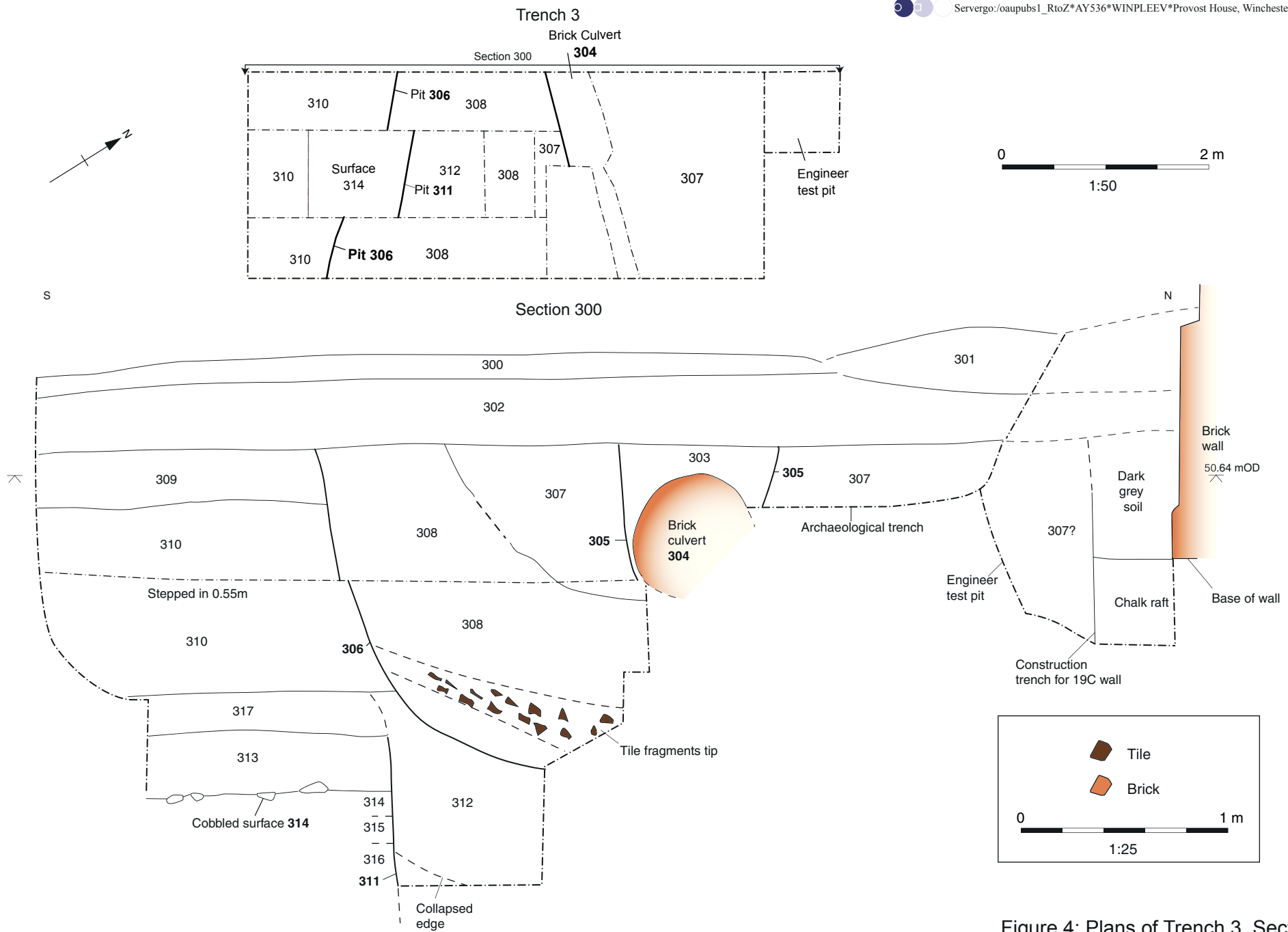
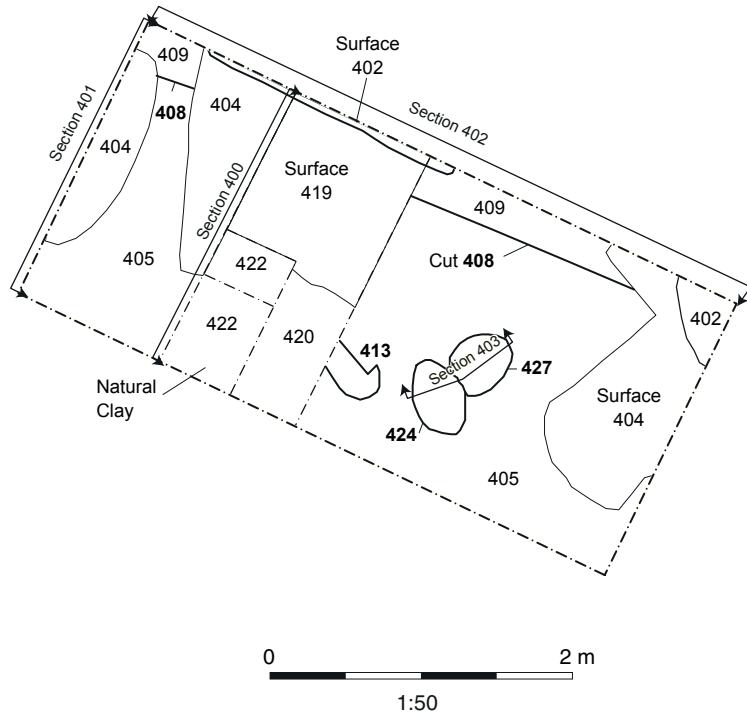


Figure 4: Plans of Trench 3, Section 300

Trench 4



Section 400

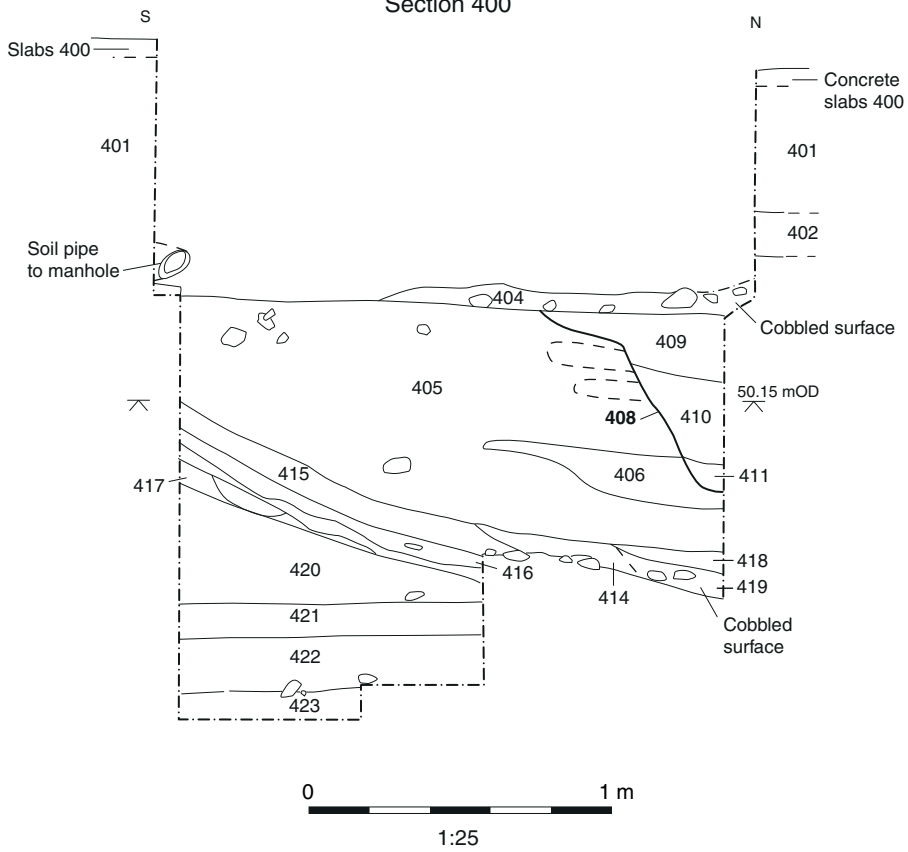
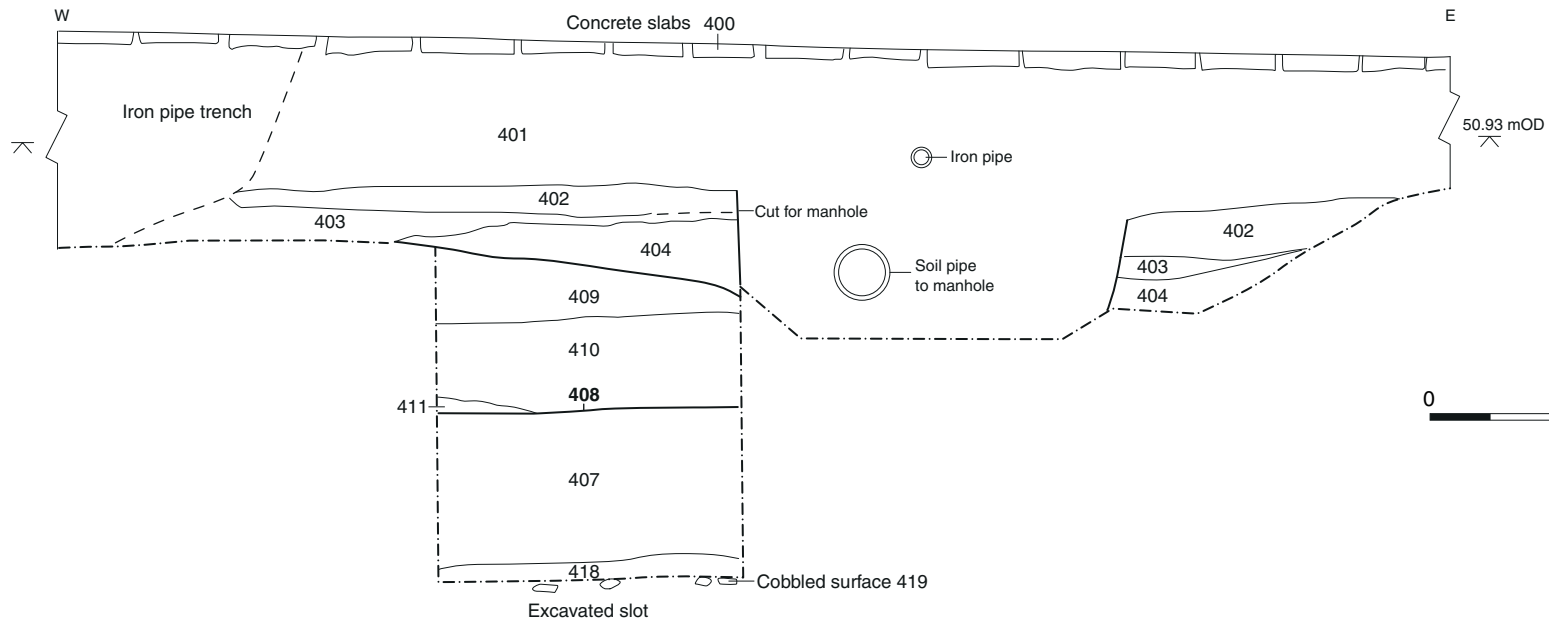
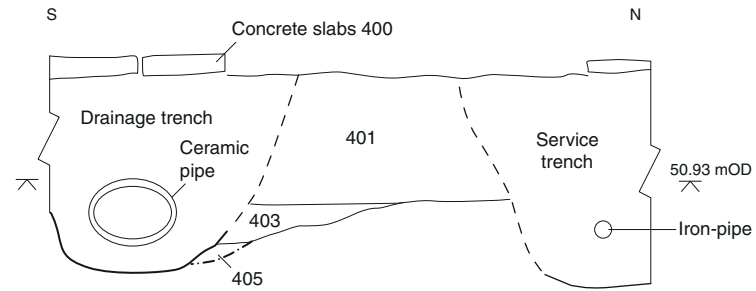


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 4, Section 400

Section 401



Section 403

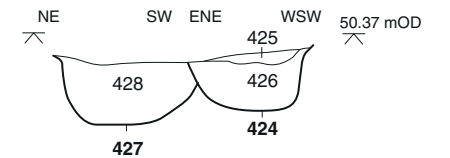


Figure 6: Sections 401-403

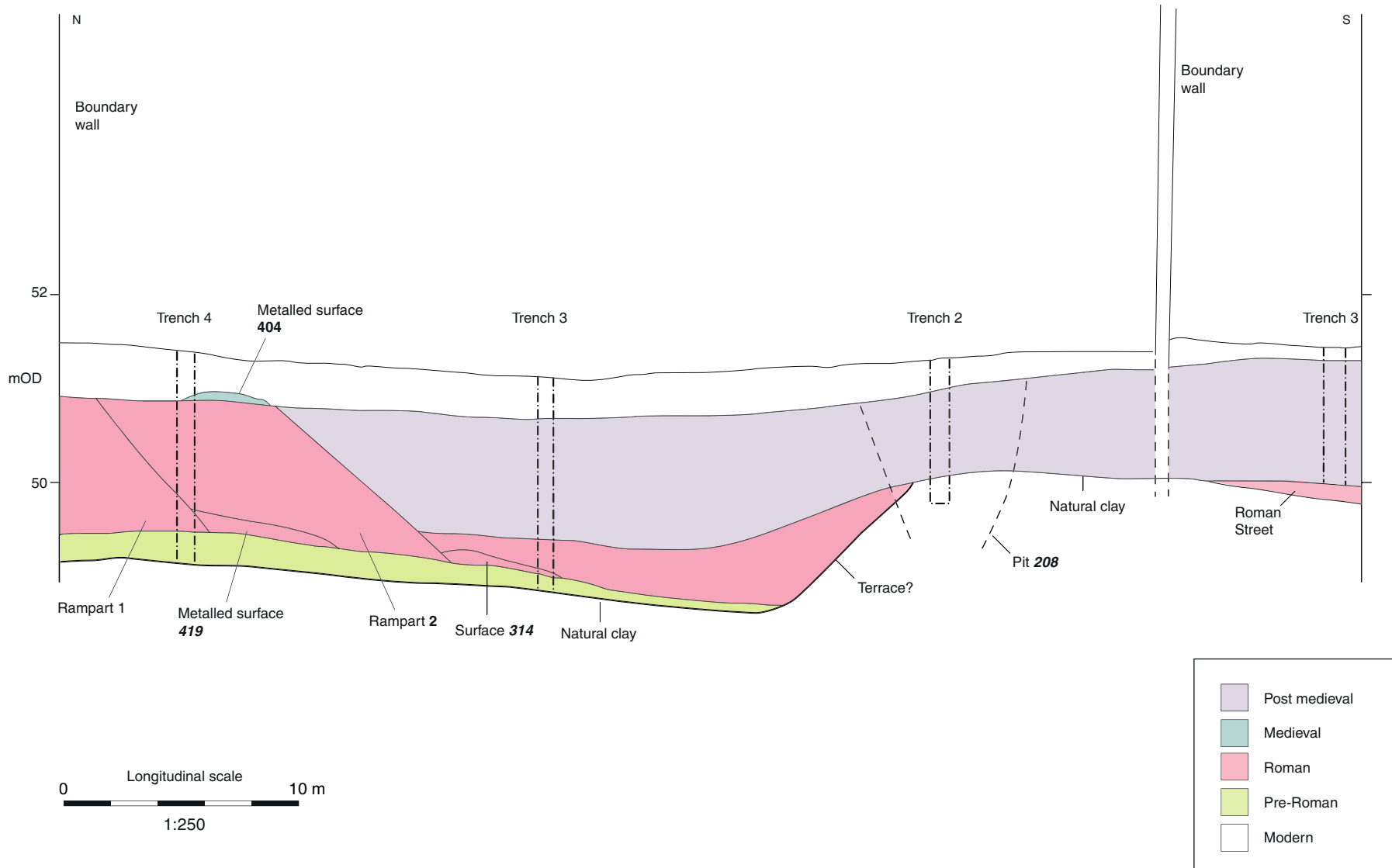


Figure 7: North-south reconstructed deposit profile across the site



Plate 1: Trench 2 looking west, showing large post-medieval pit 208



Plate 2: Western end of Trench 2, showing medieval pit 212 and overlying garden soil 111



Plate 3: Trench 3 looking north, showing deep garden soils and later post-medieval pit 306 cut by brick culvert 304



Plate 4: Detail of Trench 3 looking south showing Roman surface 314 cut by early medieval pit 311



Plate 5: Trench 4 looking west showing early medieval metalling 402/404 overlying slighted Roman rampart 405.



Plate 6: Detail of excavated slot through Roman rampart showing chalk and gravel early bank (414-417) above buried soil 421 with later clay bank (406 and 407) above. Metallated surface 419 contemporary with the first bank is on the right. Early medieval metallated surface 404 is visible on top of the second bank.



Plate 7: Posthole 427 cut by slag filled pit 424, looking south-east



Plate 8: Test pit for engineer at north end of Trench 3 showing chalk foundation of the south wall of Provost Cells.



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