

Hampshire County Council Reference Library & Library Headquarters, 81 North Walls, Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



**Hampshire County Council Reference Library & Library
Headquarters, 81 North Walls, Winchester, Hampshire.**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:
**CgMs Consulting
Morley House
26 Holborn Viaduct
London
EC1A 2AT**

Prepared by:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

WA Ref: 70220.01
Winchester Museum Reference: WINCM:AY371

September 2008

*The Trust for Wessex Archaeology Limited 2008, all rights reserved
Wessex Archaeology Limited: Registered Charity No. 287786*

**Hampshire County Council Reference Library & Library
Headquarters, 81 North Walls, Winchester, Hampshire.**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Project Background.....	1
	1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology	1
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
	2.1 Introduction	2
	2.2 Iron Age (c.700BC – AD43)	2
	2.3 Roman (AD 43 – c.410).....	2
	2.4 Saxon (AD c.410 – 1066).....	3
	2.5 Medieval (1066 – 1499).....	4
	2.6 Post-medieval (1500-c.1799)	6
	2.7 Modern (c.1800 – present)	7
3	AIMS	7
	3.1 General.....	7
4	METODOLOGY	7
	4.1 Fieldwork.....	7
	4.2 Health and Safety	8
5	RESULTS	8
	5.1 Introduction	8
	5.2 Modern Features	9
6	FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL	9
	6.1 Finds.....	9
	6.2 Environmental.....	9
7	CONCLUSION	11
8	ARCHIVE	11
	8.1 Preparation and Deposition	11
9	REFERENCE	12
10	APPENDIX 1: TRIAL PIT SUMMARY CONTEXT DETAILS.....	13

Figure 1 Site Location Plan

Figure 2 Trial pit 1 plan and sections

Figure 3 Trial pit 2 plan and section

**Hampshire County Council Reference Library & Library
Headquarters, 81 North Walls, Winchester, Hampshire.**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the Former Hampshire County Council Reference Library, 81 North Walls, Winchester, Hampshire, centred on Ordnance National Grid Reference (NGR) 448095 129810 (hereafter 'the Site').

The evaluation methodology, as detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology, 2008), comprised two machine trial pits (numbered 1 and 2).

The aim of the fieldwork was to provide information on which to base future decisions concerning the treatment of any archaeological remains within the Site, in light of the existing planning permission for its development, and to establish the extent of existing impacts on the Site, in particular, foundations and associated groundworks of the current building.

Two modern features were encountered within Trial Pit 1. A pit (**110**), located in the northeast corner of the Trial Pit that was sealed by the modern 'Hoggin' and feature **101** located on the south side of Trial Pit 1 that was interpreted as a construction cut for a pillar that forms part of the existing library building (**103**).

The fieldwork revealed that areas of the Site have been extensively landscaped and 'built up' with soil during the Post-medieval period for the purpose of constructing the Library building.

Augering undertaken within the Trial Pits showed that the soils go to a depth of c.2.65-3.07m from the existing ground surface before the natural geology was encountered.

**Hampshire County Council Reference Library, 81 North Walls,
Winchester, Hampshire.**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (the Client) to undertake the archaeological evaluation. The co-operation and help given by Sally Dicks (CgMs) is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also due to Tracy Mathews of Winchester City Council for her assistance and advice during the fieldwork.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Mark Williams. The fieldwork was directed by Kevin Ritchie, with the assistance of Christo Nicolle. This report was written by Kevin Ritchie and edited by Mark Williams. The figures were prepared by Elizabeth James.

**Hampshire County Council Reference Library, 81 North Walls,
Winchester, Hampshire.**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (the Client) to undertake the archaeological evaluation. The co-operation and help given by Sally Dicks (CgMs) is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also due to Tracy Mathews of Winchester Museums Service for her assistance and advice during the fieldwork.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Mark Williams. The fieldwork was directed by Kevin Ritchie, with the assistance of Christo Nicolle. This report was written by Kevin Ritchie and edited by Mark Williams. The figures were prepared by Elizabeth James.

**Hampshire County Council Reference Library, 81 North Walls,
Winchester, Hampshire.**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the Former Hampshire County Council Reference Library, 81 North Walls, Winchester, Hampshire, centred on Ordnance National Grid Reference (NGR) 448095 129810 (hereafter 'the Site') (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation was required in order to satisfy the current Winchester District Local Plan and Dept of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance, in particular PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) and PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning (1990).
- 1.1.3 The archaeological fieldwork was carried out between the 10th and 12th September 2008.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises approximately 1800m² and presently contains one single property of 81 North Walls, a red brick 19th century building of several phases. The Site is bounded to the North by the B3404, North Walls and to the east and south by residential properties and associated gardens.
- 1.2.2 The Site is situated on a north facing slope however the natural topography has previously been altered to accommodate the former Library buildings, lying at approximately 42m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site comprises Upper Chalk with Valley Gravels and sand to the east and Middle Chalk to the South (Geological Map of Great Britain. Sheet 299). A previously undertaken geotechnical survey indicated that the area was landscaped, as made ground ranging in depth from 2m to 3.50m below current ground level was recorded to be present on the Site.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 An earlier Desk Based Assessment (DBA) and Standing Building Survey (DBS) carried out by Wessex Archaeology; on a Study Area covering a 100m radius centred on the Site, identified archaeological sites in the area and commented on the potential for archaeological remains to survive on the Site (WA 2005). The results of this are summarised below.

2.2 Iron Age (c.700BC – AD43)

- 2.2.1 The Site lies within the known and projected extent of the Iron Age enclosure known as Oram's Arbor, and within 70m of the enclosure's northern entrance (co-incident with the later North Gate). The settlement's location, dominating the floodplain and a presumed crossing point of the River Itchen suggests an attempt to control route-ways, distribution and exchange (Whinney 1994).
- 2.2.2 Two archaeological investigations recorded a large V-shaped ditch thought to represent the Iron Age enclosure ditch on the opposite side of North Walls from the Site (WA 2005 p10).
- 2.2.3 Two structures were identified during excavations in Staple Gardens to the south-west of the Site during the 1980s, demonstrating that evidence for the interior of the enclosure can be found, despite the impact of later phases of Winchester's development (WA 2005 p10)

2.3 Roman (AD 43 – c.410)

- 2.3.1 The Roman town of *Venta Belgarum* was built over the earlier settlement and grew to be the fifth largest town in Roman Britain. Its general layout and development through the Roman period is known, although there is only scant evidence of its major public buildings. There has been extensive investigation of its extra-mural cemeteries.
- 2.3.2 Defences, in the form of an earthen rampart and ditch were constructed, beginning c.AD 69–70, although probably not provided with a masonry wall until the early 3rd century. The street network seems to have been laid out at around the same time (Wacher 1995, 291–301; Winchester Museums Service 1997). The development of the town on this steeply sloping valley and river floodplain involved considerable engineering. Examples of this are the canalisation of the River Itchen in a new eastern course (allowing the reclamation of large parts of the floodplain) and terracing of the steep hillside on the western side of the valley to accommodate the street grid. This may have been civilian or military undertaking, although a fort has not yet been located in Winchester (WA 2005 p10).

- 2.3.3 *Circa* 50m east of the line of the main axial north-south street of the Roman town of *Venta Belgarum*, and fringed by its defences to the north (including the northern entrance to the Roman town), the Site may contain a Roman road as projected in the UAD phase plan. Another north-south 'fairly narrow' road was observed in 1930 at a depth of 1.52m below surface to the north-east of the Site (WA 2005 p11).
- 2.3.4 Excavations at Crown Hotel, Jewry Street revealed a sequence of Roman remains all within c.15m of the western boundary of the Site. A 1m thick mettaling adjacent to modern Jewry Street represents a probable main axial north-south Roman street, an early Roman soil layer overlying natural over which a yard surface and 2nd century timber building was constructed. Traces of a late Roman timber building and masonry building were also found. Additionally, an urned cremation burial of 2nd-3rd century date was discovered. Earth and turf together with a possible revetment were discovered that probably formed part of the late 2nd century earthen rampart of the town defences. South of this site, excavation at 27 Jewry Street also revealed the early Roman ground surface, 1st and 2nd century timber buildings, and a north-west to south-east road, which was replaced by further timber buildings in the first half of the third century. The latest timber building, possibly roofed in stone and with a rammed chalk floor, dated from the 4th century (WA 2005 p11).
- 2.3.5 An excavation in advance of the development of Richard Moss House, adjacent and to the east of the Site, also recorded a series of defensive earthen ramparts (2nd-4th century in date). The rampart material encroached from the north and buried the entire excavation area with rampart material to at least one metre in depth. Also recorded were gullies post-dating the rampart material and contemporary with four pits of 2nd-4th date. Predating the rampart material were four timber buildings of probable 1st-2nd century date, one containing an oven, and a substantial courtyard of compacted chalk and flint cobbles (WA 2005 p11).
- 2.3.6 Close to the above excavation, observations during the Odeon cinema construction revealed traces of a Roman masonry or part-masonry building. To the south of the Site at St. Peters Church another possible Roman building is indicated by the presence of a chalk floor and associated occupation deposit. A watching brief also observed two possible pits.
- 2.3.7 At 20a St. Peters Street a recorded sighting of a mettaled layer of a possible road and an east-west mettaled road and ditch excavated at the Theatre Royal to the west of Jewry Street.

2.4 Saxon (AD c.410 – 1066)

- 2.4.1 There is growing historical and archaeological evidence that the town was occupied in the post-Roman period and was an important Royal

and ecclesiastical centre before the re-establishment of its streets and defences, forming a late Saxon *burh*, under King Alfred in the late 9th century. Archaeological remains of this period are exceptionally rich and are recognised as of national importance (WA 2005 p12).

- 2.4.2 Pits from the 9th to 12th century with a contemporary timber-lined well were found very close to the Site on its western side. At 27 Jewry Street two mettaled roads were found, one north-south orientated representing the Saxon alignment of Jewry Street (with later Medieval phases of re-surfacings) and another east-west aligned road, again with successive mettaling representing an unnamed lane that ran from Jewry Street to Staple Gardens (Brudene St). A partial timber building overlying the 'dark earth' was also discovered with floors, occupation deposits and a yard.
- 2.4.3 To the immediate east of the Site, excavations in 1989 found a well preserved sequence of Saxon remains with six phases of timber buildings of mainly 9th-10th century date and a number of pits. In the preceding evaluation, pits, gullies and floors of the same date were excavated. On a nearby watching brief, a single Saxon pit was observed. Another timber building with thick floor and occupation deposits was discovered c.30m to the south-west of the Site (WA 2005 p13).
- 2.4.4 The Theatre Royal excavation, found pits containing metalworking and bone working debris indicating craft industries of the 10th-12th century.

2.5 Medieval (1066 – 1499)

- 2.5.1 Historical sources suggest a relatively peaceful transition to Norman rule. Despite the imposition of the Castle on the south-west corner of the town, much of the Late Saxon street pattern was retained with the original line of Jewry Street to the west of the Site.
- 2.5.2 The town's development in the Medieval period saw the establishment of major ecclesiastical monuments including the commencement of work on the Cathedral in 1079 (following demolishing of the Old Minster), the founding of Wolvesey Castle in the 12th century (the Bishop's residence), the rebuilding of Nunnaminster (St Mary's Abbey), the founding of Hyde Abbey and the Hospital of St Cross. William also rebuilt the Royal Palace (Beaumont Jones, 1997, 53-55). Particularly well preserved evidence of Medieval houses have been brought to light, as at the 1980's 'Brooks' excavation, which, in combination with documentary evidence, have demonstrated the considerable and important potential of the history and archaeology of the town (Scobie *et al* 1991).
- 2.5.3 The earliest documented appearance of Jewry Street is as 'Scowrtenestret' (Shoemakers' Street) in the Survey of c.1110 ordered by King Henry (Biddle, ed. 1976, 427). Although properties in the

street are listed in the survey they cannot be accurately mapped. Most properties on the east of the street were held by Hyde Abbey, while on the western side, holdings were equally divided between the King and the Bishop (ibid, fig 19). The only trade mentioned is that of 'goldsmith' (ibid, 57). St Peters Street is documented as 'Alwarenestret' in the same survey where the king held all land (WA 2005 p 14).

- 2.5.4 The Bishop of Winchester ordered another survey in 1148 (The Winton Domesday). The city population had diminished to 8000 as result of civil war and the survey reports that 34 lands were as 'waste', three of which were in 'Alwarenestret' (Biddle, 1976, 103). Biddle comments that 'Alwarenestret' and 'Fleshmangerstret' (modern Parchment Street) appeared to have been more built up than other streets and were favoured by barons and magnates. Also exhibited was "a considerable degree of intermingling of fiefs and contained a relatively high proportion of properties from which more than two rents were due" (Biddle, 1976, 381). This suggests that properties were relatively large and were, or had been much in demand and could return good income. These streets were the same as those favoured by the Jews and the wealthiest merchants in the 13th-14th centuries (WA 2005 p14).
- 2.5.5 From the late 11th century into the middle of the 14th century, this was a prosperous part of the town and a number of large stone houses are documented particularly on the eastern side of Jewry Street and western side of Fleschmonger Street (Keene 1985, 663).
- 2.5.6 This prosperity and the location close to the commercial centre of the City provide the explanation of the area's popularity with the Medieval Jewish community. Although the name 'Jewry Street', 'Vicus Judeorum' and 'Gywerystrete' are increasingly used from the early 13th century, there is no evidence that the community was ever ghettoised. Although they favoured the north-west quarter of the City, it is clear that Jews lived side by side with the other inhabitants (Keene 1985, 55, 384-87) (WA 2005 p14).
- 2.5.7 Excavations to the immediate west of the Site revealed a cobbled north-south aligned road representing the original line of Jewry Street with partial remains of two timber buildings of 13th-14th century date on the western side of the road with contemporary pits and a later 15th-16th century chalk-lined well.
- 2.5.8 To the east of the Site, excavations in advance of development of Richard Moss House discovered a masonry building of 13th century date with occupation surfaces, an oven, a well and a large number of pits of 13th-14th century date. To the south of the Site, another masonry building was observed which might have fronted Jewry Street. A thick sequence of floor and occupation deposits interpreted as a timber building of late 9th early 12th century date was sealed by

garden soil of 13th-14th century date which contained litharge from silver working at Dolphin House evaluation.

- 2.5.9 Keene's work on documentary sources allows the Medieval properties in the area of the Site to be clearly identified (see also Keene, 1985, 662-675). Clearly, the northern and eastern boundaries of the Site have remained constant from c.1300 onwards, confined by public roads. It is also evident that the southern boundary also follows a Medieval plot and that this has been maintained and is currently marked by a boundary wall of possible 18th century date.
- 2.5.10 On Keene's map of c.1300 the Site contains two properties. 294-5/297-8 was held by John Gabriel who in 1331 acquired 6 rents of assize for the endowment of his parish church of St Michael's in Alwarenestret (to the west of the Site). The earliest evidence of St Michael's is c.1270 although the effects of depopulation forced the church to close in 1393, when the parish was absorbed into St Michael of Jewry Street (Keene, 1985, 123-134). The second property 275 was granted by the Winchester hospice of the earls of Chester to Adam of Winchester, a clerk, who was an Exchequer official under Edward I. The property was eventually recovered by the abbot of Hyde and then granted to William de Marleburgh, citizen, for the service of 3s. rent. John Gabriel acquired a rent of 18*d.* from part of this property which by 1345 he granted to Walter de Forde, taverner, and his wife (Keene, 1985, 662).
- 2.5.11 From the middle of the 14th century, 275 and 276 were probably in the same tenure (with the possible exception when Stephen Haym held property 276. In 1352, 275 was a corner tenement that had belonged to John Isak. In 1408 John Forster (c.f. .276) granted and quitclaimed in 275, described as cottages and a plot of land with a garden, and the adjacent 276, a tenement which had belonged to William Forster, to William Bolt, his wife Alice and their son Richard. In 1417 Richard Bolt owned two cottages 275, said formerly to belong to Edith Crempe, and the tenement 276. In 1451-2 Richard's son John sold his father's properties to Henry Smarte, who in 1489 bequeathed 275, a garden occupied by John Saunder, fuller, and 276, a garden held by Robert Gerard, fuller, to his kinsman William Usshere (Keene, 1985, 662-665).

2.6 Post-medieval (1500-c.1799)

- 2.6.1 Excavations revealed two phases of Post-medieval mettaling of the original line of Jewry St with garden soil of 16th/17th-century date sealing Medieval layers, with three phases of a building dating from 18th-19th century.
- 2.6.2 A recorded observation at St Peters Church saw a possible metallled road surface and partial remains of a 18th century masonry wall along the street frontage. A watching brief to the south-west of the Site recorded a well faced with limestone and an undated sequence of

floor and occupation layers beneath Post-medieval layers that may be Roman or Medieval in date (WA 2005 p 16).

- 2.6.3 Speed's rather sketchy map of 1611 shows some buildings covering the Site, fronting Jewry Street. William Godson's map of Winchester in 1750 and Thomas Milne's of 1791 both depict one rectangular building centrally placed between the original line of Jewry Street and St Peter Street (lying on the southern boundary of the Site): all trace of this structure had been demolished by the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880. Godson's map also states (as do the later Ordnance Survey maps) "*in this close anciently stood the chapel of St Michael's*". The documentary evidence studied by Keene locates the church to the east of the Site and as fronting onto St Peter Street (WA 2005 p 16).

2.7 Modern (c.1800 – present)

- 2.7.1 Although some modern features have been considered as part of the Post-Medieval background, the crucial developments relevant to the Site in the modern period consist of the diversion of Jewry Street in the vicinity of the Site to its present alignment in the early 19th century, and the construction of the standing buildings from the late 19th century. These and the property boundaries within the Site reflect Post-Medieval and possibly earlier properties (WA 2005 p17).

3 AIMS

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 To determine or confirm the presence/absence and the specific nature and depth below current ground surface of any archaeological remains present on the Site.
- 3.1.2 To determine or confirm the character, condition, approximate date or date range, distribution and potential of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence where necessary.
- 3.1.3 To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- 3.1.4 To provide information on which to base future decisions concerning the treatment of any archaeological remains within the Site in light of the existing planning permission for its development.
- 3.1.5 To establish the extent of existing impacts on the Site, in particular, foundations and associated groundwork's of the current building.

4 METODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

- 4.1.1 The evaluation methodology, as detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology, 2008), comprised two machine excavated trial pits (numbered 1 and 2) (**Figure 1**), located in predetermined locations.
- 4.1.2 The trial pit locations were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT), prior to excavation. Levels above Ordnance Datum were ascertained from a local bench mark using a dumpy level.
- 4.1.3 All works were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (as amended 1994).
- 4.1.4 The trial pits were excavated using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket, operating under constant archaeological supervision.
- 4.1.5 Once the level of archaeological deposits and/or natural deposits were exposed cleaning of the trial pit bases was undertaken by hand where necessary, and any archaeological features exposed were excavated.
- 4.1.6 All excavations were curtailed at a maximum depth of c.1.20m for Health and Safety reasons. Where deposits exceeded 1.20m a hand Auger was employed to ascertain the depth of the deposits.
- 4.1.7 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using the Wessex Archaeology's *pro-forma* record sheets and a continuous and unique numbering sequence. A representative section of each trial pit was recorded at an appropriate scale. A photographic record consisting of monochrome prints, colour transparencies and digital was compiled.
- 4.1.8 Upon completion of excavation and recording, the trial pits were backfilled with the original up-cast.

4.2 Health and Safety

- 4.2.1 All work was carried out in accordance with Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A detailed description of the deposits within each trial pit can be found in **Appendix 1** of this report. Trial pit locations are shown on **Figure 1** with Trial Pit sections, plans and plates on **Figures 2 and 3**.

- 5.1.2 The sequence of deposits revealed within each Trial Pit was consistent and consisted of Tarmac surfaces, 0.08-0.10m thick overlying sand and gravel 'Hoggin' up to 0.20m thick. Layers of silty clay loam garden soil type deposit (**115**) with varying amounts of building debris inclusions were sealed by the 'hoggin' and were excavated to a depth of c.1.20m below ground surface.
- 5.1.3 Below **115** were further deposits of material (**116** and **117**) which contained material dated, possibly from the roman to the Post-medieval periods. Although only revealed in a small area these appeared to be dumped material and possibly represent levelling and or terracing in the post medieval or modern periods.
- 5.1.4 The garden soil type deposits were Augered in each Trial Pit to ascertain their depth. Within Trial Pit 1 the deposits were Augered to a depth of 2.65m (measured from ground surface), and in Trial Pit 2 to a depth of 3.065m (measured from ground surface).
- 5.1.5 Within both Trial Pits the garden soil type deposits overlay light reddish brown natural clay.

5.2 Modern Features

- 5.2.1 Two modern features were encountered within Trial Pit 1. Pit/ depression (**110**), located in the northeast corner of the Trial Pit was sealed by the modern 'Hoggin' and was 0.35m in depth and filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay loam (**107**), overlying a chalky grey brown silty clay loam (**108**) which in turn sealed a very chalky greyish brown silty clay loam.
- 5.2.2 Feature **101** located on the south side of Trial Pit 1 was interpreted as a construction cut for a pillar that forms part of the existing library building (**103**). The cut was 0.42m deep and 0.25m wide and filled with a greyish brown silty clay loam overlying a thin concrete 'pad' (**102**), a support for the pillar.

6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

- 6.1 The evaluation produced a small quantity of finds in a limited range of material types, all from dumped deposits of probable Victorian/ Post-medieval garden soil. The assemblage is mostly Medieval and Post-medieval in date, with a small amount of possible Romano-British material. All finds have been quantified by context and material type and the results are presented in Table 1.

Pottery

- 6.2 Pottery was recovered from contexts 116 and 117 in Trial Pit 1 and context 205 in Trial Pit 2. The sherds were from a broad range of dates, as might be expected from a dumped garden soil.

- 6.3 Context 116 contained a body sherd of Post-Medieval Border ware and a base sherd of blue and white porcelain, whilst context 117 produced a single body sherd of Laverstock type Medieval coarseware. A single body sherd of Romano-British Greyware and a body sherd from a Post-Medieval glazed Redware bowl were recovered from context 205.

Worked Flint

- 6.4 A single flake of undiagnostic worked flint was found in context 205.

Ceramic Building Material

- 6.5 One piece of non-diagnostic Post-Medieval tile and one piece of glazed Medieval roof tile were recovered from context 116 and a single fragment of Post-Medieval brick came from context 117.

Animal Bone

- 6.6 Only two pieces of animal bone were recovered from the site – a fragment from context 116 of unidentified species and one piece of cattle bone from context 205 which has been cut cleanly, so had probably been butchered.

Other Finds

- 6.7 Other finds comprise a piece of Post-Medieval roofing slate of possible Cornish origin from context 117: a small fragment of undiagnostic clay pipe stem, a piece of ironworking slag and a small sherd of window glass of possible Romano-British origin all came from context 205.

All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Pottery	CBM	Flint	Animal Bone	Other Finds
116	2/25	2/25		1/3	
117	1/17	1/4			1 slate/29
205	2/28		1/11	1/4	1 slag/58; 1 glass/1; 1 clay pipe/2
TOTALS	5/70	3/29	1/11	2/7	

Environmental

- 6.8 No features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the evaluation.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has broadly achieved the aims as listed in section 3 of this report. The fieldwork revealed that areas of the Site have been extensively landscaped and 'built up' with soil during the Post-medieval period.
- 7.1.2 This soil horizon overlay deposits of material containing finds which date from Roman to post medieval and are likely to represent dumping or terracing in the post medieval or modern periods.
- 7.1.3 The Augering undertaken within the Trial Pits showed that the soils extending to a depth of c.2.80-3.10m from the existing ground surface before the natural geology was encountered. Recent work at Jewry Street revealed similar soil deposits which overlay preserved archaeological deposits of roman to medieval date although it must be noted that the sequence of deposits is complicated in Winchester due to the presence of terracing.
- 7.1.4 It is possible that these lower deposits represent 'typical backlands pits' which are similar in appearance (Tracy Mathews pers. comm.) but at this stage it is impossible to be certain.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 Preparation and Deposition

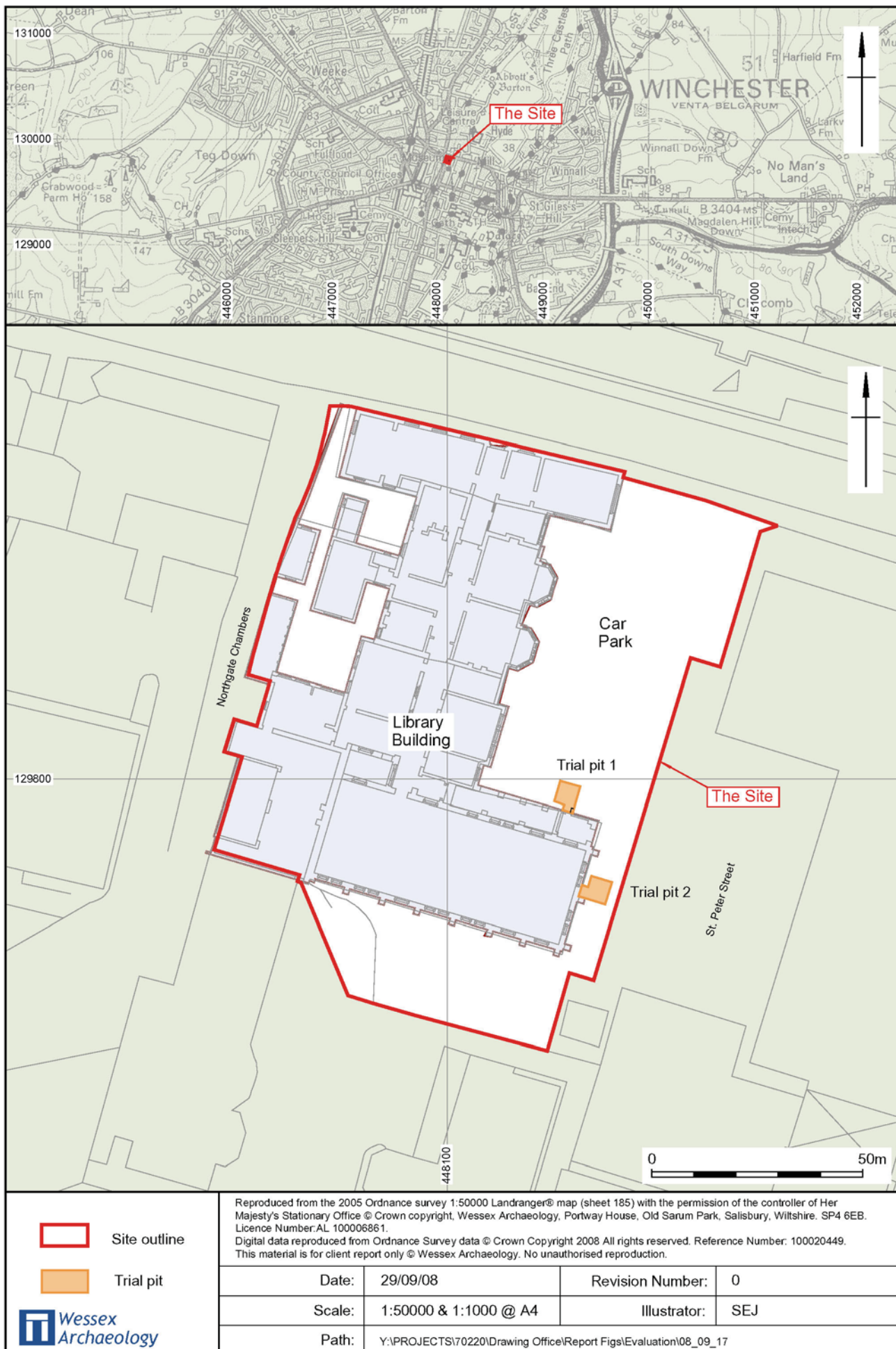
- 8.1.1 The Site archive will be prepared to the relevant standards set out in '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (MoRPHE), English Heritage (2006), and required by the Winchester Museums Service.
- 8.1.2 The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury, site code reference 70220. The archive will be deposited in due course with the Winchester Museum Services, Winchester.

- Beaumont James, T, 1997, *English Heritage book of Winchester*, London: Batsford
- Biddle, M, (ed), 1976, *Winchester in the Early Middle Ages: an edition and discussion of the Winton Domesday*, Winchester Studies 1, Oxford: Clarendon Press
- Keene, D, 1985, *Survey of Medieval Winchester*, Winchester Studies 2, Pt 2, Oxford: Clarendon Press
- Scobie, G D, Zant, J M, & Whinney R, 1991 *The Brooks, Winchester. A preliminary report on the excavations, 1987-88*, Salisbury: Winchester Museums Service
- Wacher, J, 1995 *The towns of Roman Britain*, (second edition), London: Batsford
- WA 2005, *Hampshire County Council Reference Library & Library Headquarters – 81 North Walls, Winchester, Hampshire. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Standing Building Survey*. Unpublished archive report (no.59580.01) for Hampshire County Council.
- Whinney, R, 1994 'Oram's Arbour: the Middle Iron Age Enclosure at Winchester', A P Fitzpatrick and E L Morris (eds) *The Iron Age in Wessex: recent work*, Dorchester: Trust for Wessex Archaeology/Association Francaise D'Etude de L'Age du Fer, 86-91
- Winchester Museums Service, 1997 *Venta Belarum. The Roman town of Winchester*, Winchester: City Council

10 APPENDIX 1: TRIAL PIT SUMMARY CONTEXT DETAILS

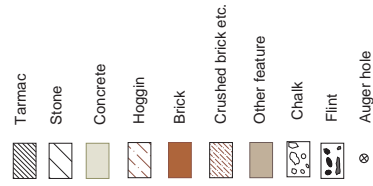
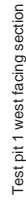
Trial Pit: 1	2m x 2m	Max surface height: 42.565m aOD
Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Construction cut for pillar. W 0.25m filled with 102, 103 and 104, cuts 111.	0.20 - 0.62m
102	Concrete 'pad' supporting 103. Fill of 101 .	0.57m -?
103	Number issued for footings/ pillar, parts of library building. Fill of 101 .	0 - 0.62m
104	Greyish brown silty clay loam with chalk and flint inclusions. Fill of 101 .	0.20 - 0.62m
105	Tarmac surface of car park.	0.0 - 0.08m
106	Orange gravel 'hoggin' foundation for 105.	0.08 - 0.24m
107	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with small chalk fragment inclusions. Fill of 110 .	0.07 - 0.33m
108	Greyish brown silty clay with frequent small chalk and flint inclusions. Fill of 110 .	0.29 - 0.40m
109	Grey brown silty clay loam with very frequent chalk nodules and flint inclusions. Fill of 110 .	0.38 - 0.42m
110	Shallow pit or depression located in northeast corner of trial pit. Filled with 107, 108 and 109. Cuts 111.	0.07 - 0.42m
111	Dark greyish brown clay loam with modern CBM (brick), charcoal, chalk fragments and flint inclusions.	0.07 - 0.39m
112	Grey/orange silty clay loam with chalk, gravel and flint inclusions. Victorian levelling layer.	0.33 - 0.41m
113	Dark greyish brown silty clay with common flint and chalk inclusions. Victorian levelling layer.	0.19 - 0.30m
114	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with common flint and chalk inclusions. Victorian 'garden' soil.	0.38 - 0.50m
115	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with common flint, chalk and CBM (brick) inclusions.	0.30 -1.0m
116	Grey fine silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional flint inclusions. Pottery and bone recovered. Victorian/ post-medieval 'garden' soil. Slopes down to the west, surface appears to undulate.	0.98+
117	Brown/ dark brown silty clay loam with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. Slate, CBM and pottery recovered. Victorian/ post-medieval 'garden' soil. Slopes down to the south and west.	1.0m +
118	Grey fine silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions. Victorian/ post-medieval 'garden' soil. Slopes down to the south in section. Not located in Auger survey.	0.98m +
	Auger survey	
	Grey fine silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional flint inclusions. Recorded above as 116.	0.98 -1.50m
	Brown/ dark brown silty clay loam with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. Recorded above as 117.	1.50 -1.75m
	Dark brown grey silty clay loam with sparse small sub rounded chalk and flint inclusions.	1.75 -2.53
	Dark brown silty clay loam with sparse small chalk and flint inclusions.	2.53 -2.65m
	Natural light reddish brown clay.	2.65m+

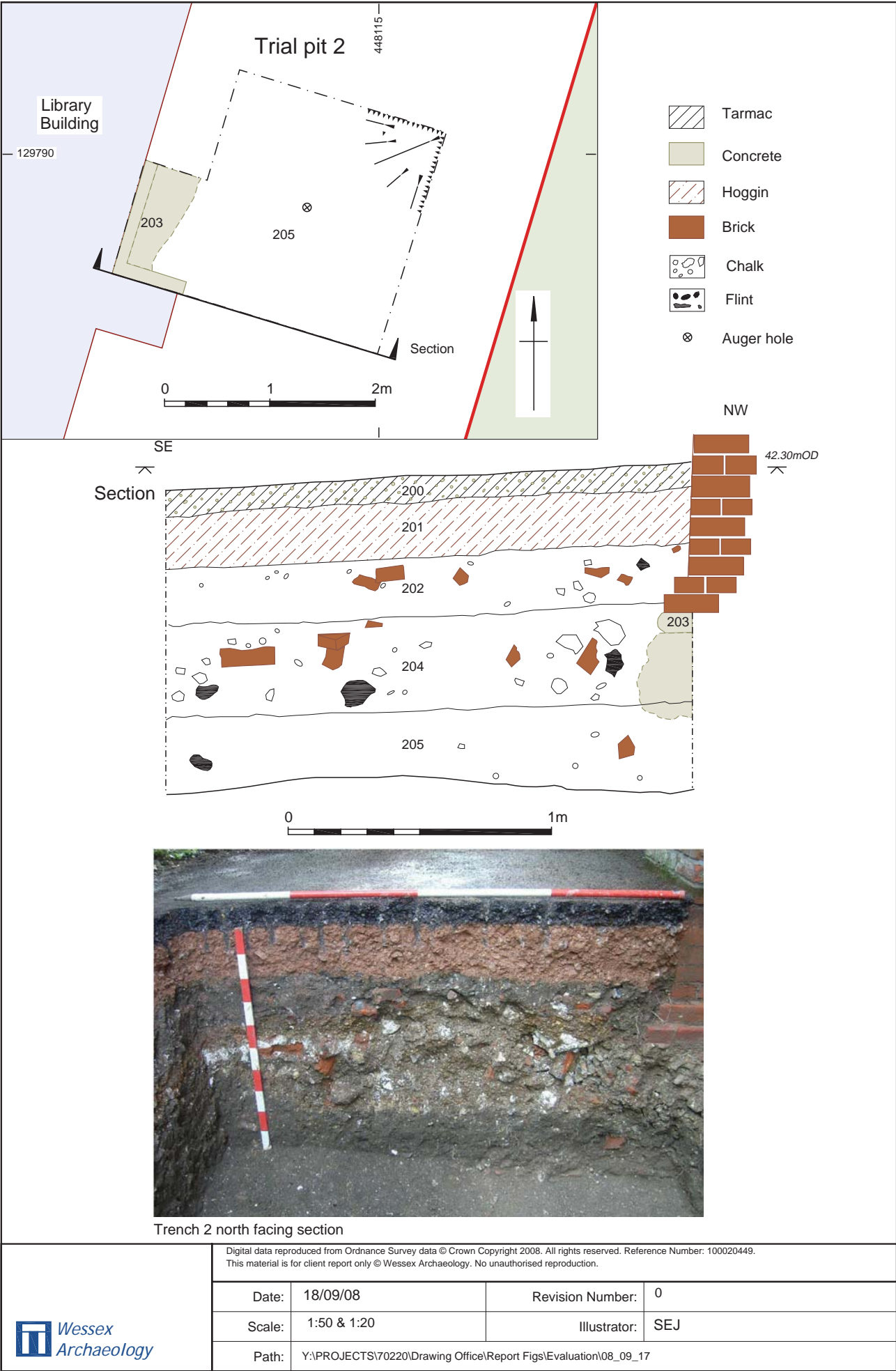
Trial Pit: 2	2m x 2m	Max surface height: 42.31m aOD
Context	Description	Depth (m)
200	Tarmac surface of car park.	0 - 010m
201	Orange gravel 'hoggin' foundation for 200.	0.10 - 0.30m
202	Mid dark brown sandy silt loam with moderate to large flint inclusions, slate and CBM (brick present).	0.30 - 0.53m
203	Foundation brickwork of library.	0-0.57m
204	Dark greyish brown clay loam with abundant modern CBM (brick), charcoal, chalk fragments and flint inclusions.	0.53 - 0.92m
205	Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with common flint and chalk inclusions. Victorian 'garden' soil.	0.92 – 1.26m
	Auger survey	
	Grey brown silty clay loam with small to medium sub-rounded chalk and flint inclusions.	1.26 – 1.86m
	Mid grey brown silty clay loam with moderate inclusions of small flint and chalk pieces.	1.86 – 2.21m
	Dark grey brown silty clay loam with sparse small flint and chalk inclusions.	2.21 – 2.32m
	Light greyish brown silty clay loam with moderate sub-angular chalk and flint inclusions.	2.32 – 3.07m
	Natural light reddish brown clay.	3.07m +



Site location plan

Figure 1





Trial pit 2 plan and section

Figure 3



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

London Office: Unit 701, The Chandlery, 50 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7QY.

Tel: 020 7953 7494 Fax: 020 7953 7499 london-info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



Registered Charity No. 287786. A company with limited liability registered in England No. 1712772.