

CENTRAL WINCHESTER REGENERATION PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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CENTRAL WINCHESTER REGENERATION PROJECT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT

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Cover picture: view north from Winchester Guildhall in 2008 over the Central Winchester site showing Broadway and the bus station (foreground) © Hampshire Cultural Trust (PWCM36531E)

Abbreviations

BH	Borehole
HER	Historic Environment Record
HRO	Hampshire Record Office
RRA	Regional Research Agenda
UAA	Urban Archaeological Assessment (for Winchester, to be published 2017)
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
WMS	Winchester Museums Service

SUMMARY

This document is an archaeological desk-based assessment of a large area in the centre of Winchester, Hampshire, the site of the Central Winchester Regeneration Project - referred to below as the 'Central Winchester site'. It provides baseline information on the heritage assets and buried archaeological deposits on the site itself and in its immediate environs. Underpinning the assessment in this document is the description and discussion of the city's archaeology in the *Urban Archaeological Assessment* which will be published in 2017. The information provided here will allow an informed judgement to be taken on, firstly, the character, date, extent and survival of archaeological remains on the site and, secondly, a strategy for mitigation of the impact of any future development on those remains. Legislation and planning policy at national and local level are briefly reviewed. The sources of information, including the Winchester Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) and Historic Environment Record (HER), used for the study are summarised. The topography and geology of the site are described. An overview of the archaeological and historical background of the site from earliest times to the present day shows that the site lies in an area with an archaeological resource of considerable research significance for all periods of the city's past. The extent of potential survival of archaeological remains on the site is analysed based on previous archaeological excavations and boreholes sunk for both non-archaeological site evaluation and geoarchaeological purposes. The analysis shows that there will be a substantial depth both of alluvial material deposited in the early prehistoric period and of conventional archaeological deposits and structural remains of the Roman and later periods. The potential state of preservation of deposits is also analysed showing that palaeoenvironmental material will be well preserved in the alluvial deposits as a result of waterlogging. A hydrological assessment summarises the data on the water table gathered on archaeological investigations. An alkaline burial environment will ensure good preservation of many materials in archaeological deposits, but organic artefacts and palaeoenvironmental material will only be well preserved in deep pits and other features. Some disturbance of archaeological deposits on the site may have been caused by utility trenches, but they are largely confined to the streets. There may also have been some disturbance by piling for modern buildings. Finally, a series of research objectives for each principal period provides a framework for any further archaeological investigation of the site. Appendices list the data from the UAD and HER.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document is an archaeological desk-based assessment of a large area in the centre of Winchester, Hampshire, known as the Central Winchester Regeneration Project (Fig. 1) - referred to below as the 'Central Winchester site'. It provides baseline information on the heritage assets (archaeological sites and finds, and historic monuments and buildings; Figs 2-3) and buried archaeological deposits on the site itself and in its immediate environs. This information will allow an informed judgement to be taken on:

- the potential character, date, extent and survival of archaeological remains on the site;
- a strategy for mitigation of the impact of any future development on these remains.

1.2 This document has been commissioned from *PJO Archaeology* by the City of Winchester. *PJO Archaeology* is an independent consultancy based in York, but working throughout the UK, which provides expert advice on archaeology and heritage matters to commercial developers and public bodies.

The Central Winchester site

1.3 The site lies in the eastern part of the walled city of Winchester on the north side of High Street and Broadway (centre at approximately 44851294; Fig. 1). On the western side the site encompasses The Brooks shopping centre, the western limit of which lies on Upper Brook Street and the northern limit lies on Friarsgate. The site includes land north of Friarsgate between Middle and Lower Brook Street. East of Tanner Street the northern side of the site is formed by Friarsgate. The eastern side of the site is largely formed by Eastgate Street except for a re-entrant which excludes Nos 9 -19 Eastgate Street. The southern edge of the site is formed by the edge of properties on the south side of High Street and Broadway.

1.4 The site is occupied today by a variety of commercial, residential and other premises (Fig. 3). On the west side of the site is The Brooks shopping centre. North of Friarsgate there is a car park. Between Friarsgate and Silver Hill are the former Friarsgate car park, King's Walk shopping centre and the central post office. South of Silver Hill are commercial premises including Sainsbury's supermarket. In the block in the eastern half of the site there is Coitbury House, Friarsgate medical centre, St Clement's Surgery, the Woolstapler's warehouse, now used as a store by Marks and Spencer, the Bus Station and commercial properties on Broadway. The eastern extremity of the site is occupied by St John's Almshouses, St John's Rooms and residential properties on Eastgate Street.

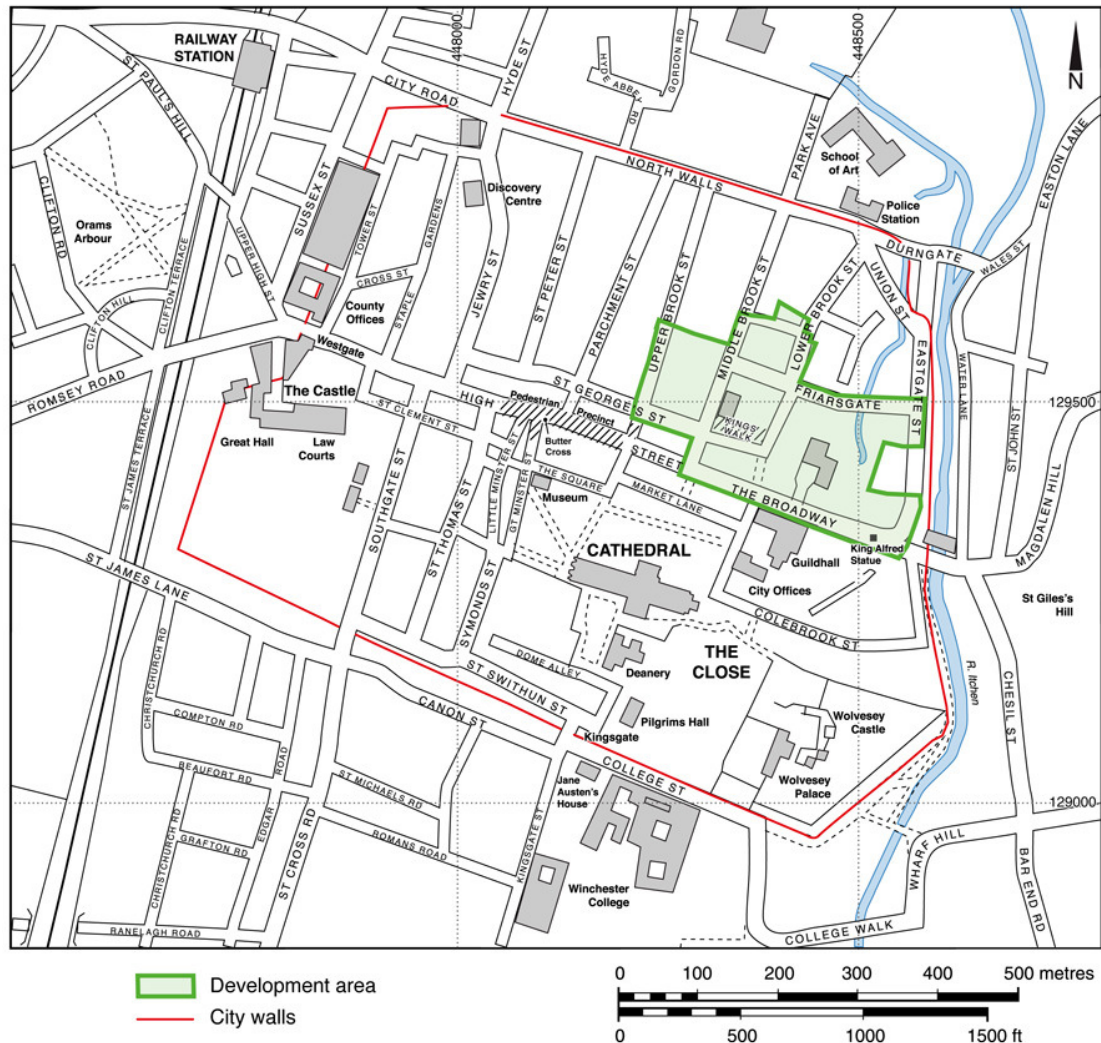


Fig. 1 Map of Winchester showing the location (green) of the Central Winchester site

Urban Archaeological Assessment

- 1.5 To be published shortly is the *Urban Archaeological Assessment (UAA)* for Winchester, entitled: *Winchester, St Swithun's 'City of Happiness and Good Fortune', an Archaeological Assessment* (Ottaway 2017). This is a description and discussion of the archaeological and historic environment data recorded in the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) and Historic Environment Record (HER) for the city. The UAA has been drawn on extensively for this document and in particular the archaeological and historical background to the site in Section 5.

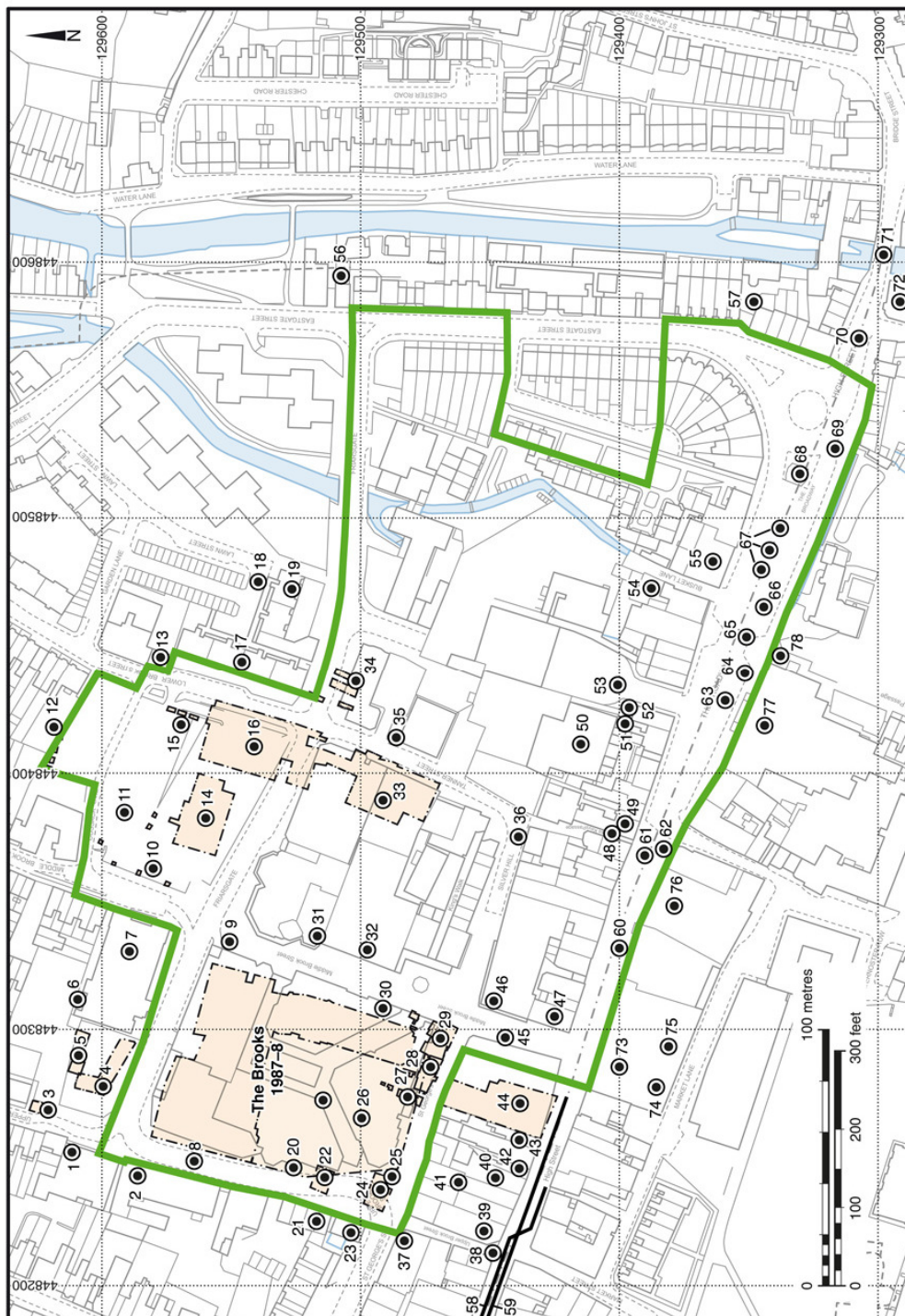


Fig. 2 Site plan showing location of Events and Monuments on and adjacent to the site recorded in UAD and HER (excluding boreholes). For key see next page.

Fig. 2 Key (see Appendix 1 for details): 1, Telephone Exchange 1976; 2, 49-55 Upper Brook Street; 3, Central Car Park 1978, Trench I; 4, Upper Brook Street Car Park 1992; 5, Upper Brook Street Car Park 2012; 6, Middle Brook Street Centre; 7, Ritz Cinema and Old House at Home; 8, Upper Brook Street GPO man hole; 9, Central Car Park 1959; 10, Brook Street Rescue; 11, Lower Brook Street Car Park; 12, 23 Lower Brook Street; 13, 61 Lower Brook Street; 14, Lower Brook Street, St Pancras Church; 15, Brook Street Site B; 16, Lower Brook Street 1965-71; 17, Lower Brook Street, sewer trench 1976; 18, Lawn Street; 19, Lawn Street; 20, Queen's Brewery, Upper Brook Street; 21, 15 Upper Brook Street; 22, East of Upper Brook Street 1959; 23, St Ruel's Church and Upper Brook Street 1957; 24, Lot 33 St George's Street; 25, Upper Brook Street GPO man hole; 26, Perry's Garage; 27, St George's Street 1953-4; 28, Slaughter House; 29, Middle Brook Street 1953-7; 30, Middle Brook Street 1897; 31, Friarsgate Car Park; 32, New Post Office, Middle Brook Street; 33, Brook Street Site C; 34, Brook Street Site A; 35-36, Lower Brook Street to Silver Hill service trench; 37, Back Of Woolworths 1953; 38, High Street / Upper Brook Street 1846; 39, 126 High Street 1929 and 1986; 40, 128-32 High Street; 41, 129 High Street; 42, 130 High Street; 43, 138 High Street (Marks & Spencer's extension); 44, 138 High Street (Marks & Spencer); 45, Observation in Middle Brook Street 1953; 46, Silver Hill (Sainsbury's extension); 47, 141 High Street; 48, Cross Keys Passage; 49, 154 High Street 1905; 50, Woolstapler's warehouse; 51, 158-9 High Street; 52, 160 High Street 2003; 53, 161-2 High Street, Bus Station; 54, 168 High Street; 55, St John's Hospital; 56, Mash Tun; 57, Reynold's Garage, Eastgate Street and 75-9 Eastgate Street; 58, High Street Gas Conversion Trench 1975; 59, High Street sewer replacement 2009; 60, 9-11 High Street; 61, Opposite 153 High Street 1975; 62, 8 High Street 1962; 63, Broadway opposite Guildhall; 64, Broadway opposite Guildhall; 65, Broadway; 66, Broadway opposite Busket Lane; 67, City Centre sewer improvement; 68, Broadway: King Alfred Statue; 69, Broadway 1934; 70, Broadway 1928; 71, City Bridge; 72, 1 High Street 1880; 73, St Maurice's Church; 74, Sherriff and Ward's; 75, 12-15 High Street; 76, 8 High Street; 77, Guildhall 1892; 78, Abbey Passage

Previous archaeological work (Fig. 2)

- 1.6 Previous archaeological investigation on the Central Winchester site itself has taken place largely in the western half. In the 1950s excavation took place in advance of the widening of St George's Street at sites known as Middle Brook Street (1953-4 and 1957; Fig.1, 29), The Slaughter House (Fig. 1, 28) and 8-9 St George's Street (Fig. 1, 27). The principal discovery at these sites was a large Roman town house with mosaic pavements. These sites will be published by John Collis in a volume in preparation in the series Winchester Excavations 1949-60.

- 1.7 Subsequent to the 1950s work there have been two major campaigns of excavation on the Central Winchester site. Between 1962 and 1971 work by Winchester Excavations Committee (WEC) took place at sites on and adjacent to Lower Brook Street (Fig. 1, 10, 14 – 16, 33) where discoveries included two parish churches of Anglo-Saxon origin and a series of tenements occupied between the Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods (Biddle 1975, 295 – 321). The phasing sequences are set out in *Winchester Studies* 7ii (Biddle ed. 1990, 1162-74) and documentary evidence appears in Keene 1985 (758-65).
- 1.8 In 1987 – 88 excavations by the City Museums Service took place at The Brooks (Fig. 2) in advance of construction of the shopping centre (Scobie et al 1991; Zant 1993). Discoveries included a number of Roman town houses and medieval buildings, including a complex owned by the wool merchant John de Tytyng in the early fourteenth century.
- 1.9 Since 1988 there have been a number of smaller scale excavations, watching briefs and geoarchaeological boreholes on and around the site. Most recently in 2015 there was a series of trial pits ('Observation Pits' and 'Trenches') and geoarchaeological boreholes on the Central Winchester site as part of what was then known (and is referred to in this document) as the Silver Hill project (Stastney et al. 2015).

2 PLANNING AND THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 2.1 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process according to the provisions of government legislation and policy statements which may be summarised as follows below.

Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

- 2.2 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 makes '...provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological and historical interest, and for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters...'

Part 1 refers largely to matters concerning the compilation of a Schedule of Ancient Monuments and Part 2 to Areas of Archaeological Importance. There is only one Scheduled Monument in the immediate vicinity of the Central Winchester site: the City Bridge (Fig. 2, 71). Winchester is not designated as an Area of Archaeological Importance.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

- 2.3 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act of 1990 deals with specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. It requires the Secretary of State for the Environment to compile a list of buildings of architectural or historic interest. There are 26 Listed Buildings on the Central Winchester site itself (Appendix 3) and others in the immediate area (Fig. 3). The site lies in the Winchester Conservation Area within which it is part of the Walled Town Character Area.

National planning policy

National Planning Policy Framework, 2012

- 2.4 Government policy on the historic environment (which encompasses historic landscape features, archaeological sites and other heritage assets) has been most recently set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; published by the Department of Communities and Local Government, March 2012).

- 2.5 The NPPF states *inter alia*:

‘In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.’ (Para. 128)

This document is intended to fulfil the requirement for a desk-based assessment.

Winchester District Local Plan (adopted 2013)

- 2.6 Part 1 of the Local Plan, Joint Core Strategy, provides strategic guidance to development. Chapter 9, Core Policies for a High Quality Environment, includes Policy CP20 which states:

‘The Local Planning Authority will continue to conserve and enhance the historic environment through the preparation of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and/or other strategies, and will support new development which recognises, protects and enhances the District’s distinctive landscape and heritage assets and their settings. These may be designated or undesignated and include natural and man-made assets associated with existing landscape and townscape character, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, listed buildings, historic battlefields and archaeology.’

Planning advice

- 2.7 Advice on archaeological matters in the planning process in Winchester is provided to the local planning authority by:

City Archaeology Officer
Winchester City Council
Colebrook Street
Winchester
SO23 9LJ
Tel: 01962 848380; Email: tmattthews@winchester.gov.uk

3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Sources

- 3.1 This document is based on the following sources of evidence:
- A search of the City of Winchester Urban Archaeological Database and Historic Environment Record for heritage assets (Events and Monuments) within c. 250m of the site centre as shown on Figs. 2-3 and 17 and listed in Appendices 1-4;
 - Historic photographs curated by Hampshire Cultural Trust;
 - Historic maps as listed in Section 10 below;
 - Secondary sources as listed in Section 10 below.

Site visit

- 3.2 Site visits were undertaken on 27 February – 1 March 2017

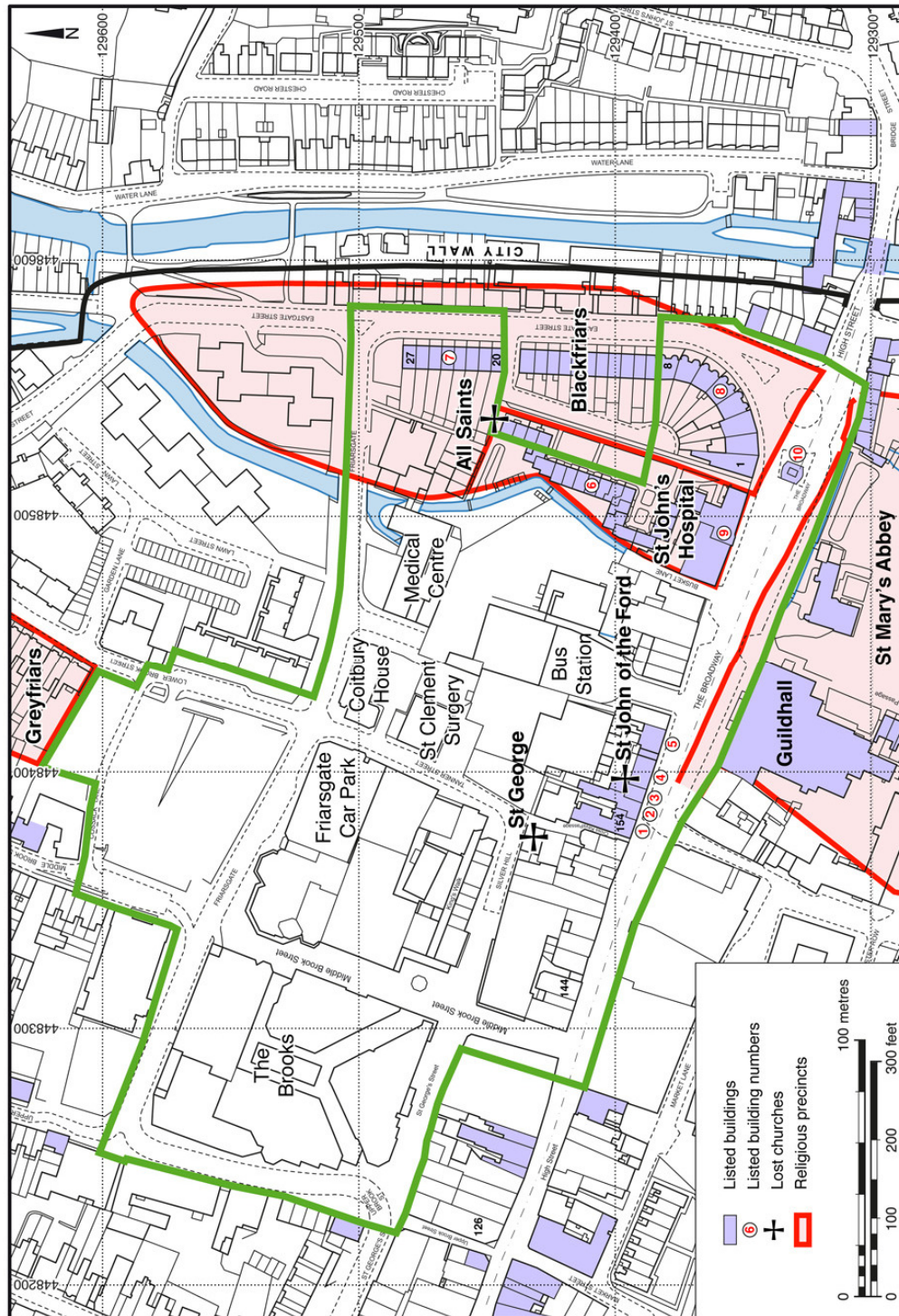


Fig. 3 Site plan showing Listed Buildings, other buildings and precincts of medieval religious houses. Key: 1, 154 and 154a High Street; 2, 155 High Street; 3, 156 High Street; 4, 157 High Street; 5, 158-9 High Street; 6, St John's Hospital North; 7, 20 – 27 Eastgate Street; 8, 1-8 Eastgate Street; 9, St John's Hospital; 10, King Alfred's statue

4 TOPOGRAPHY and GEOLOGY

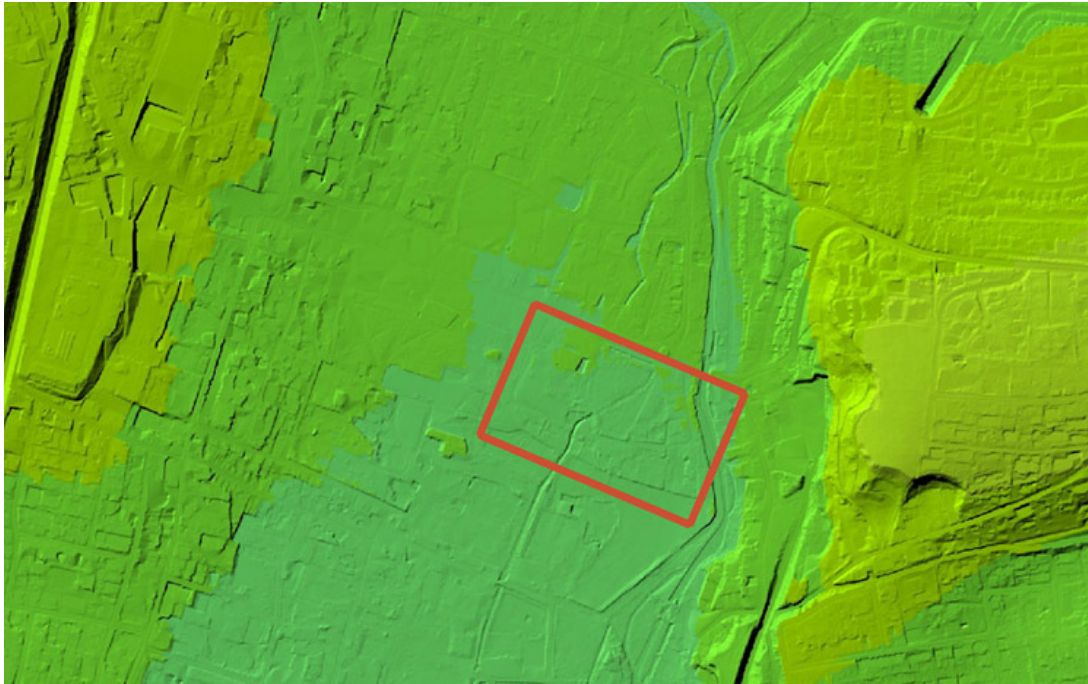


Fig. 4 LIDAR plot of Winchester: location of Central Winchester site within the red rectangle
(source: Environment Agency)

Topography

- 4.1 An overview of the topography of the Central Winchester site and its environs can be gained from the LIDAR survey available on-line from the Environment Agency (Fig. 4). This shows that the site is in the lowest lying part of the walled area of the city; to the west and north ground level rises. A more detailed review of the site levels shows that it is on fairly level ground, mostly at c. 36.50m - 37m OD. The highest points, c. 37.40m OD, are in the north-west corner and on the eastern periphery near the western bank of the River Itchen. The land falls slightly from the north-west corner to the east and south reaching 36.27m OD on High Street where it passes the opening to Cross Keys Passage. It remains more or less at this level until rising again towards Eastgate Street.
- 4.2 The site is c. 27m from the River Itchen on its eastern edge. A watercourse originating in the Itchen approaches the site from the north and passes under Friarsgate before dividing into two;

the eastern arm is open as far south as Busket Lane (Plate 1) whilst the western arm is now largely culverted.



Plate 1 View north of watercourse at north end of Busket Lane, wall of St John's Hospital precinct on right.

Geology

- 4.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2002) maps the site as lying on bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, a Late Cretaceous deposit. Bedrock of the New Pit Chalk Formation, a slightly older deposit, is mapped in the south eastern corner of the site.
- 4.4 The BGS maps the chalk in the centre of Winchester as overlain by Early Holocene drift deposits described as 'alluvium: clay, silt and sand, locally organic with gravel' with, on the western edge, 'river terrace deposits'. For the UAA borehole data was used to create a simplified cross-section through the centre of Winchester showing the occurrence of these deposits (Fig. 5).

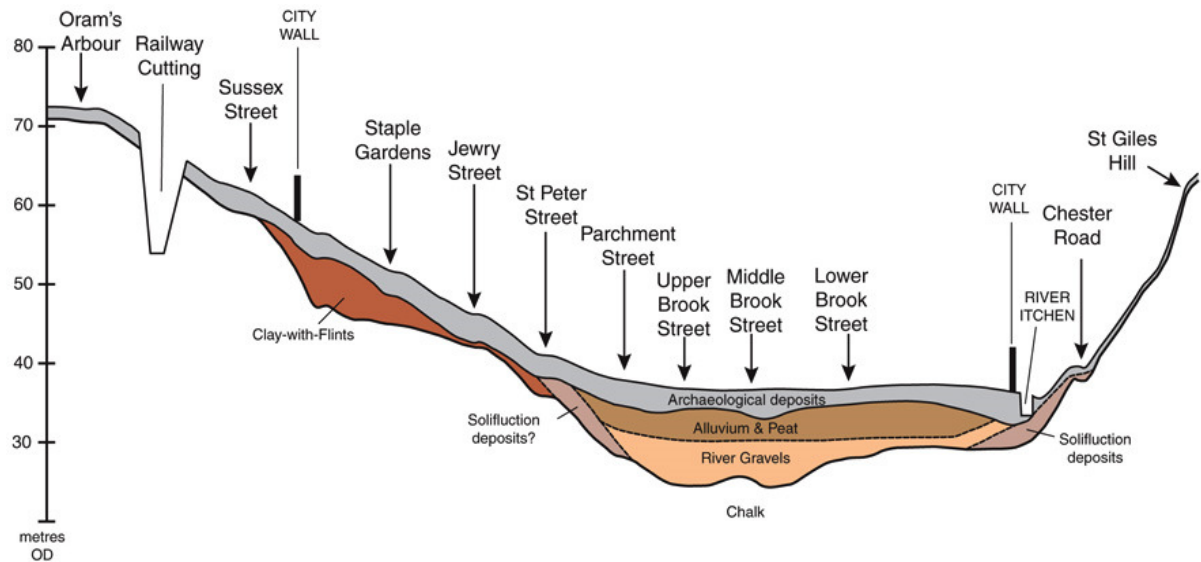


Fig. 5 Stratigraphic transect across the valley of the Itchen, the Central Winchester site lies between Upper Brook Street (left) and close to the city wall

- 4.5 A more detailed picture of the drift deposits on and around the Central Winchester site has been gained from a review of borehole data which appears in Section 6 below.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 This section is intended to be a summary account of the archaeology and history of the Central Winchester site based on the Events and Monuments data (Appendices 1-2) in the UAD and HER and drawing on the discussion of that data in the forthcoming *Urban Archaeological Assessment*. Even a cursory inspection of these data will show that the Central Winchester site lies in an area with a substantial archaeological resource of considerable significance.

Early Prehistoric Period (before c. 2100 BC)

Palaeolithic (before c. 9000 BC)

- 5.2 The Palaeolithic period in the centre of Winchester is represented by only a few artefacts which have been found either by chance or in deposits of later periods on controlled excavations. The artefacts include at least five handaxes for which find spot details are not always clear, although at least three were within the Itchen floodplain. Near the City Bridge (Fig. 2, 71), a handaxe, a hammer stone and scrapers were found in close association, apparently in a river gravel terrace.

Mesolithic period (c. 9000 – c. 4000 BC)

- 5.3 Rather more Mesolithic than Palaeolithic material has been recognised in Winchester but it too mostly derives from the floodplain of the Itchen valley or the Fulflood valley. One or two flint blades found in later contexts at the Cathedral Green excavation c. 100m south of the Central Winchester site are of possible Mesolithic date (Ap Simon in prep.).
- 5.4 Stratified in the alluvium in the valley bottom of the Itchen are layers of peat deposited in the Mesolithic period, probably in abandoned channels of the Itchen and its tributary streams after the rate of water flow in a late Pleistocene braided river system had slowed (see Sections 6 – 7 below). There is no cultural material in the peat, but it can be rich in pollen and other plant remains, as well as insects and mollusca. Peat in boreholes sunk in Upper Brook Street Car Park (Fig. 1, 4) immediately north-west of the Central Winchester site were dated to 7970 – 7680 cal. BC (GU 27838; Wilkinson and Bachelor 2012, 6). In the Silver Hill project boreholes peat was dated 4900 - 4600 cal. BC and 8400 – 8600 cal. BC (Stastney et al. 2015)

Neolithic period (c. 4000 – c. 2100 BC)

- 5.5 Neolithic finds in the Winchester area are scarce, especially in the city centre. Within the walled city itself, the most significant discovery of the Neolithic period was a pit containing 28 pieces of struck flint, including seven narrow blades, found at 18 Little Minster Street (Jenkins and Ford 2006) c. 220m west of the Central Winchester site.

Bronze Age (c. 2100 – c. 750 BC)

- 5.6 Find spots of Bronze Age material within the walled city are largely confined to the higher ground within what would become a Middle Iron Age enclosure at Oram's Arbour. In an uncertain location in the valley bottom two Middle Bronze Age bronze palstaves were found and a possible rapier was recovered from somewhere on High Street.

Iron Age (c. 750 BC – AD 43)

- 5.7 Evidence for the Early Iron Age (c. 750 – c. 350 BC) within the walled city is again concentrated on the higher ground within the Oram's Arbour enclosure.
- 5.8 In the Middle Iron Age (c. 350 – c. 100 BC) the local settlement hierarchy was initially dominated by the hill-fort on St Catherine's Hill, 1.5 km south-east of the walled city. Subsequently, a new enclosure, known as the Oram's Arbour enclosure, occupying up to c. 20ha, was created on the

western side of the Itchen valley, surrounded by a ditch and bank, perhaps in c. 150 BC, although an earlier date is possible (Fig. 6; Qualmann et al 1984, 87, 91-3). The location of the eastern limit of the enclosure is not known for certain, but it is probably c. 100m to the west of the western edge of the Central Winchester site, perhaps on a low bluff above the river flood plain. The enclosure appears to have been largely abandoned by the middle of the first century BC - the beginning of the Late Iron Age.

- 5.9 Little evidence for Late Iron Age activity has been found within the walled city outside the Oram's Arbour enclosure. On high ground, in the south-western part of the city, evaluation trenches at Lower Barracks in 1989 produced late Iron Age pottery and gullies. In the same area a Late Iron Age roundhouse was found behind the Southgate Hotel in 1990. Nearer to the Central Winchester site, in the valley bottom, a Late Iron Age coin and coin mould were found residual in later contexts at Cathedral Green (Biddle 1966, 320). It is possible that the valley bottom was unsuitable for settlement at this time because of a high water table and regular inundation. However, in the Roman period water table was lower than it is today rendering the area perfectly habitable and so one cannot rule out the possibility of Iron Age settlement. Nonetheless, the conclusion that must be drawn at present from the archaeological evidence is that the historic core of Winchester was not settled to any great extent at the time of the Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43, although settlements are known in the immediate vicinity.

Roman period (AD 43 – c. 450)

- 5.10 At the time of the Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43 the Winchester area is thought to have been part of the Kingdom of the Atrebates, a people occupying much of Berkshire, Hampshire and Sussex with its principal centre at Silchester. The character of any activity and settlement in the city itself before the last quarter of the first century is not well understood, although the main Roman approach roads from the south and north-west and probably other directions as well, appear to have been laid out in this period. In addition, there may have been a Conquest period fort at Winchester, possibly represented by a ditch of V-shaped profile found at Lower Brook Street (Fig. 2, 16; Biddle 1975, 296-7 and see discussion in the UAA). Further evidence for a fort may still survive on the Central Winchester site.
- 5.11 In c. 70 – 75 Winchester was chosen as the site of a Roman regional, or *civitas*, capital known as *Venta Belgarum*. As a result, in the late first to early second century there was substantial investment in urban infrastructure which included creation of a street grid, construction of public buildings and raising of defences around at least part of the town which were subsequently completed in the late second century (Fig. 6). In addition, the lower lying parts of the town in the Itchen floodplain were probably drained and the river itself canalised.

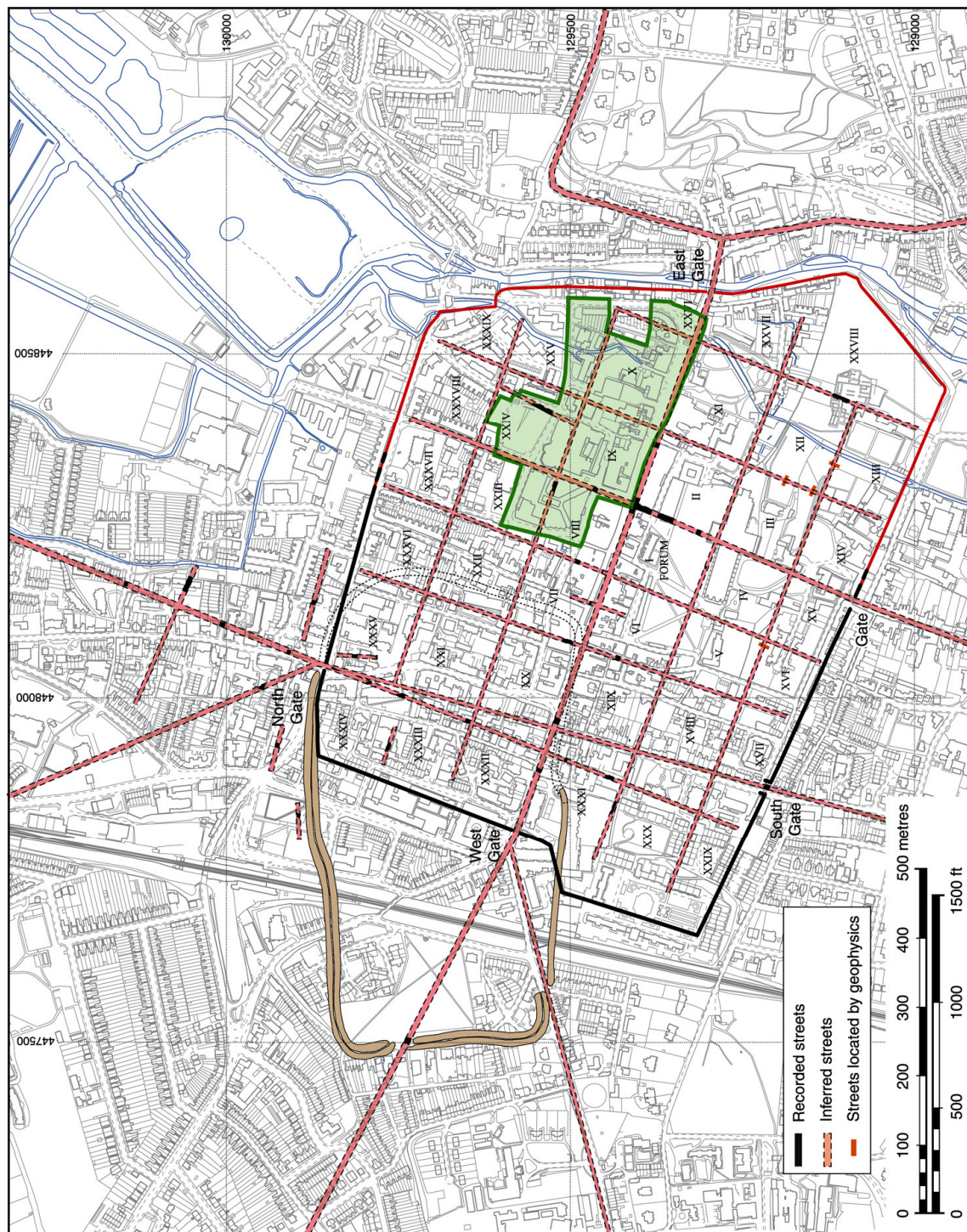


Fig. 6 Plan of Roman Winchester showing street plan and defences; the Oram's Arbour Iron Age enclosure is on the left. Central Winchester site toned green

- 5.12 The main street of Roman Winchester joined the east and west gates and it lies largely to the south of the present day High Street and Broadway. The street has been recorded immediately south of the Central Winchester site at St Maurice's Church (Fig. 2, 73) and the former premises of Sherriff and Ward in 1958 - 60 (Fig. 2, 74) (Collis in prep.). Subsequently, in 1998 it was recorded at 8 High Street (Fig. 2, 76). The rest of the grid was probably laid out in relation to the main street. There are sufficient records of Winchester's Roman streets to allow some confidence in the plan shown in Fig. 6, but many matters of detail remain uncertain.
- 5.13 Within the Central Winchester site itself, the first east – west street north of the main street was recorded at The Brooks (Zant 1993) and a north – south street was recorded on Middle Brook Street (Fig. 2, 29 and 45) which further to the south would run along the east side of the forum.
- 5.14 At Lower Brook Street (Fig. 2, 16) a street running parallel to the earlier, possible, fort ditch was recorded which adopted a course slightly different from that of the main grid (Biddle 1975, 298). Apart from respecting the ditch, this apparent anomaly is not easy to understand, but may indicate that in the little known north-eastern part of the Roman town the street grid is not, in fact, as is shown on Fig. 6.
- 5.15 The public buildings of Roman Winchester are not well understood, although the location of the forum in *Insula* I has been established beyond doubt. In addition, one would expect a major public bath house and temples dedicated to the imperial cult and protective deities of the Roman Empire as well as, possibly, a market hall and a theatre. The location of these buildings cannot be easily predicted but, by analogy with other Roman *civitas* capitals, it is most likely that they occupied the central bloc of *insulae* which would include *Insula* IX which lies entirely within the Central Winchester site.
- 5.16 Fig 6 shows that if the conjectured street plan is correct, parts of as many as seven *insulae* would lie within the Central Winchester site, including IX and X (almost) in their entirety. Parts of *Insulae* VIII, XXIII and XXIV have been excavated on St George's Street in the 1950s (VIII), at Lower Brook Street (XXIV) and at The Brooks (VIII and XXIII). The evidence in each case was for a gradual process of development from the late first century to the early fourth, the land filling up, if not completely, with buildings of increasing complexity. They were initially constructed entirely of timber, but by the late second century had mortared flint footings. Because these were all that survived it was not possible to say if any of the buildings were entirely of stone. By the early fourth century there was clearly a group of large town houses in the centre of Roman Winchester, some on a courtyard plan, with heating systems and mosaic pavements (Plate 2).
- 5.17 At Lower Brook Street (Fig. 2, 16) the early timber structures were replaced in c. 100 by a small temple of 'Romano-Celtic' type, itself demolished in the late third century and replaced by a

building described as a 'workshop' (Biddle 1975, 298-302). It had a fenced yard to the south and continued in use until the end of the fourth century, or later.



Plate 2 Roman mosaic found at the corner of St George's Street and Upper Brook Street in 1954
(© Hampshire Cultural Trust)

- 5.18 Evidence for a Roman building was found at Friarsgate Car Park in a watching brief in 1982 (Fig.2, 30) which would have been in the south-west corner of *Insula* XXIV. However, very little is known about *Insulae* IX, X, XXIV, XXV and XXVI in the Roman period. It is not possible to predict that their development will be in any way comparable to that revealed by excavations in VIII, XXIII and XXIV, although a low-lying location near the river does not mean they would have been unsuitable for buildings as was shown at Wolvesey where a long Roman structural sequence was excavated by WEC (Biddle 1975, 321 - 6).
- 5.19 A major watercourse, which survives today, may have run north to south across *Insulae* X and XXV in Roman times, although not necessarily on the present line. Other Roman watercourses may also have existed on the Central Winchester site.
- 5.20 The excavations at The Brooks, Lower Brook Street and elsewhere in the Roman town suggest that changes in the urban order began to take place in the middle of the fourth century such that by its end many buildings had either fallen into disrepair or had been completely demolished. The exact trajectory of each house site might have been slightly different but by c. 400 the archaeology suggests that Roman Winchester's population was much diminished. In addition, the streets were no longer maintained to previous standards and in some cases not maintained at all.

In unoccupied areas so-called 'dark earth' was accumulating – a mixture of naturally deposited humic material, animal waste and domestic refuse.

Early – Middle Anglo-Saxon Period (c. 450 – c. 860)

- 5.21 Archaeological evidence suggests that the Roman walled town of Winchester in the fifth and sixth centuries was largely, if not completely, depopulated, although the continuing accumulation of dark earth may derive in part from human activity, if only manuring of fields. However, Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, for example at Winnall and St Giles's Hill, and settlements at Winnall and Abbots Barton, suggest that the immediate hinterland of the city remained well populated. It has been suggested that the walled town itself remained a centre of power and authority in its region (Biddle 1973, 240-1; 1983, 116-7; Biddle and Kjølbye-Biddle 2007, 203), but who exercised this and from where in the town remains uncertain.
- 5.22 Material culture of the Early and Middle Anglo-Saxon periods is scarce within the walled town, but two types of hand-made pottery have been identified. One is a distinctive hand-made, sand-tempered ware (Biddle 1972, 101-2; 1973, 233-4; Biddle and Kjølbye-Biddle 2007, 195). The other is undecorated with a variety of organic tempers (grass, chaff and shell). Sherds of both types of ware are fairly widely distributed in the walled area and a few have been found in the eastern and western suburbs.
- 5.23 The 'F' version of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (of the late eleventh to twelfth centuries) records that King Cenwalh of Wessex was responsible for founding a church in Winchester in 648. This date also appears in the late eleventh to twelfth century *Winchester Annals* and is widely quoted. Later known as Old Minster, when New Minster was constructed in the early tenth century, this may originally have served a royal establishment or monastic house (Biddle and Kjølbye-Biddle 2007, 189). Much of Old Minster and its accompanying cemetery was excavated by WEC at Cathedral Green in 1962-70. If the 648 date is correct, then the church predates the establishment of a bishop's see at Winchester in c. 660.
- 5.24 Before the Late Anglo-Saxon period the city's principal street was what would become High Street. In addition, branching off High Street to the south, a street, known as the 'mid-street', may have come into existence as early as the 7th century, connecting Old Minster to a possible gate in the Roman walls at Wolvesey. An excavation at Cathedral Car Park suggested that the former Roman street on the east side of the forum *insula* had been roughly resurfaced after the end of the Roman period (Biddle and Quirk 1964, 156). This street led south to King's Gate which may, therefore, have been the southern access point for the royal palace and Old Minster until Late Anglo-Saxon times.

- 5.25 In the late seventh century an important sequence of Middle Anglo-Saxon activity began at Lower Brook Street (Fig. 2, 16) with a small cemetery of four burials (Biddle 1975, 303-10). It is likely that the cemetery belonged to a nearby community of high social status, perhaps living on one of a number of estates within the walls which belonged to the king's thegns (Biddle 1983, 118). The cemetery was succeeded by a timber building, fence lines and a sequence of other features (Phases 1 and 2a). What survived of the walls of the nearby Roman workshop were probably reused to complete a suite of buildings (Phase 2b). Subsequently, the timber building was rebuilt in stone, possibly on two stories (Phase 3). An annexe was built in timber to the north, following the insertion of a timber-lined well, from which a recalibrated radiocarbon date of 700±70 was obtained (Biddle 1975a, 309-10 and n1). A dendrochronological date of c. 790±60 was obtained for the well timbers.
- 5.26 Less than 100m to the west of the Lower Brook Street site, no comparable Middle Anglo-Saxon occupation was recognised at The Brooks. This may be due to the site's position between watercourses which made it unsuitable for occupation or it may be due to the removal of any remains by later pitting and truncation (Scobie et al 1991, 34).

Late Anglo-Saxon period (c. 860 – 1066)

- 5.27 In the second half of the ninth century Winchester experienced a number of developments which led to its re-emergence as an urban place once more. A serious Viking attack on the city in 860, documented in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, may have prompted some refurbishment of the Roman town walls, but it was probably in the reign of King Alfred (871 – 899) that Winchester became one of a number of fortified places – burhs - in Wessex which were intended to defend the kingdom against further attacks. In addition, a new grid of streets was set out and a network of watercourses created to ensure adequate drainage of the eastern part of the city (Biddle and Keene 1976a, 282-4).
- 5.28 Of earlier origin, as noted above, the principal street of the Late Anglo-Saxon city, today's High Street, ran east to west a little to the north of its Roman predecessor for most of its course. The eastern part was referred to as *ceap stræt*, 'market street' by 902 (Rumble 2012, 45-9). The street connected West Gate, where part of an Anglo-Saxon structure may survive, with East Gate lying a little to the north of the Roman gate. Other components of the street grid are a back street running parallel to the High Street on either side, an intramural street and north to south streets joining this latter with High Street. The grid is known from a combination of documentary sources, archaeological records and inference from later maps and topography.
- 5.29 As far as the Central Winchester site is concerned, the main east to west street (High Street) passes along its southern edge, although it has not been recorded archaeologically except for an

observation in Broadway near City Bridge in 1928 (Fig. 2, 70). The forerunner of Upper Brook Street was found a little to the north-west of the Central Winchester site in 1978 (Fig. 2, 3). The original Middle and Lower Brook Streets have not been recorded archaeologically, but must lie below the modern streets. Further east another street has been conjectured to run to the north-east from High Street on the line of medieval Buck Street as shown, for example, on Godson's map of 1750 (Fig. 12) and on Keene's reconstruction of the area in c. 1300 (Fig. 7).

- 5.30 The system of watercourses in the north-eastern part of Winchester which survived until the post-medieval period (see Fig. 10) must have been created at much the same as the Anglo-Saxon streets in that they ran alongside, or in the centre of, Upper, Middle and Lower Brook Streets before joining another watercourse on the south side of High Street which flowed east towards the river. Evidence for the infilled watercourse in Upper Brook Street has been found in several locations (Fig. 2, 3, 8, 22 and 25) and for that in High Street outside No 8 (Fig. 2, 62) and Nos 9 - 11 (Fig. 2, 60).
- 5.31 Archaeological evidence from Lower Brook Street (Fig. 2, 16) and The Brooks has shown that land between the streets was rapidly divided up into tenements which were occupied by buildings and other facilities. Initially tenements may have been quite large; for example at Lower Brook Street a single tenement may originally have occupied almost the whole of the street frontage later broken up into five separate ones (Keene 1985, 758). Another large land holding may have been Coitbury, recorded as a place-name in the 1148 survey of the city (see below) and described by Biddle and Keene 1976b (p. 236) as an 'undefined area north of High Street lying between Lower Brook Street and Eastgate Street'. They note, moreover, that the 'bury' suffix is comparable to others attached to place-names in London which describe large Anglo-Saxon urban estates.
- 5.32 At Lower Brook Street a characteristically urban economy was revealed by evidence for a range of craft activities, including non-ferrous metal working and leather working, and for trade in commodities both sourced locally and brought to the city over long distances (Biddle ed. 1990).
- 5.33 The Late Anglo-Saxon city was provided with churches in addition to Old and New Minsters, although how many is not known exactly (Biddle and Keene 1976a, 329-30). However, at Lower Brook Street two churches, St Mary in Tanner Street (Fig. 2, 16) and St Pancras (Fig. 2, 14), were excavated and shown to have had Late Anglo-Saxon origins (Biddle 1975, 312, 318-20). Other (lost) medieval churches whose sites lie within the Central Winchester site are St George, St John of the Ford and All Saints Buck Street (Fig. 3), but, in the absence of evidence, their date of origin is unknown.

Medieval Period (1066 – c. 1350)

- 5.34 Following the Norman Conquest of 1066, Winchester retained its importance in the English kingdom for about a century. The impact of the Conquest on the city was represented most clearly by the Norman cathedral and by the castle in the south-western salient. On the city streets development of the tenements continued as before and the population probably continued to rise until c. 1250 both within the walls and in the suburbs.
- 5.35 Important evidence for the character of the medieval city has been derived from two surveys which together make up the *Winton Domesday* (Biddle ed. 1976). The first of these, *Survey I*, dates to c. 1110. It is a list of the royal demesne lands in the city which paid the customary charges of landgable and brewgable (licence to brew ale). *Survey I* has been characterised as a revision of a list of tenements of the time of Edward the Confessor, thought on the basis of the moneyers' names mentioned to date to c. 1057. Some 300 properties are included in the survey along with the names of their owners and most substantial tenants.
- 5.36 *Survey II*, which dates to 1148, was carried out by the Bishop of Winchester, by far the largest landlord in the city, who was concerned to ensure he received all the revenues due to him (Barlow 1976, 18). The enquiry asked four questions about all the properties in the urban area. Who is the tenant? How much does he hold? From whom does he hold it? How much does each person get out of it? A topographical reconstruction based on the survey (Biddle and Keene 1976a, fig. 19) suggests that the tenements on the north side of High Street between Middle Brook Street and Lower Brook Street were largely crown property. On Middle Brook Street itself property on the west belonged to crown and bishop and on the east largely to the cathedral prior. On Lower Brook Street the tenements belonged largely to the bishop on the west and the crown on the east whilst tenements on Buck Street belonged largely to the crown.
- 5.37 Both the surveys provide evidence for medieval street names some of which hint at the crafts which were practiced on them (Biddle and Keene 1976b, 233-5). Lower Brook Street was Tannerestrete (Tanner Street) and Upper Brook Street was Sildwortenestret (street of the shield makers) which later became Shulworth Street. Middle Brook Street was known as Wunegrestret (later Wongar Street). Encroachment on the streets by tenement owners was a common phenomenon in medieval times and an example can be seen fossilised in the modern street plan at the High Street end of Lower Brook Street, represented by the very narrow Cross Keys Passage.



Fig. 7 Central Winchester site boundary over Derek Keene's reconstruction of the tenement plan in the north-eastern part of the walled city in c. 1300 (after Keene 1985, fig. 76)

- 5.37 Documentary sources other than the *Winton Domesday* have been studied by Derek Keene (1985) in his *Survey of Medieval Winchester* which provides a detailed topographical and historical background for the whole of the later medieval city. Keene used records of property ownership and their management to build up a detailed picture of Winchester, primarily for the period 1250 - 1550. Individual tenements were described and mapped for c 1300 (Fig. 7), 1417 and 1550. Property owners and occupiers were identified and the evidence for the physical, social and economic fabric of the city was analysed. The principal sources used by Keene were deeds of title, court rolls compiled in the city court, records of estate management, the Tarrage Survey of 1417 and taxation records, notably the lay subsidies from 1327 onwards.
- 5.38 The archaeology of Lower Brook Street and The Brooks both revealed complex sequences of land use and medieval buildings. They need not be discussed in detail here but the UAA carries an extended summary based on Martin Biddle's interim reports in *Antiquaries Journal* for the former and Scobie et al 1991 for the latter.
- 5.39 In brief, at Lower Brook Street the churches of St Mary in Tanner Street and St Pancras continued to develop as a result of increasing population and changes in liturgical requirements. In the tenements the first stone building was the undercroft of a first-floor hall of the mid-twelfth century. By 1300 other buildings were employing footings of mortared flint and chalk to support timber frames. Unusual evidence for the housing of the humblest members of medieval society, not usually documented, took the form of a row (c 20m x 5.6m) of four single-roomed and, probably, single-storied, cottages built in the early fourteenth century on the south side of a lane leading to St Pancras Church. Both archaeology and documents indicate that the principal crafts related to textile production represented by large chalk-lined drains and bases for the vats used in fulling and by the post-holes of tenting racks for drying cloth afterwards.
- 5.40 At The Brooks a large tenement was created on the Upper Brook Street frontage which included a complex of buildings for residence and services to the household. This was owned in 1299 – 1312 by John de Tytyng, a Winchester wool merchant (Keene 1985, 712-3). On the Middle Brook Street side of the site the street frontage was inaccessible but part of another stone-built first-floor hall was found along with a chalk-lined tank and drain, again features suggesting textile production.
- 5.41 In parts of The Brooks where archaeological excavation was not possible, records were made in a watching brief during development. This revealed the walls of further medieval buildings. To show the sort of evidence for urban medieval topography which might be recovered from other parts of the Central Winchester site, an outline plan of all the medieval buildings with stone walls or footings recorded between Upper Brook Street and Lower Brook Street is shown on Fig. 8.

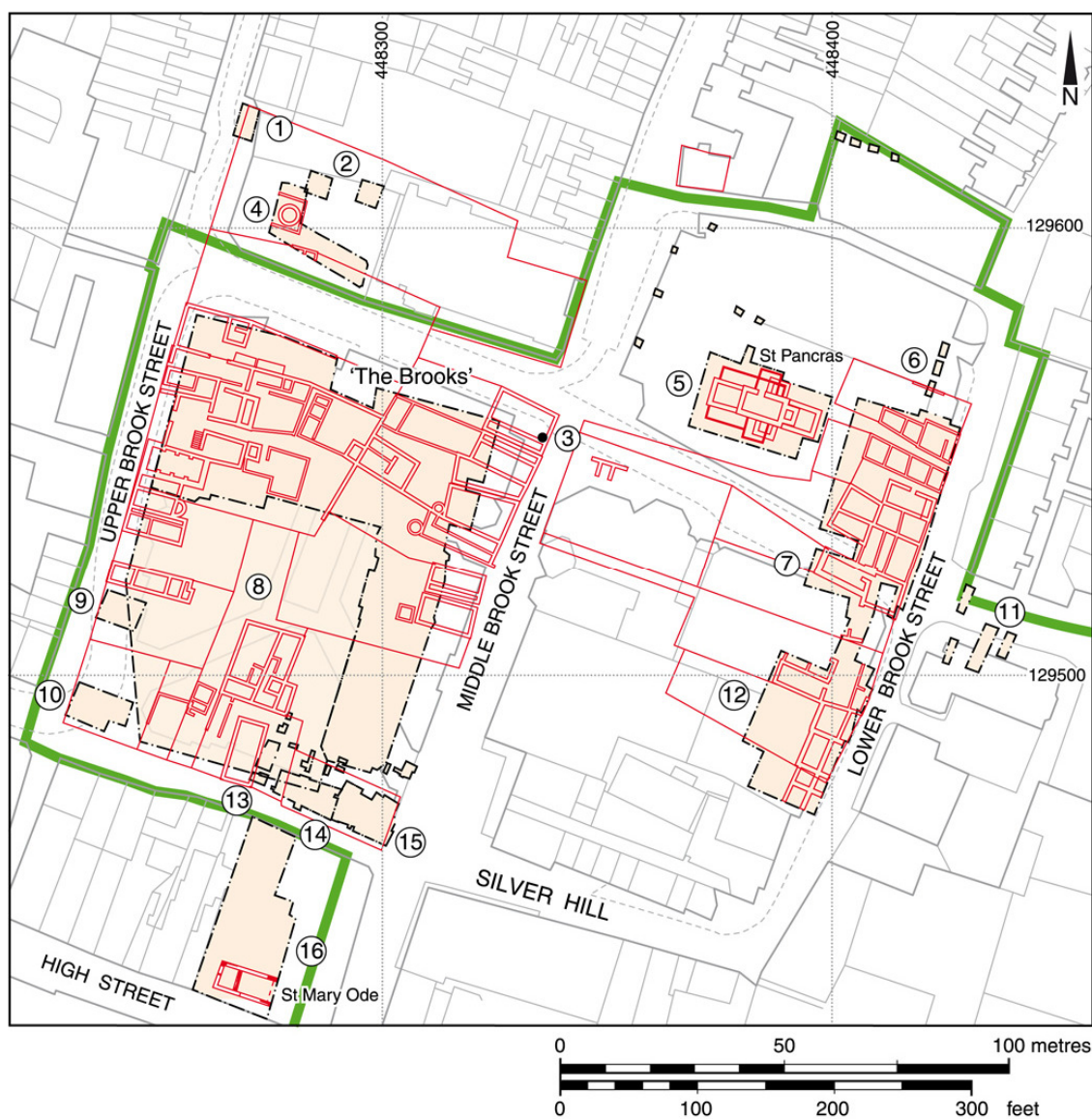


Fig. 8 Outline plan of medieval buildings recorded in excavation in The Brooks area. Key: 1, Central Car Park (1978, Trench 1); 2, Upper Brook Street Car Park (2012); 3, Central Car Park (1959); 4, Upper Brook Street Car Park (1992); 5, Brook Street (1965-71), St Pancras Church excavation area; 6, Brook Street Site B (1963); 7, Lower Brook Street (1962) and Brook Street (1965-71); 8, The Brooks watching brief; 9, Upper Brook Street (1959); 10, Lot 33, St George's Street (1957); 11, Brook Street Site A (1963); 12, Brook Street Site C (1963-4); 13, 8-9 St George's Street (1954); 14, Slaughter House (1957); 15, Middle Brook Street (1953, 1954, 1957); 16, Marks & Spencer (1971).

- 5.42 Little is known from archaeology of the topography of the medieval period in the central and eastern parts of the Central Winchester site. However, this has been reconstructed by Keene in his plans based on documentary sources (Fig. 7). They show an L-shaped street, Buck Street, running north from Broadway before turning to run west to Lower Brook Street. Parallel to it a little to the south of the east - west leg is Palmer's Lane. Keene also shows densely packed tenements on Broadway, Lower Brook Street and the west side of the north - south leg of Buck Street where a wall thought to be medieval was recorded in Silver Hill Observation Pit 12 (Stastney et al 2015, 3.17.4). The sources suggest the tenements would be likely to produce further archaeological evidence for textile manufacture making use of the abundant water supply.
- 5.43 Flooding evidently remained a problem in the lower High Street area leading to the digging of a channel, or more likely enlargement of an existing channel, at a location known as the 'Merwenhay', between the entries to Middle Brook Street and Lower Brook Street, perhaps in the twelfth century, which survived until c. 1750 (Biddle and Keene 1976b, 238; Keene 1985, 57). By the end of the twelfth century New Bridge, just east of the Merwenhay, carried High Street over a stream, known as the Lower Brook, north of High Street, and the Lockburn to the south (Biddle and Keene 1976a, 284). This provided water to the eastern side of the monastic precincts. The stream in Upper Brook Street, known in the 14th century as the *rivolum domini regis* - the King's Brook - was associated with the provision of water to the royal palace.
- 5.44 The three unexcavated medieval parish churches which formerly stood on the Central Winchester site have been mentioned above. Of the three, the remains of only St George (Fig. 2, 36) have been found. In 1928 in a service trench fragments of painted glass, architectural fragments and tiles were found. In a car park a little to the east, in Silver Hill Observation Pit 5, masonry blocks were found at a depth of c. 1.20m which may also have come from the church. Both All Saints Buck Street and St John of the Ford were closed in the mid-fourteenth century whilst St George survived until 1555.
- 5.45 In south-eastern part of the Central Winchester site, north of Broadway and close to the city walls were two medieval religious institutions: the Black Friars and St John's Hospital (Fig. 3). The Black Friars (Dominicans) were established in the city before 1235 (Keene 1985, 822-5). Over the next 35 years, they acquired land, mainly between Buck Street and the city walls, to create their precinct, part of which lies within the Central Winchester site. The refectory was completed in 1256, and the friary church by 1270; the infirmary was under construction in the same year. An evaluation excavation on a site on Eastgate Street in 1989, immediately east of the Central Winchester site, near the eastern edge of the friars' precinct, revealed walls, probably of the east end of the church, as well as a cist tomb and a culvert (Fig. 2, 57). Rubble deposits found in evaluation trenches and a watching brief on the same site in 2003 (75-79 Eastgate Street) are

thought to derive from demolished friary buildings (Teague 1999).

- 5.46 St John's Hospital is first recorded in the early 13th-century rentals of Southwick Priory (Keene 1985, 813-15; Gomersall and Whinney 2007). Records of repairs in the hospital accounts and elsewhere give some picture of the buildings to add to the standing remains. However, little is known of the first medieval buildings and early layout, although there were two chapels by 1332. The surviving hospital (within St John's Rooms) and chapel, examined in 1981, are largely of the early 15th century (Fig. 2, 55). The hospital precinct lay to the north of the main buildings and took over the church of All Saints in the mid-fourteenth century. The wall which flanks the watercourse to the west may have remains of the medieval precinct wall surviving in it (Plate 1).
- 5.47 Although Winchester's population may have recovered fairly quickly after the plague of the mid-fourteenth century, by c. 1400 the city was entering a period of economic difficulty, due to competition in the textile trades from other places, and a declining population. Neither The Brooks nor Lower Brook Street produced much archaeological evidence for occupation in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Nonetheless, although parts of the walled city, largely on the periphery, may have been depopulated, it is clear from the Tarrage Survey of 1417 that the core of the late medieval city around High Street, including the southern parts of Middle and Lower Brook Street and Silver Hill, remained densely settled and well built-up (Atkinson 1963, 24-5).

Post-medieval period (c. 1550 - c. 1837)

- 5.48 There is little archaeological evidence for the post-medieval period from sites on and around the Central Winchester site, although there are a few buildings on High Street which have their origins at this time (see below). The discussion of topographical developments below is based largely on map evidence but this does, at least, give some guide as to what might be found in any archaeological investigation.
- 5.49 Keene's reconstructed plans of the north-eastern part of the walled city in c. 1550 (1985, figs 56, 78 and 83) show a pattern of tenements similar to that of 1417, but there are rather fewer of them than before as witness to the late medieval decline in population. However, from c. 1540 onwards the population of England as a whole began to grow more strongly than for some considerable time, especially in towns (including Winchester) such that by 1750 some 20% of the population lived in towns of over 5000 people (Coward 1988, 75).
- 5.50 The urban economy of the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries benefitted from an increasing demand for manufactured goods and relied less on servicing the agricultural sector (ibid, 7). In the eighteenth century towns were able to take advantage of the improved communications provided by turnpike roads and, from the 1760s onwards, by canals. County

towns, like Winchester, assumed increased administrative and judicial functions and became social centres for a local gentry growing in numbers, wealth and power (Rosen 1981, 176-84). The new professional classes, doctors, lawyers and teachers, tended to congregate in towns where they mingled with senior clergy and military officers. The entertainments for these people, whether at concerts, the theatre or sporting occasions, such as the races, all well established in eighteenth century Winchester (James 2007, 135-40), formed part of a distinct urban culture which supported what has been called an 'urban renaissance' (Borsay 1989).

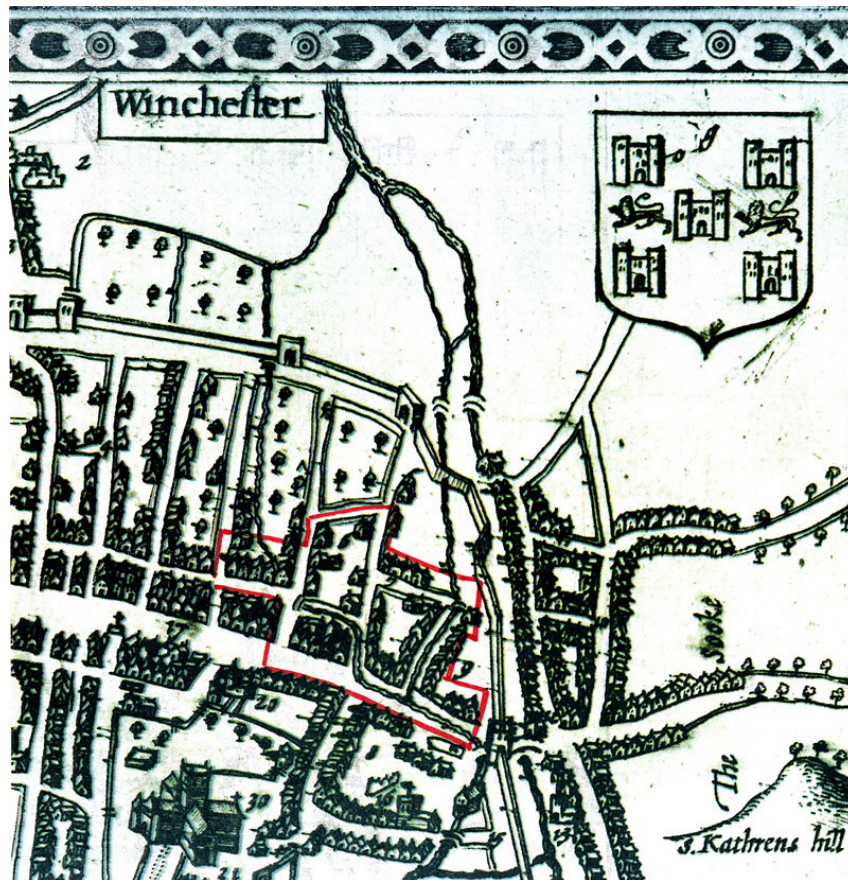


Fig. 9 Part of John Speed's map of Winchester, 1611 showing location of the Central Winchester site (red line)

5.51 In terms of the urban landscape, in Winchester as elsewhere, the 'renaissance' was also seen in the adoption of neo-classical, rather than vernacular, modes of architecture, using brick rather than timber as exemplified by Eastgate House, built in 1665 (Crook 2010, 699), on the site of the St John's Hospital and Black Friars precincts (Fig. 11). In addition, there was an increasing provision of such urban amenities as street lighting and proper drainage; evidence for the latter may be expected in the archaeology.

- 5.52 The earliest useful map of Winchester is that by John Speed published in 1611 (Fig. 9). However, it is at a small scale, somewhat schematic, and it should be borne in mind that its accuracy in any detail cannot be vouched for. The Winchester shown by Speed is still, in essence, a late medieval city which, except for its eastern suburb, was largely confined within its walls. Little had changed in the previous century or so, apart from the disappearance of the religious houses.



Fig. 10 Part of Richard Perkins' map of the watercourses of Winchester, 1740, including one which runs left to right along High Street which is joined by those running (from the top) along Upper Brook Street and Silver Hill (left), Middle Brook Street, Lower Brook Street and Buck Street - the inverted L shape right of centre (Hampshire County Record Office, 27M62/1)

- 5.53 As far as the Central Winchester site is concerned, Speed shows Middle Brook Street and the north side of St George's Street as built up, although little evidence for this was found in The Brooks excavation. Cossack Lane is shown as the limit of the built up zone which extends down

both Middle and Lower Brook Street. A number of the watercourses of medieval or Anglo-Saxon origin are shown still in use. One runs along Silver Hill before turning to run down what is now Cross Keys Passage to Broadway. The area south of Silver Hill, like other areas along High Street, appears densely built up. The east side of Lower Brook Street is built up as are both sides of Buck Street in the stretch running north from Broadway. The land on its east side formerly belonged to St John's Hospital. A watercourse, which may have had its origin in the Roman period, is shown running south from an opening in the city wall to the point where Buck Street changes direction and then runs along that street to Broadway. In Broadway the watercourse runs east towards East Gate.

- 5.54 The next map relevant for this study is a schematic map of watercourses in and around Winchester by Richard Perkins of 1740 (Fig. 10). Unlike Speed he shows the Middle Brook and Lower Brook presumably running down their respective streets from the city wall to High Street / Broadway. Further east he shows the watercourse running south from the city wall on more or less the modern line as far as the middle of the northern leg of Buck Street before continuing to Broadway. Comparison with Speed (who is not necessarily accurate) suggests the northern part of this watercourse, largely outside the Central Winchester site, had been moved west since 1611. Perkins also shows the watercourse running along Buck Street. Further east a watercourse emerging from the same location in city wall as that to west runs just inside the wall as far as Broadway.
- 5.55 Most of the east side of the Central Winchester site is shown on William Godson's detailed plan of Eastgate House and gardens of 1748 at a scale c. 1:580 (Fig. 11). On the west side this shows Lower Brook Street – 'Tanner Street' – with the brook running down the centre and houses on both frontages from the junction with Cossack Lane as far south as the edge of the map. On the east side of Lower Brook Street, north of the junction with Buck Street is what looks like a development planned as single unit of tenements with houses on the frontage. Buck Street is shown as on Speed's map; the watercourse originating at the city wall meets the street in the centre and then runs east and then south along the street towards Broadway, but it does not run west to Lower Brook Street as on Perkins' map.
- 5.56 Eastgate House and gardens lie east of Buck Street, occupying much of what had been the St John's Hospital and Black Friars precinct. The house is also shown prominently on Samuel and Nathaniel Buck's East Prospect of Winchester of 1736. Today Eastgate Street, set out in 1847, cuts through the site of the house and gardens as it leaves Broadway. A short length of the watercourse running just inside the city wall shown by Perkins survives, but otherwise it has been landscaped to create a large lake in the garden north of the house, part of which lies within the Central Winchester site boundary, and another smaller lake to the east. Also shown is St John's hospital and chapel as it was before the former was converted into assembly rooms in 1769

(Crook 2010, 656). To the north of these buildings is a courtyard with buildings on the north side endowed in 1558 (ibid, 657).

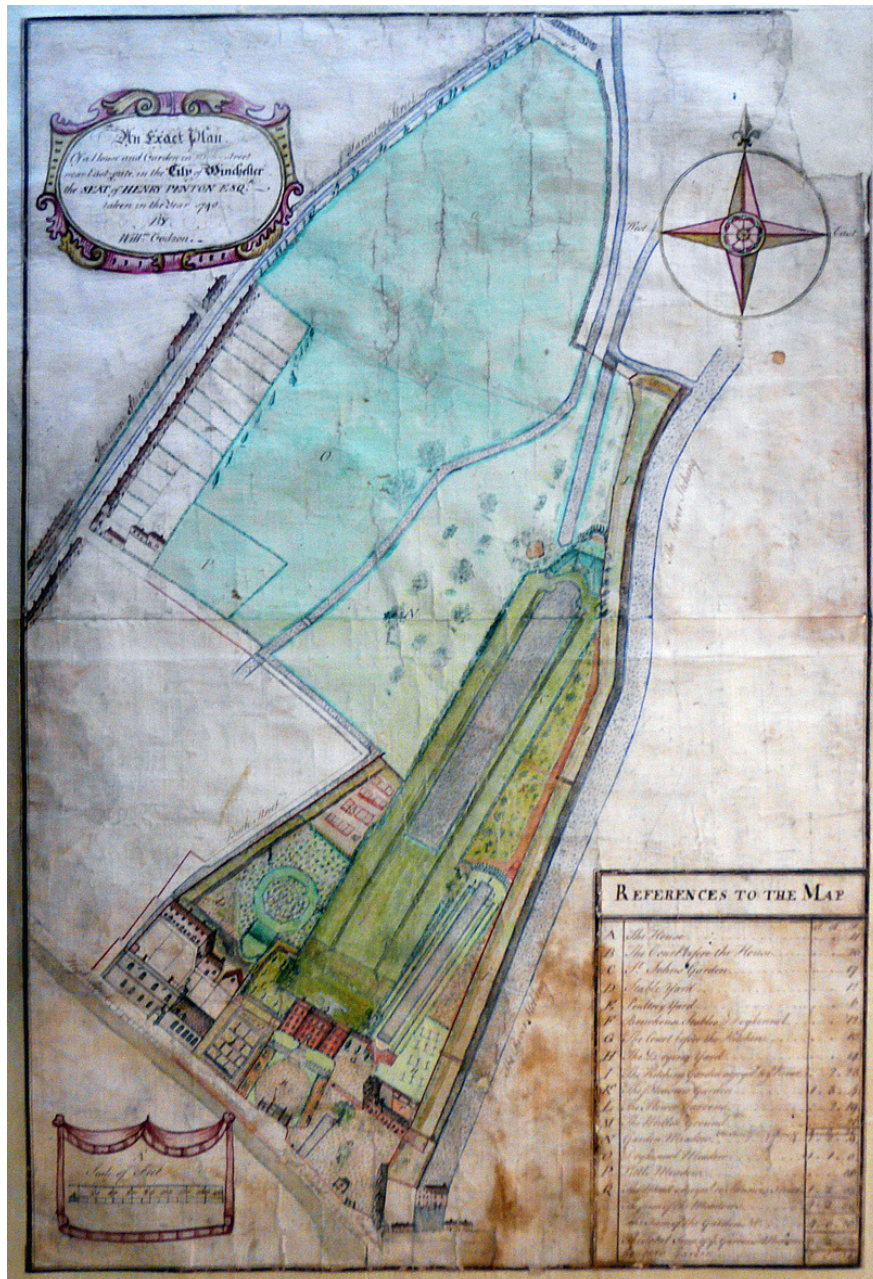


Fig. 11 William Godson's plan of Eastgate House and grounds, 1748 (Hampshire County Record Office, 147M86W/1)

- 5.57 Godson's map of the whole city of 1750 (Fig. 12) shows the area of the 1748 plan in pretty much the same way. On the west side of the Central Winchester site Middle Brook Street is shown built

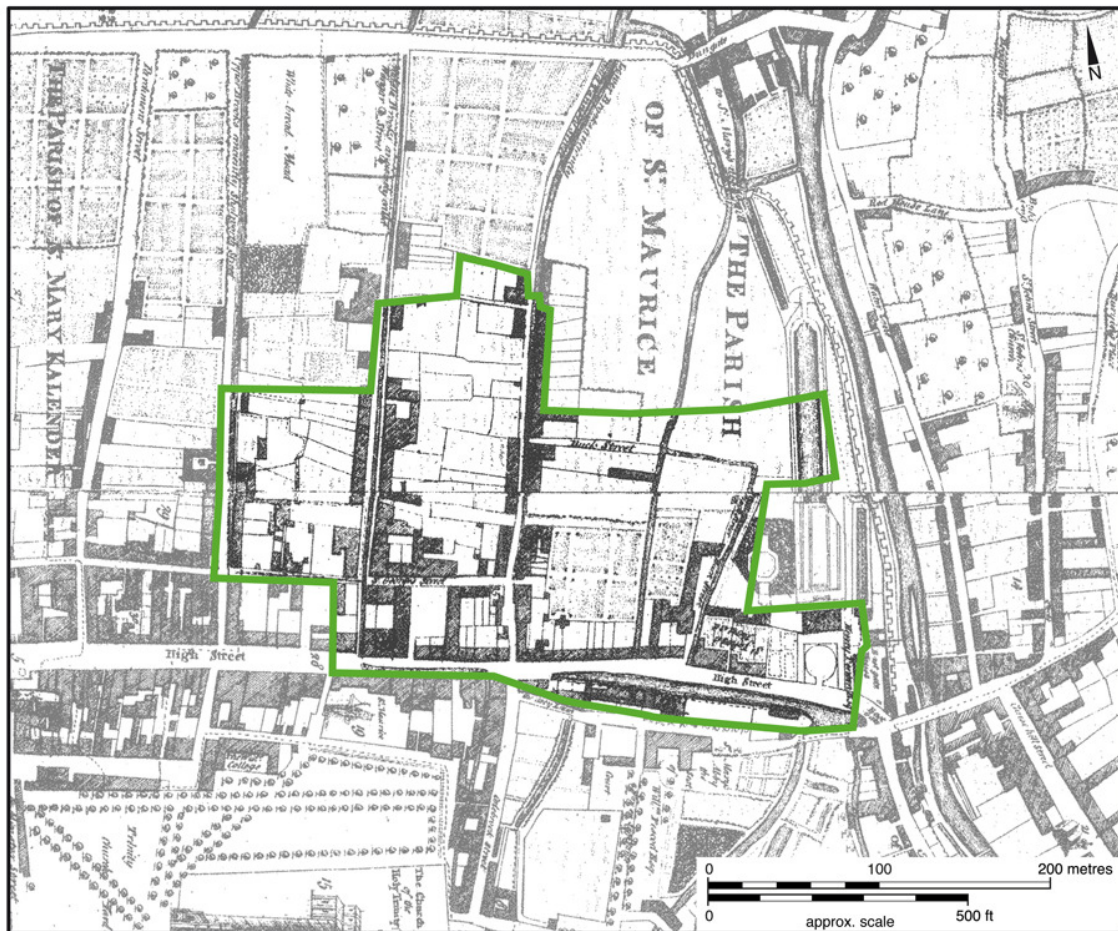


Fig. 12 Part of William Godson's map of Winchester, 1750, showing the location of the Central Winchester site (green outline) (Hampshire County Record Office W/K4/1/10/1)

up as far north as Cossack Lane and the 'brook' runs down its centre from the city wall as far as High Street where it meets the channel running eastwards towards East Gate. Lower Brook Street is shown built up on its east side but only sparsely on the west until it approaches High Street. In this street the 'brook', is again shown running along the street as far as St George's Street (Silver Hill) beyond which it is probably culverted. The area between Silver Hill and High Street is fairly densely built up as on Speed's map. The whole of the High Street frontage is built up and buildings are shown on the west side of Buck Street, otherwise the area between Lower Brook Street and Buck Street appears to be given over to gardens.

- 5.58 Maps of the city made by Thomas Milne in 1791 and Cole and Roper in 1805 are largely based on Godson's map and add nothing new to the Central Winchester site.
- 5.59 In 1798 the eastern end of High Street was remodelled to create 'The Causeway', now Broadway, by clearing buildings between the south side of the street and a lane on the north side of the former St Mary's Abbey precinct (see a contemporary map, Fig. 8.8 in the UAA). One consequence appears to have been the culverting of the stream running along Buck Street and of the water channel on High Street between Buck Street and East Gate.



Plate 3 The Woolstapler's warehouse from the north

- 5.60 In addition to St John's Assembly Rooms, a number of buildings on High Street belong largely to the eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries, although in some cases are additions to earlier buildings, e.g. Nos 155-6 and 158-9 High Street (Fig. 3, 2-3 and 5). The Woolstapler's warehouse (Fig. 2, 50) is probably early nineteenth century, although there appears to be no documented date of construction (Plate 3).

- 5.61 A picture of the topography and architecture of Winchester in about 1800 has been published as a stand-alone map in advance of the *Winchester Historic Town Atlas* (Biddle and Keene in press).

Victorian period (c. 1837 – 1901)

- 5.62 In 1847 Eastgate Street was set out to connect Broadway with North Walls following the demolition of Mildmay House (formerly Eastgate House) (Crook 2010, 698). Nos 20 – 27 Eastgate Street were built in 1849 (Fig. 3, 7) and Nos 1-8 Eastgate Street (Fig. 3, 8; Plate 4) must be of much the same date. The surviving lane at the rear of Nos 20-27 is a continuation to the north of Buck Street, although that street itself had largely disappeared by the time of the 1871 OS map. In 1862 St John's Hospital (north) was built on land north of the medieval chapel and east of the watercourse which originally ran along Buck Street (Fig. 3, 6).



Plate 4 Nos 5-7 Eastgate Street from the north-east



Fig. 13 First edition OS map, 1871 (1:2500), showing location of the Central Winchester site (green outline)



Fig. 14 Detail of Silver Hill, Middle Brook Street and Lower Brook Street area on the 1:500 first edition OS map, 1871 (not at original scale)

- 5.63 There are no further detailed maps of Winchester until the first edition OS map published in 1871 at 1:500 and 1:2500 (Figs 13-14). This shows the results of a great increase in the city's population, largely following the arrival of railway in 1839. The centre of Winchester acquired a number of industrial works and was densely built up with housing and facilities for the residents such as public houses and chapels.
- 5.64 The 1: 500 first edition map (Fig. 14) shows in detail the frontages of Upper, Lower and Middle Brook Streets as completely built up. All three streets had been widened and the 'brooks' culverted for use as storm drains following the installation of sewers shortly before the map was made. South of Cossack Lane there is a terrace of small houses, Freeland Court, and a complex

of buildings and yards belonging to Trinity Schools. South of the school premises are three more terraces: Freeland Buildings, Albert Place (suggesting construction after 1840 when Victoria married the prince), and Pulsom's Place. There is also a flax factory shown on Lower Brook Street. Buildings on the north side of Silver Hill (renamed as such since 1750) include a Baptist Chapel (Plate 5) which survived until the 1960s and three public houses. The front wall of the chapel may have been seen in Silver Hill Observation Pit 2 (Stastney et al 2015, 3.7.3). Another three public houses lie south of Silver Hill, accessed from High Street.



Plate 5 Silver Hill Baptist Chapel in 1968 (© Hampshire Cultural Trust)

- 5.65 On the east side of the Central Winchester site the map shows two largely open watercourses. The watercourse which runs south from the city wall divides into two on the northern edge of the site, the western arm runs south as it does on the Perkins and Godson maps (Figs 10 and 12) going into a culvert just before High Street. The eastern arm has been altered since 1750 to cut

off the corner where it had formerly followed the right angle in Buck Street, before resuming the line of a now truncated Buck Street, now Busket Lane, before running into an underground culvert at the same point as today (Plate 1). In the northern part of this zone there is a new street, Boundary Street which connects Eastgate Street and Lawn Street, the latter approaching from the north, at a right angle. The district immediately to the north, previously 'meadow', on Godosn's 1748 map (Fig. 11), is known 'The Lawn'. There is terraced housing on the south side of Boundary Street either side of the watercourses. To the west of it running up to Lower Brook Street is another terrace, Forder's Buildings.

- 5.66 On either side of the western watercourse the map shows a 'Fellmonger's Yard' (i.e. tannery) with a number of 'pelt pits'. This is presumably the forerunner of Smith's Tannery Yard which was demolished in 1933 (see below). To the south is the Woolstapler's Warehouse (Plate 3). Immediately south of it on the High Street frontage the 'India Arms' is shown which is still a pub, now known as 'Alfie's' (Fig. 3, 4). On the west side of the eastern watercourse is a malt house approached from Busket Lane.
- 5.67 The 1897 and 1909 revised editions of the OS maps, at 1:2500, show little change in the topography of the Central Winchester site.
- 5.68 Some remains of the buildings shown on the early OS maps, or at least demolition rubble from them, was recorded in the Silver Hill Observation Pits and Trenches which is an indication that the Victorian townscape will probably be amenable to archaeological investigation.

Modern period (c. 1901 – 2017)

- 5.69 The 1939 edition of the OS map (Fig. 15), published immediately before World War II, shows a number of changes to the Central Winchester site had taken place in the previous 30 or so years. On Cossack Lane the terrace Freeland Court has disappeared, presumably to make more room for the school (Plate 8). The flax factory on Lower Brook Street has disappeared. The western arm of the watercourse has been culverted further to the north, presumably at the time of construction of the bus station and associated garage.
- 5.70 Opening onto High Street the bus station and garage were opened in 1935. This required the demolition of buildings on the Broadway frontage and (in 1933) of Smith's Tannery Yard which occupied land between Lower Brook Street and Boundary Street. A photographic record was made of the demolition which reveals some of the ground level features which may still survive (Plates 6-7).

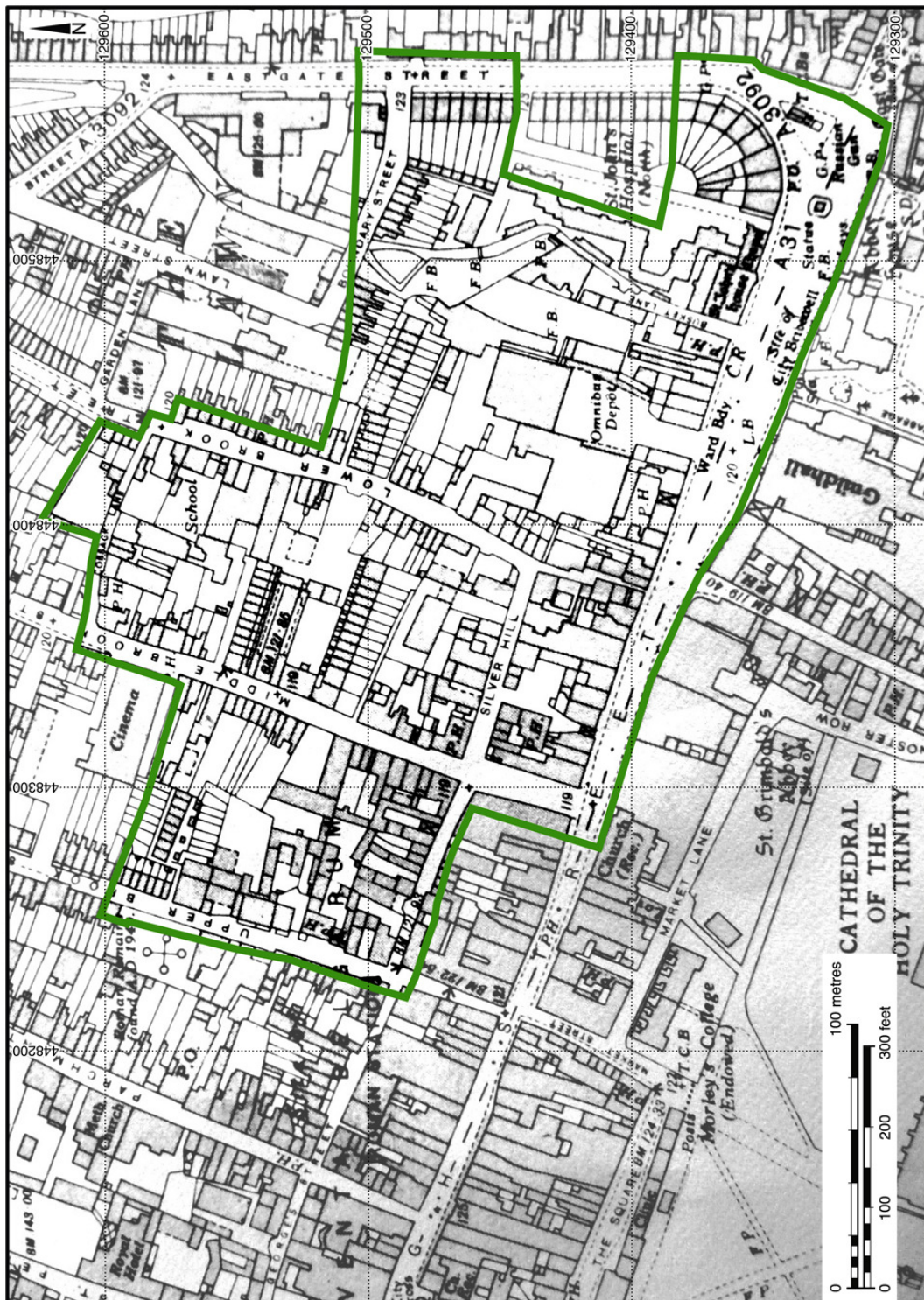


Fig. 15 1939 OS map showing location of the Central Winchester site (green outline)

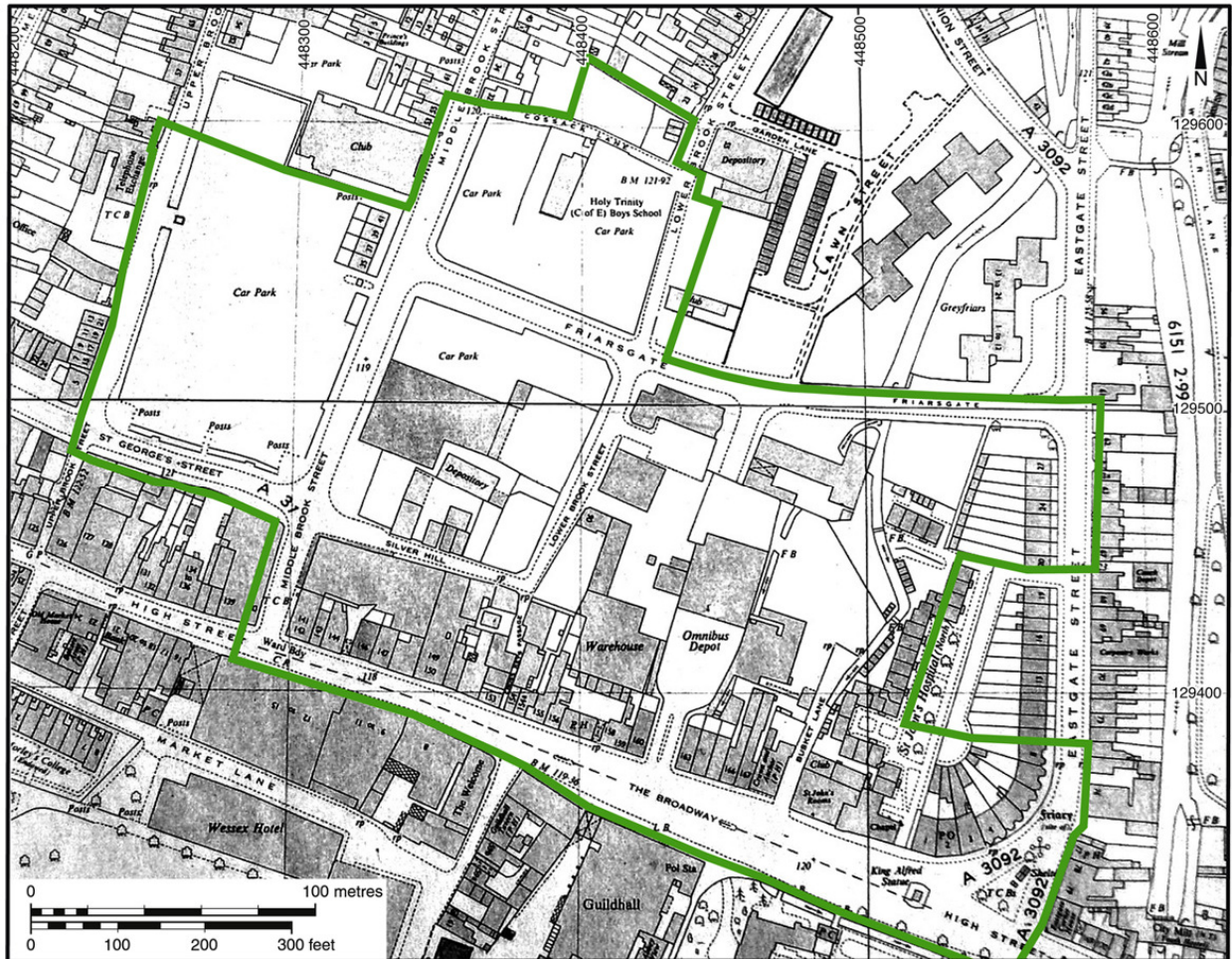


Fig. 16 1969 OS map showing Central Winchester site (green outline)

Since World War II

- 5.71 Since World War II there have been substantial changes on the Central Winchester site as can be seen by comparison of the 1939 OS map and the 1:1250 OS edition of 1969 (Fig. 16). This arose as a result of slum clearance in The Brooks area after 1953, following the recommendations of a report for the City Council by Sir Patrick Abercrombie and R. Nickson, published in 1946 as *A Report on the Treatment of the Administrative and Cathedral Areas of the City of Winchester*.



Plate 6 View to the south of Smith's Tannery during demolition in 1933 – note the pits which may still survive (© Hampshire Cultural Trust)



Plate 7 View to the south-east of Smith's Tannery during demolition in 1933 (© Hampshire Cultural Trust)



Plate 8 View to the north-east of Central Car Park towards Holy Trinity boys' school, early 1960s
(© Hampshire Cultural Trust)



Plate 9 View east of the south side of Silver Hill, early 1960s (© Hampshire Cultural Trust)

- 5.72 Land east of Upper Brook Street and north of St George's Street was almost completely cleared for the Central Car Park. To the east Boundary Street was replaced by Friarsgate in 1964 which runs westwards to Lower Brook Street and Middle Brook Street. Land south of Cossack Lane is shown on the map cleared of all buildings except for one belonging to the school. All houses were cleared on the east side of Lower Brook Street. Much of the land between Friarsgate and Silver Hill was also cleared for car parking and the new post office.
- 5.73 On the corner of Middle Brook Street and Silver Hill Sainsbury's supermarket was constructed replacing a range of earlier buildings (Plate 9). Most of the land on the east side of Lower Brook Street and behind the bus garage was cleared and new 1960s buildings including Coitbury House, St Clement Surgery and the Friarsgate Medical Centre were constructed (Fig. 3). On the eastern side of the Central Winchester site the terrace on the south side of what had been Boundary Street, now Friarsgate, was cleared, but otherwise nothing else had changed since the war.
- 5.74 Since 1969 the Friarsgate car park (now partly demolished; Plate 11) and adjacent retail facility, the King's Walk shopping centre and The Brooks shopping centre have been constructed.

6 SURVIVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AND DEPOSIT MODEL

- 6.1 Data in the UAD and HER for the potential survival of archaeological remains on the Central Winchester site comes from archaeological excavations and watching briefs, or less formal observations, and from boreholes (Appendix 4 and Fig 17) either on the site itself or immediately adjacent to it. Fig. 17 also shows the location of two stratigraphic transects on The Brooks based on boreholes (Zant 1993, fig.15).
- 6.2 On the Central Winchester site itself excavations have taken place largely in the western half (1950s sites, Lower Brook Street and The Brooks), but watching briefs and observations have covered other areas. From the archaeological data so called 'deposit columns' have been extracted to create the deposit model used in the UAA (Fig. 23).
- 6.3 Until this century boreholes were sunk for ground investigation in advance of construction, but latterly they have also been sunk for geoarchaeological purposes as part of site evaluation. The data from the former, although useful in general terms, is not always easy to interpret from an archaeological point of view whilst the latter present detailed analyses of the character of the archaeological deposits.

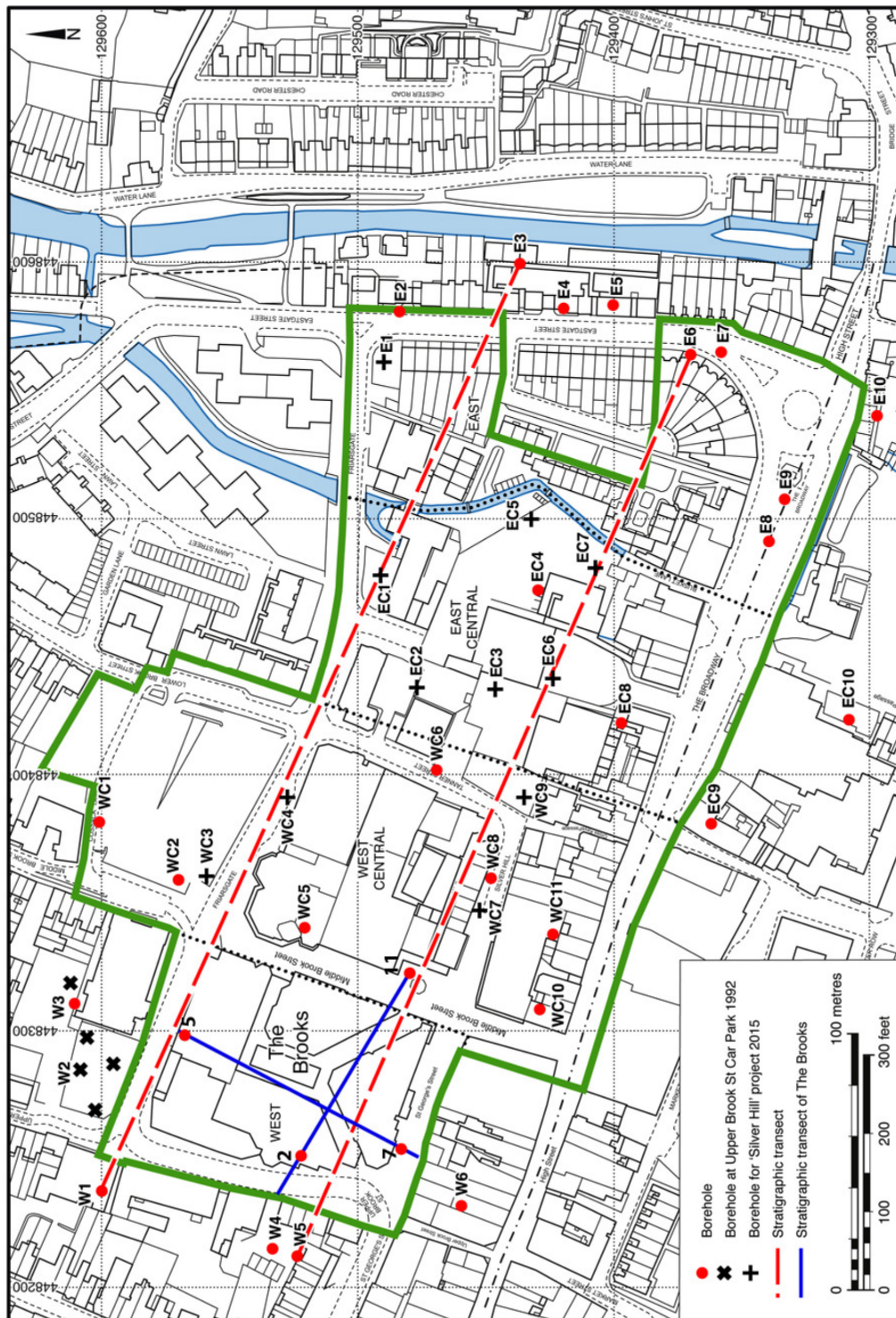


Fig. 17 Site plan showing location of boreholes recorded in the UAD and HER, in the Silver Hill project and at The Brooks

- 6.4 Geoarchaeological boreholes on and adjacent to the Central Winchester site were sunk on Broadway (six in total) in 2006-7 (Fig. 17, E8 and E9; Wilkinson 2006; Wilkinson and Marter 2007), at Upper Brook Street Car Park (seven) in 2012 (Fig. 17, W2; Wilkinson 2012; Wilkinson and Bachelor 2012; Wilkinson and Watson 2012), Middle Brook Street Centre (Fig. 17, W3; Teague 2004), at 158-9 High Street (three by Wessex Archaeology) in 2004 (Fig. 17, EC8) and as a part of the evaluation of the Central Winchester site when known as the Silver Hill project in 2015 (12) (Fig. 17; Stastney et al. 2015).
- 6.5 The deposits on the Central Winchester site can be divided into two broad groups (1 and 2). Those in the first group (1) overlie the rock chalk and belong to the Pleistocene and Late Glacial or Early Holocene, their deposition ceasing, for the most part, in the early Roman period. These deposits contain little or no cultural material but represent the development of the palaeotopography and palaeoenvironment in the Itchen floodplain over at least 10,000 years. The second group (2) of deposits (which include structural remains) are of conventional archaeological material of the Roman to modern periods.

Group 1 Deposits

- 6.6 The first group of deposits can themselves be divided broadly into two: the Pleistocene fluvial gravels and the alluvial (and fluvial) deposits of peat, sand, silt and tufa of the Late Glacial or Early Holocene. From an archaeological point of view it is the latter which are of interest. However, interpreting the borehole data in terms of the relative depth of alluvial deposits, on the one hand, and of conventional archaeological deposits, on the other, can be difficult, especially in the non-archaeological boreholes, in the sense that they cannot always be separated with confidence. In the junction region between the two neither produces much in the way of cultural material but small pieces of pot, tile, bone etc can be dragged from the conventional archaeological deposits into the underlying deposits giving the latter a false impression of being the former. In the data summarised below there are some obvious anomalies which must arise from erroneous interpretation.
- 6.7 In any event, the presence of alluvial deposits over the Itchen valley floor is clearly variable. Hitherto, they have been thought to be at their greatest depth on the western side of the valley floor between Parchment Street (west) and Lower Brook Street (east). Here the chalk has been recorded at up to c 12m below modern level, lying below river gravels themselves overlain with up to 4.5m of alluvium and peat. In the UAA the data were used to suggest that a palaeochannel of the river was located on the western side of the valley.
- 6.8 The borehole data for Central Winchester site will be considered in four zones as shown on Fig. 17. In each case the data have been summarised in terms of fluvial gravel, alluvial (and fluvial)

and archaeological deposits against a common datum level m OD. Because the boreholes were sunk to varying depths and from varying levels OD, ensuring the data are shown related to a common height OD has involved adding what is referred to as 'levelling' at the base of the columns. On Figs 18 – 21 the boreholes run from north (left) to south. The data in the figures for the fluvial gravel is not necessarily the total depth recorded.

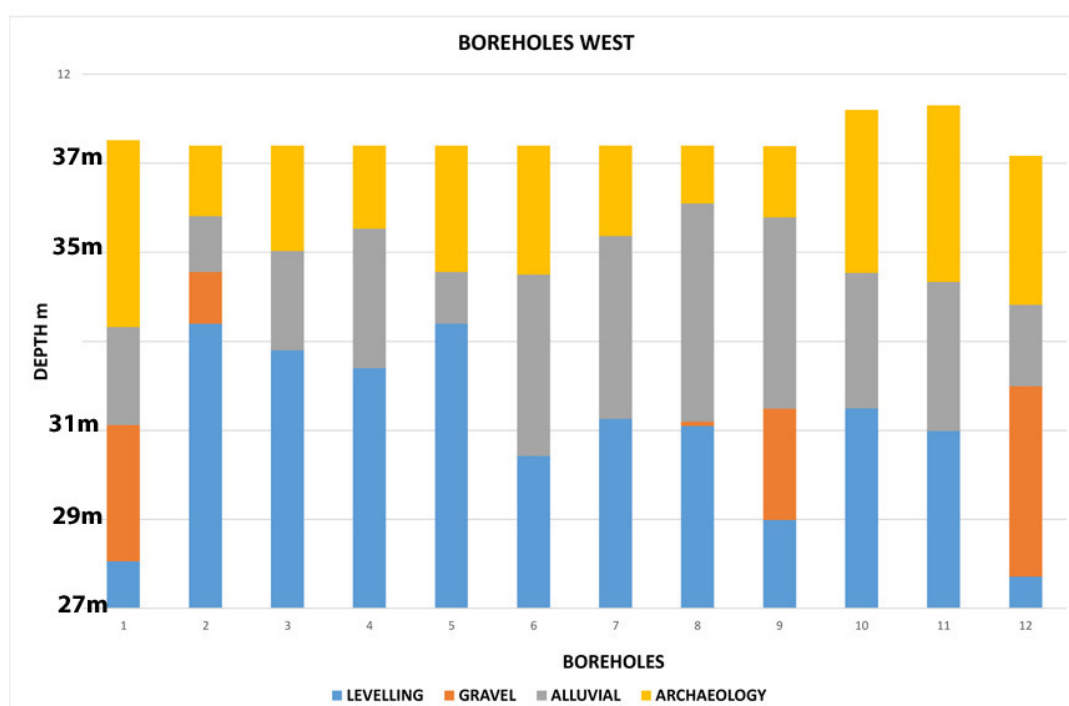


Fig. 18 Stratigraphy of boreholes in the western part site. Key (left to right): 1, W1; 2, W2, Ph1.1; 3, W2, Ph1.2; 4, W2, Ph1.3; 5, W2, Ph1.4; 6, W2, Ph1.5; 7, W2, Ph2.1; 8, W2, Ph2.2; 9, W3; 10, W4; 11, W5; 12, W6

6.9 Fig. 18 shows the depth of deposits derived from borehole data in the western part of the Central Winchester site. The thickest alluvial deposits (over 4m) seem to lie in the eastern part of the Upper Brook Street car park site (Fig. 17, W2; Wilkinson 2012; Wilkinson and Watson 2012, Phase 1, BH5, Phase 2 BH1-2) and at the Middle Brook Centre (Fig. 17, W3). When the data are combined with those from the west - east transect at The Brooks the existence of a channel roughly parallel to the river on the west side of the valley bottom appears to be confirmed (see below).

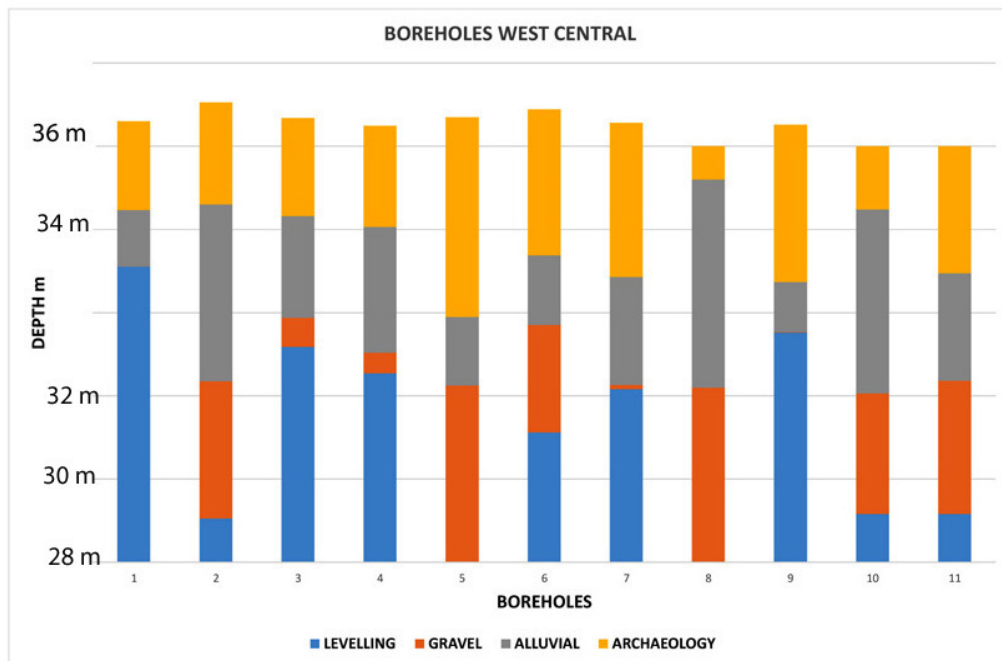


Fig. 19 Stratigraphy of boreholes in the west central part site. Key (left to right): 1, WC1; 2, WC2; 3, WC3; 4, WC4; 5, WC5; 6, WC6; 7, WC7; 8, WC8; 9, WC9; 10, WC10

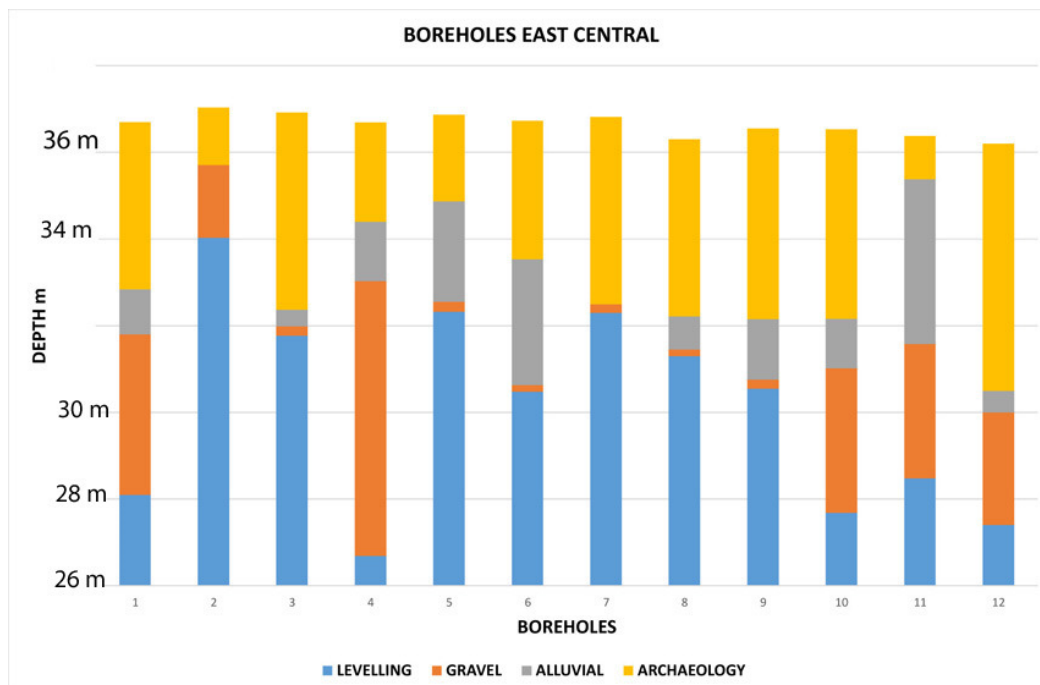


Fig. 20 Stratigraphy of boreholes in the east central part site. Key (left to right): 1, EC1; 2, EC2; 3, EC3; 4, EC4; 5, EC5; 6, EC6; 7, EC7; 8, EC8; 9, EC8; 10, EC8; 11, EC9; 12, EC10

- 6.10 Fig. 19 shows the depth of deposits derived from borehole data in the west central part of the Central Winchester site. The thickest alluvial deposits, over 4m, appear to be in WC2, 8 and 10 on Fig. 17, but there is no obvious pattern suggesting a further palaeochannel. An unusually large depth of archaeological deposits (4.80m) is shown in WC5 (Friarsgate Car Park), perhaps because the borehole was taken through a pit cut down into the alluvium.
- 6.11 For the east central area of the Central Winchester site data on depth of deposits comes almost exclusively from geoarchaeological boreholes sunk for the Silver Hill project (Fig. 20). In this area there appears, on the whole, to be much less in the way of alluvial deposits than in the western and west central areas with none at all recorded in EC2 and EC7 and 0.50m or less in EC3 and EC10 (Guildhall).

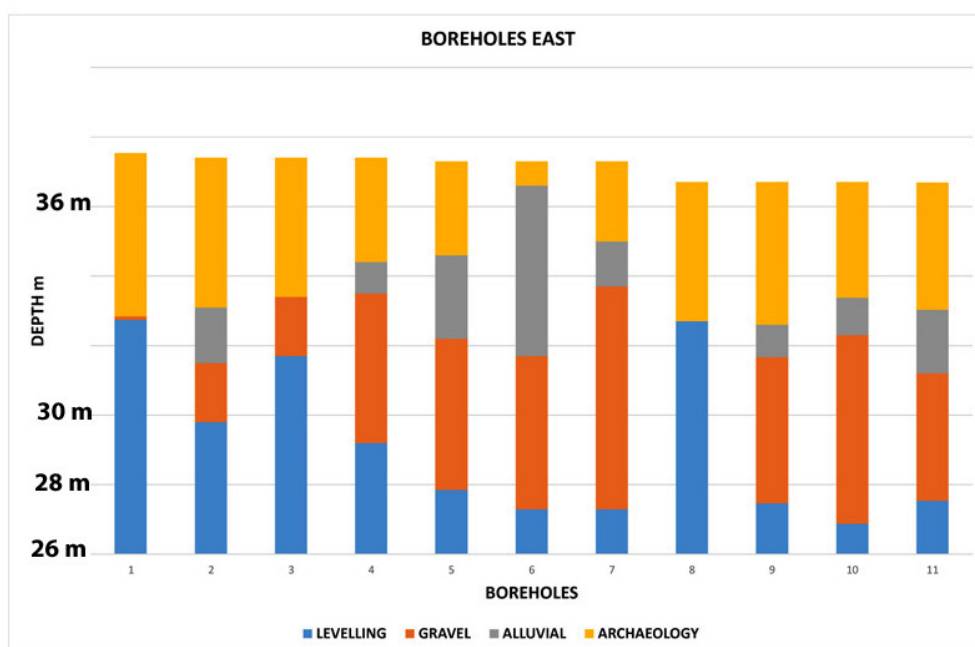


Fig. 21 Stratigraphy of boreholes in the east central part site. Key (left to right): 1, E1; 2, E2; 3, E3; 4, E4; 5, E5; 6, E6; 7, E7; 8, E8; 9, E9; 10, E9; 11, E10

- 6.12 Fig. 21 shows the depth of deposits derived from borehole data in the eastern part of the Central Winchester site. E1 was a geoarchaeological borehole, part of the Silver Hill project on the corner of Eastgate Street and Friarsgate, while E8 and E9 are geoarchaeological boreholes in Broadway. No alluvial deposits were recorded in two of the boreholes (E1 and E3) both in the north-east corner of the area, although both apparently had substantial depths of archaeology, perhaps in the case of E1 as a result of deposition in the channel out of which the lake in Eastgate House grounds was formed (Figs 11-12). The greatest thickness of alluvial deposits lay

in the south-east part of the area. There was as much as 4.90m in E6, although there was only 2.30m in nearby E7; the difference may be to do with a problem in interpreting the contractor's data. Excavations on Eastgate Street in 1999 (Fig. 2, 57; Teague 1999) revealed at least 1.80m of archaeology west of the city wall.

- 6.13 The data in the four areas for the depth of fluvial gravels and alluvial deposits (and conventional archaeological deposits) is clearly very variable for reasons which must partly to do with the existence of early topographical features in the valley bottom and partly the intrusion of Roman or later features, but the pattern must also be affected by problems of data interpretation.
- 6.14 By way of providing a summary overview of the deposits, two west to east transects have been reconstructed across the site using the borehole data on and adjacent to their line (Fig. 22). The west end of Transect 1 runs from BH W1 on Upper Brook Street to BH E3 on the west bank of the Itchen. The levels of rock chalk and fluvial gravel appear to rise from west to east. At the west end the transect shows the presence of the palaeochannel on the line of Upper Brook Street which developed into the stream running down the street. Further east the alluvial deposits appear to thin out towards the river.
- 6.15 The west end of Transect 2 is BH W5 on Upper Brook Street and the east end is BH E6 on Eastgate Street. A deep channel in the rock chalk is suggested by a reading in BH 11 at The Brooks (Zant 1993, fig. 15). Further east, unlike Transect 1, the levels of rock chalk and fluvial gravels appear to dip slightly towards the river. At the west end the channel on Upper Brook Street appears again in the alluvial deposits; there is no borehole evidence for the archaeology in this immediate area, although the channel was found in excavations on Upper Brook Street (Fig.2, 22 and 24). Further east the shallow depth of archaeology in BH WC8 may, as noted, be a matter of misinterpretation. Otherwise the alluvial deposits appear to thin out, as in Transect 1, before becoming thicker again towards the river. However, this may (as also noted above) be to do with misinterpretation of data in BHs E6 and E7.

Dating

- 6.16 As far as dating of the alluvial deposits is concerned, Radiocarbon dating of the peat suggest that it formed at different times, but all the dates are in the Mesolithic. In the boreholes at Upper Brook Street Car Park (Fig. 17, W2) dating was 7970 – 7680 cal. BC (GU 27838; Wilkinson 2012). At Silver Hill a date on peat in WC4 was 4900 - 4600 BC and in EC6 was 8400 – 8600 BC (Stastney et al. 2015).

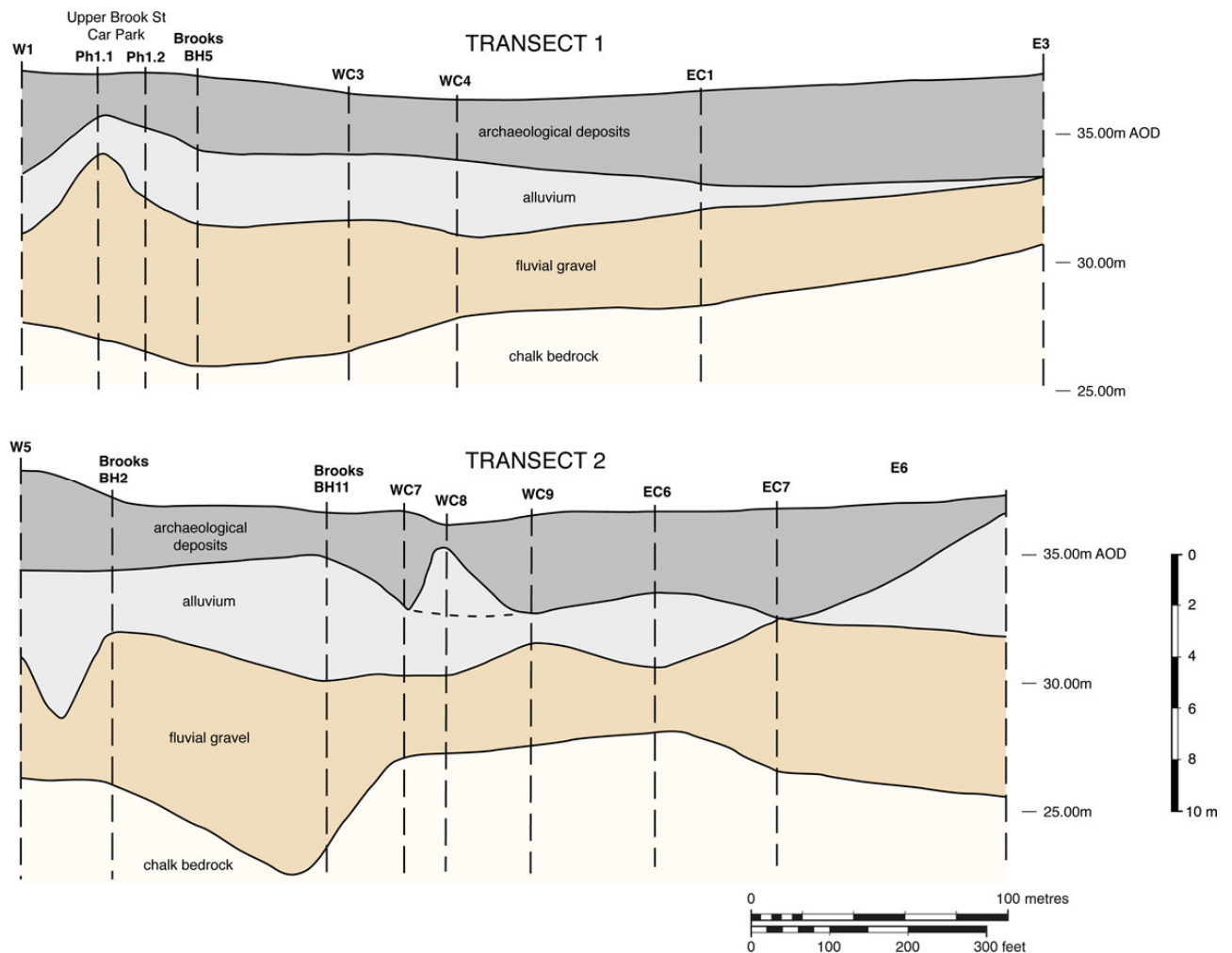


Fig. 22 West (left) to east stratigraphic transects across the Central Winchester site, see Fig. 17 for location, Transect 1 north, Transect 2 south

Group 2 (archaeological) deposits (Roman and later)

- 6.17 The overall depth of archaeological deposits (between modern level and top of Group 1 deposits) has been derived from the boreholes (see above) and the deposit columns. In some of the data it has been possible to estimate the heights at which deposits of the medieval, Anglo-Saxon and Roman periods occurred. However, they must be treated as only a rough estimate and do not take into account that in each period pits and other cut features occur which may mean a considerably larger volume of deposits for each period than may, at first sight, appear.

- 6.18 In calculating the depth of archaeological deposits it is assumed that all material below the modern concrete and tarmac surfaces should be regarded as potentially significant from an archaeological point of view. As discussed below, the remains of the Victorian city should have a research profile which they have hitherto lacked in Winchester.



Plate 10 Central Car Park Trench II (1978) on Middle Brook Street later absorbed into The Brooks excavation. View to the north showing a Roman tessellated pavement and the character and limited depth of medieval and later deposits above – note also the later pits cut through the Roman level (© P Ottaway)

- 6.19 As in the case of the Group 1 deposits, the evidence for the archaeological (Roman and later) deposits will be considered by dividing the site (and immediate periphery) up into the same four areas beginning at the west.
- 6.20 In the western part of the site, west of Middle Brook Street, a relatively large number of deposit columns from The Brooks, largely on the north side of the site, is supplemented by columns from sites on Upper Brook Street and St George's Street derived from records of the 1950s excavations, and data from Upper Brook Street Car Park (Fig. 2, 4-5) and sites on High Street. Fig.18 shows the depth of archaeology in the boreholes was greatest immediately west of The Brooks site (Fig. 17, W1, W4, W5).

- 6.21 Overall recorded depth over alluvial silt or tufa at The Brooks varied quite considerably from 1.43m (north-west) to 3.28m (north-east corner), but there was no obvious spatial patterning and the usual range was c.1.80 – 2.5m (Plate 10). Post-medieval and later archaeology was largely removed mechanically over much of the site, although there was relatively little on the east side due to modern clearance on Middle Brook Street frontage (Zant 1993, 7). Where recorded in the data, medieval deposits occurred c. 0.70m – 0.80m below modern level. Roman occurred as little as 0.50m below modern level in places on the east side of the site, but at depths of over 1.50m on the west. Although almost all archaeological remains will have been removed from The Brooks in development of the shopping centre, the site data remain a useful guide to what can be expected in surrounding areas to the east of Middle Brook Street.
- 6.22 Fig. 19 shows the depth of archaeological deposits over Group 1 deposits in the west central part of the Central Winchester site as recorded in the boreholes. In the northern part of the area (Fig. 17, WC1-4) depth is similar to The Brooks in being c. 2m – 2.50m. Up to 2.40m of archaeology was recorded in the main Lower Brook Street excavation (Fig. 1, 16; Biddle 1975, 295). As noted above, the depth of 4.80m in WC5 at Friarsgate Car Park may be an anomaly due to a pit. However, the boreholes also suggest a zone of rather deeper archaeological deposits, over 3m thick, in a zone corresponding to Silver Hill and King's Walk (Fig. 17, WC6-7, 9 and 11); a depth of only 0.80m of archaeology in Borehole WC8 on Silver Hill appears anomalous and suggests an error in interpretation.
- 6.23 As on the east side of The Brooks, there appears to have been relatively little material above medieval deposits on the WEC Lower Brook Street sites (Fig. 2, 14-6, 33). They occurred at within 0.60m – 0.70m of the modern surface at most. There is little reliable data for Roman deposits in the deposit columns but the level of the Roman street at Lower Brook Street was 35.10m OD, c. 1m below modern level (Biddle 1975, fig. 11).
- 6.24 Fig. 20 shows the depth of archaeology over Group 1 deposits in the east central part of the Central Winchester site as recorded in the boreholes. In excess of 4m was recorded in EC3, 7-8 and 10 (the last south of the site boundary) and in EC6 there was 3.20m. These data suggest a zone of deep archaeology in the southern half of the area continuing that identified in the west central area extending to Broadway and beyond. A depth of 3.86m in EC1 may be an outlier relating in some way to the watercourse to the east of it. The only period information relates to the medieval, found at 0.90m -1.30m below modern in an observation in Broadway by Busket Lane (Fig. 2, 66) and at 158-9 High Street (Fig. 2, 54).

6.25 In the eastern area over 4m of archaeology was recorded in most of the boreholes on East Street and Broadway (Fig. 21) although there was rather less in E4-7; as noted above, the low figure of 0.70m in E6 is probably an anomaly due an error in interpretation.

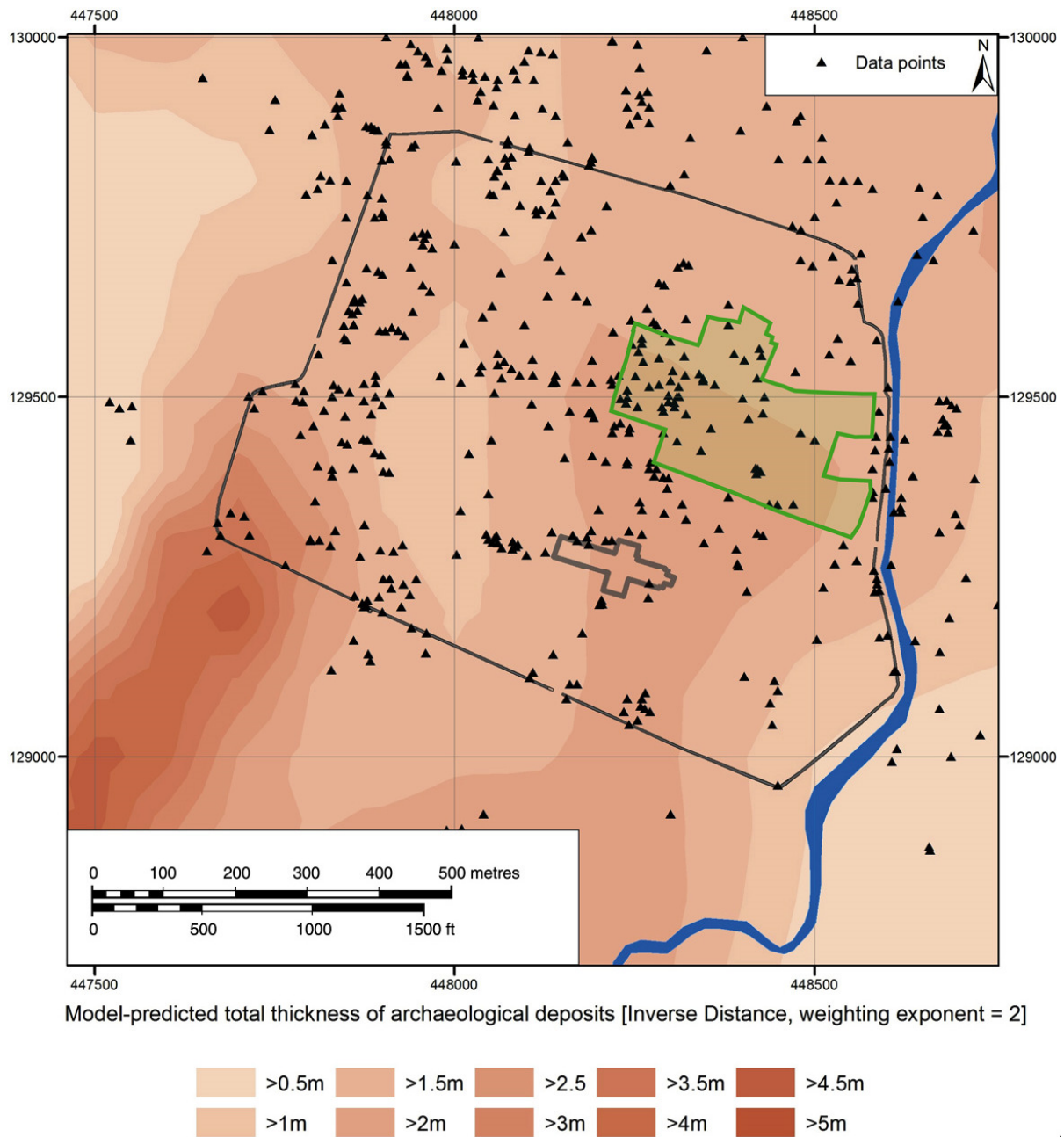


Fig. 23 (© ARCA, University of Winchester, Richard Payne)

6.26 As an overview one can suggest that the greatest depth of Roman and later archaeological deposits on the Central Winchester site lies in the southern halves of the west central, east

central and east areas with another zone of high depth in the northern part of the eastern area. The data correspond broadly to the picture presented by the deposit model for survival of archaeological remains in Winchester as a whole which will appear as Fig. 1.25 in the UAA (Fig. 23).

Character of the archaeology

- 6.27 In evaluation of the significance of the archaeological resource at the Central Winchester site, it is not only the depth of deposits, but their potential character which must be taken into account. On the basis of the available evidence this will be summarised in the following sections. It should be noted, however, that boreholes are usually a poor guide to the character or date, as opposed to lithology, of archaeological deposits and for much of the site there little evidence from archaeological excavations. It is necessary therefore to extrapolate from the archaeological investigations in the western part and on the southern periphery and from those in the city in general.

Roman

- 6.28 In general terms the Roman archaeology at sites of the 1950s on Middle Brook Street and St George's Street and at The Brooks and Lower Brook Street was characterised by sequences of buildings and streets. The earlier buildings were originally timber, but no structural components survived and they were represented for the most part by post-holes, slots and floor deposits. By the later second century buildings had foundations and lower courses of stone but no evidence survived to suggest that they had stone superstructures as they had been demolished in the Roman period itself or subsequently. In later buildings features typical of better quality town houses, mosaic pavements and hypocaust systems, were a frequent occurrence (Plate 2). The streets survived as successive layers of gravel and similar material. In addition to the buildings, there was the usual range of pits and wells, and in their infilling deposits there was good organic preservation at lower levels (see below). Elsewhere on the Central Winchester site one can probably expect similar archaeological evidence, although the eastern part, furthest from the core of the town, may have been less densely settled with any buildings surrounded by areas of open ground as was found in excavations on Staple Gardens in the north-western part of the town (Biddulph 2011).

Early – Middle Anglo-Saxon

- 6.29 Evidence for this period survived at The Brooks, as in many other parts of the city, as deposits of so-called 'dark earth' which accumulated over the remains of abandoned Roman buildings. Remarkably at Lower Brook Street there was a small cemetery and remains of buildings in timber

and stone of the Middle Anglo-Saxon period – the former as post-holes and the latter as the lowest courses of the walls. In addition, there was a well in which the timber lining had survived in waterlogged ground. It is impossible to predict whether anything similar will survive elsewhere on the Central Winchester site but it is most likely that much of it was open ground until the late ninth century at the earliest.

Late Anglo-Saxon

- 6.30 From the late ninth, or early tenth, century onwards Winchester became a settlement of urban character once more. In archaeological terms this development is represented throughout the city first of all by the new streets which survive as successive layers of gravel. In addition, there are the remains of, for the most part, timber buildings surviving as post-holes, beam slots and floor deposits of various sorts; the bases of timber posts may occasionally be preserved. In the back yards there were numerous pits and wells filled up with refuse and latrine material. Surface deposits containing craft and industrial debris have been found both in and around the buildings. One can expect this picture to be replicated over much of the Central Winchester site. Should any of the medieval churches thought to lie on the site have Anglo-Saxon origins, they are likely to be stone structures; it is unlikely that they will have burials.

Medieval

- 6.31 Medieval streets will probably be very similar to their Anglo-Saxon predecessors. Buildings, except for churches, remained largely timber in the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. At Lower Brook Street some fragments of in situ structural timbers did survive (see e.g. Biddle 1972, Pl. XXXIVb). From the beginning of the twelfth century a few houses of the upper echelons of society were built, for the first time, entirely of stone, although it is only the undercrofts of the so-called first-floor halls which survive in the ground as seen at The Brooks and Lower Brook Street. By 1300 it was normal for ordinary buildings to have timber frames supported on the stone footings, usually of mortared chalk and flint, which are a very common feature of Winchester's archaeology. As in the previous period, the tenements were filled up with pits and ground level rose as a result of deposition of refuse and craft debris. Documentary evidence suggests that in those archaeologically unexplored parts of the Central Winchester site the picture revealed at The Brooks and Lower Brook Street will be widely replicated. The parish churches will be stone buildings, probably of many different phases; by the end of the medieval period they may have burials. If any buildings of the Black Friars precinct lie in the eastern end of the Central Winchester site, archaeological evaluation in the area suggests they are likely to be of stone. It is also possible that there will be burials.

- 6.32 After c. 1400 it seems that much of Winchester away from the High Street and immediately adjacent areas was depopulated and remained as open ground until the nineteenth century. From the point of view of archaeology one would expect to find building remains on the principal street frontages, but otherwise evidence for gardens and perhaps areas used as middens or for grazing animals. Deposits of what was interpreted as post-medieval garden soil was recorded in some of the Observation Pits and Trenches in the Silver Hill evaluation.
- 6.33 The archaeology of Victorian Winchester will survive in the first instance as the remains of buildings with walls of brick or brick and flint as can be seen in surviving structures of the period today in The Brooks area. In addition, one can expect surface deposits and pits and wells which may contain large assemblages of artefactual material and in any deep features well-preserved organic material. There may also be evidence for industrial establishments such as the fellmonger's yard (or tannery) on the 1871 OS map in which a number of pits and other ground level structures may still survive (Fig. 14). Other pits, perhaps of the same period are shown in Plate 6.

7 STATE OF PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS (INCLUDING HYDROLOGICAL ASSESSMENT)

- 7.1 Two topics will be addressed in this section. The first is the extent to which man-made artefacts and bones (animal and human) and palaeoenvironmental material will be preserved in the ground and the second is the extent of modern disturbance of archaeological remains. Because of the crucial role of waterlogging in preservation of organic material, this section also includes a hydrological assessment of the Central Winchester site.

Preservation of artefacts and bones

- 7.2 The preservation of artefacts, and animal and human bone in archaeological deposits depends on two factors: the chemistry of the burial environment and the extent to which oxygen has been excluded from it such as to prevent the normal processes of decay of wood, leather etc.
- 7.3 The burial environment at Winchester is determined to a great extent by the underlying chalk geology which is alkaline (deposits on chalk usually have pH over 7 – 7 is neutral). Artefacts made in many materials - stone, ceramic, metals, glass and bone etc – as well as animal and human bones, are, therefore, usually well preserved in archaeological deposits in the city. This is the case in deposits which are relatively 'dry' and aerated, and in those which are anoxic. However, in the former preservation of artefacts made of organic material - leather, wood and textile – is poor, although they can be preserved up to a point by charring. In anoxic deposits

artefacts in organic materials will survive in good conditions as shown by some of the assemblages recovered from Lower Brook Street (Biddle ed. 1990).

- 7.4 Anoxic burial environments can be found in very dry conditions, in those where oxygen has been excluded by the presence of water, i.e. waterlogging, and / or where deposits have become highly compacted such as under street metalling or in the base of pits. The last can occur in both wet and dry conditions. In Winchester dry conditions with good preservation of organic material are exceptional, usually only occurring in standing buildings into which damp has not intruded. As far as below ground is concerned, waterlogging and / or compaction is the usual context for an anoxic environment.

Preservation of palaeoenvironmental material

- 7.5 Palaeoenvironmental material, including plant macrofossils and pollen, and insects and other microorganisms, is usually well preserved in archaeological deposits in Winchester in either pits and other features dug down into the Group 1 waterlogged deposits in the valley bottom, or in those deposits themselves.
- 7.6 Samples of pit fills from Lower Brook Street were shown to contain well-preserved palaeoenvironmental material; the results of analyses will be published in *Winchester Studies* 10 (Green in prep.; Murphy in prep.; Osborne in prep.)
- 7.7 The state of preservation of palaeoenvironmental material in the alluvial deposits has been assessed in the geoarchaeological boreholes referred to above. In all cases the peat is assessed as having high palaeoenvironmental research potential with good preservation of plant macrofossils and pollen. In the Broadway boreholes (Fig. 17, E8 – 9) there were fine grained alluvial deposits which were also assessed as having high palaeoenvironmental research potential (Wilkinson 2006; Wilkinson and Marter 2007), although at Upper Brook Street Car Park (Fig. 17, W2; Wilkinson and Bachelor 2012) similar deposits had only low to moderate potential. At the latter site, however, the tufa had high potential with good preservation of shell and plant macrofossils.

Hydrological assessment

- 7.8 In much of the Central Winchester site it has been shown by archaeological excavation and boreholes that buried deposits are permanently or intermittently / seasonally waterlogged at varying depths below modern level. What follows in this section corresponds to a Tier 1 Assessment of the water environment as set out in *Preserving Archaeological Remains Appendix 3: Water Environment Assessment Techniques* published by Historic England in 2016 inasmuch as the information is available in publicly accessible sources.

- 7.9 The levels at which ingress of water was recorded in excavations or boreholes on or immediately adjacent to the Central Winchester site, as listed in Appendix 5, are taken from the UAD or HER. However, the data can only be a rough expression of the pressure of water in the ground. There were no data available for this study derived from dip wells specifically sunk for ground water monitoring. It should also be noted that no information exists in the UAD or HER of the season at which the records were made. This is only available from The Brooks excavation where it was suggested that there was a difference in the height of the water table between summer and winter of 0.80m (Zant 1993, 11-13).
- 7.10 The data in Appendix 5 shows that usual level of the ground water table is 33m – 35m OD on the Central Winchester site and its immediate environs. Ignoring a few readings at the extremes which appear anomalous, ingress of water usually occurs c. 1.60m – 3.70m below modern level. This is quite a big difference, but may be to do with whether the data come from excavations or boreholes, to seasonal factors or modern drainage, or some combination of all three. All things being equal, however, the least depth below ground level at which water ingress occurs appears to be usually in the western part of the Central Winchester site from which the four readings below 2m come. The greatest depth of water below ground level is found largely on the eastern or southern side of the site or its immediate environs. The nine readings of over 3m come from south of High Street / Broadway or on Eastgate Street.
- 7.11 Once again, all things being equal, the data may indicate some groundwater flow. Locations where water level was recorded in the highest range OD, at 34.5m – 35.14m OD, are at the western end of the stretch of High Street south of the Central Winchester site, in the western part of the site itself at The Brooks excavation and to the north- west of it in Upper Brook Street Car Park where the maximum height was recorded. By contrast the locations where the data are in the lowest range of 32m – <34m OD are largely on the south side of High Street, east of its junction with Middle Brook Street, and in the south eastern part of the Central Winchester site or immediately east of it in Eastgate Street. This would suggest, as one would expect, a north-west to south-east water flow in the direction of the River Itchen.
- 7.12 In spite of the variability in the data, there seems no reason to doubt that the water derives from an unconfined aquifer composed of the porous alluvial and fluvial sediments and underlying gravel recorded in the boreholes. All the recorded water levels appear to fall into a pattern such as to indicate that there is hydraulic continuity between the data points and no evidence for locally perched water tables above impermeable buried deposits.
- 7.13 The usual range of river level at City Mill is 35.11m to 35.50m OD (www.riverlevels.uk), the latter figure is at minimum c. 1.4m below the ground level at the eastern end of Broadway to the north of which the ground level rises. The river level range is at the top of the range of heights for levels of water ingress recorded on and adjacent to Central Winchester site, but there is no reason to suggest other than that there is good hydraulic continuity between the river and the aquifer. The

same would be true of the water channel which flows through the site itself without exhibiting any sign of silting or vegetation growth to suggest poor continuity. It is not possible to say in any detail at present, however, what influence is exerted on ground water level by changes in river level attendant on such factors as rainfall and / or discharge from surface drains, although The Brooks data (7.9 above) would suggest there is some seasonal effect. At the nearest Met Office station at Martyr Worthy, in 1981 -2010 average rainfall was 746.5mm with the highest figures for October and November (c. 88mm) and lowest for June and July (c. 47mm).

7.14 A Tier 1 Assessment is expected to answer two specific questions about a ground water regime:

- Are the deposits in which significant waterlogged archaeological remains are located, hydraulically connected to the wider groundwater system?
- Are these remains likely to be located under the water table or have [they] been so in the past?

The answer to the first question is that they are. As far as the second question is concerned, pre-Roman deposits, i.e. the Late Glacial and Early Holocene alluvial and fluvial deposits are below the water table, although the extent to which they have been in the past is a complex question. As far as Roman and later deposits accumulating on the 'natural' ground surface are concerned, the data from The Brooks and elsewhere suggests they are not below the water table. However, deposits in pits and other features which penetrate the 'natural' do contain waterlogged deposits with a high level of organic preservation. In the south-eastern part of the Central Winchester site the picture may be a little different in that in some of the boreholes on Broadway (Fig. 17, E8) the base of 'fine archaeological deposits', possibly Roman in date, appear to have been recorded below the present water table (Wilkinson and Marter 2007).

7.15 As far as water level in the past is concerned, the evidence from The Brooks and Lower Brook Street is that it was lower in Roman times, although by how much is not entirely clear. Zant suggests that Roman water table in the Brooks area was between 33.4m and 33.9m OD because of the level at the base of a timber-lined drain on the south side of an east-west street (1993, 11-13). The ground level at the site at the beginning of the Roman period was between c. 34m and 35m OD. At Lower Brook Street, a little to the east, ground level at the beginning of the Roman period was c 34.50m OD, but the bottom of a large Early Roman (?fort) ditch lay at c 32.60m OD (Biddle 1975, fig. 11). It seems unlikely that it was water filled and the Early Roman water table must usually have been lower than suggested by Zant.

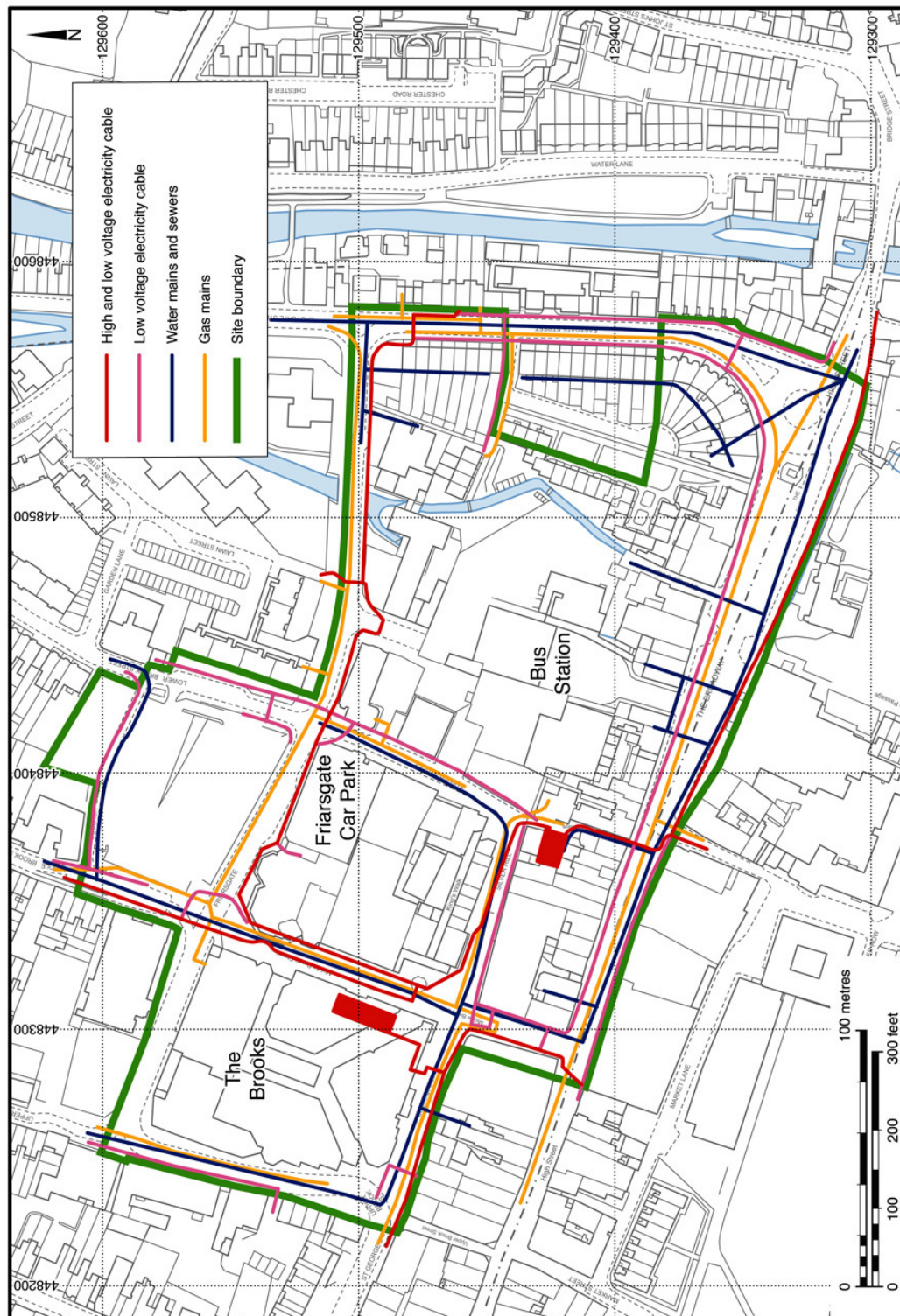


Fig. 24 Site plan showing location of utility trenches

Modern disturbance

- 7.16 The principal agencies of modern disturbance of archaeological remains are trenches, and other below ground structures, associated with public utilities, and basements and cellars. Fig. 24 shows the location of trenches for the principal utilities: high and low voltage electricity cables, gas mains, water mains and sewers. As would be expected in an urban environment they are largely to be found underlying the streets. The figure is based on data which is either publicly available from SSE (electric) SGN (gas) or supplied for this document by Southern Water via Winchester City Council (water and sewage). Other minor services may exist elsewhere on the site as was suggested by the Silver Hill Observation Pits and Trenches which not only encountered services in the streets around the site, but in a couple of locations in the bus park east of the bus garage. However it is unlikely that any record survives of such services.
- 7.17 The depth (and width) of utility trenches will vary. High voltage electricity cables will be c. 0.75m – 0.90m below modern ground level. Low voltage cables will be c. 0.60m below modern level. Gas mains will probably be at a similar depth to high voltage cables. The base of the gas main trench in High Street monitored by Ken Qualmann (in prep.) in 1975 was c. 1.60m (Fig. 2, 58). The base of the surface water and sewer trench in High Street monitored by Wessex Archaeology (Fig. 2, 59; 2011) was 1.50m below modern level, but sewer trenches may be as much 3m below modern level as was recorded at The Mash Tun public house on Eastgate Street (Fig. 2, 56) and is implied by data from watching briefs on Broadway and elsewhere in the city.
- 7.18 The Brooks Shopping Centre has a basement car park which will have removed all archaeological material within its footprint. The partly demolished Friarsgate car park on the corner of Friarsgate and Tanner Street was observed to have a semi-sunken area on the Friarsgate frontage during the site visit (Plate 11). The residential properties at 20 - 27 Eastgate were observed to have shallow basements. Staff at the Woolstapler's warehouse informed the author that it does not have cellars. Because it is relatively low lying, there are unlikely to be medieval cellars in the stretch of High Street / Broadway which falls within the Central Winchester site (Keene 1985, 166). The present buildings may have cellars but there is no readily available information on this, short of making house to house enquiries, a task which lay outside the brief for this report. Post-World War II buildings constructed on the Central Winchester site are thought to be supported on piles.
- 7.19 This brief survey may be concluded by suggesting that on land between the modern streets there will probably have been little impact on undisturbed archaeological deposits by trenches for utilities or by cellars and basements, although there may be superficial disturbance by unmapped minor services. Some limited disturbance by piles for buildings of the post-World War II era may also be expected. Further information on these matters will probably require field evaluation.



Plate 11 View north of Friarsgate Car Park under demolition March 2017; a basement area lies on the Friarsgate frontage at rear of image

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH OBJECTIVES FOR THE CENTRAL WINCHESTER SITE

- 8.1 The rich archaeological resource identified above at the Central Winchester site has the potential to address a number of current objectives in research into all periods of the city's past. The most recent statement of the research objectives for the city as a whole may be found in the UAA from which much of the following section is drawn. Many of these objectives correspond to those for the region as a whole as set out in the Regional Research Framework (RRA; Hey and Hind eds 2014) which are noted below as appropriate.

Prehistoric period

- 8.2 Deposits of the prehistoric period at the Central Winchester site will exist primarily, if not exclusively, as the alluvial and fluvial material which has accumulated in the River Itchen flood plain, largely in the Late Glacial or Early Holocene – in archaeological terms between the Mesolithic and Iron Age. These deposits do not appear to contain much in the way of cultural material, but they are an important resource for the study of the development of

palaeotopography and palaeoenvironment. These topics have become important research themes in recent years, but as yet the boreholes described above have only provided a first step in understanding their complexity and diversity of the deposits and an important research objective for the Central Winchester site should be a much more wide ranging and ambitious programme of work.

Roman period

- 8.3 It would appear unlikely, but not impossible, that there will be significant evidence for Late Iron Age Winchester at the site – this is most likely to be found on higher ground to the west. However, the site has good potential for addressing the question of how Winchester became a settlement of urban character in the period between c. AD 43 and c 70, and the reasons for the choice of Winchester for such a settlement. Early post-Conquest activity was found at The Brooks and Lower Brook Street and there is no reason why it should not extend into other adjacent areas. This theme of urban origins is highlighted by Fulford (2014, 181) in the RRA.
- 8.4 More specifically as far as the Early Roman period is concerned, the archaeology of the site may provide further evidence for the presence or otherwise of a Conquest-period fort; as the RRA notes, the military impact of conquest in the region is not well understood (ibid, 182). Its discovery would be a major contribution to an understanding of the Roman campaign in southern England and strategy for conquest.
- 8.5 In the late first century the development of a typically Roman urban infrastructure began which included the street grid and public buildings. A model for the street grid has been developed based on available records (Fig. 6), but this is largely conjectural for the north-eastern part of the city where it may not conform to the overall pattern; the Central Winchester site presents an opportunity to test this. The street on an apparently anomalous alignment found at Lower Brook Street may, in fact, be part of a larger network on a different alignment to the rest. As far as public buildings, such as a bath house, temples and a market hall, are concerned, the usual pattern in the *civitas* capitals is that they were located in the central *insulae*. It is possible, therefore, that as yet unrecognised public buildings of Roman Winchester will lie in the largely unexplored *Insula IX* which lies entirely within the Central Winchester site.
- 8.6 There is considerable evidence from many different parts of Roman Winchester for the development of the urban fabric (land use, housing, trade and craft facilities etc). It is clear that there is considerable variability in its character in different parts of the town. Although never densely settled, in some areas the *insulae* have buildings from the mid- to late first century onwards and, as shown at The Brooks were well built up by the mid- to late second century. In other areas, on the periphery of the town, there appears to be more open ground. Central

Winchester offers the potential for further developing the model of urban development by examining a largely unexplored area on the east side of the town.

- 8.7 One of the most significant characteristics of the archaeology of Roman Winchester, exemplified by the work at Lower Brook Street and The Brooks, is the large and diverse assemblages of material culture (pottery, metalwork etc) which can be closely related to long stratigraphic sequences allowing the detailed study of change in type and use. This in turn bears on such topics as patterns of manufacturing and trade in Roman towns, a research topic highlighted in the RRA (Fulford 2014, 182-4). There are likely to be similarly rich assemblages to be recovered from much of the Central Winchester site and in deep features they will include items in organic materials which do not usually survive in 'dry' environments.
- 8.8 A research topic for Roman Winchester, for which the archaeology of Central Winchester has particular and significant potential, is the character of the urban environment in terms of the naturally occurring fauna and flora and the way in which humanity impacted on that environment by such activities as producing and consuming food and manufacturing from plants, bone, wool etc. It is clear that survival of the evidence will be good in waterlogged deposits in the eastern part of town although they will be largely in pits. The urban environment is identified as a topic in the RRA which recommends palaeoenvironmental sampling to study both the character of towns, and urban and rural interrelationships (Fulford 2014, 179-80).
- 8.9 An important aspect of the archaeology of Lower Brook Street and The Brooks was the good survival of evidence for the changing character of Late Roman Winchester, especially after c. 350 when a steady decline in population and standards of building and street maintenance took place. There will probably be further evidence from elsewhere in the Central Winchester site which offers a further opportunity for understanding a critical period in Winchester with considerable relevance for the study of the final years of urbanism in Roman Britain as a whole.

Early – Middle Anglo-Saxon period

- 8.10 It is difficult in the current state of knowledge to determine the extent of settlement and population within the walled town at Winchester in the Early and Middle Anglo-Saxon periods. However, as far as the Central Winchester site is concerned, one can expect that more of the post-Roman dark earth deposits which occur widely elsewhere in the city will survive. In order to say more about the character of the post-Roman town, analysis of this material's date, relationship to Roman sequences, methods of formation and character of the contents, including the two principal types of hand-made pottery, would have considerable value. Work on Winchester's pottery will tie into an objective set out in the RRA of better definition and dating of post-Roman pottery sequences (Dodd and Crawford 2014, 228).

- 8.11 By the later seventh century Winchester was the seat of a bishop and home to one of Anglo-Saxon England's most important churches. It may also have been a royal centre where members of the ruling elite resided. The work at Lower Brook Street has suggested that there were elite intramural estates in Winchester in the Middle Anglo-Saxon period at the centre of which there were high status residences with their own cemeteries. A research topic of considerable importance is to determine the character of such estates, their extent, buildings and material culture.

Late Anglo-Saxon period

- 8.12 Late Anglo-Saxon Winchester is one of the most extensively explored towns of the period in Europe and this gives it an importance for understanding many aspects of ninth to eleventh century urbanism. In spite of what has already been achieved in bringing Late Anglo-Saxon Winchester to light, one can be confident that the archaeological resource of the period has by no means been fully exploited. Late Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains are often very well preserved in many areas of the city which will probably include much of the Central Winchester site. The excavations at Lower Brook Street, The Brooks and smaller sites on Upper Brook Street have demonstrated the good survival of waterlogged deposits of the Late Anglo-Saxon period in pits and in the channels which ran along the principal streets. The RRA notes that good preservation in post-Roman urban centres in the region as a whole is a nationally important resource for many research topics (Dodd and Crawford 2014, 230).
- 8.13 In general terms the archaeology of the Central Winchester site has the potential to further reveal the mechanics of urbanisation following the refoundation of Winchester as an urban place in the late ninth century; this is a topic with a relevance well beyond the city itself. As far as infrastructure is concerned, the streets of the Anglo-Saxon town lie largely under the modern streets and so opportunities for looking at those which pass through the Central Winchester site will be limited except, perhaps, in the case of the street which has been conjectured, on the basis of later topography, to join High Street at its eastern end. However, evidence may survive for the watercourses in the eastern part of town which were probably reorganised in part, at least, at the same time as the street grid was laid out to ensure proper drainage in advance of urban development.
- 8.14 The evidence from Winchester, exemplified by Lower Brook Street and The Brooks, is for a complex picture of development of the urban fabric in the Late Anglo-Saxon period as the streets were gradually lined with tenements. One would expect the land around the principal streets running through the Central Winchester site to be densely settled by the Norman Conquest. However, the extent of any settlement in the eastern part of the Central Winchester site is unknown and would be an important research objective for any excavation. Do the tenements on

the east side of Lower Brook Street and on Buck Street known to exist by mid- twelfth century (and mapped by Keene in c. 1300; Fig. 7) have their origin in the Late Anglo-Saxon period?

- 8.15 Excavation of tenements on the Central Winchester site would allow further research into such topics as their individual origin and development, and building types. This may be seen in the context of the recommendation in the RRA for reassessment of the evidence for Anglo-Saxon towns to identify research priorities and to investigate domestic buildings (Dodd and Crawford 2014, 232).
- 8.16 In addition to the buildings, other material culture of the Anglo-Saxon period has the potential to address questions about the economic and social character of the city and its inhabitants. Late Anglo-Saxon sites in Winchester produce large quantities of artefacts (pottery, metalwork etc) and in the pits at The Brooks and Lower Brook Street items in organic materials were found which do not usually survive. The Central Winchester site therefore offers the opportunity for research into the period based on a full suite of its material culture.
- 8.17 As the pits at Lower Brook Street have already demonstrated, the waterlogged deposits in pits and other features also provide an opportunity for understanding of the palaeoenvironment of Anglo-Saxon town as recommended in the RRA for the study of regional issues around agriculture and land use (ibid, 229).

Medieval period

- 8.18 Winchester is one of England's most extensively studied medieval towns. Its archaeological archive offers us a very good impression both of how the city developed between the Norman Conquest and the sixteenth century, and of its social and economic character. Furthermore, this can be combined with Derek Keene's study (1985) of the documentary sources which provides a tenement by tenement history of the entire city to a level unparalleled for any city in Britain or Europe as a whole. The archaeological evidence for medieval Winchester has an importance not only for the history of the city itself, but also for the study of urbanism, and other related themes, in medieval England.
- 8.19 Further research into the archaeology of medieval Winchester at sites such as the Central Winchester site may be seen against the background of recommendations in the RRA under the heading 'Later medieval period' (i.e. Norman Conquest to c 1540) for the study of the regional network of towns in respect of such topics as origins and growth, topography, tenements, living conditions, rubbish and deposit survival (Munby 2014, 257).
- 8.20 As far as the Central Winchester site itself is concerned, it offers opportunities for further research

into the variability in development trajectories in different zones of the medieval city, already illustrated by the contrasts one can draw, for example, between sites in The Brooks area and those on Staple Gardens in the north-western part of the city. If not necessarily by the Conquest, the north-eastern part of the city north of High Street would seem from documentary evidence to have been fully built up shortly thereafter.

- 8.21 Study of the medieval tenements at the Central Winchester site would allow further research into the character of the built environment, in respect of the origin and development of urban housing types which again are distributed in a variable manner across the city (see related topics in the RRA; Munby 2014, 258).
- 8.22 It is possible that three parish churches will survive on the Central Winchester site. In addition, there is the precinct of St John's Hospital and part of the precinct of the Black Friars. The archaeology of the institutions and character of the medieval church, its buildings and setting in an urban environment therefore form an research theme for Central Winchester tying into that for the region as a whole (ibid, 258-9).
- 8.23 As in earlier periods, the economy, manufacturing and trade of the city through further collection and analysis of the abundant artefactual material which is usually found well preserved in medieval deposits is another potential research theme (ibid. 259-60).

Post-medieval period

- 8.24 Many aspects of the history and topography of Winchester in the 16th to early 19th centuries are well understood, but mainly from research on documentary sources and the architectural study of standing buildings rather than below ground archaeology. Although archaeology has added to knowledge of important buildings such as the castle, the King's House and Wolvesey Palace, the ordinary tenements of the post-medieval city have not been studied to any great extent. The principal focus of work at The Brooks and Lower Brook Street was on earlier periods.
- 8.25 The Central Winchester site offers archaeologists an opportunity to take Derek Keene's documentary evidence for the city at the end of the medieval period and study, firstly, what it represents on the ground at that time and, secondly, look at the subsequent revival of the city's fortunes in an area much of which, east of Lower Brook Street, has had little archaeological investigation. Towards the end of the post-medieval period, Godson's map of 1750 offers another opportunity to look at the relationship between the evidence from archaeology and a non-archaeological source for the topography of an area which seems to have been much less densely settled than in the medieval period. However, the map provides only an overview of topography whereas archaeology will reveal the detail of the pits, wells, minor structures etc

which, as in earlier periods, make up the fine grain of the city's character.

- 8.26 It is in these pits and wells, and other deposits, that the material culture and environmental remains of the period will be found. The study of the pottery, clay pipes, metalwork and glass, and animal bones should, as for earlier periods, be an important research objective as it will illustrate the ways of life and living standards of all levels of society, including those of the poorer, working classes which have usually been less well documented. Urban housing and standards of living are research topics identified in the RRA for the post-medieval and modern period (Hind 2014, 288-9).

Victorian and modern periods

- 8.27 The investigation of towns and cities of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to any great degree is a recent introduction to urban archaeology. However, it is now apparent that, just as in the post-medieval period, archaeology provides a range of evidence not readily available in the written sources. These are the subject of a current research project at the University of Winchester, known as 'The Winchester Project'. As described above, the Central Winchester site, like city as a whole, underwent substantial and rapid change in its topography and in the character of occupation over a fairly short period between c. 1840 when the railway arrived and the first edition of the OS map in 1871. Moreover, the picture of the area shown on the map had only a brief life of no more than another 80 years or so before it once again was completely changed again. Victorian and early modern Winchester, as represented at the Central Winchester site, is a remarkable episode in the city's history for which good archaeological evidence is likely to survive. It may be well documented in non-archaeological sources, but again archaeological evidence will have important things to say about the character of buildings, ways of life and the urban environment which do not appear in those sources. The study of the remains of Victorian and early modern periods should be an important research objective.

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- 1909 Sheet XL1.13 (scale 1:2500)
- 1932 Sheet XL1.13 (scale 1:2500)
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- 1969 Sheets SU4829 and 4839 (scale 1:1250)
- 1983 SU42NE (scale 1:10,000)
- 1990 SU42NE (scale 1:10,000)

APPENDIX 1

Gazetteer of Events on or adjacent to the Central Winchester site recorded on the UAD and HER (EWC codes) – excluding boreholes (see Appendix 4)

Fig. 2	UAD	Site name	Date	Type of investigation	Summary description
	25	Near City Bridge	1927	Chance find	Stone tools
71	26	City Bridge	1937	Chance find	Bronze palstave
71	27	City Bridge	1932	Chance find	Flint macehead
71	29	City Bridge	1878	Observation	Medieval bridge
70	95	Broadway	1928	Observation	Anglo-Saxon street
	115	Eastgate Street	1942	Chance find	Flint axe
19	123	Lawn Street	1851, 1st edn	Map record	Saw mill
72	142	1 High Street	1880	Observation	East Gate
62	143	8 High Street	1962	WB	Late Anglo-Saxon plank-lined water channel
62	144	8 High Street	1962	WB	Roman mosaic
60	145	9-11 High Street	1962	WB	Late Anglo-Saxon water channel
58	158	High Street, Gas Conversion Trench	1975	WB	Roman walls.
	159	High Street Water main Trench: Royal Oak Passage to East Gate	1963	WB	Roman walls
38	160	High Street / Upper Brook Street	1846	WB	Tessellated pavement
40	164	128 – 132 High Street	1929	Observation	Foundation of St Mary Wode
42	165	130 High Street	1934	Observation	Roman walls
44	166	139 High Street	1929	Observation	Building foundation
54	167	168 High Street	1934	Observation	Medieval building
66	168	Broadway, Busket Lane	1937	Observation	Medieval building

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	169, 755	Broadway	1935, 1926	Observation	Roman road
64	175	Broadway opposite Guildhall	1934	Observation	Medieval floor in St Mary's Abbey
65	176	Broadway	1934	Observation	Medieval wall
69	177	Broadway	1934	Chance finds	Carved stones
68	178	Broadway: King Alfred Statue	1901	Chance finds	Stone coffin, medieval glass
77	179 -80	Guildhall	1892	Observation	Medieval and burials
68	181	Broadway near King Alfred Statue	1928	Chance finds	Human bones
55	188	St John's Rooms, Broadway	1981	Excavation	Medieval building
13	289	61 Lower Brook Street	1892	Chance find	Oak vat
32	293	Middle Brook St	1929	Observation	Roman walls
38	517	5 Upper Brook Street	1956	Chance finds	Worked stones
	518	Upper Brook Street	1939	Chance find	Flint scraper
20	519	Upper Brook Street	1st edn OS	Map record	Queen's Brewery
19	683	Lawn Street	1st edn OS	Map record	Saw mill
78	744	Abbey Passage	1934	Observation	St Mary's Abbey wall
72	754	1 High Street	1927	Observation	City wall
63	756	Broadway opposite Guildhall	1935	Observation	Two skulls and wall
63	763	Broadway opposite Guildhall	1934	Observation	Medieval and Roman foundations
44	764	138 High Street (Marks & Spencer)	1934	Observation	Peat, Roman wall, medieval buildings
39	765	126 High Street	1929	Observation	Roman and later structures
53	766	161-2 High Street, Bus Station	1934-5	Observation	Roman floor and medieval buildings
35, 36	767	Service Trench: Lower Brook Street to Silver Hill	1928	Observation	St George's Church
7	768	Ritz Cinema, Middle Brook Street	1937	Observation	Burial - ?Roman
22	796	East of Upper Brook Street	1959	WB	Water channel

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2	797	49-55 Upper Brook Street	1953	Excavation	Medieval deposits and buildings
9	807	Central Car Park 1959	1959	Excavation	Medieval culvert and buildings
46	820	Silver Hill (Sainsburys extension)	1963	Excavation	Roman rubble and medieval wall
73	825	St Maurice's Church			
74	829	Sherriff and Ward's, Market Lane	1960-1	Excavation	Roman streets and buildings, Temple Ditch
43	835	138 High Street (Marks & Spencer's extension)	1971	Observation	Roman building and St Mary Wode
37	839	Back of Woolworths	1953	Excavation	Roman building and wall of St Ruel's
29	849	Middle Brook Street	1953-7	Excavation	Roman building and medieval pits
28	851	The Slaughter House	1957	Excavation	Roman building and medieval pits
27	852	St George's Street	1953-4	Excavation	Roman building and medieval pits
23	854	St Ruel's Church Upper Brook Street	1954	Excavation	Roman building, post-Roman dark earth and peat, remains of St Ruel's church
24	859	Lot 33, St George's Street	1957	Excavation	Post-Roman watercourse, medieval building remains
45	861	Observations in Middle Brook Street	1953	Observation	Roman and later deposits
32	863	New Post Office Middle Brook Street	1965	Observation	Roman wall
26	866	Perry's Garage	1953	Observation	Medieval and later deposits
23	869	Upper Brook Street	1957	Excavation	Roman building, dark earth, wall of St Ruel's church
21	871	15 Upper Brook Street	1960	Observation	Medieval and later deposits

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	877	Water main trench High Street	1961	Observation	Medieval grave slabs
34	898	Brook Street Site A	1963	Trial excavation	Medieval deposits
15	899	Brook Street Site B	1963	Trial excavation	Medieval buildings
4	912	Upper Brook Street Car Park	1992	Evaluation excavation	Medieval buildings and lane
64	941	Broadway	1992	Watching brief	Medieval wall and burials – St Mary's Abbey
48	949	Cross Keys Passage	1974	Watching brief	Medieval deposits, 19th century culvert
	975	Central Car Park Trench 2, subsumed in The Brooks excavation	1978	Evaluation excavation	Roman building
33	1000	Brook Street Site C	1962-63	Trial excavation	Medieval buildings
10	1001	Brook Street Rescue	1963	Excavation	Medieval buildings
14, 16	1002	(Lower) Brook Street	1964-71	Excavation	Roman ?fort ditch, temple and building, Middle Anglo-Saxon cemetery and building, Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval tenements and buildings, two Late Anglo-Saxon – medieval churches
7	1026-8	The Old House at Home	1900	Photograph	Medieval buildings
30	1029-32	Middle Brook Street	1897	Photograph	Medieval buildings
49	1046	154 High Street	1905	Photograph	Medieval buildings
	1051	Middle Brook Street	Late 19th century	Illustration	Street scene
	1052	Middle Brook Street	1813	Illustration	Street scene
	1057	Middle Brook Street	Late 18th century	Illustration	Street scene
Fig. 9	1071	Winchester by Speed	1611	Map	
Fig. 12	1072	Winchester by Godson	1750	Map	
Fig. 14	1079	1st edn OS 1:500	1871	Map	

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16	1102	Lower Brook Street Trenches III – IV	1964-71	Four deposit columns	
57	1121	Reynolds, Eastgate Street	1989	Evaluation excavation.	Remains of Blackfriars
31	1127	Friarsgate Car Park	1982	Watching brief	Roman building and medieval remains
47	1147	141 High Street	1986	Watching brief	Medieval building
61	1150	Opposite 153 High Street	1975	Watching brief	Roman wall
39	1159	126 High Street	1986	Excavation	Roman buildings, Late Anglo-Saxon deposits
4	1213	Upper Brook Street car park	2012	Bioarchaeology assessment	
17	1237	Lower Brook Street	1973	Watching brief	Medieval buildings
18	1238	Lawn Street	1990	Watching brief	Medieval to post- medieval deposits
41	1280	129 High Street	1994	Watching brief	Medieval to Post- medieval remains
1	1312	Telephone Exchange Extension	1976	Watching brief	Medieval to Post- medieval remains
8, 25	1318	Upper Brook Street GPO manholes	1977	Watching brief	Late Anglo-Saxon watercourse, medieval deposits
55	1323	St John's Rooms	1982	Survey	Medieval building
	1465	The Brooks	1987-88	Excavation	Roman buildings, dark earth, Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval tenements and buildings
11	1745	Lower Brook Street car park	1995	Watching brief on 10 tree pits	Medieval buildings
75	1768	12-15 High Street	1996-7	Evaluation excavation	Roman building, dark earth, medieval walls, Temple Ditch
76	1801	8 High Street	1998	Watching brief	Roman street
57	1814	75-9 Eastgate Street	1999	Evaluation excavation	Defences, remains of Blackfriars

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50	1894	Woolstapler's warehouse	1871	1st edn OS map	18th to 19th century building
67	AY311	Broadway: City Centre sewer improvement	2007	Evaluation excavation and borehole	Walls of St Mary's Abbey precinct
56	7335	Eastgate Street, The Mash Tun	2005	Evaluation excavation	Natural deposits, modern sewer
57	AY61	75-79 Eastgate Street	2002-3	Watching brief	Remains of Blackfriars
59	AY413	High Street Sewer replacement trench	2009	Watching brief	Roman walls, Anglo-Saxon and medieval street surfaces
	EWC				
51	11781	158-9 High Street	2004	Evaluation excavation and borehole	Unspecified archaeology
52	11802	160 High Street	2003	Evaluation excavation	Medieval lane
6	11808	Middle Brook Street Centre	2003	Watching brief and borehole	Medieval deposits
5	12207	Upper Brook Street Car Park	2012	Excavation	Medieval to post-medieval deposits
12	12251	23 Lower Brook Street	2015	Watching brief	Post-medieval deposits in Friary precinct

APPENDIX 2

Gazetteer of Monuments on and in the immediate vicinity of the Central Winchester site recorded in the Historic Environment Record and Urban Archaeology Database

Fig. Ref.	MWC	Description	Location	Grid Ref.
Fig.2, 72	6495	Roman East Gate	Broadway	4859 2929
Fig.2, 27	6523	Roman town house	Upper Brook Street	4820 2940
Fig.2, 58-9	6527	Roman building	High Street	4821 2944
Fig.2, 58	6529	Roman building	High Street	4819 2945
Fig.2, 39	6548	Roman building	High Street	4822 2945
Fig.2, 39	6549	Roman building	High Street	4822 2944
Fig.2, 59	6550	Roman building	16 High Street	4824 2943
Fig.2, 74	6552	Roman building	High Street	4828 2939
Fig.2, 74	6553	Roman building	High Street	4828 2938
Fig.2, 74	6554	Roman shop	High Street	4828 2939
Fig.2, 27-9	6555	Roman town house	High Street, Middle Brook Street, St George's Street	4828 2945
Fig.2, 30	6556	Roman building	Middle Brook Street	4832 2950
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6557	Roman building	High Street	4838 2926
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6565	Roman building	Lower Brook Street	4841 2953
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6567	Roman building	Middle Brook Street	4830 2950
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6568	Roman building	Middle Brook Street	4830 2951
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6569	Roman building	Middle Brook Street	4830 2950
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6570	Roman building	Middle Brook Street	4831 2953
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6571	Roman building	Middle Brook Street	4826 2956
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6572	Roman building	Middle Brook Street	4831 2951
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6573	Roman building	Middle Brook Street	4831 2949
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6574	Roman building	Middle Brook Street	4829 2950
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6575	Roman town house	Middle Brook Street	4832 2955
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6576	Roman town house	Middle Brook Street	4826 2957

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Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6577	Roman town house	Middle Brook Street	4830 2950
Fig.2, 16	6623	Saxon inhumation cemetery	Lower Brook Street	4842 2954
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6645	Late Anglo-Saxon building	Middle Brook Street	4826 2955
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6646	Late Anglo-Saxon building	Middle Brook Street	4832 2952
Fig.2, 16	6652	Romano-Celtic temple	Lower Brook Street	4841 2955
Fig.2, 16	6653	Roman workshop	Lower Brook Street	4840 2955
Fig.6	6665	Roman E-W street	High Street	
Fig.6	6671	Roman N-S street	High Street and Upper Brook Street	
Fig.6	6672	Roman N-S street	High Street and Middle Brook Street	
Fig.2, 16	6676	Roman E-W street	Middle Brook Street	4828 2954
Fig.2, 16	6681	Roman street	Lower Brook Street	4843 2953
Fig.2, 16	6690	Roman timber building	Lower Brook Street	4842 2954
	6694	East Gate (medieval)	Broadway	4859 2930
Fig.2, 36; Fig.3	6736	St George's Church	Silver Hill	483 294
Fig.2, 16	6741	Anglo-Saxon timber building	Lower Brook Street	4841 2954
Fig.2, 16	6742	Anglo-Saxon stone building	Lower Brook Street	4841 2954
Fig.2, 16	6743	Late Anglo-Saxon tenement	Lower Brook Street	4842 2955
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6749	Late Anglo-Saxon glass making	The Brooks	4825 2955
Fig.2, 70	6757	Late Anglo-Saxon street	High Street	4848 2936
Fig.3, 1-2	6768	16th – 18th century building	154-5 High Street	4838 2939
Fig.3, 5	6809	18th century building	158-9 High Street	4841 2938
Fig.2, 44	6814	St Mary Wode	High Street	4827 2942
Fig.2, 16	6815	St Mary in Tanner Street	Lower Brook Street	4841 2954
Fig.2, 14	6819	St Pancras	Lower Brook Street	4839 2956
Fig.2, 23	6824	St Ruald / Ruel	Upper Brook Street	4822 2949

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Fig.2, 55; Fig.3, 9	6846	St John's Hospital	Broadway	4849 2937
Fig.2, 4	6859	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4827 2958
Fig.2, 4	6860	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4824 2951
Fig.2, 24	6861	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4823 2949
Fig.2, 26	6862	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4825 2949
Fig.2, 26	6863	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4827 2952
Fig.2, 27	6864	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4826 2948
Fig.2, 29	6865	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4829 2947
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6866	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4829 2952
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6867	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4830 2953
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6868	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4831 2954
Fig.2, 9 & The Brooks 1987-8	6869	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4831 2956
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6870	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4825 2955
Fig.2 The Brooks 1987-8	6871	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4826 2952
Fig.2, 4 and 7	6872	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4829 2960
Fig.2, 10	6874	Tenement	Middle Brook Street	4835 2953
Fig.2, 33	6875	Tenement	Lower Brook Street	4837 2949
Fig.2, 33	6876	Tenement	Lower Brook Street	4837 2951
Fig.2, 33	6877	Tenement	Lower Brook Street	4838 2952
Fig.2, 33	6878	Tenement	Lower Brook Street	4838 2953
Fig.2, 16	6879	Tenement	Lower Brook Street	4839 2954
Fig.2, 16	6880	Tenement	Lower Brook Street	4840 2955
Fig.2, 16	6881	Tenement	Lower Brook Street	4840 2956
Fig.3	6905	Site of Blackfriars	Eastgate Street	4855 2945
Fig.2, 30	6918	Middle Brook Street		
Fig.2, 4	6921	Lane adjoining Middle Brook Street		4829 2959
Fig.2, 14	6924	St Pancras Lane		
	6927	Lower Brook Street		
	6928	Upper Brook Street		

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Fig.2, 50	6974	Woolstapler's warehouse	High Street	4841 2941
Fig.2, 71	7022	City bridge		4860 2929
Fig.2, 51	7033	Sequence of peat deposits and Roman to post-medieval remains	158-9 High Street	4841 2939
Fig.2, 52	7115	Lane near St John of the Ford	160 High Street	4842 2939
Fig.3	7909	All Saints	Buck Street	4853 2944
Fig.3	7916	St John of the Ford	High Street	484 293
Fig.3	8060	Guildhall	Broadway	4840 2933
Fig.2, 71	8061	Bronze Age palstave	Below City Bridge	4859 2929

APPENDIX 3

Listed Buildings on the Central Winchester site and in the immediate vicinity recorded in the UAD (DWC code)

Only Listed Buildings within the Central Winchester site boundary are specifically indicated on Fig. 3 (others shown toned)

Fig. 3	DWC	Address	Grade
(Fig.2, 71)	2254	City Bridge	I
	2257	Abbey House	II*
10	2258	Statue of Alfred the Great	II
9	2265	St John's Rooms and Chapel	I
2	2275	155 High Street	II
1	2276	154a High Street	II
1	2277	154 High Street	II
	2279	Tower of St Maurice	II
6	2281	St John's Hospital North	II
	2288	133 High Street	II
	2289	131 High Street	II
	2290	130 High Street	II
	2291	132 High Street	II
	2302	125 High Street	II
	2335	5 Upper Brook Street	II
8	2844	1 Eastgate Street	II
	2853	10 Eastgate Street	II
	2862	11 Eastgate Street	II
	2870	12 Eastgate Street	II
	2877	13 Eastgate Street	II
	2885	14 Eastgate Street	II
	2891	15 Eastgate Street	II
3	2894	156 High Street	II
5	2895	158 High Street	II

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5	2896	159 High Street	II
	2897	16 Eastgate Street	II
	2903	17 Eastgate Street	II
	2908	18 Eastgate Street	II
	2911	19 Eastgate Street	II
8	2918	2 Eastgate Street	II
8	2951	3 Eastgate Street	II
	2970	36 Middle Brook Street	II
8	2982	4 Eastgate Street	II
8	3019	5 Eastgate Street	II
8	3056	6 Eastgate Street	II
8	3088	7 Eastgate Street	II
8	3109	8 Eastgate Street	II
	3141	Fence of Abbey House	II
9	3153	Gateway St John's Hospital	II
	3182	Guildhall	II
4	3183	157 High Street	II
	4832	Eastgate House	II
	4833	77 Eastgate	II
7	4854	20 – 27 Eastgate Street	II

APPENDIX 4

Gazetteer of boreholes on or adjacent to the Central Winchester site recorded on the UAD and / or HER (EWC codes), and for Silver Hill project (no code)

Fig. 17	UAD	Site	Date	Type
W2	1112-17	Upper Brook Street car park Phase 1: BH1-5	2012	Geoarchaeological
W2	1112-17	Upper Brook Street car park Phase 2: BH1-2	2012	Geoarchaeological
WC1	1447	Cossack Lane	1955	Site investigation
W5	1449	St George's Street / Upper Brook Street	1962	Site investigation
Brooks 2	1465/3	The Brooks	1988	Site investigation
Brooks 5	1465/1	The Brooks	1988	Site investigation
Brooks 7	1465/8	The Brooks	1988	Site investigation
Brooks 11	1465/7	The Brooks	1988	Site investigation
W4	1489	St George's Street / Upper Brook Street	1962	Site investigation
WC10	1507	Silver Hill	1963	Site investigation
WC11	1508	Silver Hill	1963	Site investigation
EC4	1519	St Clement's Surgery	1968	Site investigation
WC6	1520	St Clement's Surgery	1968	Site investigation
W6	1522	127-8 High Street	1968	Site investigation
WC8	1538	Silver Hill	1972	Site investigation
E10	1539-42	St John's Almshouses south	1972	Site investigation
W1	1573	Upper Brook Street 47 to 57	1973	Site investigation
E7	1589	76 Eastgate Street	1978	Site investigation
E6	1590	76 Eastgate Street	1978	Site investigation
E2	1591	62-3 Eastgate Street	1979	Site investigation
WC2	1625	Friarsgate Car Park	1980	Site investigation
WC5	1626	Friarsgate Car Park	1980	Site investigation
E5	1627	67 – 74 Eastgate Street	1981	Site investigation

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E4	1628	67 – 74 Eastgate Street	1981	Site investigation
E3	1629	67 – 74 Eastgate Street	1981	Site investigation
EC9	1632	Guildhall West Wing	1982	Site investigation
EC10	1641	Guildhall east side	1984	Site investigation
E8	AY311	Broadway: City Centre sewer improvement	2007	Geoarchaeological
	EWC			
EC8	11781	158-9 High Street	2004	Geoarchaeological
W3	11808	Middle Brook Centre	2003	Geoarchaeological
	No Code			
E9		Broadway near King Alfred Statue	2006	Geoarchaeological
WC7		Silver Hill: BH2 Silver Hill	2015	Geoarchaeological
WC3		Silver Hill: BH3 Lower Brook Street car park	2015	Geoarchaeological
WC4		Silver Hill: BH4 Friarsgate	2015	Geoarchaeological
WC9		Silver Hill: BH5 Silver Hill / Tanner Street	2015	Geoarchaeological
EC3		Silver Hill: BH6 near St Clement Surgery	2015	Geoarchaeological
EC2		Silver Hill: BH7 St Clement Surgery	2015	Geoarchaeological
EC6		Silver Hill: BH8 Bus Station	2015	Geoarchaeological
EC5		Silver Hill: BH9 Bus park	2015	Geoarchaeological
EC7		Silver Hill: BH10 Bus park	2015	Geoarchaeological
EC1		Silver Hill: BH11 Friarsgate medical centre	2015	Geoarchaeological
E1		Silver Hill: BH12 Friarsgate / Eastgate Street	2015	Geoarchaeological

APPENDIX 5

Recorded heights of water ingress recorded in UAD and / or HER (EWC code). Key to type: DC = deposit column, BH = borehole. BGL = below ground level. The Deposit Columns at The Brooks are not mapped, but were clustered on the north side of the site (Fig. 2).

Fig. Ref	UAD / EWC	Surface OD	Water OD m	BGL	Site	Type
	803	36.88	34.81	2.07	18-20 High Street	DC
Fig.2, 73	825	36.58	33.23	3.35	St Maurice's Church	DC
Fig.2, 29	849	36.38	34.75	1.63	Middle Brook Street	DC
Fig.2, 4	912	37.53	35.14	2.39	Upper Brook Street 1992	DC
Fig.2, 3	975	36.92	35.08	1.84	Central Car Park 1978	DC
Fig.2, 31	1127	36.63	34.21	2.42	Friarsgate	DC
Fig.2, 39	1159	36.00	34.26	1.74	12 High Street	DC
Fig.2, 17	1305	36.90	34.40	2.50	Lower Brook Street sewer trench	DC
	1465/9	36.50	34.30	2.20	The Brooks	DC
	1465/10	36.50	34.30	2.20	The Brooks	DC
	1465/11	36.50	34.30	2.20	The Brooks	DC
	1465/12	36.50	34.30	2.20	The Brooks	DC
	1465/13	36.50	34.30	2.20	The Brooks	DC
	1465/14	36.50	34.30	2.20	The Brooks	DC
	1465/15	36.50	34.30	2.20	The Brooks	DC
	1465/16	36.50	34.30	2.20	The Brooks	DC
	1465/18	37.00	35.00	2.00	The Brooks	DC
	1465/19	37.00	35.00	2.00	The Brooks	DC
	1465/20	37.00	35.00	2.00	The Brooks	DC
Fig.17, WC10	1507	36.00	33.50	2.50	Silver Hill	BH
Fig.17, WC11	1508	36.00	34.17	1.83	Silver Hill	BH

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Fig.17, EC4	1519	34.69	34.16	0.53	St Clement's Surgery	BH
Fig.17, WC6	1520	36.89	34.15	2.74	St Clement's Surgery	BH
Fig.17, W6	1522	37.17	34.73	2.44	127-8 High Street	BH
Fig.17, E10	1539	36.69	33.02	3.67	St John's Almshouses (south)	BH
Fig.17, E7	1589	37.30	33.70	3.60	76 Eastgate Street	BH
Fig.17, E6	1590	37.30	32.00	5.30	76 Eastgate Street	BH
Fig.17, WC2	1625	37.05	34.45	2.60	Friarsgate Car Park	BH
Fig.17, WC5	1626	36.07	33.50	2.57	Friarsgate Car Park	BH
Fig.17, E5	1627	37.30	34.00	3.30	67-74 Eastgate Street	BH
Fig.17, E4	1628	37.40	34.30	3.10	67-74 Eastgate Street	BH
Fig.17, E3	1629	37.40	34.30	3.10	67-74 Eastgate Street	BH
	1630	37.50	34.00	3.50	67-74 Eastgate Street	BH
Fig.17, EC10	1641	36.20	32.80	3.40	Guildhall	BH
	1768/1	36.30	34.08	2.22	12-15 High Street	DC
	1768/2	36.34	34.33	2.01	12-15 High Street	DC
Fig.17, E8	AY311	36.90	34.00	2.90	Broadway	BH
	EWC					
Fig. 2, 6	11808	37.39	34.64	2.75	Middle Brook Street Centre	BH