St John's Croft
Blue Ball Hill
Winchester
Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

oxfordarchaeology

August 2008

Client: Savills (L&P) Ltd

Issue No:1
OA Job No: 8697
NGR: SU 4880 2955

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Client Name: Savills (L&P) Ltd

Client Ref No: N/A

Document Title: St John's Croft, Blue Ball Hill, Winchester, Hampshire

Document Type: Evaluation

Issue Number: 1

National Grid Reference: NGR : SU 4880 2955
Planning Reference: N/A

OA Job Number: TN 8697
Site Code: WINCM:AY358
Invoice Code: WINBSJEV
Receiving Museum: Winchester
Museum Accession No: AY358

Prepared by: David Score / Dan Sykes
Position: Senior Project Manager / Project Officer
Date: 1st August 2008

Checked by: David Score
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 7th August 2008

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Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 11th August 2008

Document File Location Server1\projects\Winchester St Johns Croft\Report
Graphics File Location As Figures
Illustrated by Julia Moxham

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St John's Croft, Blue Ball Hill, Winchester, Hampshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

From 23rd to 27th June 2008, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological trench evaluation on land at St John's Croft, Blue Ball Hill, Winchester on behalf of Savills (L&P) Ltd.

The evaluation revealed a significant number of pits and some associated post holes and gullies which dated to the medieval period. No structures were recorded but these features are interpreted as backyard or garden activity relating to possible tenements on the road frontage to the south. The activity appears to be domestic in character but some evidence for metal working at the site was also noted.

A number of later post-medieval and modern pits were also recorded but truncation by modern activity on the site was not extensive.

No evidence of an extension to the east Winchester Roman cemetery previously recorded in adjacent sites was found but an assemblage of prehistoric flint also present within the medieval features indicates probable prehistoric activity nearby.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 From 23rd to 27th June 2008, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological trench evaluation on land at St John's Croft, Blue Ball Hill, Winchester (Figure 1) on behalf of Savills (L&P) Ltd. The evaluation was carried out in advance of the determination of a planning application to develop the site for residential use. In accordance with Policy HE.2 of the Winchester District Local Plan Review and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (DoE, 1990) this evaluation was requested by Tracy Matthews, City Archaeologist for Winchester City Council in order that the impacts of the proposed development on archaeological deposits could be assessed. It was carried out in accordance with a brief set by Tracy Matthews and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (OA June 2008) prepared by OA.

1.1.2 The proposed development site is within the Winchester Conservation Area and is located to the east of St John's Croft; a Grade II* listed mid-18th century house. The site is bounded by Alresford Road (B3404) and Blue Ball Hill to the south, gardens relating to properties on St John's Road to the east and gardens and a playground on St Martins Lane to the north.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The geology of the site is Upper Chalk although the boundary with Middle Chalk lies just to the southwest (BGS sheet 299).

1.2.2 The site is centred on NGR SU4881 2955 and is situated at approximately 55 m AOD but slopes up to the north and east away from the road. Current ground cover comprises rough grass and shrubs.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site is contained in Report on an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land at St John's Croft, Winchester, Hampshire (Southern Archaeological Services Aug 2006). In summary the assessment identified archaeological potential relating to the eastern Roman cemetery of the *civitas capital* of Venta Belgarum (Winchester) and documented medieval tenements (possibly dating back to the late Saxon period) which historic mapping indicated may have been present on the site. Some potential for prehistoric remains was also noted for the general area.

1.3.2 A geophysical survey of the site had been conducted by Stratascan (Cook 2008) and had identified numerous anomalies (Figure 3), which could be consistent with burials or

other archaeological features. This survey was used to inform the trenching strategy adopted for the evaluation.

2 AIMS

2.1.1 The evaluation aims as stated in the WSI were as follows:

General

2.1.2 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site area.

2.1.3 To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.

2.1.4 To establish the significance of the archaeological remains.

2.1.5 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.

2.1.6 To assess the nature and extent of any existing disturbance on the site and comment on the potential for archaeological deposits to survive across the site.

2.1.7 To collect sufficient information to enable the HEO to make an informed and reasonable planning decision regarding any further archaeological mitigation measures, which may need to be taken.

2.1.8 To make available the results of the investigation.

Specific

2.1.9 To determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any remains relating to the eastern Roman cemetery and whether funerary structures are present as well as burials. The state of preservation of any remains is particularly significant.

2.1.10 To identify any remains relating to late Saxon or medieval buildings (timber or stone built?) which may survive on the site together with their backlands features.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 The site area is approximately 3600 m^2. A total of 6 archaeological trenches were located as illustrated on Figure 2. The trenches were 2m wide but also included two 'boxed' areas to allow for more comprehensive evaluation of particular features. The total trench area is 369 $m^{2,}$ which equates to approximately 10% of the site area.

3.1.2 Trenches were positioned to give good overall coverage of the site and address the aims of the evaluation but were also specifically targeted on a range of anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 Trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a 360-degree excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket down to the first archaeological deposit or natural geology. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. All machine excavation was supervised by a qualified archaeologist.

3.2.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at a scale of 1:20. A colour and black and white photographic record was taken of features and the trenches in general. Excavation and recording was carried out in accordance with the procedures outlined in the WSI for the project.

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and generally bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.4.1 Two samples were collected from firmly dated representative features in order that the potential of the deposits to yield palaeo-environmental evidence could be assessed.

3.5 Presentation of results

3.5.1 Brief individual trench descriptions are given below followed by the specialist finds and environmental reports. The results are interpreted in the Discussion section. A context inventory is presented in Appendix 1 to avoid lengthy description in the text.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 The site is located on Upper Chalk bedrock, which was revealed in all the trenches. Archaeological features were cut into the chalk or in some cases into slightly earlier features. Overburden consisted of topsoil and subsoil which was fairly consistent across the site with an average depth of 0.5 m. The site was well drained and ground conditions were good.

4.1.2 A number of the pit features investigated were not excavated to their full depth due to health and safety considerations. It was not considered necessary to bottom these features to meet the aims of the evaluation but it should be noted that a number of the features on site appear to be of a depth which may require the implementation of measures to mitigate the health and safety risks of deep excavations should further work be undertaken at the site.

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 Archaeological features were revealed across the site at medium density with the exception of the north east corner where Trench 6 revealed no features.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1 (Figure 4)

5.1.1 Trench 1 was an irregular shaped trench, consisting of a central box measuring 10 x 6 m, a western extension measuring 20 x 2 m and a southern extension measuring 9 x 2 m. Natural chalk bedrock was encountered in the trench at 61.18 m OD in the main area and at 58.13 m OD to the west and 61.79 to the south.

5.1.2 Three large pits were exposed in the southern extension of the trench (107, 123 and 125) all having a similar dark grey brown silt fill. 107 was excavated whereas the other two were scanned for dating evidence.

5.1.3 In the central area a number of features were excavated. A large modern rubbish pit (127) truncated an undated pit (109), which contained a quantity of animal bone. Cut into the top of pit 127 was pit 104, which contained a dog burial. A gully (117) ran southeast to northwest across the northern end of the trench. Three postholes (111, 113 and 115) also formed a rough north south alignment in this area the continuation of which could have been truncated by pit 127.

5.1.4 The western extension of the trench revealed 4 large, partly exposed pits, (119, 129, 131 and 133) and a smaller pit (121). 119 and 121 were excavated while the other features were scanned for finds retrieval.

Trench 2 (Figure 5)

5.1.5 Trench 2 measured 25 x 2 m. Natural chalk bedrock was encountered at the north of the trench at 62.21 m OD and at the south of the trench at 62.82 m OD.

5.1.6 Trench 2 revealed 8 large pits (202, 205, 208, 210, 212, 217, 219, and 221), none of which was completely exposed within the trench. Four were excavated and the remainder cleaned and investigated for the retrieval of dating evidence.

Trench 3 (Figure 6)

5.1.7 Trench 3 measured 15 x 2 m. Natural chalk bedrock was encountered at the north of the trench at 60.69 m OD and at the south of the trench at 60.48 m OD.

5.1.8 Trench 3 revealed 3 large pits (303, 305 and 307), none of which was completely exposed within the trench. Pit 303 was excavated while 305 and 307 were cleaned and dating evidence retrieved.

Trench 4 (Figure 7)

5.1.9 Trench 4 measured 20 x 2 m. Natural chalk bedrock was encountered at the north of the trench at 61.79 m OD and at the south of the trench at 62.74 m OD.

5.1.10 All the features in Trench 4 were investigated by excavation. A shallow gully (402) was revealed orientated east west across the northern end of the trench while 2 pits (406 and 408) were located at the southern end.

5.1.11 In the central area of the trench a shallow, flat bottomed, possibly rectangular feature (413) was partly revealed and also contained an internal posthole (410). This feature is undated and its form is reminiscent of a Saxon sunken-featured building (SFB). However, an adjacent small pit or posthole (404) did contain positive medieval dating evidence.

Trench 5 (Figure 8)

5.1.12 Trench 5 measured 25 x 2 m with an additional extended area measuring 5 x 5 m at the western end. Natural chalk bedrock was encountered at the east of the trench at 60.49 m OD and at the west of the trench at 58.84 m OD.

5.1.13 Trench 5 contained 8 pits (505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517 and 519), closely grouped and inter-cutting. A further feature (523) was partly revealed in the trench, shallow but reasonably extensive in area it may be a linear feature but could also just represent a spread of (medieval) material in a natural depression or shallow pit.

5.1.14 Two shallow gullies were also recorded, 503 orientated roughly east west and 521 orientated north south.

5.1.15 All features were investigated by excavation except pits 507, 509 and 515, which produced dating evidence from surface cleaning. Only gully 521 provided no datable material.

Trench 6

5.1.16 Trench 6 was an 'L' shaped trench measuring 12 x 2 m east west and 16 x 2 m north south. No archaeological features were revealed in this trench.

5.2 Finds

Pottery by John Cotter

Introduction and methodology

5.2.1 A total of 217 sherds of pottery weighing 3400 g. were recovered from 36 contexts. This is mostly of medieval date plus a few sherds of post-medieval date. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage and results are presented in Table 1 below. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight (g) are recorded as well as the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types are also included, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (e.g. decoration etc.).

Table 1. Pottery recorded by context

Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
108	c1250-1350?	9	111	Incl glazed ?13C jug. Fresh MDF cpot rim. Unglz pink-buffware jug handle with central slash. Rest = 13C wares incl late MAQ (flint-tempered ware) & ?MOE (coarse quartz-tempered ware). Oxid MAV chalk & flint-temp cpot rim (c1000-1250)
112	c1250-1400?	1	5	MDF cookpot rim
116	c1250-1400?	3	32	1x MDF high med greyware. 2x MDF/redware?
120	c1250-1350	8	74	incl glazed jug, MDF & MAQ (flint-tempered ware) or MAV (chalk & flint-tempered ware)
124	c1250-1350	6	45	incl MDF & S. Hants redware
126	c1250-1350?	5	18	3x glazed jugs incl pinkware. MDF
132	c1350-1450?	4	21	?Late med redware jug. Glazed med redware jugs.
134	c1450-1550?	9	746	incl late med whiteware jug. LM redware sagging jar base with int glaze. 6sh LM pinkware louver (roof ventilator) with green glaze and an upper cordon with baffles & knife-slashed dec on the baffles
200	c1475-1550	2	95	1x Raeren stoneware mug rim. 1x LM/early PM redware cistern rim (also 1x CBM 13-14C ridge tile). Residual - topsoil deposit.
203	c1250-1350	12	104	incl glazed jugs & MDF cookpot rim
206	c1250-1350	44	387	Mostly scrappy/worn. Incl glazed & dec jug bss. Some MDF. BUT also 1x small ?intrusive bodysherd Westerwald stoneware 17-18C
207	c1250-1350	18	567	Mostly 1 large globular jug in glazed pinkware & 1sh whiteware. 1x worn MDF. Also 29 smallish sherds from sieved samples <1> similar date but incl 1 fairly large (23g) worn, prob residual, sherd chalk and flint-tempered ware (MAV c1000-1250)

211	c1250-1350	11	158	incl glazed jug. MDF & MAV
213	c1250-1350?	6	42	incl 2x glazed jug bss, 1x MDF & L12/13C wares incl prob MTE Newbury B coarseware & late MOE cpot rim & scratch-marked bs
215	c1250-1350	4	59	Highly dec glazed sandy brownware jug with combed & applied strip dec. 1x late MAQ?
216	c1250-1350	1	92	Glazed off-whiteware jug with applied strip. Large fresh
218	c1350-1450?	1	5	Scrappy sherd LM redware
220	c1375-1525	1	4	Tudor Green ware cup rim prob from a wide carinated cup form
224	14-15C?	2	91	Glazed jug ?late whiteware
226	c1450-1550?	4	200	Black & white painted ware jug rim. Redware jug handle. Late whiteware broad dish rim.
304	c1550-1700	5	33	incl yellow glazed Border ware dish rim. 2x 15-16C redware. 2x med
306	17-18C	3	31	Border ware & PM redware. 2x clay pipe stems
308	19C	0	0	1x 19C glass Cod's bottle
403	c1250-1350?	5	53	incl glazed jugs & MDF
405	c1350-1450?	7	24	Scrappy LM glazed pinkware jug. Orange sandy jugs. MDF
407	c1250-1350	3	10	Worn. Incl glazed redware & MDF
409	c1250-1350	3	40	Glazed jug sherds incl 1 redware with red strip dec & 1 red/grey
504	c1375-1525	7	37	6x MDF, 1x fine grey-brown jug bs with specks brown glaze. Also from sieved sample <2>, 23 smallish sherds mostly MDF but incl 1x small rim sherd from Tudor Green ware cup or jug & 1x unglazed Surrey-type whiteware - prob Coarse Border ware. 1 overfired purplish-brown glazed scrap from edge of a pink/redware jug handle & 1 greenish-orange glazed scrap from a thick-walled vess or a glazed roof tile. Also 2x residual scraps chalk & flint-temp MAV (c1000-1250) & 1x flint & sand-temp MAQ (c1000-1250)
506	c1350-1450?	2	4	Scrappy ?LM redware
508	c1250-1400?	6	70	All MDF (1 vess)
510	c1350-1450?	6	54	Glazed jugs incl ?LM pinkwares
512	c1250-1400?	3	3	Scraps. 2x ?MDF. 1x glazed jug, v micaceous grey-br fabric with greenish-orange glaze - poss late med?
514	c1250-1400?	1	5	MDF bs, fairly worn
518	L18-19C	11	144	1x late PM redware glazed jar rim. Rest prob c 1350-1450? Incl glazed redware jug bss incl one with red strip dec. MDF. (Also med CBM ridge tiles)
520	c1250-1350	1	5	Worn MDF
524	c1250-1400	1	9	MDF cookpot sherd with appl horiz strip
TOTAL		**217**	**3400**	

Date and nature of the assemblage

5.2.2 Overall the pottery assemblage is in a very fragmentary condition, although some sherds are quite fresh and a few fairly large. Some however are small and/or worn making precise identification difficult.

5.2.3 Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented although these include a few pieces of ceramic roof furniture (louvers) related to pottery types and are also dealt with here. The types present are summarised below. More detailed descriptions can be found in the spot-dates list.

5.2.4 The dating emphasis of this assemblage is clearly high medieval to late medieval, mainly c 1250-1450, with a few pieces later than this including a few post-medieval wares as late as the 18th or 19th century. A small number of Saxo-Norman local coarseware sherds, including chalk and flint-tempered ware (code MAV) dating to c 1000-1250 and flinty-sandy ware (MAQ) of similar date, plus a few scraps of coarse quartz-tempered ware (MOE) dating to c 1050-1200, are also present. These are probably late examples of their type and are probably residual in their contexts although they may indicate some, perhaps minor, occupation of the site during the early medieval period (c 1050-1250).

5.2.5 High medieval and late medieval occupation c 1250-1450, which accounts for the bulk of the pottery recovered from the site is represented by a mostly very fragmentary assemblage of local grey coarseware cooking wares (MDF) and a variety of glazed and often decorated jug wares including South Hampshire redware (MMI), local pink or orange-pink wares (including MMG) and Common white ware (MMH), although the latter is not so common here. Variants of all these fabrics, almost certainly including late medieval variants, also occur. The upper half of a large globular pink ware jug, possibly of 13th-century date, occurred in context (207). Six large sherds from a decorated and green-glazed pink ware louver - a fancy type of medieval roof ventilator or chimney pot - were recovered from context (134). The latter may already have been quite old when it fell from the roof and ended up in a context containing late medieval pottery. The pottery louver and a number of glazed ridge tiles recovered (contexts 200 and 518) indicate the presence of a fairly substantial building of relatively high status on or near the site.

5.2.6 A very small number of late medieval 'imports' are present including sherds of Tudor Green ware cups (c 1375-1525) from the Surrey/Hampshire border potteries and a rim from a German Raeren stoneware mug - a common import of the period c 1475-1550. A few sherds of common post-medieval wares dating from the 17th and 18th or early 19th centuries complete the list.

Recommendations

5.2.7 In view of the poor and very fragmentary condition of most of the assemblage, and the commonness of these pottery types elsewhere in the city, no further work is

recommended. If however the site is taken through to publication level it would be worth including a note and illustration of the medieval louver fragments from context (134) and perhaps the jug from context (207).

Lithics by David Mullin

5.2.8 A total of 43 worked flints were recovered from the evaluation (Table 2). The assemblage mainly comprised waste flakes from the knapping process, including a number of small flint chips from (207) and (504). In addition, 20 pieces of burnt flint were recovered, in particular from (213).

Table 2. Recorded flint by context

Context	Flint
108	Secondary flake, black flint. Chalky cortex.
108	Flint chunk, burnt. Light grey flint. Chalky cortex.
120	Unmodified gravel flint.
120	Burnt flint x3.
126	Unmodified gravel flint.
203	Burnt secondary flake.
203	Primary flake, black flint. Chalky cortex.
204	Core trimming flake, black flint. Chalky cortex.
204	Primary flake, black flint. Chalky cortex.
207	Blade shatter, light brown flint.
207	Blade shatter, light brown flint.
207	Blade shatter, light brown flint.
207	Tertiary flake, black flint.
207	Tertiary flake, gravel flint.
207	Chips x13.
207	Burnt flint x2.
213	Primary flake, light grey flint. Chalky cortex.
213	Burnt flint x9.
214	Burnt flint.
304	Tertiary flake, light brown flint.
304	Secondary flake, black flint. Chalky cortex.
304	Tertiary flake, black flint.
304	Primary flake, light grey flint. Chalky cortex.
304	Secondary flake, black flint. Chalky cortex.
304	Secondary flake, light grey flint. Chalky cortex.
504	Narrow blade, patinated.
504	Chunk of nodular flint. Black flint.
504	Burnt flint.
504	Tertiary flake, black flint.
504	Tertiary flake, black flint.
504	Secondary flake, light brown flint.
504	Chips x6.
506	Secondary flake, light grey flint.
506	Burnt flint.

520	Tertiary flake, light grey flint.
576	Burnt flint

5.2.9 Although relatively little flint was recovered, it is generally in good condition, showing little post-depositional rolling or breakage. A variety of raw materials were exploited, including locally occurring chalk flint, as well as poorer quality gravel flint (in very small amounts).

5.2.10 The context containing most flint was (207), which contained two waste flakes, three mid-sections from narrow blades and a number of small chips, as well as a small amount of burnt flint. In addition, (504) contained a total of 12 flints, mainly waste flakes, but including a narrow blade of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date and (304) contained 6 waste flakes. However, all of this material appears to be residual within later features.

Animal Bone by Rachel Scales

Methods

5.2.11 The animal bone was recorded following the protocol outlined in Serjeantson (1996). Where possible fragments were identified to species using the Oxford Archaeology Zooarchaeology reference collection. Fragments that could not be identified to species were put into categories: large mammal sized (e.g. cattle, horse or red deer), medium mammal sized (e.g. sheep/goat or pig), small mammal sized (e.g. cat, small dog, hare) and micro-mammal sized (e.g. shrew, vole, amphibian).

Results

5.2.12 A total of 749 bones were recovered from a series of pit and gulley features thought to be associated with a medieval tenement block and gardens. Of which 397 (53%) were identifiable to species level; of the 397 bones, 37 (9%) were recovered from two environmental bulk samples. Of the material not identifiable to species level 204 (27%) bones were recorded as indeterminate, 52 (7%) were noted as being from large sized mammals, 71 (9%) from medium sized mammals, 7 (1%) from small mammals and 18 (2%) from micro-mammals.

5.2.13 Sheep/goat (Ovis aries/ Capra hircus) was the most frequent species present, making up 67% of the identifiable fragments in the assemblage (Table 3). Cattle (Bos taurus) was the second most frequent mammal (12%) present. Other domestic species recorded in small numbers were pig (Sus domesticus) (5%), dog (Canis familaris) (1%) and horse (Equus caballus) (<1%). Bird bones made up 10% of the identifiable assemblage, 2% of which were identified as chicken (Gallus gallus) and 2% as goose (Anser sp.). Micro-mammal fauna was represented by the presence of amphibians (4%), and rodents (<1%).

5.2.14 The condition of the bone was on the whole very good, suggesting that bone preservation at the site is good.

5.2.15 There are bone assemblages from three main periods; 1250-1350 AD, 1400-1550 AD and the Later 18th to 19th Century (Table 4). A near complete skeleton of a very large dog was also recovered from a modern pit cut into the site. It has not been recorded further due to it's late date.

Table 3. Number of identifiable bones.

Taxon	1250-1350AD	1400-1550AD	Late 18th to 19th Century	NISP for all recorded contexts (countable only)
Sheep/goat	37	23	12	267
Cattle	16	1	16	49
Bird	30	1	0	41
Pig	9	2	2	19
Amphibian	11	0	0	17
Dog	0	1	0	2
Horse	0	0	1	1
Rodent	0	0	0	1
Total	*103*	*28*	*31*	*397*

5.2.16 Table 3 gives totals of the number of identifiable fragments from each phase and Table 4 shows the species and elements recovered from each of the phases. No burnt bone was recovered from the phased contexts.

Bone from 1250-1350 AD.

5.2.17 Of the 263 bones from contexts dating to the earliest medieval phase (1250-1350 AD) at St Johns Croft, 191 (73%) were identifiable to species or mammal size. Sheep/goat was the most frequent domestic species, followed by cattle. Pig and amphibian bones were also present in small quantities. 30 (11%) bird bones were recorded and both domestic fowl and geese were identified.

5.2.18 Two cattle bones and four sheep/goat bones were noted as being unfused, suggesting that young animals were kept on or close to site. Four unfused pig bones including two neonatal sized bones were recorded suggesting that pigs may have been bred in the locality.

5.2.19 One pig metacarpal showed signs of pathology associated with osteomylitis and one sheep/goat phalange had excess bony growth that may be indicative of the animal having being kept in wet conditions. The presence of amphibian bones in the assemblage also suggest the site was in close proximity to a wet environment.

5.2.20 Eleven (4%) bones showed evidence of carnivore gnawing and a further 8 (3 %) of butchery marks. Cut marks indicative of filleting were present along with both cut and chop marks associated with the dismembering process. The presence of both meat bearing and non meat bearing cattle and sheep/ goat elements and the butchery marks

recorded appear to reflect domestic activity suggesting that these deposits are made up of both domestic cooking and butchery waste.

Bone from 1400-1550 AD.

5.2.21 One sheep/goat metapodial and two phalanges showed signs of pathology with excess bony growths being noted on the shafts and epiphyses of the bones.

5.2.22 Four (7%) bones showed evidence of carnivore gnawing and a further 4 (7 %) of butchery marks. Cut marks indicative of filleting were present along with cut marks associated with the dismembering process.

Bone from Late 18th and 19th Century deposits.

5.2.23 Two (4%) bones showed evidence of carnivore gnawing and a further 7 (16 %) of butchery marks. Cut marks incurred from both the filleting and dismembering processes were noted.

Recommendations

5.2.24 The evaluation excavations at St John's Croft have produced a good quantity of well preserved medieval animal bone. The assemblage appears to represent domestic activity with a range of species being represented. Further work on this material is not recommended at this time, but should further excavations be carried out at the site it should be included in future analysis.

Table 4. The number of mammal bones recorded in each of the main phases.

PHASE	SPECIES	ELEMENT																					
		Skull	**Horncore**	**Mandible**	**Teeth**	**Vertebra**	**Rib**	**Scapula**	**Humerus**	**Radius**	**Ulna**	**Metacarpal**	**Carpal**	**Coracoid**	**Pelvis**	**Femur**	**Tibia**	**Metatarsal**	**Metapodial**	**Calcaneus**	**Phalanges**	**Long bone**	**Indet.**	**TOTAL**
1250-1350	Cattle	2			1	1		1	2			1	2		2	1	1				2			**16**
	Large Mammal			1		12	6	1							2							1	2	**25**
	Sheep/Goat		1	3	5			2	4	3			3			3	4	2	2	2	3			**37**
	Pig	1		1	2							1							1	1	2			**9**
	Medium Mammal	1				12	25	1							3				1			5		**48**
	Small Mammal					2	2		1								1							**6**
	Bird					1	1		1	1				2		3	7	1			1	7	5	**30**
	Amphibian																					11		**11**
	Micro-Mammal					4																5		**9**
	Indeterminate																						72	**72**
1400-1550	Cattle														1									**1**
	Large Mammal			1	1	2	4															1		**9**
	Sheep/Goat											6				1	4	3			9			**23**
	Pig							1	1															**2**
	Medium Mammal					1	3																	**4**
	Small Mammal								1															**1**
	Bird														1									**1**

Table 4. Continued.

PHASE	SPECIES	ELEMENT																					
		Skull	**Horncore**	**Mandible**	**Teeth**	**Vertebra**	**Rib**	**Scapula**	**Humerus**	**Radius**	**Ulna**	**Metacarpal**	**Carpal**	**Coracoid**	**Pelvis**	**Femur**	**Tibia**	**Metatarsal**	**Metapodial**	**Calcaneus**	**Phalanges**	**Long bone**	**Indet.**	**TOTAL**
1400-1550	Dog														1									**1**
	Indeterminate																						13	**13**
Late 18th to 19th Century	Cattle	2		2					1		1				3	3	1	1		2				**16**
	Horse								1															**1**
	Large Mammal					2																	1	**3**
	Sheep/Goat	5						1	2			1			1	1	1							**12**
	Pig								1						1									**2**
	Medium Mammal					2	2																	**4**
	Indeterminate																						6	**6**

Metalwork by Ian Scott

5.2.25 The metalwork assemblage comprises 3 copper alloy pieces and 12 pieces of iron (Table 5). The bulk of the assemblage is from context 504 and comprises 7 fragments of iron wire, a narrow triangular copper alloy off-cut snapped in two, a late medieval/post-medieval dress pin and a lace tag of similar date. Context 207 produced a dense irregular block and a nail stem fragment, the latter from a handmade nail. There was another nail from context 304. Context 518 produced a length of iron strip bent into C- or G-shape probably to form a bracket or binding. The most interesting find is a long hinge strap with a split curl at one end from context 216. The split curl is one of the simplest of decorative motifs and not readily datable although this context is spot dated by pottery to c 1250- 1350.

Table 5. Summary of metalwork assemblage by context.

Context	hinge strap	lace tag	dress pin	nails	sheet	strip	wire	amorphous lump	Total
207				1				1	2
216	1								1
304				1					1
504		1	1		1		7		10
518						1			1
Total	1	1	1	2	1	1	7	1	15

5.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

Introduction

5.3.1 Two bulk environmental soil samples were collected for charred plant remains (CPR) and the recovery of bones and artefacts from securely dated medieval pit and gully features. These were analysed by Rachel Scales, Wendy Smith, Liz Stafford and Rebecca Nicholson.

5.3.2 Sampling was undertaken specifically to:

- Identify the range of soils and sediments and the range, quality, method of preservation and concentration of preserved plant, animal and mollusc remains.
- Identify if artefacts are present.
- Assess the archaeological (and historical) relevance and importance of the biological material and sediments.
- Make further recommendations about sampling for future excavations at the site.

Methods

5.3.3 The volume of each bulk soil sample collected was 40L. These were processed by water flotation using a modified Siraf-style flotation machine, with the flot collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residue (the material which does not float) sieved to 500µm. Flots and heavy residues were dried in a heated room at approximately 30°C, following which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts and biological remains.

5.3.4 A portion of the flots were scanned for charred plant remains using a low-power binocular microscope at x15 magnification. Charred plant identifications were made without comparison to the Oxford Archaeology's reference collection and, therefore, should all be seen as provisional. Nomenclature for the plant remains follows Stace (1997).

Results

Sediment

5.3.5 Both samples were made up of a sediment consisting predominantly of a light olive brown, moist loamy sand with some chalk (approximately 10%) and occasional sub-rounded flint pebbles.

Bones and Artefacts

5.3.6 Finds from the samples are detailed in Table 5. Mammal bone and bird bone was well preserved and abundant in both samples. The animal bone was well preserved and bones from both cattle and sheep/goat were noted along with the presence of bone from birds and micro-mammals.

5.3.7 The fish assemblage showed the presence of a number of different species: Sample <1> (207) contained bones from herring and small gaddids including cod and whiting, hake and mackerel. Sample <2> (504) consisted of bones from herring/sprat, small gadid and eel.

5.3.8 Burnt flint and some residual prehistoric flints were noted in both samples (residual prehistoric flints were noted across the site during excavation). Pottery, iron and slag were recovered from both samples. Hammerscale was abundant in one sample (207), and unidentified magnetic material was abundant in the other (504).

Molluscs

5.3.9 Both samples <1> and <2> were assessed for the preservation of land snails by Liz Stafford. Table 6 outlines the species identified. Shell was very abundant and diverse in sample 2, but less well preserved in sample 1. A degree of modern intrusion is indicated by the frequency of the burrowing snail *Cecilioides acicula* and evidence of rooting.

5.3.10 The assemblages were quite mixed, comprising shade-demanding (e.g. *Discus rotundatus*, *Oxychilus* sp.), catholic (e.g. *Cochlicopa* sp., *Trichia* sp.) and open country species (e.g. *Vallonia* sp., *Pupilla muscorum*). Species such as *Helix aspersa* (common garden snail) and *Trichia striolata* (strawberry snail) frequent disturbed areas close to human habitation and are often common in contexts associated with garden plots of medieval tenements

5.3.11 Marine shell (oyster) was noted in sample <1> (207).

Charred Plant Remains

5.3.12 Table 7 summarises the assessment results for the flots recovered. Both samples produced flots which were in general very limited. They yielded a small amount (<10) of identifiable charred plant remains each. Charcoal was well preserved and abundant in the flots but was typically very small (<2 mm) and unidentifiable. Modern roots were noted in both flots.

5.3.13 Sample <1> (207) contained a few grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum sp*.) and hulled barley (*Hordeum sp.*). Sample <2> (504) contained one barley grain (*Hordeum sp.*). Charcoal from the hawthorn group (MALOIDEAE) and an indeterminate diffuse porous taxon with uniseriate and multiseriate rays were observed in <2> (504).

Conclusion

5.3.14 The animal bone, fish bone and finds such as pottery, CBM, iron and copper objects suggest that these deposits could be associated with tenement blocks nearby.

5.3.15 The mollusc assemblage indicates species associated with human habitation and garden plots, again suggesting that these contexts are associated with nearby tenements.

5.3.16 The presence of slag and abundant hammerscale indicates that metalworking may have been carried out close by or as part of a cottage industry.

Recommendations

5.3.17 The two environmental samples contained a variety of artefacts reflecting settlement and possible industry in the locality.

5.3.18 Animal and fish bones were well preserved and should further work be carried out at the site they can be extracted from the residues of standard 40 L bulk samples; residues must be sorted to at least 2mm where fish remains are suspected. Cess and rubbish pits in particular are a good source of fish bones (and other ecofacts such as mineralised plant remains) and should be sampled if present.

5.3.19 Snail sampling should also be considered if further excavation work is carried out, with 2L incremental sequences taken at 10cm intervals through ditch fills and any

waterlogged features. Snails are habitat specific, and their study can provide very useful insights into the local environment and landscape. Sampling should be carefully targeted at surface/horizons, natural silting layers etc.

5.3.20 Although the CPR from these particular samples was limited, they do indicate that charred plant remains are preserved on site and could be more abundant in other features. If further excavations are undertaken, CPR should be sampled for, using standard 40L bulk samples. Future evaluations and excavations should sample in accordance with the most recent Oxford Archaeology Sampling Guidelines (OA 2005) and English Heritage Sampling Guidelines (EH 2002). At present, it is not recommended that any further analysis should be carried out on the material generated from this evaluation.

5.3.21 Hammerscale was abundant in sample <2> (504) and slag was noted in both of the heavy residues. It may be advisable therefore to sub-sample for further evidence of metalworking if future excavations are undertaken.

5.3.22 Given the excellent preservation of a variety of different materials on the site, future sampling should target a range of securely dated features and follow standard OA (2005) and English Heritage (2002) sampling guidelines.

Table 5. Number of finds recovered from the heavy residues.

Sample Number	Context Number	Mammal Bone	Bird Bone	Micro-mammal Bone	Fish Bone	Charred Plant Remains	Snail	Marine Shell	Pottery	CBM	Iron	Copper	Slag	Hammerscale	Unidentified Magnetic Material	Burnt Flint	Worked Flint	Flint Debitage
1	**207**	>50	<5	<5	>100	<5	<50	<5	<25	-	<5		<5	-	>100	<5	<5	<25
2	**504**	>50	-	<5	>100	<25	<50	-	<25	<5	<5	<5	<25	>100	-	<5	-	<5

Table 6. Mollusc species identified from the flots.

Sample	Context	Taxa
1	**207**	*Helix aspersa, Trichia striolata*, *Cochlicopa sp. Discus rotundatus, Vallonia* sp., *Vallonia excentrica*
2	**504**	*Helix aspersa, Trichia striolata*, *Trichia hispida, Cochlicopa sp. Cepaea* sp., *Discus rotundatus, Oxychillus celarius, Aegopinella* sp. *Vallonia* sp., *Vallonia excentrica, Vallonia costata, Pupilla muscorum, Vertigo pygmaea*

Table 7. Charred plant remains recovered from the flots

Context	Sample No.	Floated Volume (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Grain	Weeds	Dried-out WPR	Bone	Charcoal	Mollusc	Comments on CPR	CPR Potential	Full Analysis CPR	Charcoal Potential	Full Analysis Charcoal	Other Comments
207	1	40	105	+	+	?++	+++	++++	++	ca. 50% of flot scanned. Modern root and leaves present. Abundant charcoal present - most fragments are < 2mm. Diffuse, porous taxon with large rays frequently noted. Charred cereal grain observed - free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum sp.*) and hulled barley (Hordeum sp.) observed. One indeterminate cultivate/ wild oat (*Avena sp.*) caryopsis noted. One corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis L.*) seed observed. Some uncharred ?ancient/ ?sub-fossil blackberry (*Rubus* section *Rubus*) seeds observed. Fish bone and some animal bone present. Land snails present - some garden snail (*Helix sp.*) recovered from heavy residue fraction. CPR assessed as POOR/ Charcoal assessed as GOOD, but most fragments are unidentifiable due to small size.	C	N	B	N	Charcoal is primarily small-sized - unlikely to generate 100 or more identifiable fragments.
504	2*	40	100	+	-	-	++	++++	++++	ca. 75% of flot scanned. Abundant modern root present. One barley (*Hordeum sp.*) grain observed. Charcoal abundant - hawthorn group (*MALOIDEAE*) and an indeterminate diffuse porous taxon with uniseriate and multiseriate rays observed. Most of the charcoal is quite small-sized (<2mm) so it is unlikely that there will be 100 identifiable charcoal fragments >2mm in the flot and heavy residue together. Land snails abundant - *Cecilioides acicula* frequently noted (clear snail shells noted as well). Mammal bone fragments observed. CPR assessed as POOR/ charcoal rich, but unlikely to generate 100 identifiable fragments due to small-size.	C	N	A	N	Charcoal is primarily small-sized - unlikely to generate 100 or more identifiable fragments.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

6.1.1 The trench evaluation has investigated approximately 10% of the site and the trenches were located to give good overall coverage of the area. In addition, specific anomalies identified in the geophysical survey have been targeted. A reasonably high proportion of archaeological features were tested by excavation in order to confirm positive dating and reduce the possibility of undetected Roman features being present. Ground conditions were good and it is felt that the results should give a fair indication of the nature and density of archaeological features on the site

6.2 Overall interpretation

6.2.1 The evaluation trenches revealed 21 pits, 2 postholes, 2 gullies, a linear feature and a possible linear or spread feature dated to the medieval period. A further 7 post-medieval or modern pits were identified and 4 pits, 2 post holes, 2 gullies and a shallow pit were recorded but remain undated.

6.2.2 The shallow possibly rectangular pit (Feature 413 and associated internal posthole 410 in Trench 4) are undated but have a form reminiscent of a Saxon Sunken Featured Building. The lack of corroborating evidence makes this interpretation less likely but at present it cannot be discounted.

6.2.3 Although previous investigations had provided clear evidence of Roman burials on sites close to this one no Roman features or indeed finds were identified.

6.2.4 The medieval features appear to be distributed in a wide band running across the site on an orientation parallel to the road frontage. To the south Trench 3 produced only post-medieval features and to the north Trench 6 no features. The southern end of Trench 2 contained a number of pits but these were also later in date than the main phase of activity. The 4 sections of gully recorded all occur on the northern edge of this zone and could well be boundary features.

6.2.5 The majority of the medieval features date from c 1250-1450 and are pits. Although some were constructed with sloping sides a significant number, being dug into the reasonably stable chalk bedrock, were vertically sided and deep. These were not fully excavated as they were deeper than the safe limits of hand excavation and full excavation was not necessary to obtain the information required in this evaluation. However, provision may need to be made for some deeper investigations if there is further work on the site.

6.2.6 These features are interpreted as back yard or garden plot activity relating to probable tenement occupation along the road frontage. Dating evidence in the form of pottery was retrieved from most of the features and is generally of ordinary domestic character which reinforces this view. However, a few higher status pieces

such as glazed ridge tiles and the pottery louver also indicate the possible presence of a more important building in the vicinity.

6.2.7 The site produced a good quantity of well preserved medieval animal bone. The assemblage appears to demonstrate domestic activity with a range of species being represented. Environmental evidence was also well preserved in the samples evaluated, with fish and animal bones as well as charred plant remains recovered. The mollusc assemblage indicates species associated with human habitation and garden plots, again suggesting that these contexts are associated with nearby tenements. Slag and abundant hammerscale was also evident in the sample from Trench 5 indicating possible light industrial activity in the form of metalworking at the site.

6.2.8 No structures were found in the evaluation trenches but given the 'backyard' activity noted there is clear potential for such evidence to exist in the southern area of the site.

6.2.9 Although some truncation by later post-medieval and modern features was recorded this was not extensive and the preservation of medieval deposits across the site is likely to be good.

6.2.10 The flint assemblage recovered is generally prehistoric and contains pieces indicative of a Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date. It was collected exclusively from features dated as medieval and is therefore residual in these contexts. However, it does indicate prehistoric activity in the surrounding area.

6.2.11 The results of the geophysical survey which had been conducted previously on the site are reproduced on Figure 3 to allow comparison with the archaeological features revealed. Generally the strongest magnetic and resistance anomalies were shown to be fairly accurate in indicating archaeological features. However, the Ground Probing Radar results were not as reliable although they could still be taken as providing a hint of something in an area without really giving a true impression of the type or scale of the feature.

6.2.12 What should be noted though is that a number of features did not appear on the survey although they were of generally the same character as ones which did. It is likely that most of the remaining larger anomalies do indicate archaeological features but there are also likely to be additional ones which do not appear on the survey. The density of features revealed is greater than the survey indicates; possibly the inter-cutting nature of some of the deposits has created a 'background noise' effect with only the strongest responses identified as features.

7 IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

7.1.1 The perimeter of the site is planted with trees which are subject to preservation orders. Due to this the evaluation trenches did not extend to the boundaries of the site and it is anticipated that any development of the site will have only very limited impacts such as access and service installation in these areas.

7.1.2 Except for the far north east corner the main area of the site has been shown to contain fairly consistent levels of predominantly medieval archaeology. A planning application is to be submitted for residential housing development of the site which is likely to involve the stripping of most of the central area and associated reduction and levelling. In areas where this occurs it will have a significant impact on any archaeology present.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Ctxt No	Type	Length x Width (m)	Thick/ Depth. (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1							
	101	Layer		0.3	Topsoil		
	102	Layer		0.1	Subsoil		
	103	Natural			Chalk		
	104	Pit	1.0 x 1.0	0.3	Dog Burial Pit		
	105	Skeleton			Canine		
	106	Fill			Fill of 104		Modern
	107	Pit	1.98 x > 0.3	>0.6			
	108	Fill		>0.6	Fill of 107	Pot, flint	c1250 - 1350?
	109	Pit	0.7 x 1.08	0.26			
	110	Fill		0.26	Fill of 109	Bone	
	111	Posthole	`0.30 x 0.28	0.1			
	112	Fill		0.1	Fill of 111	Pot, bone	c1250-1400?
	113	Posthole	0.20 x 0.28	0.08			
	114	Fill		0.08	Fill of 113		
	115	Posthole	0.25 x 0.3	0.12			
	116	Fill		0.12	Fill of 115	Pot	c1250-1400?
	117	Gully	>6.0 x 0.9	0.08			
	118	Fill		0.08	Fill of 117		
	119	Pit	>2.0 x 1.74	>0.64			
	120	Fill		>0.64	Fill of 119	Pot, bone, CBM, shell, flint	c1250 - 1350
	121	Pit	0.7 x 0.4	0.1			
	122	Fill		0.1	Fill of 121		
	123	Pit	0.7 x 0.4		Unexc.		
	124	Fill			Fill of 123	Pot, bone	c1250 -

							1350
	125	Pit	3.7 x >1.3		Unexc.		
	126	Fill			Fill of 125	Pot, bone, flint	c1250 - 1350?
	127	Pit	5.6 x >4.2		Unexc.		
	128	Fill			Fill of 127		Modern
	129	Pit	1.7 x >1.5		Unexc.		
	130	Fill			Fill of 129	shell, stone	
	131	Pit	3.9 x >2		Unexc.		
	132	Fill			Fill of 131	CBM, slate	c1350 - 1450?
	133	Pit	5.4 x >2.0		Unexc.		
	134	Fill			Fill of 133	Pot	c1450 - 1550?
2							
	200	Layer		0.48	Topsoil	Pot, bone, CBM	
	201	Natural			Chalk		
	202	Pit	>2.0 x > 1.7	>1.4			
	203	Fill		0.8	Fill of 202	Pot, bone, flint	c1250 - 1350
	204	Fill		0.6	Fill of 202	Flint	
	205	Pit	>1.8 x >1.0	>1.0			
	206	Fill		0.8	Fill of 205	Pot, bone	c1250 - 1350
	207	Fill		>0.2	Fill of 205	Pot, bone, flint, metal SF. Enviro sample no 1	c1250 - 1350
	208	Pit	2.0 x 1.4		Unexc.		
	209	Fill			Fill of 208	Bone	
	210	Pit	0.75 x 1.0		Unexc.		
	211	Fill			Fill of 210	Pot, bone	c1250 - 1350
	212	Pit	1.9 x 1.2	>1.2			
	213	Fill		0.7	Fill of 212	Bone, flint	c1250 - 1350?
	214	Fill		0.3	Fill of 212	Bone, flint	

	215	Fill		0.2	Fill of 212	Pot, bone	c1250 - 1350
	216	Fill		0.18	Fill of 212	Pot, bone, metal SF	c1250 - 1350
	217	Pit	1.4 x 0.8		Unexc.		
	218	Fill			Fill of 217	Pot, bone	c1350 - 1450?
	219	Pit	4 x 1.8		Unexc.		
	220	Fill			Fill of 219	Pot, bone, CBM	c1375 - 1525
	221	Pit	2 x 1.1				
	222	Fill		0.2	Fill of 221	Bone, CBM	
	223	Fill		0.05	Fill of 221		
	224	Fill		0.2	Fill of 221	Pot, bone	14 - 15 C
	225	Fill		0.02	Fill of 221		
	226	Fill		>0.5	Fill of 221	Pot, bone	c1450 - 1550?
3							
	301	Layer		0.15	Topsoil		
	302	Layer		0.2	Subsoil		
	303	Pit	>2.2 x >0.6	>0.5			
	304	Fill		>0.5	Fill of 303	Pot, flint, metal SF	c1550 - 1700
	305	Pit			Unexc.		
	306	Fill			Fill of 305	Pot, bone, CBM, stone	17 -18 C
	307	Pit			Unexc.		
	308	Fill			Fill of 307	Glass, CBM	19C
	309	Natural			Chalk		
4							
	400	Natural			Chalk		
	401	Layer		0.2	Topsoil		
	402	Gully	>1.98 x 0.57	0.24			
	403	Fill		0.24	Fill of 402	Pot, bone	c1250 - 1350?

	404	Pit/ posthole	0.65 x 0.58	0.13			
	405	Fill		0.13	Fill of 404	Pot, bone	c1350 - 1450?
	406	Pit	>1.05 x 0.94	0.29			
	407	Fill		0.29	Fill of 406	Pot	c1250 - 1350
	408	Pit	0.76 x 0.64	0.29			
	409	Fill		0.29	Fill of 408	Pot, bone	c1250 - 1350
	410	Posthole	0.45	0.22			
	411	Fill		0.35	Fill of 410 and 413		
	412	Layer		0.3	Subsoil		
	413	SFB?	>2.18 x >1.34	0.13			
5							
	501	Layer		0.18	Topsoil		
	502	Layer		0.32	Subsoil		
	503	Gully	>3.6 x 1.56	0.38			
	504	Fill		0.38	Fill of 503	Pot, bone, flint, CBM, metal SF. Enviro sample no 2	c1375 - 1525
	505	Pit	0.64 x 0.4	0.07			
	506	Fill		0.07	Fill of 505	Pot, bone, flint	c1350 - 1450?
	507	Pit	1.98 x 1.6		Unexc.		
	508	Fill			Fill of 507	Pot, bone, CBM	c1250 - 1400?
	509	Pit	>1.8 x 1.7		Unexc.		
	510	Fill			Fill of 509	Pot, bone	c1350 - 1450?
	511	Pit	0.66	0.05			
	512	Fill		0.05	Fill of 511	Pot, bone	c1250 - 1400?
	513	Linear	>1.33 x 0.86	0.22			
	514	Fill		0.22	Fill of 513	Pot, bone	c1250 - 1400?

	515	Pit	2.9 x >1.2		Unexc.		
	516	Fill			Fill of 515	Pot, CBM	c1550 - 1625
	517	Pit	3.2 x >1.05		Unexc.		
	518	Fill			Fill of 517	Pot, bone, stone, metal SF, CBM	L18 - 19C
	519	Pit	0.74	0.16			
	520	Fill		0.16	Fill of 519	Pot, bone stone CBM	c1250 - 1350
	521	Gully	>1.12 x 0.74	0.14			
	522	Fill		0.14	Fill of 521		
	523	Linear? General spread?	5.25 x .1.34	0.21			
	524	Fill		0.21	Fill of 523	Pot, bone, flint, CBM	c1250 - 1400
	525	Natural			Chalk		
6							
	601	Layer		0.24	Topsoil		
	602	Layer		0.41	Subsoil		
	603	Natural			Chalk		

APPENDIX 2 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: St John's Croft, Blue Ball Hill, Winchester, Hampshire
Site code: AY358
Grid reference: SU 4880 2955
Type of evaluation: 6 Trenches equating to 369 m^2
Date and duration of project: 23rd - 27th June 2008
Area of site: 0.36 ha
Summary of results: 34 pits, 4 gullies and 4 postholes. A few post medieval or undated features but predominantly 13th - 15th century 'backyard' activity probably relating to nearby tenements.
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Winchester County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: AY358

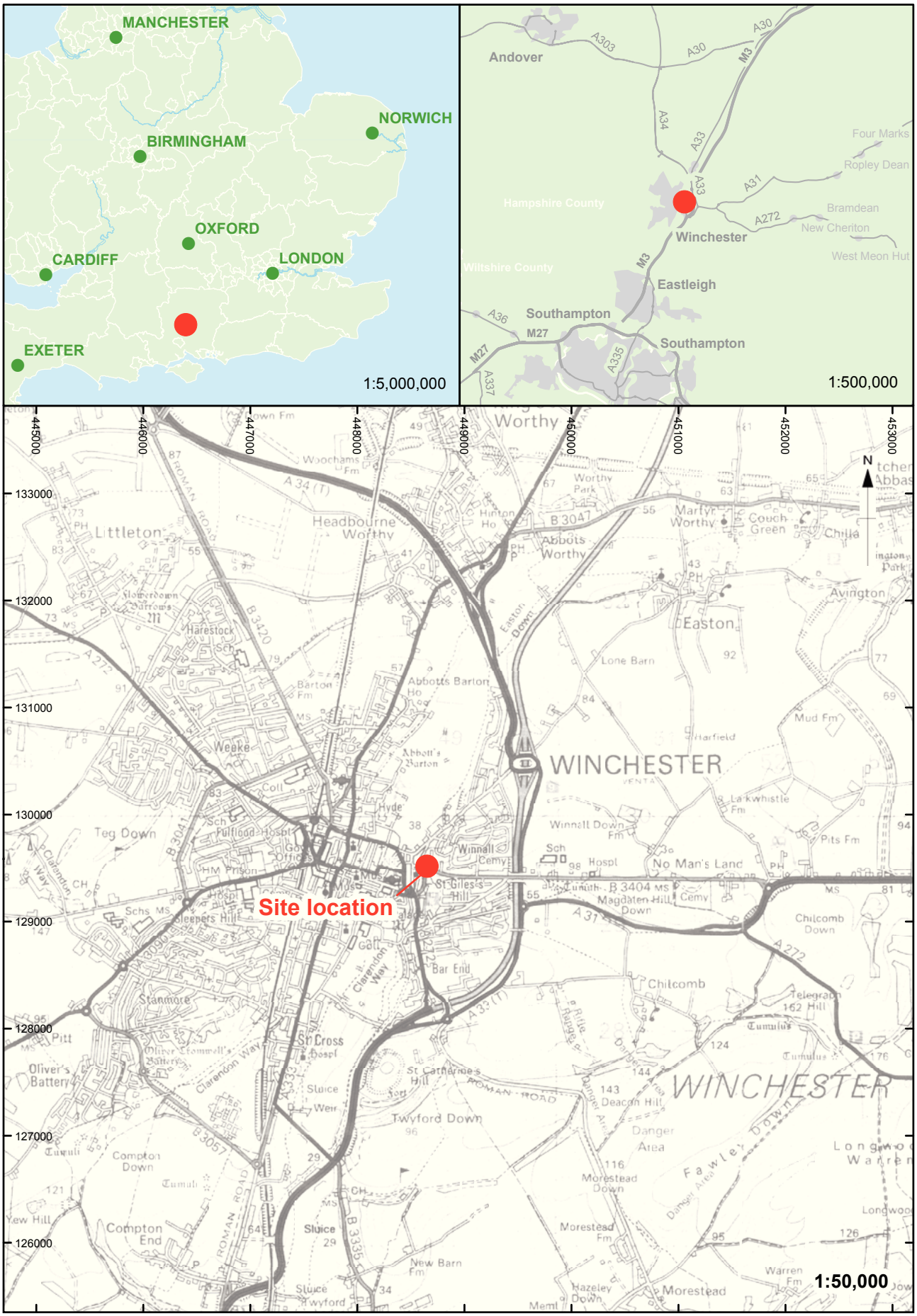


Figure 1: Site location

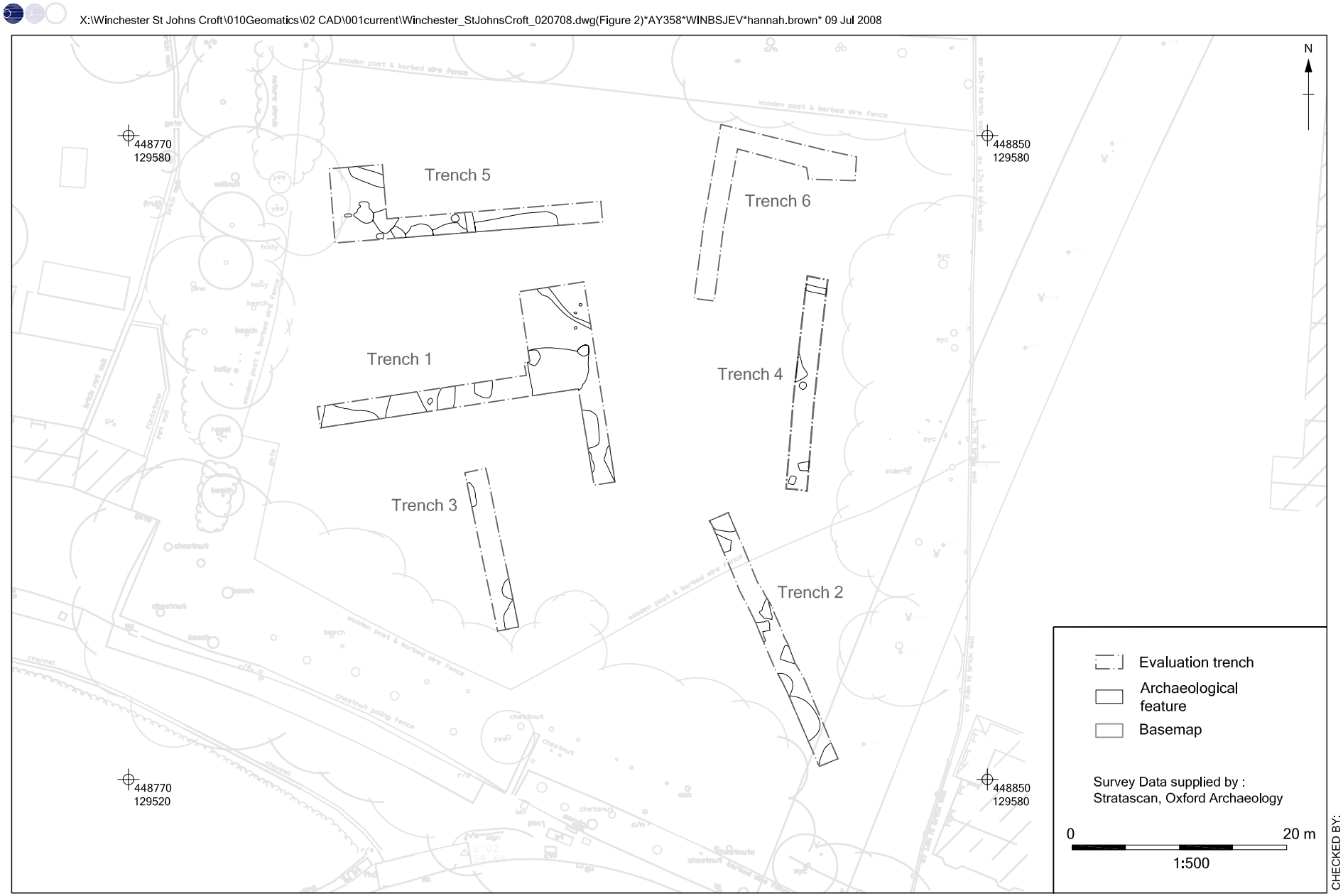


Figure 2: Trench location

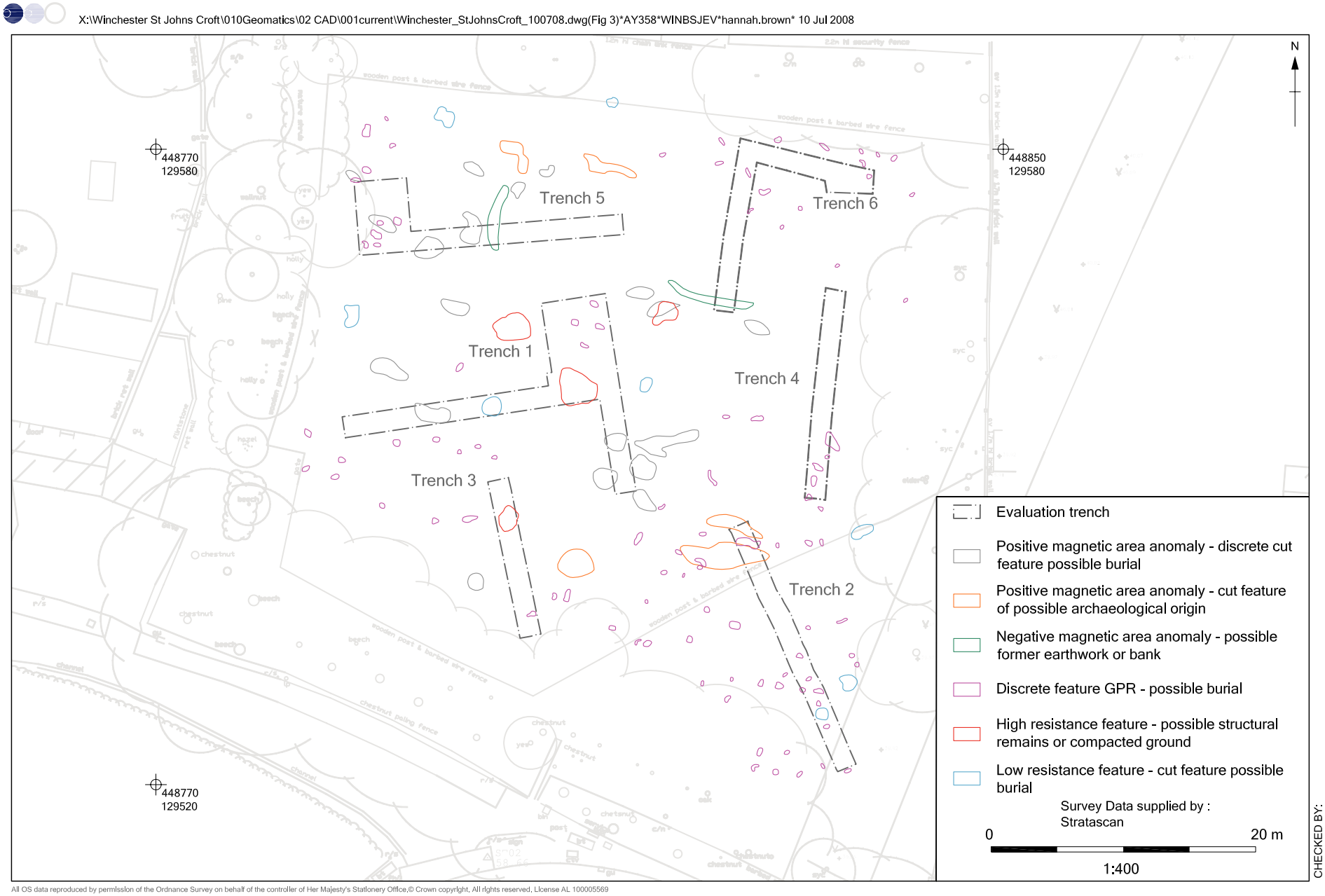
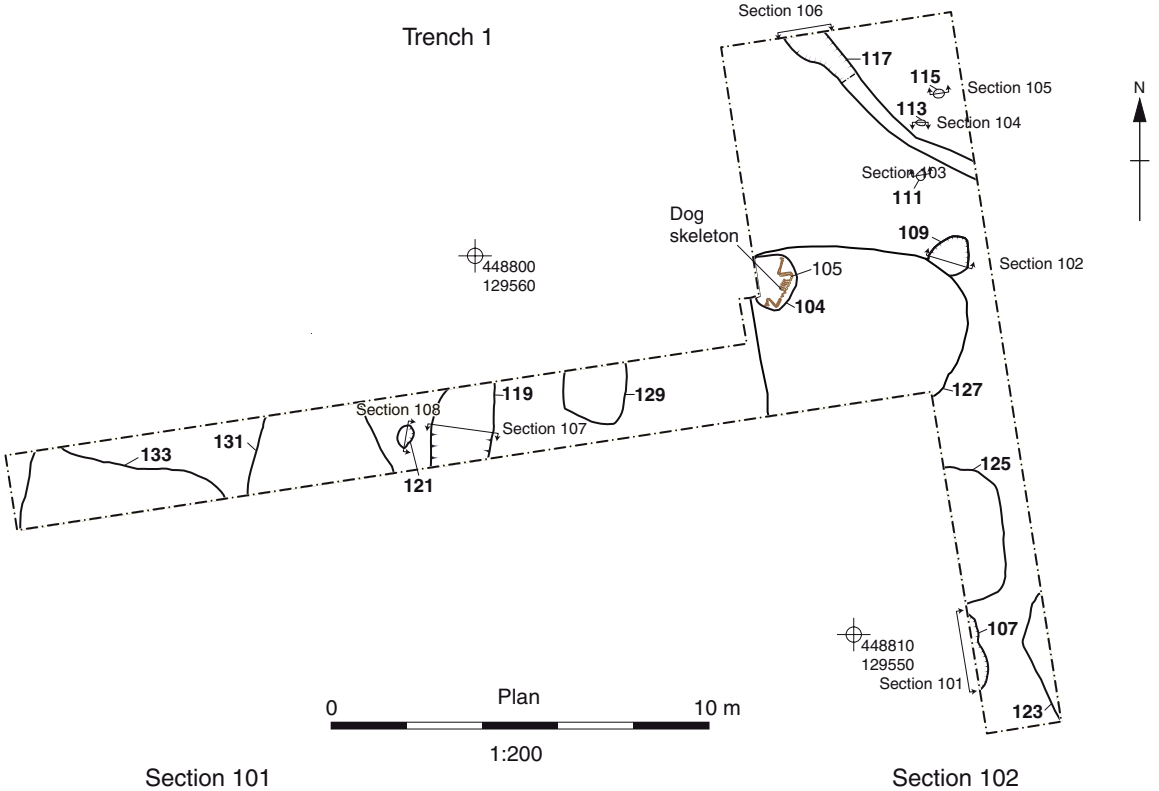
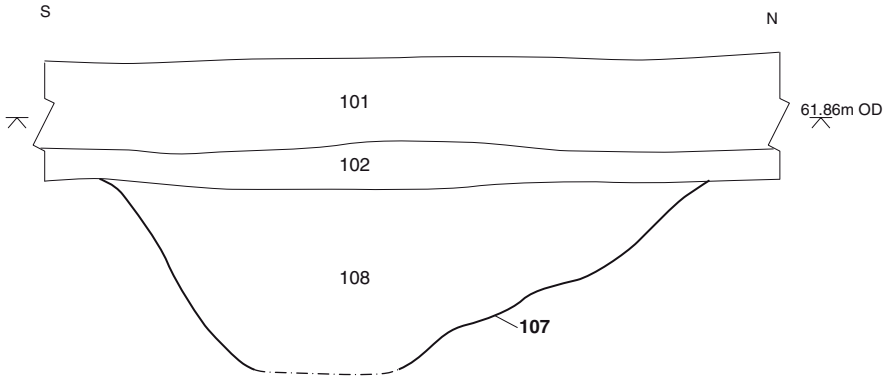
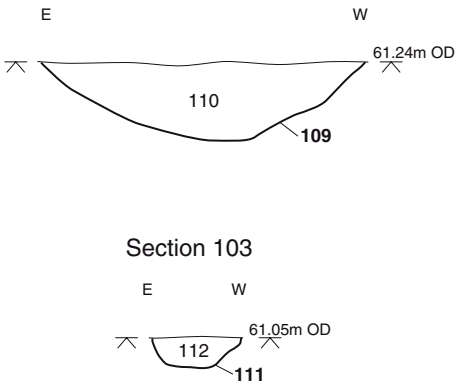
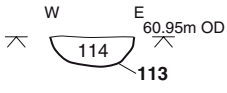


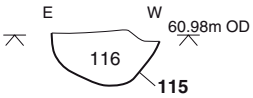
Figure 3: Trench plan with geophysics

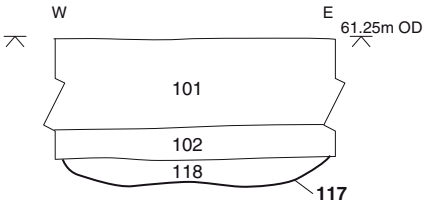


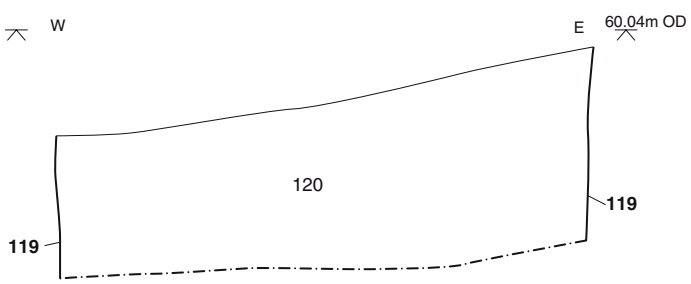












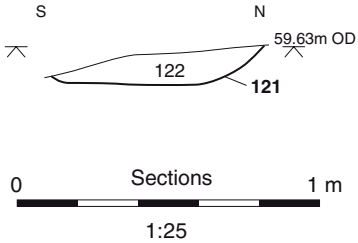
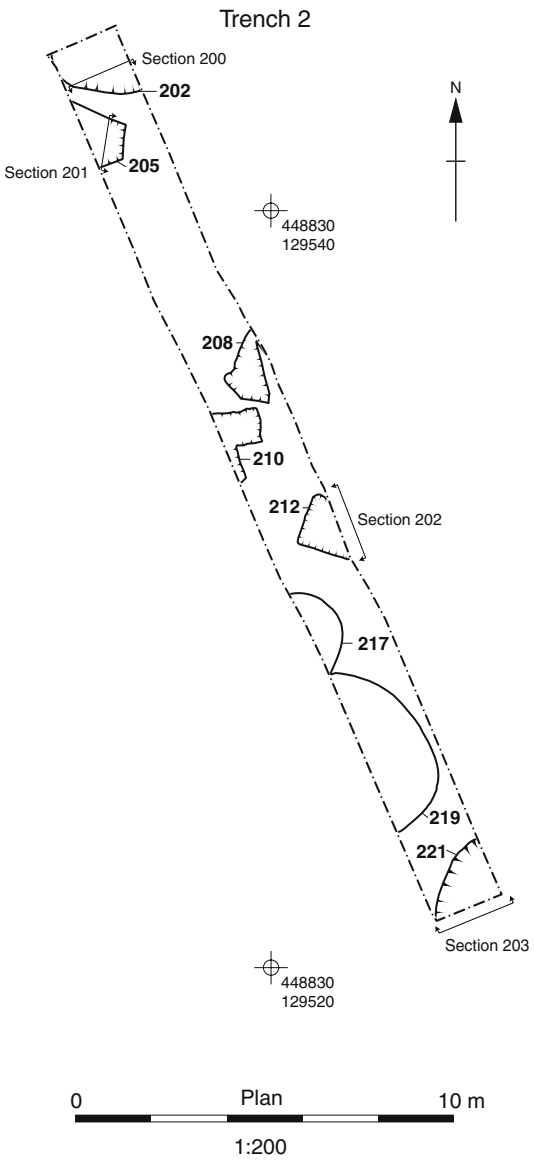
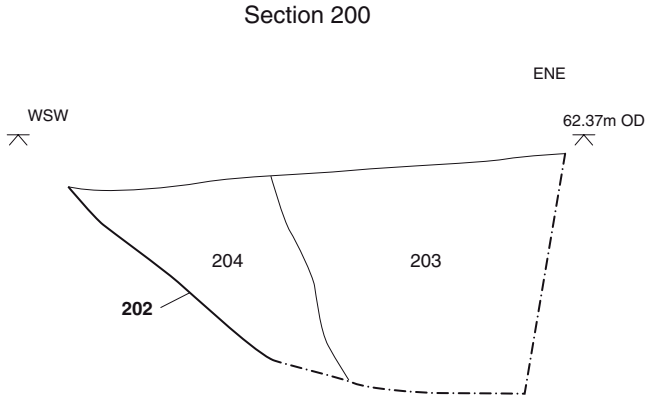
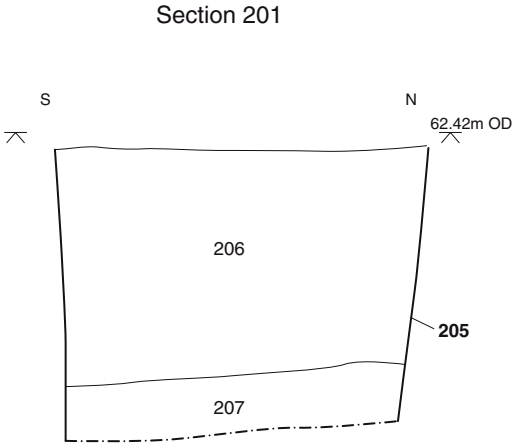
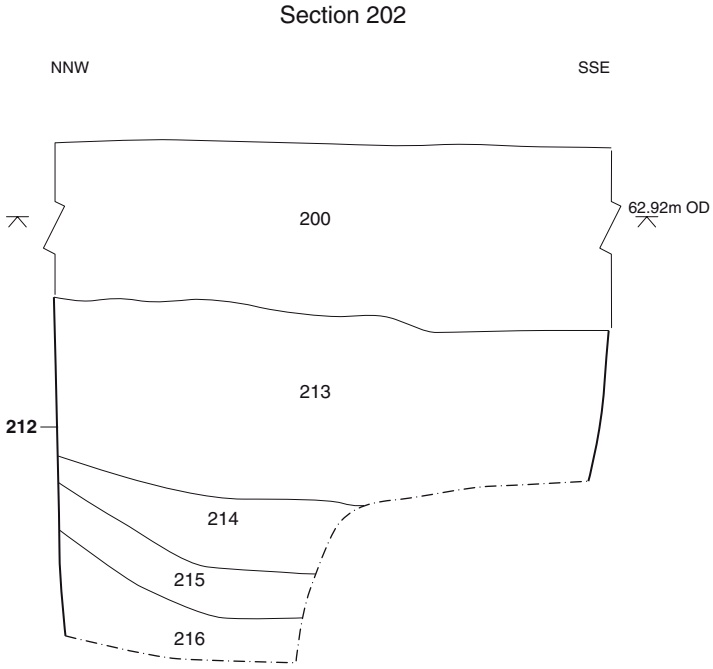


Figure 4: Trench 1, plan and sections









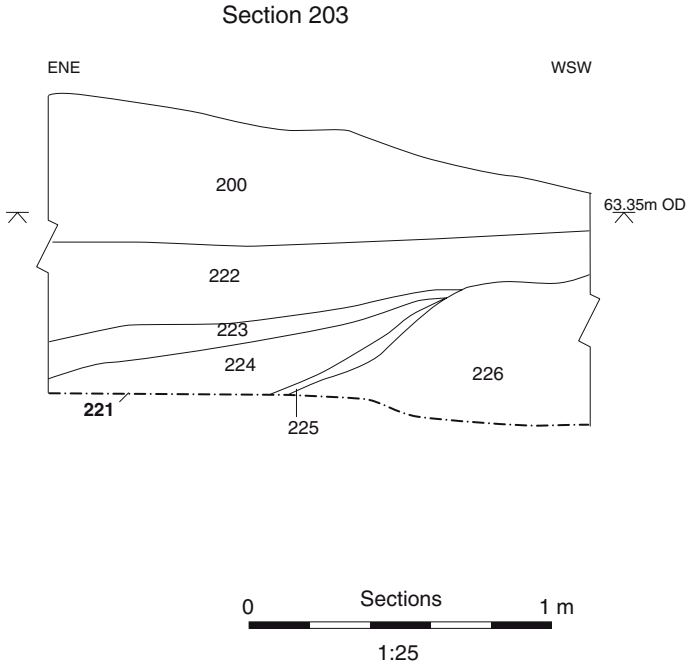


Figure 5: Trench 2, plan and sections

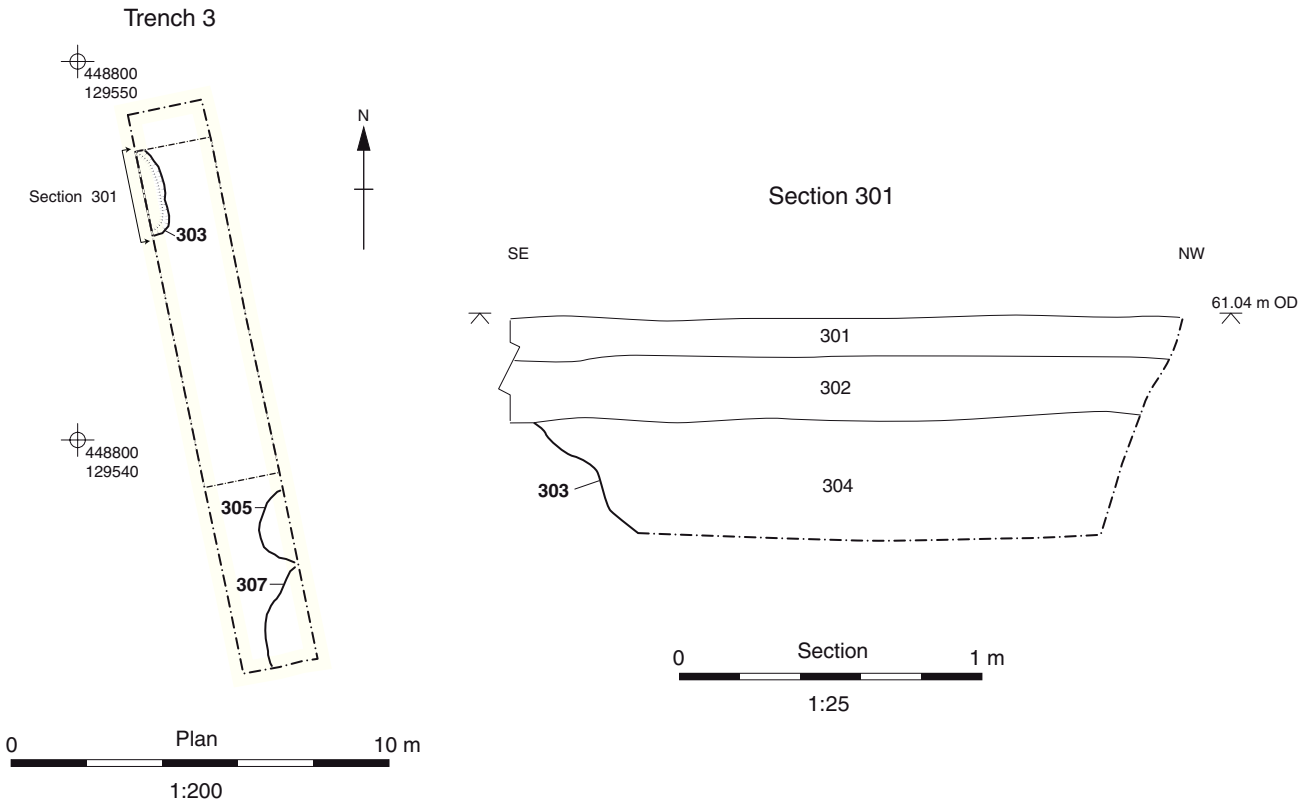


Figure 6: Trench 3, plan and section

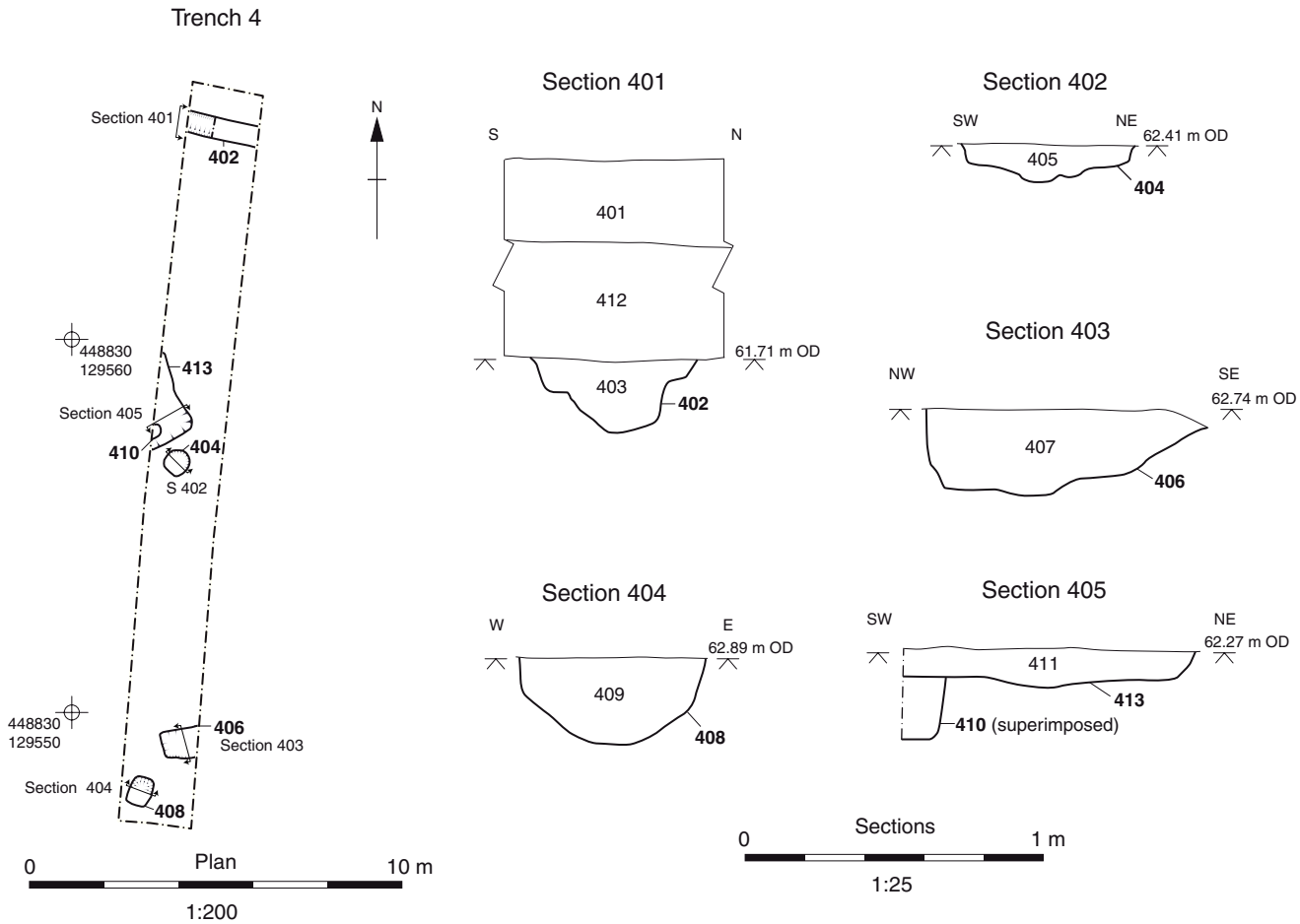
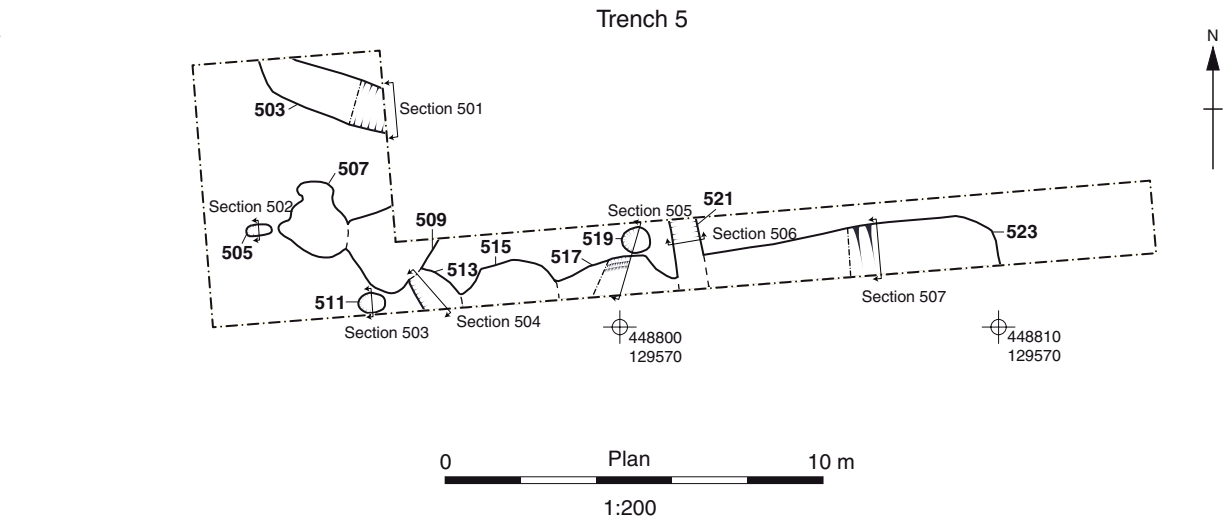


Figure 7: Trench 4, plan and sections



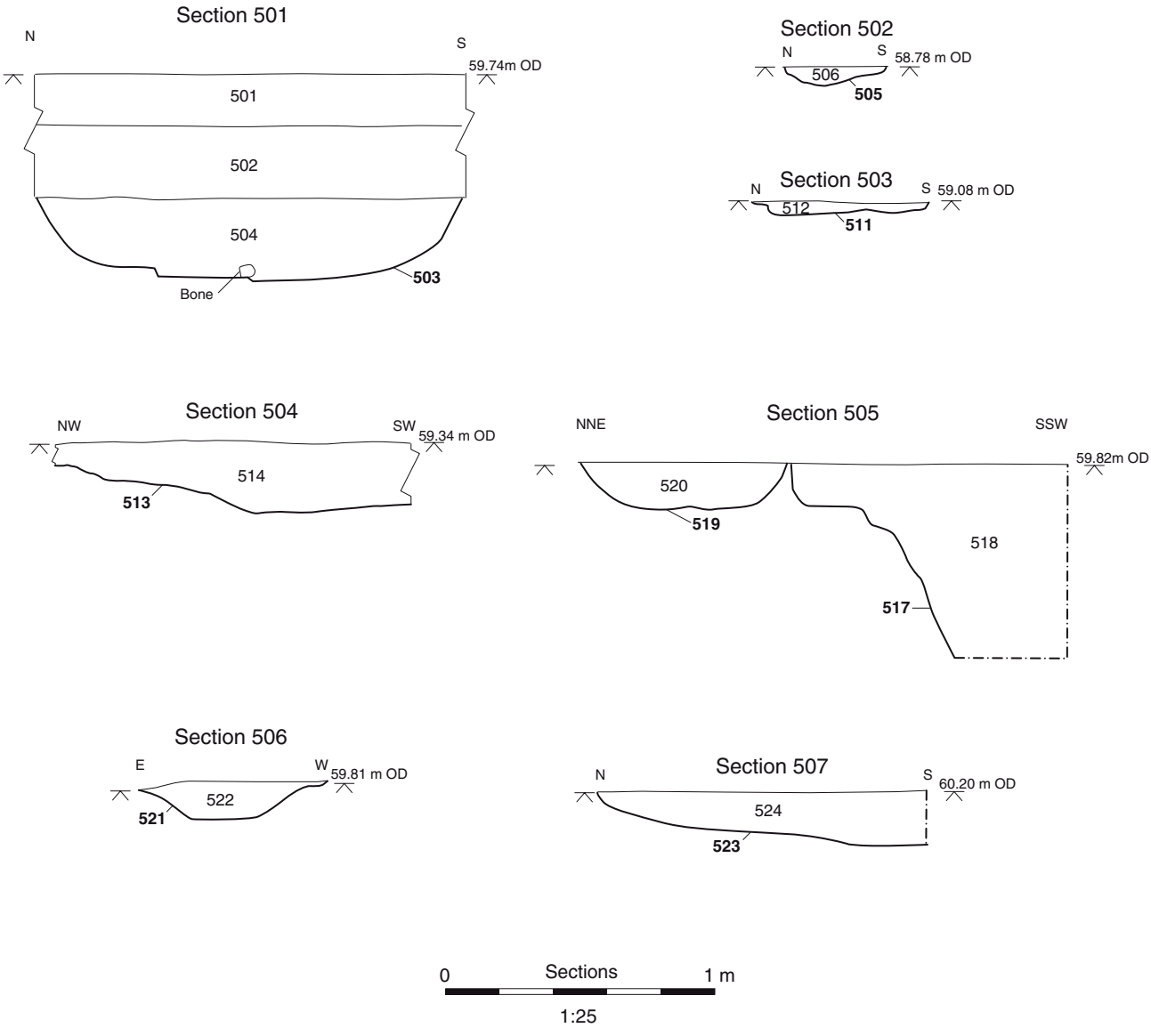


Figure 8: Trench 5, plan and sections

Section line and number

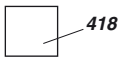
Section through feature not illustrated with section drawing

Limit of excavation

Sondage / Interior limit of excavation

Fill line and number

Cut line and number

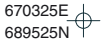


Structure number

Unclear boundary

Hachures indicate inclination of slope inside excavated feature

Levels



Grid point

Continuation line (trench edge continues)

Charocoal

Clay

Clay nodule

Stones

Ceramic building material

Bone

Pot

Key to Oxford Archaeology plans and sections

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