UPPER BROOK STREET
CAR PARK
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PIT EVALUATION REPORT

REPORT NO: R11240

JUNE 2012

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Test Pit Report

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Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation Report

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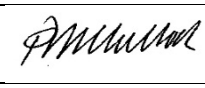
Project Manager Sign-off:	P McCulloch		13.06.12

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1 ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Winchester City Council to undertake an archaeological test pit (TP) evaluation within the Upper Brook Street car park, Winchester, Hampshire, (**Figure 1**), in respect of a proposal for a new medical centre to be built on the site.

This report details the results and working methods of the archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation of 2 no 5m by 5m test pits within the central area of the car park (**Figure 2**).

An archaeological desk-based assessment (PCA 2012) of the site had established a high potential for significant geo-archaeological evidence and Romano-British, Saxon and medieval remains. A previous evaluation of the southern part of the car park, carried out in 1992, established that the site contained significant evidence for its development in the medieval period, including structural remains of buildings.

The evaluation, located no more than 10m to the north of the previous 1992 evaluation, revealed no significant archaeological resources comparable with previous discoveries close by. Geo-archaeological boreholes undertaken by ARCA as part of the evaluation (Wilkinson 2012b) identified the natural gravel at a depth of c.6m below the current ground level (BGL) beneath a sequence of alluvial deposits representing a former watercourse. The uppermost alluvial deposit, which was seen to contain animal bone, oyster shell and medieval green glazed pottery, was observed in test pit 1. This layer was seen to be directly sealed by a post-medieval garden soil, which was present in both test pits. The garden soil contained low levels of artefacts such as ceramic building material, pottery, animal bone and clay pipe; no cut features, such as pits, or structural remains were identified. The post medieval garden soil was overlain by layers relating to the use of the site as a rear garden for a former house (number 48 Ebenezer Terrace) facing on to Upper Brook Street, along with its garden wall, which were demolished during slum clearance in the 1950s. These layers and the wall had been capped by surfaces relating to the use of the site as a car park.

The evaluation would appear to show that the area of the Site investigated, from the Romano-British through to the post-medieval period, may have been marginal land seemingly unsuitable for significant development.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Winchester City Council to undertake an archaeological test pit evaluation within the Upper Brook Street car park, Winchester, Hampshire (**Figure 1** and **2**). The site is the subject of a development proposal for a new medical centre, for which a planning application was submitted by Winchester City Council in February 2012.

2.1.2 The decision to carry out an archaeological evaluation was informed by a Desk-based Assessment (DBA) (PCA 2012a) and an initial stage of Geo-archaeological borehole investigation (Wilkinson 2012a) and followed consultation with the Historic Environment Officer at Winchester City Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA). In keeping with the National Planning Policy Framework, Section 12, para. 128, (DCLG 2012) the evaluation formed part of a staged approach aimed at establishing the archaeological implications of the proposed development of the Site, in the context of the planning application.

2.1.3 A written scheme of investigation (PCA 2012b) detailing the aim and method by which the evaluation would be undertaken was prepared and submitted to the Historic Environment Officer at Winchester City Council prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The aim of the evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of significant archaeological resources within the footprint of the proposed development, in particular Romano-British structural remains, in order to inform the subsequent treatment of the resources in respect of the development.

2.1.4 Excavation initially comprised the machine excavation of the 2 no 5m by 5m test pits (TP) to a depth of 1.20m below ground level (BGL). At this depth no significant archaeology, aside from post-medieval garden soil and car park surfaces were identified and both test pits were stepped in by 1m and a deeper area of machine excavation undertaken.

2.1.5 It had initially been proposed that the deeper areas of excavation would measure 3m by 3m. However, due to the high water table these areas were reduced to 3m by 1.5m. Within TP1 a *sondage* to a depth of *c*.3.2m BGL was excavated at which point under the advice of the Historic Environment Officer at Winchester City Council excavation ceased as alluvial/waterlogged deposits were seen to be present and continuing to a greater depth, without indicating the presence of any significant archaeological remains. Within TP2 machine excavation continued to a depth of *c*.2.2m BGL at which point the area filled with water, preventing further investigation. The alluvial deposits seen in TP1 were not identified at this stage in TP2.

2.1.6 In order to identify the nature and depth of the waterlogged deposits and the underlying height at which the natural gravels were present a second geo-archaeological borehole survey was undertaken in TPs 1 and 2 (Wilkinson 2012b). The boreholes were initiated from the reduced level of 1.20m BGL and identified gravels at a depth of *c*.6.20m BGL.

2.1.7 The evaluation was undertaken from 14 to 18 May 2012.

2.2 The Site, topography and geology

2.2.1 The proposed development site, presently a car park and owned by Winchester City Council, lies in the historic core of Winchester on the east side of Upper Brook Street. It is flanked to the south by Friarsgate, to the east by the former Ritz Cinema (now Family Church) and the rear of properties fronting Middle Brook Street and to the north by adjacent properties including Nos. 30-32 Upper Brook Street presently occupied by the Winchester Heritage Centre. The site, an area of approximately 0.2 hectares, is located at National Grid Reference 448290 129608 (**Figure 1**).

2.2.2 The site is largely surfaced in asphalt and bounded to the west and south by a low brick wall with openings for vehicular access. A low brick wall forms the eastern site boundary with the Family Church and elsewhere the boundaries are formed by fencing or brick elevations.

2.2.3 The site is dominated to the east by the adjacent Family Church and to the south by the north elevation of the Brooks shopping centre. These buildings are in contrast to buildings on Upper Brook Street to the west and north, which form typical 19th century terraces.

2.2.4 Ground level across the site is fairly flat with a gentle slope from east to west and occurs at between 37.10m and 37.45m above Ordnance Datum.

2.2.5 Superficial geology comprises alluvial clay, silt and sand with gravel and organic components, river terrace deposits of sand and gravel, and Head deposits of sandy silty clay and gravelly chalk and flint. These deposits overly solid geology, variously of the Wittering Formation, London Clay and Reading Beds, which overly Upper Chalk (BGS Sheets 315 & 316).

2.3 Archaeological Background

2.3.1 The archaeological and historical background was set out in the DBA (PCA 2012a) and is not repeated here. This identified known sites and findspots that have been entered onto the Historic Environment Record held by Winchester City Council, along with historical and cartographic sources that contain relevant information. The assessment also considered the results of geo-archaeological borehole investigation carried out on the site and the recommendations set out in the report on the investigation (Wilkinson, 2012a).

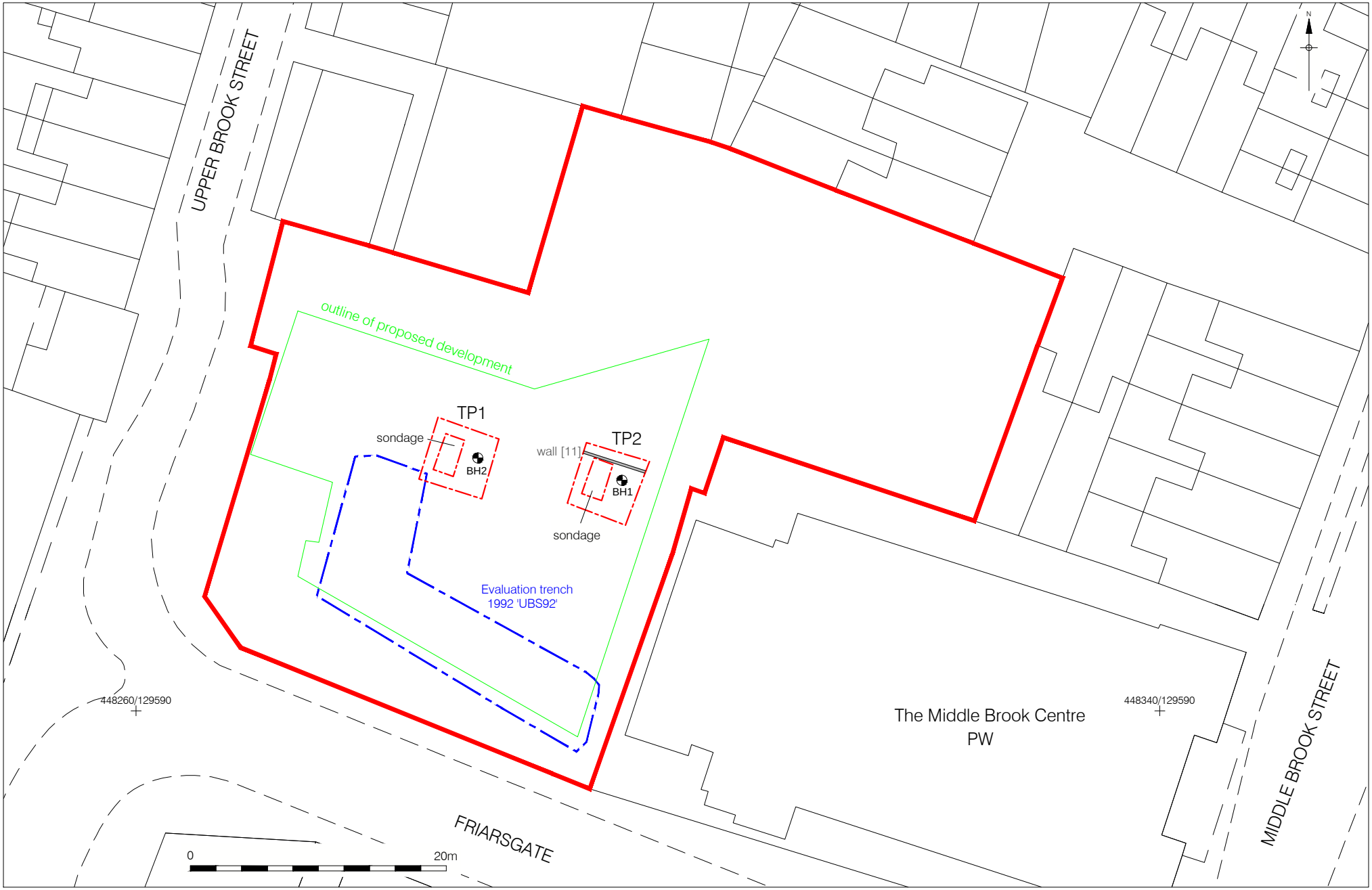
2.3.2 The DBA provided an assessment of the potential archaeological resources (Heritage Assets) within the site in respect of the proposed development. The assessment considered known archaeological resources recorded in the Winchester Historic Environment Record (Urban Archaeological Database) and that derive from the site and a larger Study Area. It also considered the potential archaeological resource significance and previous and existing impacts upon that resource as well as the impacts posed by the proposed development. It concluded that:

- The potential for the site to contain significant geo-archaeological resources was high;
- The potential for the site to contain archaeological resources of Romano-British, Saxon and medieval date was considered to be high and may include significant evidence for the development of the lower part of the town, including structural remains and well-preserved biological remains;
- The potential for the site to contain significant archaeological resources of all later periods appeared to be low.

2.3.3 On the basis of the known and potential archaeological resources within the site, and their significance, the DBA concluded with a recommendation that the HEO at Winchester City Council be consulted to provide advice on the treatment of the resources in respect of the proposed development.

2.3.4 A previous evaluation of the site, carried out in 1992, established that the site contained significant evidence for its development in the medieval period, including structural remains of buildings. These remains, although partially impacted by deep pits of later medieval or post-medieval date, were sufficiently well-preserved to allow their plan form to be at least partially understood within the confines of the evaluation trench; it was noted that these remains rested directly on top of grey alluvial silts, also visible in the sides of the deep pits. There appeared to be no evidence for Romano-British structural remains that could have been expected to occur stratigraphically above the grey alluvial silts and below the medieval structural remains, as was observed to be the case immediately to the south of the site and within the Brooks excavation (Zant 1993).

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



JB 08/06/12

Figure 2
Test Pit Locations
1:400 at A4

3 AIMS

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site and, where present, determine their character, extent, date, condition and significance, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains.

3.1.2 The evaluation aimed to determine the upper-most significant archaeological features/ deposits within the test pits and record the stratigraphic sequence of archaeological features and deposits revealed. Within the sequence, the evaluation aimed to establish whether there was evidence of *in situ* structural remains of Romano-British and medieval date (with reference to the 1992 evaluation within the site).

3.1.3 The evaluation aimed to recover geo-archaeological information regarding the alluvial sequence at depth through additional borehole sampling conducted by ARCA, University of Winchester (Wilkinson 2012b) within the test pits (**Appendix 3 – Borehole Logs**).

3.1.4 This report on the results of the evaluation aims to provide sufficient information so that the future treatment of archaeological remains within the site, in respect of the proposed development of the site, may be determined.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork

4.1.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 2 no 5m by 5m test pits (TP1 and TP2) (**Figure 2**).

4.1.2 The location of the test pits within the proposed development footprint was intended to avoid the area previously investigated in 1992 ('UBS92' on **Figure 2**) and target, with TP1, a proposed lift pit and, with TP2, the location of a previous borehole ('Wilkinson 2012a & PCA 2012b).

4.1.3 The test pit locations were set out by hand with reference to and measurements from the plan presented in the WSI (PCA 2012b). The test pit locations had to be slightly adjusted to take account of the continued use of the site as a car park. TP 1 had to be moved *c*.2m to the south in order to allow for cars to safely access and exit the car park.

4.1.4 The test pits were mechanically excavated using a 360º tracked excavator under the constant supervision of the attending archaeologists (**Plate 1**). The initial excavation of the asphalt surface, underlying hard core base and sand and gravel bedding of the car park was undertaken with the use of a breaker and toothed bucket to a depth of c.0.50m. All further excavation below this depth was undertaken with a toothless bucket.

4.1.5 Machine excavation continued to a depth of 1.2m across the whole 5m by 5m area of both test pits (**Plates 2** and **3**). Both test pits were then stepped in by 1m on all sides and a deeper area of excavation was undertaken by machine. It had initially been proposed to excavate an area of 3m by 3m in each test pit, however, due to the high water table this was reduced to 3m by 1.5m in each test pit.

4.1.6 Excavation in TP1 continued by machine to a depth of *c*.3.2m BGL (**Plate 4**) at which point under the advice of the Historic Environment Officer at Winchester City Council excavation ceased. Alluvial/waterlogged deposits were observed continuing to a greater depth, but no indication of any significant archaeological remains.

4.1.7 Within TP2 machine excavation continued to a depth of *c*.2.2m BGL (**Plate 5**) at which point the area filled with water and did not allow for further investigation. The waterlogged deposits seen in TP1 were not identified at this stage in TP2.

4.1.8 Machine-excavated spoil and the exposed surfaces were regularly scanned for the presence and collection of artefacts. This included regular quick hand cleaning of exposed surfaces where necessary to determine their nature, so that machine excavation could progress further.

4.1.9 Following excavation to a depth of 1.2m all four sections of each test pit were hand cleaned and photographed and the northern and western sections recorded.

4.1.10 Recording was undertaken using Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited's recording system. This has been developed using the Site Manual of the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS 1994) and is fully compatible with the recording system most widely used elsewhere in the County of Hampshire.

4.1.11 Section drawings at a scale of 1:10 were drawn of the northern and western sections within

both TP1 and TP2. A photographic record of all four sections within both TP1 and TP2 was undertaken with a 1m vertical scale and 2m horizontal scale.

4.1.12 A colour slide, black and white and digital photographic record of the evaluation was maintained.

4.1.13 Following completion of the test pit excavation a second geo-archaeological borehole investigation was undertaken by ARCA (**Plate 6**) to investigate the underlying alluvial deposits and identify the top of the natural underlying gravels. A single borehole was undertaken within each test pit, initiated at 1.20m BGL (**Figure 2**).

4.1.14 On the completion of all site work both test pits were backfilled with arisings and fully reinstated with tarmac (**Plate 12**).

4.1.15 All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage and the Institute for Field Archaeologists. The fieldwork was monitored by the Historic Environment Officer of Winchester City Council

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 In order to provide a full stratigraphic sequence through both excavated test pits (TP1 and TP2) from the top of the underlying natural river terrace gravel to the asphalt surface of the exiting car park, the sequence of deposits identified in the second geo-archaeological borehole (BH) survey has been integrated and summarised below with the results of the test pit evaluation.

5.1.2 The full borehole logs for TP1 (BH2) and TP2 (BH1) are provided in **Appendix 3**

5.1.3 Each test pit was allocated its own sequential set of context numbers, however, the overlying modern car park surfaces and sub base; asphalt surface (**1**), hard core base (**2**) and sand and gravel (**4**) have been uniformly allocated to both test pits. A post medieval garden soil that was observed in both test pits has also been allocated the same context number (**14**) across both areas.

5.2 Test pit 1 (Figure 2)

5.2.1 The natural river terrace gravels were identified in BH2 at a depth of 6.14m BGL (31.08m aOD). The gravels were overlain by a series of grey, dark grey, brown grey and black silty clays, and black peats to a depth of 2.03m BGL (35.19m aOD). A thin 0.12m layer of gravel was identified at a depth of 4.43m BGL (32.79m aOD) sealed by a layer of dark grey brown silty clay and overlying a layer of black peat.

5.2.2 The uppermost layer of silty clay (**Appendix 3: TP1 – BH2 - unit 6**) was identified in the machine excavated *sondage* (**Plate 4**)**.** The layer (**21**) comprised of black, moist, compact silt/clay with frequent coarse sand-sized mineral grains and occasional granular- sized chalk and plant fragments. Rare large pebble-sized angular flint clast, oyster shell, animal bone and cobble-sized rounded chalk clast were present. During the excavation of the *sondage*, the layer (**21**) was seen to lighten to a grey brown at its base and this was observed within the borehole. The borehole identified that the layer (**21**) had a thickness of 1.45m.

5.2.3 Within the *sondage* a capping layer of chalk (**20**) (**Plate 4**) was present that was not observed within the borehole. The chalk was up to 0.50m in depth and may represent a localised area of dumping over the top of the wet silty clay (**21**) below.

5.2.4 The chalk (**20**) was sealed by a layer of post medieval garden soil (**14**) comprised of dark greyish brown, friable to compact silty clay, with occasional charcoal fragments slate fragments, flint, animal bone, oyster shell, and red tile fragments. This layer (**14**) was recorded across both test pits and was notable by its relative sterility in terms of inclusions and finds. A few sherds of willow pattern ceramic were recovered along with clay pipe stems and a single sherd of $12^{th}/13^{th}$ century pottery. No features were recorded to be cutting the layer. Within TP1 the top of the layer (**14**) was recorded at 0.70m BGL (36.50m aOD) and had a thickness of 0.70m (**Plates 7** and **8**).

5.2.5 Overlying the post-medieval garden soil (**14**) were two layers of a compact mid to dark

brown sandy silty clay (**19**) and dark grey sandy silty clay (**18**). Both layers were no more than 10cm thick and layer **19** was only present in the east facing section of TP1. These layers are most probably general accumulation deposits related to the use of the site as a back garden for the former 48 Upper Brook Street (Ebenezer Terrace).

5.2.6 Within the east facing section layer **18** had been cut by a pit (**17**) that contained a fill solely of slate sheets and fragments (**16**) (**Plate 7**).

5.2.7 The whole of TP1 had then been capped by a layer of made ground (**15**) up to 0.30m in depth comprised of loose to moderately compacted rubble, metal waste and burnt material of recent date. This material may have been deposited in the 1950s during the demolition of the houses on Upper Brook Street (Ebenezer Terrace) and used as a levelling layer (**Plates 7** and **8**).

5.2.8 Overlying the made ground (**15**) were the surfaces of the modern day car park comprising a sand and gravel bedding layer (**4**), grey sand and gravel hard core base (**2**) and the asphalt surface (**1**) of the car park at 37.30m aOD) (**Plates 7** and **8**)

5.3 Test pit 2 (Figure 2)

5.3.1 The natural river terrace gravels were identified in the borehole (BH1) at a depth of 6.20m BGL (31.17m aOD). The gravels were overlain by a series of grey, dark grey, brown grey and black silty clays, and black peats to a depth of 3.50m BGL (33.87m aOD). As in TP 1 a layer of gravel was identified at a depth of 4.60m BGL (32.77m aOD).

5.3.2 The post medieval garden soil (**14**) recorded in TP1 was also present across the whole of TP2. However, in TP2 this layer had a depth of c.2.40m before it reached the top of the alluvial silty clay at 33.87m aOD, some 1.30m deeper than in TP1. The top of the garden soil (**14**) was recorded at a height of 0.95m BGL (36.50m aOD) (**Plates 9** and **10**) and was machine excavated within the *sondage* to a depth of *c.*2.20m BGL (35.25m aOD) (**Plate 5**). No further excavation could be undertaken beyond this depth due to water ingress. As in TP1 the garden soil was relatively sterile of finds with occasional animal bone, oyster shell, red brick and tile fragments and a single sherd of 12th/13th century medieval pottery. No features were seen to be cutting the layer.

5.3.3 Overlying the garden soil layer (**14**) were two layers, a firmly compacted dark grey, brown sandy silty clay (**13**) with occasional charcoal flecks and red brick fragments and a maximum depth of 0.20m; and a firmly compacted dark grey black sandy silty clay (**12**) with frequent charcoal, burning and occasional glass fragments and metal slag. These layers are comparable to contexts **18** and **19** in TP1 and could relate to back garden activity associated with the former property 48 Upper Brook Street.

5.3.4 However, layer **12** would appear to be cut by an east to west aligned brick wall (**11**) (**Plate 11**), which can be identified as the former northern property boundary of 48 Upper Brook Street, and which can be seen on a photo in the DBA (PCA 2012a: Page 21 – Plate 2). This would indicate that layers **12** and **13** are general accumulation deposits across the area prior to the construction of the former Ebenezer Terrace on Upper Brook Street.

5.3.5 The red brick wall (**11**) (**Plate 11**) comprised of seven courses 0.50m high by 0.22m wide,

constructed generally with a 3 stretcher and single header pattern. The above ground courses sat on a foundation of three courses 0.20m high by 0.32m wide. The bricks were unfrogged and measured 220mm x 100mm x 60mm and were bonded in a hard cream/off white mortar.

5.3.6 On the southern side of the wall (**11**) a layer of loose to compacted rubble, burnt material, metal waste and large fragments of asphalt/tarmacadam (**10**) had been dumped across the whole area, most probably to act as a levelling layer. This layer (**10**) is comparable to context **15** in TP1 and is likely to date to the demolition of the houses on Upper Brook Street in the 1950s.

5.3.7 On the northern side of the wall (**11**) following its recording and removal, a series of garden soil layers were observed that had built up against the wall (**11**), and that most probably relate to back garden activity prior to the northern side of the wall being turned into the car park of the Ritz Cinema in the 1930s (PCA 2012). Overlying the post-medieval garden soil (**14**) was a moderate to firmly compacted dark grey black silty clay (**9**) up to 0.30m thick with red brick and tile fragments and charcoal. This was overlain by a 0.15m deep layer of red brick and tile rubble (**8**) in a dark grey sandy silt clay matrix. This was overlain by three further layers (**7** to **5**) up to 0.15m in depth, mid to dark grey in colour. All the layers contained sherds of pottery of recent date including porcelain tea cups and a complete glass bottle imprinted with "The Winchester Mineral Water Works". The uppermost layer (**5**), which comprised of compacted sand and gravel and red brick fragments, may have been a car park surface for the Ritz Cinema.

5.3.8 The whole of the test pit area had then been covered in the sand and gravel made ground (**4**) as seen in TP1, which was capped by a grey hard core base (**2**) and the car parks asphalt surface (**1**) at 37.45m aOD.

5.4 Finds

5.4.1 No significant archaeological finds were identified during the course of the evaluation and no finds were retained.

5.4.2 Medieval green glaze sherds were recovered from the upper alluvial deposit on the spoil heap following its machine excavation. Although the sherds were clearly from the alluvial deposit, they were not retained as they were not recovered *in situ*.

5.4.3 A single sherd of a 12th/13th century medieval pitcher was recovered from the post-medieval garden soil in TP2. This sherd must be seen though as out of context as from the equivalent layer in TP1, four pieces of clay pipe along with a few sherds of post-medieval decorated willow pattern were found in a securely stratified context.

5.4.4 Modern 19th and 20th century sherds were recovered from layers relating to the use of the site as a back garden and included porcelain tea cups and stoneware jars. A complete glass bottle bearing the words "The Winchester Mineral Water Works" was also recovered.

5.4.5 A small quantity of animal bone was found throughout the test pits and a quantity of oyster shell was noticeable throughout the post-medieval garden soil and in the upper alluvial layer.

5.5 Environmental Remains

5.5.1 No deposits to the base of the post-medieval garden soil suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the evaluation.

5.5.2 The alluvial deposits below the post-medieval garden soil were only present at a depth, which would have been too deep on health and safety grounds to recover a clean sample. Therefore no samples were taken. However, finds recovered from the spoil heap of excavated material indicate that the upper alluvial layers contained oyster shell and animal bone, none of which was retained.

5.6 Discussion

5.6.1 The evaluation aimed to determine the upper-most significant archaeological features/ deposits within the test pits and record the stratigraphic sequence of archaeological features and deposits revealed. Within the sequence, the evaluation aimed to establish whether there was evidence of *in situ* structural remains of Romano-British and/or medieval date (with reference to the 1992 evaluation within the site). The 1992 evaluation had indicated that the medieval structural evidence and deposits lay directly above the uppermost alluvial layers. Excavation further to the south on the Brooks Excavation had shown that the medieval deposits sealed a layer of dark earth, which in turn sealed the Romano-British structural layers and deposits, which sat on top of the uppermost alluvium.

5.6.2 The evaluation appears to have confirmed the results of the 1992 evaluation in showing that no Romano-British structural evidence or features are present above the uppermost alluvial deposits within the site. However, it also shows no medieval structural evidence or features within the test pits comparable with the evidence for this observed in the 1992 evaluation just 10m to the south. This may indicate that the area of the site, when compared with land to the south and east, was marginal land in the Romano-British period unsuited to development and perhaps intermittently marginal land in the medieval period; documentary evidence suggests that in the latter period land to the north of the site was for long periods meadow and it was not until the post-medieval period that the northern extent of Upper Brook Street was significantly developed.

6 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1 – PLATES

Plate 1: TP2 - looking north east during machine excavation

Plate 2: TP2 - View looking north showing reduced dig to 1.2m BGL

Plate 3: TP1 - View looking north east showing reduced dig to 1.2m BGL

Plate 4: TP1 - View looking south west of excavated sondage showing uppermost alluvium (21) capped by chalk (20) and Post-medieval garden soil (14)

Plate 5: TP2 - View looking west showing excavated sondage and post-medieval garden soil (14)

Plate 6: TP2 - View looking north east of geo-archaeological borehole survey

Plate 7: TP1 – Western section (Ground level 37.30m aOD)

Plate 8: TP1 – Northern section (Ground level 37.30m aOD)

Plate 9: TP2 – Western section (Ground level 37.45m aOD)

Plate 10: TP2 – Northern section (Ground level 37.45m aOD)

Plate 11: TP2 – Wall 11 view looking north

Plate 12: TP2 – View looking north east showing reinstated car park surface

APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY CONTEXT TABLES

Test pit 1	**Dimensions**	**5m x 5m**	**m aOD:**	**37.30m**
Context	**Description**			**Depth BGL(m)**
1	Asphalt surface of car park			0m - 0.07m
2	Hard core base for asphalt – grey mix of crushed concrete and pebble			0.07m – 0.20m
4	Sand and gravel made ground base for asphalt – golden orange brown			0.07m – 0.55m
14	Layer - Post-medieval garden soil - dark grey, friable to compact silt/clay with occasional coarse sand -sized mineral grains. Occasional granular to small pebble- sized eroded chalk clasts, slate fragments, oyster shell, animal bone and charcoal fragments; and small pebble- sized sub-angular and angular flints. Rare large pebble-			0.70m – 1.40m
15	Layer - Made ground/demolition levelling layer			0.35m – 0.60m
16	Fill - Slate fill of pit/cut (17)			0.50m – 0.80m
17	Pit/cut - filled with slate (16)			0.50m – 0.80m
18	Layer - Post-medieval garden soil			0.60m – 0.80m
19	Layer - Post-medieval garden soil			0.65m – 0.76m
20	Layer - Chalk capping layer/deposit			1.40m – 1.95m
21	Layer - Uppermost alluvial deposit			1.95m – 3.48m

Test pit 2	**Dimensions**	**5m x 5m**	**m aOD:**	**37.45m**
Context	**Description**			**Depth BGL(m)**
1	Asphalt surface of car park			0m - 0.07m
2	Hard core base of asphalt - grey mix of crushed concrete and pebble			0.07m – 0.17m
3	Hard core base – Dark grey to black discoloured sand and gravel			0.17m – 0.25m
4	Sand and gravel made ground base for asphalt - golden orange brown			0.07m – 0.60m
5	Layer – moderate to hard compaction, mid to dark grey, sand and gravel and brick fragments. Possible early car park surface			0.30m – 0.40m
6	Layer – compact light to mid grey, mixed sand and gravel and brick. Possible earlier car park surface or base for 5			0.40m – 0.47m

7	Layer – moderate to firm compaction, dark grey to black, silty sand and charcoal. Possible garden soil of recent date.	0.47m – 0.57m
8	Layer – firm compaction, mixed dark grey – black and red. Mainly red brick and tile rubble in a sandy silty matrix. Rubble debris layer maybe associated with demolished houses.	0.57m – 0.73m
9	Layer – moderate to firm compaction, dark grey black, silty sand. Moderate brick and charcoal flecks and fragments. Garden soil to north of wall 11.	0.67m – 0.95m
10	Layer – moderate to firm compaction, dark grey – black, very mixed made ground comprising tarmac lumps/waste, burnt material, metal waste/slag, sand and gravel. Most probably a levelling demolition layer following demolition of UBS houses.	0.65m – 0.95m
11	Red brick wall – east to west aligned. 5m (width of TP) x 0.22m at top (0.32m wide at foundation) x 0.70m high. 7 above ground courses (0.50m high) of unfrogged red brick (220mm x 100mm x 60mm) with general 3 stretcher and 1 header pattern. Sits on a foundation of 3 courses (0.20m high). Former northern garden boundary wall of 48 UBS dividing property from Ritz car park to north	0.35m – 1.05m
12	Layer – firm compaction, dark grey – black, sandy silty clay with frequent charcoal, burning and occasional glass fragments and metal slag. Post-medieval/modern garden soil.	0.94m – 1.13m
13	Layer – moderate to firm compaction, dark grey black, sandy silty clay. Occasional to moderate charcoal and brick flecks and fragments. Post-medieval/modern garden soil.	1.13m – 1.20m
14	Layer - Post-medieval garden soil - dark grey, friable to compact silt/clay with occasional coarse sand -sized mineral grains. Occasional granular to small pebble- sized eroded chalk clasts, slate fragments, oyster shell, animal bone and charcoal fragments; and small pebble- sized sub-angular and angular flints. Rare large pebble-	0.95m+ - (3.50m)

APPENDIX 3: BOREHOLE LOGS

Test Pit 1 – Borehole 2			**Ground level = c.37.30m aOD**
Field description of test pit west section:			
Depth Below Ground level (m)		**Unit (Context)**	**Description**
0.00	0.07	Unit 1 (1)	Black asphalt of the car park
0.07	0.32	Unit 2 (4)	7.5YR5/6 strong brown, friable, matrix supported clayey gravel of granular to pebble- sized well rounded to angular flints. (Made ground) Sharp boundary to:
0.32	0.50	Unit 3 (15)	7.5 YR4/1 dark grey, friable, fine to coarse sand of burnt mineral grains with frequent granular- sized angular rock and slag fragments, copper oxide metal fragments , iron oxide staining and fragments and granular to pebble- sized cinders. Rare cobble- sized red tile. (Made ground/furnace dump) Sharp boundary to:
0.50	0.62	Unit 4 (18,19)	2.5Y2.5/1 black (commutated charcoal?) silt/clay with occasional fine sand-sized mineral grains. Occasional granular-sized red ceramic, soft white carbonate and angular flint fragments. Sharp boundary to:
0.62	1.23	Unit 5 (14)	2.5Y3/2 very dark greyish brown, friable to compact silt/clay with occasional fine sand- sized mineral grains. Occasional granular-sized charcoal fragments and pebble- sized slate, flint, bone, oyster shell, glazed and unglazed pottery sherds. Rare cobble-sized eroded tile fragment. (Post medieval unit)
TP1 - BH 2: Core description:			**Bore hole ground level = 35.99m aOD**
1.23	1.38	Void	
1.38	2.03	Unit 5 (14)	5Y4/1 dark grey, compact silt/clay with occasional to frequent coarse sand-sized mineral grains. Occasional to frequent granular to small pebble-sized eroded chalk, slate and angular flint clasts. Rare granular-sized charcoal fragments; small pebble- sized ochre sub rounded ceramic fragments; large pebble-sized angular black flints and chalk clasts. Single 40mm iron nail? = a single high magnetic susceptibility peak. (continuation of Unit 5) Sharp boundary to:

2.03	3.48	Unit 6 (21)	5Y2.5/1 black, moist, compact silt/clay with frequent coarse sand-sized mineral grains and occasional granular- sized chalk and plant fragments. Rare large pebble-sized angular flint clast, oyster shell and cobble-sized rounded chalk clast. Colour lightens into 5Y3/1 very dark grey towards the base and granular to small pebble-sized chalk clasts become frequent. Sharp boundary to:
3.48	3.99	Unit 7	5Y2.5/2 black, compact, very well humified peat with rare to occasional coarse sand –sized mineral grains and granular-sized chalk clasts. Rare small pebble-sized angular flints. At c.2.70m to base colour darkens to 5Y2.5/1 black. (magnetic susceptibility values not very low 15-22) Gradual boundary to:
3.99	4.43	Unit 8	2.5Y4/2 dark greyish brown, compact silt/clay with frequent coarse sand-sized mineral grains and granular-sized chalk clasts. Frequent black humic staining at the top boundary with the peat. Sharp boundary to:
4.43	4.55	Unit 9	2.5Y6/1 grey, coarse sand to granular-sized, clast supported gravel of well sorted, white, angular particles of tufa. Wet, muddy, grey silt/clay matrix. (very low magnetic susceptibility values to end of borehole) Diffuse boundary to:
4.55	5.14	Unit 10	7.5YR2.5/1 black, compact, dry, moderately well humified wood peat. Occasional pebble-sized wood fragment and granular-sized plant fibres. Diffuse boundary to:
5.14	5.18	Unit 11	5Y5/1 grey silt/clay with very fine grey/white laminations. Diffuse boundary to:
5.18	5.23	Unit 12	7.5YR2.5/1 black, compact, dry, well humified peat with occasional coarse sand-sized mineral grains and rare pebble-sized angular flint clasts. Occasional granular-sized plant fibres. (Continuation of Unit 10) End of core.
5.23	5.93	Slump	
5.93	6.06	Unit 12	Unit 12 continues. Diffuse boundary to:
6.06	6.14	Unit 13	5Y3/2 dark olive grey, compact silt/clay with occasional coarse sand-sized mineral grains and occasional granular-sized angular flint

			clasts. Sharp boundary to:
6.14 (31.08m aOD)	6.23	Unit 14	5Y4/1 dark grey, clast supported gravel of granular to large pebble-sized angular flint clasts and a wet, muddy silt/clay matrix. (River terrace gravels) End of borehole.

Test Pit 2 – Borehole 1			**Ground level = 37.45m aOD**
Field description west section:			
Depth below ground level (m)		**Unit (Context)**	**Description**
0.00	0.07	Unit 1 (1)	Black asphalt of the car park
0.07	0.58	Unit 2 (4)	7.5YR5/6 strong brown, friable, matrix supported clayey gravel of granular to pebble- sized well rounded to angular flints. (Made ground) Sharp boundary to:
0.58	1.08	Unit 3 (10)	7.5 YR4/1 dark grey, friable, fine to coarse sand of burnt mineral grains with frequent granular- sized angular rock and slag fragments, copper oxide metal fragments , iron oxide staining and fragments and granular to pebble- sized cinders. Rare cobble- sized red tile. (Made ground/furnace dump) Sharp boundary to:
1.08	1.30	Unit 4 (12,13)	2.5Y3/2 very dark greyish brown, friable to compact silt/clay with occasional fine sand- sized mineral grains. Occasional granular-sized charcoal fragments and pebble- sized slate, flint, bone, oyster shell, glazed and unglazed pottery sherds. Rare cobble-sized eroded tile fragment. (Post medieval unit)
TP2 – BH1 Core descriptions:			**Bore hole ground level = 36.07m aOD**
1.30	3.50	Unit 5 (14)	5Y3/1 very dark grey, friable silt/clay with occasional coarse sand - sized mineral grains. Occasional granular to small pebble- sized eroded chalk clasts. Rare granular- sized slate, red ceramic, oyster? shell and charcoal fragments; and small pebble- sized sub-angular and angular flints. Rare large pebble- sized angular black flints and eroded chalk clasts. Small pebble- sized charcoal fragment at 1.96m. Large pebble- sized sub-angular red brick fragment at 2.77m. From c.2.77m towards the base the unit is softer, more moist, more compact and slightly darker 2.5Y2.5/1 black with rare granular- sized plant fragments. (This unit is a continuation of Unit 5)

			Gradual boundary to:
3.50	3.75	Unit 6	2.5Y4/1 dark grey, soft sticky silt/clay with frequent coarse sand - sized mineral grains (chalk) and frequent granular to small pebble-sized rounded chalk clasts. Sharp boundary marked by increase in magnetic susceptibility to:
3.75	4.19	Unit 7	2.5Y3/1 very dark grey silt/clay with frequent coarse sand- sized mineral grains (chalk, flint, charcoal, ceramic? particles). Occasional large pebble –sized chalk clasts and granular-sized plant fragments. At 3.85m large pebble-sized black body sherd (Roman?). Four alternating very dark grey/dark grey 0.05m spits from 3.85m to base but no matrix nor clast distinctions. (Fluvial reworked unit)Sharp boundary marked by fall in magnetic susceptibility to:
4.19	4.38	Unit 8	2.5Y3/2 very dark greyish brown, soft, compact, homogenous and very well humified peat with rare fine sand-sized mineral grains and granular-sized plant fibres. Sharp boundary to:
4.38	4.60	Unit 9	5Y4/1 dark grey, soft, wet and muddy silt/clay with frequent coarse sand-sized mineral grains (chalk) and granular to small pebble – sized sub rounded chalk clasts. Gradual boundary marked by single figure magnetic susceptibility value to:
4.60	5.34	Unit 10	5Y6/1 grey coarse sand to small pebble-sized clast supported gravel. White rounded carbonate clasts formed by concentric growth rings and often hollow: tufa. Occasional granular- sized shell whole and fragmented (Lymnaea) at 4.81m. Matrix colour darkens towards base with increasing humic content to 2.5Y2.5/1 black and clast size decreases to a granular gravel. At 4.99m horizontal band of wood and at 5.13m large pebble-sized wood fragment. Gradual boundary to:
5.34	5.39	Unit 11	10YR2/1 black, dry, compact and very well humified peat. (Wood peat) Sharp boundary to:
5.39	5.82	Unit 12	5Y2.5/1 black, dry, compact, homogenous and very well humified peat with a gradual change in colour towards the base to 7.5Y2.5/2 very dark brown. Gradual boundary to:

5.82	6.20	Unit 13	2.5Y3/2 very dark greyish brown, compact and homogenous silt/clay with occasional fine sand-sized mineral grains. Colour rapidly grades into 5Y6/1 grey as the humic content decreases. (Flood plain alluvium) Sharp boundary to:
6.20 (31.17m aOD)	6.30	Unit 14	5Y4/1 dark grey clast supported gravel of angular granular to pebble-sized flint clasts. (River terrace gravel) End of borehole.

APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-128128

Project details	
Project name	Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester, Hampshire Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	PCA was appointed by Winchester City Council to undertake a 2 no 5m by 5m test pit(s) evaluation within the Upper Brook Street car park, in respect of a proposal for a new medical centre to be built on the site. The results of the evaluation, which was located no more than 10m to the north of a previous 1992 evaluation, showed a surprising lack of any significant archaeology given the sites location in this part of Winchester. No evidence of any structural remains dating to the Roman, Saxon or medieval periods were found and the site would appear only to have been built on in the post medieval period as gardens for houses facing on to Upper Brook Street. Geo-archaeological boreholes identified the natural River Terrace Gravels at a depth of 6.20m BGL, which was capped by a series of alluvial and peat layers. The uppermost alluvium was overlain by post medieval garden soil, which in turn was overlain by layers relating to the use of the Site as a car park.
Project dates	Start: 14-05-2012 End: 18 May 2012
Previous/future work	Yes/Unknown
Any associated project reference codes	UBS92 – Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area; Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	Garden Post Medieval; Car park Modern
Significant Finds	None
Methods & techniques	
Development type	PPS
Prompt	Planning Condition
Project location	
Country	HAMPSHIRE, WINCHESTER, WINCHESTER
Site location	Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester, Hampshire
Postcode	SO23 8DF
Study area	50m ^{2} (2 no 5m x 5m test pits)
Site coordinates	NGR - SU 482 296

	LL - 51.0631760984 -1.31208886058 (decimal) LL - 51 03 47 N 001 18 43 W (degrees) Point
Height OD / Depth (Natural)	Min: 31.08m Max: 31.17m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Stephen Appleby, Historic Environment Officer, Winchester City Council
Project design originator	PCA Ltd – Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Damian De Rosa
Type of sponsor/funding body	Winchester City Council – Local Authority
Name of sponsor/funding body	Winchester City Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Winchester Museums and Archives Service
Physical Contents	None
Digital Archive recipient	Winchester Museums and Archives Service
Digital Contents	Images raster / digital photography', 'Text', survey
Digital Media available	
Paper Archive recipient	Winchester Museums and Archives Service
Paper Contents	
Paper Media available	Context sheet' ,'Diary', 'Drawing', 'Notebook - Excavation, Research, General Notes', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey ','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester, Hampshire Archaeological Test Pit Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	De Rosa, D. / McCulloch, P
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	unpublished
Description	Evaluation report in A4 format, with 2 no A4 figure drawings and 12 plates. PCA Ltd blue front and back cover
Entered by	Damian De Rosa (damianedr@yahoo.co.uk)
Entered on	11 June 2012

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