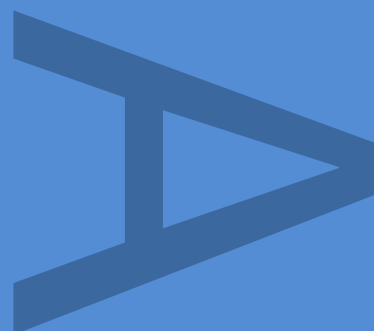


**UPPER BROOK STREET
CAR PARK, WINCHESTER,
HAMPSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

REPORT NO: R12356

FEBRUARY 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**UPPER BROOK STREET CAR PARK, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Issue 1 For Approval

Site Code: AY488

Central NGR: SU 48291 29600

Local Planning Authority: Winchester City Council

Planning Reference: 12/00440/FUL

Commissioning Client: Winchester City Council

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February 2016

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Report Reference: R12356

Upper Brook Street Car Par, Winchester, Hampshire: an Archaeological Evaluation

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4293
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Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Trench Location

Figure 3: Section 1

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (West) was commissioned by Winchester City Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester, Hampshire (SU 48291 29600). The evaluation was designed to join up two previous archaeological investigations, excavations undertaken in 1992 UBS92 and an evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2012, in order to better understand the nature and location of any archaeological deposits. This report concerns the results of the archaeological evaluation, which was carried out between the 7th and 11th of December 2015.

No significant archaeological deposits, features, artefacts or environmental remains were uncovered. However the limits of both previous investigations were identified. A series of modern and post-medieval deposits were identified to a depth of 1.23m, at which point an alluvial deposit was encountered.

It is concluded that although many significant archaeological resources were uncovered during the UBS92 excavation, much of the site may not contain substantial archaeological features (concurring with the results of the PCA 2012 evaluation). However, owing to the variable nature and location of the archaeology identified during the UBS92 excavation, areas with lower archaeological potential are discrete and cannot be easily defined.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Winchester City Council (the Client) to undertake a second stage of archaeological 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 document reports on the result of the archaeological evaluation and follows an initial stage of evaluation carried out in 2012.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was in keeping with a Brief for Archaeological Evaluation issued by the Historic Environment Team (HET), Winchester City Council.
- 2.1.3 The decision to carry out a second stage of archaeological evaluation is in keeping with National Planning Policy Framework Section 12 (DCLG 2012). The evaluation forms part of a staged approach aimed at establishing the archaeological implications of the proposed development of the site.
- 2.1.4 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (IfA 2008) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).

2.2 Location, 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 447900 130200 (**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 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 and occurs at between 37.10m and 37.57m 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 and Historical Background

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

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

- The potential for the site to contain significant geo-archaeological resources is high;
- The potential for the site to contain archaeological resources of Romano-British, Saxon and medieval date is 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 appears to be low.

2.3.3 A previous evaluation of the site, carried out in 1992, established that the site contains 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).

2.3.4 The 2012 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 2012) 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.

2.3.5 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.

2.3.6 The following reports provide the archaeological and geo-archaeological background to the site:

PCA, Feb 2012, Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester, Hampshire: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ref. R11169)

ARCA, Feb 2012, Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester: A Geoarchaeological Study of Borehole Stratigraphy (ref. 1112-17)

ARCA, May 2012, Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester: Geoarchaeological Borehole Study Phase 2 (ref. 1112-21)

PCA, June 2012, Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester, Hampshire: Archaeological Evaluation Test Pit Evaluation Report (ref. R11240)

ARCA, Sept 2012, Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester: Bioarchaeological Assessment (ref. 1213-2)

Winchester Museum Service Archaeology Unit, UBS 92 Phase Summary

3 AIMS

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation were set out in the Brief as follows:

Brief 4.1: 'The specific objective of this further phase of evaluation trenching is to determine the northernmost extent of the archaeological sequence identified in the 1992 excavation and thus also the southernmost extent of the palaeoenvironmental sequence identified in the 2012 evaluation work. Height levels (aOD) on the uppermost archaeological and / or palaeoenvironmental deposits throughout the trench area should also be obtained within the trench area, linking to previous work within the site.'

Brief 4.2: 'The information gained from the evaluation work will be used to inform the detailed design of the foundations of the new primary care facilities foundation, which will aim to minimally impact potentially important surviving archaeological and / or palaeoenvironmental remains within the development area, both in the vertical and horizontal plain.'

3.1.2 This document reports on the results of the evaluation and 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 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following summary is based on the site archive, which comprises a site diary, context recording sheets, site drawings and digital photographs. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code AY488 and will in due course be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

4.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 7th and 11th of December 2015.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The evaluation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2015), which was prepared in advance of the commencement of works.

4.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of one trench measuring 11.50m by 1.8m in plan (**Figure 2**). The location of the trench, within the proposed development footprint, was designed to link the areas previously investigated in 1992 and the 2012 Test Pit 2.

4.3 Evaluation Results

4.3.1 No significant archaeological deposits, features, artefacts or environmental remains were observed during the course of the archaeological evaluation.

4.3.2 The evaluation trench identified the location of both previous archaeological investigations; the 1992 excavation to the southern extent of the trench and the 2012 evaluation to the north of the trench. The 1992 excavation was only visible in the north facing section, owing to the presence of a fibre optic cable limiting the extension of the trench to the south.

4.3.3 The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.41m below ground level (BGL) in the southernmost area of the trench and 1.16m BGL in the northernmost area.

4.3.4 The uppermost 0.90m of deposits are represented by a number of modern levelling and surfacing layers, including the tarmac surface for both the current car park and the 1930's cinema car park.

4.3.5 A series of clay silt deposits were located directly beneath the modern levelling deposits (**Figure 3**). The earliest tarmac layer appears to have been laid directly on top of a dark brown garden soil, leading to a highly mixed and contaminated interface layer (105) with chalk, CBM and tarmac inclusions. This layer had an approximate depth of 0.15m, however the interface between (105) and the lower (102) was diffuse with no clear, distinct boundary. Beneath the contaminated interface layer was a garden soil, (102), with a maximum depth of 0.21m. Context (102) was relatively clean, with only infrequent chalk inclusions.

- 4.3.6 The lowest deposit identified was mid grey alluvial layer (103), which was visible in the base of the whole trench and visible in the section of southernmost part of the trench at a depth of 1.23m BGL. No archaeological features were identified in this layer and there appeared to be an absence of any significant inclusions.
- 4.3.7 A discreet area of chalk packing, (104), was identified extending west from the eastern baulk of the trench. It measured approximately 0.40m wide and had a total depth of 0.07m. It extended into the trench 0.65m, but as it continued under the baulk its full extent is not known. Although this could represent a remnant part of an archaeological feature, there were no artefacts or dating evidence to suggest a date or purpose.
- 4.3.8 No artefacts, ecofacts or environmental samples were recovered from the evaluation.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 One of the primary aims of the archaeological evaluation at Upper Brook Street Car Park was to identify the northernmost extent of the archaeological sequence identified in the 1992 trench and the southernmost extent of the palaeoenvironmental deposits identified in the 2012 evaluation work. This evaluation has been able to link the two previous investigations to create a continuous deposit model.

5.2 Depth of Deposits

5.2.1 The 1992 excavation (UBS92) revealed a sequence of medieval structures and related features lying directly above a deep alluvial sequence. These archaeological features included 13th century hearths and surfaces and later 14th/15th century masonry buildings. These deposits were identified at a depth of between 0.70m and 1.67m below the existing ground level (approximately 37m aOD) (PCA 2012).

5.2.2 The 2012 evaluation involved the excavation of two test pits but did not uncover any significant archaeological resources, even though Test Pit 2 was located only approximately 10m north of the site of the UBS92 excavation. However, utilising geoarchaeological boreholes, it was able to accurately describe the deposition sequence, beneath the site. Test Pit 2, which was located adjacent to the north-east of Trench 1, had a series of modern made ground deposits (including tarmac, gravel levelling layers and ceramic building material) to a depth 1.30m BGL (approximately 36m aOD). This gave way to the uppermost of a series of alluvial deposits that were recorded to a depth of 6.20m BGL (approximately 31m aOD) (ARCA 2012).

5.2.3 The evaluation, which is the subject of this report, revealed a sequence comparable to that from the 2012 evaluation, however did not uncover any of the significant archaeological deposits that were identified in the UBS92 excavation. The modern tarmac and levelling deposits had a total depth of approximately 0.91m (36.55m aOD), the contaminated interface layer derived from alluvial deposits had an approximate depth of 0.15m, and the start of the alluvial sequence directly beneath it at 1.23m BGL (36.20m aOD) (**Figure 3**).

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 The continuity between the findings of this report and the findings of the 2012 evaluation suggest that areas to the north and west of the proposed development are unlikely to contain significant archaeological remains. However the UBS92 excavation found archaeological remains in an area 10m due west of Trench 1, which indicates that the areas with lower archaeological potential are inconsistent and cannot be easily defined.

- 5.3.2 Trench 1 also investigated the northern limit of the UBS92 excavation. The alluvial deposits (which were directly beneath archaeological remains in the UBS92 excavation) were uncovered at 36.20m aOD in the southern end of Trench 1, immediately to the north of the earlier limit of excavation, with no trace of archaeological deposits, features or artefacts. This indicates that there is a sharp break between areas with archaeological features and areas absent of any activity.
- 5.3.3 The irregular shape of the areas showing an absence of archaeological evidence and the clear boundaries with areas of high archaeological activity would suggest that there was some form of physical impediment, such as a rise in the water table or more marginal land, which prevented further development in the medieval period.

6 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

6.1 The Site Archive

6.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2009). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made at the onset of the evaluation with Hampshire Cultural Trust.

6.2 Copyright

6.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Winchester City Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

6.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Winchester UAD).

6.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology is grateful to Winchester City Council for commissioning the archaeological evaluation. The evaluation was supervised by Thomas Hayes with assistance from Dominic McAtominey. This report was prepared by Thomas Hayes with Illustrations prepared by Ray Murphy. The project was managed by Paul McCulloch.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Unpublished PCA Document

Appendix 1: Site Photographs



Plate 1 South-east facing view of west facing section of Trench 1



Plate 2 East facing view of section of Trench 1, also showing (104) and the start of the alluvial sequence (103)



Plate 3 East facing view of Trench 1 section, showing the 2012 evaluation in the north-east corner of the trench



Plate 4 South facing view of Trench 1, showing edge of UBS92 excavation in the north facing section

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-241310

Project details

Project name	Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester, Hampshire: an Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (West) was commissioned by Winchester City Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester, Hampshire (SU 48291 29600). The evaluation was designed to join up two previous archaeological investigations, UBS92 and PCA 2012, in order to better understand the nature and location of any archaeological deposits. This report concerns the results of the archaeological evaluation, which was carried out between the 7th and 11th of December 2015. No significant archaeological deposits, features, artefacts or environmental remains were uncovered. However the limits of both previous investigations were identified. A series of modern and post-medieval deposits were identified to a depth of 1.23m, at which point an alluvial deposit was encountered. It is concluded that although many significant archaeological resources were uncovered during the UBS92 excavation, much of the site may not contain substantial archaeological features (concurring with the results of the PCA 2012 evaluation). However, owing to the variable nature and location of the archaeology identified during the UBS92 excavation, areas with lower archaeological potential are discreet and cannot be easily defined.
Project dates	Start: 07-12-2015 End: 11-12-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	AY488 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 2 - Other transport infrastructure
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER WINCHESTER Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester, Hampshire
Postcode	SO23 8TL
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 48290 29600 51.063168530695 -1.310804478508 51 03 47 N 001 18 38 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 36.03m Max: 36.21m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA West
Project brief originator	Winchester City Council
Project design originator	Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Thomas Hayes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Local Authority
Name of sponsor/funding body	Winchester City Council

Project archives

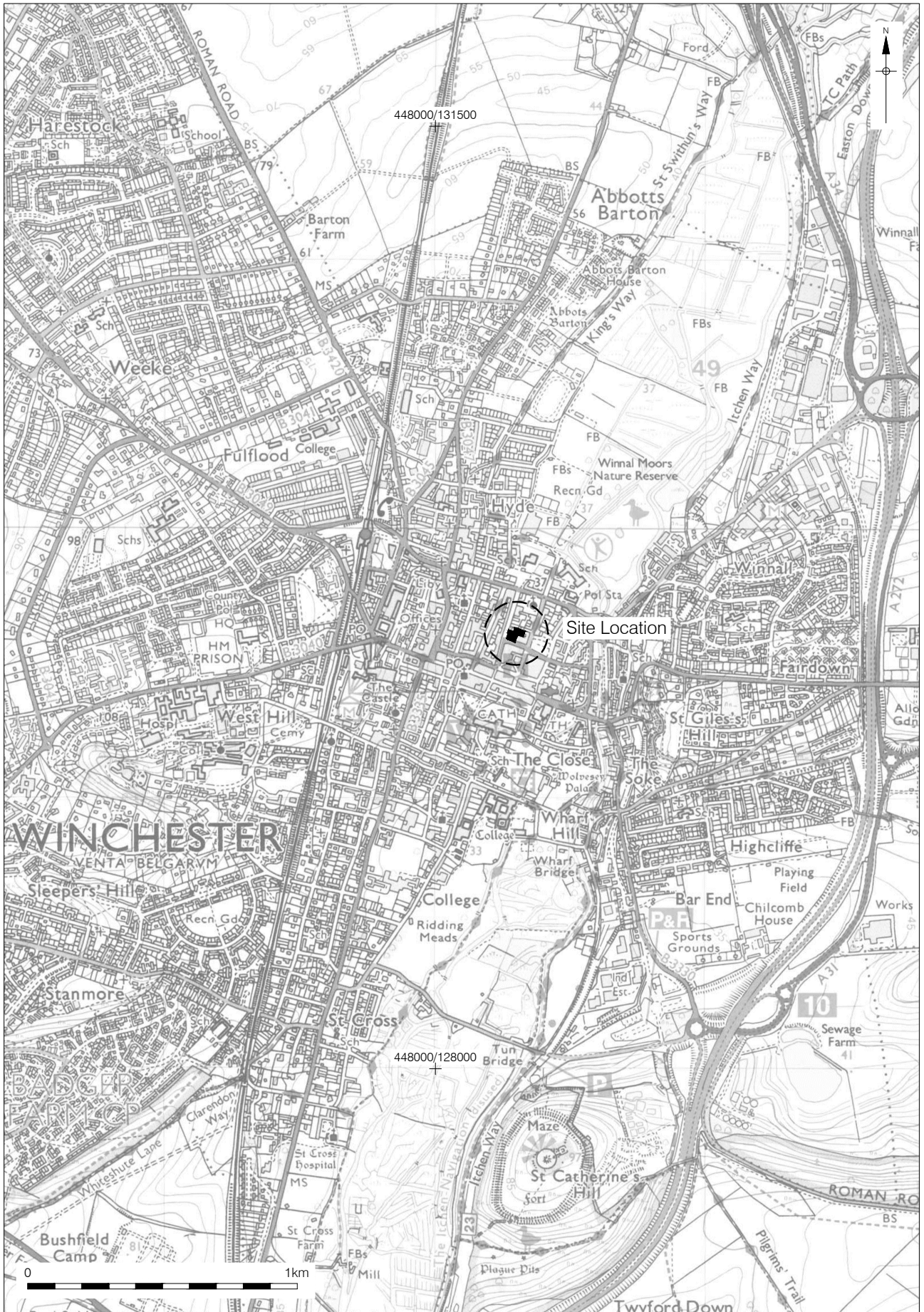
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	AY488
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Archive ID	AY488

Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Upper Brook Street Car Park, Winchester, Hampshire: an Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hayes, T.
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Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Winchester
Description	Assessment Report for an Archaeological Evaluation

Entered by	Thomas Hayes (thayes@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	2 February 2016

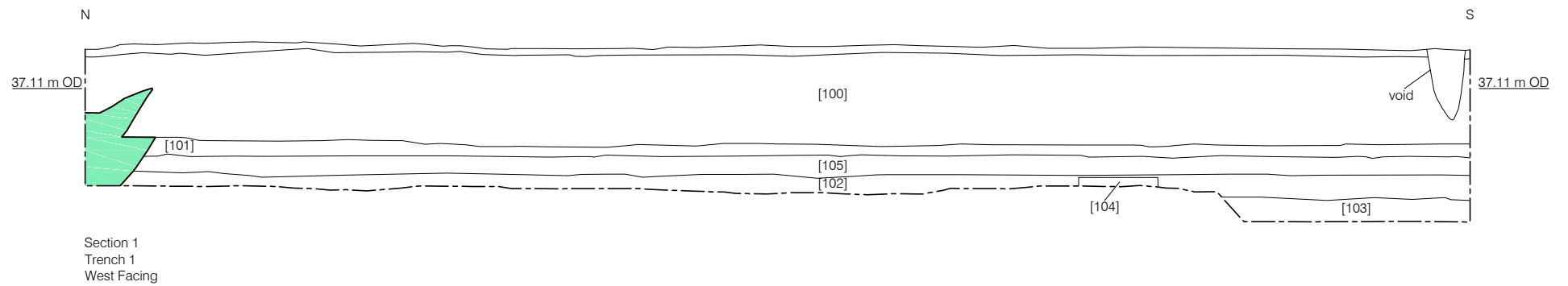


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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:400 at A4



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Figure 3
Section
1:50 at A4

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