



Surface Water Sewer Replacement, High Street, Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report





**SURFACE WATER SEWER REPLACEMENT,
HIGH STREET, WINCHESTER, HAMPSHIRE**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

WINCM Code: AY413

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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was appointed by the Highways Engineering Consultancy (Hampshire County Council (HCC)) to undertake a watching brief during works to replace surface water sewer facilities along the High Street, Winchester, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448215 129439.

The ground-works associated with the installation of the new sewer facility were expected to expose and impact upon any buried archaeological remains. This provided an opportunity for an assessment to be made of the level of archaeological preservation within the historic urban core of Winchester.

The fieldwork was undertaken between 23rd September and 9th November 2009.

The excavation of the pipe trench revealed a high level of disturbance and truncation through post-medieval and modern activity; however, a few 'islands' of stratified archaeological deposits were encountered. Features and/or deposits of Roman, and possible Saxon or medieval date were encountered, though dating evidence was limited. No evidence for prehistoric activity was found, and the natural geology was not exposed.

Beneath the modern and post-medieval deposits and disturbance lay widespread dumps of consolidated demolition and/or collapse material, most likely of Roman date. The most significant archaeological features comprised the remains of a complex of Roman buildings, represented by a handful of truncated walls, foundations, and possible floor surfaces. These buildings almost certainly fronted the Roman 'High Street', and are likely to be related to the Roman remains discovered in previous investigations nearby.

Evidence for later activity included the remains of possible metalled surfaces that appear to represent street surfaces. Though these were not conclusively dated, their location within the archaeological sequence suggests a late Roman or later date.

Very few artefacts were recovered, mainly due to the nature of the investigation. Of most interest was a c. 1st – 2nd century AD copper alloy coin found in the vicinity of a Roman wall.

The results of the watching brief, although of local interest, do not warrant detailed publication, but a summary will be submitted to *Hampshire Studies* (the journal of the *Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society*) for inclusion in the annual round-up of archaeology in the county.

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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the Highways Engineering Consultancy of Hampshire County Council for commissioning the work, and acknowledges the advice of Hannah Fluck, County Archaeological Officer and Tracy Matthews, Historic Environment Officer, Winchester City Council. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the staff of Mildren Construction for their on-site co-operation and assistance.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Catrin Matthews, Gareth Chaffey, and Julia Sulikowska. This report was compiled by Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy with Gareth Chaffey. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Paul McCulloch. The finds were assessed by Nicholas Cooke (coin) and Lorraine Mephram (all other finds), and the illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller.

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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was appointed by the Highways Engineering Consultancy (Hampshire County Council (HCC)) to undertake a watching brief during works to replace surface water sewer facilities along High Street, Winchester, centred on NGR 448215 129439, and hereafter referred to as 'the Site', (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The requirement for the watching brief follows advice provided to Highways Engineering Consultancy by the County's Principal Archaeologist and Winchester City Council's Historic Environment Officer (HEO) for Archaeology. This was based on the potential impact of the sewer replacement works upon any buried archaeological remains.
- 1.1.3 The fieldwork took place between the 23rd September and 9th November 2009.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site comprised a 182 m long linear scheme of trenching for new sewer pipe work, manholes and lateral connections. The trench was arranged along the High Street of Winchester, between its junction with Jewry Street and The Broadway. High Street forms the principal thoroughfare of the historic City (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The Site ran fairly steeply to the east from the historic Westgate, downhill as far as its junction with Parchment Street. Here it levelled out as it crossed the River Itchen valley floor, over which Winchester has been built. The eastern end of the High Street meets The Broadway at its junction with Colebrook Street.
- 1.2.3 To the west, the underlying natural deposits comprise clay-with-flint, overlying chalk, while to the east, on the valley floor, are alluvial deposits including valley gravel (BGS 1949).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The Site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. There is considerable archaeological and historical evidence for the town's development from sites on the High Street and in its vicinity (e.g. Biddle 1975; Scobie *et al* 1991; Wacher 1995; Winchester Museums Service 1997; Wessex Archaeology 2006 and 2011).
- 1.3.2 The High Street generally follows the line of the principal street linking the east and west gates of the Roman town *Venta Belgarum*, 'the market town of the *Belgae*'. The Roman town was established c. 70 AD, on the eastern boundary of Iron Age Hillfort Oram's Arbour (Wacher 1995, 291-301).

- 1.3.3 Service installations in 1881, 1963 and 1975 together revealed undisturbed archaeological deposits from Upper Brook Street westwards. These were located at between 1 m and 1.60 m below the ground surface. The remains represented eight Roman buildings fronting the Roman 'High Street' and three north-south Roman streets. The buildings included a stone-built possible colonnaded public building with a tessellated floor.
- 1.3.4 In the Saxon and medieval town, the High Street linked the town's east and west gates. Metalled surfaces noted less than 1 m below the existing thoroughfare may have been of Saxon and/or medieval date. To the east, along The Broadway, Saxon pottery was found in a deposit 1.80 m below the surface.
- 1.3.5 Well-preserved late medieval and post-medieval stratified deposits and pits were recorded at the western end of High Street during the installation of a new gas main in 2005-8 (Wessex Archaeology 2011).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 The aim of the watching brief was to monitor ground-work associated with the sewer replacement works to ensure that any exposed archaeological remains were investigated and recorded, without causing unreasonable delay to the progress of the works.
- 2.1.2 Where archaeological remains were revealed, the aim was to establish, as far as was practicable, their location, character, depth below ground, thickness and date, and to record these accordingly.
- 2.1.3 This report aims to provide an assessment of any archaeological remains sufficient for any necessary analysis and publication to be agreed with Hampshire County Council and Winchester City Council's Historic Environment Officer (HEO).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The pipe trench was located by the staff of Mildren Construction, using Hampshire County Council plans.
- 3.1.2 Under the constant supervision by an experienced archaeologist, the trench was excavated using a two tonne 360° tracked excavator, employing a 0.70 m toothless ditching bucket. Deposits were removed in a series of spits to allow the identification of archaeological deposits *in situ*. The spoil removed from the trench was also scanned for artefacts. Monitoring was maintained until the potential for any/further archaeological remains depth was exhausted, modern services encountered, or the trench maximum depth (1.50 m) was achieved.
- 3.1.3 Wessex Archaeology *pro-forma* record sheets were used to record the archaeological features and deposits. Sections were drawn at appropriate points along the length of the trench, illustrated at scale of 1:20. A series of digital images were also taken to provide a record of the archaeological remains and general ground work operations.
- 3.1.4 All archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex

Archaeology 2009; **Appendix 3**), and followed the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (as amended 2008).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The visibility of archaeological features and deposits in the trench was mostly moderate to good. It can be said with a high degree of confidence that the significant (and some less significant) archaeological remains exposed in the pipe trench were identified and recorded during the watching brief.

4.2 The modern and post-medieval sequence

4.2.1 Immediately below the paving slabs that form the modern High Street surface, was a sequence of various modern consolidation and bedding layers, comprising sand, tarmac and concrete. Many service and utility runs were encountered, with an assortment of backfills including gravel and re-deposited 'up-cast' from their installation. The up-cast sometimes included *ex situ* material from the archaeological strata. Throughout the trench the ground was heavily disturbed and building rubble and mortar were commonly seen.

4.2.2 Highly compacted flinty deposits, with a generally greenish-grey sandy silt or silty clay matrix (**1003**, **1038**, **1042** and **1082**), were noted between the modern and the Roman deposits. These could be related to post-medieval activity (e.g. unpaved street or trample build-up), or just to the installation of services. No datable artefacts were found in these deposits. Other deposits (e.g. **1013**) appear to be levelling or consolidation layers of post-medieval or modern date.

4.3 The archaeological sequence

4.3.1 The earliest and most significant archaeological findings comprise the truncated, but at times well-preserved remains of a complex of Roman buildings and associated surfaces.

4.3.2 For the sake of clarity, each distinct sequence relating to Roman structural evidence is discussed separately as **Walls 1-5** and other structural evidence.

Wall 1

4.3.3 **Wall 1 (1022; Figures 2 and 3; Plate 1)**, was located at the eastern end of the Site, outside nos. 18-20 High Street. At a depth of c. 1.0 m, the wall was aligned east-west, within the southern side of the trench. The exposed portion was c. 1.10 m in length and comprised four courses of red/orange tile/brick bonded with mortar. It is not clear if this wall had been truncated.

4.3.4 At the same depth a few metres to the west was an evenly distributed, flat deposit comprised of 'mortar' and clay lenses (**1024**, not illustrated). It is likely that this was a floor surface (or series of) inside a building. Perhaps the wall had been truncated here. Above this was another compact probable floor layer (**1023**) apparently burnt *in situ*, though the deposit is too extensive

to be the remains of a hearth. The wall and floor(s) may represent the remains of a building fronting the southern side of the Roman 'High Street'.

- 4.3.5 Immediately to the east of **Wall 1** a sequence of undulating lenses comprising pale 'mortar' and darker material (probably trample) were noted (**1018**, **1019** and **1020**). These most probably represent successive external surfaces adjacent to the building, such as (for example) a footpath alongside the southern side of the Roman 'High Street'.
- 4.3.6 A copper alloy coin of 1st to 2nd century AD date was found in the vicinity of the wall, but is considered to have been *ex situ*. A lead object was also recovered from the same location.

Wall 2

- 4.3.7 '**Wall 2 (1094; Figures 2 and 3; Plate 2)** was located further west, outside No. 24 High Street and close to the junction with Market Street. At a depth of c. 1.30 m the possible wall (0.54 m wide) was aligned north-south and extended beyond the trench sides. It comprised red/orange tile and grey stone slabs, most of which had been disturbed. Only seen in plan, it was not entirely convincing as a wall, and it may, alternatively, represent a floor or simply collapse/demolition debris.
- 4.3.8 No floors or other surfaces were noted in association, although an oyster-shell-rich deposit indicative of domestic waste was found surrounding '**Wall 2**'.

Wall 3

- 4.3.9 **Wall 3 (1045; Figures 2 and 3; Plate 3)** was located a few metres to the west of **Wall 2**, almost at the junction with Market Street. It was found 1.10 m below the ground surface, and was aligned north-south (parallel to **Wall 2**). The soundly constructed wall was 0.76 m wide and extended at least 1.50 m, continuing beyond the trench edge to the north, and truncated by a modern manhole to the south. At least three courses of red/orange tile and mortar formed the lower portion of the exposed section, with a subsequent course of large flint nodules and thick mortar seen in section. It appears that this section of the wall had initially collapsed to the east.
- 4.3.10 No floors or surfaces were found in association with this wall; however, given the apparent height of the wall and its collapsed remnants, it may be that such deposits remain undisturbed below the base of the pipe-trench.

Wall 4

- 4.3.11 **Wall 4 (1058; Figures 2 and 3; Plate 4)** was located to the west, outside No. 30 High Street, halfway between the junctions with Upper Brook Street and Parchment Street. Found at a depth of c. 1.05 m, it was aligned north-south, extending beyond the edges of the trench. The lower course(s) or foundation comprised mortared flint nodules, which continued below the base of the trench. Two courses of red/orange tile bonded with thick layers of mortar followed. It appeared that a further course of flint nodules formed the upper extent of the wall. A gas service trench had removed most subsequent deposits.
- 4.3.12 Surrounding deposits appeared to represent dumped material, probably associated with demolition of a Roman building.

Wall 5

- 4.3.13 **Wall 5 (1063; Figures 2 and 3; Plate 5)** was located c. 2 m to the west of **Wall 4**. It was aligned north-south, approximately 0.66 m wide and extended 1.24 m within the trench, extending outside the trench edges both to the north and south. The wall comprised a lower course of flattish large flint nodules, followed by two courses of red/orange tile. Thick greyish yellow mortar bonded the courses. Bluish discolouration of the tiles indicated high temperature firing; however, the lack of *in situ* burning implies that this had occurred during the production of the tiles.
- 4.3.14 The similarity between **Walls 4 and 5** and their close proximity suggest that they may have been associated, e.g. both were part of the same building.
- 4.3.15 No surfaces or occupation deposits were evident, however as previously discussed these may remain preserved below the base of the trench.

Other structural evidence

- 4.3.16 Also outside No. 30 High Street, to the west of **Wall 5**, was a flat, evenly distributed deposit of chalk and lime mortar (**1074; Plate 6**). Located at a depth of c. 1.50 m, it extended for more than 1.95 m wide and beyond the edges of the trench. It lay below a deposit of flint-rich probable demolition debris. Together with overlying 'cess-like' deposits with animal bone and oyster shell inclusions, it is possible that this represented a Roman floor surface. However, the presence of modern services and the depth of the trench precluded a more detailed investigation.
- 4.3.17 Further to the west, outside No. 35-36 High Street, a large, loose deposit of red/orange and stone tiles (**1081**) was revealed in the southern section below a compacted dump layer (**1082**). To the west a flinty mortar deposit was evident (**1096**), whilst a smoother mortar layer was present to the east (**1095**). These may represent the remains of a wall, collapsed to the east (possibly into a cut feature) onto a floor surface, whilst the foundations remain to the west (**Figure 3; Plate 7**).
- 4.3.18 To the west, still outside No. 35-36 High Street, a small deposit (c. 0.50 m x 0.10 m), comprising greyish yellow mortar and red tile (**1088**; not illustrated) was noted c. 1.30 m below ground level. Due to disturbance it was not clear if this represented a highly truncated wall remnant or a small, redeposited section of wall.

Deposits post-dating the structures

- 4.3.19 Overlying the structural evidence and stretching along much the trench were extensive layers that have been interpreted as abandonment, demolition and/or collapse deposits associated with the buildings (**Figure 3**). Subsequent layers comprise predominantly levelling and consolidation, some of which may be Late Roman, Saxon or medieval in date.
- 4.3.20 Two possible metallised surfaces (**1014** and **1015**) were identified above the demolition layers that overlay **Wall 1**. These comprised a very mixed and sandy matrix, reddish-brown in colour and with frequent flint inclusions. Their location in the sequence shows that they post-date the Roman structure and its demolition.

5 FINDS

- 5.1.1 A very few finds were recovered during the watching brief. These were either found unstratified (recorded as context **1000**), or came from rubble associated with **Wall 3 (1045)**. The full quantification by context is given in **Table 1**.
- 5.1.2 The only datable artefact was a Roman coin, found unstratified but in the vicinity of **Wall 1 (1022)**. This copper alloy *as/dupondius* is both heavily worn and badly corroded, and cannot be identified to period. The size and shape of the coin suggests that it was minted in the first or second century AD. However, the Roman state had no interest in withdrawing copper alloy coins from circulation, and it may have remained in circulation well into the third century AD.
- 5.1.3 The rubble associated with **Wall 3 (1045)** produced animal bone (cattle and sheep/goat) and oyster shell in some quantity, as well as a single piece of ironworking slag, and a small portion of a squared wooden post.
- 5.1.4 The only other find was a small lead strip, found unstratified, but also in the vicinity of **Wall 1**.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	Metal (no.)	Shell	Slag	Wood
1000		1 Pb; 1 Cu			
1048	26/257		64/1832	1/111	1/105
TOTAL	26/257	1 Pb; 1 Cu	64/1832	1/111	1/105

Cu = copper alloy; PB = lead

6 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 6.1.1 No features or deposits were deemed suitable for environmental sampling.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Potential and recommendations

- 7.1.1 The evidence revealed during this project on the High Street, Winchester, serves to enhance the record of the Roman archaeology already identified in previous excavations undertaken in the vicinity. The general sequence of the deposits displayed in the pipe-trench was fairly consistent along its length, i.e. intermittent Roman structural remains, followed by extensive demolition/collapse, dumped deposits and levelling. After these only occasional hints of Saxon and/or medieval external surfaces were encountered, whilst post-medieval and modern activity was extensive and mostly somewhat destructive. This reflects the sequence recorded in previous investigations.
- 7.1.2 The most significant discoveries made during the watching brief comprise the occasionally fairly well-preserved remains of Roman buildings and associated deposits. It is possible that these relate to the evidence found during the installation of services in the 1960s and 70s (Wessex Archaeology 2006) and in The Brooks in the 1980s (Scobie *et al* 1991).

- 7.1.3 The two metalled surfaces remain undated. However, their location within the sequence implies a post-Roman date. Similar surfaces have previously been associated with both Roman and Saxon streets.
- 7.1.4 The results of the watching brief do not warrant detailed publication. However, as they are of local interest, a summary will be submitted to *Hampshire Studies* (the journal of the *Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society*) for inclusion in the annual round-up of archaeology in the county.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 8.1.1 The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the WA project code of **72620** and Winchester Museum Accession Code **WINCM: AY413**. On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with the Winchester Museums Service.
- 8.1.2 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's *Guidelines for Archive Preparation* and following Winchester Museums Service's *Archive Preparation Standards*. Details of the watching brief have been entered into the online "OASIS" database maintained by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). A copy of the entry (100319) has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).

8.2 The Archive

- 8.2.1 The Watching Brief project archive currently consists of:
- 1 x A4 file containing the paper records
 - 1 x A1 drawing
 - Digital data (site photographs, drawings, Word and pdf files)
 - 1 x box artefacts (to be targeted for discard – see below)
- 8.2.2 Given the small quantity of artefacts recovered, their provenance and the scarcity of datable objects, retention for long-term curation is not recommended, and the finds will be discarded prior to archive deposition

8.3 Copyright

- 8.3.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

8.4 Security Copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon), a second diazo copy will be

deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

9 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE

Context	Description	
1000	<i>Layer</i>	Unstratified.
1001	<i>Layer</i>	Modern made ground layer.
1002	<i>Layer</i>	Modern made ground layer.
1003	<i>Layer</i>	Mixed sandy deposit, levelling deposit. Many lenses throughout.
1004	<i>Layer</i>	Sandy deposit, light greyish brown.
1005	<i>Layer</i>	Sandy deposit, greenish in colour.
1006	<i>Layer</i>	Light greenish clay, fine deposit, no inclusions.
1007	<i>Layer</i>	Greenish silty clay, high sand content throughout matrix.
1008	<i>Layer</i>	Mixed sandy deposit, sealed by clay fill, construction deposit?
1009	<i>Layer</i>	Mixed sandy deposit, homogenous deposits.
1010	<i>Layer</i>	Very mixed deposit, containing mortar and tile, lumps of charcoal noted.
1011	<i>Layer</i>	Compact layer, stabilisation deposit?
1012	<i>Layer</i>	Clay deposit, represents dumping phase/event.
1013	<i>Layer</i>	Modern/post-medieval made ground, tile/brick throughout.
1014	<i>Layer</i>	Metalled surface? Very mixed sandy deposit, reddish brown in colour, heavily disturbed.
1015	<i>Layer</i>	Metalled surface? Similar to (1014) above it but with more inclusions.
1016	<i>Layer</i>	Light greenish grey sandy layer.
1017	<i>Layer</i>	Light greenish grey sandy layer, very compact, contained Romano-British material and oyster shells.
1018	<i>Layer</i>	Mortar layer, lenses throughout. Creamy white in colour.
1019	<i>Layer</i>	Mortar rich deposit.
1020	<i>Layer</i>	Very mixed mortar layer, several lenses throughout, overlies Romano-British masonry.
1021	<i>Layer</i>	Light greyish brown sandy silt deposit, mortar fragments throughout.
1022	Structure	WALL 1: ROMANO-BRITISH masonry/structure, 4 courses present, bonded with mortar.
1023	<i>Layer</i>	Burnt layer, appears to be burnt <i>in situ</i> , but not clear, compact deposit.
1024	<i>Layer</i>	Mortar deposit with clay lenses.
1025	<i>Layer</i>	Reddish brown sand layer.
1026	<i>Layer</i>	Light brown levelling sand. Sits beneath paving stones, loosely compacted.
1027	<i>Layer</i>	Light greyish brown, loosely compacted, contained tile, stone, concrete fragments, demolition rubble.
1028	<i>Layer</i>	Yellowish brown clay silt. Rare flint inclusions and stone. Demolition rubble?
1029	<i>Layer</i>	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Fairly compact with flint and stone inclusions. Appears to be demolition rubble.
Context	Description	

1030	<i>Layer</i>	Modern levelling deposit. Sand and grit. Underlies paving slabs.
1031	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground. Loosely compacted, some concrete, gravel and flint inclusions. Mid greyish brown silty clay.
1032	<i>Layer</i>	Mid to large flint inclusions, compact silty composition.
1033	<i>Layer</i>	Loose, silty layer.
1034	<i>Layer</i>	Brick fragments and mortar, possibly Romano-British structural remains.
1036	<i>Layer</i>	Sandy levelling layer, underlies modern paving slabs.
1037	<i>Layer</i>	Made ground deposit.
1038	<i>Layer</i>	Fairly compact layer of frequent flint, sandy silt deposit.
1039	<i>Layer</i>	Rubble and mortar, consists of possible Romano-British tile and brick inclusions.
1040	<i>Layer</i>	Sandy layer, underlies modern paving slabs.
1041	<i>Layer</i>	Yellow grey silt mixed layer, modern.
1042	<i>Layer</i>	Mid greyish silty clay layer, distinct band between modern upper layer and flint layer.
1043	<i>Layer</i>	Sandy/silt layer, frequent flint inclusions and moderately to high compaction. Overlays Romano-British layer throughout trench.
1044	<i>Layer</i>	Mixed layer which consists primarily of mortar and building rubble.
1045	Structure	WALL 3: Romano-British wall, consists of layers of red brick and tile, yellow/grey mortar, grey stone and large flint inclusions.
1046	Cut	Wall construction cut.
1047	<i>Layer</i>	Possible rubble from Romano-British Wall 3 . Consists of high frequency of animal bone and oyster shell.
1048	<i>Layer</i>	Possible rubble from Romano-British Wall 3 . Mortar is mixed and although yellow/grey is darker than (1047), consists of high frequency of animal bone and oyster shell.
1049	<i>Layer</i>	Highly compact flint and mortar layer, primary indicator for presence of Romano-British structural material.
1050	Cut	Brick foundations of modern manhole.
1051	<i>Layer</i>	Render.
1052	<i>Layer</i>	Modern concrete layer.
1053	<i>Layer</i>	Modern sand layer, underlies modern paving slabs.
1054	Cut	Bricks and mortar of rendered modern manhole, cuts Romano-British wall.
1055	<i>Layer</i>	Disturbed layer, possibly Romano-British in date. Fragments of brick and tile throughout. Very mixed fill.
1056	<i>Layer</i>	Modern layer, disturbed by modern services.
1057	<i>Layer</i>	Modern concrete stabilisation layer.
1058	Structure	WALL 4: Romano-British wall with very compact layer of mortar, frequent flint inclusions intermixed with yellowish grey mortar with smaller flint/gravel inclusions.
1059	<i>Layer</i>	Modern concrete layer, small inclusions.
Context	Description	

1060	<i>Layer</i>	Modern concrete layer, large inclusions with gas services.
1061	<i>Layer</i>	Tarmac.
1062	<i>Layer</i>	Modern sand layer, underlies modern paving slabs.
1063	Structure	WALL 5: Romano-British wall, consists of red/orange tiles, yellow/grey mortar and large flint nodules.
1064	Cut	Wall construction cut. Not clear.
1065	<i>Layer</i>	Consists of high frequency of large flint inclusions and mortar throughout. Fairly compact.
1066	<i>Layer</i>	Same as (1065).
1067	<i>Layer</i>	Same as (1065).
1068	<i>Layer</i>	Modern concrete layer, with small inclusions.
1069	<i>Layer</i>	Modern concrete layer, with small inclusions.
1070	<i>Layer</i>	Modern concrete layer, with large inclusions.
1071	<i>Layer</i>	Tarmac.
1072	<i>Layer</i>	Modern sand layer, underlies modern paving slabs.
1073	<i>Layer</i>	Modern paving slabs.
1074	<i>Layer</i>	FLOOR: Lime mortar.
1075	<i>Layer</i>	Layer, containing frequent large flint inclusions. Loose compaction. Possibly Romano-British in date.
1076	<i>Layer</i>	Layer.
1077	<i>Layer</i>	Concrete layer.
1078	<i>Layer</i>	Tarmac.
1079	<i>Layer</i>	Modern paving layer.
1080	Cut	Cut of modern pipe junction.
1081	Structure	WALL COLLAPSE: Mid greyish brown silty clay, loosely compact layer. High frequency of Romano-British tile, grey flagstone. Overlies mortar layer.
1082	<i>Layer</i>	Green/grey layer, highly compact with high frequency of flint inclusions, silty clay composition.
1083	Cut	Cut of modern service.
1084	<i>Layer</i>	Fill of modern service.
1085	<i>Layer</i>	Concrete.
1086	<i>Layer</i>	Modern sand layer, underlies modern tarmac.
1087	<i>Layer</i>	Tarmac.
1088	?Structure	?Possible wall, consists of yellow grey mortar. Possibly just redeposited? Or very truncated
1089	<i>Layer</i>	Make-up material of wall.
1090	<i>Layer</i>	Backfill layer. Dark greyish brown silty clay, with frequent flint and gravel inclusions. Fairly compact. Contained modern services.
1091	<i>Layer</i>	Building rubble. Consists of large and small flint inclusions and red/orange tile/brick. Dark greyish brown silty clay. Animal bone visible.
Context	Description	
1092	<i>Layer</i>	Modern sand layer, underlies modern paving slabs.

1093	<i>Layer</i>	Modern paving slabs.
1094	<i>Structure</i>	WALL 2: below 1044
1095	<i>Layer</i>	FLOOR: mortar layer
1096	<i>Structure</i>	WALL FOUNDATION: ?Probable flint and mortar foundation associated with collapsed wall 1081

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-100319

Project details

Project name	Surface water sewer replacement, High Street, Winchester, Hampshire: Archaeological watching brief report
Short description of the project	Archaeological watching brief during ground-works associated with the installation of the new sewer facility. The excavation of the pipe trench revealed a high level of disturbance and truncation through post-medieval and modern activity, however a few 'islands' of stratified archaeological deposits were encountered. Features and/or deposits of Roman, and possible Saxon or medieval date were encountered, though dating evidence was limited. No evidence for prehistoric activity was found, and the natural geology was not exposed. Beneath the modern and post-medieval deposits and disturbance lay widespread dumps of consolidated demolition and/or collapse material, most likely of Roman date. The most significant archaeological features comprised the remains of a complex of Roman buildings, represented by a handful of truncated walls, foundations, and possible floor surfaces. These buildings almost certainly fronted the Roman 'High Street', and are likely to be related to the Roman remains discovered in previous investigations nearby. Evidence for later activity included the remains of possible metalled surfaces that appear to represent street surfaces. Though these were not conclusively dated, their location within the archaeological sequence suggests a late Roman or later date. Very few artefacts were recovered, mainly due to the nature of the investigation.
Project dates	Start: 23-09-2009 End: 09-11-2009
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	72620 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WINCM:AY413 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 11 - Thoroughfare
Monument type	WALLS Roman
Monument type	FLOORS Roman
Monument type	METALLED SURFACES Uncertain
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER WINCHESTER Surface Water Sewer

	Replacement, High Street, Winchester
Postcode	SO23 9AJ
Study area	182.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 482 294 51.0613775921 -1.312115515670 51 03 40 N 001 18 43 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Gareth Chaffey
Project supervisor	Julia Sulikowska
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Highways Engineering Consultancy (Hampshire County Council)

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Winchester Museum Service
Digital Archive recipient	Winchester City Museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Winchester City Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic','other'
Paper Media available	'Correspondence','Diary','Drawing','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text','Unspecified Archive'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Surface Water Sewer Replacement, High Street, Winchester, Hampshire: archaeological watching brief report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Egging Dinwiddy, K.

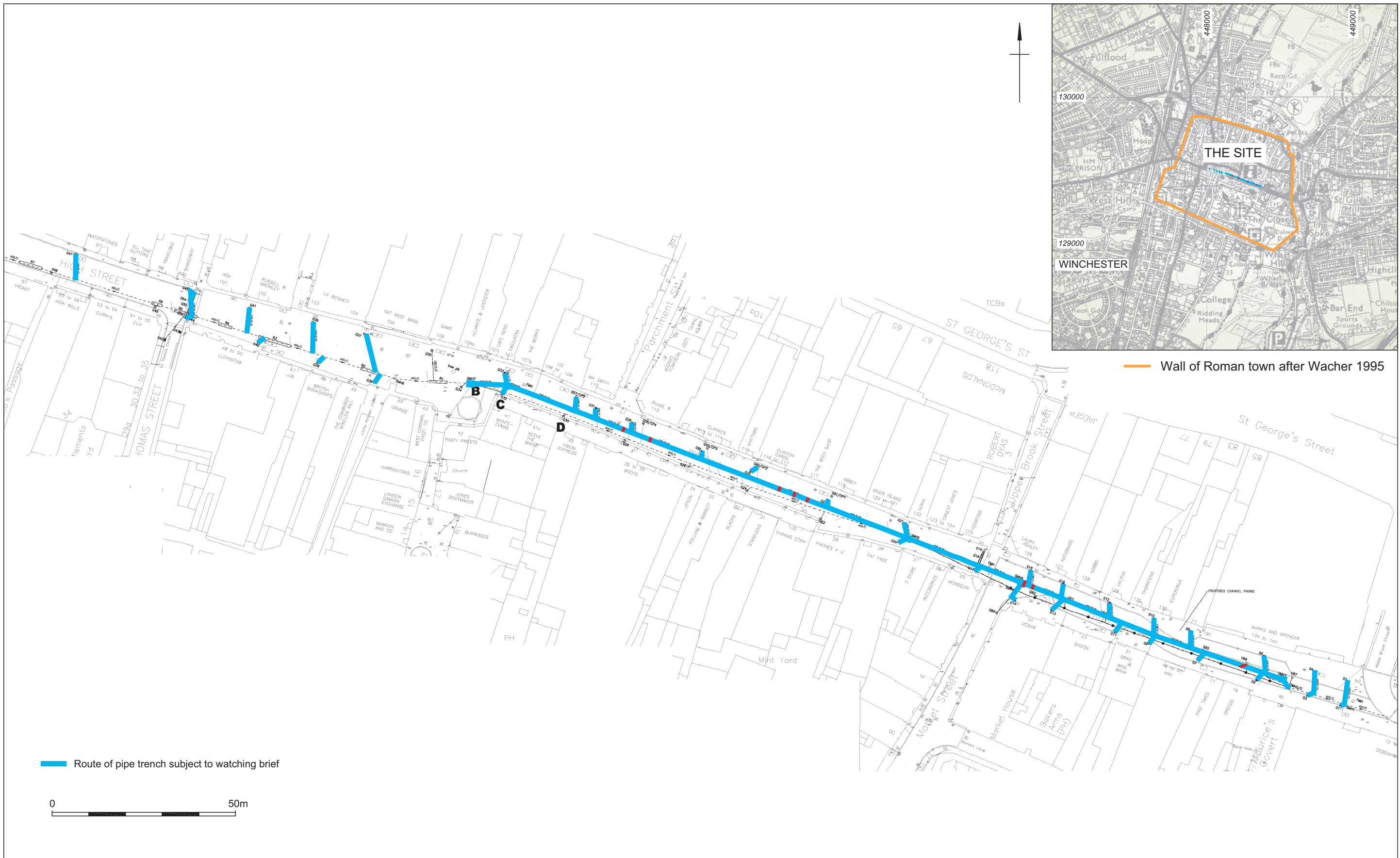
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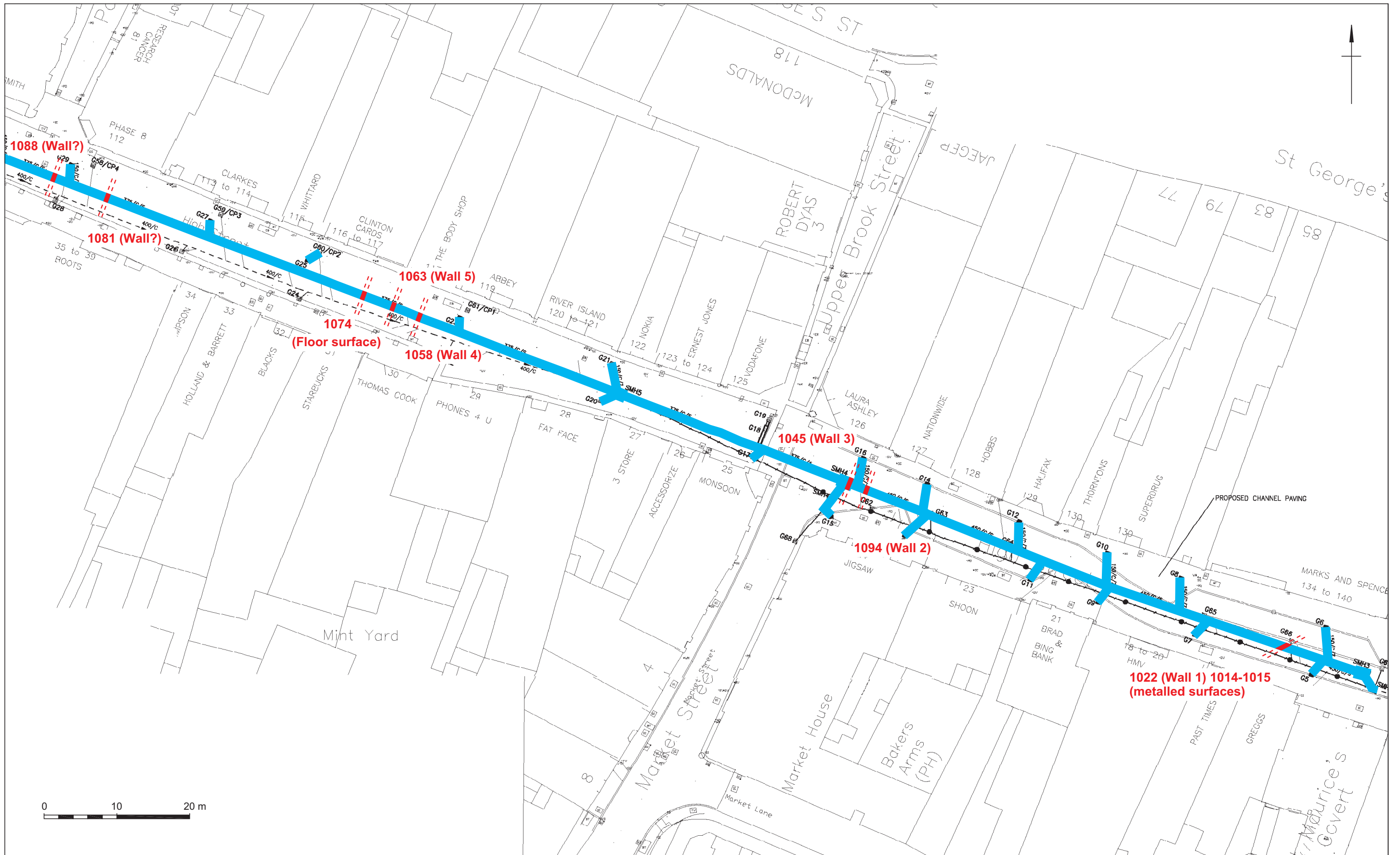
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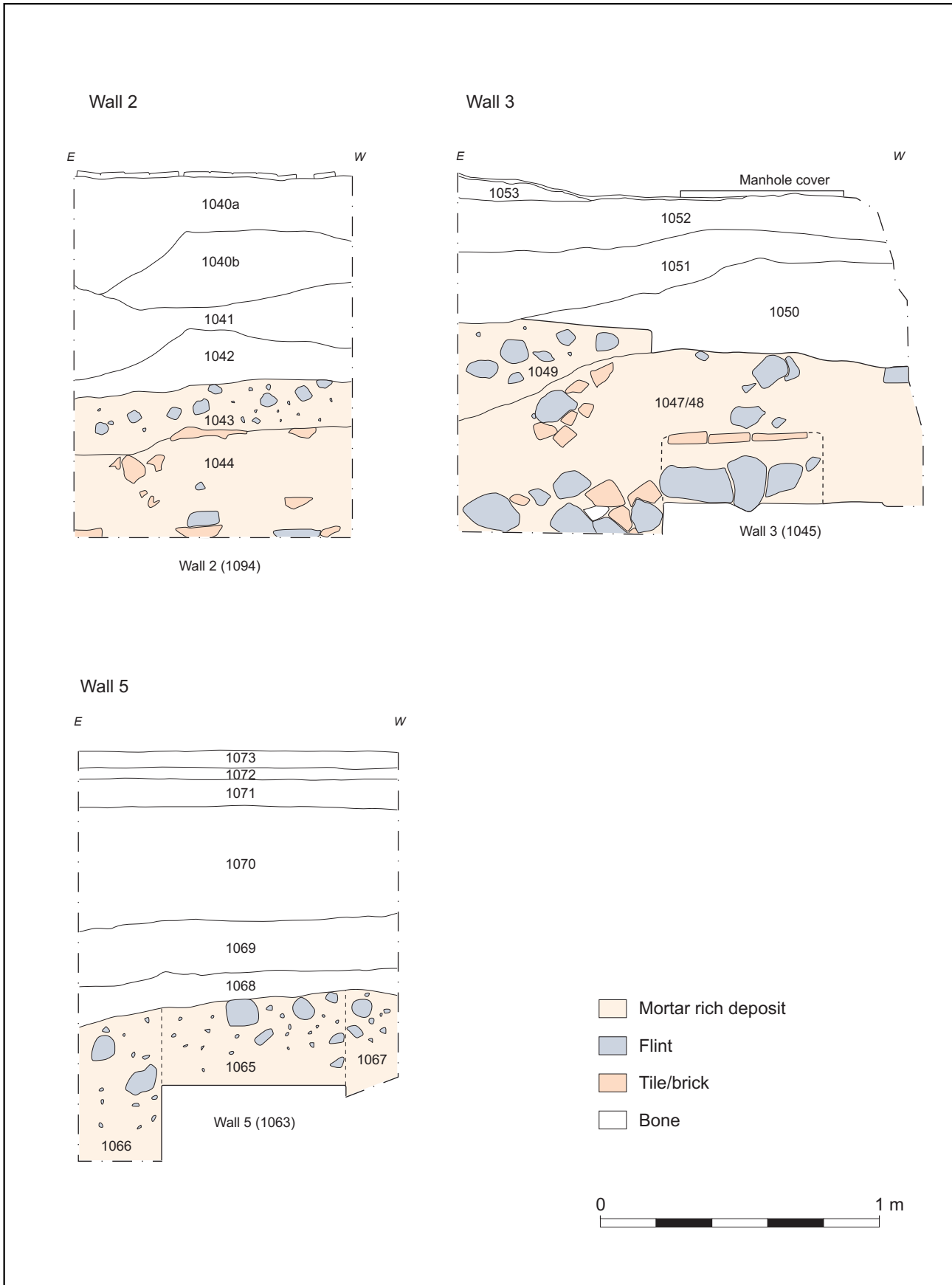
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Scale:	1:500 @ A3	Illustrator:	RG
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Location of archaeological remains observed during watching brief

Figure 2



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Representative sections associated with walls 2, 3 & 5

Figure 3



Plate 1: Wall 1 (1022)



Plate 2: Wall 2 (1094)



Plate 3: Wall 3 (1045)



Plate 4: Wall (1058)


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Plate 5: Wall 5 (1063)



Plate 6: Floor surface (1074)



Plate 7: Floor surface (1095), collapsed wall (1081) and wall foundation (1096)

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