



making sense of heritage

Winchester College, New Hall Refurbishment College Street, Winchester, Hampshire (Phase 1 and 2)

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Planning Reference: 10/01287/FUL and 13/01089/FUL

Ref: 77520.05

December 2014, Revised May 2015



**Winchester College, New Hall Refurbishment
College Street, Winchester, Hampshire
(Phase 1 and 2)**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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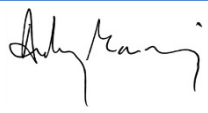
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Front Cover View to the north along heating main (Trench 16)



Winchester College, New Hall Refurbishment College Street, Winchester, Hampshire (Phase 1 and 2)

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by BH&M Architects, on behalf of Winchester College, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical testing and initial groundworks associated with the extension and refurbishment of New Hall, Winchester College, (NGR 448316, 128877). The watching brief was carried out intermittently between August 2011, July-September 2013 and January-September 2014.

The objective of the watching brief was to monitor ground works comprising the excavation of foundation trenches, geotechnical boreholes, drainage works, service trenches and other intrusive site investigations.

Evidence for the importation of material to raise or level the pre-existing ground surface was encountered throughout the entirety of the development area. These deposits, which were of comparatively recent origin, were frequently demonstrated to attain considerable thicknesses (in some cases exceeding 1m in depth from the modern ground surface). As a result, the majority of the monitored excavations failed to exceed the depth of these deposits or, as a consequence, identify any archaeologically significant features or deposits which might underlie them.

No evidence was encountered during the watching brief that could be definitively associated with the putative site of the medieval St. Stephens Chapel, which had been highlighted previously by local researchers to possibly coincide with the development footprint. However, the potential for the presence of further archaeological features elsewhere within the Site cannot be completely discounted on the basis of the watching brief results.



Winchester College, New Hall Refurbishment College Street, Winchester, Hampshire (Phase 1 and 2)

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank BH&M Architects Limited for commissioning the archaeological watching brief.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Phil Harding, Mat Rous, Ray Kennedy, Oliver Good and Piotr Orczewski and this report was compiled by Tom Wells. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram and Robert Davies. The report illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer and the project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning.



Winchester College, New Hall Refurbishment College Street, Winchester, Hampshire (Phase 1 and 2)

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by BH&M Architects Limited to carry out an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical testing and initial groundworks associated with the extension and refurbishment of New Hall, Winchester College, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448316, 128877 and hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 A planning application was submitted to Winchester City Council in May 2010 (10/01287/FUL) which comprised details of proposed extensions and alterations to New Hall, Winchester College. These proposed works were to include: extensions to the north, south, west and eastern elevations of the existing building; a new roof with integrated solar panels and a new parking area and other minor additions to the east of the building. The submission included an Archaeological Statement which outlined the known archaeological background of the Site and the results of some initial geotechnical test pitting within the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2009; see **Section 2.1**).

1.1.3 The proposed development works were effectively divided into two phases (Phases 1 and 2; **Figure 2**);

***Phase 1** (Undertaken in August 2011) – Initial additional geotechnical investigation of the Site, works within the eastern area of new Hall and the excavation of the line of a new electrical service (approximately 45m in length) within the eastern part of the Site.*

***Phase 2** (Commenced in July 2013, and carried out intermittently thereafter until September 2014) – excavation of footings of the proposed building extensions and a new heating main (approximately 220m in total length) to the south and west of the Site and extending along the full eastern length of the main Winchester College buildings. Originally, the area immediately to the east of New Hall was to be resurfaced for use as a car park and a new heating system. As detailed below, a number of amendments were subsequently made to the development proposals with regard to the Phase 2 works.*

1.1.4 Planning permission was originally granted by Winchester City Council in October 2010 with an attached archaeological condition (Condition 2) that:

No development or site preparation prior to operations which has any effect on disturbing or altering the level of composition of the land, shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.



Reason: To ensure that the archaeological interest of the site is properly safeguarded and recorded.

- 1.1.5 The Winchester Historic Environment Officer (Winchester City Council), who advises the Local Planning Authority, indicated that an archaeological watching brief would need to be undertaken during the proposed groundwork and subsequent reporting of the results.
- 1.1.6 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological Watching Brief (Wessex Archaeology 2011) was prepared and submitted to, and subsequently approved by, the Winchester Historic Environment Officer and the Local Planning Authority, before the commencement of the Phase 1 works in August 2011.
- 1.1.7 The Phase 2 works commenced in July 2013 (and continued intermittently during August and September of the same year) with the proposed extension groundworks to the south, west, north and east of the New Hall. These works were archaeologically monitored in line with the existing WSI approved in 2011.
- 1.1.8 However, a revision was made to the design of the proposed construction of a biomass boiler plant and pellet store in the area to the east of the New Hall building. In particular, the design of the foundations was revised to include deep piling. A new planning application was made to Winchester City Council in May 2013 (13/01089/FUL), which was subsequently approved on 19th August 2013.
- 1.1.9 It was noted by the Winchester Historic Environment Officer during the determination of the planning application that recent archaeological work in the vicinity of the Site, carried out in 2012 by a local group, had highlighted a higher archaeological potential for the Site than had been previously considered. Accordingly, it was possible that more extensive archaeological mitigation work would be required than that outlined in the Archaeological Statement submitted in connection with the original New Hall proposals.
- 1.1.10 Therefore, new archaeological conditions (3 and 4) were attached to the planning approval for the new application:

Condition 3

No development/demolition or site preparation shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological mitigation work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. No demolition/development or site preparation shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the LPA. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. Provision for post investigation assessment, reporting and dissemination*
- 3. Provision to be made for deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation (archive)*
- 4. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*



Reason: To mitigate the effect of the development upon any heritage assets and to ensure that information regarding these heritage assets is preserved by record for future generations, in compliance with policy HE.1 of the Winchester District Local Plan Review.

Condition 4

Following completion of archaeological fieldwork a report will be produced in accordance with an approved programme including where appropriate post-excavation assessment, specialist analysis and reports and publication.

Reason: To ensure that evidence from the historic environment contributing to our knowledge and understanding of our past is captured and made publicly available, in compliance with policy HE.1 of the Winchester District Local Plan Review.

- 1.1.11 The initial view of the Winchester Historic Environment Officer was that some assessment of the eastern area would be required, in the form of a trenched evaluation, before the commencement of groundworks. Unfortunately, the some of the initial groundworks, including piling, within the eastern area were commenced before any such assessment could take place. However, all of these groundworks were subject to archaeological monitoring in line with the existing WSI approved in 2011.
- 1.1.12 An on-site meeting was held in early September 2013 with Wessex Archaeology, the Winchester Historic Environment Officer, planning consultant and the Client to review the works carried out, the archaeological observations made during the initial groundworks, and to formulate an acceptable archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 1.1.13 The decision was taken that a retrospective WSI would be produced to cover past and future archaeological mitigation within the eastern area; any further groundworks would continue to be archaeologically monitored, with the potential for further detailed mitigation if significant remains were discovered; and that the results would be combined with those from the other areas covered by the previous planning application to produce a final report covering both application areas (*i.e.* this report).
- 1.1.14 Accordingly, a new WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2013) setting out the aims and objectives of the watching brief and the methods by which these would be achieved was prepared in accordance with standards and guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (2008) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). The WSI was submitted and approved (by the Winchester City Council Historic Environment Team (WCC HET) Archaeologist on 19th September 2013) in advance of the commencement of the remainder of the fieldwork, which was undertaken during January, April, May and July to September 2014 and included, specifically, monitoring of Trench 11 within the eastern area.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The New Hall building, presently used as a concert venue, is of relatively recent construction (c.1961) and is built on the former site of the College Warden's vegetable gardens.
- 1.2.2 It lies at the eastern edge of the main Winchester College complex at a surface height of approximately 33 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The location coincides with the junction of the flood plain alluvium and deposits of valley gravel (BGS Sheet 299).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Summary of archaeological background

2.1.1 In support of the original planning application, a Heritage Statement for the Site was prepared (Wessex Archaeology 2009). This contained information collected during an earlier detailed Heritage Assessment, which covered the entire Winchester College Campus (Wessex Archaeology 2008).

2.1.2 As part of the initial survey work two geotechnical and archaeological test pits were excavated at locations around the perimeter of New Hall (Wessex Archaeology 2009; **Figure 2**):

Test pit 1, on the northern side of New Hall adjacent to the steps, encountered the top of the natural gravel at a depth of 1m below existing ground level (c. 32.35 aOD) coincident with the water table. The natural gravel was overlain by re-deposited alluvium containing fragments of modern building material and services. No artefacts were recovered.

Test pit 2 lay on the southern side of New Hall. It revealed a sequence comprising made-ground, approximately 0.45m deep and containing brick and mortar that overlay alluvium and natural gravel at approximately 1.6m below existing ground level (c. 32.8m aOD). These deposits were cut by the foundations of New Hall. No artefacts were recovered.

2.1.3 The Heritage Statement (Wessex Archaeology 2009) contained known archaeological information within a 250m radius of the New Hall building, including over 50 Grade II and II* Listed Buildings and other sites recorded on the Winchester Sites and Monuments Record (now the Winchester Historic Environment Record; HER).

2.1.4 The Site is situated within 30m of the eastern boundary of the College, a Grade I Listed Building, while less than 200m to the north of the Site is Wolvesey Palace (also a Grade I building) which contains the ruinous remains of the 12th century Wolvesey Castle and a stretch of the city walls known as the Castle Walls which are designated as a Scheduled Monument (HA2).

2.1.5 Archaeological excavations and observations indicate that the Site was situated in the pre-urban valley of the River Itchen (**Figure 1**). Whilst the precise bounds of the river and valley are not known, palaeoenvironmental evidence from boreholes excavated at Pilgrims School just to the north of the Campus boundary have recorded peat deposits. Although the peat deposit was undated, it is thought to be of a likely mid-Holocene date and further potential environmental deposits within the area of the Site (especially if dated) would be of high archaeological significance.

2.1.6 The Site lies approximately 100m to the south of (and outside of) the boundary of the former walled Romano-British settlement. Archaeological excavations outside the line of the Roman defences have revealed a mixture of cemetery and domestic/industrial development along the principal roads leading from the town.

2.1.7 The area enclosed by the Roman defences also formed the core of the later Saxon and medieval city. Excavations have shown that suburban development occurred immediately outside the North, East and West Gates of the city soon after the founding of the Saxon burh. It is thought that by this period, the city was surrounded by a landscape of small independent agrarian hamlets, focused on parish churches, and later subsumed into the growing suburbs of the city (Biddle 1976, 260). In the absence of evidence from detailed archaeological investigations within the southern suburb it is assumed that, as with the

other suburbs, a similar development occurred along the main thoroughfares of Kingsgate Street and St Cross Road.

- 2.1.8 Godson's 18th century map of the city shows the area of the Site as lying within the College wardens gardens. By the mid 19th century the garden was no longer in use and, with the exception of a small building in the southwest corner of the former garden, the land remained open and undeveloped until the construction of New Hall in the 1960s.
- 2.1.9 Following recent information from archaeological investigations on land to the south of New Hall, by a local archaeological group in 2012 (*Tracy Matthews pers. comm.*) the WCC HET Archaeologist stated that:

'....recent reconsideration of the available evidence suggests that the site of the medieval St Stephens Chapel (c. AD 1270), may exist below the tennis courts which lie immediately to the north of the new application area to the east of New Hall. St Stephens Chapel was later incorporated into the site of St Elizabeth's College.

At the time of the dissolution St Elizabeth's College is known to have comprised a large complex with a number of buildings and gardens. A structure known within the field to the south of the application site is considered to form part of St Elizabeth's College, and may comprise its church and cemetery. However as the College comprised extensive structures and grounds and that St Stephen's Chapel formed part of its endowment, surviving into the 1560's, it is possible that buried remains associated with St Stephen's Chapel and the St Elizabeth's College complex may be present beneath the site of the proposed biomass facility in the eastern area'.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 As specified within the scheme-specific WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2013), the aims and objectives of the watching brief were to;
- *Locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
 - *Where possible, confirm the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the area impacted;*
 - *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork (whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;*
 - *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered;*
 - *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context, particularly with reference to the known prehistoric, Roman and modern military features and finds found in the immediate and wider area.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the standards set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2013) and in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2008).



- 3.2.2 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in the aforementioned WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2013; 2011).
- 3.2.3 During Phase 1 and Phase 2, the excavation of foundation trenches, drainage and services was carried out by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision. The upper part of geotechnical borehole 2 was dug by hand under archaeological supervision. Where possible, excavation was undertaken in discrete 0.20m spits and ceased at the upper surface of significant archaeological features/deposits or the *in situ* natural geology or the construction level whichever was encountered first.
- 3.2.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. Monitored works were referenced to OS mapping.
- 3.2.5 A full photographic record was compiled using digital images. A total of 228 digital images were taken of groundwork operations during the watching brief. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole. Digital images have been subject to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.2.6 A unique site code, **WINCM: AY459**, was allocated to the Site and was used on all records and finds.
- 3.2.7 Where practicable and safe to do so, all archaeological deposits or features were characterised, their condition established and where possible, dated by the manual excavation of an appropriate sample. The excavated spoil from the groundworks was stored adjacent to the working areas and was scanned for artefacts.
- 3.2.8 All artefacts were retained from excavated contexts, except for those of undoubtedly modern origin. A representative sample of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was retained and a note made of the approximate quantities discarded on site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This section provides a descriptive summary of information derived from the watching brief and contained in the archive of written, drawn and photographic records.

4.2 Phase 1 Works

- 4.2.1 Two aspects of the work were monitored during the watching brief as part of the Phase 1 programme of works (see **Figure 2**); the excavation of geotechnical borehole 2 and excavation of the service trench for an electricity supply (**Trench 1**).
- 4.2.2 Geotechnical borehole 2 was positioned approximately 22 m beyond the east wall of New Hall. The upper part of the borehole revealed a layer of made ground (**201**), 0.35m thick and which contained a substantial quantity of brick rubble.
- 4.2.3 This deposit (**201**) overlaid an additional layer of made ground (**202**), comprising grey silt with chalky inclusions. Chalk became less common towards the base of the borehole. Small fragments of brick were observed in the up-cast from the hole, although the method



of excavation prevented any observation of the depth from which this material originated. It seems most likely that these brick fragments indicate some vertical movement through the soil profile.

- 4.2.4 The lower part of the borehole was similarly composed of dark grey/brown silt layers (**203** and **204**) with a layer of organic peat (**205**) between 1.40 and 2.20m below the surface. This horizon included some shells and was heavily rooted. No wood fragments were noted nor were there any indications of archaeological activity.
- 4.2.5 The peaty horizon overlay flood plain gravel (**206**) which was encountered at approximately 2.60m below the ground surface and which continued to 6.0m depth, at which depth a layer of peaty chalk (**207**) was observed, yielding to solid chalk.
- 4.2.6 The electricity supply trench (**Trench 1**) was excavated at the south-eastern edge of the Site, and measured 0.38m wide and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphic sequence comprised surface tarmac (**1**), which overlay an irregular foundation deposit of gravel (**2**). This layer itself sealed a layer of brick rubble (**3**), which in turn overlay a deposit of grey silt with chalk lumps (**4**). Beneath this, a layer of building rubble (**5**) was observed to extend below the footprint of the excavation at the western end of the service trench.

4.3 Phase 2 Works

- 4.3.1 The Phase 2 program of works entailed archaeological monitoring during the excavation of foundation trenches for the extensions to New Hall (**Trenches 3-8**) and the construction of a new biomass plant and pellet fuel building (14m by 8m) within the northeast corner of the Site, which totals approximately 40m by 13m in size (**Trenches 9-11**). Excavations necessary for the installation of a heating duct service to the south and west of New Hall, together with some initial drainage excavations were also observed during this stage of the watching brief (**Trenches 2 and 12-16**) (see **Figure 2**).

*New Hall: Western and northern extension (**Trenches 3-8**)*

- 4.3.2 **Trench 4** was excavated immediately adjacent to the western side of New Hall. The trench measured 5m in length by 1.7m in width and attained a maximum depth of 0.6m. **Trench 3** was excavated 2.5m to the west of Trench 4, and measured 5m in length by 1.7m in width by 0.43m in depth. These trenches revealed what is almost certainly the same layer of made ground (**302** and **402**) containing mid to late 20th century CBM, asbestos and iron objects immediately underlying the paved ground surface. Underlying this deposit in the deeper of the two trenches (**Trench 3**) was a second deposit of made ground (**303**), which was also of apparently recent date. Due to the shallow depth of the excavations (limited to the proposed construct level), no further observations could be made of the underlying stratigraphic sequence.
- 4.3.3 **Trenches 5, 6, 7** and **8** were all excavated immediately to the north of New Hall. **Trenches 5, 6** and **8** were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m, while **Trench 7** attained a maximum depth of 1m. The stratigraphic sequence observed in these trenches revealed the presence of modern made ground deposits (**501, 601, 701, and 801**) to an average depth of 0.3-0.4m below the modern ground surface. These deposits were underlain by a black to very dark grey silt clay (**502, 602, and 702**) containing CBM fragments (of indeterminate date) in each trench, except **Trench 8**. The deepest of the trenches in this area (**Trench 7**) revealed that this layer, which may have represented another made ground deposit, attained a maximum depth of 0.9m from the modern ground surface. Underlying this was a dark grey clay layer (**703**), which contained

occasional CBM fragments. This deposit, which was of uncertain origin, represented the earliest stratigraphic unit revealed in this area of the Site.

New Hall: new biomass plant and pellet fuel building

- 4.3.4 As detailed before (Paragraph 1.1.8 section), a revision was made to the design of the proposed construction of the biomass boiler plant and pellet store in this area to the east of the New Hall building. In particular, the nature of the foundations were revised to include deep piling (Figure 2). A new planning application was made to Winchester City Council in May 2013 (13/01089/FUL), which was subsequently approved on 19th August 2013, which was supported by a new WSI for this part of the works (Wessex Archaeology 2013).
- 4.3.5 Before the approval of the new WSI, the ground level across the entire area of the Site to the east of New Hall was raised 0.4m above the original ground surface using imported material. Piles within the eastern extension footprint and the location of the new biomass boiler building were drilled in a regular grid of 0.3m diameter concrete piles, approximately 2 – 2.5m apart, and filled with concrete.
- 4.3.6 The deepest element of the development comprised the piling, which was drilled to a depth of up to 20m in depth. However, the drilled piles were relatively small (0.3m in diameter). Archaeological monitoring was conducted in line with the original WSI and during the drilling of one pile identified that no material was brought to the surface and little information could be determined as to the presence or absence of possible archaeological features or deposits. Likewise, any further archaeological mitigation within the piling hole was also confirmed to be impossible, due to the limited size.
- 4.3.7 Monitoring was also focused in this area during the excavation of a foundation trench (**Trench 9**) which gave a better indication of the below ground makeup of this area. It was considered expedient to subdivide this single trench, excavated to a width of 0.7m around the piling layout immediately to the east of New Hall, into three separate areas (**Trench 9 a-c**) for the purposes of recording exposures through the stratigraphic sequence.
- 4.3.8 **Trench 9a (Plate 1)** was excavated at the south-eastern corner of New Hall. In this location the modern ground surface (**901**) overlaid a levelling layer of rubble and stone chippings (**902**). Further layers of made ground (**903-905**) were observed below this, extending to the full depth of the excavation (at 1.1m below the modern ground surface).
- 4.3.9 **Trench 9b** was recorded at the eastern-most extent of the contiguous trench. In this location, the 0.1m thick modern concrete ground surface (**906**) overlaid a redeposited soil deposit composed of dark grey brown silt clay loam (**907**), which attained a thickness of 0.45m. The deposit was underlain by layers of probable made ground (**908**) containing CBM fragments, which attained a maximum depth from the modern ground surface of 0.85m. This in turn overlaid a further mixed deposit of made ground (**909**), which extended below the maximum depth of the trench (1m).
- 4.3.10 **Trench 9c** was situated at the north-eastern edge of New Hall. A demolition or levelling layer (**911**) was exposed beneath the modern concrete ground surface (**910**). This material attained a depth of 0.35m from the modern ground surface. A 0.55m thick made ground layer (**912**) containing occasional fragments of salt-glazed pipe was revealed beneath **911**. The earliest deposit exposed within the trench was **913**, a dark grey brown silt clay layer, the upper surface of which was reached at 0.8m below the modern ground surface, and which extended below the maximum depth of the excavation (1m).



- 4.3.11 A small exploratory sondage (**Trench 10**) measuring 1.8m in length by 0.7m in width was excavated to a depth of 0.95m at the southern edge of a rectangular concrete pad to the east of New Hall.
- 4.3.12 **Trench 10** offered a deeper exposure through the stratigraphic sequence underlying the modern concrete ground surface (**1001**) and a made ground or levelling layer (**1002**) located immediately beneath it. The upper surface of dark grey brown silt clay loam (**1003**) was observed beneath the modern made ground at 0.42-0.69m below the modern ground surface. This deposit had the appearance of a possible buried soil horizon. However, the deposit was localised to the position of **Trench 10** and was not observed during the subsequent enlargement of the trench (**Trench 11**), suggesting that this material may have been re-deposited and derived from widespread remodelling or levelling works.
- 4.3.13 Beneath this, the upper surface of a layer of grey brown silt clay (**1004**) containing frequent chalk inclusions and CBM fragments was observed at 0.69m below the modern ground surface. This material appeared to be re-worked and was presumably also introduced as made ground. Similarly, the underlying layer of light grey silt clay (**1005**) observed at the base of the excavation at 0.85m below the modern ground surface may also have been deposited as made ground.
- 4.3.14 Subsequent to this initial fieldwork, a meeting was held on Site with the Winchester Historic Environment Officer and the Client and a new WSI was prepared, submitted and approved by the Winchester Historic Environment Officer and Local Planning Authority.
- 4.3.15 **Trench 10** was subsequently expanded laterally, under archaeological monitoring, to encircle the entire concrete pad, and to encompass the piling layout in this part of the Site to a depth of 0.60m; the enlarged trench being recorded as **Trench 11**. A section recorded within **Trench 11** revealed a sequence of made ground or levelling deposits (**1102** and **1103**) incorporating modern brick, concrete and other undifferentiated CBM fragments, immediately underlying the extant concrete ground surface (**1101**) to the full depth of the excavation (0.60m).

*New Hall: Heating duct service trench (**Trenches 2 and 12-16**)*

- 4.3.16 **Trenches 2, 12, 13, 14** and **15** were excavated along the line of the proposed route of a heating duct main, located to the south and west of New Hall and immediately adjacent to the eastern wall of the college. These trenches attained a maximum depth of 0.8m and a maximum width of 1m. The stratigraphic sequence observed within each of the **Trenches 12-15** was broadly similar, with layers of recently deposited made ground underlying the topsoil horizon which comprised the modern ground surface. No archaeologically significant finds or deposits were encountered within these trenches.
- 4.3.17 The sequence of deposits in **Trench 2** immediately to the built-up area to the south of New Hall were very similar to that recorded in **Trench 1**, with both trenches partial overlapping each other.
- 4.3.18 However, the excavation of the northern extent of the service (**Trench 16**) revealed the only notable archaeological features observed during the entire sequence of investigation. The trench attained a maximum width of 1.1m, although the majority of its length did not exceed 0.4m in width. The maximum recorded depth of the trench was 0.88m.
- 4.3.19 Although only modern, or at least relatively recently deposited layers of made ground were observed beneath the modern topsoil (**1601**) along the majority of the service trench, two walls were exposed at the southern end. The first of these walls, **1607 (Plate 2;**

Figure 2), was exposed beneath a demolition layer, or made ground deposit of conspicuously recent origin (**1602**), which underlay the topsoil. Layer **1602** was revealed to overlie a possible buried garden soil deposit (**1603**).

- 4.3.20 The top of wall **1607** was exposed at a depth of 0.36m below the modern ground surface. The 1m wide wall was aligned east to west, faced with limestone ashlar blocks and flints, and constructed with a core of chalk and flint bonded with a sandy yellow lime mortar. The wall was observed to extend below the maximum depth of the trench, at which level a raft of flint cobbles (**1608**) was exposed beneath the northern face of the wall, projecting 0.1-0.15m out from the structure. A possible construction cut (**1606**) was observed at the base of the trench, although the upper portion of the wall was abutted by layers of made ground to the south (**1604**) and north (**1610/1609**). Although only a short section of the wall was exposed, it could be extrapolated that the structure may have once extended a short distance to the west to coincide closely with what was originally the south-east corner of the extant wall of the adjacent cloister.
- 4.3.21 It was not possible to definitively establish a stratigraphic relationship between **1607**, and a layer (**1611**) of grey silt clay containing chalk blocks and lumps of yellow sandy lime mortar, which was exposed at the base of the trench. Nevertheless, the inclusions within the deposit suggest that the material derived from later disturbance to the fabric of the wall.
- 4.3.22 The second wall (**1613**; **Plate 3**; **Figure 2**) was exposed 1.8m north of **1607**. Also aligned east to west, **1613** was 0.32m in width and built of limestone ashlar blocks bonded with a sandy yellow lime mortar. The wall was founded on a levelling course of slate and roof tile, which in turn was bedded on top of a foundation of limestone rubble and chalk. The wall was overlain by an intermittent garden soil layer and abutted by deposits of made ground to the south (**1602**, above **1610**), and to the north (**1615**). The foundation of the wall appeared to have been contained within a cut, **1612**, possibly excavated through layer **1610**, and certainly through the underlying layer **1614**; the basal deposit observed within this part of the service trench (**1614**) was composed of a fine grey silt clay with few inclusions, interpreted during the investigation as a possible alluvial deposit.
- 4.3.23 A further wall, **1616** (**Plate 4**) was identified at the northern end of the heating duct trench. **1616** was aligned north north-east to south south-west. The wall was constructed of re-used bricks, laid in alternating course of headers and stretchers and bonded with a yellow sandy lime mortar. A maximum of four courses were exposed, and these were capped at the northern end by a single ashlar limestone block. A mixed deposit of light grey sandy gravel was observed to have been backfilled around the exposed section of the wall. Further investigation of wall **1616** was precluded due to heavy water ingress into the trench.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

- 5.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered during the watching brief, deriving from two contexts (**1611**, **1615**). These comprised 6 sherds of pottery (4 from **1611**, 2 from **1615**), and 2 fragments of ceramic building material from context **1611**. All these finds are of post-medieval date; the pottery wares represented comprise coarse redwares, 'Tudor Green' ware and Border ware. The date range of these wares spans the period from 15th/16th century to at least the 18th century.
- 5.1.2 In addition, four brick samples were collected from the wall structure **1616** for comment on style and chronology; these are summarised below in **Table 1**.



Table 1: Summary of brick samples

Brick	Dimensions	Description	Date
A	L 24cm/9½"; W 12cm/4¼", Th 5cm/2"	Well formed, hand-made 'face' brick in hard dark red sandy clay with no frog. Evenly fired with few, if none, large inclusions visible. Remains of coarse sandy lime mortar with very small charcoal flecks as pozzolanon most sides except one 'header' end.	Characteristic long narrow profile would suggest a 16 th or 17 th century date.
B	similar to A	Slightly darker red and most likely used as a stretcher as a single long face appears clean with no mortar on its surface. Mortar similar in appearance.	Typical of 16 th or 17 th century date
C	incomplete: W 10cm/4"; Th 5cm/2"	Slightly distorted profile suggests possibly subjected to high temperature in kiln, supported by the fact that surviving end is salt-glazed and appears blue in colour. Likely that this deliberate process was designed to make a decorative 'blue glazed' brick used as a 'header' in the bond. Characteristic narrow profile would strongly suggest it was originally used in diaper pattern brickwork. Presence of coarse sand/lime mortar with tiny charcoal pozzolan flecks on all remaining faces suggest that it is re-used.	Typical of 16 th or 17 th century date
D	L 21.5cm/8½"; W 10cm/4"; Th 5.5cm/2¼"	Distinctly different in dimensions and appearance. Hard orange/red clay with no visible inclusions. Well preserved hand-made brick with clean-sharp arris edges and no frog. Covered in coarse sandy/lime mortar on all but one stretcher face. Likely that it was originally used as a 'fair-faced' stretcher. Curious dark stain along the top of the exposed stretcher face approximately 2.5cm/1" deep. This may be due to the mortar joint wearing out or eroding causing water ingress staining the brick.	well-made appearance suggests a possible 18 th or 19 th century date

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No deposits suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling were observed during this investigation.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The watching brief was successful in identifying and recording all archaeological features and deposits exposed during the programme of groundworks. Despite this, the majority of the excavations monitored during the watching brief did not attain sufficient depth or lateral extent to categorically reveal the true potential of any archaeological remains that may be present on the Site.



- 7.1.2 However, when the results are viewed in conjunction with the previously excavated geotechnical test pits (Wessex Archaeology 2009) it is possible to make some attempt to reconstruct the extent and composition of the superficial deposits across the Site.
- 7.1.3 The level of the underlying flood plain gravel is variable, having been recorded in the earlier geotechnical test pits at 1.0 m and 1.6 m respectively below the ground surface (Wessex Archaeology 2009) and during the course of this investigation in geotechnical borehole 2 at approximately 2.60 m below this level. This suggests that the surface of the gravel may well be undulating and incorporates relict channel features that have filled with organic, peaty material. Very little can be added to the observation beyond the fact that there were no obvious signs of archaeological material associated with this undated deposit that was apparently not sealed by overlying geological deposits that might prevent intrusive elements from above.
- 7.1.4 Observations to the north, south, east and west of the current New Hall building during excavation of new foundations have clearly indicated heavy disturbance and the presence of subsequent made ground deposits around the current New Hall to a depth of at least 0.80m (approximately 31.55m aOD) below the current ground surface (approximately 32.35m to 32.50m aOD). Additional archaeological monitoring of footings within the eastern area to a depth of approximately 1m (31.90m aOD) identified the same heavy disturbance and made ground deposits as elsewhere.
- 7.1.5 The majority of the made ground material is likely to have been introduced as the preliminary Heritage Assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2008) produced no evidence to indicate that structures may once have stood along College Street.
- 7.1.6 The degree to which the area has been made-up is confirmed by the survey data on the site plan. This indicates that the lawns to the north of New Hall and the meadows to the south are consistently at a height of approximately 32.20m aOD, which is 0.30-0.40m lower than the level of College Street and the land immediately surrounding New Hall. This level appears to represent the position of the former flood-plain, which may have been evidenced during the investigations by the presence of grey/grey-brown silt and clay deposits at the lowest levels of the deeper excavations.
- 7.1.7 The only notable archaeological features identified during the course of the watching brief were the three walls (**1607**, **1613** and **1616**) exposed within the north-south aligned section of the heating duct trench. Due to the limited extent of these investigations, little can be definitively concluded about the date or purpose of the structures. However, a number of observations can be made on the basis of the information recovered during the watching brief.
- 7.1.8 It is notable that wall **1616** is aligned parallel to an existing water course. This raises the possibility that the structure represents the remains of a former revetment to the stream. The wall was constructed of re-used brick, which included examples of 16th to 17th century date and others which appear to be consistent with types manufactured during the 18th and 19th centuries. Accordingly, the construction of the wall is likely to date to no earlier than the 19th or 18th century.
- 7.1.9 Little can be confidently asserted about the origin of wall **1613**. Pottery retrieved from a layer (**1615**) deposited after the construction of the wall can be attributed to a wide date range between the 15th and 18th centuries. In any case, the small quantity of the pottery recovered, and the clearly re-deposited nature of the material in which it was discovered offer little aid in narrowing down the date of the walls construction. The purpose of the wall



is also unclear. The wall of the late 14th century cloister attached to St. Mary's College, which is located approximately 0.6m to the west of the trench exhibits no evidence that another structure ever adjoined it in this location. Accordingly, the relationship between the cloister and the wall remains unknown.

- 7.1.10 The final wall, **1607**, was of substantial size and incorporated finely dressed ashlar blocks as facing material. On the basis of the construction, and absence of securely stratified datable material, it is not possible to suggest a date for the construction of the wall, although it was clearly not of modern origin. A small number of sherds retrieved from deposit **1611** (which may have post-dated the wall) again offer only a very broad date range of between the 15th and 18th centuries.
- 7.1.11 It was not possible to establish the physical relationship between the wall and the extant cloister wall located 0.5m to the west during the course of the watching brief. However, it was noted that what was originally the south-east corner of the cloister wall would have coincided with the extrapolated line of the northern face of the wall, suggesting that, at some stage, **1607** adjoined the extant structure. The purpose of the wall is unknown; however, it is probable that more of the structure survives within the Site. As such, any future investigations within this area of the Site may yield more information pertaining to the structure.
- 7.1.6 No evidence which could be definitively associated with the putative site of the medieval St. Stephens Chapel was encountered during the watching brief. However, the potential for the presence of further archaeological features elsewhere within the Site cannot be completely discounted on the basis of the watching brief results.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Site Archive

- 8.1.1 The complete Site archive, which includes paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Winchester Museum Service, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; ClfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013). It is hoped that, with the landowner's permission, the finds can be deposited with the rest of the archive.
- 8.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code and a full index will be prepared. The project archive will be held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Southern Region, at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire. In due course the archive will be deposited with Winchester Museum Service under the accession code **WINCM: AY459**.
- 8.1.3 The archive comprises the following:
- 1 cardboard box of artefacts, ordered by material type
 - 1 file/document case of paper records & A3/A4 graphics
- 8.1.4 The information will be deposited within the Winchester HER where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or Development Control within the planning process.



8.1.5 Wessex Archaeology will complete an online OASIS pro forma at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for the works. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

8.2 Conservation

8.2.1 On the basis of the range of finds present and their provenance on the Site, no objects are considered to warrant further conservation treatment.

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections; Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the dispersal of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis.

8.4 Copyright

8.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification or Design.

8.4.2 Wessex Archaeology will assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (Chapter IV, s.79).

8.4.3 The recipient museum 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 with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.

8.5 Security Copy

8.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through the omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Summary Table

Phase 1

Trench 1 (electricity service trench)		
Dimensions		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1	Layer Tarmac.	
2	Layer Made ground. Gravel, foundation layer? Undulating	
3	Layer Made ground Brick rubble. Mixed form, some frogged. In Grey silty matrix. Discontinuous.	
4	Layer Made ground. Dark grey silt with chalk lumps.	
5	Layer Building rubble. West end of pipe trench, 3.5m from end.	

Borehole 2		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	Layer Made ground including brick rubble	0-0.35
202	Layer Made ground, chalky grey silt	0.35-0.63
203	Layer Made ground or flood deposit. Fine grey silt with chalk pea grit ?uncertain small brick fragments	0.63-1.00
204	Layer ?Floodplain deposit. Dark grey brown fine silt with chalk pellets, noted shells.	1.00-1.55
205	Layer Peat. Grey brown, chalk frags and organic material.	1.40-2.20
206	Layer Flood plain gravel.	2.60-6.00
207	Layer Peaty chalk yielding to solid chalk.	6.00+

Phase 2

Trench 3		
Dimensions: Length 5m x width 1.7m x depth 0.6m		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	Layer Paving slabs and mortar	0-0.12
302	Layer Made ground. Dark grey brown silt clay with frequent demolition rubble >80% brick, stone fragments (<40mm dia.), asbestos sheet, iron objects. Probable mid-late 20 th century origin	0.12-0.25
303	Layer Made ground/demolition deposit. Yellowish brown sandy clay. Frequent CBM, chalk, slate and stone fragments (<30cm dia).	0.25-0.6+

Trench 4		
Dimensions: Length 6.5m x width 1.7m x depth 0.43m		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	Layer Paving slabs and mortar	0-0.12
402	Layer Made ground. Dark grey brown silt clay with frequent demolition rubble >80% mostly red brick and iron objects. Probable mid-late 20 th century origin	0.13-0.43+

Trench 5		
Dimensions: Length 6m x width 0.6m x depth 0.50m		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	Layer Made ground. Yellow sand, moderate CBM inclusions. Occasional chalk fragments.	0-0.30
502	Layer Made ground. Black-grey silt clay. Frequent chalk and CBM inclusions	0.-0.50+



Trench 6			
Dimensions: Length 6m x width 0.60m x depth 0.50m			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
601	Layer	Made ground. Yellow sand, moderate CBM inclusions. Occasional chalk fragments.	0-0.30
602	Layer	Made ground. Black-grey silty clay. Frequent chalk and CBM inclusions	0.-0.50+

Trench 7			
Dimensions: Length 19m x width 0.6m x depth 1m			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
701	Layer	Made ground. Mid grey silty sand. Frequent CBM inclusions. Occasional chalk fragments.	0-0.30
702	Layer	Made ground. Black-grey silty clay. Frequent chalk and CBM inclusions	0.-0.90m
703	Layer	Dark grey peaty clay with occasional CBM and frequent chalk inclusions	0.90-1.00+

Trench 8			
Dimensions: Length 5m x width 0.60m x depth 0.40m			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
801	Layer	Made ground. Mid grey brown gravel silt. Moderate CBM inclusions	0-0.40m

Trench 9a			
Dimensions: Length m x width 0.70m x depth 0.80m			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
901	Layer	Concrete	0-0.10m
902	Layer	Rubble and stone chippings	0.10-0.22m
903	Layer	Mid brown silt clay loam with frequent rounded pebbles <10%. CBM, unsorted. Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	0.22-0.60m
904	Layer	Mid brown silt clay loam with frequent CBM, unsorted, including whole bricks. Grass clippings suggesting recent disturbance	0.60-0.90m
905	Layer	Very dark brown silt clay. Few exclusions, except occasional charcoal flecks	0.9-1.1m

Trench 9b			
Dimensions: Length m x width 0.70m x depth 1.1m			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
906	Layer	Concrete	0-0.10
907	Layer	Garden soil. Dark grey brown silt clay loam with chalk fragments <2%, CBM <1%, flint pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks	0.10-0.55
908	Layer	Dark grey brown silt clay with frequent chalk fragments <10%, CBM (brick and tile) <5%, flint pebbles <5%	0.55-0.85
909	Layer	Very dark grey brown silt clay. Chalk fragments, charcoal flecks <1%	0.85-1.00+

Trench 9c			
Dimensions: Length m x width 0.78m x depth 1m			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
910	Layer	Concrete	0-0.10
911	Layer	Demolition layer. Rubble and stone pebbles <40%. Crushed concrete <10%	0.10-0.35
912	Layer	Mid brown silt clay loam with frequent flint pebbles, <20%, occasional CBM (salt glazed pipe) and charcoal <1%	0.35-0.80
913	Layer	Dark grey brown silt clay with flint pebbles and chalk <5%, occasional charcoal <1%	0.8-1.00+



Trench 10			
Dimensions: Length 1.8m x width 0.70m x depth 0.95m			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1001	Layer	Concrete	0-0.10
1002	Layer	Demolition Layer. Brick, CBM, stone <20% in matrix of mid brown silt clay loam. Occasional concrete	0.10-0.42
1003	Layer	Dark grey brown silt clay loam with occasional charcoal and CBM fragments <1%, <8mm	0.42-0.69
1004	Layer	Dark grey brown silt clay. Frequent chalk (<25%) and flint pebbles (<5%). Occasional CBM	0.69-0.85
1005	Layer	Mid-light grey silt clay. Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks <1%	0.85-0.95+

Trench 11			
Dimensions: Length m x width 0.75m x depth 1.2m			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1101	Layer	Concrete and brick	0-0.30
1102	Layer	Made ground? Modern mixed brick, sand, gravel layer	0.30-0.60
1103	Layer	Made ground. Dark grey silt loam with occasional chalk fragments and CBM	0.60+

Trench 12			
Dimensions: Length 3m x width 1m x depth 0.60m			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1201	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey brown silt clay loam	0-0.10m
1202	Layer	Made ground. Dark grey brown silt clay. Sparse modern debris	0.10-0.40
1203	Layer	Made ground. Yellow grey sandy clay mixed with dark grey brown silt clay	0.40-0.60+

Trench 13			
Dimensions: Length 3.5m x width 0.3m x depth 0.7m			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1301	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey brown silt clay loam	0-0.08m
1302	Layer	Made ground. Mid-light grey brown. Moderate chalk and gravel.	0.08-0.35
1303	Layer	Made ground. Very dark grey brown silt clay. Rare chalk flecks, moderate/common gravel.	0.35-0.70+

Trench 14			
Dimensions: Length 6m x width 0.30m x depth 0.80m			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1401	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey brown silt clay loam	0-0.10m
1402	Layer	Made ground. Mid-light grey brown. Chalk inclusions concentrated to west.	0.10-0.33
1403	Layer	Made ground. Grey brown silt clay.	0.33-0.80+

Trench 15			
Dimensions: Length 3m x width 1m x depth 0.40m			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1501	Layer	Topsoil. Mid-dark grey brown silt clay loam	0-0.10m
1502	Layer	Made ground. Mid-light grey brown. Moderate chalk and gravel.	0.10-0.40+



Trench 16 (heating duct trench)		
Dimensions: Length m x width m x depth m		
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1601	<i>Layer</i> Topsoil. Grey friable silt loam. Sub rounded chalk pellets 10-15mm, poorly sorted, Drain pipe fragments.	0-0.17m
1602	<i>Layer</i> Demolition layer. Yellow/orange mortar lumps (70%, c.10mm dia.) in grey silt loam matrix. c. 10% chalk <10mm.	
1603	<i>Layer</i> Soil horizon? Grey silt loam, chalk pellets up to 10mm 20% with occasional larger fragments	
1604	<i>Layer</i> Grey fine silt clay. Common CBM, sub-rounded chalk 10%, limestone frags up to 15mm.	
1605	<i>Layer</i> Mortar spread. Same as 1607. Deposit located south of wall 1607. Spill derived from construction of wall 1607. Yellow orange compact sandy mortar. 20% chalk fragments 10mm.	
1606	<i>Cut</i> Foundation cut of wall 1607. East-west aligned linear cut. 0.95m wide x 0.2m depth (+?)	
1607	<i>Structure</i> Wall foundation. 0.9m wide x 0.41m height. Basal foundation of coursed flint nodules, including some poorly faced. Three courses observed. Bedded in hard orange sandy mortar. Faced with flint, with chalk core. Angular blocks up to 0.3m Basal foundation capped by course of ashlar limestone blocks, some dressed (possibly re-used?), laid on edge, with mortar core. Base of foundation founded on a raft of flint nodules, stepped out to north.	
1608	<i>Layer</i> Mortar spread. Same as 1605. Deposit located north of wall 1607. Spill derived from construction of wall 1607. Yellow orange compact sandy mortar. 20% chalk fragments 10mm.	
1609	<i>Layer</i> Dump layer? Deposit consisting of oyster shells within a matrix of light grey fine silt clay. Overlaid stepped foundation of wall 1607.	
1610	<i>Layer</i> Made ground? Mid grey fine silt clay. Poorly sorted chalk pellets <10mm. Oyster shell and rare CBM.	
1611	<i>Layer</i> Grey fine silt clay matrix. c.40% sub-rounded chalk blocks.	
1612	<i>Cut</i> Cut of foundation trench for wall. East-west orientated. Width 0.32, depth 0.17m	
1613	<i>Structure</i> Wall foundation, contained within construction cut 1612. Foundation set on levelling course of re-used roof tile and slate. Wall above built of limestone ashlar blocks. Rubble in foundation also of limestone but with chalk. Bonded with yellow sandy mortar with some crushed chalk	
1614	<i>Layer</i> Possible alluvial deposit. Grey fine silt clay. Few inclusions. Material into which 1612 cut. Deposit observed at base of excavation, coincident with water table.	
1615	<i>Layer</i> Made ground. Grey silt clay. Poorly sorted chalk 10-20mm, CBM, isolated fragments of mortar. Pottery. Deposited against wall 1613.	
1616	<i>Structure</i> Wall, aligned north to south. Constructed of unfrogged bricks, bonded with orange/yellow sandy mortar. Maximum of four courses observed. Capped with stone blocks. Interpreted as water front wall. Alternate courses of headers with additional stretcher course.	
1617	<i>Layer</i> Light grey sandy gravel. Poorly sorted angular chalk and flint (up to 30mm). Backfill against wall 1616.	



Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-197779

Project details

Project name	New Hall, Winchester College, Winchester
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by BH and M Architects, on behalf of Winchester College, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical testing and initial groundworks associated with the extension and refurbishment of the New Hall. , Winchester College, (NGR 448316, 128877). The watching brief was carried out intermittently between August 2011 and September 2014. The only significant archaeological features identified were three walls (1607, 1613 and 1616), exposed within the north-south aligned section of a heating duct trench. One of these structures, 1616, was tentatively interpreted as a former river revetment wall constructed no earlier than the 18th or 19th century. The other walls were undated though were clearly not of modern origin but do respect the south-eastern corner of the adjacent 14th century cloister attached to St. Mary's College.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2011 End: 30-09-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	77520 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WINCM: AY 459 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Test-Pit Survey", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER WINCHESTER New Hall, Winchester College
Postcode	SO23 9NG
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 484 288 51.0559652377 -1.30934172505 51 03 21 N 001 18 33 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 31.00m Max: 32.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project	A Manning



director/manager
Project supervisor PA Harding
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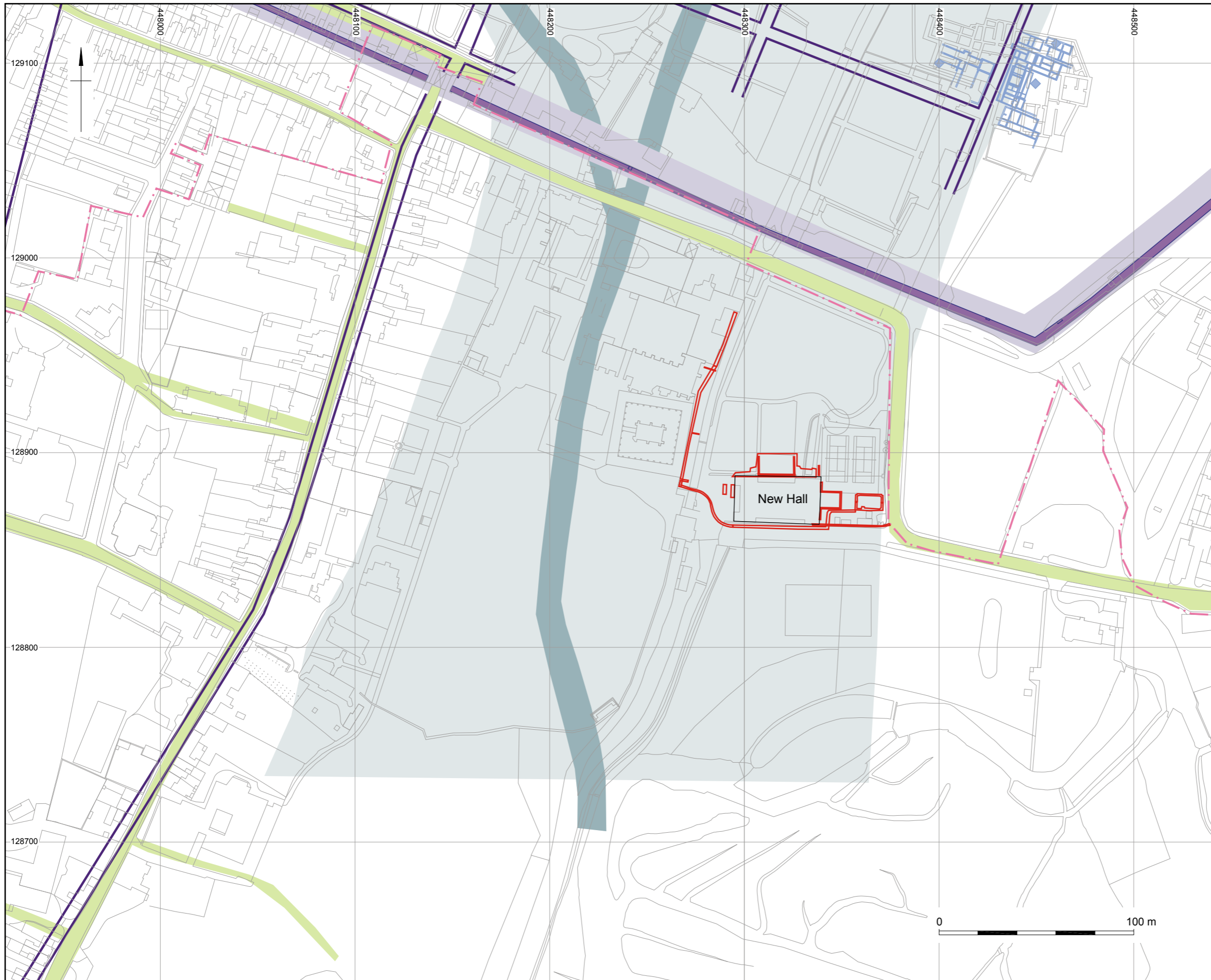
Project archives

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- Watching brief
- College campus
- Pre-Roman river channels
- Pre-Roman river valley
- Saxon/medieval streets
- Roman streets
- Roman buildings
- Roman defences

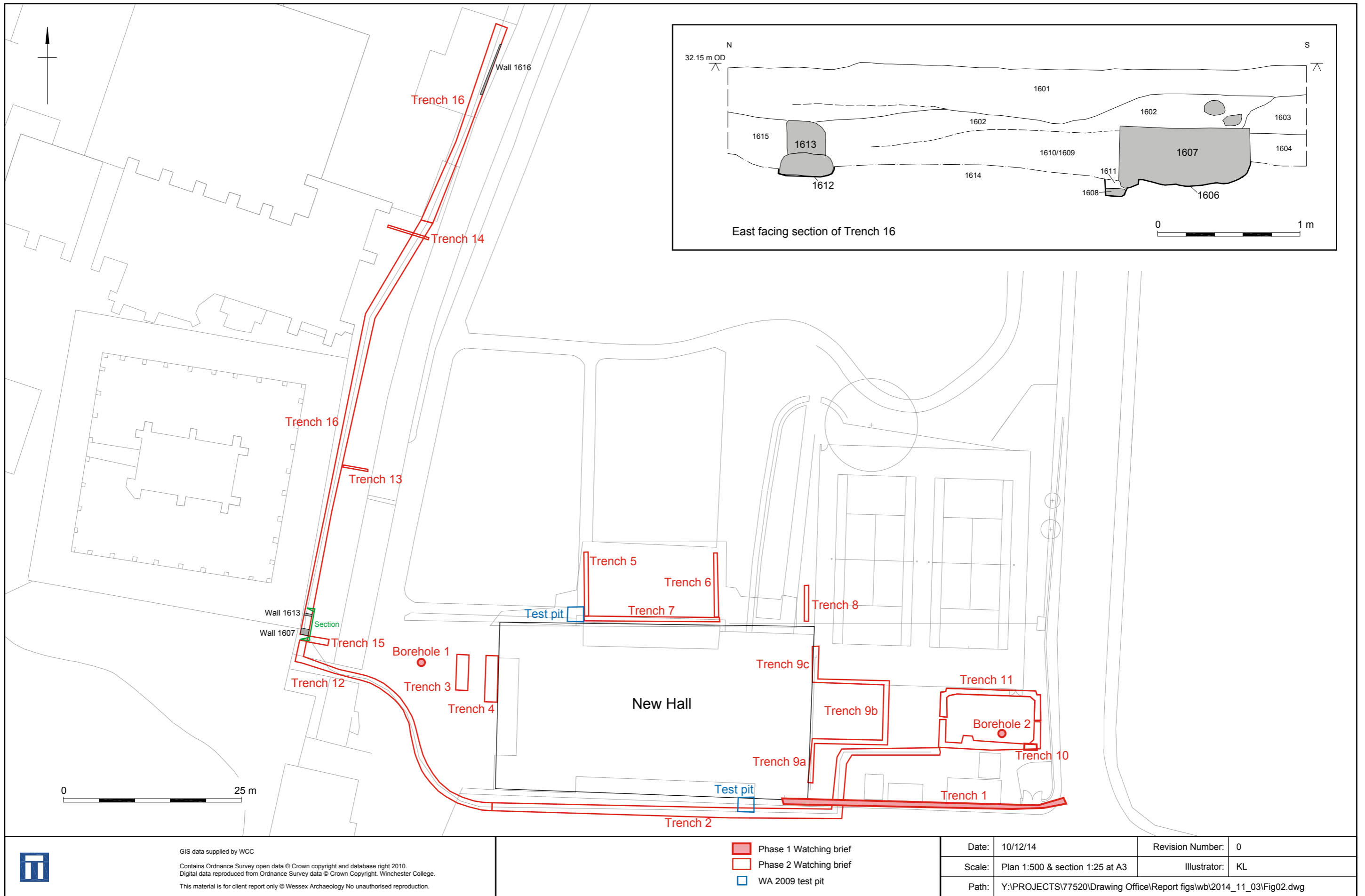
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Site location and historical information

Figure 1



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- Phase 1 Watching brief
- Phase 2 Watching brief
- WA 2009 test pit

Date:	10/12/14	Revision Number:	0
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Site location and plan of watching brief area, incorporating earlier geotechnical pit locations (Wessex Archaeology 2009)

Figure 2



Plate 1: East facing representative section through Trench 9a (scale: 1 m)



Plate 2: South facing view of wall 1607 (Scale 1x1 m, 1x0.5 m)



Plate 3: North facing view of wall 1613 (scale: 0.5 m)



Plate 4: North facing view of wall 1616



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