



making sense of heritage

Chesil Street Car Park, Barfield Close Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report



Report Ref: 112040.03
Winchester City Council Planning Application Ref: 14/02534/FUL
Museum Accession Code: WINCM:AY 587
March 2016



**Chesil Street Car Park, Barfield Close
Winchester, Hampshire**

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

Prepared for:

Galliford Try Building – London & South East Commercial
Newton House
Hatchwarren Farm
Basingstoke
RG22 4RA

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk



March 2016

**Report Ref: 112040.03
Winchester City Council Planning Application Ref: 14/02534/FUL
Museum Accession Code: WINCM:AY 587**



Quality Assurance

Project Code	112040	Accession Code	WINCM: AY 587	Client Ref.	
Planning Application Ref.	14/02534/FUL	Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)	448700 129050		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	PO	GSC		29/02/16
File:	\\projectserver\wessex\Projects\112040_Reports				
	E	PO/NB	ADC		01/03/16
File:	X:\PROJECTS\112040_Reports\112040_ChesilStreet,Winchester_20160226.docx				
File:					
File:					
File:					

* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.



Chesil Street Car Park, Barfield Close Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1 Project background	5
1.2 The Site.....	6
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)	6
2.3 Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)	7
2.4 Saxon (AD 410 – 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)	7
2.5 Post-medieval to modern (AD 1500 – present day)	7
3 AIMS AND METHODS.....	8
3.1 Aims and objectives	8
3.2 Specific aims and objectives	8
3.3 Assessment of significance and research questions.....	8
3.4 Fieldwork methodology	9
3.5 Recording.....	9
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	9
4.1 Introduction	9
4.2 Trench 1.....	10
4.3 Trench 2.....	10
4.4 Trench 3.....	10
4.5 Trench 4.....	11
5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	11
5.1 Introduction	11
6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	12
7 DISCUSSION.....	13
8 STORAGE AND CURATION	13
8.1 Museum	13



8.2	Archive	13
8.3	Discard policy	13
8.4	Copyright.....	14
8.5	Security Copy	14
9	REFERENCES.....	14
10	APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES.....	15
11	APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM	18

List of Tables

Table 1:	All finds by material type and context (number of pieces/weight in grammes)	11
----------	---	----

Figures

Figure 1:	Site location plan and archaeological features
-----------	--

Plates

Front cover:	Recording Trench 4, view from north-east
Plate 1:	Trench 1, view from west
Plate 2:	South facing representative section, Trench 1
Plate 3:	Trench 2, view from west
Plate 4:	South facing representative section, Trench 2
Plate 5:	Trench 3, view from north
Plate 6:	West facing representative section of Trench 3
Plate 7:	Trench 4, view from south
Plate 8:	North-west facing representative section of Trench 4
Plate 9:	South facing section of ditch 1006
Plate 10:	Oblique view of possible quarry pit 1011
Plate 11:	Oblique shot of ditch 3005
Plate 12:	Pit 4004, view from north-west



Chesil Street Car Park, Barfield Close Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Galliford Try Building - London & South East Commercial to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Chesil Street Car Park, Barfield Close, Winchester, Hampshire (centred on NGR 448700 129050). Planning consent has been granted by Winchester City Council (ref.14/02534/FUL) for the construction of an Extra Care Scheme for older persons within the site. A condition attached to the consent required a programme of archaeological mitigation, including initial phase of archaeological evaluation.

Four trenches (20 m x 2 m) were excavated within the site. These confirmed that although evidence of truncation and modern disturbance was apparent, a number of archaeological features survived within the site. The fieldwork was carried out from 22nd to 24th February 2016.

Evidence of truncation and modern disturbance was apparent, however, a number of archaeological features were identified indicating that there is still an archaeological potential within the site. A single struck flint flake indicates potential prehistoric activity in the vicinity, although this artefact was found as residual material in a later context. Despite the position of the Site outside the Roman walled town, significant amounts of residual Romano-British finds as well as a possible Romano-British rubbish pit suggest activity in this area at this time.

A substantial ditch of probable medieval date was identified, its north-west – south-east alignment suggesting a possible substantial enclosure perpendicular to the course of Chesil Street. A number of residual Romano-British finds were also recovered. Further possible medieval features were within the northern part of the Site, including a possible early medieval pit.

Due to the limitations of the areas exposed and the time available it was not possible to establish the exact form and function of many of the identified features during this phase of the fieldwork. Given the nature of the archaeology identified it is anticipated that further investigations will be required.



Chesil Street Car Park, Barfield Close Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Galliford Try Building - London & South East Commercial and would like to thank Geoff Pepper in this regard. We would also like to thank Neil Ware and Dan Jennings for their help during the course of the project. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful to Tracey Matthews (Winchester City Council Archaeology Officer) who monitored the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

The evaluation was undertaken by Piotr Orczewski with the assistance of Andy Sole and Anna Smaldone. This report was written and prepared by Piotr Orczewski and Naomi Brennan and edited by Gareth Chaffey. The finds were assessed by Rachael Seager Smith and Lorrain Higbee. The report illustrations were prepared by Kitty Foster. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Gareth Chaffey.



Chesil Street Car Park, Barfield Close Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Galliford Try Building - London & South East Commercial ('the Client') to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Chesil Street Car Park, Barfield Close, Winchester, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448700 129050 (hereafter 'the Site', **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Planning consent has been granted by Winchester City Council (WCC) (ref.14/02534/FUL) for the construction of a 2, 3, 4 and 5 storey, 52 unit Extra Care Scheme for older persons within the Site, with associated communal facilities for residents and a respite Day Care centre set within landscaped grounds. Attached to the consent are the following archaeological conditions (Condition 11 and 12):

11 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 (to include an initial phase of archaeological evaluation at each site) 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 Local Planning Authority. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include:

- 1. An assessment of significance and research questions*
- 2. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 3. Provision for post investigation assessment, reporting and dissemination*
- 4. Provision to be made for deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation (archive)*
- 5. 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.

12 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.

- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation (WA 2016) was prepared by WA and submitted to, and approved by, the Client and Tracey Matthews (Winchester City Council archaeologist) prior to the start of fieldwork. The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork was carried out from 22nd to 24th February 2016.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site consists of an approximately triangular parcel of land orientated on a north-south axis and measuring some 0.4 hectares in area. It is currently occupied by the Chesil Street surface car park on Chesil Street, which is a major thoroughfare into the city centre of Winchester.
- 1.2.2 Chesil Street borders the Site to the west. The road curves slightly as it heads north into the city, descending in height by over 3 m as it passes the Site. To the east of the Site is Barfield Close, which coincides with the site of the former Chesil Street Station and railway line. To the east of Barfield Close is a steep tree lined embankment, which formed the eastern side of the former railway cutting. The embankment rises from 6 to 10 m in height at the southern end of the Site.
- 1.2.3 To the north of the Site is the access road to Barfield Close and the multi-storey car park further to the north. At the southern end of the Site is another steep embankment where the former railway cutting passed under Chesil Street in the form of a bridge/tunnel, which is now utilised by Barfield Close.
- 1.2.4 The Site slopes down from an elevation of some 44 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its southern edge, to a height of c. 40.2 m aOD along its northern boundary.
- 1.2.5 The bedrock geology underlying the Site is mapped as Chalk of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and the New Pit Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer; <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>; Accessed on 11/01/2016). No superficial deposits are recorded.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site was assessed within the WSI (WA 2016), a summary of this information is presented below.

2.2 Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.2.1 Antiquarian references indicate that cist burials of possible Bronze Age date were uncovered in the late 19th century, during the construction of the railway which traversed the eastern portion of the Site. It is also understood that prehistoric archaeological remains have recently been identified to the south of the Site.
- 2.2.2 Sporadic prehistoric findspots have also been reported in the vicinity of the River Itchen, to the west of the Site. These include reports of the discovery of a Bronze Age palstave



and a Palaeolithic handaxe (Pastscape, <http://www.pastscape.org.uk>; Accessed on 11/01/2016).

2.3 Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

2.3.1 Chesil Street corresponds with the projected route of a Roman road from Winchester to Wickham (Pastscape, http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=1009264; Accessed on 11/01/2016). Although the Site is situated outside, and to the east of the core of Roman Winchester, the proximity the Roman road suggests that there may be some potential for associated and contemporary archaeological remains particularly within the western half of the Site. Such remains could include evidence of suburban roadside settlement or 'ladder-type' development, field systems and, possibly, burials.

2.4 Saxon (AD 410 – 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

2.4.1 The Site is situated beyond the core of the Saxon town of Winchester and within the extramural area to the east of the medieval walled city. However, documentary evidence indicates that the area containing the Site was populated by medieval tenement plots, which fronted onto Chesil Street and were occupied by properties and tenants associated with the Cathedral, St Marys Abbey and St Peters Church.

2.4.2 Previously identified archaeological evidence for medieval activity within the vicinity of the Site includes a possible ditch of 13-14th century date, which was recorded during an archaeological evaluation at 52 Chesil Street, together with remains associated with an 18th-19th century house (Winchester HER no. MWC6988 / Urban Archaeological Database Site Record No. SRN1917 / Monument Number 5605).

2.4.3 A small evaluation was also conducted to the north of the Site in 2008 at 14-20 Chesil Street, adjacent to St Peter's Church. The evaluation revealed a sequence of deposits, which appeared to have been placed in an attempt to raise the ground level to reduce the risk of localised flooding and waterlogged ground, possibly. The deposits appeared to correspond with three separate phases; the first phase possibly dating from the 3rd/4th century (Romano-British), the second from the 13th/14th century (medieval), and the third from the late medieval to the post-medieval periods. However, no evidence of intensive activity or complex archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the investigation (WA 2009).

2.5 Post-medieval to modern (AD 1500 – present day)

2.5.1 The First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1870-3 depicts a number of structures fronting onto Chesil Street, within the eastern part of the Site. Several other structures are depicted within the Site. A series of gardens or back plots are shown to extend to the east (rear) of the properties fronting onto Chesil Street. It is considered that many of the property boundaries depicted by the First Edition map may correspond with the footprint of the documented medieval tenement plots, referred to above.

2.5.2 The Didcot, Newbury and Southampton Railway was opened in 1885, and later connected to the London and South Western Railway in 1891. A cutting was created through the western portion of the Site to facilitate the construction of the railway. Many of the structures on the eastern side of Chesil Street were demolished to make way for the railway cutting and to enable access to the station, which then stood to the north of the Site.



2.5.3 Old photographic evidence suggests that, once the Site was cleared for the railway works, it was retained as an open space, possibly used as gardens/allotments, during the first half of the 20th century (PDP Architecture LLP and DESIGN Engine Ltd. 2014).

2.5.4 The railway line was closed in the early 1960s, after which the last remaining structures on the Site were cleared and a car park established. Barfield Close and the existing Chesil Street surface car park were constructed in the early 1980s.

3 AIMS AND METHODS

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are to:

- *Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be impacted by development;*
- *Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;*
- *Assess the degree of pre-existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits; and*
- *Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.*

3.2 Specific aims and objectives

3.2.1 In addition, the following specific aims and objectives have been identified:

- *To identify whether the Site contains any archaeological remains associated with the Roman road which corresponded with the route of Chesil Street;*
- *To establish whether the Site contains any archaeological features or deposits relating to the medieval tenements documented to have existed on Chesil Street;*
- *To characterise any surviving archaeological remains associated with the (possibly later post-medieval) structures depicted by early editions of Ordnance Survey mapping within the western portion of the Site, on the eastern side of Chesil Street; and*
- *To assess the degree and extent of pre-existing impacts associated with the construction of the railway during the late 19th century.*

3.3 Assessment of significance and research questions

3.3.1 Any opportunity to undertake intrusive archaeological investigations within the city of Winchester has the potential to yield new evidence which could contribute to a broad range of research objectives, including a number of those outlined in the *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment* (Hey and Hind 2014). It is suggested that any archaeological remains encountered within the Site (if present) could add to existing knowledge relating to the development of the city of Winchester and its eastern suburbs, possibly spanning the Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods.

3.3.2 The results of this trial trench evaluation have the potential to enable the production of a more refined assessment of the potential research value of the Site, which will inform the need for, design and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works that might be required.



3.4 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.4.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in the WSI (WA 2016) and in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standards and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2016).
- 3.4.2 A total of four machine-excavated trial trenches, each measuring 20 m by 2 m, were positioned within the proposed areas of development as shown on **Figure 1**.
- 3.4.3 The trenches were laid out using GPS, on general accordance with the layout as proposed in the WSI. The trench locations were tied in to the Ordnance Survey. Each trench was scanned prior to excavation for curried services using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) by a qualified operator from WA.
- 3.4.4 The trial trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation proceeded in spits, c. 50-200 mm and ceased upon reaching the archaeological horizon or the natural geology, which ever was encountered first. Where appropriate, hand cleaning was undertaken to establish the nature of the deposits.
- 3.4.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the Client and the Winchester City Council archaeologist, were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate order in which they were excavated and left level on completion. Any top layer of stone chippings (now grassed over in places) was reinstated for use as a hardstanding. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken. Three of the trenches were used for further geotechnical investigations to assess the condition and nature of the underlying geology for construction purposes.

3.5 Recording

- 3.5.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.5.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. The trenches were surveyed using the GPS and tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.
- 3.5.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Four trenches were excavated across the Site. In general the stratigraphic sequence was between 0.02–0.10 m of modern tarmacadam (1001, 2001, 3001 and 4001) and 0.20 m of underlying levelling composed of clay and gravel (1002, 2002 and 3002) (**Plates 1 to 6**). The exception to this was within Trench 4, the southernmost trench, where up to 0.40 m of the underlying levelling was identified (4002) (**Plates 7 and 8**). In Trenches 1, 2 and 3 increasing depths of made ground were encountered (1003, 2003 and 3003) (**Plates 2, 4 and 6**). Brick and concrete within this deposit suggests it may be associated with modern demolition, possibly associated with the construction of the adjacent railway line.



- 4.1.2 The natural geology encountered was chalk, although areas of disturbance were noted in Trenches 1, 3 and 4 (**Plates 1, 5 and 7**).

4.2 Trench 1

- 4.2.1 At the western end of Trench 1 a substantial feature was encountered, the extent of which was initially unclear in plan due to the presence of re-deposited chalk deposits (1006) (**Plate 9**). The full extent and shape in plan of this feature could not be determined as it lay beyond the trench extents. It may represent a large north-east – south-west linear feature, however, no continuation of it was seen within Trench 2. A sondage excavated within the upper portion of this feature exposed three deposits, two of compact redeposited chalk (1007 and 1009) and a pale grey silt loam deposit (1008). Sherds of Romano-British and medieval pottery were recovered from deposit 1008, although this material may be residual.
- 4.2.2 At the eastern end of the trench another feature was identified (1011) (**Plate 10**). A slot excavated into this indicated that it was an irregular feature with a chalk rubble rich secondary deposit (1012). Sherds of 10th-12th century pottery suggest an early medieval date for this feature, which also contained some residual Romano-British ceramic building material (CBM).
- 4.2.3 A possible feature immediately to the west of 1011 was investigated but concluded to be a natural depression filled with layer 1010.

4.3 Trench 2

- 4.3.1 No archaeological features or deposits were found.

4.4 Trench 3

- 4.4.1 Within the north-eastern end of Trench 3 a large (5.65 m wide, 1.60 m deep) ditch (3005) was located on a north-west – south-east alignment. A partial slot across the ditch confirmed that it had a steep, concave profile and complex series of deposits (3006–3014) (**Plate 11**).
- 4.4.2 The earliest stratigraphic deposit encountered (3006) was interpreted as resulting from the initial stabilisation of the feature, however, the dark colour and silty clay texture of this deposit suggests it is largely derived from erosion and weathering of the former soil horizons. This in turn was overlain by a chalk rich deposit (3007) thought to be derived from the initial weathering of the feature sides. No finds were recovered from these primary deposits.
- 4.4.3 Above this were two very similar secondary deposits (3008 and 3009), which are likely to have been deposited under broadly comparable conditions. Finds from these deposits included pottery, animal bone suggesting activity and possible occupation in the near vicinity. The pottery recovered was both Romano-British and medieval in date indicating that the Romano-British material was residual. A whetstone and late Romano-British coin was also discovered as well as a prehistoric flint flake.
- 4.4.4 Overlying this further successive secondary deposits (3010, 3011 and 3012) indicative the gradual infilling of the ditch. Further Romano-British and medieval pottery and animal bone was recovered from context 3012, however a small fragment from a clay tobacco pipe stem could suggest a post-medieval date for this deposit. A distinct chalk rich deposit (3013) above 3012 has been interpreted as possibly being the result of the erosion of a bank on the north-western edge of the feature. Equally it may be spoil derived from



nearby excavation and activity. The uppermost fill encountered was low energy gradual deposited secondary fill (3014), the absence of any artefactual material from this deposit may suggest no contemporary activity in the immediate vicinity.

4.5 Trench 4

4.5.1 A possible rubbish pit was partially exposed within the eastern edge of Trench 4 (4004) (**Plate 12**). This was not fully exposed in plan and so its full size and shape in plan could not be determined. Excavation demonstrated that it was over 0.70 m deep and at least 2.80 m wide. Two distinct deposits were encountered the earliest of which was a mid grey silty clay (4005) from which Romano-British pottery and a brick were recovered. This was overlain by a deliberate chalk rubble deposit (4006) which may have functioned as a capping layer once the feature fell out of use.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Approximately 1.5 kg of finds were recovered from four features and one layer in three of the excavated trenches (trenches 1, 3 and 4). All have been quantified by material type within each context and the results are presented in Table 1. Overall, the assemblage includes items ranging from prehistoric to post-medieval/modern in date, although its main focus lies within the Romano-British (1st - 4th centuries AD) and medieval (10th – 14th century AD) periods.

Table 1: All finds by material type and context (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

		RB pot	Med pot	RB CBM	P-med CBM	Animal bone	Other materials
Feature	Layer	No./Wt.	No./Wt.	No./Wt.	No./Wt.	No./Wt.	
Ditch 1006	1008	1/2	4/16	-	-	2/4	-
-	1010	-	-	-	1/17	-	1/1 P-med/mod glass; 1 iron wire; 1 iron nail
Pit 1011	1012	-	2/31	2/24	-	8/16	-
Ditch 3005	3008	5/30	2/30	1/58	-	27/216	1 LRB cu alloy coin; 1 whetstone; 1/29 burnt flint; 3/47 oyster shells; 1 iron nail; 1/20 prehistoric flint flake
	3012	6/80	5/64	1/215	-	17/129	3/97 burnt flint; 1/2 clay tobacco pipe stem; 1 iron nail; 6/89 oyster shell
Pit 4004	4005	1/21	-	1/107	-	3/64	1 iron nail
Total:		13/133	13/141	5/404	1/17	57/429	1 LRB cu alloy coin; 1 whetstone; 4/126 burnt flint; 1/2 clay tobacco pipe; 1/20 prehistoric flint flake; 1/1 glass; 5 iron objects; 9/136 oyster shells



- 5.1.2 The earliest item is a single struck flint flake found in ditch 3005. Although not closely datable, this item indicates general, low-level prehistoric activity in the area. The four pieces of burnt flint could also result from prehistoric activity, although as this material is intrinsically undatable and generally formed as an accidental by-product of some form of agricultural, industrial or domestic burning process, it could belong within any subsequent period.
- 5.1.3 With the exception of the single sherd from grog-tempered storage jar found in pit 4004, all the Romano-British pottery occurred in contexts alongside side sherds of medieval date, indicating its residual nature in these deposits. The assemblage includes a single piece from the rim of a Central Gaulish samian form 33 cup of 2nd century AD date, as well as a range of sandy grey coarsewares including rims from two shallow, plain rimmed dishes, one with convex sides indicating that this material extends into the late 4th or even early 5th century AD. The copper alloy coin from ditch 3005 is also of late 3rd or 4th century date. The Romano-British ceramic building material included pieces from an imbrex roof tile and a box flue/voussoir block (both from ditch 3005) as well as a brick from pit 4004.
- 5.1.4 The two chalk-tempered Saxo-Norman (10th - 12th century) coarseware sherds from pit 1011 could indicate the date of this feature. One of these derived from a jar rim with finger-impressed decoration on its upper surface. Slightly later medieval wares included seven pieces, including rims from two jars, in moderately coarse sandy fabrics of 12th – 13th century date as well as a glazed, ribed jug sherd and three Hampshire Red ware sherds (two from jugs), all from ditches 1006 and 3005. However, a small fragment from a clay tobacco pipe stem fragment from layer 3012 in ditch 3005 may indicate that this material is residual too.
- 5.1.5 Other post-medieval/modern artefacts were recovered from layer 1010 in Trench 1. These include a piece from a post-medieval roof tile, a scrap of brown (possibly beer) bottle glass, an iron nail and bent wire fragments. No earlier items were present, suggesting that this deposit is of relatively recent date
- 5.1.6 None of the other items could be closely dated. The rod-shaped whetstone fragment from ditch 3005, could be of Romano-British or medieval date as material belong to both periods occurred in the same layer (3008). The oyster shell and animal bone both represent food remains. The bone survives in good condition and gnaw marks were noted on two fragments.
- 5.1.7 Two unidentifiable bone fragments came from fill (1008) of ditch 1006 in Trench 1. A fragment of cattle pelvis, and loose upper teeth from cattle and sheep/goat were recovered from quarry pit 1011 in the same trench; associated pottery suggests these could be of Saxo-Norman date. A number of identified bones came from ditch 3005 in Trench 3. The bones from fill 3008 include the distal half of a cattle metatarsal, seven sheep/goat bones and teeth, and a fragment of fish denary. Bones from fill 3012 include the distal half of a calf femur, fragments of cattle mandible, two sheep/goat bones, the upper canine from a male pig, and the carpometacarpus from a goose. Bones were also recovered from pit 4004 in Trench 4, associated with a single sherd of Romano British pottery. Identified bones include a shaft fragment from a cattle metatarsal and the distal end of a pig tibia.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the evaluation.



7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 Although as expected evidence of truncation and modern disturbance was apparent, a number of archaeological features were identified indicating that there is still an archaeological potential within the Site.
- 7.1.2 A single struck flint flake indicates potential prehistoric activity in the vicinity, although this artefact was found as residual material in a later context.
- 7.1.3 Despite the position of the Site outside the Roman walled town, significant amounts of residual Romano-British finds including building materials as well as a possible Romano-British rubbish pit (4004) suggest activity in this area at this time.
- 7.1.4 A substantial ditch of probable medieval date was identified (3005), its north-west – south-east alignment suggesting a possible substantial enclosure perpendicular to the course of Chesil Street. Further possible medieval features were within the northern part of the Site, including a possible early medieval pit (1011).
- 7.1.5 Due to the limitations of the areas exposed and the time available it was not possible to establish the exact form and function of many of the identified features during this phase of the fieldwork. Given the nature of the archaeology identified it is anticipated that further investigations will be required.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Archive

- 8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2011). An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Winchester City HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive). A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).

- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with both site (**112040**) and accession codes (**WINCM: AY 587**), and a full index will be prepared.

8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. All discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.



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. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms 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 written 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 omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 REFERENCES

- ADS, 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- Brown, D.H., 2011. *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a. *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*
- Hey, G. and Hind, J. (eds.) 2014. *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment. Resource Assessments and Research Agendas*. Oxford Wessex Monograph No. 6.
- PDP Architecture LLP and DESIGN Engine Ltd., 2014. *Proposed Extra Care Scheme Chesil Street, Winchester. Design & Access and Heritage Statement*.
- SMA 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wessex Archaeology, 2009. 14-20 Chesil Street, Winchester, Hampshire. *Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Unpublished client report ref. 70530.03



10 APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES

Trench 1	Dimensions :	20m x 2.0m by 0.46m		Ground surface level:	40.58-40.88 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	448705.59,129092.55 448724.09,129091.51			
Context	Category	Description			Depth (bgl)
1001	Layer	Tarmac – car park surface.			0-0.07m
1002	Layer	Levelling layer – compact gravel in a firm and plastic yellow clay.			0.07-0.27m
1003	Layer	Made ground – Firm, dark grey layer with building/demolition rubble, bricks, concrete, rubble etc.			0.27-0.34m
1004	Layer	Natural - degraded, grey/white chalk.			0.34-0.40m
1005	Layer	Natural – Firm white chalk.			0.40-0.46m
1006	Cut	Possible ditch, only a small sondage excavated as it quickly became apparent that this is a much larger feature, possibly a NE-SW aligned linear.			0.30m+
1007	Fill	Redeposited chalk natural within possible ditch. Very compacted.			0.30m+
1008	Fill	Light grey silty clay loam, very common chalk fragments throughout. Pot, animal bone, Fe fragments and flints found. Very compact. Probable secondary fill.			0.30m+
1009	Fill	Chalk rubble deposit, hard to be sure of its origin, as only a sondage dug due size of feature. Could be derived from a bank, for example. Some grey, silty mottled patches throughout.			0.30m+
1010	Fill	Fill within depression. Same as 1004.			-
1011	Cut	Possible quarry pit – uncertain as this basically fills the entire east end of Tr1. Irregular sides though, down onto degraded chalk base.			0.54m
1012	Fill	Fill of possible quarry pit, pale grey/brown secondary fill derived from gradual erosion of feature sides, along with material from the surrounding area. Abundant chalk inclusions throughout, and a single piece of pot.			0.54m

Trench 2	Dimensions :	20m x 2.0m by 0.40m		Ground surface level:	40.87-41.30m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	448699.68,129084.49 448719.22,129078.51			
Context	Category	Description			Depth (bgl)
2001	Layer	Tarmac – car park surface.			0-0.10m
2002	Layer	Levelling layer – compact gravel in a firm and plastic yellow clay.			0.10-0.30m
2003	Layer	Made ground – Firm, dark grey layer with building/demolition rubble, bricks, concrete, rubble etc.			0.30-0.38m
2004	Layer	Natural - degraded, grey/white chalk.			0.38m+



Trench 3	Dimensions :	20m x 2.0m by 0.44m	Ground surface level:	41.31-41.97m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	448694.15,129050.19 448701.53,129069.58		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
3001	Layer	Tarmac – car park surface	0-0.05m	
3002	Layer	Levelling layer – compact gravel in a firm and plastic yellow clay.	0.05-0.23m	
3003	Layer	Made ground – Firm, dark grey layer with building/demolition rubble, bricks, concrete, rubble etc.	0.23-0.44m	
3004	Layer	Natural – weathered on surface, but otherwise compact, white chalk.	0.44m+	
3005	Cut	A large, EW aligned possible ditch of uncertain date. There is some chance it could be a huge pit, for example, as it is only seen in this trench. Medieval and RB pottery were found, along with a variety of finds. Possibly part of an enclosure, as immediately to the east is St. Giles' Hill, and shortly to the west is the River Itchen, so an EW alignment makes little sense in this location, unless it either terminates or turns at some point.	1.60m	
3006	Fill	Mid-dark grey silty clay derived from initial erosion and stabilisation of the feature sides, coming more from subsoil and topsoil than the chalk natural. Contains moderate chalk flecks and inclusions. This is the basal deposit in a huge ditch, a primary fill.	0.27m	
3007	Fill	Chalk rubble deposit, most likely derived from erosion and stabilisation of feature sides, soon after initial excavation. Primary fill.	0.18m	
3008	Fill	Mid-dark grey silty clay, with moderate chalk flecks and inclusions. Frequent finds are probably also from (3009) a diffuse boundary between the two made it unclear they different fills. Finds include animal bone, CBM, oyster shell, pottery, Fe nails, burnt flint, a possible scraper, a coin and a whetstone, the latter two items coming from quite low down, sitting just above chalk rubble deposit (3007). Secondary fill.	0.33m	
3009	Fill	Mid-light grey silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and inclusions. Very similar to (3008) below, finds from there can be attributed to this deposit also, which is essentially a continued build-up of the same material. Secondary fill.	0.24m	
3010	Fill	Mid-light grey silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and inclusions. Derived from feature sides and surrounding area. Secondary fill.	0.13m	
3011	Fill	Mid-light grey silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and inclusions. Derived from feature sides and surrounding area. Secondary fill.	0.13m	
3012	Fill	Mid-dark grey silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and inclusions. A fairly soil rich deposit, with noticeably less chalk, and a concentration of finds, suggesting this feature was still in use despite being two thirds full. Finds include oyster shell, pottery, burnt flint, animal bone, Fe nails and a small piece of clay pipe.	0.14m	



3013	Fill	Fairly thick chalk rubble deposit. Unlikely to be derived directly from chalk natural in feature sides as it's too high up. It may have eroded in from a bank on the north side, although this is obviously pretty speculative. Secondary fill.	0.24m
3014	Fill	Fairly thick deposit with several chalk rubble tip lines, suggesting it was a continuation of (3013) being deposited, but at a much more gradual rate, resulting in less chalk rubble. No finds, might suggest the ditch was abandoned by this point. Secondary fill.	0.61m

Trench 4	Dimensions :	20m x 2.0m by 0.60m	Ground surface level:	42.97-43.95m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	448689.37,129008.25 448696.73,129026.31		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
4001	Layer	Tarmac – car park surface.	0-0.05m	
4002	Layer	Levelling layer – compact gravel in a firm and plastic yellow clay.	0.05-0.45m	
4003	Layer	Natural – very compact white chalk.	0.45-0.60m	
4004	Cut	Possible RB pit, although too little is seen to be certain of this. It could be, for example, a ditch terminus.	0.71m	
4005	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty clay loam with very occasional chalk flecks and inclusions. Also occasional finds including animal bone, CBM, oyster shell, pottery, and occasional charcoal flecks. Again too little seen to be sure, but could be a dump deposit of rubbish.	0.18m	
4006	Fill	This fairly thick chalk deposit looks like a capping layer, which ties in with it being a rubbish pit. Deliberate backfill.	0.53m	



11 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-244212

Project details

Project name	Chesil Street Car Park, Barfield Close, Winchester
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Galliford Try Building - London and South East Commercial to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Chesil Street Car Park, Barfield Close, Winchester, Hampshire (centred on NGR 448700 129050). Planning consent has been granted by Winchester City Council (ref.14/02534/FUL) for the construction of an Extra Care Scheme for older persons within the Site. A condition attached to the consent required a programme of archaeological mitigation, including initial phase of archaeological evaluation. Four trenches (20 m x 2 m) were excavated within the site. These confirmed that although evidence of truncation and modern disturbance was apparent, a number of archaeological features survived within the site. The fieldwork was carried out from 22nd to 24th February 2016. Evidence of truncation and modern disturbance was apparent, however, a number of archaeological features were identified indicating that there is still an archaeological potential within the Site. A single struck flint flake indicates potential prehistoric activity in the vicinity, although this artefact was found as residual material in a later context. Despite the position of the Site outside the Roman walled town, significant amounts of residual Romano-British finds as well as a possible Romano-British rubbish pit suggest activity in this area at this time. A substantial medieval ditch was identified, its north-west - south-east alignment suggesting a possible substantial enclosure perpendicular to the course of Chesil Street. Further possible medieval features were within the northern part of the Site, including a possible early medieval pit.</p>
Project dates	Start: 22-02-2016 End: 24-02-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	112040 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WINCM: AY 587 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	FEATURE Medieval
Monument type	FEATURE Roman
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	COIN Roman



Significant Finds	WHETSTONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER WINCHESTER Chesil Street Car Park, Barfield Close, Winchester
Postcode	SO23 0HX
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 48700 29050 51.058187990548 -1.30502746665 51 03 29 N 001 18 18 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 40m Max: 43m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Gareth Chaffey
Project supervisor	Piotr Orczewski
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

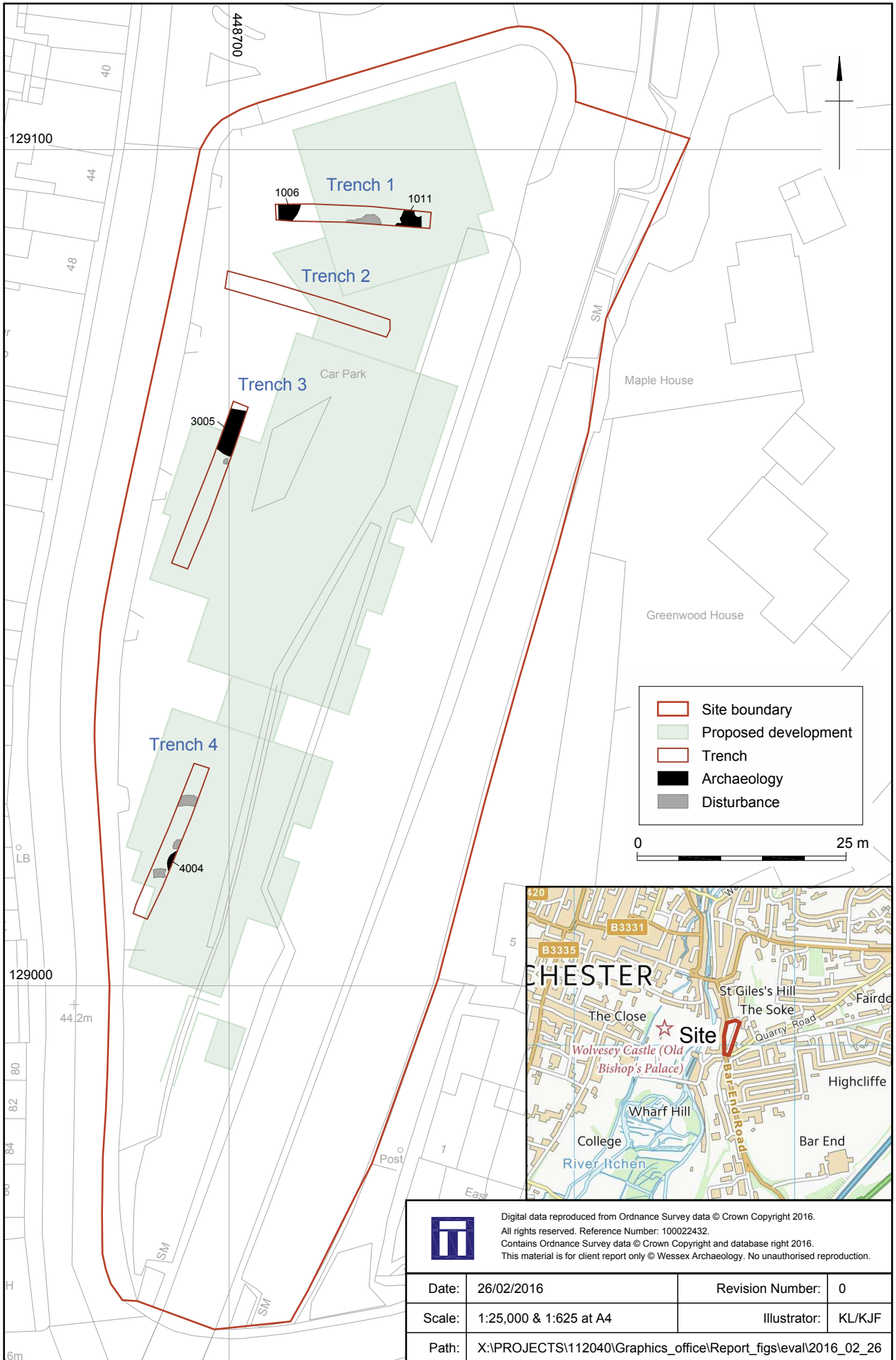
Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Archive ID	WINCM: AY 587
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive ID	WINCM: AY 587
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust



Paper Archive ID WINCM: AY 587
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Chesil Street Car Park, Barfield Close, Winchester, Hampshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s) Orczewski, P.
Author(s)/Editor(s) Brennan, N.
Other bibliographic details report number 112040.03
Date 2016
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Wessex Archaeology - Salisbury
Description A4 bound client report



Site location plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: Trench 1, view from west



Plate 2: South facing representative section, Trench 1


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	26/02/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\112040\Graphics_office\Report_figs\Eval\2016_02_26		



Plate 3: Trench 2, view from west

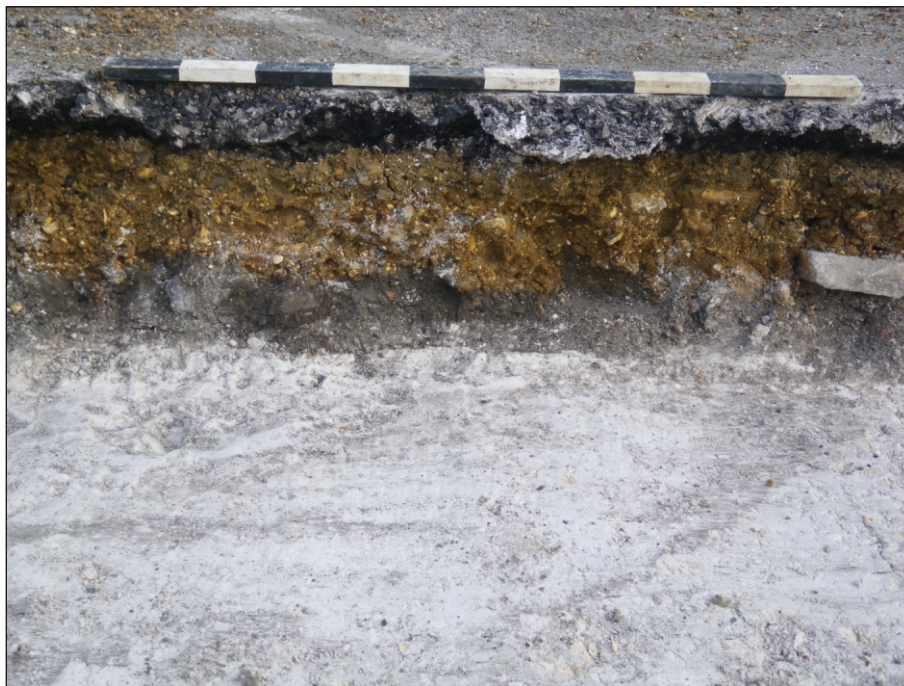


Plate 4: South facing representative section, Trench 2


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	26/02/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\112040\Graphics_office\Report_figs\Eval\2016_02_26		



Plate 5: Trench 3, view from north

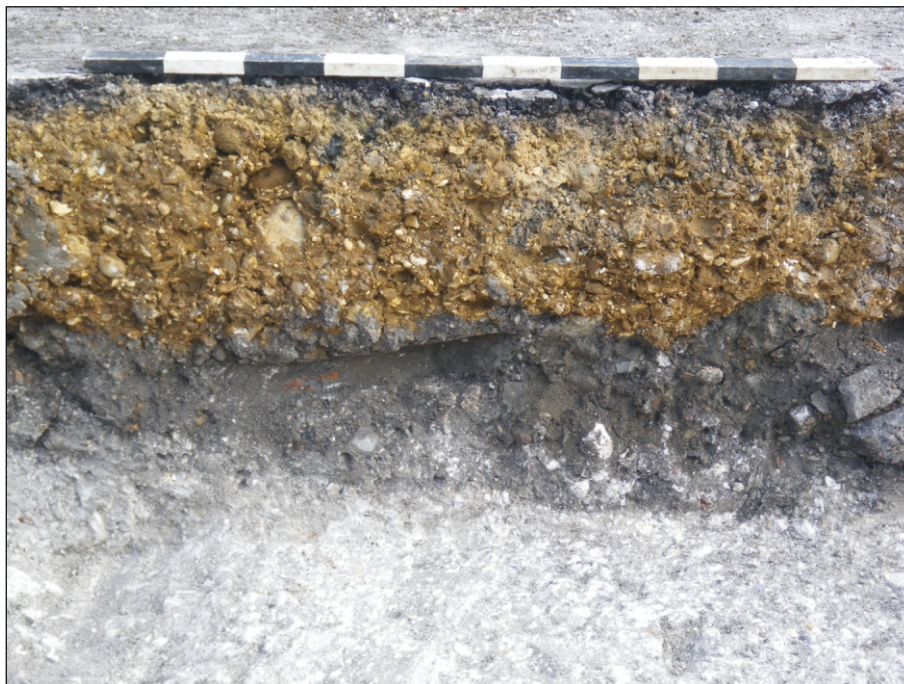


Plate 6: West facing representative section of Trench 3


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	26/02/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\112040\Graphics_office\Report_figs\Eval\2016_02_26		



Plate 7: Trench 4, view from south

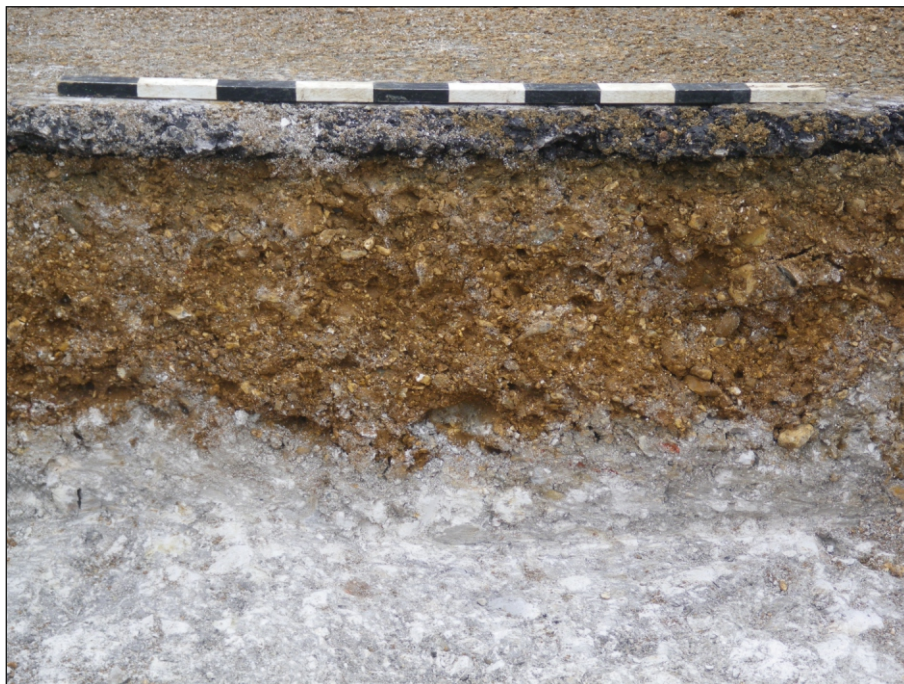


Plate 8: North-west facing representative section of Trench 4


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	26/02/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\112040\Graphics_office\Report_figs\Eval\2016_02_26		



Plate 9: South facing section of ditch 1006



Plate 10: Oblique view of possible quarry pit 1011



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	26/02/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\112040\Graphics_office\Report_figs\Eval\2016_02_26		



Plate 11: Oblique shot of ditch 3005



Plate 12: Pit 4004, view from north-west

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	26/02/2016	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	KJF
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\112040\Graphics_office\Report_figs\Eval\2016_02_26		



wessex archaeology



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



FS 606559