



Sunley House, St George's Street Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Planning Ref: 16/01556/FUL
Accession Number: WINCM: AY605
Ref: 114750.02
December 2016



**Sunley House, St George's Street,
Winchester, Hampshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lewis Investment to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448030 129570

Planning consent has been granted by Winchester City Council (ref. 16/01556/FUL) for redevelopment works at the site. Winchester City Council recommended that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken prior to the development of the site.

A single trench was machine excavated at the approximate location of one of the steel support columns to be installed during the redevelopment of the Site and revealed a large pit cutting into natural gravels. The pit edges were only observed following the partial removal of some of the fill which contained four sherds of pottery dating to Romano-British period including a rim sherd from a dish in New Forest colour coated ware dated as late 3rd or 4th century AD. However, the small quantity of sherds cannot be taken as firm dating evidence for the pit, given the widespread residually of Romano-British material in later contexts encountered within the city. It is clear though that despite extensive truncation undertaken at the site in the 1960s archaeological remains survive just 0.40m below the current concrete slab.

The evaluation was undertaken on the 17 and 18 November 2016.



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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Nicholas Ogle of Lewis Investment for commissioning the work, and his assistance during the course of the project is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also extended to Tracy Matthews; the Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology) of Winchester City County who monitored the work on behalf of the Local Authority.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Steve Thompson and Andy Sole. This report was written and compiled by Steve Thompson with initial historical research by Tom Wells, and illustrations by Nancy Dixon. The finds report was written by Lorraine Mephram.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Gareth Chaffey and Damian De Rosa



Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Lewis Investment ('the Client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448030 129570 (hereafter 'the Site', Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Planning consent was granted by Winchester City Council (WCC) (ref. 16/01556/FUL) for works to internally combine units 2 and 4 of the existing property within the Site, change of use to restaurant (Use Class A3), single storey extension to the rear at ground floor level, alterations to the street elevations and erection of an extract flue to the rear of the building.
- 1.1.3 The WCC Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology) issued the following recommendations on 15 August 2016 in response to a formal consultation request with regard to the aforementioned planning application:

No objection subject to the following conditions:

1) 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:

- The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- Provision for post investigation assessment, reporting and dissemination
- Provision to be made for deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation (archive)
- 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 Policy HE.1 Winchester District Local Plan Review; Policy CP20 of the Winchester District Joint Core Strategy

2) 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. The report shall be submitted to and approved by the local authority.

REASON: To ensure that evidence from the historic environment contributing to our knowledge and understanding of our past is captured and made publicly available.

- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2016) setting out the methodologies and standards that would be employed by WA in order to undertake an archaeological evaluation, in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site and inform any future mitigation which may be required was submitted to and agreed by the Client and WCC prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.5 In format and content, the WSI conformed with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.1.6 This document presents the results of the archaeological evaluation which took place on the 17 and 18 November 2016.

1.2 Site location, topography, current land use and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site consists of an approximately rectangular parcel of land in the historic core of Winchester. It is situated on the corner of Jewry Street and St George's Street. The Site is currently occupied by a three storey property, which is believed to date from the mid-1960s. The ground level of this building houses a number of retail / commercial units. The rear of the property contains a basement level car park, which is accessed by a ramp leading down under a projecting canopy from the St George's Street frontage.
- 1.2.2 The Site is situated on a gentle incline, sloping down from west to east, from an elevation of some 49 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on the Jewry Street frontage, to a height of approximately 47 m aOD along St George's Street. However, the natural topography is likely to have been substantially altered by successive phases of development. The ground level to the rear of the existing property has been reduced by the construction of the basement level to a height of approximately 45m aOD.
- 1.2.3 The bedrock geology underlying the Site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Chalk of the Lewis Nodular Chalk Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded by the BGS, although previous observations within the Site noted the presence of 'natural gravel' deposits, which were presumably laid down on the margins of the River Itchen floodplain (Biddle 1965; 239).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous archaeological investigations

- 2.1.1 The city of Winchester has been the subject of extensive historical research and archaeological investigation, which has contributed to a detailed, albeit incomplete understanding of its development from later prehistory onwards. Several major programmes of archaeological investigation have been carried out within Winchester since the mid-20th century, often in advance of development and, in some cases, for the purposes of dedicated research.

- 2.1.2 However, many smaller scale 'rescue' investigations have also been undertaken at various locations within the city, including within the Site. These investigations were carried out in 1964 during the construction of the existing property within the Site, then known as 46-48 Jewry Street. Unfortunately, the precise extent, scope and location of the archaeological works is unclear. However, Martin Biddle (1965; pp. 239-40) relates that excavations carried out prior to the construction of the basement:
- 2.1.3 *'.....were limited to a single line of trenches cut from east-west across the northern part of the site in an attempt to trace the earthwork platform of pre- or early Roman date previously found below Jewry Street, St. George's Street, and part of the George Hotel; (Barclay's Bank) site. The Roman levels had been extensively disturbed by medieval pits, but the earthwork appeared to be present in the north-eastern part of the site for a depth of 2 to 3 feet above the natural gravel. At the west end of the line of trenches a small area of burnt planks, possibly flooring, lying on the natural gravel, perhaps marked the continuation of the pre-Flavian buildings recorded on the George Hotel site. Elsewhere the early levels had been destroyed by Roman and medieval pits, which were in turn sealed by a large stone structure of medieval date. Where the walls of this structure crossed the soft filling of a Roman pit they had been built on a raft of horizontal timbers running along the line of the wall and perhaps resting on a few vertical posts.'*
- 2.1.4 Biddle (ibid.) also states that subsequent groundworks within the Site, presumably at least partially within the footprint of the existing building, revealed 'a great many pits and medieval cellars, together with definite traces of the earthwork and Iron Age ditches'.

2.2 Prehistoric (970,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.2.1 The Site is situated within the projected limits of a substantial Iron Age ditched enclosure, known as Oram's Arbour. Excavations within the enclosure have demonstrated that the monumental ditch and bank, which enclosed an area of around 20 ha, was constructed during the Middle Iron Age. However, sporadic traces of earlier phases of occupation and funerary activity during the Bronze Age have also been identified in this area (Qualmann et al 2004; 86).
- 2.2.2 Although there is some ambiguity over the nature of occupation within, and the function of the Oram's Arbour enclosure, it is sometimes described as having developed into an oppidum, a form of proto-urban settlement. The density of occupation inside the enclosure appears to have decreased during the Late Iron Age (Wacher 1995; 291; Qualmann et al 2004; 90), and the enclosure defences may have ceased to be maintained by the end of this period (Whinney 1994; 86). However, the enclosure was not completely abandoned by the end of the Iron Age, and its continued occupation is likely to have been an important factor in the establishment of the early Roman town in this location.
- 2.2.3 Archaeological investigations within the Site in 1964 revealed a number of Iron Age ditches cut into the natural gravels, although it is not entirely clear how these related to the occupation of the Oram's Arbour enclosure.

2.3 Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.3.1 The Site is situated within the core of the Roman town of *Venta Belgarum*, which supplanted the Oram's Arbour settlement. The earliest evidence for the occupation of the Roman town dates from around AD 50. The Roman town was partially superimposed over the Oram's Arbour enclosure, although its footprint spread further to the east and south to encompass part of the floodplain of the River Itchen. Terracing of the steep hillside on the western side of the valley, and drainage and reclamation of the floodplain enabled the early expansion of settlement.

- 2.3.2 The investigations carried out within the Site in 1964 identified evidence of terracing during the Roman (or possibly Iron Age) period, in the form of an 'earthwork platform'. This earthwork appeared to be similar to features identified elsewhere in this part of the town (e.g. the George Hotel site and at Tower Street). Burnt timber planks were also uncovered, overlying the natural gravels, during these investigations. These appeared to be the remains of timber buildings destroyed by fire in around AD 60, and thus provided evidence relating to the early occupation of the Roman town. Several Roman pits were also recorded during the archaeological works.

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

- 2.4.1 The town of *Venta Belgarum* declined rapidly with the collapse of the Roman administration in the early 5th century. However, there is increasing evidence that the town continued to be occupied in the immediate post-Roman period, and the early Saxon town became an important Royal and ecclesiastical centre. The old Roman town defences were refortified and reorganised during the 9th century as part of the creation of a Saxon burh. Winchester subsequently developed into one of the most important towns in medieval England.

- 2.4.2 The Site is located within the core of the walled medieval town. A number of stone built medieval buildings, cellars, pits and wells were encountered within the Site in 1964 during the construction of the existing property, although few details regarding these discoveries are available. It is likely that the construction of the existing basement level entailed the destruction of these features, although it is possible that deeply buried medieval remains, including the lower parts of cut features such as wells or pits, could survive.

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

- 2.5.1 Archaeological investigations within Winchester frequently uncover extensive post-medieval remains. However, the records relating to early investigations often do not contain substantial detail on post-medieval discoveries, as the emphasis tended to focus on remains from earlier periods.

- 2.5.2 It is unclear if any significant post-medieval remains were encountered within the Site during the excavations undertaken in 1964, although no such discoveries are noted in Martin Biddle's (1965) account of the works. In any case, it is very likely that any post-medieval remains once present within the Site would have been eradicated by the construction of the existing basement level.

2.6 Potential archaeological survival

- 2.6.1 The construction of the existing building, including its basement level, are likely to have destroyed the majority, if not all of the archaeologically significant deposits / remains within the Site. However, this cannot be conclusively demonstrated to be the case on the basis of the available evidence. Given the depth of stratified deposits encountered elsewhere across the city, it is conceivable that archaeological remains, particularly those derived from earlier periods, may survive below the level of the existing basement. These could include stratified deposits, structural remains and cut features.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 As stated within the WSI (WA 2016) and with due regard to the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), the generic aims of the project were to:



- Clarify the presence / absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains / deposits 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.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A stated in the WSI (WA 2016) the following methodology was undertaken order to meet the aims and objectives of the fieldwork. All works will be conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

4.2 Excavation

- 4.2.1 A single machine-excavated trial trench measuring 4m in length by 1.8 m wide was proposed (WA 2016 Figure 1), however, due to the presence of live services the trench was reduced in size to 2m by 0.70m. The trench was still positioned within the approximate location of one of the steel support columns to be installed during the redevelopment of the Site. (**Figure 1**).
- 4.2.2 The evaluation trench was excavated using a 5 tonne 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket under constant supervision by WA staff. Following the removal of the overlying concrete machine excavation proceeded in spits to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels or the top of natural deposits were exposed, whichever was the higher. Where appropriate, hand cleaning of the trench was undertaken to establish the nature of the deposits, and all features were investigated.
- 4.2.3 Following completion of the investigations to the satisfaction of WCC, the trenches were backfilled replacing the excavated material and the surface left level on completion. A layer of gravel was placed over the backfilled trench but no other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.
- 4.3.2 A complete drawn record of the excavation was compiled including both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:50 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels was calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights. A representative section of the deposits recorded within each trench was drawn.



- 4.3.3 A photographic record was maintained during the evaluation using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images will be 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.

5 SURVEY

- 5.1.1 All as-dug locations, associated archaeological remains and other features of relevance to the project will be digitally surveyed using GPS within the OS NGR system, but also including heights above OS datum (Newlyn).

6 MONITORING

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was monitored on behalf of the Local Authority by Tracey Matthews

7 RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Details of individually excavated contexts are retained in the Site archive and a tabulated version of these can be found in **Appendix 1**.

- 7.1.2 The following result section should be read in conjunction with the trench descriptions in **Appendix 1**.

7.2 Natural deposits and overlying deposit sequence

- 7.2.1 Approximately 0.40m of reinforced concrete (101) was removed to reveal a modern intrusion (105) filled with (106) which cut through deposit (104) (see below) and this was partially removed by machine to reveal the natural geology (102) at approximately 0.74m below the current ground surface at approximately 41.78m aOD. The geology was identified as mid reddish brown silty clay with poorly sorted flint gravels, material presumably laid down on the margins of the River Itchen floodplain.

7.3 The archaeology

- 7.3.1 Following the partial removal of (104) a very mixed and mottled dark grey/brown black silty clay deposit with common small flint gravels it became clear that this was the homogenous fill of a large pit (103) recorded as at least 1.80m in diameter and 1.30m deep, and the trench had been placed over the southern edge of the feature. The upper levels of fill (104) had been encountered at just 0.40m below the current ground surface at a height of 42.12m aOD which infers that the top of the surviving natural geology may well survive in places across the site, and so potentially other cut features.

- 7.3.2 The date of this feature is unclear, even though it contained pottery identified as Romano British dating to the 3rd or 4th century AD, a more recent date for the feature is a possibility with the pottery being residual and derived from earlier deposits through which the feature was cut. Pit digging at the rear of properties fronting onto Jewry Street during both the Romano-British and medieval period has been previously recorded. (WA 2005)



8 FINDS

- 8.1.1 Finds were recovered only from one context (fill **104** of pit **103**), and comprised very small quantities of material: 11 fragments of animal bone (including sheep/goat, cattle and cat), four small sherds of pottery, two oyster shells, and an iron nail.
- 8.1.2 The pottery provides the only dating information; all four sherds are Romano-British, and comprise two coarse greywares, one oxidised ware, and a rim sherd from a dish in New Forest colour coated ware. The latter can be dated as late 3rd or 4th century AD. However, this small quantity of sherds cannot be taken as firm dating evidence for the pit, given the widespread residuality of Romano-British material in later contexts encountered within the city.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 9.1.1 No archaeological deposits suitable for environmental sampling were observed. It was decided following discussions on Site with the Tracy Matthews of WCC that pit (103) would not be sampled due to both the ambiguity in the date of the feature and that only a small area of feature and its fills were exposed.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of the Site was successful in its stated aims, in identifying that despite the considerable truncation of the land due to development in the 1960s archaeological remains still survive. Biddle (1965) recorded that *'the Roman levels had been extensively disturbed by medieval pits'* and therefore it is possible that the pit recorded within the trench could be a medieval or later feature, containing residual Romano British pottery. It is not to rule out though that the pit could be Romano-British in date. However, within the very small confines of the trench the actual nature of the feature and its date cannot be firmly defined.
- 10.1.2 However, it is clear that intact archaeological features and deposits appear to survive just 0.40m below the current concrete slabs and therefore any removal of the concrete and excavation below that depth could have an impact on any surviving remains.

11 STORAGE AND CURATION

11.1 Museum

- 11.1.1 As in the agreed WSI (WA 2016), it is recommended that the project archive resulting from the evaluation will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust under accession code **WINCM: AY605**. It is proposed in principle that, subject to the wishes of the landowner, the entire archive (including the finds) will be donated to and deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust. Provision has been made for the cost of long term storage in the post-fieldwork costs.

- 11.1.2 In the interim the archive will be held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire, under the project code **114750**.

11.2 Preparation of archive

- 11.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the local museum, and in general

following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

11.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the project code **114750** and **WINCM: AY605** and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 1 file of paper records

11.2.3 The archive of all records and finds will be consistent with the principles of Management of *Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015).

11.3 Selection Policy

11.3.1 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. The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

11.3.2 In this instance, the small quantity of material recovered, and the scarcity of datable items, severely limits the research potential of the finds, and retention for long-term curation is not proposed.

11.4 Copyright

11.4.1 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-profit making, and conforms with the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.

11.5 Security Copy

11.5.1 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.

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Appendix 1: Trench and Context Summaries

Bgl: Below Ground Level,

Trench 1	Dimensions :	2m by 0.70m by 1.60m (max)	Ground surface level:	42.52m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	448037.22, 129580.49 448039.46, 129579.87		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
101	Layer/surface	Current reinforced concrete slabs forming the surface of the car park to the rear of Sunley House	0-0.40m	
102	Natural	Natural basal geology. Mid reddish brown silty clay with abundant c.99% flint gravels. Likely deposited as a result of riverine activity in the Itchen flood plain.	0.74m+	
103	Cut	Cut of large pit which was only partially revealed within Trench 1. Recorded as at least 1.80m in diameter and 1.30m deep with steep straight sides. Only the southern edge of the feature was revealed and so the true nature of the base was not seen. It was observed cutting the natural geology 102. Possible Romano-British in date though more likely medieval.	1.30m deep	
104	Fill	Single recorded fill of 103. Mixed and mottled dark grey/brown black silty clay deposit with common small flint gravels. Homogenous fill, the result of multiple depositions of similar material over time. Contained pottery identified as Romano-British and dated to late 3rd or 4th century AD which may be derived from the layers through which 103 cuts.	1.30m thick	
105	Cut	Modern intrusion, unclear function	1m deep+	
106	Fill	Fill of 105. Mix of modern building rubble	1m+ thick	



Appendix 2: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: WESSEXAR1-270385

Project details

Project name	Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lewis Investment to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester, Hampshire. Planning consent has been granted by Winchester City Council (ref. 16/01556/FUL) for redevelopment works at the site. Winchester City Council recommended that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken prior to the development of the site. A single trench was machine excavated at the approximate location of one of the steel support columns to be installed during the redevelopment of the Site and revealed a large pit cutting into natural gravels. The pit edges were only observed following the partial removal of some of the fill which contained four sherds of pottery dating to Romano-British period including a rim sherd from a dish in New Forest colour coated ware dated as late 3rd or 4th century AD. However, the small quantity of sherds cannot be taken as firm dating evidence for the pit, given the widespread residually of Romano-British material in later contexts encountered within the city. It is clear though that despite extensive truncation undertaken at the site in the 1960s archaeological remains survive just 0.40m below the current concrete slab.
Project dates	Start: 17-11-2016 End: 18-11-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WINCM: AY605 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	16/01556/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	114750 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER WINCHESTER Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester, Hampshire
Postcode	SO23 8BG
Study area	250 Square metres
Site coordinates	448030 129570 448030 00 00 N 129570 00 00 E Point



Height OD / Depth Min: 41.78m Max: 41.78m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Winchester City Council
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Damian De Rosa
Project supervisor	Steve Thompson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Lewis Investment

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thompson, S.
Other bibliographic details	114750.02
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 format with figures and plates



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Coordinate system:
 OSGB36
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	18/11/2016	Revision Number:	0
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Site and trench location

Figure 1



Plate 1: Location of Trench 1 – view from the south-east



Plate 2: Location of Trench 1 – view from the north-west



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Plate 3: Trench 1 – view from the east (scales 2m, 0.5m)



Plate 4: South facing section of Trench 1 (scales 2m, 0.5m)

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