



Sunley House, St George's Street Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Accession Number: WINCM: AY605
Ref: 114751.02
August 2017



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2017, all rights reserved.

Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

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.

Document Information

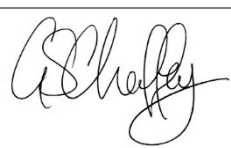
Document title Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester, Hampshire
Document subtitle Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Document reference 115751.02

Client name Lewis Investment
Address 41 Commercial Road, Poole, Dorset BH14 0HU

Site location Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester SO23 8BG
County Hampshire
National grid reference (NGR) 448030 129570
Planning authority Planning authority
Planning reference Planning reference
Museum name Depositing museum name
Museum accession code WINCM: AY605

WA project name Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester, Hampshire
WA project code 114751
Dates of fieldwork 28th March & 27th July 2017
Fieldwork directed by Tom Blencowe and Steve Thompson
Project management by Gareth Chaffey
Document compiled by Steve Thompson and Gareth Chaffey
Contributions from Tom Wells (Initial Historical Research)
Graphics by Nancy Dixon

Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 31/07/17	Draft submitted to client	SDT	



Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project and planning background.....	1
1.2 Scope of the report	2
1.3 Location, topography and geology	2
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	3
2.1 Previous investigations related to the development	3
2.2 Archaeological and historical context.....	4
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
3.1 General Aims and objectives	5
3.2 Specific aims and objectives	5
4 METHODS.....	6
4.1 Introduction.....	6
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	6
4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies	6
4.4 Monitoring.....	6
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	7
5.1 Introduction.....	7
5.2 Summary of Results	7
5.3 Test Pit 1	7
5.4 Test Pit 2	7
5.5 Test Pit 3	7
5.6 Test Pit 4	7
5.7 Test Pit 5	7
5.8 Test Pit 6	7
6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	8
7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	8
8 CONCLUSIONS	8
9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....	8
9.1 Museum.....	8
9.2 Preparation of the archive.....	8
9.3 Selection policy.....	8
9.4 Security copy	9
9.5 OASIS	9
10 COPYRIGHT	9
10.1 Archive and report copyright	9
10.2 Third party data copyright	9
11 REFERENCES	10
12 APPENDIX 1	11
13 OASIS FORM.....	13

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site and Watching Brief Locations



List of Plates

- Cover: Concrete removal at Test Pit 1
Plate 1: Test Pit 4 from the West (scale 0.50 m)
Plate 2: Test Pit 4 from the West (scale 0.50 m)
Plate 3: Test Pit 5 from the East (scale 0.50 m)
Plate 4: Test Pit 6 from the north (scale 0.50 m)



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lewis Investment to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land at Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448030 129570. The watching brief was undertaken on 28th March and 27th July 2017.

Planning consent has been 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.

The Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology) at WCC recommended that an archaeological evaluation be conducted and this was undertaken in November 2016. Following the results of that work a watching brief was requested to be carried out during additional exploratory works associated with proposed locations of piling.

Five test pits were monitored and no archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed. Test Pit 1 revealed disturbed natural chalk geology below the current concrete slab surface while Test Pits 3,4, 5 and 6 revealed concrete footings associated with the eastern party wall to the Site and walls and pillars of the current building. Test Pit 2 was not excavated.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Nicholas Ogle of Lewis Investment for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Tracy Matthews, Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology) at Winchester City Council, who monitored the project for on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

The watching brief was undertaken by Tom Blencowe and Steve Thompson and the project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Gareth Chaffey.



Sunley House, St George's Street Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lewis Investment ('the Client') to carry out an archaeological watching brief 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 has been 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 Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology) at WCC 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 Local Planning Authority (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 Accordingly, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in November 2016 (Wessex Archaeology 2016). A single trench was excavated at the approximate location of one of the proposed steel support columns associated with the proposed development. Archaeological deposits were recorded, notably a large pit containing Romano-British pottery. As a result, further archaeological mitigation by way of watching brief monitoring was required during additional exploratory works associated with proposed locations of piling (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2017) setting out the methodologies and standards that were to be employed by Wessex Archaeology during the course of the archaeological watching brief was submitted to and agreed by the Client and Tracy Matthews, Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology) at WCC on behalf of / acting as archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.6 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 watching brief (CIfA 2014a).
- 1.1.7 The watching brief was undertaken on the 28th March and 27th July 2017

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017), thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The Site consists of an approximately rectangular parcel of land in the historic core of Winchester. It is located on the corner of Jewry Street and St George's Street and 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.
- 1.3.2 The Site is located on a gentle incline, sloping down from west to east, from an elevation of approximately 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.
- 1.3.3 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 investigations related to the development

- 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'.
- 2.1.5 In November 2016, Wessex Archaeology undertook a small-scale archaeological evaluation at the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2016). A single trench was machine excavated at the approximate location of one of the proposed steel support columns to be installed during the redevelopment of the Site. A large pit was found to be cutting into the 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. The evaluation demonstrated that despite extensive truncation undertaken at the site in the 1960s, archaeological remains survive some 0.40m below the current concrete slab.



2.2 Archaeological and historical context

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.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.2.4 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.
- 2.2.5 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.

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

- 2.2.6 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.
- 2.2.7 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.

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

2.2.8 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.

2.2.9 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.

Potential archaeological survival

2.2.10 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 General Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (WA 2017) and as defined in the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- Examine the archaeological resource within the Site, including clarifying the extent of any buried archaeological remains;
- Identify, within the constraints of the works, the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the Site;
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits;
- Analyse and interpret the results; and
- Produce a report, which will present the results of the works.

3.2 Specific aims and objectives

3.2.1 In addition, and as a result of the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2016), the following specific aims and objectives have been identified:

- To determine and clarify (if possible) the exact nature of archaeological features identified in the previous excavation;



- To identify any additional archaeological remains with those recorded in previous archaeological investigations at the Site;
- To assess the degree and extent of truncation associated with the existing development of the Site.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The initial removal of the concrete slab was undertaken using a rotary drill, this work was not monitored by Wessex Archaeology. Following the removal of the slab the underlying deposits were investigated by Wessex Archaeology and where necessary, the surface of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand and investigated. No mechanical excavation of the underlying deposits was carried out

Recording

4.2.2 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.3 A full photographic record was made 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 has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2017). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The watching brief was monitored on behalf of the LPA, by Tracy Matthews, Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology) at WCC.



5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 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**.
- 5.1.2 The following result section which is presented by test pit should be read in conjunction with the trench descriptions in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Summary of Results

- 5.2.1 No archaeological deposits were observed during the watching brief.

5.3 Test Pit 1

- 5.3.1 Test pit 1 revealed a 0.40 m thick concrete slab 101, which sealed a backfilled service/utility trench recorded as 102, filled with 103. This service trench was recorded to a depth of 1.50 m below the current ground surface. Due to the depth of the service trench and the narrow constraints of the test pit no further investigation took place and no archaeological remains were observed.

5.4 Test Pit 2

- 5.4.1 Test Pit 2 was not excavated.

5.5 Test Pit 3

- 5.5.1 Test Pit 3 revealed a 0.30 m thick concrete slab 301, sealing a further 0.10 m thick concrete slab 302. Beneath this was a compact concrete and gravel hogging layer, which is potentially the remains of the piling matt from the construction of the current building on Site in the 1960s. This deposit could not be penetrated and no archaeological remains were observed.

5.6 Test Pit 4

- 5.6.1 Test Pit for revealed 0.40 m of concrete 401 sealing possible natural chalk geology 402. The chalk was investigated to a depth of 0.20 m, however due to the confines of a small test pit no further investigation could take place. The upper levels of the chalk were disturbed as a result of construction activity in the 1960s, though the deposit became more compact and 'bedded' with depth indicating that it was potentially natural geology. No archaeological remains were observed.

5.7 Test Pit 5

- 5.7.1 Test Pit 5 revealed 0.30 m of concrete 501, sealing a further 1.36 m of concrete 502. Structure 502 was a pillar foundation for the current building. No archaeological remains were observed.

5.8 Test Pit 6

- 5.8.1 Test Pit 6 revealed 0.30 m of concrete 601, sealing a further 1.26 m of concrete 602. Structure 602 was a wall foundation for the current building. No archaeological remains were observed.



6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No finds were recovered.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 No deposits were observed that would be suitable for environmental sampling.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 Despite the initial archaeological discovery of surviving remains during the course of the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2016) at Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester no further archaeological deposits, finds or features were found during the watching brief to inspect the location of proposed new structural piling positions.

8.1.2 The identification of possible *in situ*, though disturbed chalk natural geology (in Test Pit 4) is of interest and does provide further evidence that despite the extensive impact on the Site from previous developments and the construction of the current building in the 1960s that surviving islands of geology do exist which may contain archaeological remains.

8.1.3 The watching brief was successful in its stated aims of identifying that no archaeological deposits or features will be impacted upon by the proposed development due to the use of piling as the principle foundation construction method.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under Project Code **114750/114751**. The Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **WINCM: AY605**. Deposition of any finds with the Trust will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the Trust.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the Wessex Archaeology Project Code **114750/114751** and accession code **WINCM:AY605**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 1 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those



artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (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.

10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



11 REFERENCES

- ADS 2013 *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*. Archaeology Data Service and Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- British Geological Survey online viewer <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed March 2017)
- Biddle, M 1965. Excavations at Winchester 1964. In: *The Antiquaries Journal* 1965 Volume XLV Part II.
- Brown, D H 2011 *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (revised edition). Archaeological Archives Forum
- CIfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*
- Qualmann, K.E. et al. 2004. *Oram's Arbour The Iron Age Enclosure at Winchester Volume 1: Investigations 1950-1999*. Winchester Museums Service and English Heritage.
- SMA 1993 *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*. Society of Museum Archaeologists
- Wacher, J 1995. *The Towns of Roman Britain (second edition)*. London: Batsford
- Wessex Archaeology, 2016, Sunley House, St Gerge's Street, Winchester, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report. Planning Ref: 16/01556/FUL, Accession Number WINCM AY 605, Ref: 114750.02
- Wessex Archaeology 2017, Sunley House, St Gerge's Street, Winchester, Hampshire. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief. Planning Ref: 16/01556/FUL, Accession Number WINCM AY 605, Ref: 114751.02
- Whinney, R. 1994. 'Oram's Arbour: the Middle Iron Age Enclosure at Winchester', In: Fitzpatrick, A.P. and Morris, E.L. (eds) *The Iron Age in Wessex: recent work*. Dorchester: Trust for Wessex Archaeology/Association Francaise D'Etude de L'Age du Fer, 86–91



12 APPENDIX 1

Bgl: Below Ground Level

CBM : Ceramic Brick Material (brick and tile)

Test Pit 1	Dimensions :	0.50 m by 0.40 m by 1.50 m	Ground surface level:	m aOD
	Centre point Coordinates (NGR):	448040 129575		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
101	Surface	Concrete slab. Current carpark surface.	0-0.40 m	
102	Cut	Modern service trench	0.40-1.50 m	
103	Fill	Backfill of modern service trench.	0.40-1.50 m	
Notes	No archaeological finds, features or deposits observed.			

Test Pit 2	Dimensions :	N/A	Ground surface level:	m aOD
	Centre point Coordinates (NGR):	N/A		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
Notes	Test Pit 2 was not excavated.			

Test Pit 3	Dimensions :	0.50 m by 0.50 m by 0.40 m	Ground surface level:	m aOD
	Centre point Coordinates (NGR):	448041 129581		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
301	Surface	Concrete slab. Current carpark surface.	0-0.30 m	
302	Layer	Reinforced concrete slab, most likely stepped footing for the eastern party wall of the Site.	0.30-0.40 m	
303	Layer	Compact and very hard mix of concrete and gravel hogging. Possible old piling matt for the current building.	0.40 m +	
Notes	No archaeological finds, features or deposits observed.			

Test Pit 4	Dimensions :	0.50 m by 0.50 m by 0.60 m	Ground surface level:	m aOD
	Centre point Coordinates (NGR):	448034 129583		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
401	Surface	Concrete slab. Current carpark surface.	0-0.40 m	
402	Layer/Natural	Possible natural chalk geology. Upper levels disturbed by modern activity and the deposit becomes more compact and 'bedded' with depth.	0.40-0.60 m +	
Notes	No archaeological finds, features or deposits observed.			



Test Pit 5	Dimensions :	1 m by 1 m by 1.66 m	Ground surface level:	m aOD
	Centre point Coordinates (NGR):	448034 129580		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
501	Layer	Concrete slab. Current carpark surface.	0-0.30 m	
502	Structure	Concrete pillar foundation	0.30 – 1.36 m +	
Notes	No archaeological finds, features or deposits observed.			

Test Pit 6	Dimensions :	0.50 m by 0.50m by 1.56 m	Ground surface level:	m aOD
	Centre point Coordinates (NGR):	448032 129576		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
601	Layer	Concrete slab. Current carpark surface.	0-0.30 m	
602	Structure	Concrete wall foundation	0.30 – 1.26 m+	
Notes	No archaeological finds, features or deposits observed.			



13 OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-291609

Project details

Project name	Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester, Hampshire, Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Lewis Investment to carry out an archaeological watching brief 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 (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. The Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology) at WCC recommended that an archaeological evaluation be conducted and this was undertaken in November 2016, following the results of that work a watching brief was requested to be carried out during additional exploratory works associated with proposed locations of piling. Five test pits were monitored and no archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed. Test Pit 1 revealed disturbed natural chalk geology below the current concrete slab surface while Test Pits 3,4, 5 and 6 revealed concrete footings associated with the eastern party wall to the Site and walls and pillars of the current building. Test Pit 2 was not excavated. The watching brief was undertaken on 28th March and 27th July 2017.
Project dates	Start: 28-03-2017 End: 27-08-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	WESSEAR1-270385 - OASIS form ID
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	114751 - Contracting Unit 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

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	SU 448030 129570 50.913785316994 -1.362620674175 50 54 49 N 001 21 45 W 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	Gareth Chaffey
Project supervisor	Tom Blencowe
Project supervisor	Steve Thompson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Lewis Investment

Project archives

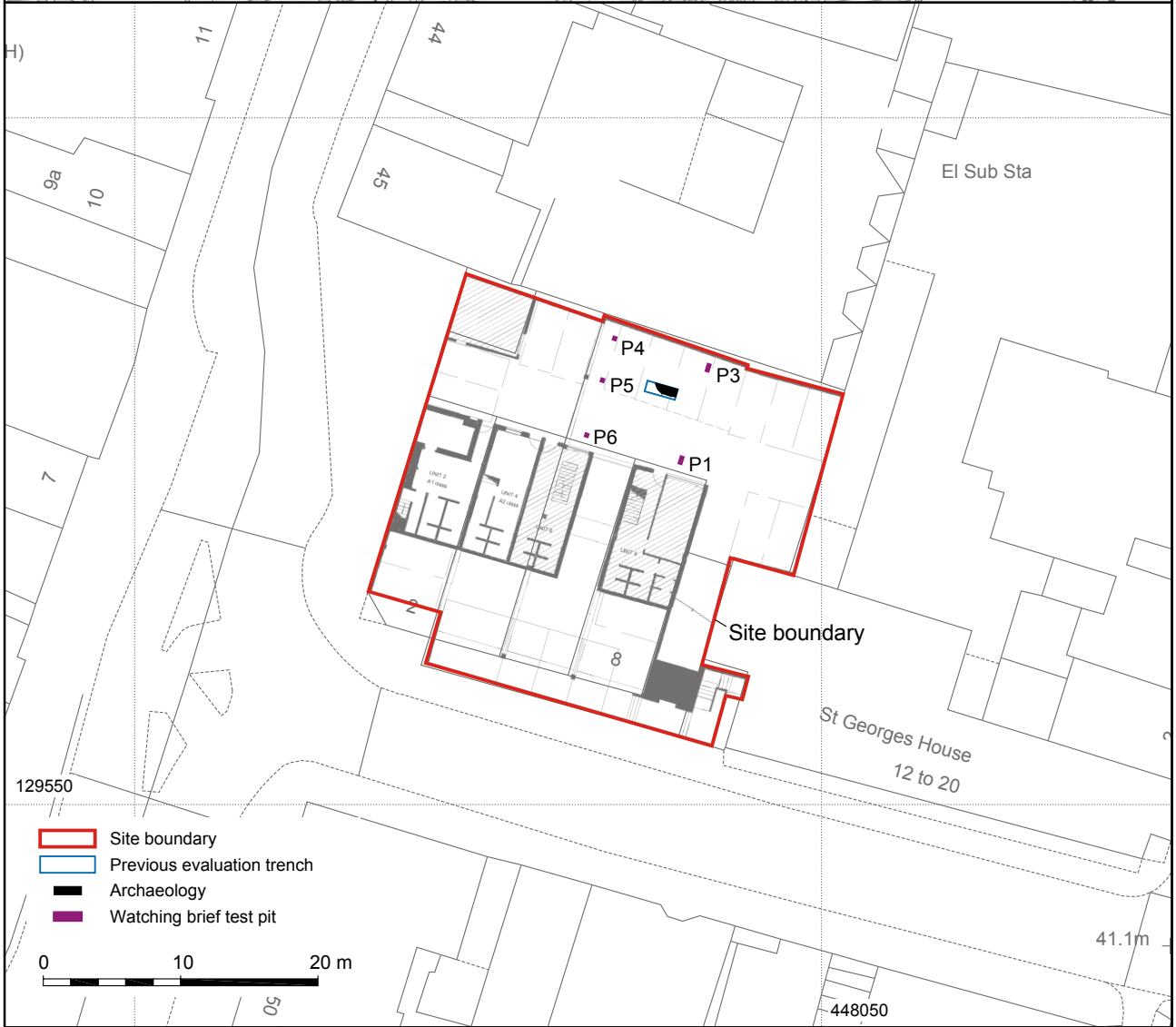
Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report","Survey ","Unpublished Text","Unspecified Archive"

Project bibliography 1

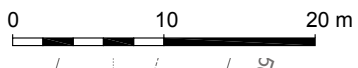
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Sunley House, St George's Street, Winchester, Hampshire, Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thompson S
Other bibliographic details	114751.02
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology



Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 format with figures and plates
Entered by	Steve Thompson (s.thompson@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	31 July 2017



- Site boundary
- Previous evaluation trench
- Archaeology
- Watching brief test pit



Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2017. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432.
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2017.
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Coordinate system:
 OSGB36
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	31/07/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:20,000 and 1:500 at A4	Illustrator:	KMN/ND
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\114751\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2017_07_31\114751_WB.dwg		

Site and Watching Brief Location

Figure 1



Plate 1: Test Pit 4 from the West (scale 0.50 m)



Plate 2: Test Pit 4 from the West (scale 0.50 m)



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	31/07/2017	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\114751\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2017_07_31\114751_Plates.cdr		



Plate 3: Test Pit 5 from the East (scale 0.50 m)



Plate 4: Test Pit 6 from the north (scale 0.50 m)

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	31/07/2017	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ND
	Path:	X:\PROJECTS\114751\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2017_07_31\114751_Plates.cdr		



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

