



# 9 – 11 High Street Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Planning Ref: 16/01646/FUL  
Ref: 114821.03  
August 2017



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## Document Information

**Document title** 9 – 11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire  
**Document subtitle** Archaeological Watching Brief Report  
**Document reference** 114821.03

**Client name** The London Borough of Southwick Pension Fund  
**Address** 201 Broadgate, London, EC2M 3BN

**Site location** 9 – 11 High Street, Winchester  
**County** Hampshire  
**National grid reference (NGR)** 448330 129383  
**Statutory designations** None  
**Planning authority** Winchester City Council  
**Planning reference** 16/01646/FUL  
**Museum name** Hampshire Cultural Trust  
**Museum accession code** WINCM: AY 619

**WA project code** 114821  
**Date of fieldwork** 18<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> July 2017  
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### Quality Assurance

Issue number & date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 29/09/2017	Internal Draft	SDT	JK
2 17/10/2017	External Draft	JK	DDR
3	Final		



## Contents

Summary .....	iii
Project Acknowledgements .....	iii
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 Project and planning background.....	4
1.2 Scope of the report .....	5
1.3 Location, topography and geology .....	5
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>6</b>
2.1 Introduction.....	6
2.2 Previous investigations related to the development .....	6
2.3 Archaeological and historical context .....	6
<b>3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 Aims .....	7
<b>4 METHODS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	8
4.2 Fieldwork methods.....	8
4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies .....	8
4.4 Monitoring.....	9
<b>5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	9
5.2 Deposit Sequence .....	9
5.3 Archaeology.....	9
5.4 Test Pit 1 .....	9
5.5 Test Pit 2 .....	10
5.6 Test Pit 3 .....	10
5.7 Test Pit 4 .....	10
5.8 Test Pit 5 .....	11
5.9 Test Pit 6 .....	11
5.10 Test Pit 7 .....	11
5.11 Test Pit 8 .....	11
5.12 Boreholes .....	11
<b>6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>7 DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>12</b>
7.1 Summary .....	12
7.2 Archaeology.....	12
7.3 Investigation Limitations and previous impacts .....	13
<b>8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION.....</b>	<b>14</b>
8.1 Museum.....	14
8.2 Preparation of the archive .....	14
8.3 Selection policy.....	14
8.4 Security copy .....	14
8.5 OASIS .....	14
<b>9 COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>14</b>
9.1 Archive and report copyright .....	14
9.2 Third party data copyright .....	15



<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: TEST PIT AND CONTEXT SUMMARIES.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2 BOREHOLE LOGS .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3 OASIS FORM .....</b>	<b>22</b>

### **Figures**

Figure 1: Site and Test Pit Locations

Figure 2: Sections: North and east facing section of Test Pit 1  
North facing section of Test Pit 2  
East facing section of Test Pit 3  
North and west facing sections of Test Pit 6

### **Plates**

- Plate 1 East facing section of Test Pit 1 showing 110 at base (Scale 0.50m m)
- Plate 2 East facing section of Test Pit 3 showing possible Temple Ditch infill (scale 0.50 m)
- Plate 3 1960s concrete pillar base impacting buried remains in Test Pit 3 (photo from south-east)
- Plate 4 West facing section of Trench 6 showing flint wall 603 (scale 0.50 m)



## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The London Borough of Southwick Pension Fund to carry out an archaeological watching brief within the former 'Next' department store at 9–11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 9JX centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448330 129383.

Planning consent (Planning Ref.16/01646/FUL) has been granted for the demolition and replacement of the existing facades on both the High Street and Market Lane frontages and the change of use of the second floor from retail and erection of 3rd floor to create 7 duplex residential apartments. The watching was to monitor exploratory test pits to investigate the existing foundations of the current building.

The archaeological watching brief was requested by the Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology) at Winchester City Council as advisors to the Local Planning Authority as the site is located within an area of archaeological importance. The watching brief aimed to provide information regarding the level of impact and truncation of the existing building and assess the potential for archaeological remains to be present.

Eight test pits of varying sizes were monitored during the watching brief and revealed the remains of a possible building composed of chalk rammed floor and a flint nodule constructed wall as well as the possible course of the Temple Ditch – a substantial drainage channel first recorded in 1349 which marked the northern boundary of the Cathedral cemetery and also possibly the original northern boundary of the New Minster precinct.

Two Boreholes were drilled into the bases of Pits. Both cores had distinct organic rich layers within the alluvial deposits.

The programme of works also identified that the construction of the existing building had resulted in considerable localised disturbance at the location of the concrete foundations for walls and support pillars.

The watching brief took place between 18<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> July 2017

## Project Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank The London Borough of Southwick Pension Fund, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Steve Calder of Campbell Reith who acted on their behalf. 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 and Andrew Carney of Andrew Carney Construction and Civil Engineering Ltd for his cooperation and help on site.

The watching brief was undertaken by Steve Thompson and managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Jon Kaines.



# 9–11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire

## Archaeological Watching Brief Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by The London Borough of Southwick Pension Fund (hereafter 'The Client') to carry out an archaeological watching brief during exploratory test pits within the former 'Next' department store at 9–11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 9JX centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448330 129383 (hereafter 'the Site'). (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 Planning consent (Planning Ref.16/01646/FUL) has been granted for the demolition and replacement of the existing facades on both the High Street and Market Lane frontages and the change of use of the second floor from retail and erection of 3rd floor to create 7 duplex residential apartments.
- 1.1.3 The Historic Environment Officer (Archaeology) at Winchester City Council (WCC) as advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) identified that the Site may contain significant buried archaeological remains associated with Roman, Saxon and medieval activity and so the following archaeological conditions were attached to the planning consent:

12 *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*



13 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.

*Policy HE.1 Winchester District Local Plan Review; Policy CP20 of the Winchester District Joint Core Strategy.*

1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2017) setting out the methodologies and standards that were to be employed by WA during the course of the archaeological watching brief was submitted to and agreed by the Client and the Archaeologist at HET prior to fieldwork commencing. 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).

1.1.5 The watching brief was undertaken between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> 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 in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site and inform any future mitigation, which may be required. To interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

## 1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The Site comprises the property boundary of 9-11 High Street, Winchester, which encompasses an area of approximately 0.8 hectares. It is located within the historic core of the city, just north of Winchester Cathedral, between High Street to the north and Market Lane to the south.

1.3.2 The existing property contains a retail unit providing trading / storage accommodation over the ground and first floor, together with staff facilities over part of the second floor, the remainder of which is a flat rooftop area accommodating building services plant. The property, which currently houses a 'Next' department store, was constructed in 1961. The main entrance is on the High Street frontage, while the rear elevation on Market Place accommodates a service undercroft area and goods access.

1.3.3 The modern ground level immediately to the north of the Site on High Street is approximately 36 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Although much of the surrounding area is now relatively flat and uniform, the natural topography is likely to have been substantially altered by successive phases of development.

- 1.3.4 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped as Chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of Holocene alluvium laid down within the valley floor of the River Itchen. The alluvial deposits are described '*Normally soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel. A stronger, desiccated surface zone may be present*'. Quaternary River Terrace Deposits, 1 – Sand and Gravel are also mapped immediately to the west of the Site. The depth at which these natural deposits occur below ground level (BGL) is variable as a result of many centuries of urban occupation. In some instances, these deposits are now deeply buried below modern ground level. (BGS)

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) (WA 2016) was prepared in advance of the planning application providing details of the archaeological and historical background to the Site. A 100m radius Study Area around the Site was established and the recorded historic environment resource within the Study Area was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site. Additional contextual information was provided by a more informal review of sources relating to sites located in the wider environs of the Study Area. A summary of the DBA's findings is presented below.

### **2.2 Previous investigations related to the development**

- 2.2.1 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.
- 2.2.2 Several major programmes of archaeological investigation have coincided with the Study Area. These include: large scale excavations in the Brooks area of the city during the 1960s and 1980s; a major campaign of research excavations carried out within the Cathedral Close between 1962-70; several phases of investigation undertaken to the west of the Site at the site of the former Sherriff and Wards premises (now Debenhams 12-15 High Street) in the 1960s and 1990s; rescue excavations undertaken at the site of the former Cathedral Car Park (now occupied by the Wessex Hotel) in the early 1960s; and several phases of investigation at the Marks and Spencer's Site on the north side of the High Street.
- 2.2.3 Numerous other smaller scale works and observations have also been recorded within the Study Area. The considerable degree of archaeological investigation which has been conducted within the historic core of the town is reflected by the fact that the Winchester Urban Archaeology Database contains over 160 individual Event records, referring to prior excavations and observations within the Study Area.
- 2.2.4 Although several programmes of investigation have been carried out in close proximity, no record of previous intrusive archaeological works within the Site has been identified during the preparation of this assessment.

### **2.3 Archaeological and historical context**

- 2.3.1 It is likely that remains and deposits associated with the Roman occupation of the town underlie the Site, assuming that these have not been eradicated by the effects of subsequent development. These could include structural remains similar to those encountered during previous investigations to the south and west. The line of the principal



east-west street of the Roman town can be projected to run immediately to the south of the modern High Street and, therefore, beneath the northern part the Site. It can be expected that any archaeological remains derived from the Roman occupation of the town may be of considerable significance.

- 2.3.2 Although the earlier Roman street plan was largely replaced, the principal east-west street, the precursor of the High Street, appears to have survived into the Saxon period and it is likely road surfaces from the High Street will be present in the Site together with other remains of Saxon date. These remains could include features and deposits relating to domestic occupation, trades and industry. The line of the Cathedral precinct wall may pass approximately through the central part of the Site, which would suggest that there may be some potential for late Saxon/early medieval burials within the southern part of the Site.
- 2.3.3 The Medieval street layout largely followed that established in the late Saxon period. The High Street continued in use as the principal east-west thoroughfare through the town. The wall of the enlarged New Minster precinct, which can be projected to pass through the Site, continued to mark the boundary of the Norman Cathedral precinct. Keene (1985, p573) notes that a row of tenements appears to have encroached on to High Street on the north side of the enlarged precinct wall by the mid-12th century. The northern part of the Site appears to coincide approximately with a number of the tenements.
- 2.3.4 The southern part of the Site coincides with the northern limits of the Cathedral precinct, and possibly part of its graveyard, prior to its contraction to its current approximate extent around the middle of the 14th century. A substantial drainage channel known as the Temple Ditch came to mark the northern boundary of the Cathedral cemetery. The line of both the New Minster precinct wall and, possibly, the Temple Ditch can therefore be extrapolated to pass through the Site. There is also the potential for the presence of burials interred in the Cathedral cemetery prior to its contraction.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

- 3.1.1 The engineering works aimed to assess if the current foundations of the existing building are capable of supporting the proposed alterations and to help determine what structural engineering work may be required.
- 3.1.2 The aim of this watching brief was to provide archaeological monitoring during the investigation of the foundations with a view to understanding the level of impact and truncation of the existing building and assess the potential for archaeological remains to be present.
- 3.1.3 In accordance with ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a), and as outlined in the submitted and approved WSI (WA 2016) the general aims were to:
- Examine the archaeological resource within the Site, including clarifying the presence/absence and 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 and interpret the results; and produce statements of potential and recommendations for further work, if appropriate

- Produce a report which will present the results of the works, and will also aim to refine the broadly understood deposit sequence in this area and assess extent of impacts from foundations etc to aid future discussions on archaeological mitigation of any further engineering works required for this development

## 4 METHODS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (WA 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 Eight test pits (Test Pits 1–8) (**Figure 1**) were monitored during the course of the watching brief. These test pits were positioned adjacent to supporting pillars and or walls within the property to investigate the foundations and piles of the existing building, with the aim of calculating whether the pre-existing structure will be sufficient to support the proposed refurbishments. Initially only five test pits were proposed and a number of these were moved from the original position as indicated in the WSI (WA 2017 Figure 1).

4.2.2 Following the removal of the existing floor, using a floor-saw to cut the tiles and concrete slab, all mechanical excavations within each test pit were monitored by WA. Machine excavation took place with a 3-ton tracked excavator fitted with a toothed bucket. Where necessary, the surface of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand and investigated.

4.2.3 Excavated up-cast spoil derived from the machine excavation was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were collected, although those of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

#### *Recording*

4.2.4 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 for plans and 1:10 or 1:20 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.

#### *Geophysics*

4.2.5 Two boreholes were undertaken by a specialist contractor without the attendance of a WA archaeologist. The logs for the boreholes (**Appendix 2**) were made available to WA and have been discussed below.

### 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 (WA 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 Mathews, 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 should be read in conjunction with the trench descriptions in **Appendix 1**.
- 5.1.3 The size of each test pit is recorded in **Appendix 1**, though it must be noted that in most test pits only a very narrow slot was excavated following the removal of the tiles and concrete slab. This hindered the identification and interpretation of possible archaeological deposits and structures and as it was not possible to directly link deposits within the test pits though it is likely that some of them are the same. The results below are presented by test pit (1–8).

#### 5.2 Deposit Sequence

- 5.2.1 The current ground surface within the shop was a 0.025 – 0.03 m thick layer of ceramic tiles overlying a concrete slab recorded as 101, 201, 301, 401, 501, 601, 701 and 801. This sealed a further 0.10 m thick slab of concrete 102, 202, 302, 402, 502, 602, 702, and 802.

#### 5.3 Archaeology

##### *Introduction*

- 5.3.1 A small number of archaeological structures and deposits were observed, however as indicated above interpretation and dating is problematic.

#### 5.4 Test Pit 1

- 5.4.1 The stratigraphically earliest remains within Test Pit 1 was a rammed chalk surface or structure 110 (**Figure 2, Plate 1**) which was observed at 1.10 m BGL at an approximate height of 34.90 m aOD. Structure 110 was only revealed in a 0.45 m by 0.40 m sondage through overlying deposit 109 and so interpretation and dating is problematic. It is likely to be a rammed floor surface or possible chalk construction raft from a building. It is possible that 109 is related to the flint nodule constructed wall 603 encountered in Test Pit 6 to the north-west.
- 5.4.2 Overlying deposit 109 was a 0.38 m thick very mixed deposit and cut through by 106 for the construction of brick structure 104. Structure 104 was recorded as 0.91 m long by 0.71 m wide and 0.48 m thick and built of machined bricks in stretcher bond. The structure was butted by a 0.10 m thick sandy mortar deposit 108, potentially formed as the result of waste sandy mortar discarded during the construction of brick structure 104.
- 5.4.3 Mortar layer 108 was sealed by 0.04m thick deposit 107; a possible old ground surface associated with the construction of brick built structure and in turn sealed by 0.09 m thick

sandy mortar deposit 105; formed as the result of the discarding of mortar wither during construction or perhaps during the demolition of 104.

- 5.4.4 Sealing 105 was 0.12 m thick brick rubble layer 103 associated with the construction of the current buildings of 9–11 High Street, and in turn this was sealed by 102 and 101.

## 5.5 Test Pit 2

- 5.5.1 The earliest recorded deposit was 206 which was revealed at 1.40 m (**Figure 2**). Due to the depth and small size of the test pit, 206 could not be investigated, though this is possibly reworked post-medieval deposits impacted upon by the construction of buildings on the Site. Sealing 206 was 0.78 m thick deposit 204; possibly further post-medieval deposits reworked by construction activity.

- 5.5.2 Cutting deposit 204 was 208, the construction cut for brick structure 205, which is possibly the foundation for the old party wall between 9–11 and 12–15 High Street. This was recorded as 3 courses of bricks perhaps in Flemish bond and had been truncated by the concrete foundation 207 for the current party wall.

- 5.5.3 Butting 207 was brick rubble deposit 203 associated with the construction of the current buildings of 9–11 High Street, and this was sealed by 202 and 201.

## 5.6 Test Pit 3

- 5.6.1 The earliest recorded deposit was 306 (**Figure 2, Plates 2 & 3**); a very mixed deposit which was encountered at 1.30 m BGL and recorded to a depth of at least 2.00 m. Due to the depth, this deposit could not be investigated. Investigation of the excavated up-cast revealed the deposit to be water logged (ground water was encountered at 1.90 m BGL) and have an almost peat-like consistency and contained fragments of wood and some worked flints nodules – possible building materials. A single sherd of Romano-British Oxfordshire whiteware mortarium, dated c. AD 240–300 was recovered from 306.

- 5.6.2 Sealing 306 was 0.60 m thick deposit 305 – a very mixed deposit (possibly the same as 306) but slightly greyer in colour and containing fragments of concrete indicating its modern nature. 305 is likely to be medieval or post-medieval in origin but heavily reworked by modern construction activity.

- 5.6.3 Deposit 305 was sealed by 0.20 m thick layer 304 – this appears to be formed from reworked archaeological layers containing blocks of laminated material formed from multiple interleaving very thin layers of differing material – laminates of thin chalk bands between dark grey/black silty clay of a similar thickness. The origin of these blocks of material within the general deposit of 204 is unclear – possibly derived from the disturbance and removal of floor or surface layers or possibly heterogeneous fills from medieval or post-medieval pits, which have been dug out during the deep digging for the supporting column foundation bases. Sealing 304 was concrete slab 303, brick rubble 302 and slab 301.

## 5.7 Test Pit 4

- 5.7.1 The earliest recorded deposit was 405, which was encountered at 0.65 m BGL, but due to the narrow constraints of the test pit, could not be investigated further. Overlying 405 was the concrete foundation 404 for the eastern party wall of 9–11 High Street and also set into 405 was concrete slab 402 which contained numerous services. The void between 402 and 404 was filled with brick rubble 403 and the whole test pit capped by 401. No archaeological deposits were observed.

## 5.8 Test Pit 5

5.8.1 The earliest deposit observed was 1.65 m of possibly reworked medieval or post-medieval material 504, which had been impacted upon by 1960s construction activity. Cutting 504 was construction cut 509 for the concrete foundation 507 of an internal wall within the building and also construction cut 508 for concrete pillar foundation 506. Also set into 504 was a concrete beam 505 which was located on the western half of the test pit. Sealing 504 was concrete slab 503, brick rubble layer 502 and floor surface 501.

## 5.9 Test Pit 6

5.9.1 The stratigraphically earliest remains identified was possible wall structure 603 (**Figure 2, Plate 4**) which was recorded as 1.20m long and 0.57 m high and revealed in the western facing section of Test Pit 6 and constructed of roughly shaped flint nodules in a yellow chalky mortar. Wall 603 was revealed at 0.46 m BGL at an approximate height of 35.50 m a OD and butted by mixed and reworked deposit 604. It is possible the wall structure is associated with rammed chalk surface 110 in Test Pit 1.

5.9.2 Sealing deposit 604 was concrete slab 606 which was encountered below 0.28 m thick possible reworked post-medieval deposit 605. 605 was sealed beneath 602 and subsequently 601.

## 5.10 Test Pit 7

5.10.1 The earliest deposit within Test Pit 7 was 0.80 m thick deposit 704 – a very mixed and dark grey gritty silty clay which is possibly reworked medieval or post-medieval material. This deposit was impacted upon the cut of a service trench 705 and the construction cut 706 for concrete wall foundation 703 for the western party wall of 9-11 High Street. The service trench and footing were sealed by concrete slab 702 and in turn 701.

## 5.11 Test Pit 8

5.11.1 All structures and deposits within Test Pit 8 related to the 1960s construction of the current building. At the base of the trench was concrete slab 806 which was encountered at 1.50 m BGL at approximately 34.50 m aOD. This was sealed by a layer of redeposited material 805, which may once have been *in situ* medieval or post-medieval layers. Further concrete footings 804 and 807 were also observed as was a sealing layer of further redeposited possible medieval or post-medieval material 803. Deposit 803 was sealed by 802 and 801.

## 5.12 Boreholes

5.12.1 Two Boreholes were drilled into the bases of Test Pits 3 and 5. The results are shown in **Appendix 2**.

5.12.2 The deposits recorded in Bore Hole 1 are briefly summarised below:

- 0 – 3.2m: made ground consisting of silts, clays and gravels containing brick and concrete fragments, with rare wood fragments towards the bottom of the unit
- 3.2 – 5.45m: alluvium consisting of gravelly clayey silts and sandy gravelly clays, with a soft dark brown to dark grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly organic clay with occasional mollusc shells and wood fragments recorded from 4.0m to 4.2m. An increased calcareous content was noted towards the base of the alluvial deposits.
- 5.45 – 8.8m: the alluvial deposits overlay silty, sandy and clayey flint gravels.

- 8.8m+: Chalk

5.12.3 The deposits recorded in Bore Hole 2 are summarised below:

- 0 – 1.6m: made ground
- 1.6 – 5.6m: alluvium consisting of gravelly silty clay and clayey silt down to 3.8m where the deposits overlay a soft thickly bedded brown and dark grey gravelly silty organic rich clay over a black/dark grey becoming brown with depth highly organic clay containing wood fragments down to 4.95m. Below which the deposits were recorded as a calcareous silt with frequent decomposed roots, presumably from the overlying organic rich deposit, over a soft black mottled brown and off white highly organic silt down to 5.6m
- 5.6 – 7.0m: the alluvial deposits overlay silty sandy flint gravels
- 7.0m+: Chalk

5.12.4 Both cores have distinct organic rich layers within the alluvial deposits, and while no peat appears to have been recorded in the boreholes, these organic rich layers may be worthy of closer examination. The cores are currently held by a third party.

## 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 The only find recovered was a single sherd of pottery, which came from the earliest deposit in Test Pit 3 (306). This is from the flange of a Romano-British Oxfordshire whiteware mortarium, dated c. AD 240–300 (Young 1977, type M17).

## 7 DISCUSSION

### 7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The watching brief within the interior of 9–11 High Street, Winchester was largely successful in its stated aim as set out in the agreed WSI (WA 2017) in identifying that archaeological remains survived beneath the concrete slab of the current building. However, these did seem to be concentrated at the northern limit of the Site adjacent to the High Street. There were several on-site constraints which limited the investigation of buried remains and deposits which thus hampered the interpretation of what was revealed.

### 7.2 Archaeology

7.2.1 At the northern edge of the Site adjacent to the High Street; Test Pits 1 and 6 revealed *in situ* building remains in the form of a rammed chalk floor surface 110 and possibly associated flint-constructed wall 603. Though no dating was directly linked with these structures a possible medieval date is likely, due to the location and relative depths of the remains and comparison to known remains in the vicinity. Immediately to the west at 12–15 High Street – the current Debenhams store – a masonry building, apparently consisting of a single room was excavated and recorded as 5.75m wide north to south, and at least 7.0m in length east to west (WCC HER No. EWC8113). Each of the walls were of a similar thickness of 0.70-0.75m and were constructed with coarse chalk and flint rubble bonded by a light yellowish/buff chalky mortar, a similar construction to 603.

7.2.2 The relative height aOD is also similar in that medieval deposits were observed within the Debenhams site between 35.67–35.05 m aOD (0.63–0.8 m BGL), and 35.55–34.88 m aOD



(0.79-1.46 m BGL), whereas surface 110 was encountered at 34.90 m aOD (1.10 m BGL) and wall 603 at 35.50 m aOD (0.46 m BGL)

- 7.2.3 The building in Debenhams was located immediately to the north of a substantial east-west aligned ditch, identified as the Temple Ditch; a substantial drainage channel first recorded in 1349 which marked the northern boundary of the Cathedral cemetery. The position of the Temple Ditch may have also coincided with the original northern boundary of the New Minster precinct, prior to its enlargement under Edward the Elder (Keene 1985, 573).
- 7.2.4 The ditch in Debenhams was recorded as 5.0m in width and at least 1.05m deep. The ditch's earlier fills had been largely removed by a later recut, (when it was used as a brook, to drain this part of the town) but consisted of rubble and silt, at least 0.95m in depth. The recut ditch, post-dated the demolition of the building above. Its fill consisted of a single deposit of distinctive water deposited light-mid grey silt/clay largely devoid of intrusions apart from occasional large charcoal fragments.
- 7.2.5 It is possible that the course of the Temple Ditch was picked up in Test Pit 3 (located 5.40 m to the south of Test Pits 1 and 6), though the edges to this feature were not revealed due to the relatively small size of the test pit and the relatively large width of the ditch. Within Test Pit 3 at a depth of 1.30 m BGL at 34.7 m aOD deposit 306, a waterlogged dark grey silty clay with very few inclusions was encountered. This is possibly a fill within the Temple Ditch, however this could not be investigated.
- 7.2.6 The main deposit observed within the test pits was a heavily disturbed and reworked dark grey gritty silty clay which was predominately revealed below clearly modern deposits of brick rubble below the current concrete slab. These deposits 204, 304, 405, 504, 604, 704 and 803, 805 are likely to be the remains of *in situ* medieval or post-medieval deposits which have been disturbed following the excavation of concrete pillar bases associated with the current building through this material and the excavated up-cast redeposited across the Site.
- 7.2.7 Both cores from the boreholes have distinct organic rich layers within the alluvial deposits, and while no peat appears to have been recorded in the boreholes, these organic rich layers may be worthy of closer examination. Little can be said of their relationships to the findings in the test pits without a physical examination of the cores. The cores are still held by the company that carried out the work and could be examined as a part of any future assessment of the Site.

### **7.3 Investigation Limitations and previous impacts**

- 7.3.1 The narrow nature of the test pits only allowed for a small window into the buried remains below the concrete slab. Subsequently, the interpretation of the remains was hampered and as each test pit was located to investigate concrete foundations associated with walls and supporting pillars there had been considerable localised disturbance and truncation to the archaeology deposits in the locations inspected further hindering interpretation.

### **7.4 Conclusions**

- 7.4.1 The watching brief within the interior of 9–11 High Street, Winchester therefore identified that, despite considerable localised truncation to underlying archaeological remains due to the construction of concrete pillar support and wall foundations, archaeological structures and deposits do survive within the footprint of the existing building.

## **8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

8.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under project code 114821. The Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **WINCM: AY619**.

### **8.2 Preparation of the archive**

8.2.1 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).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 file of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

### **8.3 Selection policy**

8.3.1 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. In this instance, only one artefact was recovered, which has not been retained.

### **8.4 Security copy**

8.4.1 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.

### **8.5 OASIS**

8.5.1 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.

## **9 COPYRIGHT**

### **9.1 Archive and report copyright**

9.1.1 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.

- 9.1.2 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.

## **9.2 Third party data copyright**

- 9.2.1 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.

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## APPENDIX 1: TEST PIT AND CONTEXT SUMMARIES

Bgl: Below Ground Level

CBM : Ceramic Brick Material (brick and tile)

Test Pit 1	Dimensions :	0.91 m by 0.82 m by 1.10 m	Ground surface level:	36 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	448330.90, 129394.29 448330.70, 129393.40		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
101	Surface/layer	Current tile floor sealing concrete slab	0-0.28 m	
102	Layer	Concrete bedding layer	0.25-0.35 m	
103	Layer	Modern brick rubble layer	0.35-0.47 m	
104	Structure	Modern brick structure. Recorded as 0.91 m long by 0.41 m wide and 0.48 m thick. Constructed of bricks in stretcher bond. This is possible a brick pillar base or similar associated with the building that fronted onto the High Street and predated the current 1960s building. Constructed with cut 106 which cuts mortar layer 108	0.48 m thick	
105	Layer	Light to mid yellow sandy mortar layer. Possible evidence of the cleaning of bricks and removal of mortar during demolition of 104 and subsequent reuse of bricks elsewhere. This deposit butted up against 104.	0.47-0.58 m	
106	Cut	Construction cut or foundation trench for structure 104. Appears to cut deposit 109	0.48 m deep	
107	Layer	Very thin band of very dark grey brown silty clay with common very small grit inclusions. Unclear origin - possible old ground surface associated with 104.	0.58-0.62 m	
108	Layer	Thin band of yellow sandy mortar, possible associated with the construction of 104	0.62-0.72 m	
109	Layer	Mixed with mid grey silty clay and common gravels and flint rubble. Made ground	0.72 – 1.10 m	
110	Structure/Surface	Compact rammed chalk structure or surface revealed below 109 at 1.10 m below the current ground surface. Dirty white in colour this structure/surface was only revealed in a 0.45 m by 0.40 m sondage in Test Pit 1 and so could not be investigated further to ascertain its function or date.	1.10 m +	
Notes	Test Pit 1 located adjacent to the shop front and the High Street. Test Pit 1 positioned to the west of Test Pit 6. It is possible that the wall structure 603 is related to chalk surface 110.			

Test Pit 2	Dimensions :	2 m by 1 m by 1.40 m	Ground surface level:	36 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	448318.19, 129390.34 448316.22, 129391.01		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
201	Surface/layer	Current tile floor sealing concrete slab	0-0.30 m	
202	Layer	Rough concrete bedding layer	0.30-0.40 m	
203	Layer	Brick rubble layer. Mixed deposit of broken bricks and other construction rubble	0.40-0.66 m	
204	Layer	Dark grey to black silty clay with common small flecks of chalk and occasional flint gravels. Deposit located directly below broken brick rubble layer and appears to have been heavily reworked – most likely during the construction of the current building in the 1960s. Mixed deposit with brick fragments. It is possible this deposit is a reworked medieval or post-medieval layer, but unclear.	0.66-1.40 m	
205	Structure	Brick structure. Potentially the remains of an earlier party wall between 9–11 High Street and 12–15 High Street, immediately to the west. Recorded as three courses of bricks in possibly Flemish bond. This structure appears	0.66—1.02 m	



		set into 204 and is lying directly below the current party wall foundation.	
206	Layer	Very mixed dark grey brown silty clay layer It is possible this layer is reworked medieval or post-medieval deposits that have been heavily disturbed during later construction. However, this is not clear in such a small test pit.	1.40 m+
207	Structure	Concrete foundation for party wall	0.25-0.66 m
208	Cut	Construction cut for 205, which possibly cuts 204	
Notes	Test Pit 2 was moved from its original location as shown in Figure 1 of the WSI to investigate the western party wall foundations		

<b>Test Pit 3</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	3.20 m by 1.10 m by 2.10 m	<b>Ground surface level:</b>	36 m aOD
	<b>Centre line Coordinates (NGR):</b>	448333.43, 129387.11 448332.49, 129383.68		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (bgl)</b>	
301	Surface/layer	Current tile floor sealing concrete slab	0-0.30 m	
302	Layer	Brick rubble layer. Mixed deposit of broken bricks and other construction rubble	0.30-0.43 m	
303	Layer	Thin concrete slab	0.43-0.50 m	
304	Layer	Very mixed black and dark grey silty clay layer with fragments and blocks of chalk and flint gravels. Deposit contains animal bone and oyster shell and slate fragments. This is a very disturbed deposit, reworked most likely during the construction of the existing building in the 1960s. Deposit 304 appears to be formed from reworked archaeological layers containing blocks of heavily laminated material formed from multiple interleaving very thin layers of differing material – laminates of thin chalk bands (less than 0.01m thick) between dark grey/black silty clay of a similar thickness. The origin of these blocks of material within the general deposit of 204 is unclear – possibly derived from the disturbance and removal of floor or surface layers or possibly heterogeneous fills from medieval or post-medieval pits. Reworked archaeological deposits redeposited because of construction activity.	0.50 – 0.70 m	
305	Layer	Mid grey silty clay with common small brick fragments and chalk flecks and fragments, contains some concrete fragments – made ground.	0.70 – 1.30 m	
306	Layer	Dark grey silty clay with very few inclusions, fragments of wood and some worked flint nodules (possible building material). A very organic almost peat-like in texture and smell. Smell and preserved wood indicate the deposit is waterlogged and ground water encountered at 1.90 m below the current ground surface. It is possible that this deposit is a fill of the Temple Ditch, but this is unclear. A single sherd of Romano-British Oxfordshire whiteware mortarium, dated c. AD 240–300 was recovered. Though it could not be investigated due to depth and Health and Safety concerns	1.30 – 2.00 m	
307	Structure	Concrete pillar footing	0.50-2.00 m	
308	Structure	Concrete pillar footing	0.50-2.00 m	
Notes				



Test Pit 4	Dimensions :	1 m by 1 m by 0.65 m	Ground surface level:	36 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	448335.05, 129377.19 448336.09, 129377.11		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
401	Layer	Current tile floor sealing concrete slab	0-0.25 m	
402	Layer	Concrete slab into which is set a series of services.	0.25 m+	
403	Layer	Brick rubble filling the void between the service trench and the party wall	0.25-0.60	
404	Structure	Concrete footing for the party wall	0.25-0.65	
405	Layer	Dark grey brown silty clay with abundant small grits and gravels	0.65 m+	
Notes				

Test Pit 5	Dimensions :	2.25 m by 2.25 m by 2.10	Ground surface level:	36 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	448326.98, 129367.74 448329.06, 129366.85		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
501	Layer	Current floor surface – tiles overlying concrete slab	0-0.30 m	
502	Layer	Modern bedding layer / made ground – builders sand and brick rubble	0.30-0.35 m	
503	Structure	Concrete slab	0.35-0.45	
504	Layer	Mid grey brown gritty silty clay with common brick fragments and blocks and flecks of chalk. Similar to other deposits observed but difficult to confirm. Possibly reworked medieval or post-medieval deposits by 1960s construction activity. Some fragments of concrete. This deposit was recorded filling most of the trench – no distinct lens or laminations observed. Cut through by 508 and 509	0.45-2.10 m	
505	Structure	Concrete beam structure which runs roughly north-south through the western half of the test pit. The full thickness of this was not seen.	0.45 m +	
506	Structure	Concrete pillar foundation, 0.56 m wide and 1.58 m thick	0.35-1.93 m	
507	Structure	Concrete wall foundation for internal wall within 9-11 High Street. Foundation partially steps out at the base	0.35-1.70m	
508	Cut	Construction cut for 506, cuts 504, cut is 0.50m wider than the pillar foundation – base not seen	0.35-1.93 m+	
509	Cut	Construction cut for 507, cuts 504, cut is 0.30m wider than the wall foundation	0.35-1.70 m	
Notes				

Test Pit 6	Dimensions :	1.20 m by 0.88 m by 1.03 m	Ground surface level:	36 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):	448329.49, 129395.63 448329.22, 129394.44		
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
601	Layer	Current tile floor sealing concrete slab	0-0.25 m	
602	Layer	Concrete bedding layer. Seals 605.	0.25-0.30 m	
603	Structure	Possible flint nodule built wall/structure. Constructed of roughly shaped flint nodules in a yellow chalky mortar. Recorded as 1.20m long and 0.57 m high. Only the western facing elevation was observed with the remains of the structure outside of the test pit edge beneath a modern pillar. It is unclear if this represents the remains of an <i>in situ</i> structure or just a redeposited block of masonry. Butted by 604.	0.46-1.03 m	



604	Layer	Mixed mid to dark grey silt clay with common flint nodules and patches of mid green brown clay. This deposit butts 603 and is sealed by 606.	0.63 – 1.03 m
605	Layer	Mid to dark grey silty clay with brick rubble and flint gravels Mixed modern made round layer. Sealed below concrete 602 and above concrete slab 606	0.30-0.58 m
606	Layer	Concrete slab sealed beneath 605 and sealing 604	0.58-0.63 m
Notes	Test Pit 6 positioned to the west of Test Pit 1. It is possible that wall structure 603 is related to chalk surface 110.		

<b>Test Pit 7</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	1.30 m by 1.13 m by 1.14 m		<b>Ground surface level:</b>	36 m aOD
	<b>Centre line Coordinates (NGR):</b>	448319.81, 129392.06 448321.11, 129391.77			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (bgl)</b>		
701	Layer	Current tile floor sealing concrete slab	0-0.28 m		
702	Layer	Concrete bedding layer, seals 703	0.28-0.34 m		
703	Structure	Concrete slab – stepped footing for the western party wall of the shop.	0.34-1.02 m		
704	Layer	Very mixed dark grey silty clay with abundant small gravels and sand, giving it a gritty texture. Contains modern brick rubble and heavily disturbed by the footings and a modern service trench which cuts through this deposit	0.34-1.14m+		
705	Cut	Cut of modern service trench	-		
706	Cut	Cut for wall foundation			
Notes					

<b>Test Pit 8</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	2.55 m by 2.25 m by 2.10 m		<b>Ground surface level:</b>	36 m aOD
	<b>Centre line Coordinates (NGR):</b>	448326.98, 129367.74 448329.06, 129366.85			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (bgl)</b>		
801	Layer	Current tile floor sealing concrete slab	0-0.27 m		
802	Layer	Modern bedding layer / made ground – builders sand and brick rubble	0.27-0.58 m		
803	Layer	Very mixed dark grey silty clay with abundant small gravels and sand, giving it a gritty texture.	0.58-0.88 m		
804	Structure	Concrete stepped footing in the western edge of the trench.	0.88-1.20 m		
805	Layer	Very mixed dark grey silty clay with abundant small gravels and sand, giving it a gritty texture. Contains modern brick rubble, seals concrete slab 806.	1.20-1.50 m		
806	Structure	Concrete slab which runs the full length of the test pit and located on the eastern side. Encountered on the northern side of the test pit at 1.50 m below the current ground surface	1.50 m+		
807	Structure	Concrete structure which runs directly through the centre of the test pit.	0.48-1.50 m		
Notes					





## APPENDIX 2 BOREHOLE LOGS



### Sample type

D Small disturbed	U Undisturbed	X/L Dynamic	D*/ES Environmental - soil	Cs Core subsample (prepared)
B Bulk disturbed	UT Undisturbed thin wall	C Core	EW Environmental - water	Xs/Ls Dynamic subsample (prepared)
LB Large bulk disturbed	P Piston	W Water		

### Test type

- S SPT - Split spoon sampler followed by uncorrected SPT 'N' Value
- C SPT - Solid cone followed by uncorrected SPT 'N' Value
- (\*250 - Where full test drive not completed, linearly extrapolated 'N' value reported, \*\* - Denotes no effective penetration)
- H Hand vane - direct reading in kPa - not corrected for BS1377 (1990). Re\* denotes refusal
- M Mackintosh probe - number of blows to achieve 100mm penetration
- PP Pocket penetrometer - direct reading in kg/sq.cm
- Vo Headspace vapour reading, uncorrected peak values in ppm, using a PID (calibrated with Isobutylene, using a 10.6eV bulb)

### Sample/core range/l<sub>f</sub>

| Dynamic sample

█ Undisturbed sample - open drive including thin wall. Symbol length reflects recovery

x x = Total Core Recovery (TCR) as percentage of core run

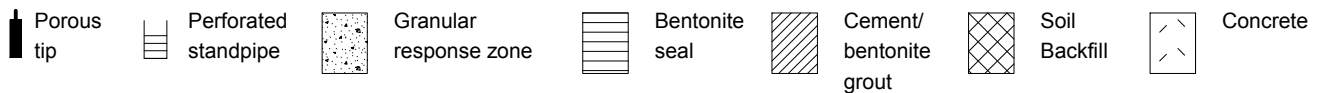
y y = Solid Core Recovery (SCR) as percentage of core run. Assessment of core is based on full diameter.

z z = Rock Quality Designation (RQD). The amount of solid core greater than 100mm expressed as percentage of core run.

Where SPT has been carried out at beginning of core run, disturbed section of core excluded from SCR and RQD assessment.

l<sub>f</sub> - fracture spacing - the modal fracture spacing (mm) over the indicated length of core. Where spacing varies significantly, the minimum, mode and maximum values are given. NI = non-intact core NA = not applicable

### Instrumentation



### Stratum boundaries



### Logging

The logging of soils and rocks has been carried out in general accordance with BS 5930:2015.

Chalk is logged in general accordance with Lord et al (2002) CIRIA C574. Where possible, dynamic samples in chalk have been logged in accordance with CIRIA C574; descriptions and gradings (if presented) should be treated with caution given the potential for sample disturbance.

For rocks the term fracture has been used to identify a mechanical break within the core. Where possible incipient and drilling induced fractures have been excluded from the assessment of fracture state. Where doubt exists, a note has been made in the descriptions. All fractures are considered to be continuous unless otherwise reported.

Made Ground is readily identifiable when, within the material make up, man made constituents are evident. Where Made Ground appears to be reworked natural material the differentiation between in situ natural deposits and Made Ground is much more difficult to ascertain. The interpretation of Made Ground within the logs should therefore be treated with caution.

The descriptors "topsoil" and "tarmacadam" are used as generic terms and do not imply conformation to any particular standard or composition.

Rootlets are defined as being less than 2mm in diameter, roots are defined as in excess of 2mm diameter.

### General Comments

The process of drilling and sampling will inevitably lead to disturbance, mixing or loss of material in some soil and rocks.

Indicated water levels are those recorded during the process of drilling or excavating exploratory holes and may not represent standing water levels.

All depths are measured along the axis of the borehole and are related to ground level at the point of entry. All inclinations are measured normal to the axis of the core.

# BOREHOLE LOG



CLIENT COLL ASSOCIATES  
 SITE 9-11 HIGH STREET, WINCHESTER  
 Start Date 10 August 2017  
 End Date 16 August 2017

**BH1**

Sheet 1 of 3  
 Scale 1 : 50  
 Depth 20.20 m

progress date/time water depth	sample no & type	depth (m) from to	casing depth (m)	test type & value	samp. /core range	lf	instru -ment	description	depth (m)	reduced level (m)	legend
10/08/17 1515hrs								Brown clayey sandy angular and subangular fine to coarse brick, concrete and mortar GRAVEL. (MADE GROUND)	1.00		
	1L	1.20 - 2.20	Nil					Soft locally very soft greyish brown sandy gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is subangular and angular fine to coarse flint and concrete, rarely chalk. (MADE GROUND)	1.90		
	2D	1.50 - 1.60									
	3D	2.10 - 2.20						Soft dark brown clayey highly organic SILT with abundant decomposed wood fragments (up to 30mm). (MADE GROUND)	2.40		
	4L	2.20 - 3.20	2.20					2.20 - 2.35m: High angular concrete cobble content.			
	5D	2.40 - 2.50									
	6D	3.10 - 3.20						Soft locally very soft greyish brown sandy slightly gravelly clayey SILT. Gravel is angular to rounded fine to coarse flint rarely chalk and brick. (MADE GROUND)	2.80		
	7D 8L	3.20 - 3.77 3.20 - 4.20	3.20	S 1				2.65 - 2.75m: Grey and dark grey. Rare wood fragments (up to 20mm).	3.20		
10/08/17 1835hrs 3.71m	9D	3.80 - 3.90						Soft light grey and grey slightly sandy very gravelly clayey SILT. Gravel is angular to rounded fine to coarse chalk and flint. Frequent shell fragments (up to 20mm) and rare pockets (up to 50mm) of clayey fine and medium sand. (MADE GROUND)	4.00		
	10D	4.10 - 4.20							4.20		
11/08/17 0850hrs 1.87m	UT	4.20 - 4.70	4.20					3.00m: Rare wood fragment (10x15x150mm).			
	11L	4.20 - 5.20						3.10m: Ceramic pottery (20x60x5mm).			
	12D	5.10 - 5.20						Very soft greyish brown and grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly clayey SILT. Gravel is angular fine to coarse flint and rare chalk. Rare decomposed wood fragments (up to 10mm).	4.75		
	13D	5.20 - 5.65	3.20	S 13					4.90		
	14L	5.20 - 6.20	5.20					Soft dark brown and dark brownish grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly highly organic CLAY. Gravel is angular fine chalk. Rare locally frequent intact shells (up to 5mm). Frequent decomposed wood fragments (up to 10mm).	5.00		
	15D	6.20 - 6.65	6.20	S 48				Soft greyish brown mottled dark grey and off-white slightly sandy slightly gravelly clayey SILT. Gravel is fine angular to subrounded chalk.	5.45		
	16L	6.20 - 7.20							5.60		
	17D	6.60 - 6.70						Very soft grey sandy very gravelly SILT. Gravel is angular to rounded fine and medium flint.	6.20		
	18D	7.20 - 7.65	7.20	S 24				Off-white slightly sandy calcareous SILT with frequent decomposed rootlets.	6.45		
	19L	7.20 - 8.20						4.97 - 5.00m: Very gravelly. Gravel is angular to subrounded fine and medium mudstone and flint.	7.20		
20D	7.50 - 7.60						Soft greyish brown mottled dark grey and off-white slightly sandy slightly gravelly clayey SILT. Gravel is angular fine flint and subrounded fine chalk.	{8.00}			

EQUIPMENT: Geotechnical Pioneer rig.  
 METHOD: Hand dug inspection pit 0.00-1.20m. Dynamic sampled (128mm) 1.20-5.20m and (113mm) 5.20-14.20m. Waterflush rotary core drilled (116mm conventional) 15.20-20.20m  
 CASING: 168mm diam to 3.20m and 140mm diam to 13.20m.  
 BACKFILL: On completion, borehole collapsed back to 19.45m. A plain pipe (50mm) was installed to 19.45m, cement:bentonite grout 19.45-0.30m and cement with stopcock cover 0.30-0.00m. Installation took place 16-17/08/17.  
 REMARKS: Foundation inspection pit previously excavated by others to 3.00m depth at site of borehole. Pit was backfilled by GEL prior to commencing drilling.

EXPLORATORY HOLE LOGS SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH KEY SHEETS

water strike (m)	casing (m)	rose to (m)	time to rise (min)	remarks		CONTRACT <b>33330</b>	CHECKED
				Groundwater not encountered prior to use of water flush.			

# BOREHOLE LOG



CLIENT COLL ASSOCIATES  
 SITE 9-11 HIGH STREET, WINCHESTER  
 Start Date 10 August 2017  
 End Date 16 August 2017

**BH1**

Sheet 2 of 3  
 Scale 1 : 50  
 Depth 20.20 m

progress date/time water depth	sample no & type	depth (m) from to	casing depth (m)	test type & value	samp. /core range	lf	instru -ment	description	depth (m)	reduced level (m)	legend
11/08/17 1415hrs 1.87m	21D	8.20 - 8.65	8.20	S 33				5.15m: Lens (70x30mm) of off-white silt.	8.50	8.80	
	22L	8.20 - 9.20					Medium dense light grey, dark grey and white locally stained light orangish brown angular to well rounded medium and coarse flint GRAVEL.				
14/08/17 1045hrs 1.82m	23D	9.00 - 9.10						Light grey and dark grey locally yellowish brown silty angular to well rounded fine to coarse flint GRAVEL.	10.10		
	24D	9.20 - 9.65	9.20	S 31			5.95 - 6.20m: Assessed zone of core loss.				
	25L	9.20 - 10.20					Dense light grey, dark grey locally stained light yellowish brown angular to well rounded medium and coarse rinded and nodular flint GRAVEL.				
	26D	9.50 - 9.60					Dense light orangish brown silty angular to rounded fine to coarse nodular and rare rinded flint GRAVEL.				
	27L	10.20 - 10.65	9.20	S 16			6.45 - 6.55m: Band of angular to subrounded fine flint gravel.				
	28D	10.50 - 10.60					6.90 - 7.20m: Assessed zone of core loss.				
	29D	11.20 - 11.65	9.20	S 25			Medium dense becoming dense light and dark grey locally slightly sandy angular to well rounded fine to coarse flint GRAVEL.				
	30L	11.20 - 12.20	11.20				7.35m: Light grey stained yellowish brown well rounded flint cobble.				
	31D	12.20 - 12.65	11.20	S 18			Dense light grey, dark grey and orangish brown clayey fine to coarse rinded and nodular flint GRAVEL.				
	32L	12.20 - 13.20					Structureless CHALK composed of light orangish brown locally dark orangish brown gravelly clayey SILT. Gravel is angular to subrounded fine to coarse very weak and weak low density white chalk. (Probably CIRIA Grade Dm).				
14/08/17 1515hrs 2.18m	33D	13.20 - 13.65	11.20	S 34			8.85 - 8.95m: Weak medium density off-white rounded chalk cobble.	11.20			
	34L	13.20 - 14.20					9.10 - 9.20m: Weak medium density off-white rounded chalk cobble.				
15/08/17 0815hrs 2.28m	36D	14.20 - 14.64	13.20	S 49	38 10 10	NI NI 10	Structureless CHALK composed of off-white locally stained light orangish brown slightly gravelly clayey SILT. Gravel is subangular to well rounded fine to coarse very weak and weak low and medium density white chalk rarely rinded flint. (Probably CIRIA Grade Dm).	14.20			
	35C	14.20 - 15.20					10.30 - 10.35m: Weak medium density white subrounded chalk cobble.				
	37C	15.20 - 15.65	13.20	C 50	40 0 0		Structureless CHALK composed of off-white locally stained dark orangish brown locally slightly clayey subangular to well rounded weak medium and high density chalk and rare rinded flint GRAVEL. (Probably structured, CIRIA Grade undetermined due to drilling disturbance).	17.20			
	38C	16.20 - 16.65	13.20	C 33	50 0 0		15.10 - 15.20m: Medium strong high density off-white subrounded chalk cobble.				
	39C	17.20 - 17.42	13.20	C*176	90 30 15	NI 60 90	Limited recovery. CHALK recovered as off-white locally stained dark orangish brown locally slightly clayey subangular to well rounded weak medium and high density chalk and rare rinded flint GRAVEL. (Probably structured, CIRIA Grade undetermined due to drilling disturbance).				
		17.20 - 18.20					Weak medium and high density white locally orangish brown CHALK. Fractures are 50-60° and subvertical very closely spaced planar smooth infilled (up to 10mm) with white silt frequently stained orangish brown. Locally disintegrated to very silty angular fine to coarse gravel				

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water strike (m)	casing (m)	rose to (m)	time to rise (m)	remarks		CONTRACT <b>33330</b>	CHECKED
				Groundwater not encountered prior to use of water flush.			

Continued Next Page

{18.00}

# BOREHOLE LOG



CLIENT COLL ASSOCIATES  
 SITE 9-11 HIGH STREET, WINCHESTER  
 Start Date 10 August 2017  
 End Date 16 August 2017

**BH1**

Sheet 3 of 3  
 Scale 1 : 50  
 Depth 20.20 m

progress date/time water depth	sample no & type	depth (m) from to	casing depth (m)	test type & value	samp. /core range	lf	instru -ment	description	depth (m)	reduced level (m)	legend
15/08/17 1500hrs 2.37m	40C	18.20 - 18.36 18.20 - 19.20	13.20	C*214	90 60 45			(drilling disturbed). (Probably CIRIA Grade C4).	18.70		
	41C	19.20 - 19.30 19.20 - 20.20	13.20	C*500	90 40 45	Ni 120 180		Weak medium and high density white locally orangish brown CHALK. Fractures are subhorizontal and 60° closely spaced planar smooth locally infilled (up to 5mm) with white silt and locally stained light orangish brown. Locally disintegrated to very silty angular fine to coarse gravel (drilling disturbed). (Probably CIRIA Grade B3).	20.20		
16/08/17 0845hrs 2.21m		20.20 - 20.29	13.20	C*500				Borehole completed at 20.20m.	{28.00}		

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water strike (m)	casing (m)	rose to (m)	time to rise (m)	remarks		CONTRACT <b>33330</b>	CHECKED
				Groundwater not encountered prior to use of water flush.			

# BOREHOLE LOG



CLIENT COLL ASSOCIATES  
 SITE 9-11 HIGH STREET, WINCHESTER  
 Start Date 7 August 2017  
 End Date 10 August 2017

**BH2**

Sheet 1 of 3  
 Scale 1 : 50  
 Depth 20.20 m

progress date/time water depth	sample no & type	depth (m) from to	casing depth (m)	test type & value	samp. /core range	lf	instru -ment	description	depth (m)	reduced level (m)	legend	
07/08/17 1055hrs	C	0.00 - 0.30	Nil					MADE GROUND comprising ceramic tile (5mm) over light grey and light yellow CONCRETE. (MADE GROUND)	0.30			
	1B	0.45 - 0.65						Grey, dark grey and light brownish yellow subangular and subrounded medium to coarse flint GRAVEL with a low angular brick cobble content. (MADE GROUND)	0.45			
	2D	0.45 - 0.65										
	3B	1.00 - 1.20										
	4D	1.00 - 1.20										
	5D	1.20 - 1.65		Nil	S 1				Soft becoming very soft grey gravelly becoming slightly gravelly sandy silty CLAY. Gravel is angular to subrounded fine to coarse flint, brick and chalk. Rare bones (up to 40mm diam) and fine to coarse gravel sized bone fragments. (MADE GROUND)	1.60		
	6L	1.20 - 2.20							0.90 - 1.20m: Rare brick gravel.	1.90		
	7D	1.70 - 1.80						Very soft greyish brown slightly sandy slightly gravelly silty CLAY with rare pockets (up to 20mm) of dark grey slightly sandy clayey silt. Gravel is subangular to rounded fine and medium chalk and mudstone. Rare decomposed rootlets. Strong organic odour.	2.15			
	8D	1.90 - 2.00		2.20	S<1							
	9L	2.20 - 2.56							1.85m: Shell fragment (25x10x2mm).			
	10D	2.90 - 3.00						Very soft dark greyish brown slightly sandy clayey SILT with rare angular to rounded fine and medium flint gravel. Strong organic odour.				
	11L	3.20 - 4.20		3.20	S 8							
	12D	3.70 - 3.80						Very soft becoming soft grey, greyish brown and off white slightly sandy gravelly locally very gravelly silty CLAY. Gravel is angular and subangular fine to coarse flint and chalk. 2.50 - 3.00m: Green staining on chalk. 3.10 - 3.12m: Intact oyster shells recovered as frequent shell fragments (up to 40x10x3mm). 3.70m: Rare decomposed wood fragment (up to 20mm).	3.80			
	13D	3.90 - 4.00										
	14L	4.20 - 4.65		4.20	S 7							
	15D	4.65 - 4.75								4.60		
	16D	4.80 - 4.90						Very soft locally soft thickly bedded brown and dark grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly becoming gravelly silty organic rich CLAY. Gravel is fine angular to rounded flint and chalk. Rare intact shells (up to 3mm) and rootlets.	4.80			
	17D	5.00 - 5.10								4.95		
	18D	5.20 - 5.65		5.20	S 10							
19L	5.20 - 6.20								5.40			
07/08/17 1650hrs 2.01m	20D	5.80 - 5.90						Firm black and dark grey slightly sandy silty highly organic CLAY. Frequent decomposed rootlets and wood fragments (up to 15mm).	5.60			
	21D	6.10 - 6.20							5.90			
	08/08/17 0800hrs 1.97m	22L	6.20 - 7.20					Firm brown slightly sandy silty highly organic CLAY. Frequent decomposed rootlets and wood fragments (up to 15mm).	6.20			
		23D	7.10 - 7.20							6.70		
		24L	7.20 - 7.65							6.90		
			7.20 - 8.20		7.20	S 15			Off-white calcareous SILT with frequent decomposed rootlets.	7.00		
25D		8.10 - 8.20						Soft black mottled brown and off-white highly organic SILT. Strong organic odour.	7.20			
							Brownish yellow and grey angular and subangular rarely rounded fine to coarse rinded flint GRAVEL.					
							Off-white and light grey slightly sandy silty angular and subangular fine to coarse flint and rare chalk GRAVEL.					
							6.10 - 6.20m: Stained light orange.					
							Continued Next Page	{8.00}				

EQUIPMENT: Geotechnical Pioneer rig.  
 METHOD: Concrete cored (300mm diam) 0.00-0.30m. Hand dug inspection pit 0.30-1.20m. Dynamic sampled (128mm) 1.20-4.20m, (113m) 4.20-11.20m. Waterflush rotary core drilled (116mm) 13.20-20.20m.  
 CASING: 168mm diam to 3.20m and 140mm diam to 15.20m.  
 BACKFILL: On completion, a plain pipe (50mm) was installed to 20.20m, cement: bentonite grout 20.20-0.10m and cement with stopcock cover 0.10-0.00m.

EXPLORATORY HOLE LOGS SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH KEY SHEETS

water strike (m)	casing (m)	rose to (m)	time to rise (min)	remarks		CONTRACT <b>33330</b>	CHECKED
2.20	2.20	1.82	20	Slow			

# BOREHOLE LOG



CLIENT COLL ASSOCIATES  
 SITE 9-11 HIGH STREET, WINCHESTER  
 Start Date 7 August 2017  
 End Date 10 August 2017

**BH2**

Sheet 2 of 3  
 Scale 1 : 50  
 Depth 20.20 m

progress date/time water depth	sample no & type	depth (m) from to	casing depth (m)	test type & value	samp. /core range	lf	instru -ment	description	depth (m)	reduced level (m)	legend
08/08/17 1800hrs 2.21m	26D	8.20 - 8.65	8.20	S 19				Medium dense brownish yellow and grey angular and subangular fine to coarse rinded flint GRAVEL.	8.50		
	27L	8.20 - 9.20				Light orange and off-white and grey silty angular to subrounded fine to coarse flint GRAVEL.					
09/08/17 0800hrs 1.93m	28D	9.10 - 9.20	9.20	S 18				Grey and off-white stained light orange slightly sandy very gravelly SILT. Gravel is angular and subangular fine to coarse flint and rare chalk.	10.50		
	29L	9.20 - 10.20				Structureless CHALK composed of off-white and light orange slightly sandy slightly gravelly SILT. Gravel is angular to subrounded fine and medium weak medium density chalk with rare orange staining. (Probably CIRIA Grade Dm)					
	30D	9.80 - 9.90						7.15m: Subangular rinded flint cobble.	11.20		
	31D	10.20 - 10.65	10.20	S 26				Limited recovery. Structureless CHALK composed of off-white mottled light brownish orange and light grey slightly sandy very gravelly SILT. Gravel is angular to subangular fine to coarse weak medium density white with rare brownish yellow staining chalk, frequently angular to subrounded fine to coarse flint. (Probably CIRIA Grade Dm)			
	32L	10.20 - 11.20							11.20		
	33D	10.60 - 10.70						Structureless CHALK composed of sandy very silty subangular to subrounded fine to coarse becoming fine GRAVEL with a low subangular cobble content. Clasts are weak medium density white with light orange staining. Matrix is off-white and light orangish grey. (Probably CIRIA Grade Dc)			
	34D	11.20 - 11.65	10.20	S 39	29	NI NI 130			11.20		
	35C	11.20 - 12.20						8.50 - 8.65m: Light greenish brown staining.			
	36C	12.20 - 12.65	12.00	C 48	59 13 13				11.20		
		12.20 - 13.20						Weak medium density white with light bluish grey staining CHALK. Fractures are subhorizontal to 20° and subvertical extremely closely spaced planar and undulating rough rarely infilled (up to 5mm) with light orange and white silt, frequently stained orangish brown and brown. (Probably CIRIA Grade C5)			
	37C	13.20 - 13.56	12.00	C*71	48				11.20		
		13.20 - 14.20						Limited recovery. Weak medium density white locally light brownish white with rare black specks CHALK recovered non intact as silty angular to subrounded fine to coarse gravel. Rare brown and orange staining. (Probably structured, CIRIA Grade undetermined due to drilling disturbance).			
	38C	14.20 - 14.65	14.20	C 43	54				11.20		
		14.20 - 15.20						15.90 - 16.00m: Frequent dark orange staining.			
	39C	15.20 - 15.65	15.20	C 47	66				11.20		
		15.20 - 16.20						16.70 - 16.80m: Frequent light orange staining.			
	40C	16.20 - 16.47	15.20	C*130	67				11.20		
		16.20 - 17.20						Weak medium density white with rare black specks CHALK recovered non intact as off-white sandy very silty angular and subangular fine and medium gravel. Rare light orange staining. (Probably structured, CIRIA Grade undetermined due to drilling disturbance)			
	41C	17.20 - 17.55	15.20	C*77	73 4 0	NI NI NI 45		16.95			
		17.20 - 18.20						17.10			
								17.20			

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water strike (m) casing (m) rose to (m) time to rise (m) remarks				Continued Next Page	(18.00)
					CONTRACT <b>33330</b>
				CHECKED	

# BOREHOLE LOG



CLIENT COLL ASSOCIATES  
 SITE 9-11 HIGH STREET, WINCHESTER  
 Start Date 7 August 2017  
 End Date 10 August 2017

**BH2**

Sheet 3 of 3  
 Scale 1 : 50  
 Depth 20.20 m

progress date/time water depth	sample no & type	depth (m) from to	casing depth (m)	test type & value	samp. /core range	lf	instru -ment	description	depth (m)	reduced level (m)	legend
09/08/17 1900hrs 2.31m 10/08/17 0800hrs 2.37m 10/08/17 1030hrs 3.32m	42C	18.20 - 18.42 18.20 - 19.20	15.20	C*125	74 34 10		NI 50 105	Weak medium density white CHALK. Fractures are horizontal and 70° to subvertical extremely closely spaced undulating locally planar rough. (CIRIA Grade A5)	18.05		
	43C	19.20 - 19.37 19.20 - 20.20	15.20	C*158	86 28 0			Very weak medium density light grey and off-white with rare black specks CHALK. Fractures are subhorizontal and 70° to subvertical extremely closely spaced undulating locally planar rough rarely stained orange. (CIRIA Grade A5) 17.70 - 17.80m: Light grey. Frequent wisps of light grey marl.			
		20.20 - 20.30	15.20	C**				Weak medium density off-white and white with rare black specks CHALK. Fractures are extremely closely spaced and very closely spaced undulating and planar rough. Frequent black specks and rare orange staining on fracture surfaces. (CIRIA Grade A5 to A4). 18.80m: Shell fragment (up to 20mm). 19.10 - 19.20m: Light brown and orangish brown staining. Very weak medium locally high density off-white mottled light orange CHALK with frequent thin laminae and wisps of light grey marl. Fracture set 1 are vertical extremely closely spaced planar rough with frequent black specks. Fracture set 2 are subhorizontal to 30° very closely spaced planar and curvilinear undulating smooth infilled (up to 2mm) with light greenish grey marl rarely silt. (CIRIA Grade B5). Borehole completed at 20.20m.	20.00 20.20		
									{28.00}		
water strike (m) casing (m) rose to (m) time to rise (m) remarks								AGS	CONTRACT <b>33330</b>	CHECKED	

Geotechnical Engineering Ltd, Tel. 01452 527743 33330.GPJ TRIAL.JH.GPJ GEOTECH2.GLB 23/08/2017 13:26:24 ZK MM



# STANDARD PENETRATION TEST



CLIENT COLL ASSOCIATES

SITE 9-11 HIGH STREET, WINCHESTER

borehole no.	borehole depth (m)	s.w.p (m)	bottom depth (m)	casing depth (m)	water level (m)	seating drive		test drive				test type	N	energy ratio (%)
						blows	pen (mm)	blows		pen (mm)				
BH1	3.20	0.12	3.77	3.20	2.13	1 0	75 75	0 0 1 0	75 75 75 75	S	1	68		
BH1	5.20		5.65	3.20	2.09	2 3	75 75	1 3 4 5	75 75 75 75	S	13	68		
BH1	6.20		6.65	6.20	1.68	7 8	75 75	10 12 12 14	75 75 75 75	S	48	68		
BH1	7.20		7.65	7.20	1.34	3 6	75 75	4 6 7 7	75 75 75 75	S	24	68		
BH1	8.20		8.65	8.20	1.81	8 9	75 75	10 8 6 9	75 75 75 75	S	33	68		
BH1	9.20		9.65	9.20	1.84	9 8	75 75	7 7 7 10	75 75 75 75	S	31	68		
BH1	10.20		10.65	9.20	1.90	2 2	75 75	3 4 5 4	75 75 75 75	S	16	68		
BH1	11.20		11.65	9.20	1.90	3 6	75 75	7 5 5 8	75 75 75 75	S	25	68		
BH1	12.20		12.65	11.20	4.34	4 4	75 75	4 5 5 4	75 75 75 75	S	18	68		
BH1	13.20		13.65	11.20	1.98	3 9	75 75	12 6 6 10	75 75 75 75	S	34	68		
BH1	14.20		14.64	13.20	1.92	13 12	75 65	13 14 11 11	75 75 75 75	S	49	68		
BH1	15.20		15.65	13.20	1.97	2 6	75 75	10 12 15 13	75 75 75 75	C	50	68		
BH1	16.20		16.65	13.20	2.32	4 7	75 75	7 7 9 10	75 75 75 75	C	33	68		
BH1	17.20		17.42	13.20	2.41	8 17	75 55	44 6	75 10	C	176	68		
BH1	18.20		18.36	13.20	2.30	19 6	75 10	50	70	C	214	68		
BH1	19.20		19.30	13.20	2.31	25	65	50	30	C	500	68		
BH1	20.20		20.29	13.20	2.31	25	55	50	30	C	500	68		
BH2	1.20		1.65	Nil	Dry	1 0	75 75	0 1 0 0	75 75 75 75	S	1	68		
BH2	2.20	0.36	2.56	2.20	1.82					S	<1	68		
BH2	3.20		3.65	3.20	2.31	1 1	75 75	2 2 2 2	75 75 75 75	S	8	68		
BH2	4.20		4.73	4.20	0.23	1 1	75 150	1 1 5	75 75 75 75	S	7	68		
BH2	5.20		5.65	5.20	1.92	2 2	75 75	2 2 3 3	75 75 75 75	S	10	68		
BH2	6.20		6.65	6.20	1.49	10 10	75 75	9 7 7 7	75 75 75 75	S	30	68		
BH2	7.20		7.65	7.20	2.00	2 2	75 75	3 3 5 4	75 75 75 75	S	15	68		

notes:

1. Test carried out in general accordance with BS EN ISO 22476-3:2005 + A1:2011
2. s.w.p = self weight penetration.
3. N values have not been subjected to any correction.
4. Test carried out using split spoon S, solid cone C.
5. Where full test drive not completed, linearly extrapolated N value reported.
6. \*\* Denotes no effective penetration.

CONTRACT	CHECKED
<b>33330</b>	

# STANDARD PENETRATION TEST



CLIENT COLL ASSOCIATES

SITE 9-11 HIGH STREET, WINCHESTER

borehole no.	borehole depth (m)	s.w.p (m)	bottom depth (m)	casing depth (m)	water level (m)	seating drive		test drive				test type	N	energy ratio (%)						
						blows	pen (mm)	blows		pen (mm)										
BH2	8.20		8.65	8.20	1.97	8	7	75	75	5	5	4	5	75	75	75	75	S	19	68
BH2	9.20		9.65	9.20	2.07	5	3	75	75	4	5	4	5	75	75	75	75	S	18	68
BH2	10.20		10.65	10.20	1.93	3	5	75	75	6	7	7	6	75	75	75	75	S	26	68
BH2	11.20		11.65	10.20	2.01	5	3	75	75	2	8	16	13	75	75	75	75	S	39	68
BH2	12.20		12.65	12.00	2.03	7	8	75	75	11	13	12	12	75	75	75	75	C	48	68
BH2	13.20		13.56	12.00	2.18	6	11	75	75	15	19	16		75	75	60		C	71	68
BH2	14.20		14.65	14.20	1.99	5	5	75	75	7	9	11	16	75	75	75	75	C	43	68
BH2	15.20		15.65	15.20	0.89	8	9	75	75	13	9	12	13	75	75	75	75	C	47	68
BH2	16.20		16.47	15.20	1.94	7	15	75	75	32	18			75	40			C	130	68
BH2	17.20		17.55	15.20	1.98	5	7	75	75	14	19	17		75	75	45		C	77	68
BH2	18.20		18.42	15.20	2.31	18	7	75	25	24	26			75	45			C	125	68
BH2	19.20		19.37	15.20	2.28	25		70		37	13			75	20			C	158	68
BH2	20.20		20.30	15.20	3.32	13	12	75	10	50				15				C	**	68

notes:

1. Test carried out in general accordance with BS EN ISO 22476-3:2005 + A1:2011
2. s.w.p = self weight penetration.
3. N values have not been subjected to any correction.
4. Test carried out using split spoon S, solid cone C.
5. Where full test drive not completed, linearly extrapolated N value reported.
6. \*\* Denotes no effective penetration.

CONTRACT	CHECKED
<b>33330</b>	



## APPENDIX 3 OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-292023

### Project details

Project name	9 - 11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire, Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The London Borough of Southwick Pension Fund to carry out an archaeological watching brief within the former 'Next' department store at 9-11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 9JX centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448330 129383. Planning consent (Planning Ref.16/01646/FUL) has been granted for the demolition and replacement of the existing facades on both the High Street and Market Lane frontages and the change of use of the second floor from retail and erection of 3rd floor to create 7 duplex residential apartments. The watching was to monitor exploratory test pits to investigate the existing foundations of the current building. Eight test pits of varying sizes were monitored during the watching brief and revealed the remains of a possible building composed of chalk rammed floor and a flint nodule constructed wall as well as the possible course of the Temple Ditch - a substantial drainage channel first recorded in 1349 which marked the northern boundary of the Cathedral cemetery and also possibly the original northern boundary of the New Minster precinct. The programme of works also identified that the construction of the existing building had resulted in considerable localised disturbance at the location of the concrete foundations for walls and support pillars. The watching brief took place between 18th and 25th July 2017
Project dates	Start: 18-07-2017 End: 25-07-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/01646/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	WALL Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER WINCHESTER 9 – 11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire
Postcode	SO23 9JX
Study area	780 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 448330 129383 50.913614819744 -1.362196213045 50 54 49 N 001 21 43 W Point



Height OD / Depth      Min: 36m Max: 36m

### Project creators

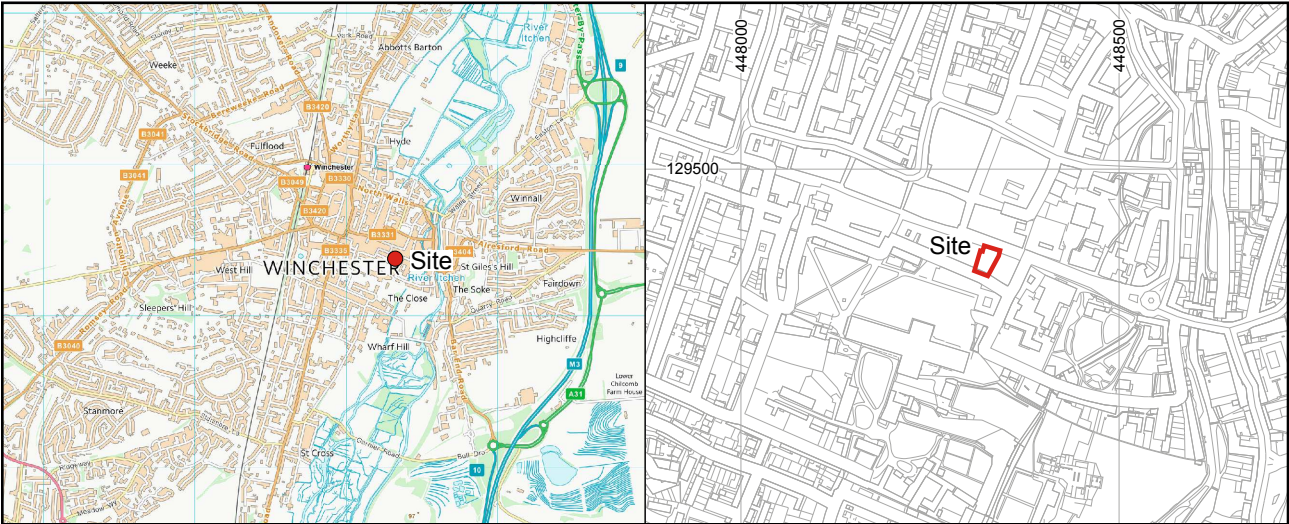
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wiltshire County Council
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Jon Kaines
Project supervisor	Steve Thompson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	The London Borough of Southwick Pension Fund

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	9 - 11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire, Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thompson S
Other bibliographic details	114821.03
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 format with plates and figures
Entered by	Steve Thompson (s.thompson@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	4 August 2017



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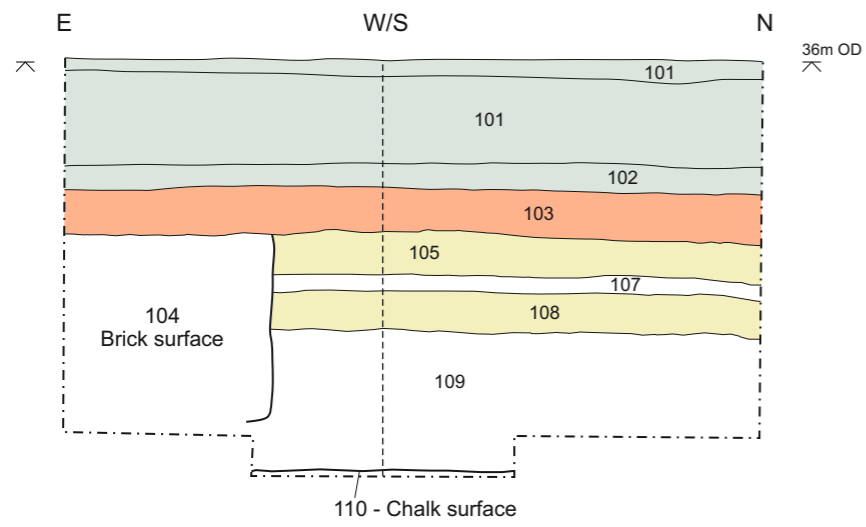
Coordinate system:  
 OSGB36  
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	12/08/2017	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:50,000; 1:10,000; 1:250 @ A4	Illustrator:	ND
Path:	X:\PROJECTS\114821\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2017_08_02\114821_WB.dwg		

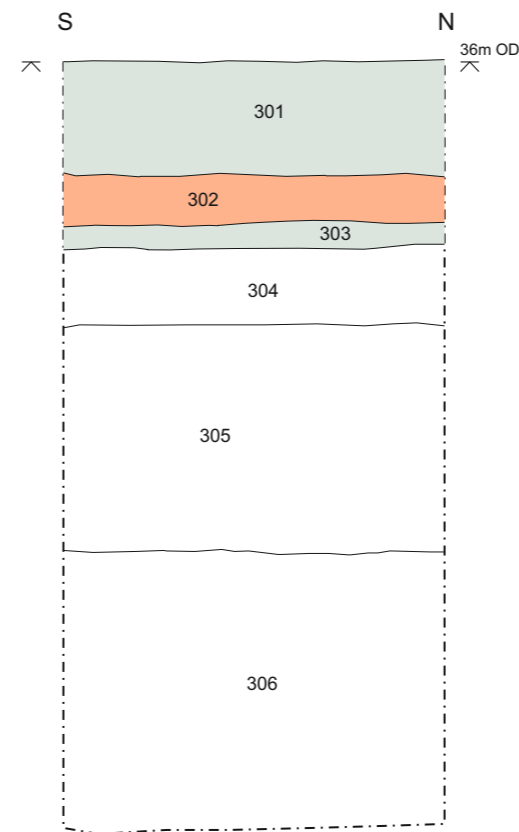
Site location plan

Figure 1

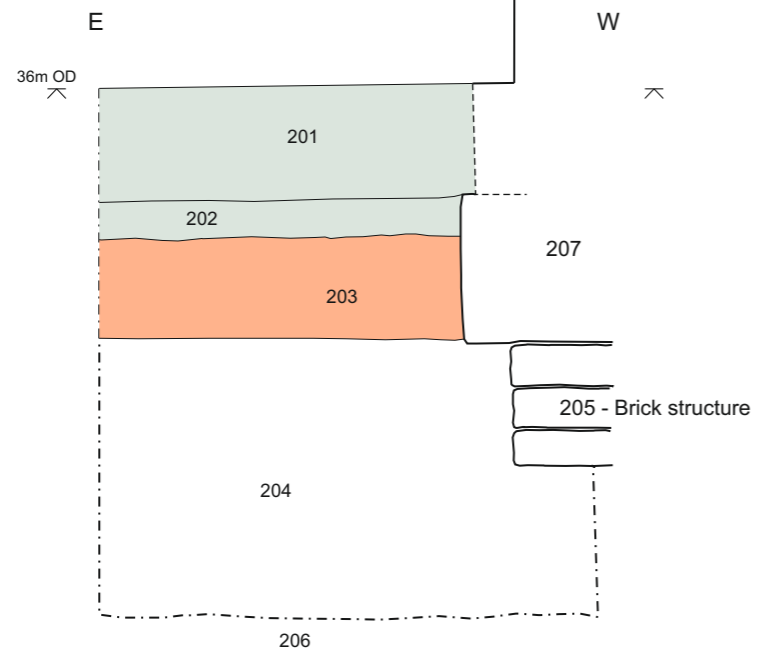
North and east facing section of Test Pit 1



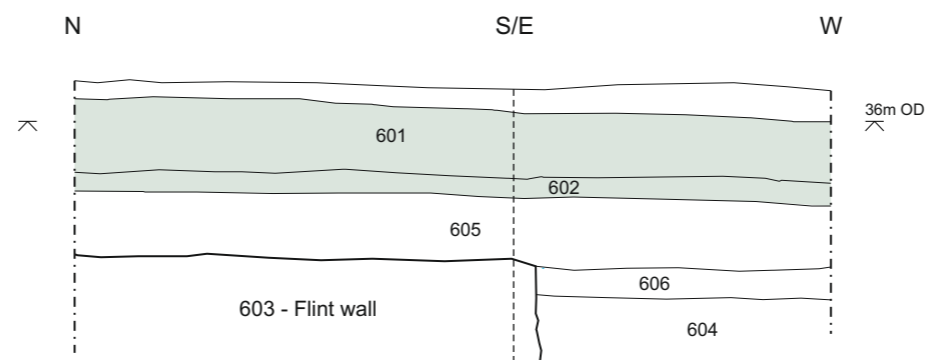
East facing section of Test Pit 3



North facing section of Test Pit 2



North and west facing sections of Test Pit 6



- Concrete slab
- Brick rubble
- Light yellow mortar



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Plate 1: East facing section of Test Pit 1 showing 110 at base (Scale 0.50m m)



Plate 2: East facing section of Test Pit 3 showing possible Temple Ditch infill (scale 0.50 m)



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Plate 3: 1960s concrete pillar base impacting buried remains in Test Pit 3 (photo from south-east)



Plate 4: West facing section of Trench 6 showing flint wall 603 (scale 0.50 m)

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