



9 – 11 High Street Winchester, Hampshire

Phase 3 Watching Brief



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the London Borough of Southwark Pension Fund to conduct an archaeological watching brief at 9 – 11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 9JX, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448330 129383.

The watching brief formed part of the archaeological mitigation required as a planning condition for the redevelopment of the former Next store in regard of planning consent 16/01646/FUL and 17/03178/FUL. This watching brief is the final stage of archaeological mitigation and follows on from an archaeological assessment and two previous phases of watching brief.

Two boreholes drilled through the base of two test pits, during Phase 1, were described and modelled alongside existing deposit records. These borehole logs show a consistent depositional sequence across the Site comprising Chalk Bedrock overlain by Pleistocene river terrace deposits (fluvial sands and gravels), sealed by peat and alluvial sites, in turn capped by deposits of anthropogenic origin and made ground of varying thickness. The deposits in both boreholes were recorded to be very disturbed and the geoarchaeological potential of the deposits is extremely limited.

The watching brief successfully monitored the required excavations. No archaeologically sensitive deposits were noted during the piling works and the deposit sequence recorded during the further excavations of the lift pit and the new drainage trenches reflected that recorded during the previous phases of works, demonstrating the build-up of the ground during the 1960s construction.

The deepening of Trench 9 recorded a compacted chalk level which was also recorded in Phase 2 in Trench 11, which is likely to be modern in origin. This, in turn, overlaid an undated soil deposit. Excavations ceased at 1.46 m and no archaeological features or deposits were noted.

The three phases of work have remained within the area disturbed by the construction work for the existing building. Any significant archaeological deposits beneath the current structure are unlikely to have been affected by these phases of works and will remain preserved *in situ*.

The watching brief was carried out in a number of stages between 10th August 2018 and 12th February 2019.

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The fieldwork was directed by Matt, Kendal, Lee Newton, Al Zochowski and Rachel Williams. Boreholes were recorded by Nicki Mulhall, with deposit modelling by Richard Payne. This report was written by Rachel Williams with contributions from Richard Payne and Alex Brown and edited by Alex Brown and John Kaines. The project was managed by Jon Kaines on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

9 – 11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The London Borough of Southwark Pension Fund, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the further reduction of the lift pit; the excavation of the proposed piling caps in areas not already excavated during previous investigations (following pre-augering and piling); the removal of old concrete structures, any groundwork required for the new foundation slabs and any below ground utility work. The monitored works were centred on NGR 448330 129383, at 9 – 11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire SO23 9JX (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The Archaeologist of the Historic Environment Team (AHET) at Winchester City Council (WCC) was consulted prior to determination of planning application (16/01646/FUL) and specified that the Site may contain significant buried archaeological remains associated with the Roman, Saxon and Medieval High Street. The AHET recommended that, should planning permission be granted, the approval should be subject to archaeological conditions. This advice has been carried forward to the current application (17/03178/FUL)

1.1.3 The first planning application (16/01646/FUL) was granted in 2016 ahead of a second application being submitted. Planning Consent (17/03178/FUL) was granted on 12th April 2018 for the demolition and replacement of the existing facades on both the High Street and Market Lane frontages. It also includes a change of use of the first and second floor retail and roof void areas into a 62-bedroom hotel. The following archaeological conditions were attached to the planning consent:

7 No development or any works of site preparation shall take place until, with the exception of above ground demolition works, until the applicant or their agents or successors in title have implemented of a programme of archaeological mitigation works, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. No development or site preparation shall take place, with the exception of above ground demolition works, 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 DM26 Winchester District Local Plan Part 2; Policy CP20 of the Winchester District Joint Core Strategy

8 No development shall take place, with the exception of above ground demolition works, until details of the foundations, drainage and services, lift pits and any other intrusive groundwork's, to include a detailed design and method statement, have be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Such details to show the preservation of surviving archaeological remains which are to be conserved.

Reason: To ensure the conservation and protection of important archaeological remains present within the site, in compliance with Policy DM26 of Winchester District Local Plan Part 2.

9 Following completion of archaeological fieldwork, within 9 months (unless otherwise agreed in writing) 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 DM26 Winchester District Local Plan Part 2; Policy CP20 of the Winchester District Joint Core, Strategy.

- 1.1.4 Further to discussions with the AHET, this document covers the archaeological watching brief during the construction phase of the hotel.
- 1.1.5 These works follow previous investigations (Wessex 2017, Wessex 2018a), which were undertaken to determine foundation capacities and to look for existing ground beam obstructions in order to inform placement of strengthening piles, and a methodology for the piling works (Wessex 2018b).
- 1.1.6 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed Wessex Archaeology 2018c). The AHET for WCC approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken, as required, in a series of stages on the 10th – 11th and 26th August 2018, 14th December 2018, 7th, 14th and 17th January 2019, 11th – 12th February 2019.
- 1.1.7 As part of the ground investigations on the Site two boreholes were drilled through the bases of two of the test pits (114823-BH1 in TP3 and 114823-BH2 in TP5). The deposits recorded within these two boreholes are included in this report and included in **Appendix 1**.

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, 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 within the Site formerly contained a retail unit (Next) providing trading / storage accommodation over the ground and first floor, together with staff facilities over part of the second floor, the remainder of which was a flat rooftop area accommodating building services plant, this has been demolished and is being extended upwards to create the hotel accommodation.
- 1.3.3 The property, which, until recently, housed the Next 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 and will become the hotel entrance.
- 1.3.4 The modern ground level immediately to the north of the Site on High Street is situated at an elevation of 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.
- 1.3.5 The underlying bedrock geology throughout the Site is mapped by the British Geological Survey 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 by the British Geological Survey as *'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 is variable as a result of many centuries of urban occupation. In some instances, these deposits are now deeply buried below modern ground level.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the Site is set out in a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (Wessex 2016).

2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

- 2.2.1 A watching brief during foundation investigation took place in July 2017 (Wessex Archaeology 2017). 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 results of the watching brief suggested that the potential for preserved archaeological remains was good.
- 2.2.2 A second watching brief during foundation investigation works took place in March 2018 (Wessex Archaeology 2018a). The only archaeological feature recorded was the line of a sandstone and chalk block wall in Test Pit 11 which abutted a rammed chalk floor. Excavations ceased on reaching the floor level.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.3.1 There are currently no unequivocal traces of prehistoric activity within the Site or its immediate environs recorded in Winchester UAD. Evidence of later prehistoric activity is

considerably more visible in the archaeological record within the wider landscape. This is most prominently attested to by the Iron Age enclosure, known as Oram's Arbour, which was located to the north-east of the Site, on the western side of the Itchen valley. Excavations 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).

- 2.3.2 It was possible that remains and deposits associated with the Roman occupation of the town could 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 is 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.
- 2.3.3 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 was possible prior to any work being undertaken that road surfaces from the High Street could 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 have suggested that there may have been some potential for late Saxon/early medieval burials within the southern part of the Site.
- 2.3.4 The early Saxon town, which became known as *Venta Caester* and later, *Wintancaester*, was an important Royal and ecclesiastical centre. The area within the old Roman town walls, from at least the mid-7th century, contained a series of 'royal', 'high status' and 'ecclesiastical' estates. The town defences were refortified and reorganised during the 9th century as part of the creation of a Saxon burh (fortified town) at Winchester. The Roman walls were rebuilt, the external defensive ditches re-cut and a new street plan established.
- 2.3.5 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 in 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.
- 2.3.6 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 could therefore be extrapolated to pass through the Site. There was also the potential for the presence of burials interred in the Cathedral cemetery prior to its contraction.
- 2.3.7 The majority of nearby Listed Buildings are of post-medieval/19th century date. Many of the UAD records contain references to the discovery of post-medieval finds, features or deposits during investigations into earlier archaeology. The Site appears to fall outside of the post-medieval boundary of the Cathedral graveyard, suggesting that burials from this

period are unlikely to be encountered. Nevertheless, it can be expected that the Site has the potential to contain archaeological traces of post-medieval to early 20th century industry, commerce and domestic occupation. Building foundations, cellars, backyards and former alley ways may be counted amongst these potential remains. Such remains could be encountered immediately below modern ground level.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018c) and as defined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018c), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

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 2018c) in conjunction with the Method Statement for Piling (Wessex Archaeology 2018b) 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 spoil from the piles, the extension to the lift shaft and the new service trenches were all monitored during this phase of the watching brief. Following consultation with the AHET from WCC it was agreed that where services were wholly contained within existing service ducts that there was no requirement for monitoring.
- 4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. Where necessary, the surface of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the watching brief.
- 4.2.3 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. All artefacts from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained. No older artefacts were encountered.

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 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.
- 4.2.5 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 Geoarchaeology Methods

Sediment description

- 4.3.1 Two boreholes (114823-BH1 and 114823-BH2) were collected from Geotechnical Engineering Ltd and transported to the Wessex Archaeology laboratory in Salisbury for further investigation. Boreholes were described at Wessex Archaeology by an experienced geoarchaeologist following Hodgson (1997) to include the following information;
- Depth
 - Texture
 - Composition
 - Colour
 - Inclusions
 - Structure (bedding, ped characteristics etc)
 - Contacts between deposits

- 4.3.2 Interpretations were made regarding the likely depositional environments and formation processes of the sampled deposits. The data was then tabulated by borehole and depth (**Appendix 2**).

Deposit modelling

- 4.3.3 The modelling of superficial geological and archaeological deposits combined the results of the borehole survey alongside available SI and GI data. The deposit modelling enabled the subsurface topography to be mapped accurately, locating deposits of archaeological and geoarchaeological potential in three-dimensions.
- 4.3.4 All available data points were entered into industry standard software (Rockworks™ v17.0). Each lithological description (e.g., peat, clay, silt, sand etc.) was given a colour and pattern allowing cross correlating and grouping of the different sediment and soil types. The grouping of these deposits is based on these lithological descriptions, which define distinct depositional environments referred to as 'stratigraphical units' (e.g. alluvium, peat, buried soils etc.).
- 4.3.5 Where suitable contexts were present, stratigraphical units representing certain depositional environments and/or landforms, were reconstructed both laterally and horizontally. These were then displayed in the form of linear transects.

4.4 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.4.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018c). 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).
- 4.4.2 In the event, no finds were retained (see 4.2.3) or samples taken.

4.5 Monitoring

- 4.5.1 The AHET, monitored the watching brief, on behalf of the LPA.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The only deposits clearly visible within the excavations monitored by the watching brief were made ground deposits. Continuations of the sequences in the previously monitored excavations were noted within the lift shaft excavation (Trench 9). Trenches 17 and 18 recorded shallower made ground deposits of concrete, crushed bricks and soils. No deposits of obvious archaeological derivation were recorded during the monitoring of the pile hole augering.

5.2 Deposit sequence

- 5.2.1 The Site is covered with a concrete slab 0.12 m thick, which overlies a 0.25 m thick deposit mainly comprising of whole and broken modern bricks (all machine made, frogged and stamped). Beneath the brick rubble layer is a light grey silty clay deposit with modern inclusions of brick, and concrete boulders, Trenches 17 and 18 both ceased within this layer (**Plate 1**). Within Trench 9 the deposit sequence was recorded to 1.46 m below the current

ground level. The Phase 2 works (Wessex Archaeology 2018a) only monitored the excavations within this trench to a depth of 0.80 m, the further excavations revealed a layer of made ground comprising of compacted chalk with rare brick fragments and abundant chalk blocks at 0.80 – 0.90, beneath the concrete pad from the service tunnel originally recorded within Trench 9, the chalk layer overlay a dark grey silty clay with sparse chalk flecks which continued to the limit of excavation (**Plate 2**). The stratigraphic sequence is recorded in **Appendix 1**.

6 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Two transects were constructed: Transect A (**Figure 2**) was approximately 80m long, aligned north to south and contained four deposit records. Transect B (**Figure 3**) was approximately 120m long, aligned east to west and contained six deposit records

6.1.2 The depositional sequence recorded in Transect A and B include a series of deposits described below:

Made ground/anthropogenic deposits

6.1.3 Made ground/anthropogenic deposits were present in all the deposits records from transects A and B. Within the two boreholes (114823-BH1 and 114823-BH2) made ground was recorded down to a maximum depth of 3m (33m aOD), below which, anthropogenic deposits were recorded to a depth of 5.42m (31.56m aOD) in 114823-BH1 and 5.73m (30.27m aOD) in 114823-BH2.

6.1.4 The anthropogenic deposits were mainly dark grey/grey brown very mixed anthropogenic deposit recorded as sandy silty loam, silt and clay containing fragments of CBM, wood and oyster shell to a depth of 5.73m (30.27m aOD). Between 3.9m (32.10m aOD) and 4.2m (31.8m aOD) flecks of vivianite were recorded indicating an organic waterlogged deposit.

Alluvial silts

6.1.5 Alluvial silts were recorded in at least four of the deposit records from Transect B (**Figure 3**). In SMC58/60 EWC11112 these were described as alluvial silts over peat and in SW EWC11114 and SW EWC11115 as alluvial chalk tufa over peat over gravel. No alluvial silts were recorded in Transect A.

Peat

6.1.6 Peat, composed of black desiccated material with plant remains, was recorded in borehole 114823-BH2, located within the lower half of the anthropogenic deposits from approximately 4.35–5.0m (31.55–31.0m aOD).

6.1.7 Peat was also recorded in two deposit records from Transect A and one from Transect B (**Figures 2 & 3**), from 3.05–5.49m (32.62–30.18m aOD) in EWC1490, 4.73–5.64m (31.27–30.36m aOD) in EWC11503 and from 6m to 7.8m (30.58–28.78m aOD).

6.1.8 The peat recorded in deposit record SMC58/60EWC11112 was located approximately 65m to the west somewhere in the vicinity of St Maurice's Church Tower although the precise location is not known. Peat was also mentioned in SW EWC11114 and SW EWC11115 underlying alluvial silts, though no depths were known for these last two deposit records; these peat deposits are tentatively indicated on Transect B (**Figure 3**).

Fluvial deposits

- 6.1.9 The lower anthropogenic deposits and peat overlay poorly sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded chalk and flint gravels to a depth of 5.6m (30.4m aOD) in borehole 114823-BH1 and 5.73m (30.27m aOD) in borehole 114823-BH2.
- 6.1.10 Fluvial deposits (gravels and sands and gravels) were recorded in four additional deposit records, two from Transect A (EWC11490 and EWC11503) and two from Transect B (SMC58/60 EWC11112 and EWC11625). Fluvial deposits were recorded down to a depth of 26.83m aOD in the west to 28.3m aOD in borehole 114823-BH2, ranging in thickness from 1.85m (114823-BH1) to 3.22 (114823-BH1)

Bedrock

- 6.1.11 Chalk bedrock was present in all deposit records underlying fluvial sands and sands and gravels. The upper surface of the chalk bedrock was fairly uniform, ranging from 26.83 m aOD (EWC11490) to 28.48m aOD (EWC11625).

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 The results of the borehole survey, supplemented by additional deposit logs, demonstrate a consistent depositional sequence across the Site. Chalk bedrock is overlain by coarse grained fluvial deposits, representing Pleistocene River Terrace Deposits. Pleistocene deposits are in turn overlain by Holocene peat and alluvial silts, sealed by deposits of anthropogenic origin and made ground of varying thicknesses.
- 6.2.2 Within the Site boundary at 9 – 11 The High Street, the organic and alluvial silt deposits were recorded as lying between 4.35m and 5.73m in depth below the modern ground surface before fluvial gravel deposits are encountered and overlain by over 4m of made ground and archaeological deposits. The levels and thickness of deposits appear fairly consistent across the Site.
- 6.2.3 Peat has been recorded across Winchester near to the Site associated with the valley of the River Itchen. The peat deposits largely date to the Mesolithic period infilling abandoned channels of the former Pleistocene braided river system. At Upper Brook Street Car Park, the peat was dated to 7970-7680 cal. BC (ARCA 2012), and at Silver Hill to between 8600-8400 and 4900-4600 cal. BC (ARCA 2015). The peat deposits are likely to represent a range of semi-terrestrial plant communities growing within the former channels and floodplain of the River Itchen.
- 6.2.4 Pollen grains and material suitable for radiocarbon dating are often well-preserved in peat, with potential to provide information on the date of deposits and past vegetation at within the vicinity of a site. However, the peat recorded in borehole 114823-BH2 is extremely dried out and disturbed and therefore unlikely to be suitable for palaeoenvironmental assessment.
- 6.2.5 The site itself is located on a slight raised area within the floodplain of the River Itchen, as it was before the Roman diversion of the river sometime in the 1st or 2nd century AD. The raised area corresponds to part of the Pleistocene river terrace gravels, formed most probably from soliflucted material from the valley side and later bisected by a channel of the river Itchen to form an island.

7 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The only artefacts encountered were obviously modern (1800 – present) and were not retained.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered, accordingly no samples were taken.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 The watching brief successfully monitored the required excavations. No archaeologically sensitive deposits were noted during the piling works and the deposit sequence recorded during the further excavations of the lift pit and the new drainage trenches reflected that recorded during the previous phases of works, demonstrating the build-up of the ground during the 1960s construction.
- 9.1.2 The deepening of Trench 9 recorded a compacted chalk level which was also recorded in Phase 2 in Trench 11, which is likely to be modern in origin. This, in turn, overlaid an undated soil deposit. Excavations ceased at 1.46 m and no archaeological features or deposits were noted.
- 9.1.3 Within Trench 17 the main excavation adjoined an existing brick and concrete lined service duct, the pipes laid within this trench adjoin the services laid within the existing duct. Following consultation with the AHET, it was agreed that, as the services were remaining within the existing ducts, there was no further requirement for monitoring.
- 9.1.4 The three phases of work have remained within the area disturbed by the construction work for the existing building. Any significant archaeological deposits beneath the current structure are unlikely to have been affected by these phases of works and will remain preserved *in situ*.

10 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

- 10.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **WINCM: AY619**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

10.2 Preparation of the archive

- 10.2.1 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 Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 10.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code WINCN: AY619**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
-

- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

10.3 Selection policy

10.3.1 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.

10.4 Security copy

10.4.1 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.

10.5 OASIS

10.5.1 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.

11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Archive and report copyright

11.1.1 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.

11.1.2 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.

11.2 Third party data copyright

11.2.1 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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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Stratigraphic summaries

Test Pit 9	Dimensions :	4.55 m by 2.80 m by 1.46 m	Ground surface level:	36 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
901	Surface/layer	Concrete- Modern tiles, screed and concrete, rare reinforcement bars in lowest 0.1m	0 – 0.23 m	
902	Layer	Made ground – Mid grey silty clay with abundant modern bricks (Frog stamped LBC) and gravels – Levelling layer. Not fully excavated.	0.23 m +	
903	Cut	Construction cut for concrete - Modern	0.23 m – 0.80m	
904	Structure	Concrete slab >1.40 m long >2.80 m wide 0.20 m thick with brick built service chamber 0.90 m wide aligned E-W	0.23 – 0.80 m	
905	Layer	Hardcore - Pale greyish brown sand with abundant flint gravels and brick rubble.	0.23 – 0.48 m	
906	Layer	Working surface – compacted chalk with rare red brick fragments and abundant subangular and subrounded chalk blocks < 0.10 m.	0.80 – 0.90 m	
907	Layer	Made ground – Dark grey silty clay mixed with mid brown fine gravel and occasional flint nodules < 0.15 m, and subangular and subrounded chalk inclusions. < 0.07 m.	0.90 – 1.46 m+	
908	Layer	Made ground – Dark grey silty clay with sparse chalk flecks <0.04 m.	0.80 m+	
Notes	No archaeological deposits or features noted in this trench. Layers 906 and 907 were only present in the western 0.40 m half of Trench 9 and not present in the northern edge of the trench.			

Test Pit 17	Dimensions :	7.00 m by 0.60 m by 1.20 m	Ground surface level:	36 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
1701	Surface/layer	Concrete	0 – 0.35 m	
1702	Layer	Made ground – Mottled grey brown silt with a high percentage of bricks, CBM, wood, plastic and smashed sewer pipes.	0.35 – 1.00 m	
1703	Layer	Deposit of dark brown black silty clay with occasional stones	1.00 m +	
Notes	No archaeological deposits or features noted in this trench.			

Test Pit 18	Dimensions :	5.10 m by 0.60 m by 0.70 m	Ground surface level:	36 m aOD
	Centre line Coordinates (NGR):			
Context	Category	Description	Depth (bgl)	
1801	Surface/layer	Concrete- reinforcement bars in lowest 0.01 m	0 – 0.12 m	
1802	Layer	Made ground –Levelling layer made with modern stamped, frogged, machine made bricks.	0.12 – 0.38 m	
1803	Layer	Light grey silty clay with boulders of CMB and gravel inclusions. Undulating horizon with 1804.	0.38 – 0.60 m	
1804	Layer	Light brownish silty clay with common chalk cobbles, rare sandstone boulders.	0.60 m+	
Notes	No archaeological deposits or features noted in this trench. In the southern part the trench joined an existing brick and concrete lined service duct, the services within this trench will adjoin services laid within the existing duct.			



Appendix 2 Borehole Results

Borehole: BH1		Drawing: -		Comments: 114823 – 9-11 High Street, Winchester. Cores have previously been opened and not resealed adequately	
Depth Mbg	Subsamples	Sediment description	Interpretation		
3.20-3.35		2.5Y 3/1 very dark grey sandy silt loam. Crumbly with sparse small rounded chalk inclusions throughout. Moderate sub angular to sub rounded gravel <3cm, occasional charcoal flecks and woody fragments. Large piece of brick/CBM at the lower boundary making it appear sharp.	Probable modern made ground	Modern made ground Possible archaeological layers of unknown date. Probably mixed up with redeposited material and therefore difficult to determine	
3.35-3.52		Very 'mixed up' poorly sorted layer comprising of 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown slightly loamy sand with patches of 2.5Y 5/2 greyish brown to 10YR 4/1 dark grey silty clay. The patches are fairly indistinct with no horizontal banding observed. Sparse small rounded chalky inclusions and occasional small <1cm rounded gravel. Rare woody fragments and charcoal flecks. Abrupt boundary.	Made ground/archaeological layer		
3.52-3.75		10YR 4/1 dark grey silty clay, fairly compact. Moderate small rounded chalk inclusions, occasional small <1cm sub angular gravel, rare iron concretions and brick/CBM flecks.	Made ground/archaeological layer		
3.75-3.90		Gap – very disturbed material			
3.90-4.20		10YR 3/2 silty clay loam, very crumbly with small chalky inclusions throughout, moderate small sub angular gravel <2cm and moderate bright blue flecks of vivianite throughout (Possible post depositional waterlogging?). Occasional small patches of iron staining and rare charcoal flecks. Bottom 5cm very disturbed and dried out.	Made ground/archaeological layer		



Borehole: BH1		Drawing: -	Comments: 114823 – 9-11 High Street, Winchester. Cores have previously been opened and not resealed adequately	
Depth Mbg	Subsamples	Sediment description	Interpretation	
4.20-4.40		Very 'mixed up' poorly sorted layer comprising of 10YR 5/2 greyish brown to 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt with common small chalk inclusions throughout and indistinct patches of 10YR 2/1 black slightly humic silt loam. Very dried out and friable. Moderate rounded to sub angular gravel <4cm throughout. Woody fragments at lower boundary which is gradual.	Made ground/archaeological layer	Possible archaeological layers of unknown date. Probably mixed up with redeposited material and therefore difficult to determine
4.40-4.63		10YR 2/2 very dark brown to 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown friable silt loam. Common rounded to angular poorly sorted gravel and chalk inclusions throughout, becoming stonier with depth. Rare brick/CBM flecks, occasional small wood fragments and piece of oyster shell @ 4.52m. (No boundary as end of coring tube)	Made ground/archaeological layer	
4.63-5.06		Lump of very dried out probable redeposited chalk. Appears to have been putified. Too hard baked and disturbed to describe adequately.	Redeposited chalk	Redeposited chalk
5.6-5.20		Gap due to coring process		
5.20-5.42		10YR 3/1 very dark grey fairly friable silt, extremely dried out and baked hard. Common large <8cm sub rounded flint gravel throughout. Occasional small rounded chalk flecks and pieces of CBM/brick. Very sharp boundary.	Made ground/archaeological layer	Possible archaeological layer of unknown date



Borehole: BH1		Drawing: -	Comments: 114823 – 9-11 High Street, Winchester. Cores have previously been opened and not resealed adequately	
Depth Mbg	Subsamples	Sediment description	Interpretation	
5.42-5.60		Matrix free rounded to sub angular flint gravel <8cm. Poorly sorted. Very sharp boundary	Possible redeposited gravel/dump layer	Redeposited gravel
5.60-6.05		Poorly sorted rounded to sub angular flinty gravel with a weak 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish grey silty matrix. Clast supported.	Fluvial gravels	Fluvial gravels
6.05-6.20		Gap due to coring process		
6.20-6.45		Moderately well sorted rounded to sub angular flint gravel <8cm. No matrix. Sharp boundary,	?Is this core upside down? ?redeposited gravel if upside down, otherwise fluvial gravel	
6.45-6.95		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown very friable silt matrix with sub angular to rounded gravel increasing in clast size down profile – 2mm-8cm. Fairly well sorted but becoming less so as clast size increases. Also very dry and hard baked.	Fluvial gravels, possibly a bank/bar	
6.95-7.20		Gap due to coring process		
7.20-8.40		Poorly sorted rounded to sub angular flinty gravel with a trace of a chalk/silt matrix. Clast size 1cm-10cm. Sharp boundary Gap between 7.80-8.20	Fluvial gravels	
8.40-8.82		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown very friable silt matrix with sub angular to rounded flint. Moderately well sorted, very dry and compact. Sharp boundary.	Fluvial gravels	Fluvial gravels
8.82-9.20		Large, very dried out lumps of chalk with no structure, but has been hard baked so difficult to determine. Occasional sub rounded flinty gravel <7cm	Bedrock chalk ?solifluction	Bedrock chalk
9.20-11.20		10YR 7/4 – 10YR 8/2 very pale brown chalk. Has previously been very wet but is now baked hard. Difficult to see any structure but distinct lumps of white chalk are occasionally visible.	Bedrock chalk ?solifluction	



Borehole: BH2		Drawing: -	Comments: 114823 – 9-11 High Street, Winchester. Cores have previously been opened and not resealed adequately and are therefore very disturbed.	
Depth Mbg	Subsamples	Sediment description	Interpretation	
1.20-2.10		2.5Y 3/1 very dark grey silty clay loam, heavy and compact but friable and 'soily' on breaking. Common inclusions of CBM/brick, charcoal, mortar, rounded to sub angular flint gravel <5cm and chalk <4cm, occasional wood fragments and twigs. Sharp boundary	Made ground/archaeological layer	Made ground/archaeological layer
2.10-2.20		2.5Y 8/1 white very compact chalk dump, very dried out and solid. Occasional small (<2cm) sub angular gravel on the surface.	Chalk dump	Chalk dump
2.20-2.90		Very disturbed part of core where sediment has flowed along the coring tube. Too disturbed to describe accurately. 2 pieces of Roman pottery (confirmed by a finds specialist) and a piece of undated CBM were found at approx. 2.60m. Bagged up and left in the core.	Disturbed section with pottery.	Made ground/archaeological layer
2.90-3.20		2.5Y 4/1 dark grey silty clay loam becoming slightly sandy with depth. Friable and fairly structureless. Common rounded lumps of stained chalk (2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown) throughout. Common oyster shell (whole and fragmented) and rare mussel shell. Occasional fragments of animal bone, one relatively large piece (6cm). Common sub rounded to sub angular gravel <3cm. Layer of large (<8cm) sub rounded flint gravel pieces towards the base	Made ground/archaeological layer	Made ground/archaeological layer
3.20-3.40		10YR 5/2 greyish brown slightly sandy silty clay. Chalk, brick/CBM and rounded to sub angular gravel throughout. Extremely hard and dried out but friable when able to break. Gradual boundary difficult to establish as core is very disturbed.	Made ground/archaeological layer	Made ground/archaeological layer



Borehole: BH2		Drawing: -	Comments: 114823 – 9-11 High Street, Winchester. Cores have previously been opened and not resealed adequately and are therefore very disturbed.	
Depth Mbg	Subsamples	Sediment description	Interpretation	
3.40-4.35		10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty clay with common chalky inclusions throughout. Occasional brick/CBM fragments and sub rounded gravel <4cm. Again, extremely dried out and fragmented so difficult to determine structure. Lower boundary difficult to establish as material has crumbled and moved along the coring tube. (Gap at 4.20-4.35 due to coring process)	Made ground/archaeological layer	
4.35- (approx.) 5.00		7.5YR 2.5/1 black possible peaty material. Extremely dried out but very light in weight with visible plant remains throughout. One intact piece of material indicates faint horizontal banding. Lower boundary impossible to accurately determine due to the very disturbed nature of the core.	Possible peat layer	Possible peat layer
(Approx) 5.00 – 5.20		10YR 6/2 light brownish grey compact but friable silt. Homogenous and without structure but looks as if it may have been very wet and malleable. 2% pores and common roots throughout.	?Alluvium	Alluvium
5.20-5.50		Gap due to coring process		
5.50-5.73		Extremely dried out mixture of 10YR 3/1 very dark grey silty clay, 10YR 2/1 black possibly organic silty clay and 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish grey crumbly degraded chalk. Common sub rounded to sub angular flinty gravel <4cm and large <6cm pieces of CBM/brick. Gap at lower boundary.	Made ground/archaeological layer	Made ground/archaeological layer
5.73-5.85		Gap due to coring process		
5.85-6.20		Matrix free poorly sorted sub rounded to sub angular flinty gravel <10cm. From 6.10 the gravel is concreted with 10YR 9/1 white degraded chalk that has possibly been very wet and slightly liquid, ?intrusive	Fluvial gravels with possible intrusive chalk.	Fluvial gravels
6.20-6.40		Gap due to coring process		



Borehole: BH2		Drawing: -	Comments: 114823 – 9-11 High Street, Winchester. Cores have previously been opened and not resealed adequately and are therefore very disturbed.	
Depth Mbg	Subsamples	Sediment description	Interpretation	
6.40-6.90		Matrix free poorly sorted sub rounded to sub angular flinty gravel <10cm. Gradual boundary.	Fluvial gravels	
6.90-7.20		Gravel as above but clast size decreases and becomes mixed and concreted with 10YR 9/1 white degraded chalk that has possibly been very wet and slightly liquid. No discernible lumps of chalk observed.	Fluvial gravels and chalk	
7.20-7.70		10YR 9/2 pale orange yellow degraded chalk, slightly iron stained in places, mixed with poorly sorted sub rounded to sub angular flinty gravel. Gravel content decreases down profile to solid chalk at base.	Fluvial gravel mixing with chalk bedrock	
7.70-8.20		Gap due to coring process		
8.20-9.20		10YR 9/1 white solid chalk bedrock	Chalk bedrock	Chalk bedrock



Appendix 3 OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-343793

Project details

Project name	9 - 11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the London Borough of Southwark Pension Fund to conduct an archaeological watching brief at 9 - 11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 9JX, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 448330 129383. The watching brief formed part of the archaeological mitigation required as a planning condition for the redevelopment of the former Next store. The first planning application (16/01646/FUL) was granted in 2016 ahead of a second application being submitted. Planning Consent (17/03178/FUL) was granted on 12th April 2018 for the demolition and replacement of the existing facades on both the High Street and Market Lane frontages. It includes a change of use of the first and second floor retail and roof void areas into a 62 bedroom hotel. This watching brief is the final stage of archaeological mitigation and follows on from an archaeological assessment and two previous phases of watching brief. This phase of watching brief monitored the pre-augering of 15 new pile holes, the deepening of the lift pit, initially excavated during the phase 2 watching brief and the excavation of new utility trenches. No archaeologically significant deposits were detected during the pre-augering works. It was agreed with the Archaeologist to the Historic Environment Team for Winchester City Council (who monitored the works) that once services were to remain wholly within existing service ducts that the requirement for archaeological monitoring could cease. The service trench excavations were limited and shallow (< 1.20 m - 0.40 m), and remained within modern ground. The deepening of Trench 9 recorded a compacted chalk level (also recorded in Phase 2 in Trench 11) which is likely to be modern in origin, overlying an undated soil deposit. Excavations ceased at 1.46 m and no archaeological features or deposits were noted. The watching brief was carried out in a number of stages between 10th August 2018 and 12th February 2019.</p>
Project dates	Start: 10-08-2018 End: 12-02-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	114821 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WINCM:AY 619 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	16/01646/FUL - Planning Application No.



Any associated project reference codes	17/03178/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	AY:619 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE WINCHESTER WINCHESTER 9 - 11 High Street, Winchester, Hampshire
Postcode	SO23 9JX
Study area	0.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 48330 29383 51.061213784098 -1.310262640827 51 03 40 N 001 18 36 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 36m Max: 36m

Project creators

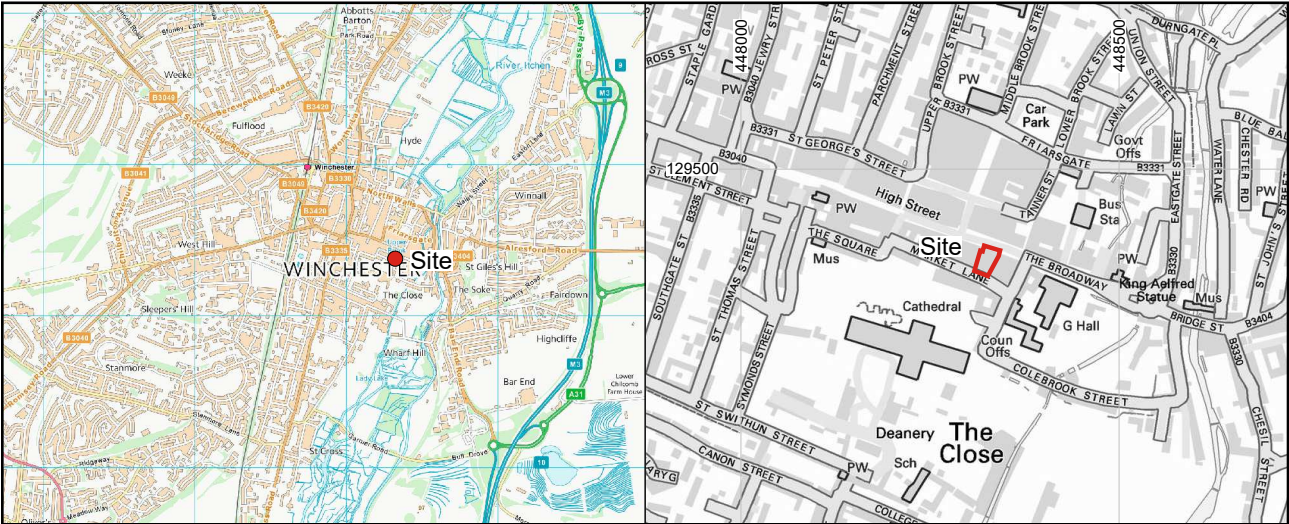
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	London Borough of Southwark Pension Fund
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Jon Kaines
Project supervisor	Rachel Williams
Project supervisor	Al Zochowski
Project supervisor	Lee Newton
Project supervisor	Matt Kendall




Type of sponsor/funding body	Property Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	London Borough of Southwark Pension Fund

Project archives

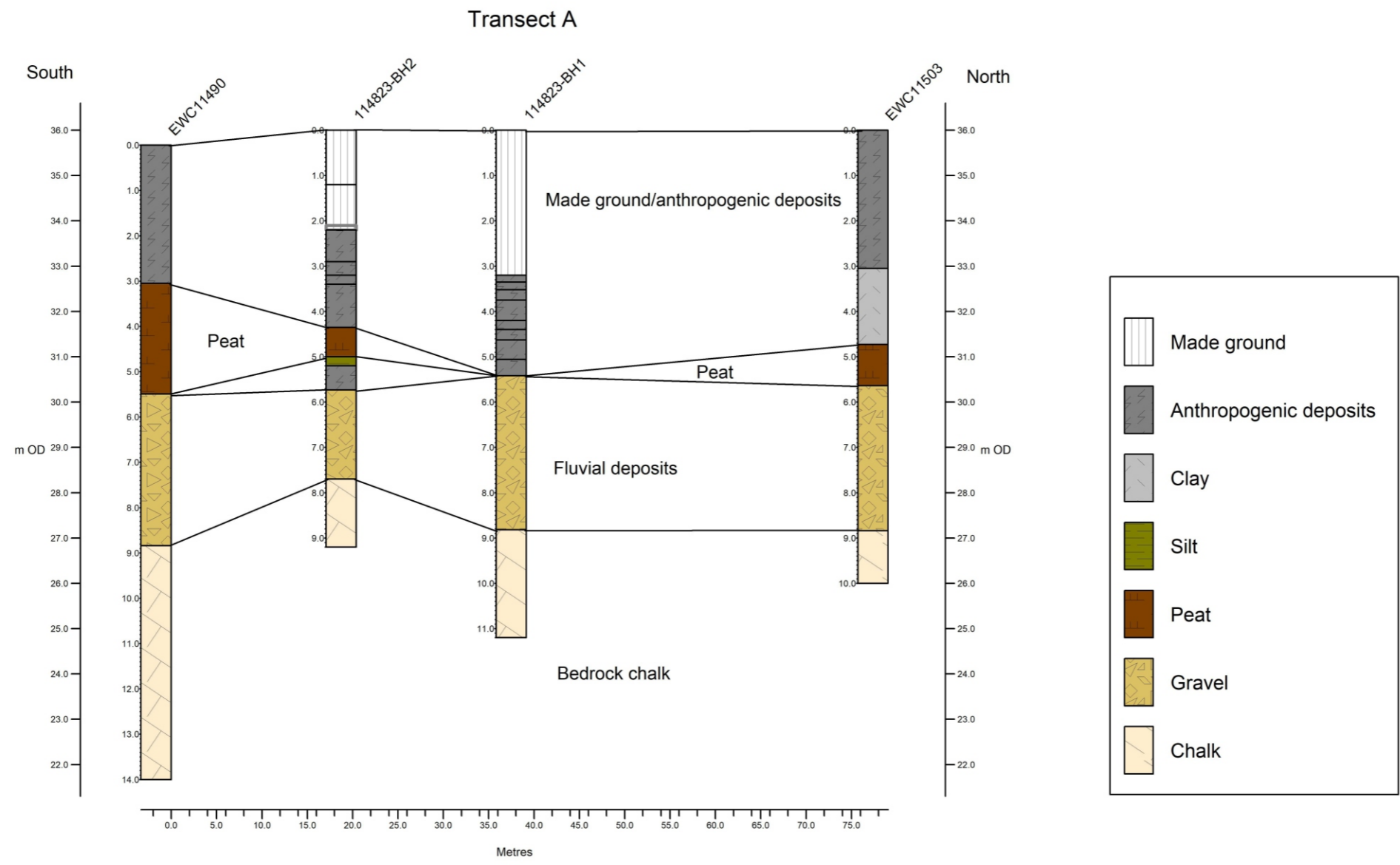
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Media available	"Text", "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Report", "Unpublished Text"



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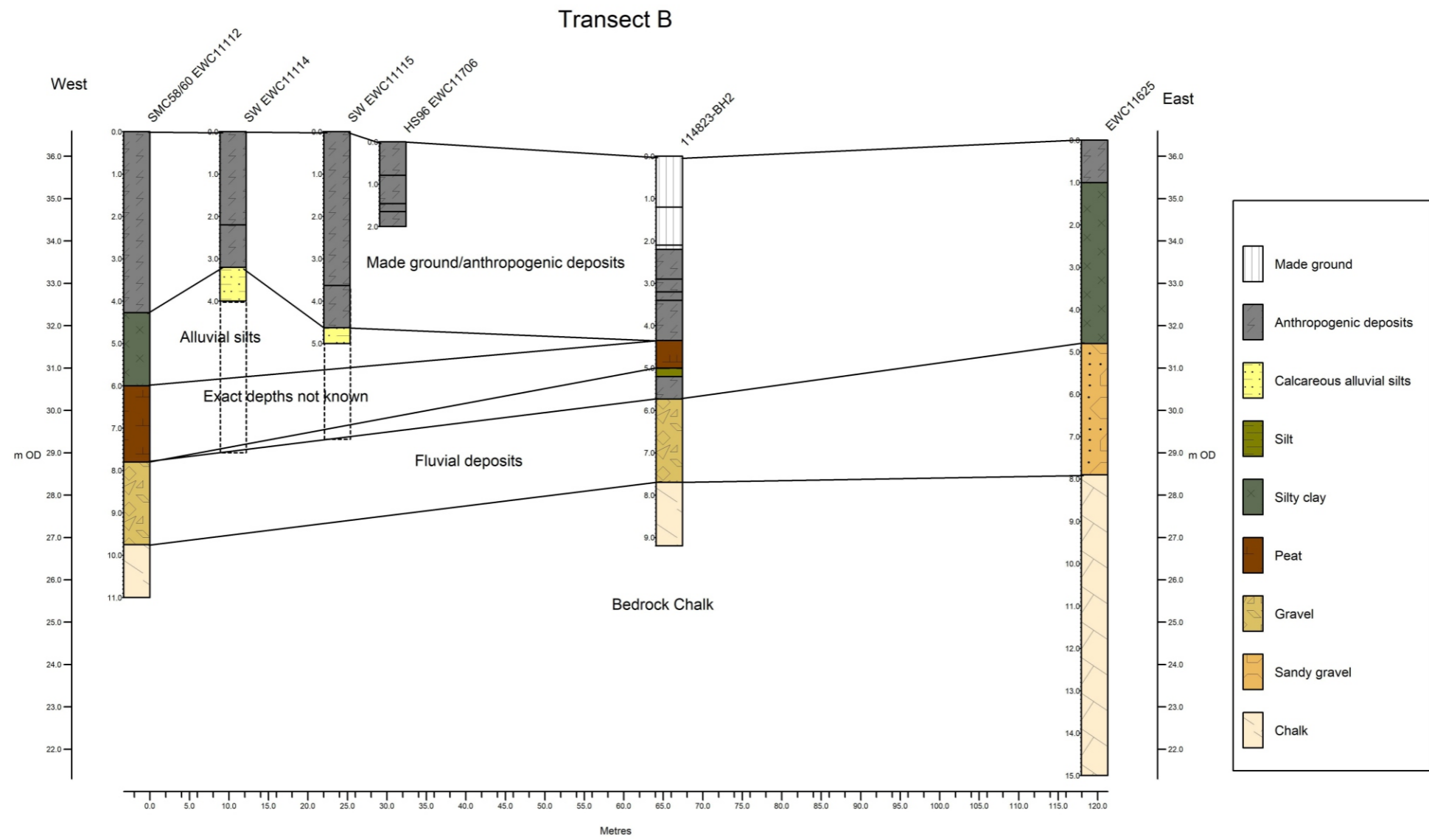
Site location and areas monitored

Figure 1



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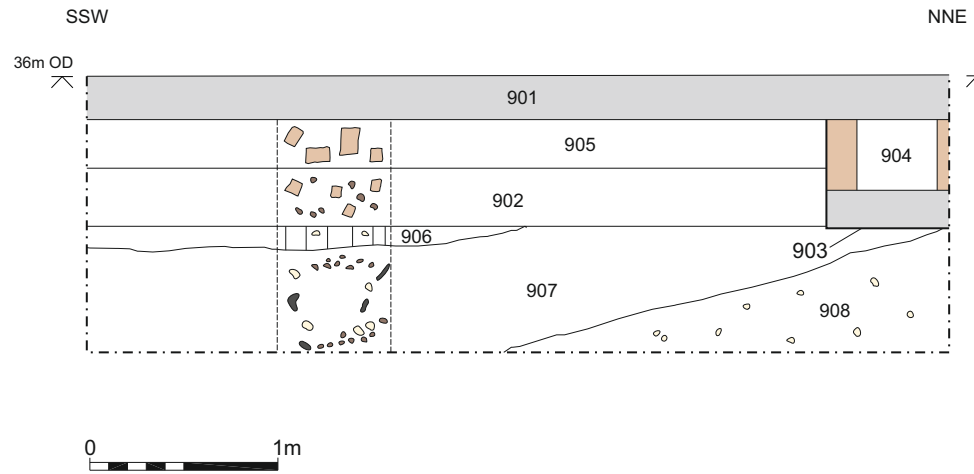
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East-south-east facing section of Trench 9



- Concrete
- Brick
- Gravel
- Chalk
- Flint

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East-south-east facing section of Trench 9


Figure 4



Plate 1: East-south-east facing section Trench 18. Scale is 1 m



Plate 2: East-south-east facing section of Trench 9. Scales are 1 m

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