

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

WATCHING BRIEF & TRIAL TRENCHING: THE WESTGATE SCHOOL WINCHESTER HAMPSHIRE

NGR: SU 4690 3010

on behalf of Hampshire County Council



Mo Muldowney BA AIfA

March 2014

ASC: 1623/WWP/02



Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk



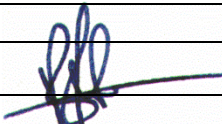
Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	WWP	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1623
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2_154207	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	WINCM:AY 525
<i>County:</i>	Hampshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Winchester		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Winchester District		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SU 4690 3010		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	5.56ha		
<i>Present use:</i>	School grounds		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Demolition of existing boarding house and an extension to Rotherly House. Car parking and landscaping		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Winchester City Council		
<i>Planning application ref:</i>	12/02659/HCS		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	Phase 1 Watching Brief - 30 th to 31 st July; Evaluation 21 August 2013; Phase 2 Watching Brief 19 th March 2014		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	John Papworth (Mansell) Balfour Beatty Construction Services UK Roman House Salisbury Road Totton, Southampton SO40 3XF		
<i>Client:</i>	Hampshire County Council Elizabeth II Court West The Castle Winchester SO23 8UD		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Adrian Davey (Mansell Construction)		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Mo Muldowney	<i>Date:</i>	03 October 2013
------------------------	--------------	--------------	-----------------

<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
-------------------	--	--------------	--

<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	21 st March 2014
---------------------------	---	--------------	-----------------------------

© Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information. However, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
ASC Licence No. AL 100015154

CONTENTS

Summary.....	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Aims & Methods	8
3. Archaeological & Historical Background	9
4. Results.	10
5. Conclusions	15
6. Acknowledgements	16
7. Archive	16
8. References	17

Appendices:

1. Trench Summary Tables.....	18
2. List of Photographs.....	19
3. Finds Report	20
4. Watching Brief Record Sheets	21
5. ASC OASIS Form	24

Figures:

1. General location	3
2. Site plan with areas subject to archaeological investigation shaded	6
3. Proposed development	7

Plates:

Cover: View across evaluation trench to Rotherly House

1. WB1, looking north-east: zig-zag feature in centre.....	12
2. East half of WB2, facing east	12
3. West end of WB2 showing made-ground layers, facing west.....	13
4. North corner of swimming pool area, facing north	13
5. Chalk and overburden adjacent to Cheriton Road, facing north-east.....	14
6. Evaluation trench, facing north-west.....	14



Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

Between July 2013 and March 2014, an archaeological evaluation and a two-stage watching brief were undertaken within the grounds of Westgate School, Winchester, Hampshire. The first phase of the watching brief identified the anticipated early 20th-century terracing in the form of made ground in the south-east corner of the development area. The second stage of the watching brief, for a new car park, revealed nothing of archaeological significance, indicating that part of the site had also been truncated. No significant remains were observed in the evaluation trench.

1. Introduction

1.1 Between July 2013 and March 2014 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a two-stage archaeological watching brief and an evaluation within the grounds of Westgate Primary School, Winchester, Hampshire. The project was commissioned by *Hampshire County Council*, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Muldowney 2013), and approved by *Hampshire County Council*, archaeological advisors (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), *Winchester City Council*. The relevant planning application reference is 12/02659/HCS.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of the *National Planning Policy Frameworks* (NPPF), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

Westgate School is located in the Fulflood area of Winchester, at the corner of Links Road and Cheriton Road, centred on national grid reference SU 4690 3010 (Fig. 1).

The development area is roughly square, covering approximately 5.56ha, and is bounded on all but the west side by housing. The watching brief and evaluation areas have been subject to different historic episodes of landscaping, resulting variously in either lowering the ground surface, or preserving it by increasing the ground level. The car park area was grassed prior to the watching brief starting, whilst the evaluation area comprised a mix of tarmac surface (west side) and grass (east side), divided by a fence oriented north-west to south-east.

Main access to the site is from Cheriton Road (Fig. 2). Above and below-ground services are present on the site and have been detected, identified and located by Mansell, main contractors for the development.

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The development area lies on gently sloping ground between 75m and 85m OD (ordnance datum) on soils of the *Andover 1 Association*, described as: *shallow, well-drained calcareous silty soils over chalk on slopes and crests*. The underlying geology is *Seaford Formation Chalk* (Soil Survey 1983, Sheet 6 and BGS Geology of Britain Viewer).

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing boarding house and annexed nursery unit, the construction of an extension to the secondary school, car parking and landscaping (Fig. 3).

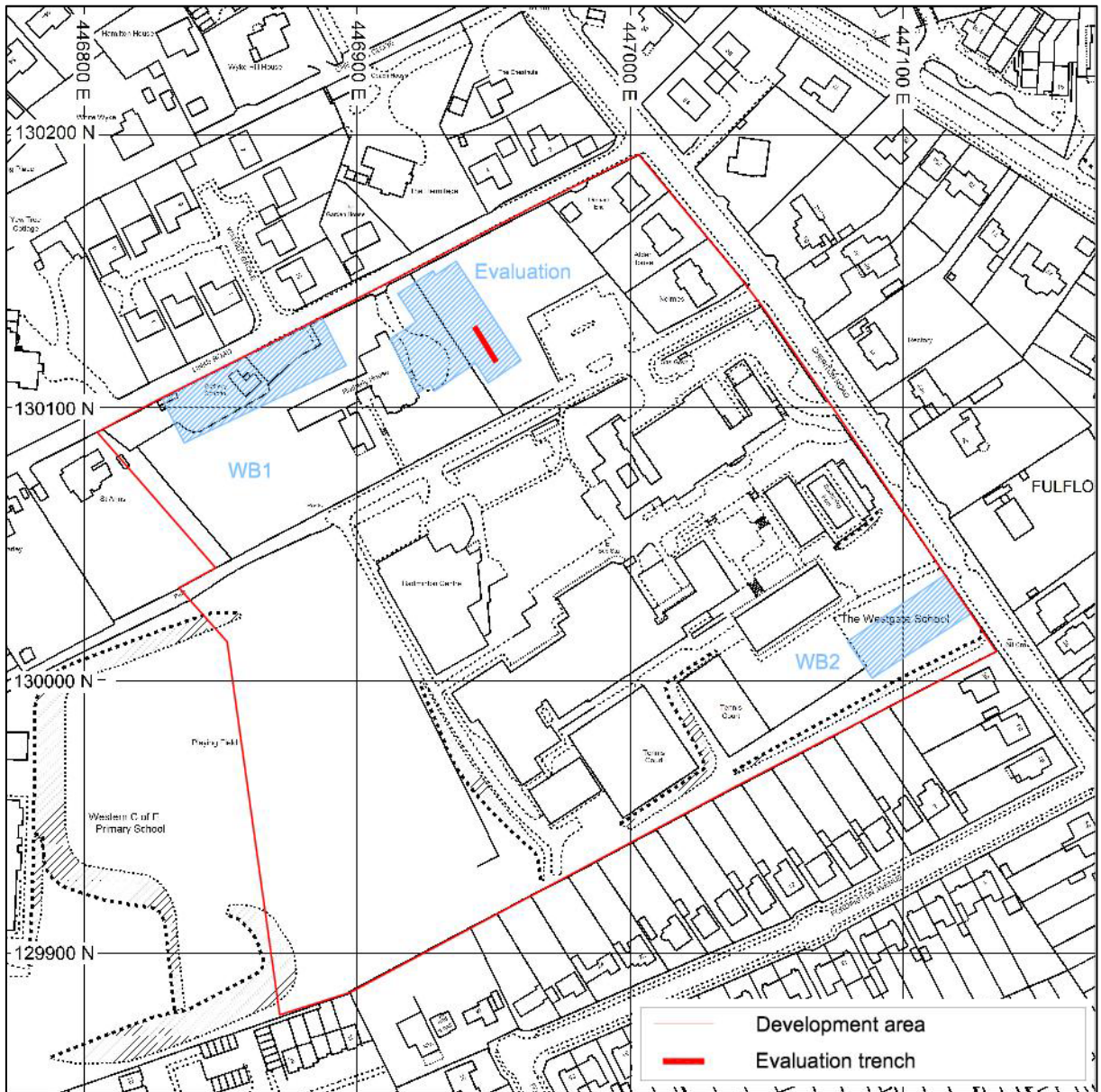


Figure 2: Site plan with areas subject to archaeological investigation shaded (scale 1:2500)



Figure 3: Proposed development (not to scale)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the project design, the aims of the work were:

- To ensure the *archaeological monitoring* of proposed works associated with car parking that are likely to have an impact upon archaeological deposits.
- To determine the archaeological potential of the building extension area by *trial trench evaluation*.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the requirements of the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2009) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2010), to English Heritage guidelines (EH 2011), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the project design, which proposed:

- monitoring of preliminary stripping and ground-lowering in the Phase 1 watching brief area, the Cheriton Road car park, (referred to as WB2), and;
- mechanical excavation of a single trial trench, 15m long by 1.8m wide, within the footprint of the extension to Rotherly House (Fig. 2).

In the watching brief area the ground level was reduced by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil was removed from the car park area and a further c. 0.1 to 0.2m of made-ground was removed from the north side in order to create a level surface. Monitoring of the stripping and ground reduction was continuous. In addition a photographic record was made of the baulks exposed as a result of the demolition of the swimming pool, in order to record any archaeological features or evidence for terracing.

The evaluation trench was also mechanically excavated with a toothless ditching bucket, in this instance to the upper surface of the underlying geological horizon (henceforth: chalk). Spoil was stored both sides of the trench, with topsoil separated from underlying deposits.

2.4 Constraints

A number of large shrubs in the grounds of Rotherly House meant that the trench was sited slightly further south than originally proposed. Its revised position was dictated by Mansell who had set up a fenced area for ASC to work in within the proposed development.

No other constraints were encountered.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following is a summary of the archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs, which lie within an area of archaeological and historical interest, with the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

Information for this section has been gleaned from the brief, a published account of archaeological work in Winchester (Booth *et al* 2010), Winchester Historic Environment Record (HER) and other readily available sources.

3.2 No archaeological sites are recorded within the development area, nor are there many known in the surrounding area. The lack of known sites is due to the extensive unmonitored development in this area during the 19th and 20th centuries, rather than proven absence of archaeological remains, and as such the potential for identifying evidence is high (Hopkins 2013). A general overview of the development of Winchester is presented below.

3.3 Oram's Arbour (MCW7038) is the name given to an Iron Age enclosed settlement or *oppida* which can be seen across the valley from Westgate School. The excavation of pits at the site recovered a series of artefacts which indicate the site was occupied throughout the Iron Age and into the Roman period. Earlier remains from the Bronze Age and Neolithic periods are recorded on similar chalk downland sites nearby, and it is not inconceivable that the Fulflood area could contain evidence for small Iron Age/Roman farmsteads, unenclosed settlement, field systems and even burial sites (Hopkins 2013).

3.4 During the 1st century AD the *oppida* was superseded by the new Roman town, *Venta Belgarum*, although it is not clear whether the *oppida* was completely abandoned before the establishment of the town (Booth *et al* 2010). Nonetheless, there is a wealth of evidence for the Roman settlement of this area, and there could be outlying settlement activity here to the west of the *civitas*, including cemeteries, which were always extra-urban.

3.5 Use of the land during the post-Roman period is likely to have remained largely agricultural, and later OS mapping shows that the land on which the school was built was undeveloped until the 19th century. There is therefore also potential for medieval remains, most likely in the form of ridge and furrow. Post-medieval activity within the development area has included large-scale terracing in order to accommodate construction on the valley slope, which may have compromised the degree to which archaeological remains have survived. The current works provide an opportunity to establish the extent to which terracing has affected any remains, as well as whether any remains are present.

4 Results

4.1 Watching Brief

Watching briefs were undertaken in two areas intended for use as car parks, which for the purposes of description are identified as WB1 and WB2 (Fig. 2). WB1 is located on the north (Links Road) edge of the site, north-west of Rotherly Hall. WB2, the Cheriton Road car park, is on the east side of the site.

Site visits were recorded on pro-forma sheets (Appendix 4).

WB1 (Fig. 2, Plate 1)

WB1, the larger of the two car parks, covered an area c.17 x 30m, aligned roughly east-west. At the centre of the site were the footings of Rotherly Cottage (Fig. 2): prior to stripping most of the area was grassed, with a few surfaced paths crossing it.

Topsoil and turf across WB1 was 0.20-0.25m deep. Below this was reddish orange silt c.0.1m deep, overlying undisturbed chalk. Evidence of burning on the silt suggested that this area had been exposed in the past. A shallow zig-zag linear feature 0.4m wide crossing the centre of the site contained only modern debris. A modern brick-built soakaway was also encountered close to the site of the cottage.

No pre-modern features, structures or deposits were revealed within the stripped area.

WB2 (Fig. 2, Plates 2 – 5)

Observations made during ground reduction in WB2 identified multiple interleaving layers of late post-medieval silts varying in colour between grey and brown (002). Each contained moderate to high quantities of small chalk fragments and flint gravels, as well as artefacts such as roofing slates, glass sherds, and a range of ceramic building material (CBM). Sherds of 18th/19th century stonewares, fragments of clay tobacco pipe and ironwork (mostly nails) were also present. Some of these finds were kept and are presented in Appendix 2 and briefly discussed in Appendix 3. In the north-west corner of WB2 a grubbed-out tree bole was identified within a deposit of yellow gravels.

Additional examination of the sections exposed after removal of the swimming pool, which was located to the north of the WB2 (Fig. 2), identified no archaeological features but did identify cuts for post-medieval and modern services. The slope of the natural chalk was noted (Plates 4 & 5).

4.2 Evaluation Trench (Fig. 2: Plate 6)

The evaluation trench contained no archaeological features, but did reveal a disused late post-medieval/early modern manhole and water pipe. The exposed geology consisted of a mixture of reddish orange silt with chalk fragments overlying the chalk itself. Detailed information regarding the trial trench and its contents appears in Appendix 1.



Plate 1: WB1, looking north-east: zig-zag feature in centre



Plate 2: East half of WB2, facing east



Plate 3: West end of WB2 showing made-ground layers, facing west



Plate 4: North corner of swimming pool area, facing north



Plate 5: Chalk and overburden adjacent to Cheriton Road, facing north-east



Plate 6: Evaluation trench, facing north-west

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The watching brief has demonstrated that deposits dating to the 18th/19th centuries are present in the south-east corner of the school site (WB2). They are likely to relate to the raising and levelling of the ground surface associated with the construction of the nearby houses and the school. An absence of archaeological deposits in the evaluation area and WB1 does not preclude the presence of remains elsewhere within the school grounds.
- 5.2 The nature and date of the deposits corresponds with the known historical background to the area (Section 3.5) which indicates that during the post-medieval period large-scale terracing took place in order to accommodate construction on the valley slope. This includes the private houses along Cheriton Road, which were constructed in the early 20th century, although changes were already being made to the development area during the late 19th century, and can be seen on Ordnance Survey (OS) maps.
- 5.3 No archaeological deposits were present in the evaluation trench and the topsoil was seen to directly overlie the geological horizon. The disused manhole and water pipe are likely to have been part of the waste management system of Rotherly House. In the nearby watching brief area (WB1) the only features revealed were modern, and there was evidence to suggest that this area, like that to the east of Rotherly House, had also been truncated.

Confidence Rating

All archaeological work was carried out with the full cooperation of the developer and in adequate conditions. The remains were unambiguous and well-dated. A high confidence rating can be applied to the results of the work.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by *Hampshire County Council*. The writer is grateful to Rob Brown of *Mansell Construction Services Ltd* for his assistance. The project was monitored by Hannah Fluck BA MA MIfA on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for *ASC Ltd* by David Fell BA MA MIfA. Fieldwork was led by Mo Muldowney BA AIfA with the assistance of Calli Rouse BA AIfA and Jonathan Hunn BA PhD FSA MIfA. The report was prepared by Mo Muldowney and edited by David Fell.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site record drawings
9. List of photographs
10. B/W prints & negatives
11. Original specialist reports and supporting information
12. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Winchester Museums.

8. References


Standards & Specifications

- Allen J L & Holt A St J 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers (London)
- Brown DH 2007 *Archaeological Archives: a Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer & Curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
- EH 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation*. English Heritage (London)
- Ferguson L M & Murray D M 1997 *Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage*. Institute for Archaeologists' Paper 1 (Manchester)
- IFA 2008 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*
- IFA 2009 *Standards & Guidance for Archiving Archaeological Projects*. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- IFA 2010 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*
- IFA (various dates) Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance* documents (*Desk-Based Assessments 2011, Evaluations 2009, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings 2008, Finds 2008, Geophysics 2011, Archiving 2009*)
- Muldowney M 2013 *The Westgate School Cheriton Road Winchester Hampshire: Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief* ASC doc. ref. **1623/WWP/01**
- Watkinson D & Neal V 1998 *First Aid for Finds* (third edition). Rescue (Hertford & London)

Secondary Sources

- BGS *Online Geology Viewer* <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
Accessed: 01 July 2013
- Booth P, Simmonds A, Boyle A & Clough S 2010 *The Late Roman Cemetery at Lankhills, Winchester Excavations 2000-2005* (Oxford)
- Shopland N 2005 *Archaeological Finds: A Guide to Identification* Tempus (Stroud)
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden)

Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1											
						Max Dimensions (m)					
						Length	15m	Width	1.8m	Depth	0.34m
						Levels					
						Trench top NNW			80.79m OD		
						Trench base NNW			80.35m OD		
						Trench top SSE			80.47m OD		
						Trench base SSE			80.26m OD		
						NGR Co-ordinates					
						NNW	446931 / 130126		SSE	446950 / 130116	
						Orientation			NNW - SSE		
Reason for Trench			Targeting extension to Rotherley House								
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation		Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)					
001	Layer	Mid brown silt. Topsoil/garden soil		-	100	0					
003	Layer	Mid brown orange silt. Subsoil		-	140	100					
004	Layer	Chalk with orange silt. Geological horizon - chalk		-	-	240					

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: The Westgate School, Winchester		SITE NO/CODE: 1623 WWP
Shot	Subject	
1	Stripping south edge of WB2, facing west	
2	Post-med layers in WB2, facing west	
3	Drop at Cheriton Road end of WB2 showing raised ground level, facing north-west	
4	South-east corner of WB2, facing south-east	
5	East end of WB2, facing east	
6	South-east facing cut edge of former swimming pool area, facing north-west	
7	South-east facing cut edge of former swimming pool area, facing north-west	
8	North corner of former swimming pool area, facing north-west	
9	East edge of former swimming pool area, showing slope, facing north-east	
10	East edge of former swimming pool area, showing slope, facing north-east	
11	Upper layer exposed in north-west end of WB2, facing north-west	
12	Upper layer exposed in north-west end of WB2, facing north-west	
13	North-west corner of WB2, with gravel layer and tree-root, facing south-east	
14	Evaluation trench, facing north-west	
15	Disused water pipe at edge of evaluation trench, facing west	
16	Evaluation trench, facing south	
17	Evaluation trench, facing north	
18	View over trench to Rotherly House, facing west	
19	WB1: View NE after turf and topsoil removal	
20	WB1: View NE after turf and topsoil removal	
21	WB1: general view, SW end of site	
22	Rotherly House	
23	WB1: view NE after removal of subsoil	
24	Rotherly House extension	
25	WB1: view NE after removal of subsoil	
26	Test trench across location of Rotherly Cottage	
27	General site shot	
28	WB1: view SW after removal of subsoil	

Appendix 3: Finds Report

Mo Muldowney

Introduction

A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered during the watching brief which comprised four sherds of pottery, two sherds of glass, a fragment of slate and part of a clay tobacco pipe (see table).

Context	Pottery		Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	Type	(no)
002	4	33	Clay tobacco pipe	2
			Slate	1
			Glass	2
Total	4	33		5

Pottery

The pottery sherds comprise two fragments of stoneware: a base sherd with grey fabric with few inclusions and yellow-brown speckled glaze and a body sherd of cream fabric with a light greenish yellow internal glaze. The third sherd is part of the rim of a tin-glazed earthenware vessel with a thick white glaze with green stripes, whilst the fourth sherd has an orange fabric is from a terracotta pot (Shopland 2005). The range of fabric types present suggests a date range between the late 18th to 19th centuries.

Other Finds

The remainder of the finds assemblage consists of a piece of slate, commonly used as roof tiles during the later post-medieval period and modern period, a small stem fragment from a clay tobacco pipe and two sherds of glass. Pipe stem fragments are difficult to date, but given the associated finds this example is likely to be 19th century. One of the sherds of glass is flat and has a thin, ribbed surface on one side, giving a 'frosted' appearance and may be window or door glass, whilst the other sherd comes from the shoulder of a bottle and has the letters 'SIDNEY.FR' at the top of the body with an indistinguishable logo and additional letters CL(?) underneath. It has a slightly greenish appearance.

Summary

Although the pottery provides the strongest dating evidence for the assemblage, the combination of artefacts, particularly the slate and glass, indicates a 19th or early 20th century spot-date for the deposit.

Appendix 4: Watching Brief Record Sheets

Project: WESTGATE SCHOOL, W' TER		Project No/Code: 1623 1 WWP		Sheet: 1 of		
		Date of visit: 30/07/13				
Client/Developer: MANSEL						
Contact: BOB BROWN			Phone: 07971 490274			
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: c. 10:30		Finish: 16:17:10		
Completed by: MO						
Development Type:						
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify): CAR PARK (S)
Site & weather conditions:						
INTERMITTENT SUN SHOWERS, MOSTLY DULL. AREA OF WORK NOT QUITE CLEAR FOR WORK JS S 1/2 STOPPED.						
Observations:						
WATCHED THE TOPSOIL + TURF REMOVAL FROM S 1/2 OF SOUTH CAR PARK AREA. ON AVERAGE 0.10M OF MATERIAL REMOVED COMING DOWN ONTO A COMPACTED CLACK DEPOSITED W/ A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF FINE MATERIAL WITHIN 50. SOME CLASH, MISC CONCRETE, TPL + STONEWORKS ETC. A SMALL SAMPLE OF THESE MATERIALS HAS KEPT (OOD).						
Comments:						
RETURN TOMORROW BETWEEN 8-9 TO WATCH REMAINDER OF STRIP AFTER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS WHICH ARE BEING TEMP. STORED THERE ARE REMOVED.						



A.S.C. LTD

WATCHING BRIEF RECORD

Project: Westgate School Winchester		Project No/Code: 1623 / WWP	Sheet: 3 of 4
Client/Developer Hamts C.C (Balfour Beatty)		Date of visit: 19/3/14	
Contact: Mark Peggam	Phone: 07971-199920		
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 6.50	Finish:	
Completed by: JRH			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: Dry, mild and with occ. sun.			
Observations: Observed an area 17m wide x c. 30m long (roughly E-W) @ NGR SV 46842 - 30105 (9.6m elev at 4m acc). The top soil was first removed (0.21 to 0.25m thick). A further 100mm removed that went down to chalk at its western end. Evidence of earlier basins or possible shallow pond. A 2' shogged linear feature observed some 0.4m wide in centre of site - v. shallow with modern debris in it - Early 20C? Continued the stripping of the area to the east and did test trench on footprint of demolished building + isolated trench to check earlier ground reduction @ SV 46875 - 30120 (85m elev). IT 3.5m x 2m - old soakaway 0.8m dia - brick built & covered with pipe drain in form with chalk at 0.4m depth overlies of disturbed ground (opp gate).			
Comments: No sign of any pre modern features or artefacts. The site would appear to have been unworked before the construction of the earlier building.			

Appendix 5: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	The Westgate School, Winchester	OASIS reference:	archaeol2_154207
Short Description:	Between July 2013 and March 2014, an archaeological evaluation and a two-stage watching brief were undertaken within the grounds of Westgate School, Winchester, Hampshire. The first phase of the watching brief identified the anticipated early 20 th -century terracing in the form of made ground in the south-east corner of the development area. The second stage of the watching brief, for a new car park, revealed nothing of archaeological significance, indicating that part of the site had also been truncated. No significant remains were observed in the evaluation trench.		
Project Type:	Watching brief & trial trench		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	None
Current land use:	School and grounds	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Yes
Monument type:	Deposits	Monument period:	Post-medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Pottery, glass, slate, clay tobacco pipe – post-medieval		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hampshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SU 4690 3010
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	Westgate School, Cheriton Road, Fulflood, Winchester SO22 5AY		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	5.56ha	Height OD: (metres)	c. 80m OD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	David Hopkins, HCC	Project design originator:	Mo Muldowney, ASC
Project Manager:	David Fell, ASC	Director/Supervisor:	Mo Muldowney
Sponsor / funding body:	Hampshire County Council		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	30 July 2013	End date:	19 March 2014
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Winchester Museums	Pottery, slate, glass, clay tobacco pipe	
Paper:		Report, site archive, maps, plans	
Digital:		CD with all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief: The Westgate School, Winchester, Hampshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1623/WWP/02		
Author(s):	Mo Muldowney BA AlfA		
Page nos	23	Date:	21 March 2014