

Station Approach Winchester Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Winchester City Council

WINCM: AY 583

CA Project: 770258

CA Report: 15724

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Station Approach
Location:	Winchester, Hampshire
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An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August and September 2015 at Station Approach, Winchester. Six trenches were excavated.

The evaluation was able to identify the Middle Iron Age Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch, which had been projected to run across the southern part of the site along with possible remnants of the associated bank. Other archaeological features identified comprised of two Saxo-Norman/medieval pits, at least two further medieval ditches/cut features and several undated features. Animal bone waste pertaining to onsite butchery being undertaken was identified within the medieval pits.

The archaeological features identified were spread across three trenches located within the southern half of the site. Of the remaining three trenches in the northern part of the site, and which lay external to the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch, two of the trenches were blank and the third identified significant modern truncation.

No evidence of any internal features associated with or dating to the use of Oram's Arbour was identified. Although evidence of activity dating to the medieval period was identified in the form of pits, ditches and cut features, no evidence of any structural features was revealed.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August and September 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Winchester City Council (WCC) at the Registry Office, Gladstone Street and the Records Office Car Parks in Winchester (centred on NGR: SU 4782 2990; Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned to establish the archaeological potential of the site as this area of Winchester may undergo redevelopment in the near future. The redevelopment forms part of WCC's vision for how to develop the town's economy and make the best use of key sites for sustainable development.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief for an archaeological evaluation (WCC 2015) prepared by Jayne Green Project Manager WCC and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* produced by CA (2015) and approved by Tracy Matthews of the Winchester Historic Environment Team (HET).
- 1.3 The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).
- 1.4 It was monitored by Tracy Matthews of the HET, including site visits on 20th, 26th and 27th of August and the 1st of the September.

The site

- 1.5 The Site is located to the north-west of central Winchester, Hampshire and lies to the immediate south-east (c.20m) of the mainline railway station and c.80m west (outside) of the north-west corner of the former Roman and medieval town defences. The Site comprises of a roughly rectangular parcel of land measuring approximately 110m in length and 85m in width, encompassing an area of approximately 0.93 hectares. The Site is entirely enclosed by roads: to the north by Station Hill, to the east by Sussex Street, to the south by Gladstone Street and to the west by Station Road.
- 1.6 The HCC Registry Office lies in the north-west corner of the site and in the north east corner the HCC Records Office. Around these buildings are areas of

landscaping. The remainder of the site is formed by the Registry Office car park accessed from Station Road; Gladstone Street public car park, accessed from Station Road and Gladstone Street and the HCC Records Office car park accessed from Gladstone Street. The evaluation was undertaken within the car parks.

- 1.7 The natural topography of the Site forms part of the western River Itchen valley and slopes down from the west to the east. Ground level within the Site slopes down from a high point of c.62m above Ordnance Datum (a OD) at the south-west extent of the site decreasing to c.57m a OD at the corner of Gladstone Street and Sussex Street, to c.56m a OD at the corner of Station Road and Station Hill, and c.49m aOD on the corner of Sussex Street and Station Hill.
- 1.8 Across the wider Site, the current topography suggests extensive landscaping of the ground surface during the recent past with terraces, banks, retaining walls and tree planting schemes present, dominated by the HCC Records Office in the north east corner.
- 1.9 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as Cretaceous Upper Chalk (soft white chalk with flints) of the Seaford Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey, Drift, Sheet 299, 1:63,360). The depth at which natural deposits occurred below ground was shown to vary within the Site - see Section 5.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (WA 2010) and an addendum: Archaeological Deposit Modelling and Potential Appraisal (WA 2011) have previously been prepared for the site and a summary of these documents is presented below.
- 2.2 The appraisal identified that as a result of excavation previously undertaken within the immediate site development area (Carfax (CF 85) (Qualmann 2004)) that the archaeological potential of the Site comprises evidence for features and deposits of Iron Age, Romano-British, Saxon and medieval date and that these survive to a greater or lesser degree in different areas, depending on levels of truncation caused by previous development. The greatest potential would appear to be within the southern and western areas of the Site and includes very high potential for a

significant section of the Iron Age Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch and its associated bank. The southern half of the site almost certainly incorporates an approximately 98m long section of the enclosure ditch, known to have a width of 8.5m and a depth of 4.5m, of which a length of some 60m is likely to survive relatively undisturbed.

- 2.3 The DBA identified that there is moderate potential for Bronze Age features based on the intercutting post holes observed at New Road ((NR 75) now Station Road) to the east which point to a sporadic occupation of the area at this time.
- 2.4 A high potential was identified for features of Iron Age date, relating to the Middle Iron Age Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch and to Mid-Late Iron Age occupation within the enclosed settlement. In the vicinity of the site this period is likely to be represented by cut features only. Survival of Iron Age feature will depend on the severity of disturbance and subsequent landscaping.
- 2.5 A high potential was identified for finds of Roman, Saxon, and medieval date. These might include evidence of Late Roman inhumations within the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch, or further evidence for roads.
- 2.6 Early or Middle Saxon finds are perhaps unlikely, but there is clearly high potential for evidence of Late Saxon buildings, pits and associated activities. Such finds are important for providing evidence of the development of the western suburb from the late 9th century, and are known from previous excavations within the vicinity of the site.
- 2.7 A high potential was identified for the survival of elements (floors, footings, post and timber settings, surfaces, pits, wells etc) of medieval buildings, yards and gardens. These would be of importance to the study of the development of the medieval western suburb from its height in the 11th – 13th centuries to its decline and eventual abandonment during the later medieval period. Potential importance is increased due to the quality of the available documentary evidence, which opens up the possibility of associating archaeological evidence for building plots/tenements with records of ownership, development, and land-use.



Impact of previous development

- 2.8 The site is likely to have been subjected to intermittent development since the Roman period. Each successive development (some of which may have included cellars) will have impacted upon earlier deposits to some degree.
- 2.9 Evidence suggests that the Site lay empty from the late medieval period until the early-mid 19th century when the area saw rapid development following the introduction of the railway in 1840.
- 2.10 Certain areas of the site have been heavily developed during the mid-late 19th century – late 20th century. In the south of the Site, two rows of mid-late 19th century cottages (Gladstone Street and Ashley Terrace) may have resulted in severe impact on any archaeological deposits from cellaring. During Biddle's evaluation at Ashley Terrace (AST64) (WA5), the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch was truncated by cellars to a depth of approximately 1.5m. Despite this damage, the evaluation revealed that the ditch extended for another 2.8m below the level of truncation
- 2.11 Despite the impact caused by the 19th century terraces at Gladstone Street and Ashley Terrace, away from the footprint of the buildings the rear gardens of the properties appear to have remained unaffected by development.

Deposit modelling

- 2.12 The Archaeological Deposit Modelling and Potential Appraisal (WA 2011) was able to model the archaeological potential of the site based on an overview of the nature, depth and distribution of archaeological deposits gained by assessment of the results of previous excavations within the site. This study was able to inform the current programme of works and proposed location of trenches in regard of highest surviving archaeological potential.
- 2.13 The Appraisal identified six areas within which a medium to high archaeological potential could be identified based on previous studies undertaken within the site. These comprised (Appendix C – Fig A3 (WA 2011)):
- the Registry Office car park
 - Gladstone Street Car Park

- Central and southern part of the HCC Records Office Car Park.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains.

3.2 Specific aims were to:

- Identify whether the projected line of the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch and bank was present within the site and to undertake appropriate investigation to establish its nature, character, depth and state of survival.
- Identify any archaeological features dating to the Iron Age period associated with Oram's Arbour.
- Identify any archaeological features dating to the Roman and Saxon periods and in particular any Early or Middle Saxon, which previous investigation has suggested are unlikely at the site.
- Identify any archaeological features dating to the medieval and post medieval periods and in particular any evidence for features dating to the later medieval and post medieval periods which previous investigation and other sources have indicated may not be present at the site.
- To establish the palaeo-environmental potential of the site and also establish the range and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.
- Determine the level of recent and modern impact and truncation that has occurred at the site in particular in relation to Ashley Terrace that formerly occupied the western part of the site and modern development associated with the current usage of the site.
- To enhance the existing deposit model of the site.

- 3.3 The information gathered will enable Winchester City Council HET to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation comprised of the excavation of 6 trenches; 4 no 10m x 1.8m; 1 no 15m x 1.8m and 1 no 5m x 1.8m. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS where possible, and were scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. Trench 3 had to be shortened to 13m, trenches 4 and 5 had to be moved and shortened to 4m and 8m because of underground services with the approval of the HET. The final 'as dug' trench plan was recorded where possible with a GPS.
- 4.2 All trench locations were secured by means of Heras security fencing. The fencing secured both the footprint of the trench along with the working area required for the machine excavator and storage of materials.
- 4.3 In areas of hard standing (tarmacadam, gravel and subbase), machine excavation used a breaker to enable their removal. Once all the hard standing had been removed all further machine excavation was undertaken in 0.10m spits deploying a toothless ditching bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision and ceased when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate was revealed (whichever was encountered first). Hardstanding/reusable and un reusable material along with any surviving topsoil and subsoil was stored separately adjacent to each trench. The gravel surface within the Records Office car park was stored separately to allow for its reuse during reinstatement. Un reusable materials e.g. tarmacadam were stored separately to allow for its mucking away at the end of the project.
- 4.4 Any modern cellars or debris encountered was recorded and emptied by machine to ascertain their depth, if the modern deposits went below a depth of 1.2m a narrow machine bucket was used to ascertain the full depth of truncation to pre-nineteenth

century deposits/remains. Excavation was adapted to address the stability of deposits, but at all times Health and Safety took priority.

- 4.5 The excavated spoil was monitored in order to recover artefacts and a metal detector was employed to enhance artefact recovery.
- 4.6 During and following completion of the machine excavation the plan of excavated areas and any exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and all archaeological features were planned and mapped either by hand or by using a Leica 1200 series SmartRover GPS.
- 4.7 Further excavation of identified archaeological features or deposits was then undertaken by hand. Excavation and sampling were undertaken as specified in the WSI (CA 2015).
- 4.8 All archaeological features revealed were planned and recorded in accordance with Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013). Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica 1200 series GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). The site plans were tied into the National Grid and Ordnance Datum. Photographs (digital colour – 18 mega pixel) were taken as appropriate.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3-9)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. The evaluation identified modern truncation in trench **5**, archaeology within trenches **2**, **3** and **6** and the remaining trenches **1** and **4** were blank.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 & 4)

- 5.2 Trench 1 was located within the Registry Office car park and measured 10m long x 1.5m wide. No archaeology or finds were recorded within the trench. The natural

chalk (**104**) was revealed at a depth of 0.80m below ground level (56.90m aOD), and was seen to be overlain by two layers of recent garden soil deposits (**103** and **102**) totalling 0.57m in depth, which contained recent building debris. These were capped by modern hardcore (**101**), which formed the sub-base for the tarmacadam car park surface (100). The ground surface lay at a height of 57.70m aOD.

Trench 2 (Figs 3 & 5)

- 5.3 Trench 2 was located in the south western corner of Hampshire County Council car park to establish the level of truncation caused by Ashley Terrace (WA 2009) identified by the desk based assessment. The trench measured 4m x 1.5m and had to be relocated and shortened due to the detection of extensive services in its original location.
- 5.4 The natural chalk (**202**) was identified at a depth of 0.30m BGL (58.60m aOD). Where not truncated by archaeological features the natural chalk (**202**) was seen to be overlain by subsoil (**201**), c.0.19m in depth, which directly underlay the gravel car park surface (**200**), which lay at 58.90m aOD
- 5.5 The trench contained one tree throw (**209**), one pit (**205**) and one possible pit (**203**). Tree throw **209** was located centrally within the trench and was truncated by Pit **205**. Feature **203** was interpreted as the edge of a pit but was only partially exposed within the trench and was truncated by pit **205**. Feature **203** measured 0.4m in length and 0.35m in width and contained a single fill **204** from which no finds were recovered.
- 5.6 Pit **205** was only partially exposed within the trench and ran 1.16m in from the southern trench edge and as excavated was sub rectangular in plan with vertical sides. It measured 2.11m in width and had a minimum depth of 1.22m. It was not fully excavated to its base because of health and safety concerns. Three fills (**206** to **208**) were excavated and recorded. The lower fill (**206**) produced medieval pottery dating to the mid 11th to 14th centuries as well as a few sherds of residual pottery dating to the late Iron Age to Early Romano British periods. The fill also contained medieval CBM floor tile fragments, disarticulated human bone, fired clay, a fragment of a bone comb and a good quantity of animal bone. The nature of the finds within fill **206** suggests that the pit acted as a rubbish pit for the disposal of domestic waste in the medieval period. Fill **206** was overlain by fill **207** and upper fill **208**. A single

sherd of Late Saxon/medieval pottery was recovered from fill 208. Pit **205** was recorded as cutting the subsoil **201** and directly underlying the modern gravel car park surface (**200**).

Trench 3 (Figs 3 & 5)

- 5.5 Trench 3 was located in the south eastern corner of the Gladstone Street public car park and was targeted on the projected line of the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch. The archaeological horizon was identified at c.0.30m BGL (60.70m aOD) It identified one post hole **310**, one pit **308**, ditches **312**, **316** and **318** and ditch **303** with recut **306**. Two fills/layers (**315** and **314**) were identified within the line of the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch (**312**).
- 5.6 Posthole **310** was located below the southern edge of ditch **312** and was only partially exposed in the western trench edge. It measured 0.72m in width and 0.24m depth and may have been the base of a small pit or a large posthole and did not produce any datable artefacts.
- 5.7 Ditch **312** was located across most of the central and the northern parts of the trench and collates perfectly with the projected line of the Oram's Arbour ditch. It measured in plan at least 8.6m in width but was not fully exposed in the trench. It was partially excavated in order to confirm that it was the ditch and not a spread of material. Excavations of ditch **312** also revealed post hole **310** and ditches **316** and **318**.
- 5.8 Ditches **316** and **318** were only visible in the section along the western trench edge and were much smaller than ditch **312** measuring only 1.09m wide, 0.72m deep and 1.45m wide and 0.53m deep respectively. Neither ditch produced any datable material but must be medieval or later in date as ditch **316** cut layer/fills **315** and **314** from which a sherd of medieval (MDF) pottery was recovered from the lower fill (**314**).
- 5.9 Ditch **303** was only partially exposed in the southern end of the trench and as a result could not be fully excavated. It produced medieval pottery and measured a minimum of 0.51m in depth and 0.9m in width and appears to have been recut by ditch **306** which measured a minimum of 0.5m in width and 0.58m in depth.

Trench 4

- 5.10 Trench 4 was located in the north western area of Gladstone Street car park and had originally been located to investigate the presence and survival of Ashely Terrace and the impact that this may have had through truncation on the archaeological horizon. Due to the presence of extensive modern services the trench had to be relocated and shortened.
- 5.11 The excavated trench measured 3m x 1.5m and did not reveal any archaeological features. However, it was able to establish that the natural chalk (403) was present at a depth of 0.60 m BGL (59.60m aOD). This was overlain by two layers of modern made ground (**402** and **401**) totalling 0.53m in depth which was capped by the tarmacadam car park surface (**400**).

Trench 5

- 5.10 Trench 5 was the only trench excavated which produced evidence of modern truncation, it was originally proposed to be located along the eastern edge of the Gladstone Street car park in the north-eastern corner but due to underground services it had to be relocated along the northern edge. Although the trench was only taken to a depth of 1m a sondage was excavated using a machine with a narrow toothless bucket, in order to ascertain the depth of the modern truncation. Because of health and safety concerns and limited space within the car park the sondage had to be backfilled immediately once the depth of the natural chalk had been recorded.
- 5.9 The natural chalk was encountered at a depth of 2.4m BGL (57m aOD) above which was a dark brownish grey silty sandy garden soil (**504**) which contained modern building debris and stopped at depth of 1m. Layer **504** was capped by a modern levelling layer **503** which contained redeposited chalk, modern brick and building debris and was found at depth of 0.53m below ground level.

Trench 6

- 5.10 Trench 6 was located within the eastern part of the HCC car park and was targeted on projected line of the Oram's Arbour bank. The trench contained several possible bank deposits **604** and **605**, pits **606** and **616**, ditch **619** and modern features **621** and **623**. The trench was initially excavated to a depth of 0.36m but after several hand dug sondages it was established that what had been thought to be natural chalk was in fact redeposited. A machine excavated slot measuring 0.5m in width

was carefully excavated along the western edge of the trench, to establish the nature and the depth of the archaeological deposits. The natural chalk was identified at a depth of c.0.90m BGL (57.30m aOD)

- 5.11 The earliest deposits found within the trench were **604** and **605** they made up a series of layers located centrally within the trench which were identified in the machine slots. Deposit **604** was a dark brown silty clay soil which was 3.76m in length and found at depths of 0.2m and 0.33m below the ground surface above which was deposit **605** which capped **604** was made up of redeposited chalk found at a depth of 0.1m.
- 5.12 Pit **606** was located in the southern end of the trench and cut deposit **605**, it had convex edges at the top of pit and very steep near vertical ones as it got deeper. It contained nine different fills and produced animal bone, pottery and flint and was only visible once the machine slot had been excavated.
- 5.13 Located to the north of deposit **605** and to the south of ditch **619** was pit **616**. Similar to pit **606** in size and shape, pit **616** also cut deposit **605** however unlike pit **606** it was not fully excavated.
- 5.14 Feature **619** was located in the northern end of the trench and was initially thought to be a pit cluster but the machine excavated slot revealed a wide flat bottomed feature with steep vertical sides within the projected line of the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch. It measured 4.94m in width and 1.54m in depth and although it appeared to be fully excavated it was not completely exposed within the trench. One sherd of medieval pottery was retrieved and **619** is thought likely to be further evidence of the truncation of the site during the medieval period.
- 5.15 Pit **621** was partially exposed western trench edge and cut ditch **619** and pit **616**. It measured 0.74m in width and 0.5m in depth and because of its near vertical side and rectangular shape in plan it was thought to be modern.
- 5.16 Well **623** was located towards the southern end of the trench and was only partially exposed by the eastern trench edge. It measured 1.25m in diameter and was lined with frogged bricks and was not excavated.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material from evaluation was hand-recovered from seven deposits: ditch and pit fills. The recovered material dates to the prehistoric, Late Iron Age//Early Roman and medieval periods. The pottery has been recorded using previously published fabrics from Winchester (Cotter 2011), with the resulting groups then quantified by count and weight for each individual context. This data is presented in Appendix B- Table 1 and is included as an Excel data sheet within the project archive.

Pottery by K. M. Brown

6.2 An assemblage of 26 sherds (275g) was recovered from Trenches 2, 3 and 6. With the exception of a small quantity of Late Iron Age/early Romano-British material from Trench 2, the remainder of the assemblage spans the mid-9th – 14th centuries.

6.3 Average sherd weights for the material shows considerable variation with 20g recorded for the Late Iron Age/early Romano-British and 8.7g for the later Saxo-Norman/early medieval sherds. The location of the later material in ditch fills and dumped deposits, as opposed to pit fills, provides an explanation for this disparity in sherd weights. That aside, for all periods, surface preservation is generally good with only moderate evidence of abrasion on sherd edges.

6.4 The earliest pottery identified comprises a single oxidised grog-tempered body sherd and three calcareous/grog tempered sherds from an everted rim jar form. All are residual finds, occurring alongside later material within the secondary fill (206) of pit (205). The small quantity of undiagnostic calcareous/chalk tempered sherds, although assigned a start date in the mid-9th century, continue in use to the early 13th but are potentially more likely to occur post 1000 AD (*ibid.*, 29). The only other sherd in this group, a plain sandy body sherd, can be assigned a date of 1050-1350 AD.

6.5 The remainder of the assemblage occurred within ditches 303, 307, 314, 620 and dumped deposit 613. The largest of these groups comprises just six sherds, within ditch 303 (fill 305) which also includes the only two diagnostic rimsherds; a jar rimsherd in a medium grained sandy ware (Fabric MDF, 1050-1350 AD) and a glazed Hampshire red ware jug/pitcher rim (Fabric MMI, 1225-1400 AD). Two single bodysherds were retrieved from ditches 306 (fill 307) and 312 (314), both of

probable mid 11th to mid-13th century date. Two calcareous-and-flint tempered body sherds from the dumped deposit 613 are of similar date, whilst a second glazed body sherd of fabric MMI confirms a medieval date for ditch 619 (fill 620).

- 6.6 This small assemblage is in keeping with other, larger, published groups from Winchester. The material has been recorded to nationally accepted standards (MPRG 2001) and is appropriately packaged for long term storage.

Lithics by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.7 A total of nine worked flint items (50g) was recorded in six deposits, in addition to 11 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (222g) from three. All are residual finds in medieval-dated features apart from those in undated fill 309 of pit 308. The assemblage comprises: six flakes, one blade, one chip and one core. The blade has been knapped from a core with dual-opposed platforms and displays evidence of utilisation along the left dorsal edge. It is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The core is very small and worked out, with flakes removed from at least three platforms. This type is typical of the Neolithic period (Malone 2001, 217). The remainder of the flints are undiagnostic débitage, broadly dateable to the prehistoric period.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.8 A total of six fragments (213g) of medieval ceramic building material was recovered from fill 206 of pit 205 and fill 620 of ditch 619. Classifiable fragments include floor tile in pit fill 206 and peg tile in ditch fill 620.

Worked bone by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.9 Two joining fragments from the rectangular side plate of a comb were retrieved from fill 206 of pit 205. There is a perforation at each end and the upper surface has been polished but is undecorated. It measures 112 x 22 x 2mm. A series of 'nicks' can be seen along one of the long edges, resulting from the cutting of the teeth. The side plate most likely derives from a double-sided composite comb: this type was in use from the 3rd to 13th centuries (MacGregor 1985, 92).

Worked stone by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.10 Three fragments of slate were recorded from two medieval-dated deposits: fill 314 of ditch 312 and fill 620 of ditch 619. The fragments are unfeatured, but are likely to represent roofing material.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 Two environmental samples (47 litres of soil) were retrieved and processed with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2). Plant macrofossil and charcoal identification are detailed in Appendix C – Tables 2 and 3.

Medieval

- 7.2 Secondary fill 307 (sample 1) was recovered from ditch 306 and contained a poorly preserved cereal grain and a small amount of charcoal identified as oak and beech. The paucity of the charred remains within these samples suggests this material is residual resulting from wind-blown hearth/furnace debris.

Undated

- 7.3 Sample 2 was recovered from fill 309 within pit 308 and contained no plant macrofossils and a small amount of charcoal identified as maple, cherry species, blackthorn, oak, beech and alder/hazel. The paucity of the charred remains within these samples suggests this material is residual resulting from wind-blown hearth/furnace debris

Animal Bone

- 7.4 A collection of animal bones numbering 645 fragments (2637g) was recovered via hand excavation and environmental bulk sampling from seven deposits (Appendix C – Table 4). The bones were well preserved, but highly fragmented with frequent historical and modern damage. This has rendered 72% of the assemblage unidentifiable beyond the level of cattle or sheep size mammal. For the purpose of this report, the bones were identified to species and skeletal element using an osteological reference collection (Cotswold Archaeology Ltd) as well as standard reference literature (Schmid 1972), and quantified by fragment count and weight. Where modern breakage was observed and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were recorded as a single bone. Any undated material is not discussed beyond the level set out in Appendix C – Table 4 below.

Medieval

- 7.5 A total of 423 (1661g) fragments were recovered in association with artefacts dating broadly to the medieval period from deposits 206 and 208, fills of pit 205; and deposits 305 and 307 the fills respectively, of ditches 303 and 306. As stated above, the material was well preserved making possible the identification of cattle (*Bos Taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*) and horse (*Equus caballus*). Of these, remains of cattle, sheep/goat and pig account respectively for 3.7%, 6.8% and 3.3% of the medieval assemblage. Each species was mainly identified from meat-poor skeletal elements such as skull fragments and bones of the lower legs and feet. Butchery was evident from chop marks on a cattle radius, ulna and tibia from pit fill 206.
- 7.6 The characteristics displayed by the cattle, sheep/goat and pig remains are highly suggestive of waste from the stepped sequences of animal butchery. Fragmented skulls and bones of the feet point to the initial dressing of a slaughtered animal into a carcass which, as indicated by the rough chop marks on the lower limb bones, was then divided into individual cuts of meat. However, occasional meat-rich elements such as the pelvis were also identified. This would appear to indicate that the site was a place of production rather than consumption, with the majority of the bone representing waste from the preparation of cuts of meat to be consumed elsewhere. But the presence of the pelvis fragments does suggest that at least some of this meat remained on site to join the bulk of the assemblage as meal waste.
- 7.7 It should also be noted that much of the material displayed evidence of gnawing, suggesting not only the presence of dogs on site, but also a taphonomic bias to the more robust skeletal elements.
- 7.8 It was not possible to make any inference as to the presence on site of Horse during this period as this species was only identified from a single, isolated molar tooth.

Other species

- 7.9 Three fragments (4g) of bird bone were recovered along with two fragments of fish/amphibian bone, from ditch fill 305. A further three fragments (1g) of fish/amphibian bone were also recovered from ditch fill 307 via bulk soils sample <7>. Due to the fragmentary nature of this bone and the lack of any osteological landmarks, it has not been possible to obtain any identification to species level.

Human Remains

- 7.10 A total of six fragments (172g) of human bone were recovered from deposit 206 the fill of pit 205. The fragments were very well preserved making possible the identification of the entire human assemblage which consisted of, two fragments of skull, a rib, a femur shaft and a talus (a bone of the ankle). No osteological landmarks relating to age at death estimation or sex determination were present. The fragments were recovered in a completely disarticulated state but, the comparative size and development of each fragment is suggestive of an origin from a single, adult individual. Pit 205 lies within the presumed area of the Iron Age rampart and burials associated with the later Roman cemetery use of the Iron Age ditch are also likely to have occurred within the rampart – indicated by burials in the lee of the rampart area (internal side) elsewhere. It is possible therefore that the fragments might relate to a Roman burial disturbed by this later pit.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation has fulfilled its objectives by identifying the projected line of the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch, along with evidence of Saxo-Norman/medieval activity. Although the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch was identified no associated features dating to the Iron Age period, either internal or external to the ditch were present within the evaluation trenches.
- 8.2 Although some residual Roman pottery was recovered from medieval contexts there were no features dating to the Roman period that could be identified. The evaluation was also able to support evidence from previous works in the area (Qualmann 2004) that had suggested a lack of Early to Middle Saxon activity.
- 8.3 The evaluation was able to successfully identify features dating to the Saxo-Norman/medieval periods, which further equates to previous investigations undertaken within this part of the Winchester western suburbs (e.g. New Road (NR 75), Carfax (CF 85) (Qualmann 2004) and Northgate House, Staple Garden and former Winchester Library excavations 2002 to 2007 (Ford and Teague 2011 et al.)). These showed extensive activity during this period, in particular the 11th to 13th centuries, within the western suburb and north-west corner of the city. In particular it demonstrates the truncation of the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch by medieval pitting and ditches although unlike previous investigations no structural remains dating to this period could be identified within the confines of the evaluation

trenches. Of particular note however especially given the results of previous investigation is the identification of butchery waste within a number of features dating to this period. The nature of the waste suggests that butchery was being undertaken directly on or near to the site.

- 8.4 The evaluation was also able to corroborate a lack of evidence dating to the later medieval and post medieval periods. The impact that Ashley Terrace may have had on the surviving archaeological resource could not be assessed as the proposed trench (4), which had been located to investigate this had to be moved as a result of modern services. Biddle's evaluation at Ashley Terrace (AST64) had shown truncation of the Oram's Arbour ditch to a depth of 1.5m. Unfortunately this could not be demonstrated by the current programme of archaeological work. However, within the Records Office car park where it could have been anticipated that the former Gladstone Street Terrace may have had an impact on the surviving archaeological horizon it was found that the archaeological horizon was present directly below the modern car park surface.
- 8.5 The evaluation has also been able to enhance the existing deposit model of the site, identify in general large areas of limited truncation as well as areas of significant truncation within the north east of the Gladstone Street car park, which is possibly associated with landscaping and ground levelling during demolition works in the 1960s and the Carfax excavations undertaken at the site. The level at which the archaeological horizon was identified corresponds to previous work undertaken to the west on New Road (NR 75) and to the east on Sussex Street (SXS 76) (Qualmann 2004) in demonstrating a west to east slope in the ground level. This is due to the natural fall in the topography of the site although truncation of the surface in reducing ground levels cannot be discounted.

Modern Truncation and deposit modelling

- 8.2 Trench 4 was targeted with the aim of assessing the impact of the Ashley Terrace houses identified in the desk based assessment (WA 2009). The results from the trench suggest that any disturbance that there may have been from modern building work along Station Road did not extend in to this part of site which broadly supports the existing deposit model.
- 8.3 Trench 5 was originally located in an area of high archaeological potential external to the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch but it was moved further to the north-west. It

revealed large amounts of modern disturbance possibly caused by landscaping and ground levelling during demolition works in the 1960s (WA 2009).

- 8.4 The remaining Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 6 showed little if any evidence of modern disturbance.

Archaeology

- 8.5 Trench 3 was targeted on the projected line of the Oram's Arbour defensive ditch found to the west during the New Road excavations and to east during the Carfax (NR 75) and Sussex Street (SXS 76) excavations (Qualmann 2004). The trench was able to confirm that the ditch (**312**) was positioned as expected with minimal modern truncation, it also revealed several other phases of activity including a posthole pre dating the Oram's Arbour ditch, one undated pit, two undated ditches and at least two medieval ditches.
- 8.6 Trench 2 revealed Saxo-Norman/medieval Pit **205** which truncated another possible pit **203**. The date of the pits corroborates other investigations undertaken in this part of Winchester with extensive activity dating to this period within the western suburb. Of particular note is the evidence of butchery waste, which by its nature indicates that butchery was being undertaken directly on or near to the site.
- 8.7 Trench 6 was targeted on the projected line of the bank immediately to the south of the Carfax excavations (CF 85). The trench revealed a buried soil (**604**) which correlates with the line of the bank and might be remnants of the Oram's Arbour rampart. However, as very little of the bank material has survived elsewhere and buried plough soils were recorded in excavations at Sussex Street (Qualmann 2004) this interpretation cannot be considered anything more than speculative. The trench also produced evidence of medieval activity in the form of two pits, which both cut buried soil **604**. The trench also revealed part of a large feature **619** located towards the northern end of the trench, this produced a sherd of medieval pottery. The feature lies within the projected line of the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch and is likely to be further evidence of the truncation of the site during the medieval period.
- 8.8 Interpretation of any of the features identified by the evaluation, in particular those within trench 6 is difficult because of the limited nature of the work, without further investigations it is difficult to fully understand what these features and deposits were. Evaluation was able to support and inform the deposit model for the site, identifying

areas of modern truncation as well as areas of high archaeological potential. It also confirmed the project line of the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch found during excavations at New Road (NR 75), Carfax CF 85) and Sussex Street (SXS 76) (Qualmann 2004) was present within the site and had suffered very little modern truncation. This suggests that there could be significant amounts of undisturbed archaeological resource present at the site in particular the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch and activity dating to the Saxo-Norman/early medieval periods. The evaluation was unable to identify features or deposits relating to other periods, but this is not to preclude that this resource is not present given the confines of the trial trench investigation.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Oliver Good, assisted by Tony Brown. The report was written by Oliver Good. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Kayt Brown, Jackie Sommerville, Sarah Cobain and Andrew Clark respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled by Andrew Donald, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Tarmac	10	1.5	0.15
1	101	Layer		Type 1 hardcore	10	1.5	0.1
1	102	Layer		Garden soil – Dark greyish brown silty clay, common chalk flecks, moderate flint fragments sub angular (<30mm), sparse charcoal flecks	10	1.5	0.25
1	103	Layer		Garden soil – Mid greyish brown silty clay, sparse/moderate chalk flecks, sparse sub angular flint (<50mm)	10	1.5	0.32
1	104	Layer		Natural - Chalk	10	1.5	>0.01
2	200	Layer		Made Ground – hardcore, gravel and dark brown silty sand	4.8	1.5	0.1
2	201	Layer		Subsoil – mid brown silty sand, with very common angular chalk and flint (<20mm), poorly sorted	4.8	1.5	0.19
2	202	Layer		Natural – Chalk with irregular patches of light pinkish brown silty chalk	4.8	1.5	>0.01
2	203	Cut		Pit/Ditch Terminus	>0.4	>0.35	0.4
2	204	Fill	203	Secondary fill	>0.4	>0.35	0.4
2	205	Cut		Pit	2.11	>1.16	>1.22
2	206	Fill	205	Secondary fill	>1.16	1.44	>0.85
2	207	Fill	205	Primary fill	-	1.49	>0.16
2	208	Fill	205	Secondary fill	-	1.98	0.73
2	209	Cut		Tree Throw	1.3	1.2	-
2	210	Fill	209	Secondary Fill	1.3	1.2	-
3	300	Layer		Tarmac	13.7	1.5	0.1
3	301	Layer		Made ground - hardcore	13.7	1.5	0.25
3	302	Layer		Natural – Chalk with irregular patches of silt	13.7	1.5	>0.01
3	303	Cut		Ditch, possibly pit	>0.5	0.9	>0.51
3	304	Fill	303	Secondary fill	>0.5	0.78	>0.38
3	305	Fill	303	Secondary fill	>0.5	>0.9	>0.35
3	306	Cut		Ditch, possibly pit	>0.5	>0.5	>0.58
3	307	Fill	306	Secondary fill	>0.5	>0.5	>0.58
3	308	Cut		Pit	>0.66	0.2	0.2
3	309	Fill	308	Secondary fill	>0.66	0.2	0.2
3	310	Cut		Post hole or pit	>0.32	0.78	>0.24
3	311	Fill	310	Secondary fill	>0.32	0.78	>0.24
3	312	Cut		Ditch	>0.4	>3.22	>0.8
3	313	Fill	312	Primary fill	-	1.49	>0.36
3	314	Fill	312	Secondary fill	>0.4	1.93	>0.49
3	315	Fill	312	Secondary fill	>1.5	>0.96	0.29
3	316	Cut		Ditch, possibly pit	-	1.09	0.72
3	317	Fill		Secondary fill	-	1.09	0.72
3	318	Cut		Ditch, possibly pit	-	1.45	0.53
3	319	Fill		Secondary fill	-	1.45	0.53
4	400	Layer		Tarmac	3	1.5	0.07
4	401	Layer		Made ground – hardcore and sand	3	1.5	0.23
4	402	Layer		Made ground – dark brown sandy, clayey silt with coarse grit, CBM and charcoal flecks	3	1.5	0.3
4	403	Layer		Natural - Chalk	3	1.5	>0.01
5	500	Layer		Tarmac	7.8	1.5	0.08
5	501	Layer		Type 1 hardcore	7.8	1.5	0.07
5	502	Layer		Made ground – hardcore	7.8	1.5	0.38
5	503	Layer		Modern building rubble and Re-deposited chalk	7.8	1.5	0.47

Trench	Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
5	504	Layer		Garden soil – Dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate modern building debris	7.8	1.5	1.4
5	505	Layer		Natural - Chalk	7.8	1.5	>0.01
6	600	Layer		Hardcore and dark brown clayey silt	14.6	1.5	0.1
6	601	Layer		Natural - Chalk	14.6	1.5	>0.01
6	602	Deposit		*VOIDED*	-	-	-
6	603	Layer		Natural – Silty Clay	3.84	>0.4	0.41
6	604	Deposit		Excavated material	3.7	>0.4	0.32
6	605	Deposit		Excavated material	3.9	>1.5	1.6
6	606	Cut		Pit	3.6	>1.5	1.5
6	607	Fill	606	Secondary fill	3	>0.4	0.7
6	608	Fill	606	Dumped deposit	2	>0.4	0.37
6	609	Fill	606	Secondary fill	1.5	>0.4	1.2
6	610	Fill	606	Primary fill	1.84	>1.5	0.2
6	611	Fill	606	Secondary fill	1.88	>0.4	0.12
6	612	Fill	606	Dumped deposit (Trample)	2	>0.4	0.8
6	613	Fill	606	Dumped deposit	2.8	>0.4	2.6
6	614	Fill	606	Dumped deposit	2.14	>0.8	0.2
6	615	Fill	606	Dumped deposit	2.32	-	0.16
6	616	Cut		Pit	1.8	-	1.2
6	617	Fill	616	Primary fill	2.8	>1.5	0.58
6	618	Fill	616	Secondary fill	2	>1.5	1.2
6	619	Cut		Ditch	>4.94	>1.5	1.54
6	620	Fill	619	Secondary fill	>4.94	>1.5	1.5
6	621	Cut		Pit	>0.74	>0.72	0.5
6	622	Fill	621	Secondary fill	>0.74	>0.72	0.5
6	623	Cut		Brick-lined well	1.3	>0.5	-
6	624	Fill	623	Secondary fill	1.3	>0.5	-

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
206	Late prehistoric/Early Roman pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	GR	1	16	MC11-MC14
	Late prehistoric/Early Roman pottery	Grog-and-shell tempered fabric	GRSH	3	66	
	Late Saxon/Medieval pottery	Chalk-and-flint tempered fabric	MAV	9	101	
	Medieval pottery	Medium-grained sandy ware	MDF	1	6	
	Medieval ceramic building material	Floor tile, fragments		3	170	
	Fired clay			11	39	
	Worked bone	Comb		2	7	
	Worked flint	Flake		1	8	
	Burnt flint			1	38	
	Shell			26	239	
	208	Late Saxon/Medieval pottery	Chalk-and-flint tempered fabric	MAV	1	
Shell				4	34	
305	Medieval pottery	Medium-grained sandy ware	MDF	3	19	EC13-LC14
	Medieval pottery	Tripod pitcher ware	MAD	2	18	
	Medieval pottery	Hampshire glazed redware	MMI	1	8	
	Worked flint	Flake, bladelet		2	6	
	Shell			4	21	
307 <1> 307	Medieval pottery		UNID	1	6	MC11-MC14?
	Worked flint	Flake		1	7	
309 <2> <2>	Worked flint	Flake, chip		2	0.6	-
	Burnt flint			2	2	
314	Medieval pottery	Medium-grained sandy ware	MDF	1	10	MC11-MC14
	Worked flint	Flake		2	28	
	Worked stone	Slate		1	87	
	Shell			1	16	
613	Late Saxon/Medieval pottery	Chalk-and-flint tempered fabric	MAV	2	8	MC9-LC12
	Worked flint	Core		1	9	
	Burnt flint			8	182	
	Shell			1	2	
620	Medieval pottery	Hampshire glazed redware	MMI	1	12	C14
	Medieval ceramic building material	Peg tile, flat roof tile		3	43	
	Worked stone	Slate		2	301	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 2 - Plant macrofossil identifications

Context number				307	309
Feature number				306	308
Sample number (SS)				1	2
Flot volume (ml)				69	16
Sample volume processed (l)				37	10
Soil remaining (l)				0	0
Period				Med	UD
Plant macrofossil preservation				Poor	N/A
Habitat		Species	Common Name		
E	Poaceae	Poaceae	Indet cereal grain (whole)	+	
E		Poaceae	Indet. cereal grain (fragment)	+	
			Molluscs	+++++	++++

Table 3 - Charcoal identifications

Context number			307	309
Feature number			306	308
Sample number (SS)			1	2
Flot volume (ml)			69	16
Sample volume processed (l)			37	10
Soil remaining (l)			0	0
Period			Med	UD
Charcoal quantity			+	++
Charcoal preservation			Moderate	Moderate
Family	Species	Common Name		
Aceraceae	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Field maple		1
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel		1
Fagaceae	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	Beech	1	1
	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl. / <i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak	3	2
Rosaceae	<i>Prunus</i> L.	Cherry species		3
	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	Blackthorn/Sloe		2
Total			4	10

Key

E = economic species

+ = 1–4 fragments; ++ = 4–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = 100–500 items; ++++++ = >500 items

med = medieval

UD = undated

Table 4: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	Fish/a mph	Bird sp	LM	MM	Ind	un-id SS	Total	Weight (g)
Medieval													
205	206	14	9	11				18	17	84		153	897
205	208		4							42		46	69
303	305	1	15	3		2	3	16	109	53		202	644
306	307	1	1		1	3			2	11	4	22	51
subtotal		16	29	14	1	5	3	34	128	190	4	423	1661
undated													
308	309	2	4			19			5	1	34	65	132
312	314	1	4		1		1		6			12	66
606	613	1	24	14			1	13	10	82		145	778
subtotal		4	32	14	1	19	2	13	21	83	34	222	976
Total		20	61	28	2		5	47	149	273	38	645	
Weight		661	391	346	66		7	513	279	421	16	2637	

BOS = cattle; S/G = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; Fish/amph = fish or amphibian species; Bird sp. = bird species; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep size mammal; Ind = indeterminate; un-id SS = unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name	Station Approach, Winchester, Hampshire		
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August and September 2015 at Station Approach, Winchester. Six trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The Evaluation was able to identify the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch, which had been projected to run across the southern part of the site along with possible remnants of the associated bank. Other archaeological features identified comprised of two Saxo-Norman/medieval pits, at least two further medieval ditches/cut features and several undated features. Animal bone waste pertaining to onsite butchery being undertaken was identified within the medieval pits.</p> <p>The archaeology identified was spread across three trenches located within the southern half of the site. Of the remaining three trenches in the northern part of the site, and which lay external to the Oram's Arbour enclosure ditch, two of the trenches were blank and one contained large amounts of modern truncation.</p> <p>No evidence of any internal features associated with or dating to the use of Oram's Arbour were identified. Although evidence of activity dating to the medieval period was identified in the form of pits, ditches and cut features, no evidence of any structural features was revealed.</p>		
Project dates	19th August to 3rd of September 2015		
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Evaluation		
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Excavation, Evaluation, DBA, Deposit modelling		
Future work	Unknown		
PROJECT LOCATION			
Site Location	Station Road/Gladstone Street, Winchester, Hants SO23 8TQ		
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.93 hectares		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	447812 129911		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology		
Project Brief originator	Winchester City Council		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology		
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa		
Project Supervisor	Oliver Good		
MONUMENT TYPE	Posthole – undated Ditch – Iron Age Ditch – medieval Pit – medieval Well – post-medieval/modern		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	If none, say none, otherwise use MDA Archaeological Objects Thesaurus at http://thesaurus.english-heritage.org.uk/frequentuser.htm		
PROJECT ARCHIVES	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)</td> <td>Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)</td> </tr> </table>	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)		

Physical	Hampshire Cultural Trust	Ceramic, ceramic building material, animal bone, human bone, worked bone, flint, burnt clay
Paper	Hampshire Cultural Trust	Context sheets, plans, survey sheets, trench record sheets, WSI
Digital	Hampshire Cultural Trust	Database, digital photos survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2015. Station Approach, Winchester, Hampshire. Archaeological Evaluation. Project No. 770258. Report No. 15724. WINCM: AY 583		



0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE

Station Approach, Winchester, Hampshire

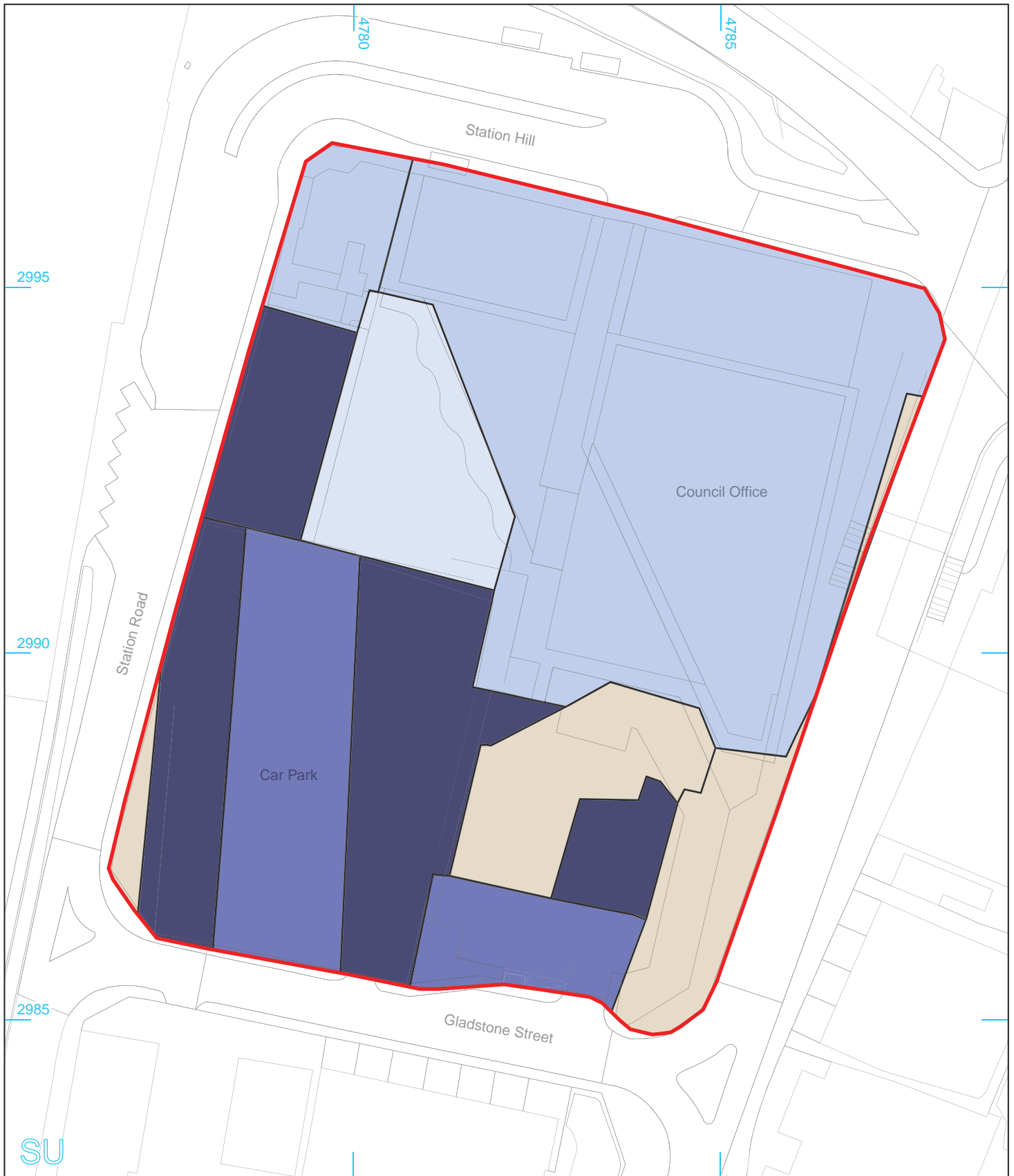
FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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 CHECKED BY DB DATE 18.09.15
 APPROVED BY DDR SCALE @A4 1:25,000






FIGURE NO.

1



 site boundary

Potential

-  high
-  medium
-  lower
-  lowest
-  previously excavated



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PROJECT TITLE

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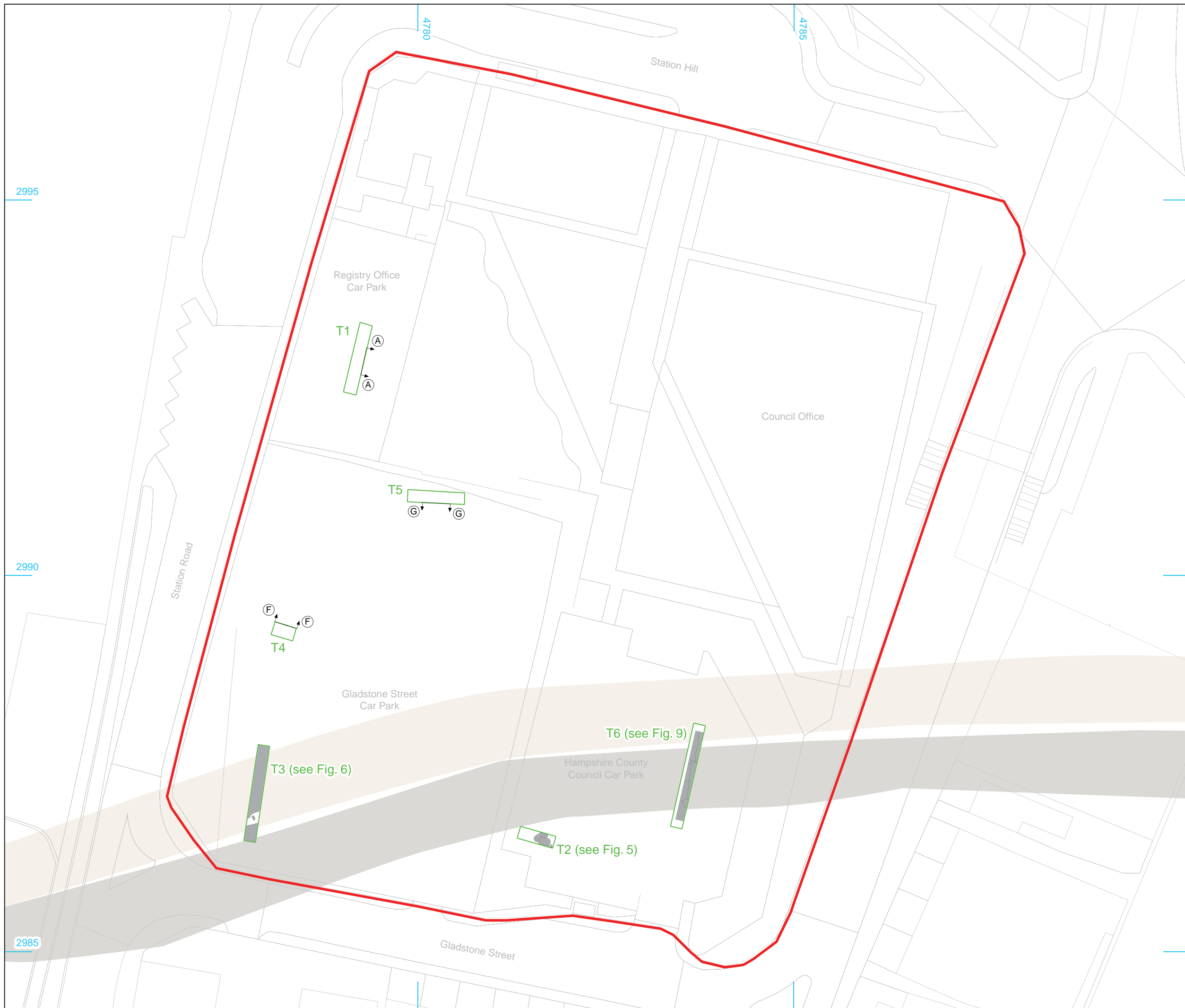
FIGURE TITLE

Areas of high and low archaeological potential pre-evaluation

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FIGURE NO.

2



- site boundary
 - evaluation trench
 - archaeological feature
 - A A section location
- Oram's Arbour**
- bank
 - ditch



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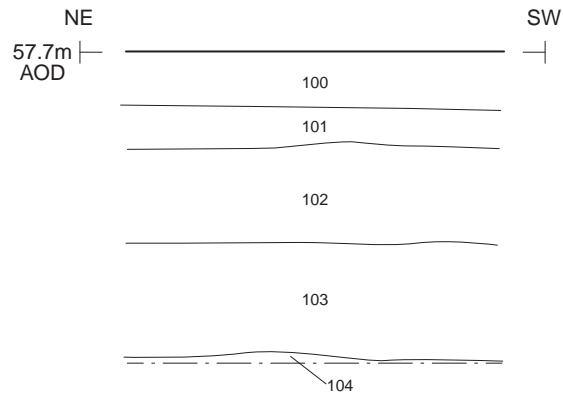
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PROJECT TITLE
 Station Approach, Winchester, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan with projected line of Oram's Arbour ditch and bank

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	17.09.15	3
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Section AA



General view of Trench 1, looking north-east (scales 1m and 2m)



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PROJECT TITLE

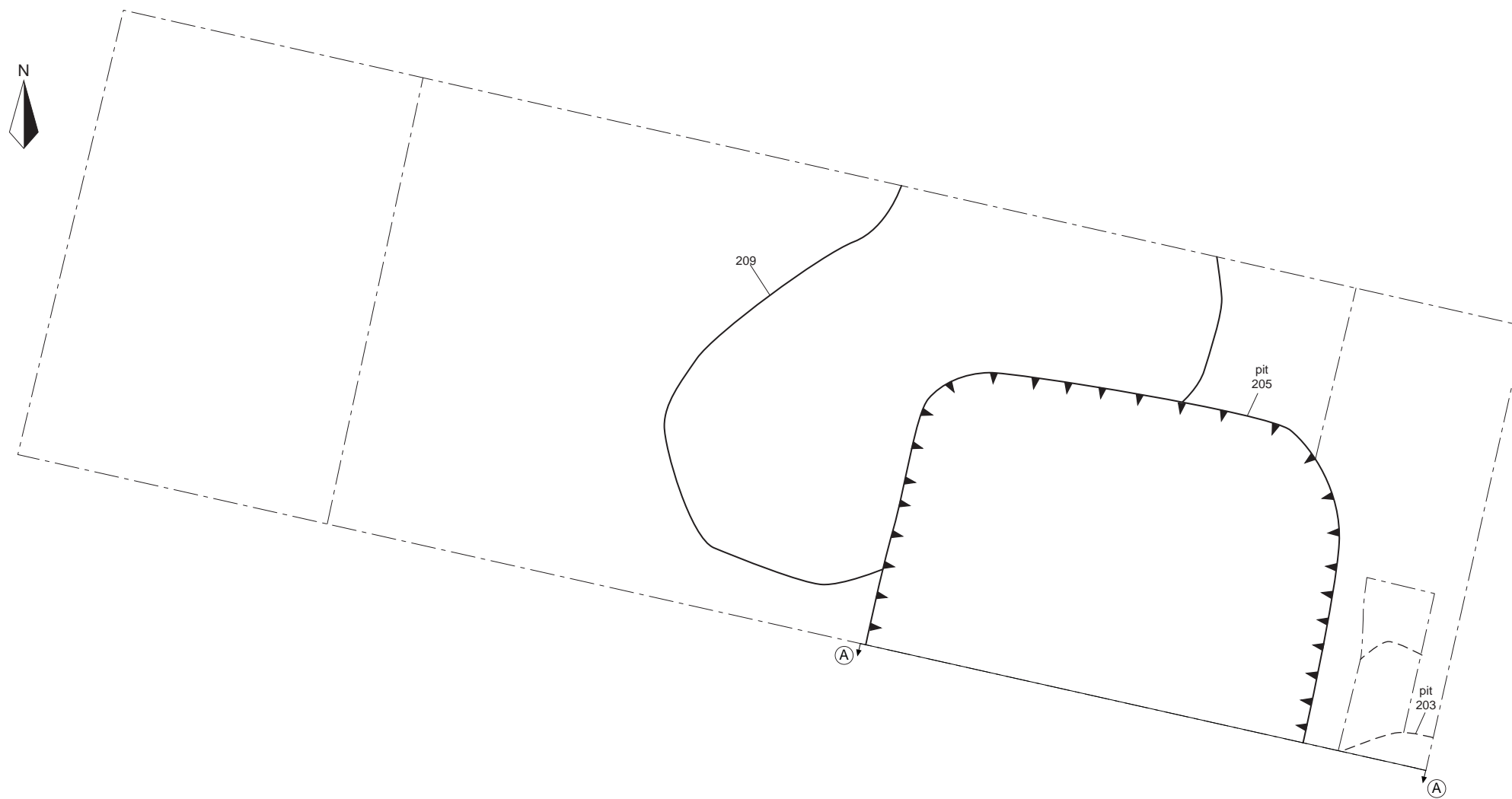
Station Approach, Winchester, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1, representative section and photograph

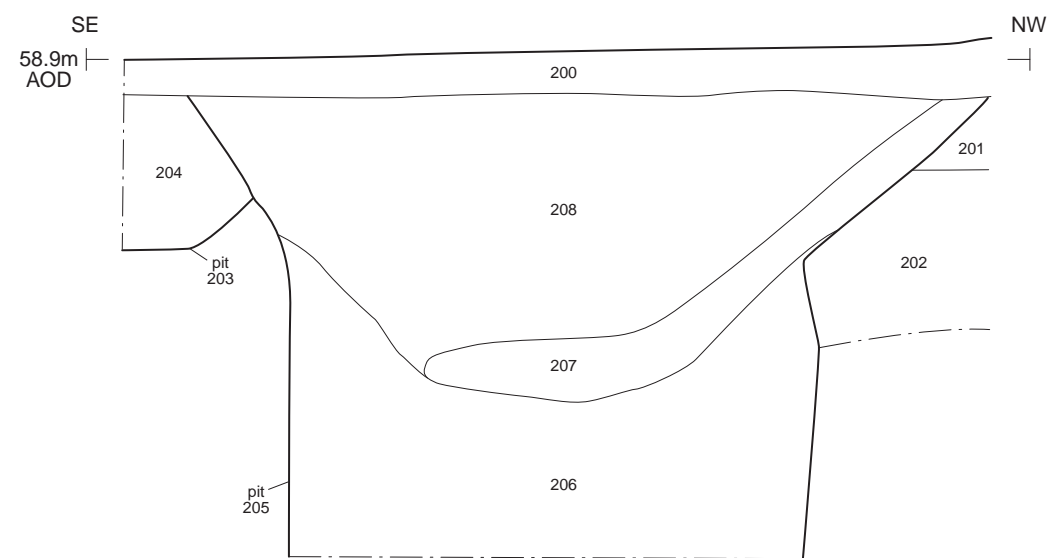


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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	18.09.15	
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A4	1:20	4



General view of Trench 2, looking south-east (scales 1m and 2m)

Section BB



Trench 2, pits 203 and 205, looking south (scales 1m and 2m)



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PROJECT TITLE
 Station Approach, Winchester, Hampshire

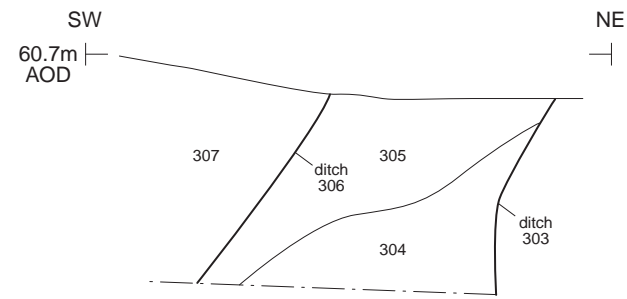
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 2; plan, section and photographs

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	18.09.15	5
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A3	1:20	



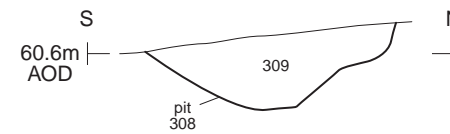
General view of Trench 3, looking north-east (scales 1m and 2m)

Section CC



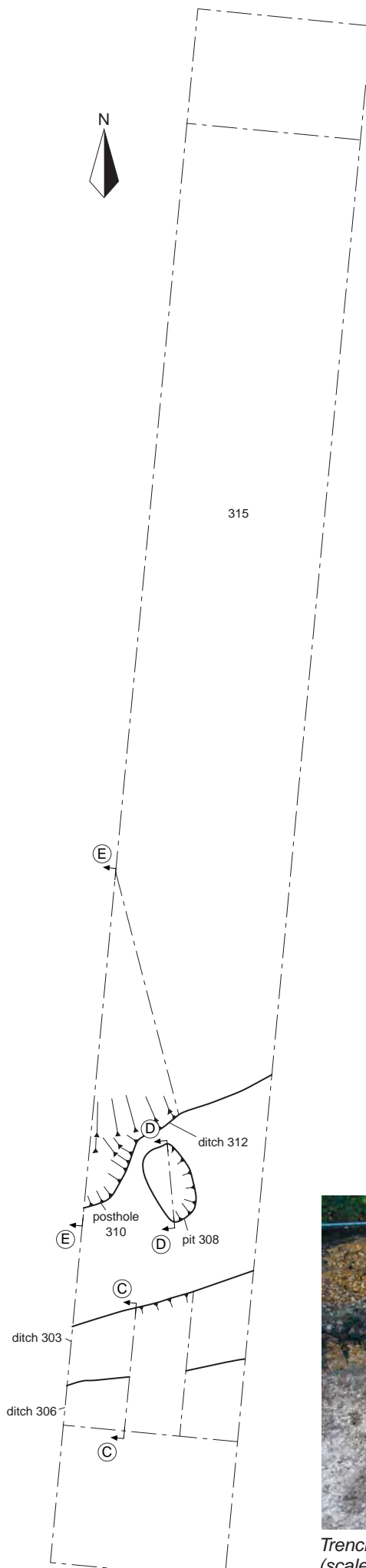
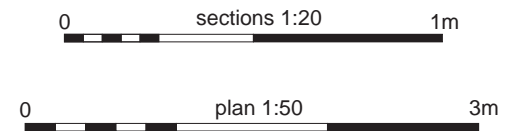
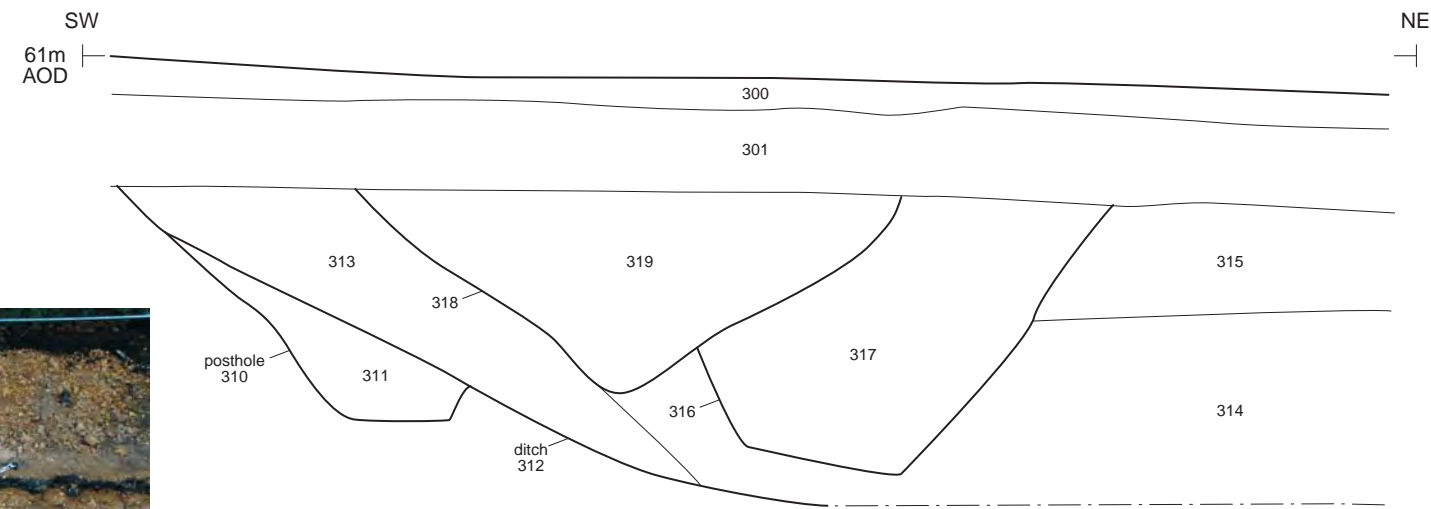
Trench 3, ditches 303 and 306, looking north-west (scale 1m)

Section DD



Trench 3, pit 308, looking west (scale 0.5m)

Section EE



Trench 3, posthole 310 and ditch 312, looking north-west (scale 2m)

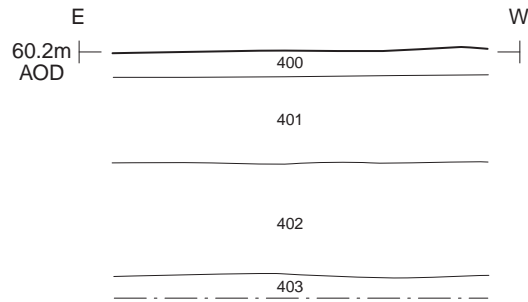
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PROJECT TITLE: Station Approach, Winchester, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE: Trench 3; plan, section and photographs

DRAWN BY: RP PROJECT NO.: 770258 FIGURE NO.: 6
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Section FF



General view of Trench 4, looking south-east (scales 1m and 2m)



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PROJECT TITLE

Station Approach, Winchester, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4, section and photograph

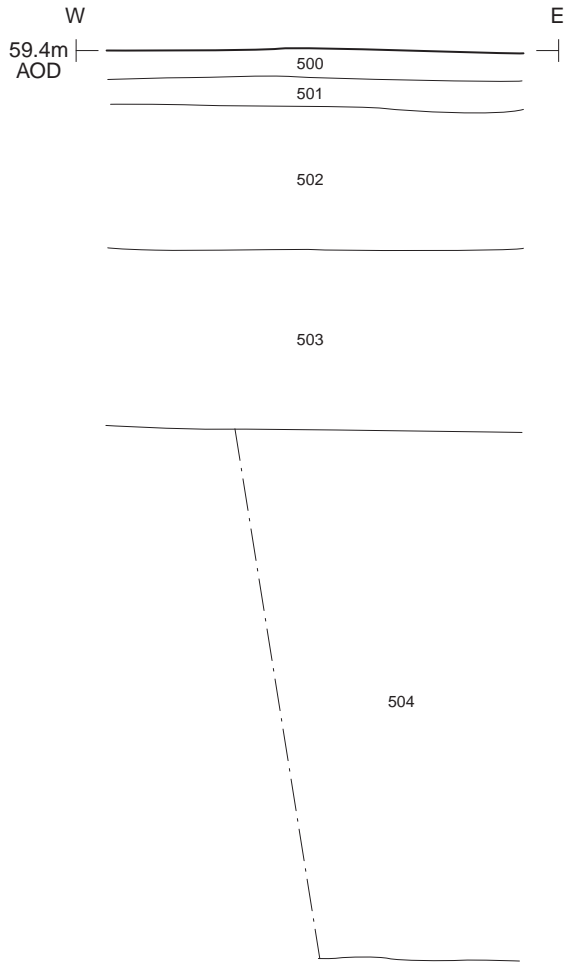


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FIGURE NO.

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Section GG



General view of Trench 5, looking east (scales 1m and 2m)



Trench 5, sondage, (scale 2m)



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PROJECT TITLE

Station Approach, Winchester, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

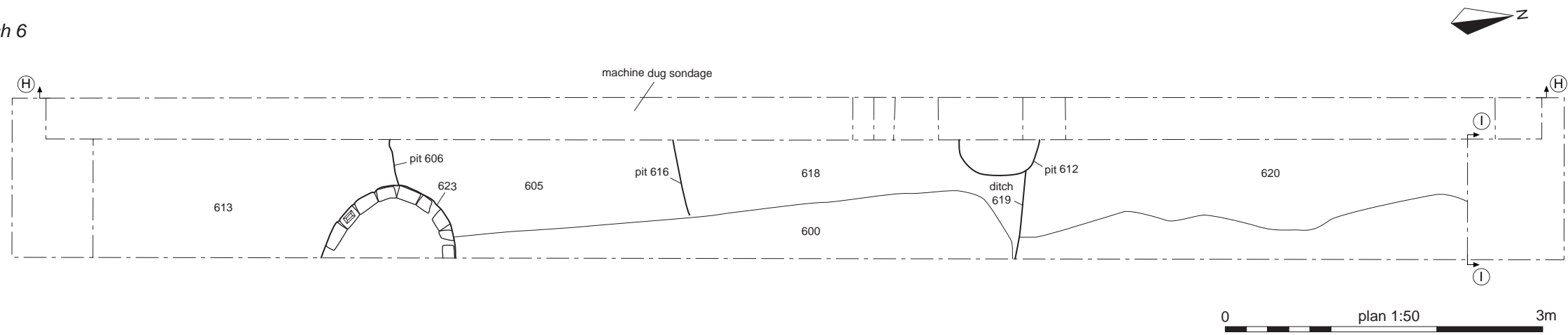
Trench 5, section and photographs

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FIGURE NO.

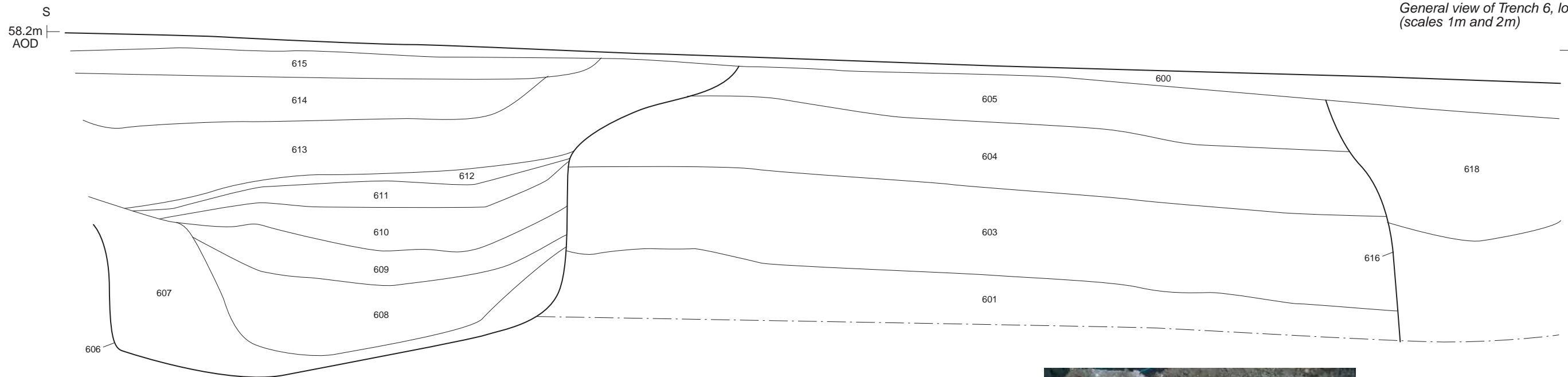
8

Trench 6



General view of Trench 6, looking south (scales 1m and 2m)

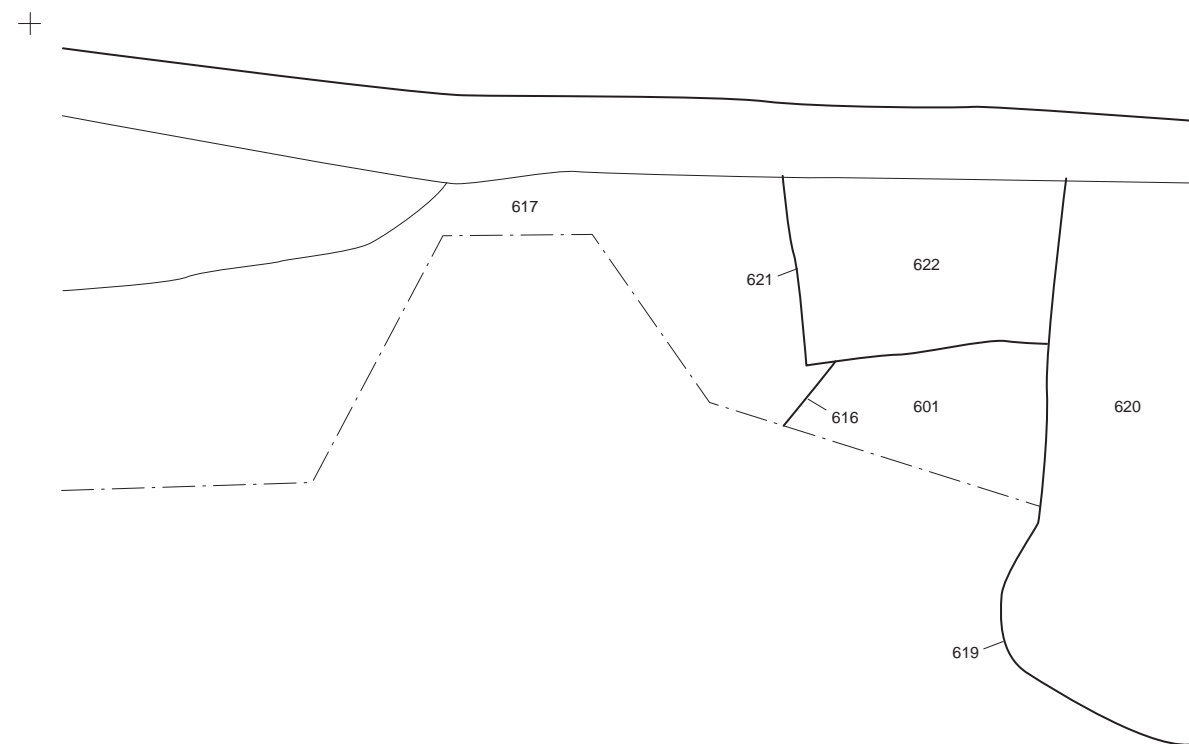
Section HH



Trench 6, deposits 603 and 604, looking north (scale 2m)



Trench 6, slot through pit 606, looking north (scale 2m)



Trench 6, pit 616, looking north-west (scale 2m)



Trench 6, ditch 619, looking north (scale 2m)

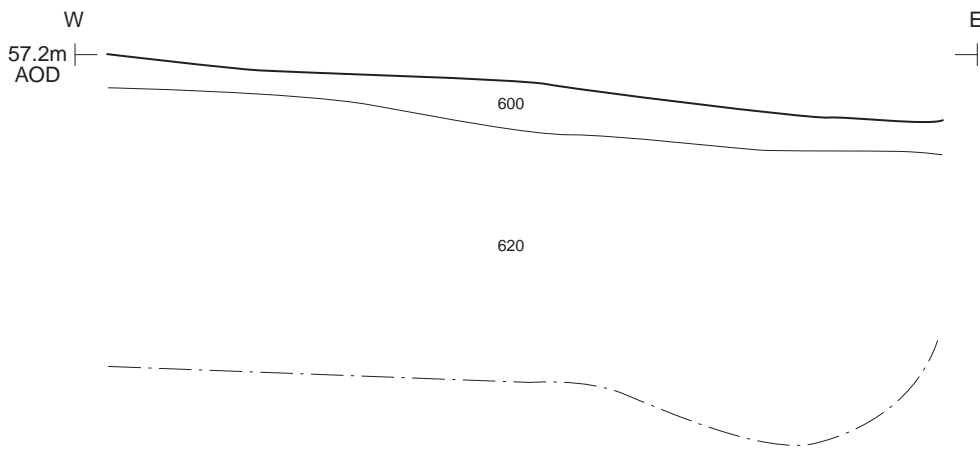
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PROJECT TITLE
 Station Approach, Winchester, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 9; plan, section and photographs

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	770258	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	18.09.15	9
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:50	

Section II



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PROJECT TITLE

Station Approach, Winchester, Hampshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6, section

DRAWN BY RP PROJECT NO. 770258
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FIGURE NO.

10

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