



1 - 5 Theatre Lane, Chichester, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report





**1-5 THEATRE LANE
CHICHESTER
WEST SUSSEX**

**Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief
Report**

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were undertaken by Wessex Archaeology before construction of houses at 1-5 Theatre Lane, Chichester centred on National Grid Reference 4861,1045 (hereafter, 'the Site').

The works were carried out from 26th August to 9th September 2008 and consisted of two evaluation trenches and followed by a watching brief during machine excavation of building foundations. Evaluation **Trench 1** was approximately 15m long, 2m wide and 1.3m deep; evaluation **Trench 2** was approximately 15m long, 2m wide and 0.6m deep. The watching brief was maintained during groundwork for the construction of the new buildings.

A ditch **[112]** and pit **[110]** identified during the evaluation which were dated to the Roman period. Although no structural remains were encountered the presence of high status Roman pottery, Glass and Tesserae suggest that Roman structures could be located close by. Also found were post-medieval structural remains.

No finds or features were found in the watching brief.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at the above site. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank them for their co-operation in the successful completion of the project.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Mark Williams. The archaeological evaluation and watching brief were carried out by Vasileios Tsamis, Kevin Ritchie and Anne Conners.

This report was compiled by Vasileios Tsamis and edited by Mark Williams. The finds assessment was conducted by Sue Nelson (pottery and other finds). The illustrations were prepared by Elizabeth James. The environmental samples were processed by Georgina Cox and the assessment was prepared by Dr. C. J. Stevens.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

- 1.1.1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at 1-5 Theatre Lane, Chichester, West Sussex (hereafter 'the Site'), during ground works in advance of development centred on National Grid Reference 4861,1045 (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2. The evaluation and watching brief were required for the demolition of the existing building and the construction of five town houses, as part of the planning permission granted to Linden Homes by Chichester Council (Planning Reference CC/07/04727/FUL), the local authority for the proposed development.

1.2. Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1. The Site, centred on 48611045 (**Fig. 1**) fronts onto the eastern side of South Pallant Street. It is sub-rectangular in shape. It is bounded to the north, south and west by residential developments and at the time of the works was occupied by two attached dwellings and a car park.
- 1.2.2. The Site, positioned on an east facing slope is approximately c.12m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.3. The underlying geology of the area is London Clay (British Geological Survey).

1.3. Archaeological background

- 1.3.1. This Site lies between two known Roman roads and is close to the suspected location of an early Roman fort.
- 1.3.2. North of the current development site, two Roman buildings were found, each with under floor heating systems.

2. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

2.1. General

- 2.1.1. The aims of the archaeological evaluation and watching brief was to establish, within the constraints of the sampling strategy, the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the Site, and to mitigate any threat posed to them by the construction activity through preservation by record.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Excavation of Evaluation trenches

- 3.1.1. Two trenches were excavated, each was 15m x 2m. **Trench 1** was excavated to a depth of 1.3m. **Trench 2** was excavated to a depth of the 0.60m, as the impact of the development in this part of the site was minimal.
- 3.1.2. Each trench was surveyed and captured using a Leica GPS 1250 SmartRover. The same equipment was used to take 3D co-ordinates for the trenches and features.
- 3.1.3. Machine stripping was undertaken by a JCB with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.1.4. A photographic record was kept including monochrome, colour slides and digital images. The record includes detailed photographs of archaeological deposits and features. It illustrates the location and context of archaeological features, and the location and context of the two evaluation trenches. The record includes overview images of the Site.
- 3.1.5. The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts.

3.2 Monitoring of ground works

- 3.2.1 Archaeological monitoring of the foundations for the proposed building was undertaken. These foundations were 0.60m wide and 2m deep.
- 3.2.2 The excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision until such time that it was apparent that the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed has been exhausted. The excavation subsequently continued to the depth required by the site manager. All excavated material was routinely inspected for artefacts.

- 3.2.3 Due to the narrowness of each foundation trench and the depth to which they were excavated it was impossible to gain safe access to facilitate cleaning the sections by hand. Therefore, all sediment assessments and written records were compiled from the surface.
- 3.2.4 All trenches were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A photographic record, which included high resolution digital images, was maintained.

4 RESULTS

- 4.0.1 A modern demolition layer (**101/201**) approximately 0.40m deep was noted in both trenches. It was probably the result of demolishing a 1960s theatre building on the site. This layer overlay a post medieval demolition layer **102/202** which was approximately 0.8m deep, the base of which was only encountered in Trench 1.
- 4.0.2 The natural comprised a deposit of light yellowish-brown fine clay with rare chalk inclusions.

4.1 Trench 1

- 4.1.1 This trench was (15m x 2m) (**Plate 1**) was located in the south western part of the site. It was excavated through 1.30m of post medieval and modern material. At the base of the trench archaeological features were identified.
- 4.1.2 A ditch [**112**] (**Fig 2**), 4m wide and 1.27m deep was recorded. This ditch extended below the safe working depth for hand excavation so was excavated by a machine slot. It had six fills (**117**), (**118**), (**116**), (**115**), (**114**) and (**113**) (see **Fig 2**) of which (**118**), (**116**), (**115**) and (**113**) contained Roman pottery dating from the 2nd to 3rd century (see Section 5).
- 4.1.3 A pit [**110**] (**Fig 2**) was identified also dated by Roman pottery. It had eight fills (**111**), (**119**), (**120**), (**121**), (**122**), (**123**), (**124**) and (**125**). Fills (**111**) and (**119**) contained pottery also dating to the 2 to 3rd century.
- 4.1.4 A Victorian well [**128**] was revealed on the northeast corner of the evaluation trench.
- 4.1.5 Remains of a brick structure (**107**), post medieval in date, were found at the south east end of the trench, it measured 2.5m by 0.30m.
- 4.1.6 Immediately south east of [**106**] a possible terminus of a post-medieval ditch was unearthed [**104**]. The feature is 0.21m deep and 0.50m wide. Finds from the secondary layer were dated from the Medieval period.

4.2 Trench 2

- 4.2.1 This trench was (15m x 2m) (**Plate 2**) had a northwest to southeast orientation and was parallel with **Trench 1**. It was limited to 0.60m in depth due to the limited impact of the proposed development.
- 4.2.2 On the southeast area of the trench modern bricks were unearthed and formed part of a Victorian built structure (**203**). Modern concrete and sand were also identified part of the construction of a modern pavement.
- 4.2.3 To the west of these features a modern pit (**204**) that was backfilled with Victorian bricks was identified. In its proximity there was a layer of mid reddish-yellow gravel.

4.3 The Watching Brief

- 4.1.2 This trench was maintained during the excavation of foundation trenches for the building. The trenches were 0.60m wide and 2m deep which made it impossible to enter these trenches. The Roman ditch [**112**] and pit [**110**] were uncovered during the watching brief but no other archaeological features were identified.

5 FINDS

- 5.0.1 The finds assemblage consisted of material of Romano-British and Medieval date. The Roman material is mostly of 2nd-3rd century AD date and the datable Medieval material is from the 12th-13th century. The majority of the assemblage consists of pottery, but oyster and other marine shell, animal bone, Ceramic Building Material (CBM), slag, glass, burnt flint, fired clay and copper alloy are all present. The majority of the Roman material comes from ditches and pits, although some residual artefacts were found in unstratified layers. The medieval finds were also mostly unstratified, with whatever features that were once present having been obliterated by the demolition of the 1960s theatre building.. All the finds have been quantified by material type and context and the results are shown in Appendix 2.

5.1 Pottery

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of 158 sherds of pottery weighing 3136g was recovered from the Site. This gives a Mean Sherd Weight (MSW) of 19.8g, which is fairly large. The majority of the sherds were in very fresh condition and not abraded, and the Medieval cooking pots that had heavy sooting had clearly not been much disturbed, although they were unstratified, as the soot is thick and has not been rubbed off by being moved. Both Roman and Medieval pottery were found in the unstratified material. The pottery from the site was mostly 2nd-3rd century AD Romano-British material, and 12th-13th century Medieval. Two residual sherds of prehistoric pottery were also recovered and could date from any period from the Late Bronze Age onwards.

5.2 Romano-British

- 5.2.1 Only one Roman sherd was recovered from pit [104] in conjunction with a prehistoric flint-tempered sherd, and Medieval CBM. Pit [110], however, produced 47 sherds of Roman pottery, mostly 2nd-3rd century AD in date, but with two later Roman and three Medieval intrusions as well as one residual prehistoric sherd, showing the deposits had been disturbed to some extent. All the pottery from ditch [112] was Roman in date and all from the 2nd-3rd century AD. There were 57 sherds from this feature, comprising mostly coarse wares including products of the Rowland's Castle industry, commonly found in and near Chichester. There were also six sherds of Samian pottery and five sherds of imported colour coated wares, some of which were from Lyon. Modern pit [126] also contained 15 sherds of Roman pottery, including some Samian and only one sherd of Medieval pottery. The only other Romano-British material was found in unstratified layers associated with the demolition of the theatre. These comprised four sherds of Samian and one of Argonne ware as well as a large sherd from a Rowland's Castle storage jar and other greyware sherds. These have a date span from the 2nd-4th centuries AD, but the majority of pottery from these layers was Medieval. There is nothing unusual or atypical about the assemblage of Roman pottery, with a few high status imported vessels represented, but the majority being local coarse wares.

5.3 Medieval

- 5.3.1 The Medieval pottery from the site, nearly all of which is unstratified, comes from two sources, from the Chichester kilns, which produced wares made in a bright red sandy fabric (Barton, 1979, 96), and from Binsted. The Binsted kilns situated approximately 13km East of Chichester, made large quantities of both pottery and tile with production peaking in the 13th-14th centuries. Binsted fabrics have a pale grey core with light pinkish buff margins. Both these products come under the general umbrella heading of West Sussex wares. The earliest types were made in a flint tempered fabric from the 10th century, with sand being added as a temper in the 12th century and then replacing the flint completely in the 13th-14th centuries (ibid.8). Only one example of the flint and sand tempered pottery was found on the site, with the rest being sand tempered. The most common forms made, and the only forms identified definitely from this site, were the cooking pot and the glazed jug. The cooking pot forms were long-lived, but the jugs did not appear until the 13th century. Several vessels were represented by large sherd groups including conjoining sherds and sometimes giving the whole profile. There were 16 sherds (678g) (MSW 42.3g) of a flat rimmed cooking pot (Barton Type 20) in a Chichester fabric. There were also three large fragments of a 'face on collar' jug, similar to other known anthropomorphic jugs from the area (Barton, 1979, 114-115) and almost certainly made at Binsted. The Medieval pottery came from unstratified layers and the rest is intrusive in Roman features or residual in modern features, it cannot be used to date any particular phase of the site. It is evident that whatever Medieval remains previously on the site had been destroyed by later development. but the group of pottery is tightly dated and indicative of relatively high status.

5.4 Shell

- 5.4.1 The assemblage comprised 42 pieces weighing 928g and was mostly of oyster. One periwinkle fragment, two mussel fragments and one of clam showed that an element of marine shell was included in the diet of the occupants of the Site. The periwinkle and mussel came from ditch terminus [104], a feature containing Roman and Medieval material, so cannot be assigned to a particular period. The majority of the oyster shell was recovered from the fills of the Roman ditch [112], with small amounts also coming from Roman pit [110].

5.5 Animal bone

- 5.5.1 The assemblage of animal bone was very small and several of the pieces were non-diagnostic. Those that could be identified came from Roman pit [110] and Roman ditch [112]. The pit yielded bones of cattle, pig and dog and the ditch contained cattle, and sheep/goat bones and the lower jaw of a young pig.

5.6 CBM

- 5.6.1 There were 34 pieces weighing 1946g. The majority of the fragments were Roman in date. Material from the Roman ditch [112] included floor and roof tile fragments and a single tessera with evidence of mortar still attached. Pit [110] yielded Roman brick and tile, including combed flue tile, as well as several fragments of Medieval roof tile, some with peg holes, one of which showed traces of green glaze. The CBM recovered from the unstratified layers was all Roman in date. The date ranges of all this material match those from the pottery.

5.7 Slag

- 5.7.1 There were five small fragments of metalworking slag, none of which had any diagnostic features.

5.8 Glass

- 5.8.1 Fragments of two Roman glass vessels were recovered, both from ditch [112]. One was a partial base and footring (<5 % present) of a cast bowl or plate. The footring was solid, diagonal and low relief and the base was very flat (Price and Cottam, 1998, 25). The glass was clear yellow green in colour. The other fragment was a double folded tubular rim (<5% present) from a 1st-2nd century AD jar or bowl in a dark olive green colour.

5.9 Burnt flint

- 5.9.1 Six small pieces were recovered from the backfill of Roman ditch (118), the same context which produced the slag, so there is evidence of some small-scale industrial processing on site or nearby.

5.10 Fired clay

- 5.10.1 Only three fragments were recovered from the site, all from Roman contexts, and none was diagnostic.

5.11 Copper alloy

- 5.11.1 The only metal find recovered from the site was a plain copper alloy spiral finger ring from the backfill of ditch [112]. This was very small and would have been for a lady or child.

5.12 Summary

- 5.12.1 The finds assemblage from this site all fitted into two date ranges. The Roman pottery from the ditch (112) was all 2nd to 3rd century AD, as was most of the other Roman material from the pits and unstratified layers, but there had clearly been later disturbance to the pits and the unstratified Roman finds were mixed with pottery and CBM from the Medieval period. The Medieval material present, however, was quite tightly dated to the 12th-13th centuries from the pottery, and relatively undisturbed despite being from recent destruction layers, which suggests a definite feature was once present.

All finds by context (number/weight in grammes)

Context	Pottery	CBM	Animal bone	Shell	Other
105	2/4	3/56	4/14	2/4	
111	2/6				
113	11/39		6/53	3/37	
114		2/230			
115	1/188				
116	26/301	4/13	8/19		Slag 4/7, glass 1/3
118	19/153	6/299	18/46	27/714	Burnt flint 6/38, fired clay 1/8, glass 1/8, copper alloy 1/3, slag 5/25
120	2/4				
123	9/98	4/168			Fired clay1/3

6 ENVIRONMENTAL

6.1 Aims

- 6.1.1 Bulk samples were taken from features of various dates within the evaluation trenches and watching brief to evaluate the presence and

preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. This information can contribute to the archaeological significance of sampled features, thus providing an indication of the significance of the archaeological site as a whole.

- 6.1.2 A total of three samples were taken from a large Romano-British ditch, reaching a depth of probably over 3 metres. Samples came from 1.43m (113), 2.39m (116) and 2.51m (118) depth. The samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and other environmental material.

6.2 Charred Plant Remains and Wood Charcoals

- 6.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereobinocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (Appendix 3) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).
- 6.2.2 The flots were quite small but had low numbers of roots and were taken from secure deposits. Charred material was generally fairly well preserved where present.

6.3 Charred plant remains and charcoal

- 6.3.1 The samples produced generally low levels of charred plant remains. The lowest sample from 2.51m, context 118, contained no charred remains at all other than occasional fragments of ring-porous, probable oak (*Quercus* sp.), charcoal.
- 6.3.2 The other samples contained limited number of weed seeds, and very few cereal remains. The uppermost sample (113) contained two to three grains of probable hulled wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), while the middle context (116) yielded only a few grain fragments, including a probable barley grain (*Hordeum* sp.).
- 6.3.3 The only hulled wheat glume base came from the top sample (113), which also had single seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), oats (*Avena* sp.), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and clover (*Trifolium* sp.). The lower sample had seeds of oats, dock (*Rumex* sp.), meadow grass (*Poa* sp.), and flax (*Linum usitatissimum*).
- 6.3.4 Charcoal was present only in very low quantities in all three samples. The larger pieces all appear to be ring-porous and so probably are of oak.
- 6.3.5 Remains of hulled wheat, emmer and spelt, are the most common finds in this area of Sussex (Hinton 1984). It has been noted that many Roman towns often produce only relatively clean grain and it may be that cereals

are either processed prior to entering the towns or are processed in bulk in specific areas such that much of the usual processing waste is absent within most areas of the settlement (see Fuller and Stevens in press). Stinking mayweed is an indicator of the cultivation of clay soils, and tends to be more common in later Roman deposits, particularly on more Romanised settlements.

6.4 Fish Bone and shell fish

- 6.4.1 All of the samples had small numbers of fish bones, mainly vertebrae, scales and occasional otic bullae (the ear bones) indicative of fish-heads. The lowest sample also contained reasonable numbers of fragmented and degraded mussel shell (*Mytilus edulis*).
- 6.4.1 A single marine foraminifera from the middle context is of some interest, but probably arrived on the site with marine fish or mussels.

Table E1. Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature type/no	Context	Sample	size litres	Flot							Residue	
				flot size ml	% roots	Grain	Chaff	Charred other	Notes	Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Charcoal >4mm
112												
1.43m	113	1	17	20 ²		C	C	B	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> , <i>Rumex acetosella</i> , <i>Trifolium</i> sp., <i>Ranunculus</i>	4/3ml	fish-(B)	-
2.39m	116	2	18	30 ²		C	-	B	<i>Rumex</i> , <i>Poa</i> , <i>Avena</i> , <i>Linum</i> <i>usitatissimum</i>	4/2ml	smb-(C) fish-(B)	-
2.51m	118	3	17	20 ²		-	-	-	Mussel shell some otic bullae	0.3/0.2ml	Moll-m (B)	-

KEY: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30- 99, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, sab/f = small animal/fish bones; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs Moll-m = marine molluscs;

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation and watching brief revealed archaeological remains dating from the Roman, medieval and post medieval periods.
- 7.2 A ditch (**112**) and a pit (**110**) were the only features dated to the Roman period but finds of high status pottery, glass and tesserae suggest structures may have been present nearby.
- 7.4 Medieval pottery was recovered during the excavation but was within post medieval and modern deposits. The pottery was unabraded which suggests that it was not transported very far, post deposition. The most likely interpretation is that there were features present on the site but were

removed by post medieval and modern activity leaving isolated pockets of artefacts.

8 ARCHIVE

- 8.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (UKIC 1990). It comprises a ring-bound file containing a watching brief attendance form, site 'day book', evaluation record sheets, and photographic register. It is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's office building under the site code 70120.

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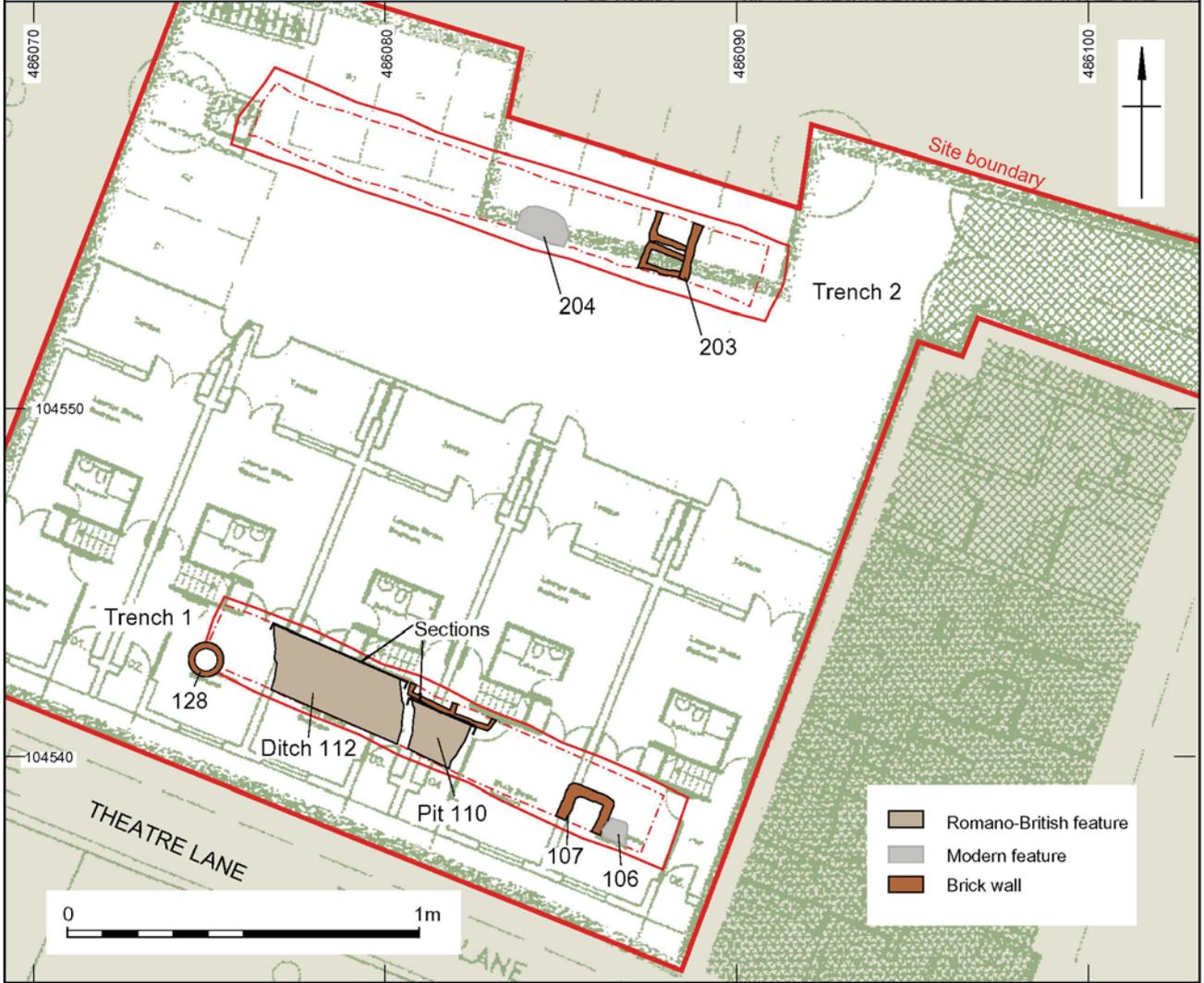
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APPENDIX 1 – EVALUATION TRENCH SUMMARIES

Evaluation Trench 001		Digital photos 8960-8965
Dimensions (length x width x depth): 14.7m x 2m x 2.51m		12.3m aOD
Context	Description	Depth
101	Modern backfill. Mid greyish-brown silty clay with abundant light yellowish-brown sandy clay inclusions. Concrete and modern brick fragments in abundance.	0-0.37m
102	Post medieval backfill. Dark brown silty clay loam layer. Derived from the accumulation of surrounding topsoil and subsoil. Victorian and Edwardian building materials and household waste in abundance	0.37-0.8m
103	Natural Brick earth: Natural Aeolian soil, mid yellowish – brown with mid reddish-brown mottling.	0.8-2.51m
104	Cut of Pit: 0.61m long, 0.34m wide and 0.19m deep. Possibly a depression related to Victorian wall footings.	1.26m
105	Fill of Pit [104]: Derived from gradual accumulation of subsoil and material from backfilling. Mid brown silty clay with medieval pottery and modern waste.	1.26m- 1.45m
106	Cut of Victorian Foundation Wall	
107	Fill of Victorian Foundation Wall [107]	
108	Cut of Victorian Foundation Wall	
109	Fill of Victorian Foundation Wall [108]	
110	Cut of Roman pit: 2.15m long, 2m wide and 1.2m deep. It has sub circular shape and was only partially unearthed. Has eight fills with Roman Pottery recovered from fills (111) and (119).	2.43m
111	Deliberate backfill of Pit [110]: Dark greyish brown silty clay, moderate compact fill. Sticky texture with high organic matter. Roman greyware was recovered. Machine dug due to depth and collapsing edges.	2.29m – 2.43m
112	Cut of Roman Ditch [112]: 4m wide and 2.51m deep. Easily identified deep Roman ditch. Probably a defensive enclosure feature.	2.51m
113	Deliberate backfill of Roman ditch [112]: Dark brown silty clay, very compact with evidence for organic waste.	1.17m – 1.43m
114	Secondary fill of Roman Ditch [112]: mid brown silty clay, fairly compact, derived from gradual accumulation of topsoil and subsoil.	1.43m- 1.83m
115	Secondary fill of Roman ditch [112]: Mid yellowish brown silty clay, fairly compact fill. One fragment of Roman Greyware.	1.83m- 2.25m
116	Deliberate backfill of Roman ditch [112]: Dark brown, silty clay, fairly compact with evidence for organic waste. Three fragments of Samian pottery.	2.25m- 2.39m
117	Primary fill of Roman ditch [112]: Light yellowish-red sandy clay. Derived from sudden collapse of the feature's edges.	2.39m- 2.51m
118	Deliberate backfill of Roman ditch [112]: Dark brown,	2.41m-2.51

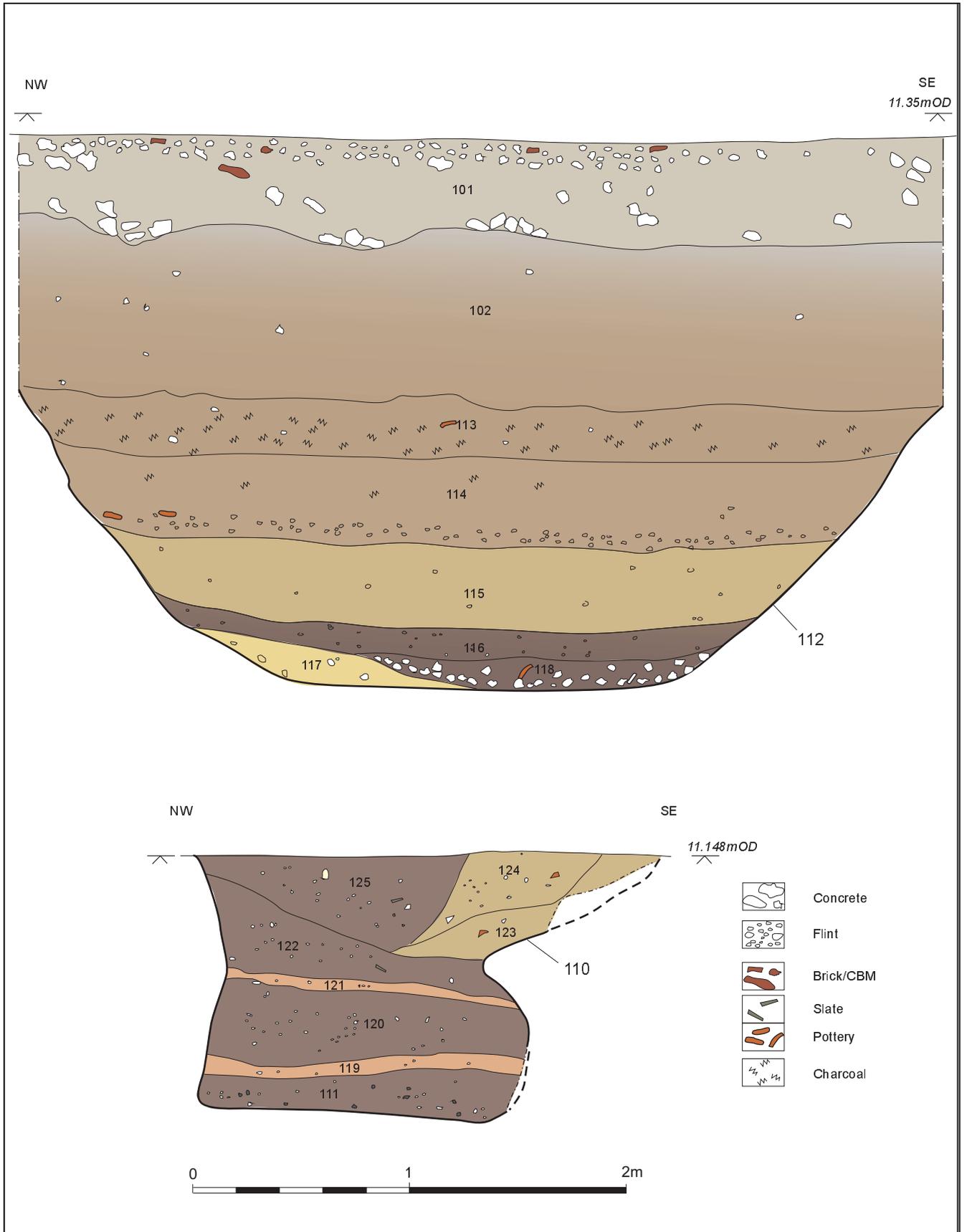
	silty clay fairly compact fill. High concentration of organic waste and 2 fragments of Greyware pottery.	
119	Secondary fill of Roman pit [110]: Light brownish red, fairly compact fill. Fairly compact with rare sub-angular poorly sorted flint inclusions.	2.22m-2.29m
120	Deliberate backfill of Roman Pit [110]: Dark greyish brown, slightly organic soil with one Roman Greyware fragment.	1.97m-2.22m
121	Secondary fill of Roman pit [110]: Light brownish-red silty clay, fairly compact fill.	1.92m-1.97m
122	Deliberate backfill of Roman pit [110]: Dark greyish-brown, silty clay, fairly compact fill. It is organic and contained small amounts of charcoal.	1.35m-1.92m
123	Secondary fill of Roman pit [110]: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay. Rare sub-angular flint inclusions <0.15m. Derived from gradual erosion of the feature's sides.	1.25m-1.75m
124	Secondary fill of Roman pit [110]: Mid yellowish-brown silty clay. Rare sub-angular flint inclusions <0.15m and rare chalk inclusion flecks. Derived from gradual erosion of the feature's sides.	1.25m-1.66m
125	Deliberate backfill of Roman pit [110]: Dark greyish-brown silty clay with rare sub-angular flints and chalk fleck inclusions. Contained large amounts of Roman Samian ware and Black-burnished ware. There was also evidence for shells, ceramic building material and animal bones. Possibly household waste.	1.25m-1.70m
126	Cut of Modern pit	2.50m
127	Secondary fill of pit [126]	1.17m-1.43m

Evaluation Trench 002		Digital photos 8966-8967
Dimensions (length x width x depth): 15.0m x 2m x 0.60m		12.6m aOD
Context	Description	Depth
201	Modern backfill. Mid dark greyish silty clay with abundant light yellowish brown sandy clay inclusions. Concrete and modern brick fragments in abundance.	0m-0.24m
202	Post medieval backfill. Dark brown silty clay loam layer. Derived from the accumulation of surrounding topsoil and subsoil. Victorian and Edwardian building materials and household waste in abundance	0.24m-0.6m
203	Brick Structure	
204	Cut for modern pit	
205	Fill of modern pit	



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	Scale:	1:10000 & 1:200	Illustrator:	SEJ
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Site and trench location maps Figure 1



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Sections through Ditch 112 and pit 110

Figure 2



Plate 1: Trench 1 viewed from the north-west



Plate 2: Trench 2 viewed from the south-east

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Plate 3: Romano-British ditch 112 and pit 110 viewed from south-east



Plate 4: Photograph of foundation trenches from the north

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