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HAMPSHIRE LIVING SPACE

LAND AT OAK PARK

HAVANT

HAMPSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

April 2016

DATE ISSUED: April 2016
JOB NUMBER: CP11281
SITE CODE: OAK-A
OASIS REFERENCE: wardella2-248460

HAMPSHIRE LIVING SPACE

Land at Oak Park, Havant, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY.....	3
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	4
1 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background.....	5
1.2 Project Documentation.....	5
2 METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Standards and guidance.....	6
2.2 The Field Evaluation	6
3 BACKGROUND	8
3.1 Location and Geological Context	8
3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background.....	8
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS.....	10
4.1 Introduction.....	10
4.2 Results.....	10
4.3 Archaeological Finds and Environmental Sampling.....	13
5 CONCLUSIONS	14
6 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	15

Plates (Appendix 2)

Plate 1: Trench 1, facing east

Plate 2: Trench 2, facing west

Plate 3: Trench 3, facing west

Plate 4: Trench 4, facing west

Plate 5: Trench 5, facing north

Plate 6: Trench 7, facing south

Plate 7: Trench 8, facing west

Plate 8: Trench 9, facing east

Plate 9: Trench 10, facing west

Plate 10: Trench 11, facing north

Plate 11: Trench 13, facing north

Figures (Appendix 3)

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) was commissioned by Blaise Vyner Consultancy, on behalf of Hampshire Living Space, to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of land at Oak Park, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 2EL (NGR: SU 72033 07143). The evaluation was required to inform upon the potential archaeological resource and the impact upon it from the construction of a proposed new Havant Health and Well-Being Campus (application reference APP/15/00303) consented on 18 December 2015.

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council and Blaise Vyner Consultancy.

Eleven trenches were excavated across the proposed development area through topsoil and made ground onto the natural substrate but no archaeological features or deposits were encountered. Two of the proposed thirteen trenches could not be excavated due to the presence of modern services.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) thanks Blaise Vyner, and Lee Searles of Enzygo, for commissioning the project on behalf of Hampshire Living Space, and for all their assistance throughout the work. WAA also thanks David Hopkins, at Hampshire County Council for his assistance and Derek Allan of Enzygo for his help during the fieldwork. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology also thanks Brian Bowley and P J Plant Hire for their help during this project. The evaluation was supervised by Ben Moore who also wrote the report. The evaluation was also undertaken by Steven Cresswell and Eleonora Montanari. The project was managed by Martin Railton and the report edited by Richard Newman.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 In April 2016 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) undertook an archaeological evaluation of land at Oak Park, Havant, Hampshire (NGR: SU 72033 07143). The evaluation was required to inform upon the potential archaeological resource and the impact upon it from the construction of a proposed Havant Health and Well-Being Campus (application reference APP/15/00303) consented on 18 December 2015.

1.1.2 The proposed development area contained possible Romano-British and prehistoric remains identified during previous evaluations, the heritage significance of which may have been affected by the application.

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 The project conforms to a brief prepared in consultation with the archaeological planning advisor, David Hopkins of Hampshire County Council and Blaise Vyner Consultancy. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was then produced to provide a specific methodology based on the brief for a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation (Railton 2016). This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

1.2.2 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological evaluation.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014a), and in accordance with the WAA fieldwork manual (2012).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014a) and the Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2014b).

2.2 The Field Evaluation

2.2.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 11 trenches measuring between 15 and 30m in length by 1.6 and 3m in width across the proposed development area measuring 1.93ha. Thirteen trenches were proposed in the WSI. However two of the trenches could not be excavated due to the presence of modern services (Trench 6 and Trench 12). The trenches were placed in areas dictated by the presence of underground services, reptile fencing and hardstanding associated with demolished buildings, representing a 4% sample of the overall site. The general aims of these investigations were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.2.2 An ecologist from Enzygo was present during the setting out and excavation of the trenches, and to supervise vehicle movements, in order to ensure no reptiles or their habitats were disturbed by the archaeological work.

2.2.3 Deposits considered not to be archaeologically significant were removed by a 180° wheeled mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand. All

possible features were inspected and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples.

- 2.2.4 On completion, the evaluation trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material. No reptiles were seen during the archaeological work.
- 2.2.5 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Hampshire Local Studies and Archives Centre, with copies of the report sent to the Hampshire County Council HER, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WAA2016 OAK-A CP11281.
- 2.2.6 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WAA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: **wardella2-248460**

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The site is located on the north side of Havant, to the northeast of Portsmouth in Hampshire, being situated to the southeast of Petersfield Road (B2149) and northwest of Elmleigh Hospital. The proposed development area comprises a plot of undeveloped land, bounded by Crossland Drive to the north, Lavant Drive to the south, Leigh Road to the west, and a stream to the east. The site was previously occupied by Oak Park School (Figure 1).

3.1.2 The area of investigation was approximately 1.93ha in size and is currently 'waste' land with small trees and shrubs. Some areas hard standing remained from the previous school buildings and a small tarmac carpark was present at the northwest corner of the site. Access to the site was from the end of River Way to the east and Leigh Road to the west. The ground was relatively level with a stream bounding the east side of the site, crossed by River Way (Figure 2).

3.1.3 The underlying solid geology is recorded as clay, silt and sand, known as London Clay Formation. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period (BGS 2015). This is overlain by river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay, with a band of clayey gravel crossing the east side of the site. These were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 The area of investigation lies within an area of archaeological potential, with evidence for possible late prehistoric and Romano-British activity discovered during previous investigations at the site. The present development area was evaluated in 2008 by means of six trenches (John Moore Heritage Services 2008). Trench 1, at the north end of the site, contained two small undated pits, while Trench 3 produced a single sherd of possible later prehistoric pottery. In Trench 6, on the west side of the site, potential Roman-British activity was present in the form of a pit containing a fragment of brick or tile (HER 63769). In 1992 the archaeological potential of an area to the west of the site, now bounded to the south and east by Lavant Drive and Old Copse Road, was evaluated by means of a grid of narrow trenches (Test Valley Archaeological Trust 1992) (HER 32430). In the northern part of the evaluated area, the trenching revealed undated burnt deposits from a probable hearth, and flint which was associated with shallow pits in this area. South of what is now Lavant Road the trenching revealed a

number of ditches. One of these ditches contained 1200 Roman potsherds, a coin and part of a jet bracelet, while another contained 'a number of tesserae'. Further evaluation trenching in this area in 1999 failed to identify any archaeological evidence (AOC Archaeology 1999) (HER 39265).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken between the 4th and 8th of April 2016, with 11 trenches excavated across the proposed development site (Figure 2). The evaluation trenches measured between 15 and 32m in length by 1.6 and 3m in width, distributed across the proposed development area measuring 1.93ha. The trenches were placed in areas dictated by the presence of underground services, reptile fencing and hardstanding associated with demolished buildings, and represented a 4% sample of the overall site. The trenches were excavated through topsoil and made ground onto the top of natural substrate in all trenches. The trenches were then cleaned and recorded by hand before being backfilled at the end of each working day.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was located at the far north boundary of the proposed development area and was aligned east to west (Figure 2). The trench was 30m in length and 1.6m wide. It was excavated through c.0.17m of tarmac and aggregate bedding **(100)** onto firm mid brown clay with flint pebbles natural substrate **(101)** at a maximum depth of 0.5m below the current ground level (12.75m aOD) (Plate 1). An east-west aligned concrete kerb ran along the south side of the trench for 19m from its western end, which was associated with the tarmac surface the trench was excavated through. A modern east-west aligned drainage ditch was encountered towards the centre of the trench but no archaeological features or deposits were identified.

4.2.2 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was located towards the north-eastern corner of the study area and was oriented east-west. It was 30m long, 1.6m wide and was excavated through 0.24m of dark brown silty clay topsoil **(200)** and up to 0.5m of dark brown clayey silt subsoil containing occasional building debris **(201)** onto natural substrate at a maximum depth of 11.58m aOD to the east (Plate 2). The substrate **(202)** comprised sandy clay with flint pebble patches, becoming more gravelly towards the east end of the trench, perhaps indicating river deposits were present towards the eastern side of the proposed development area. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

4.2.3 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was located 10m south of Trenches 1 and 2 and was also oriented east-west, bisected by a modern service. The trench was divided into two sections due

to the presence of in use reptile fencing. The trench was excavated through 0.16m of topsoil **(300)**, 0.35m of subsoil containing occasional building rubble **(301)** onto natural reddish brown sandy clay natural substrate containing frequent flint pebbles and areas of flint gravels **(302)** at a maximum depth of 12.00m aOD (Plate 3). An irregular darker patch was investigated towards the eastern end of the trench and was proved to be the result of root action. No archaeological features were identified.

- 4.2.4 **Trench 4:** Trench 4 was situated 23m south of Trench 1 and was oriented east-west. The trench was shortened due to the presence of concrete to the west and reptile fencing to the east. It was 15m in length, 1.6m wide and excavated through 0.22m of topsoil **(400)**, 0.2m of levelling material comprising flint and aggregate in a yellow sand matrix **(401)** and 0.14m of mid to dark brown silty clay subsoil **(402)** (Plate 4). The natural substrate comprising flint gravels and brown sandy clay **(403)** was reached at a maximum depth of 12.41m aOD, 0.83m below the current ground surface. No archaeological features were encountered.
- 4.2.5 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 was located 12m east of Trench 4 and was aligned north to south and was 30m in length and 1.6m wide. It was excavated through 0.18m of topsoil **(500)** and 0.23m of subsoil containing occasional building debris **(501)** onto reddish brown sandy clay natural substrate with numerous flint pebbles throughout **(502)** at a maximum depth of 12.21m aOD (Plate 5). Two east-west aligned electricity cables were unearthed 12m and 24m from the north end of the trench but no archaeological deposits or features were recorded.
- 4.2.6 **Trench 6:** Trench 6 was not excavated due to the presence of the aforementioned electricity cables and telecommunications services running north-south across the eastern portion of the proposed development area. Trenches 10 and 11 were widened to compensate for this and the impossibility of excavating Trench 12.
- 4.2.7 **Trench 7:** Trench 7 was situated along the western boundary of the proposed development, parallel to Leigh Road, and was aligned north to south. Under a thin layer of dark brown topsoil **(700)**, the trench was excavated through tarmac, aggregate and subsoil **(702)** for the northern five metres of the trench, and a series dumps of demolition material containing metal and plastic up to 0.94m thick in the southern portion of the trench **(701)**, onto light brown clay and flint pebble natural substrate **(702)** at a maximum depth of 12.07m aOD (Plate 6). An east-west aligned

sewerage pipe was encountered nine metres from the northern end of the trench, but no archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

- 4.2.8 **Trench 8:** Seven metres east of Trench 7, Trench 8 ran east to west towards the centre of the proposed development. It was 30m in length, 1.6m wide and was excavated through 0.1m of topsoil (800) and 0.1m of light brown silty clay subsoil (801) onto light brown clay with flint pebbles natural substrate (802) at a maximum depth of 12.45m aOD. A drainage / sewerage pipe encased in concrete was observed, running along the centre of the trench for 24m from its eastern end before turning north (Plate 7). No archaeological features were encountered.
- 4.2.9 **Trench 9:** Trench 9 ran east to west, located 13.5m south of Trench 8 and was 25m long and 1.6m wide. The orientation of the trench was adjusted slightly to avoid reptile fencing. The eastern half of the trench was heavily disturbed by the concrete foundations of a demolished building. Up to 0.7m of debris from the demolition process (901) sealed the remnants of the concrete pillars. Above this was a c.0.3m thick layer of made ground / levelling material comprising yellowish brown coarse sand and aggregate (902) that was presumably laid down to consolidate the site after the demolition had taken place. The western 12m of the trench were less disturbed but a potentially live north-south aligned yellow gas main in a gravel filled slot was encountered 4.5m from the west end of the trench. The natural substrate (903) was reached at 12.57m aOD. A 0.22m deep layer of topsoil (900) sealed all of the above deposits. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded (Plate 8).
- 4.2.10 **Trench 10:** Trench 10 was located towards the centre of the proposed development area, 13 metres east of Trench 8, and was aligned east-west. Its position was shifted c.15m to the west to avoid intersecting live service cables. The trench was 25m in length and 3m wide. It was excavated through 0.07m of topsoil (1000); a 0.3m thick levelling deposit of yellow sand and aggregate (1001) and 0.3m of demolition debris and redeposited natural (1002) onto the natural substrate comprising reddish brown clay with flint pebbles (1003) at a maximum depth of 11.97m aOD (Plate 9). No archaeological features or deposits were observed.
- 4.2.11 **Trench 11:** Trench 11 ran 25m south from Trench 10 and was 3 metres wide. It was aligned north to south. As in Trench 10, it was excavated through topsoil (1100), a levelling layer (1101) and demolition debris (1102) onto the natural substrate at a maximum depth of 12.07m aOD (Plate 10). In the northern half of the trench, three 0.6m square concrete pads and a 0.7m wide east-west aligned concrete foundation

associated with demolished buildings were recorded cut into the natural substrate beneath the demolition material, but no archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered.

4.2.12 Trench 12: Trench 12 was not excavated due to the presence of a live telecommunications cable running across the eastern portion the proposed development area. Trenches 10 and 11 were widened to compensate for this and the impossibility of digging Trench 6.

4.2.13 Trench 13: Trench 13 was located towards the south of the proposed development area to the west of the footprint of the demolished Oak Park School. It was 30m in length, 1.6m wide and aligned north-south. As was to be expected, below 0.18m of topsoil **(1300)**, the trench was excavated through 0.37m of levelling material comprising aggregate and gravels in a brown sandy matrix **(1301)**, on top of 0.35m of demolition material mixed with dark brown clay and gravel **(1302)**. The natural substrate made up of reddish brown clay with regular flint pebbles **(1303)** was reached at a maximum depth of 1.15m below current ground level at 11.54m aOD (Plate 11). A modern pipe or cable encased in concrete was encountered 7 metres from the northern end of the trench but no archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

4.3 Archaeological Finds and Environmental Sampling

4.3.1 No archaeological finds were recovered, and no environmental samples were obtained during the groundworks.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in the eleven trenches excavated on land at Oak Park, Havant. To the north of the proposed development the natural substrate was reached at a very shallow depth below the topsoil perhaps due to levelling associated with the former buildings on the site. Further south, a series of destruction and levelling events associated with the demolition of Oak Park School and a former care home seem likely to have destroyed any archaeological evidence that may have existed in these areas. The construction of these buildings also resulted in the site being crisscrossed by services and foundations which would have contributed to the lack of surviving archaeological evidence.

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1. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

Length: 30m Width: 1.60m Orientation: E-W
Minimum Depth: 0.20m Maximum Depth: 0.50m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(100)	Deposit	Mix of tarmac and assorted building rubble in a compacted brown silty sand matrix.	0.18m	Bedding deposit for a tarmac surface associated with the previous buildings on the site.
(101)	Deposit	Compacted mid brown clay with occasional flint pebbles.	-	Natural substrate as observed in Trench 1.

Trench 2

Length: 30m Width: 1.60m Orientation: E-W
Minimum Depth: 0.60m Maximum Depth: 1.20m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(200)	Deposit	Compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.24m-0.35m	Topsoil deposit in Trench 2.
(201)	Deposit	Compacted mid-brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of building debris.	0.27m	Subsoil deposit in Trench 2.
(202)	Deposit	Friable mid reddish brown sandy clay	-	Natural Substrate in Trench 2.

		with very frequent well sorted flint pebbles.		
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Trench 3

Length: 30m Width: 1.60m Orientation: E-W
Minimum Depth: 0.40m Maximum Depth: 0.65m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(300)	Deposit	Friable mid/dark brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small pebbles.	0.17m – 0.25m	Topsoil deposit in Trench 3.
(301)	Deposit	Compacted mid-brown clayey silt with occasional building debris.	0.26m – 0.36m	Subsoil deposit in Trench 3.
(302)	Deposit	Friable mid reddish brown sandy clay with very frequent well sorted flint pebbles.	-	Natural Substrate in Trench 3.

Trench 4

Length: 15m Width: 1.60m Orientation: E-W
Minimum Depth: 0.53m Maximum Depth: 0.83m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(400)	Deposit	Friable mid/dark brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small pebbles.	0.22m	Topsoil deposit in Trench 4.

(401)	Deposit	Flints and aggregates in a yellow sandy matrix.	0.18m	Levelling deposit. Observed in patches for the whole length of Trench 4. This context has been spread only in parts that appeared not to be flat.
(402)	Deposit	Compacted mid-brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of building debris.	0.15m	Subsoil in Trench 4
(403)	Deposit	Compacted mid brown clay with occasional flint pebbles.	0.13m	Natural in Trench 4.

Trench 5

Length: 30m Width: 1.60m Orientation: N-S
Minimum Depth: 0.50m Maximum Depth: 0.73m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(500)	Deposit	Compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.18m	Topsoil deposit in Trench 5.
(501)	Deposit	Compacted mid-brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of building debris.	0.23m	Subsoil deposit in Trench 5.

(502)	Deposit	Friable mid reddish brown sandy clay with very frequent well sorted flint pebbles.	-	Natural Substrate in Trench 5.
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Trench 6

Trench unexcavated due to presence of buried live cables and utilities.

Trench 7

Length: 30m Width: 1.60m Orientation: N-S
Minimum Depth: 0.76m Maximum Depth: 1.20m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(700)	Deposit	Compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.26m	Topsoil deposit in Trench 7.
(701)	Deposit	Mixed building debris and tarmac in a light brown clayey matrix.	0.26m	Levelling deposits within the trench. For the first 5m, starting from the N end of the trench and underlying the topsoil, a sequence of tarmac, yellow sand and a further layer of tarmac (in a sandwich-like configuration) was observed. This is likely a former road surface or levelling deposit. A Concrete kerb terminated/abutted

				the tarmac. The rest of this deposit, provisionally numbered the same as it all represents a phase of modern levelling associated with the former care home, resembles the context description.
(702)	Deposit	Light brown clay with occasional flint pebble inclusions	-	Natural Substrate in Trench 7.
(703)	Deposit	Compacted mid-brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of building debris.	0.21m	Subsoil in Trench 7.

Trench 8

Length: 30m Width: 1.60m Orientation: E-W
Minimum Depth: 0.30m Maximum Depth: 0.96m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(800)	Deposit	Compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.10m	Topsoil deposit in Trench 8.
(801)	Deposit	Compacted mid-brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of building debris.	0.10m	Subsoil deposit in Trench 8.

(802)	Deposit	Compacted mid brown clay with occasional flint pebbles.	-	Natural Substrate in Trench 8.
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Trench 9

Length: 25m Width: 1.60m Orientation: E-W
Minimum Depth: 0.56m Maximum Depth: 1.30m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(900)	Deposit	Compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.22m	Topsoil deposit in Trench 9.
(901)	Deposit	Modern building debris, aggregate, flint and tarmac fragments in a dark brown silty clay.	0.27m	A possible dumping deposit for debris accumulated during the demolition of the previous structures on this site.
(902)	Deposit	Yellowish brown coarse sandy silt with aggregate inclusions.	0.69m	Made ground/dumping deposit associated with the foundations of the school previously on this site.
(903)	Deposit	Friable mid reddish brown sandy clay with very frequent well sorted flint pebbles.	-	Natural substrate in Trench 9

Trench 10

Length: 30m Width: 1.60m Orientation: E-W

Minimum Depth: 0.72m Maximum Depth: 1.80m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(1000)	Deposit	Compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.07m	Topsoil deposit in Trench 10.
(1001)	Deposit	Yellowish brown coarse sandy silt with aggregate inclusions.	0.30m	Made ground/dumping deposit associated with the foundations of the school previously on this site.
(1002)	Deposit	Modern building debris, aggregate, flint and tarmac fragments in a dark brown silty clay.	0.30m	A possible dumping deposit for debris accumulated during the demolition of the previous structures on this site.
(1003)	Deposit	Friable mid reddish brown sandy clay with very frequent well sorted flint pebbles.	-	Natural substrate as seen in Trench 10

Trench 11

Length: 30m Width: 3.00m Orientation: N-S
Minimum Depth: 0.40m Maximum Depth: 0.94m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(1100)	Deposit	Compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.20m	Topsoil deposit in Trench 11.
(1101)	Deposit	Mid-reddish brown silty clay with modern building debris	0.30m	Made ground/demolition deposit associated with the school previously on this site.
(1102)	Deposit	Modern building debris, aggregate, flint and tarmac fragments in a dark brown silty clay.	0.20m	A possible dumping deposit for debris accumulated during the demolition of the previous structures on this site.
(1103)	Deposit	Friable mid reddish brown sandy clay with very frequent well sorted flint pebbles.	-	Natural substrate as seen in Trench 11

Trench 12

Trench unexcavated due to presence of buried live cables and utilities.

Trench 13

Length: 25m Width: 1.60m Orientation: E-W

Minimum Depth: 0.56m Maximum Depth: 1.30m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth	Discussion
(1300)	Deposit	Compacted dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.18m	Topsoil deposit in Trench 13.
(1301)	Deposit	Yellowish brown coarse sandy silt with aggregate inclusions.	0.37m	Made ground/dumping deposit associated with the foundations of the school previously on this site.
(1302)	Deposit	Modern building debris, aggregate, flint and tarmac fragments in a dark brown silty clay.	0.35m	A possible dumping deposit for debris accumulated during the demolition of the previous structures on this site.
(1303)	Deposit	Friable mid reddish brown sandy clay with very frequent well sorted flint pebbles.	-	Natural substrate in Trench 13

2. APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, facing east



Plate 2: Trench 2, facing west



Plate 3: Trench 3, facing west



Plate 4: Trench 4, facing west



Plate 5: Trench 5, facing north



Plate 6: Trench 7, facing south



Plate 7: Trench 8, facing west



Plate 8: Trench 9, facing east



Plate 9: Trench 10, facing west



Plate 10: Trench 11, facing north



Plate 11: Trench 13, facing north

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES

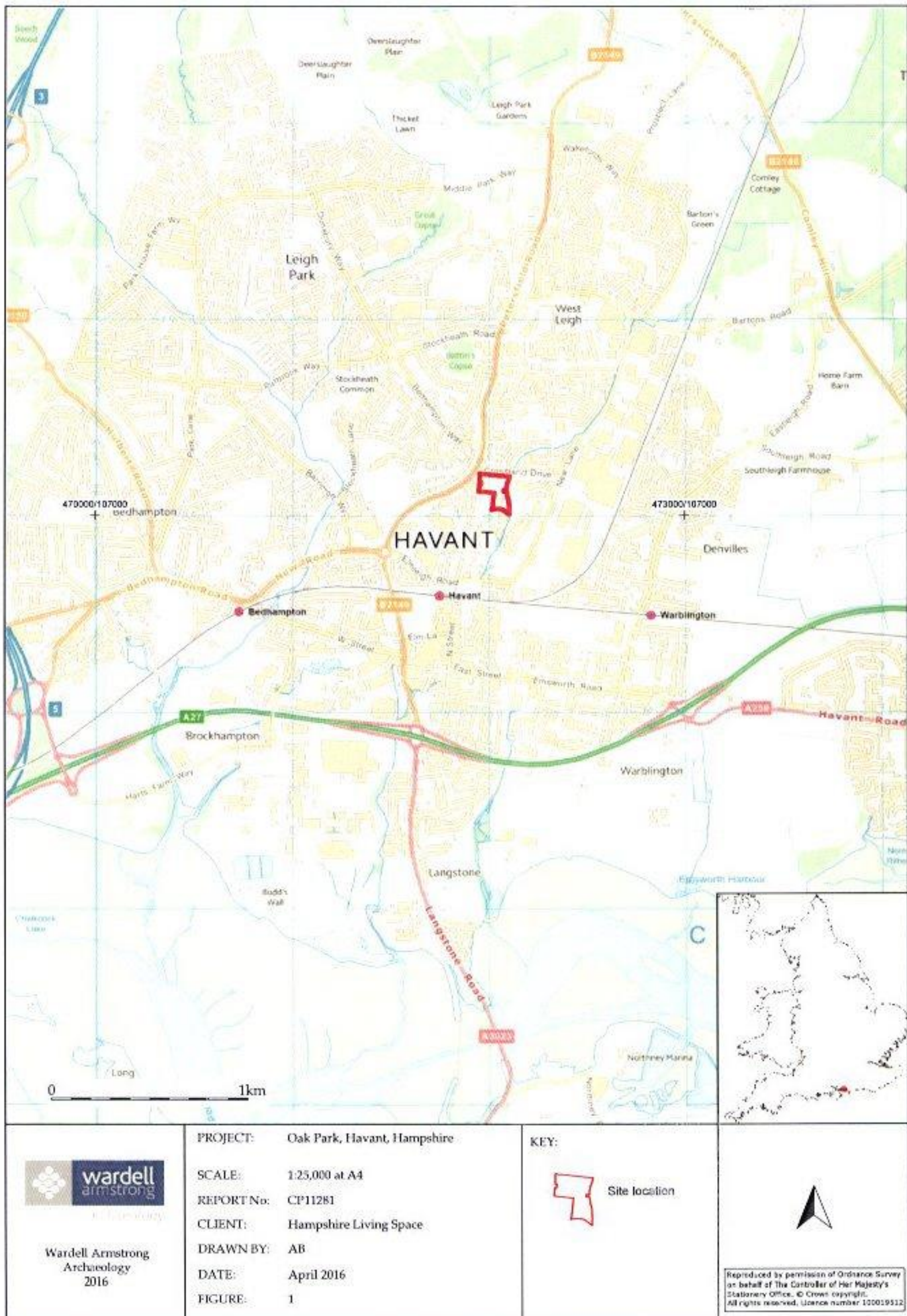


Figure 1: Site location.

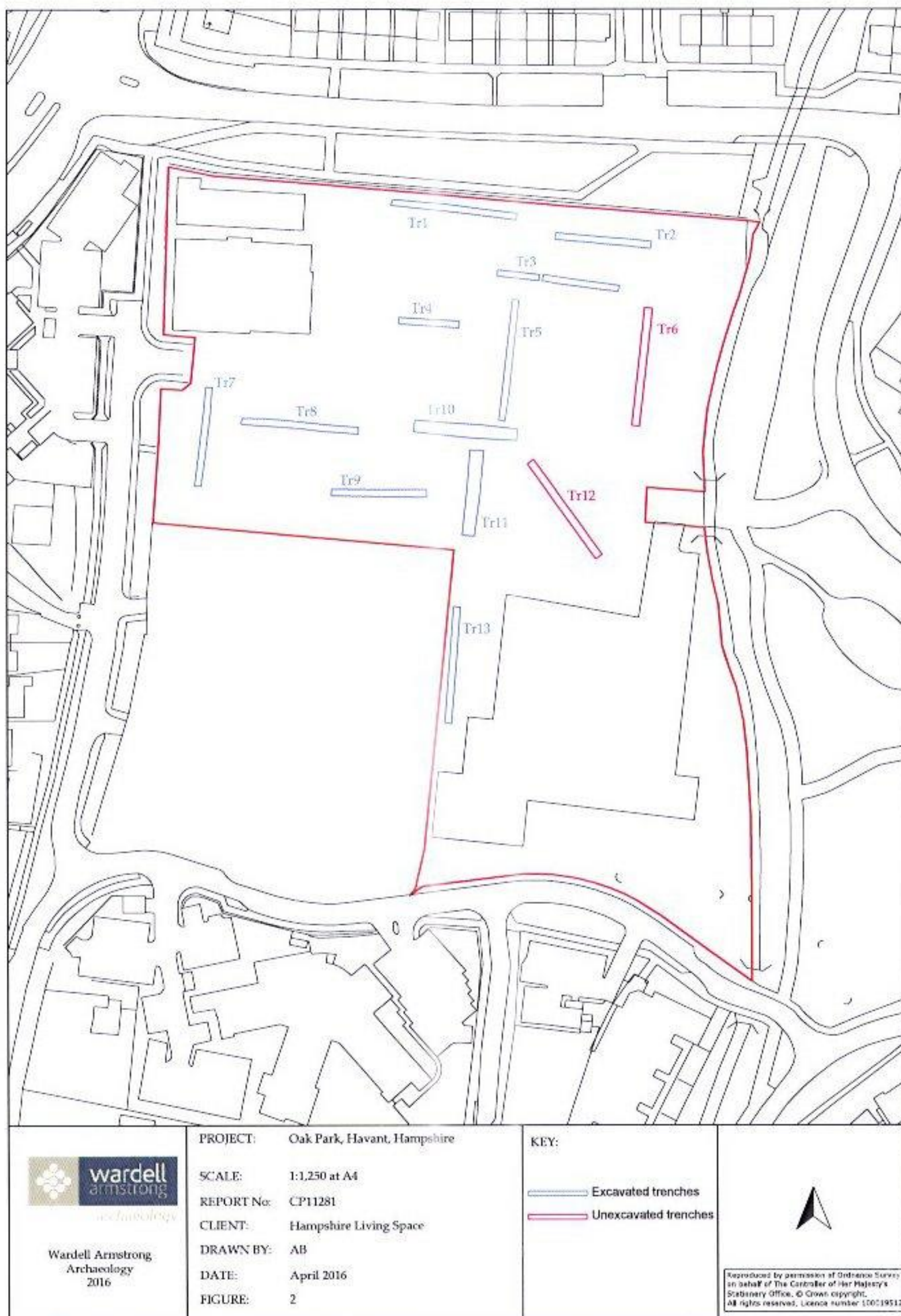


Figure 2: Evaluation trench location plan.

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