CENTRAL WINCHESTER REGENERATION

Archaeology Day

6th October 2021
AGENDA

- Introduction
- Update on findings
- Q&A
- Close
Introduction
UPDATE
AIMS OF THE GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

• Reconstruct the stratigraphic sequence underlying the CWR site;
• Determine the hydrological context of the site;
• Assess biological preservation in the deposits;
• Provide baseline information on the nature of biological preservation and the hydrological environment of the site.
HYDROLOGY AND PRESERVATION

- Made ground
  - Biological preservation: Poor, Good
  - Water table: High, Low

- Archaeological deposits
  - Water table: High, Low

- Alluvium
  - Water table: Low

- Gravel
DESK-BASED RESEARCH: SUMMER 2020
FIELDWORK: AUGUST–SEPTEMBER 2020
FIELDWORK: AUGUST–SEPTEMBER 2020
RESULTS: STRATIGRAPHY
RESULTS: STRATIGRAPHY
RESULTS: STRATIGRAPHY
RESULTS: SEDIMENTOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SU</th>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>$\chi^f$ SI units x10^{-8} m^3 kg^{-1}</th>
<th>LOI 550 (%)</th>
<th>pH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16.46±2.04</td>
<td>0.91±0.74</td>
<td>1.62±0.69</td>
<td>9.36±0.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17.05±8.52</td>
<td>32.51±56.40</td>
<td>4.76±5.93</td>
<td>8.70±0.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>4a</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26.64±6.42</td>
<td>26.36±32.67</td>
<td>6.84±3.73</td>
<td>8.90±0.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>4b</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>60.83±14.82</td>
<td>3.01±6.81</td>
<td>48.17±30.45</td>
<td>8.54±0.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>4c</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>49.57±1.54</td>
<td>0.90±1.51</td>
<td>11.79±10.68</td>
<td>8.77±0.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>37.89±11.44</td>
<td>35.56±80.98</td>
<td>13.38±17.33</td>
<td>8.82±0.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>41.45±12.13</td>
<td>73.48±134.81</td>
<td>14.53±9.73</td>
<td>8.64±0.23</td>
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</table>

NB: SU1 = Lewes Nodule Chalk Formation, SU3 = River Terrace Deposits 1, SU4a = Alluvium 1, SU4b = Peat, SU4c Tufa, SU4d = Alluvium 2, SU5 = Archaeological strata

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SU</th>
<th>Bal. (%)</th>
<th>Ca (%)</th>
<th>Si (%)</th>
<th>Fe (%)</th>
<th>K (%)</th>
<th>P (%)</th>
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<td>59.76±1.61</td>
<td>36.70±1.91</td>
<td>2.02±0.64</td>
<td>0.40±0.17</td>
<td>0.27±0.07</td>
<td>0.14±0.06</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>68.90±4.29</td>
<td>21.27±9.39</td>
<td>7.26±5.21</td>
<td>1.09±0.55</td>
<td>0.41±0.28</td>
<td>0.18±0.06</td>
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<td>4a</td>
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<td>80.04±11.55</td>
<td>14.02±13.77</td>
<td>3.19±4.84</td>
<td>1.09±0.77</td>
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<td>36.71±4.91</td>
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<td>4.06±2.65</td>
<td>0.93±0.51</td>
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<td>1.24±0.55</td>
<td>0.20±0.13</td>
<td>0.57±0.46</td>
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</table>

NB: SU1 = Lewes Nodule Chalk Formation, SU3 = River Terrace Deposits 1, SU4a = Alluvium 1, SU4b = Peat, SU4c Tufa, SU4d = Alluvium 2, SU5 = Archaeological strata
CONCLUSIONS

• Western part of the site contained the Itchen channel in the Early and/or Middle Holocene;
• The site coincided with the channel and floodplain of the Itchen in the Late Holocene;
• Flooding of the CWR continued to occur after the foundation of Venta Belgarum;
• Archaeological deposits formed from the Roman period onwards. They are thickest on the east of the site;
• Biological preservation is good throughout the archaeological deposits.
NEXT STEPS

• Final Stage 1 hydrological measurements collected on 29 September;
• Final Stage 1 geoarchaeology report due later in the autumn (integrating hydrology, stratigraphy, biology and archaeology as evidenced in the boreholes);
• Possibility of Stage 2 hydrological and geoarchaeological study.
Q&A