



Cams Mill Development, Cams Estate, Fareham, Hampshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**CAMS MILL DEVELOPMENT, CAMS ESTATE, FAREHAM,
HAMPSHIRE**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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| PLANNING APPLICATION REF. | P/09/0892/F | NGR | | 458812 106180 | |

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*** I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL**

CAMS MILL DEVELOPMENT, CAMS ESTATE, FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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CAMS MILL DEVELOPMENT, CAMS ESTATE, FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Strand Harbour Securities Limited, to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land on the Cams Estate, Fareham, Hampshire (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is adjacent to the Site where the Cams Tidal Mill once stood, before its demolition in 1919. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 458812 1061802. The development has been granted planning permission subject to compliance with the appropriate conditions, one of which, Condition 19, requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to any development commencing.

The Site comprises an area of some 0.5 ha. The Site is bordered to the west by the Wallington estuary (and a line of trees along the bank), to the north by the A27, and to the east and south by the internal Cams Estate access road.

It is considered that the archaeological potential of the Site is low. Only one possible archaeological feature, an un-dated post hole, was identified during the evaluation, and as other similar, but clearly modern features were identified within the Site, and modern fencing material (fence post fragments and barbed wire) were located within near-by modern disturbance, it would seem likely that this feature is also modern.

The modern finds within topsoil and subsoil layers within the eastern portion of the Site are also indicative of considerable modern disturbance.

The evaluation was undertaken over two days, between the 4th and 5th July 2011.

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Strand Harbour Securities Limited and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Fraser Whyte in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Hannah Fluck of Hampshire County Council's Strategic Environmental Delivery Group.

The report was compiled by Stephen Beach. The figures were prepared by Rob Goller. The fieldwork was conducted by Stephen Beach, who was assisted by Thomas Burt. The project was managed (and this report edited) by Richard Greatorex.

CAMS MILL DEVELOPMENT, CAMS ESTATE, FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Strand Harbour Securities Limited, to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land on the Cams Estate, Fareham, Hampshire (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is adjacent to the site where the Cams Tidal Mill once stood, before its demolition in 1919. The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 458812 1061802. The development has been granted planning permission subject to compliance with the appropriate conditions, one of which, Condition 19, requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological works prior to any development commencing. Planning permission has been granted for the construction of a new restaurant designed to closely reflect the structure of the former Cams Tidal Mill.

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was conducted to inform the Local Planning Authority, concerning the archaeological potential of the Site, and aid any decisions with regard to any further archaeological works that might be required either prior to or during construction.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site (**Figure 1**) comprises an area of some 0.5 ha. The Site is bordered to the west by the Wallington estuary (and a line of trees along the bank), to the north by the A27, and to the east and south by the internal Cams Estate access road.

1.2.2 The natural topography is relatively level at around 4m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Although the Site is depicted on the British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping (sheet 316, 1:63360) as lying on Upper Chalk just to the south is the interface between the Upper Chalk and the Reading Beds; only Reading Beds were encountered during this evaluation.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***Early Prehistoric (12.000BC – AD 43)***

2.1.1 The Hampshire Historic Environment Record lists a number of Palaeolithic (500,000–10,000 BC) flint implements from the Cams Hall peninsula, probably deriving from the lower terrace gravels. Some 2km to the north-east of the Site, at Red Barnes, there is a raised beach with *in situ* Palaeolithic deposits.

2.1.2 The Mesolithic period (10,000–4,000 BC) is represented by a number of diagnostic flint implements found in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

2.1.3 Watching briefs were undertaken by Wessex Archaeology on the Cams Hall Estate during the construction of the golf course to the south of the Site, the construction of an access road for the Cams Hall housing development to

the east and south of the Site and the construction of industrial units at Delme Place to the south-east of the Site. These watching briefs uncovered a large number of early prehistoric flint artefacts, including a Neolithic (4,000-2,400 BC) leaf-shaped arrowhead. Evidence of Bronze Age (2,400–700 BC) activity, in the form of a single feature and unstratified pottery was also discovered.

Later Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval Periods

- 2.1.4 Later prehistoric and Roman (700 BC–AD 410) activity has been noted in the nearby Wallington Valley, to the north of the Site. More generally the coastline in this region was extensively occupied during these periods.
- 2.1.5 Fareham, which was probably a settlement during the Roman period, is mentioned in the Domesday Book and is described in such a way as to suggest that it was a substantial settlement at this time (Morris 1982, 2, 15). The Domesday Book also notes a second holding at Fareham (*ibid.*), which may refer to the early manor at Cams.
- 2.1.6 There are also documentary records referring to Cams Manor throughout the medieval period (AD 1066–1499) (Edgar, *n.d.*). The only probable remnants of the medieval landscape to survive are field names. *Warren Field* and *Warren Field Roadway* to the east of the Site and *Conygre Field* and *Conygre Sea Bank* to the south indicate a warren for rabbit breeding occupying a large strip of land (*ibid.*, para. 3.3).
- 2.1.7 The place name Cams, first documented in AD 1242 (*Kamays*), is probably derived from the primitive Welsh *cabbes*, an ancestor of the modern Welsh *cemaes*, meaning a shallow bend in a river or a shallow bay. This presumably refers to the meander in the river Wallington, to the south of the Cams peninsula (Coates 1989, 48).

Later Medieval and Post-medieval Periods

- 2.1.8 The present Cams Hall (to the south of the Site) was built in 1771 by Jacob Leroux for John Delme (Pevsner 1967, 227) probably to replace or as a rebuild of an earlier hall, which was held by the Badd family from 1609 and by the Ludlow family from at least the 15th century (Privett 1949, 95). Edgar (*n.d.*, para. 3.5) notes that the grounds were probably landscaped at broadly the same time as the present hall was constructed. Certainly, this seems to be confirmed by an Ordnance Survey drawing of 1797, which clearly records that all of the major landscape features of the parks and gardens were in place by this time.
- 2.1.9 A walled garden is located approximately 250m to the south-west of the present hall. The earliest mapped depiction of the walled garden is the Ordnance Survey drawing of 1797 (mentioned above) where it is shown as a square garden set in a wooded area. Within a sale advertisement of 1776 (*ibid.*) specific reference is made to ‘Pleasure grounds, lawns, gardens with green house, hot house, fruit and flower houses’, but it is uncertain whether this refers to the walled garden. The shape of the garden is depicted as rectangular on the 1832 Fareham Parish Map. Both maps indicated that the garden was divided into four large beds.
- 2.1.10 The Tithe Apportionment map of 1841 indicated that a major change in layout took place between 1832 and 1841 when the walled garden was

subdivided by a 3.10m (ten feet) high crinkle-crankle or bastion wall. The wall, which is of serpentine shape, was presumably for horticultural purposes – providing sheltered sun traps to the south and cool shady sites to the north (*ibid.*, para. 3.5 iv). It is built in Flemish Garden bond with a five centred brick arch over the central gateway and is very similar in construction to the earlier rectangular garden wall. It is also one of very few examples in the county (Hampshire County Council, Historic Parks and Gardens database). Also between 1832 and 1841, a number of buildings were erected in the northern garden. These included a gardener's cottage, glass houses with boiler room and possibly a propagation house built onto the outside wall.

- 2.1.11 The Tithe Apportionment of 1841 (HRO F7/86/1-3) states that the smaller (northern) walled garden (numbered 1723 on the Tithe map) was a flower garden, where, presumably, both native and exotic flowers were cultivated for use as cut flowers in the Hall. It describes the larger (southern) walled garden (numbered 1722) as “the kitchen garden”, where the majority of the fruit and vegetables used at the Hall would have been produced. The isolation of such ‘working’ gardens within high walls, common in the late 18th and 19th centuries, was to discreetly conceal them from the windows of the house (Hadfield 1977, 54). The walled garden at Cams Hall is also hidden from the house by trees to the east. Although the layout of the beds within the walled gardens is not depicted on the Tithe map, the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1868 indicates that the southern walled garden divided into four large, square beds, similar to the layout of the earlier garden depicted on earlier maps. A crop rotation system for vegetable gardens, based on four large, equally sized units, is probably the most common system used by present day vegetable gardeners (Seymour 1994) and a similar, if not the same, rotation system was probably in use in the 18th and 19th centuries. The second edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1895, indicates that the kitchen garden was divided into just two large beds.
- 2.1.12 From 1797, maps depict the exterior of the walled garden as having comprised wooded areas to the south, east and west. Although it is possible that this was ancient woodland, the 1784 Mackenzie map of Portsmouth Harbour (Edgar *n.d.*, 5), which depicts extensive woodland elsewhere, indicates only small stands of trees to the east and west of the hall. This suggests that the wooded areas around the garden were new plantings, probably contemporary with the landscaping of the park and gardens. The area to the west is named as ‘Wilderness’ in the first edition Ordnance Survey map and a pathway along the east side of the garden area is named consistently as ‘Laurel Walk’, suggestive of specific planting. The Tithe Apportionment records the area outside the walled garden as ‘Pleasure grounds, plantation and orchard’ (numbered 1724 on the Tithe map). A 1920’s description and valuation by a rating surveyor (HRO 102/M92/8) mentions two very fine walled gardens; one laid out very beautifully with flower beds.
- 2.1.13 Cams Hall was requisitioned by the Admiralty during the Second World War but was abandoned in 1948 (HRO 45M72/Z23). The property remained unoccupied and in a state of disrepair until 1991 when it was acquired by Strand Harbour Securities. Refurbishment works were completed in 1997.

3 AIMS AND METHODS

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.1.1 The aim of this evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains that might survive on Site and that might be threatened by the proposed development.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1.1 Initially the evaluation was intended to comprise the excavation of five trial trenches arranged across the Site within the footprint of the proposed Cams Mill restaurant, the new recessed quay area and within areas of parking (See Wessex Archaeology 2011). However, extensive tree cover was encountered in the western portion of the Site, which prevented excavation at the agreed locations of trenches **TR1** and **TR2**. Attempts to relocate these trenches were further hampered by the numerous High and Low voltage electric cables and a British Telecom which cross the Site. Considerable effort was invested in the attempt to maintain the sample area set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), using the schematic services plan of the Site provided by the client, and scanning the Site with a CAT and Genny underground service location devise. Unfortunately strong power signals were detected using the CAT and Genny to the south-east of **TR3** and to the east and west of **TR4** and **TR5**, which prevented the full study area from being investigated. However, trenches **TR3** and **TR4** were extended as much as possible within these constraints, and a small trench (**TR1**) was positioned within the proposed building footprint, which avoided damage to any mature tree root systems (**Figure 1**).
- 4.1.2 The trenches were opened using a 20 tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket, under the supervision of Wessex Archaeology. Mechanical excavation continued in spits through topsoil and subsoil down to the uppermost archaeological features or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first.
- 4.1.3 Upcast from the evaluation trenches was heaped to the side at a minimum 1.5m from the trench edge, with topsoil and subsoil separated.
- 4.1.4 Where archaeological features were encountered their investigation continued by hand. A sufficient sample of each layer/feature type was excavated in order to establish, as may be possible, their date, nature, extent and condition. Archaeological features and deposits were investigated stratigraphically.
- 4.1.5 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. Deposits and features were planned at an appropriate scale of 1:20 on drawing film. Sections were drawn at 1:10 on drawing film and included existing ground surface and overburden where appropriate in order to provide a full record and deposit column information. A representative section and profile of each trench was recorded.

- 4.1.6 A photographic record was kept using digital formats. Digital images were archived (together with relevant contextual/location information) with the ADS. Copies of the digital images (on CD and printed) were deposited with the main site archive with Hampshire Museums Service.
- 4.1.7 The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts.
- 4.1.8 All interventions were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey national grid using a RTK – Leica D GPS (30mm accuracy) and tied in to the Ordnance Survey, and all archaeological features were related to Ordnance Survey Datum.
- 4.1.9 The Archaeological Advisor was informed of any variation of the agreed methodology.
- 4.1.10 Following all investigation and recording, the trenches were backfilled. A Digital photographic record of the condition of the backfilled trench was maintained.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section includes information on the natural deposits encountered and any archaeological features and deposits recorded. A detailed summary of the stratigraphic sequence, deposits and structural remains located within the evaluation trenches are listed in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Stratigraphic sequence

Natural bed (Parent material)

- 5.2.1 Natural Reading beds were reached with all the excavated evaluation trenches, at depths of 0.28 – 0.84m but generally at c. 0.35m from the present ground surface. This was characterised by orange-brown clay with common small rounded flint gravel inclusions, some variations were encountered and consisted of random patches of more concentrated gravel deposits, sparse deposits of fractured flint nodules and rare deposits of small chalk rubble within the clay matrix.

Subsoil (B-horizon)

- 5.2.2 Subsoil was encountered within all the trenches except **TR5**. The subsoil generally consisted of orange-brown clay with common inclusions of small rounded flint gravels, clearly derived from the underlying parent material. The lack of subsoil within **TR5** and the presence of modern ceramic building material (CBM) within the subsoil of **TR4 (402)**, maybe indicative of recent re-working or disturbance in the eastern portion of the Site.
- 5.2.3 An isolated secondary subsoil deposit underlying the general subsoil was encountered within **TR3 (305)**. This consisted of similar orange-brown clay to the overlying subsoil, but contained considerably less flint gravel inclusions. This deposit was contained within an apparently linear depression within the Reading Bed, which may represent a natural water formed run off extending towards mud and shingle of Wallington estuary to the west of the Site (**Figure 2**).

Topsoil (A-horizon)

- 5.2.4 Topsoil, generally consisting of a mid grey-brown sandy silty clay with small flint gravel inclusions. Quantities of modern CBM inclusions within the topsoil of **TR5** are further indicative of recent disturbance in the part of the Site.

5.3 Archaeological Remains

- 5.3.1 Only one potential archaeological feature was encountered. This comprised of a single undated post hole within **TR3** (see **Figure 2**). Post hole **303** was found to be 0.42m in diameter and 0.16m deep. It contained two separate fills (**304** and **305**). No artefactual remains were recovered from post hole **303**. Although post hole **303** could not be dated, it should be noted that a clearly modern post hole was identified within **TR4** (**406**) and a modern post hole or small pit was located within **TR5** (**503**), and also within **TR4**, a modern waste pit (**404**) containing the remains of barbed wire fencing was identified.

Modern disturbance

- 5.3.2 Modern disturbance consisting of waste pits (**103**, **404** and **505**) post holes or possible post holes (**406** and **503**) were encountered within every trench, with the exception of **TR3** (**Figure 2**). These features generally contained relatively loose un-settled fills and were found to contain a range of modern objects including CBM, small iron and aluminium objects, small plastic objects, machine made iron nails, barbed wire, wooden fence posts, clinker and slag. Objects recovered from these modern features were not retained.
- 5.3.3 In addition to the discrete modern disturbance identified within the Site, quantities of modern artefacts, mostly sparse CBM, were identified within the subsoil of **TR4** (**402**) and the topsoil of **TR5** (**500**). **TR5** was also the only trench to be lacking any underlying subsoil. This evidence coupled with the discrete cut modern disturbance noted above, appears to be indicative of considerable modern disturbance within the eastern portion of the Site. This may be due to landscaping works associated with the near-by A32 directly to the north of the Site, or any other unidentified modern landscaping activity.

Modern services

- 5.3.4 Modern services were encountered within **TR4** and **TR5** (**Figure 2**). When modern services were encountered machine excavation was stopped, and resumed again beyond the limits of the service trench. No services were broken or damaged during the evaluation.

6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 Only modern artefactual remains were encountered during the evaluation, these were not considered worthy of retention.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 It is considered that the archaeological potential of the Site is low. Only one possible archaeological feature, an un-dated post hole, was identified with **TR3** during the evaluation (**303**), and as other similar, but clearly modern features were identified within the Site, and modern fencing material (fence post fragments and barbed wire) were located within near-by modern

disturbance, it would seem likely that post hole **303** is more than likely modern.

- 7.1.2 The modern finds recovered from the subsoil in **TR4** and the topsoil **TR5**, and the apparent lack of any subsoil within **TR5** allied to the presence of a number of service runs across the Site, is evidence of considerable modern disturbance and truncation throughout the Site. In addition the lack of prehistoric finds, despite being adjacent to the Wallington Estuary and previous sites in the immediate environs having produced good finds assemblages, provides further indication that the Site has undergone modern truncation and disturbance.

8 ARCHIVE

- 8.1.1 The Site archive has been prepared to the relevant standards set out in 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (MoRPHE), English Heritage (2006), as required by the Hampshire Museums Service. It is anticipated that the archive will be deposited with the latter. Details of the Archaeological Evaluation will also be entered into the online "Oasis" database maintained by the Archaeological Date Service (ADS) (**Appendix 2**).

8.2 Copyright

- 8.2.1 The Trust for Wessex Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of the report by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements may be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

9 REFERENCES

English Heritage, 2006, '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*', Swindon

Wessex Archaeology, 2011, *Cams Mill Development, Cams Estate, Fareham, Hampshire, PO16 8AA – Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. WA Ref: 78470.01

APPENDIX 1: TABLE OF TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

All depths are below ground level. The order in which the deposits are listed represents their stratigraphic position, except where noted.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|--------------|
| Trench 1 | Dimensions : | 7.94m x 1.80m x 0.42m | |
| | Land use: | Parkland | |
| | Coordinates: | (NW) 458785.830, 106200.562, 4.019m aOD (SE) 458788.674, 106193.225, 4.428m aOD: | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth |
| 100 | Rootline/Topsoil | Mid grey-brown sandy silty clay with sparse small rounded flint gravel and abundant small and filament root inclusions | 0-0.27m |
| 101 | Subsoil | Mid brown-orange clay with common inclusions of small rounded flint gravel | 0.27-0.39m |
| 102 | Natural | Mid orange-brown clay with common inclusions of rounded flint gravel | 0.39→ |
| 103 | Cut | Modern Pit | 0.05m→ |
| 104 | Fill | Fill of Pit 103 - Black-grey silty clay with frequent small inclusions of charcoal and small chalk rubble and occasional inclusions of modern CBM, scrap iron and plastic sweet wrappers. | |

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|--------------|
| Trench 3 | Dimensions : | 31.23m x 1.80m x 0.84m | |
| | Land use: | Parkland | |
| | Coordinates: | (NW) 458800.739, 106171.761, 5.432m aOD (SE) 458814.241, 106143.426, 5.134m aOD: | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth |
| 300 | Topsoil | Mid grey-brown sandy silty clay with sparse small rounded flint gravel | 0-0.18m |
| 301 | Subsoil | Orange-brown clay with common inclusions of small to medium rounded flint gravels and rare large fractured flint nodules at the interface with context 302 | 0.18-0.42 |
| 302 | Natural | Mid brown-orange clay with common inclusions small to medium rounded flint gravel. | 0.84m→ |
| 303 | Cut | Cut of undated post hole | 0.55m→ |
| 304 | Fill | Fill of 303 – Mid black-grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of small angular flint rubble and frequent charcoal flecks | |
| 305 | Fill | Fill of 303 – Probably re-deposited natural – Mid brown-orange sandy clay with sparse inclusions of small fracture flint gravel | |
| 306 | Subsoil | Subsoil derived natural infill of a shallow natural linear depression, probably a water formed run off, within trench 3 - Orange-brown clay with sparse inclusions of small to medium rounded flint gravels. | 0.42-0.84m |

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---|--------------|
| Trench 4 | Dimensions : | 26.00m x 1.80m x 0.30m | |
| | Land use: | Parkland | |
| | Coordinates: | (NW) 458825.850, 106156.040, 5.889m aOD (SE) 458841.225, 106134.932, 5.583m aOD: | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth |
| 401 | Topsoil | Mid grey-brown sandy silty clay with sparse small rounded flint gravel | 0-0.16m |
| 402 | Subsoil | Orange-brown clay with common inclusions of small to medium rounded flint gravels and occasional inclusions of modern CBM rubble, the presence of modern material within this deposit may be indicative of recent re-deposition or considerable disturbance | 0.16-0.30m |
| 403 | Natural | Mid orange-brown clay matrix with very common to abundant small flint gravel inclusions. Occasional inclusions of large fractured flint nodules were also present | 0.30m→ |
| 404 | Cut | Modern waste pit | 0.30m→ |
| 405 | Fill | Fill of modern waste pit 404 – Topsoil derived - Mid grey-brown silty clay with inclusions of common barbed wire, fence posts, sparse plastic warning signs and sparse small rounded flint gravel | |
| 406 | Cut | Modern square cut post hole | 0.30m→ |
| 407 | Fill | Fill of modern post hole 406 – Black silty clay with common inclusions of clinker and machine made iron nails | |
| 408 | Cut | Modern service trench | 0.30m→ |
| 409 | Modern Service | Metal pipe within service trench 408 | |
| 410 | Fill | Topsoil derived backfill of service trench 408 | |
| 411 | Modern Service | Live steel wrapped power cable – no construction cut observed – not damaged during machining. | 0.30m→ |

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|--------------|
| Trench 5 | Dimensions : | 20.42m x 1.80m x 0.28m | |
| | Land use: | Parkland | |
| | Coordinates: | (W) 458829.026, 106175.240, 6.455m aOD (E) 458849.189, 106173.233, 6.984m aOD: | |
| Context | Category | Description | Depth |
| 500 | Topsoil | Mid grey-brown sandy silty clay with occasional inclusions of modern CBM rubble and sparse small rounded flint gravel, the presence of modern material within this deposit may be indicative of recent re-deposition or considerable disturbance | 0-0.28m |
| 501 | Natural | Mid orange-brown clay matrix with very common to abundant small flint gravel inclusions. | 0.28m→ |
| 502 | Natural | Mid brown-orange clay matrix with very common to abundant small flint gravel inclusions. | 0.28m→ |
| 503 | Cut | Modern pit or post hole | 0.28m→ |
| 504 | Fill | Fill of modern pit 503 – Re-deposited topsoil with inclusions of small rounded flint gravel, modern CBM and slag. | |
| 505 | Cut | Modern disturbance – an irregular feature in plan, it is possibly a dug-out post hole or a small tree throw in-filled with modern material | 0.28m→ |
| 506 | Fill | Fill of modern disturbance 505 - Re-deposited topsoil with inclusions of small rounded flint gravel, chalk rubble, modern CBM, plastic bag | |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------|--|--------|
| | | fragments and one aluminium ring-pull | |
| 507 | Modern Service | Modern service pipe – no construction cut observed | 0.25m→ |

APPENDIX 2: OASIS REPORT

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: wessexar1-125720

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Cams Mill Development, Fareham |
| Short description of the project | The Site comprises an area of some 0.5 ha. The Site is bordered to the west by the Wallington estuary (and a line of trees along the bank), to the north by the A27, and to the east and south by the internal Cams Estate access road. It is considered that the archaeological potential of the Site is low. Only one possible archaeological feature, an un-dated post hole, was identified during the evaluation, and as other similar, but clearly modern features were identified within the Site, and modern fencing material (fence post fragments and barbed wire) were located within near-by modern disturbance, it would seem likely that this feature is also modern. The modern finds within topsoil and subsoil layers within the eastern portion of the Site are also indicative of considerable modern disturbance. |
| Project dates | Start: 04-07-2011 End: 05-07-2011 |
| Previous/future work | Not known / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | 78470.01 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 14 - Recreational usage |
| Monument type | POSTHOLE Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Methods & techniques | 'Targeted Trenches' |
| Development type | Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.) |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | HAMPSHIRE FAREHAM FAREHAM Cam's Tidal Mill, Cam's Hall Estate |
| Postcode | PO16 8AA |
| Study area | 0.50 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | SU 458812 106180 50.8926663063 -1.347577017590 50 53 33 N 001 20 51 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 4.00m Max: 4.00m |

Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | Wessex Archaeology |
| Project brief originator | Wessex Archaeology |
| Project design originator | Wessex Archaeology |
| Project director/manager | R Greatorex |
| Project supervisor | Steve Beach |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Strand Harbour Developments limited |

Project archives

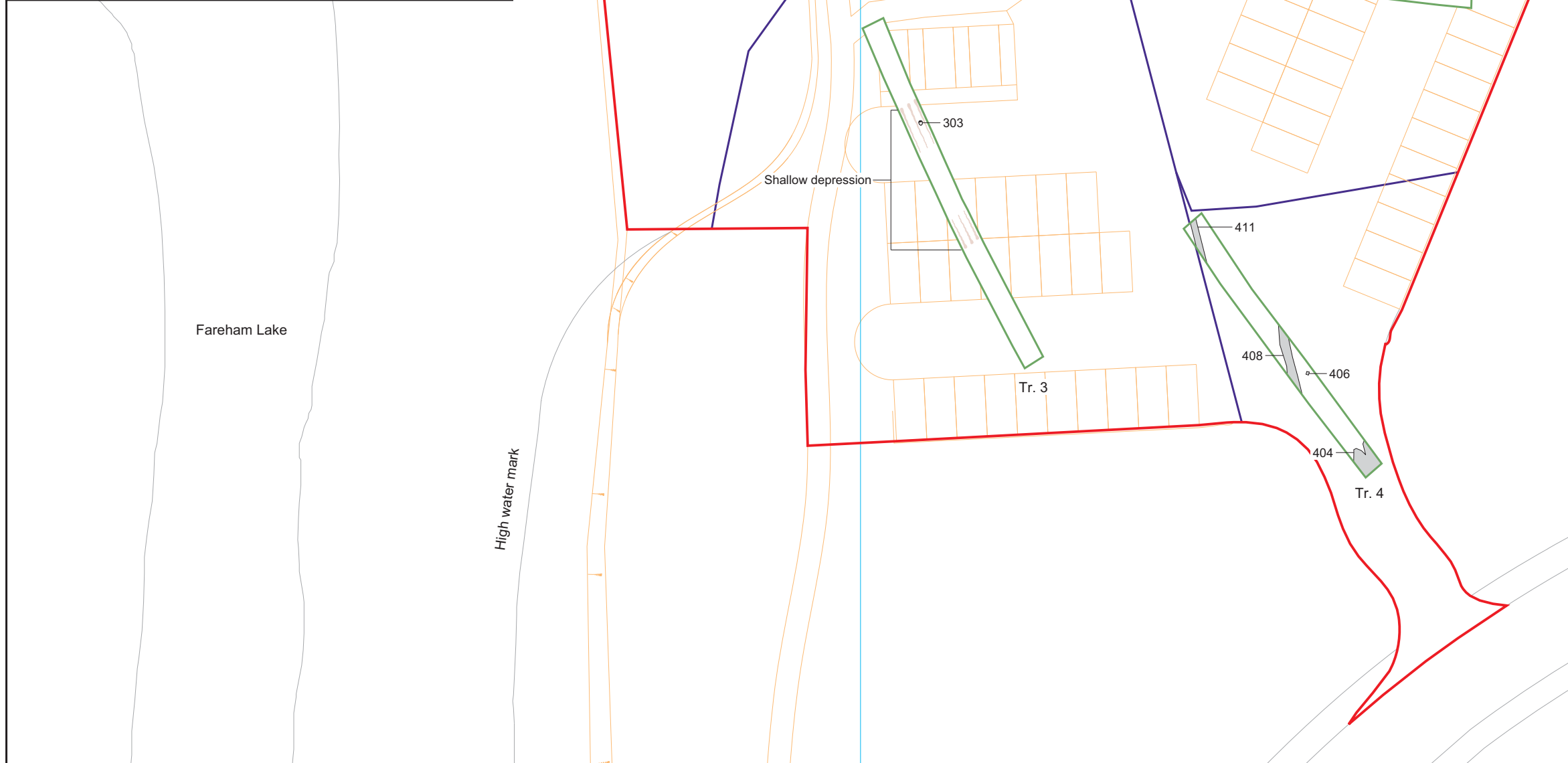
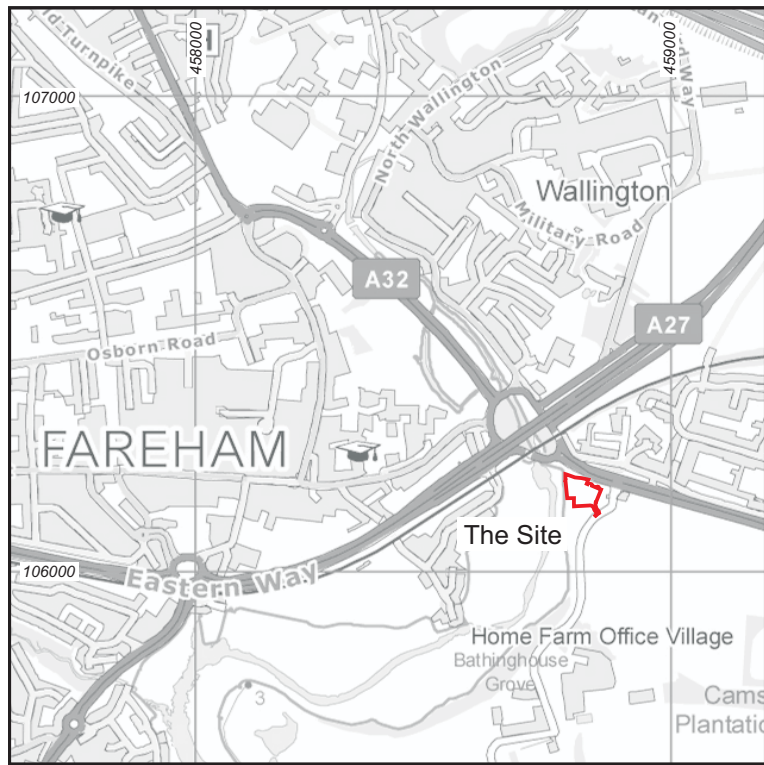
| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Hampshire County Museums Service |
| Digital Archive ID | 78470 |
| Digital Contents | 'none' |
| Digital Media available | 'Images raster / digital photography','Survey' |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Paper Archive recipient | Hampshire County Museums Service |
| Paper Archive ID | 78470 |
| Paper Contents | 'none' |
| Paper Media available | 'Context sheet','Diary','Plan','Report','Section' |

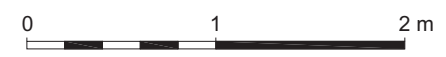
Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | CAMS MILL DEVELOPMENT, CAMS ESTATE, FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE Archaeological Evaluation Report |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Beach, S |
| Other bibliographic details | 78470 |
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- Site outline
- Proposed development
- Trench outline
- Archaeological feature
- Disturbance
- Excavated feature
- Electric services crossing site



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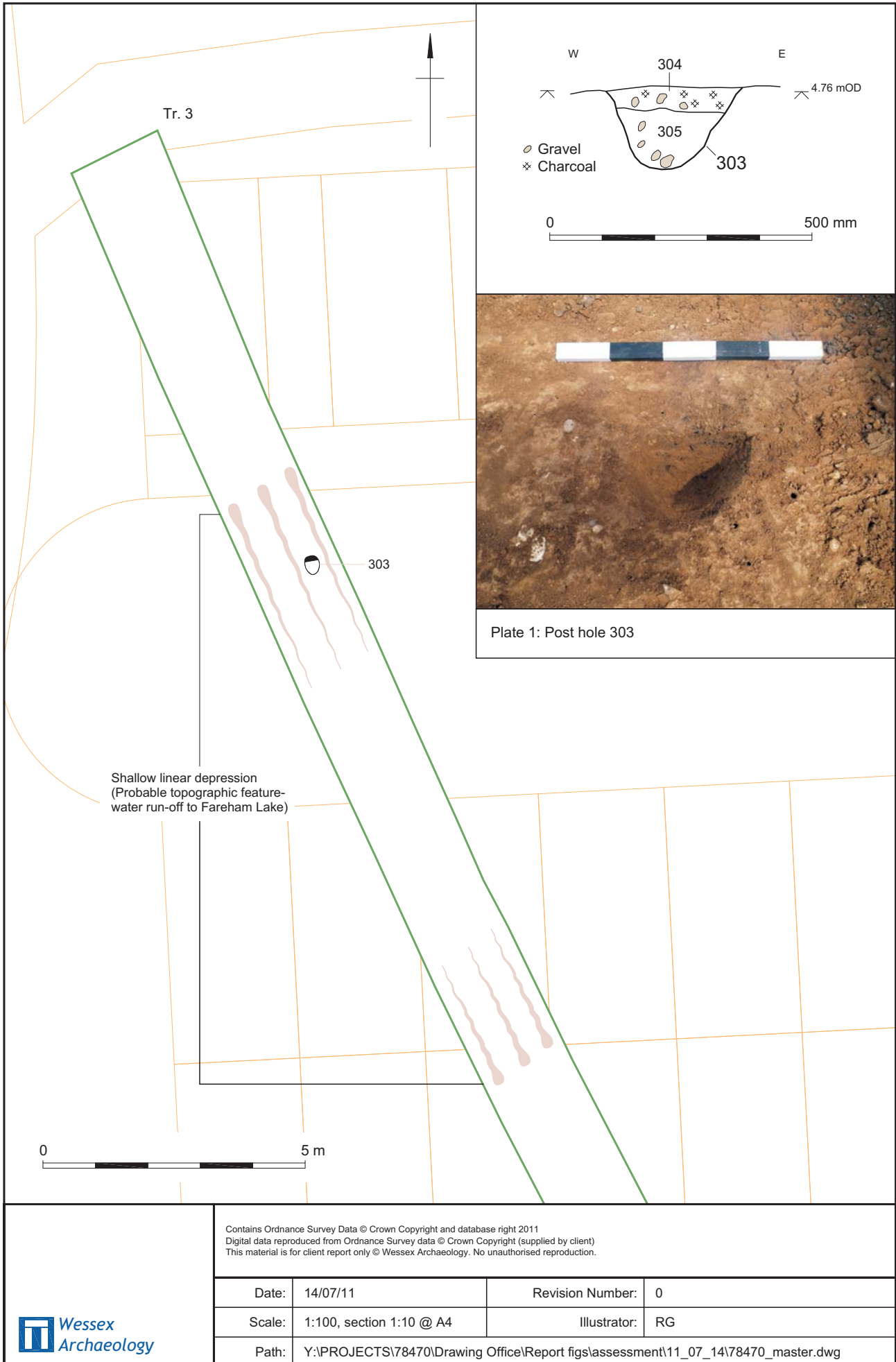
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| \\Report figs\assessment\11_07_14\78470_master.dwg | |

Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



Detail plan of trench 3, and section and photograph of post-hole 303

Figure 2



Plate 2: Tr. 1 from the south east




Plate 3: Tr. 3 from the north west



Plate 4: Tr. 4 from the north east



Plate 5: Tr. 5 from the west

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