



Land Between Leycroft and 5 Chilworth Old Village Chilworth, Southampton

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Planning Ref: 18/00284/FULLS
Accession Number: A2018.87
Ref: 211410.03
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Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Summary..... | iii |
| Acknowledgements..... | iii |
| 1 INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Project and planning background..... | 1 |
| 1.2 Scope of the report..... | 2 |
| 1.3 Location, topography and geology | 2 |
| 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND | 2 |
| 2.1 Introduction..... | 2 |
| 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES | 4 |
| 3.1 Aims | 4 |
| 3.2 Objectives..... | 4 |
| 4 METHODS..... | 4 |
| 4.1 Introduction..... | 4 |
| 4.2 Fieldwork methods | 4 |
| 4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies | 5 |
| 4.4 Monitoring..... | 5 |
| 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS..... | 5 |
| 5.1 Introduction..... | 5 |
| 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits..... | 6 |
| 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE..... | 6 |
| 6.1 Introduction..... | 6 |
| 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE | 6 |
| 7.1 Introduction..... | 6 |
| 8 CONCLUSIONS | 6 |
| 8.1 Summary | 6 |
| 9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION | 6 |
| 9.1 Museum..... | 6 |
| 9.2 Preparation of the archive | 6 |
| 9.3 Selection policy | 7 |
| 9.4 Security copy..... | 7 |
| 9.5 OASIS | 7 |
| 10 COPYRIGHT | 7 |
| 10.1 Archive and report copyright | 7 |
| 10.2 Third party data copyright..... | 7 |
| REFERENCES | 8 |
| APPENDICES..... | 10 |
| Appendix 1: Stratigraphic Summary | 10 |
| Appendix 2: OASIS Form | 11 |



List of Figures

Figure 1 Site location with the area monitored.

List of Plates

Cover: Overview of the house plot from the southwest.

Plate 1: Southern foundation trench to formation level, view looking west

Plate 2: East facing representative section.

Backcover: Overview of the house plot from the southeast.



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by David Price Homes Ltd to conduct an archaeological watching brief monitoring ground reductions associated with the construction of a single four-bedroom house (Planning reference 18/00284/FULLS) on a single plot of land in Old Chilworth Village, Chilworth, Southampton (centred on National Grid Reference 440540 118730).

The watching brief monitored the excavation of the house footprint covering an area of c.122 m². No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this area. Following consultation with the County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council, the archaeological planning advisor acting on behalf of the local planning authority, it was agreed that the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the Site was low and that archaeological monitoring could cease.

The watching brief was carried out over two days, 5th and 6th November 2018.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank David Price Homes Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular David Price. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of David Hopkins, County Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council, who monitored the project for Test Valley Borough Council, and to David Price Homes for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Rachel Williams. This report was written by Rachel Williams and edited by Damian De Rosa. The project was managed by Damian De Rosa on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Land Between Leycroft and 5 Chilworth Old Village, Chilworth, Southampton

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by David Price Homes Ltd (the Client), to undertake an archaeological watching brief to monitor ground works associated with the construction of a new house on land between Leycroft and 5 Chilworth Old Village Chilworth, Southampton centred on NGR 440540 118730 SO16 7JP (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The development comprises the erection of a 4 bedroom detached dwelling with associated works within the site.

1.1.3 A planning application (18/00284/FULLS) submitted to Test Valley Borough Council, the local planning authority (LPA) was granted 10/08/2018, subject to conditions. The following condition related to archaeology:

Condition 11 No development shall take place (including site clearance), until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written brief and specification for a scheme of investigation and mitigation, which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the programme of archaeological work.

1.1.4 A formal consultation response issued by Hampshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (hereafter, the 'HCC HET'), archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in response to the aforementioned planning application stated that:

'...The site is located within the historic core of Chilworth Old Village in an Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP). Looking at the available historic maps of the area it appears that the plot within which the site is located has been vacant from at least the later 19th century. However, it is entirely possible that due to its location, this plot may have contained buildings associated with earlier phases of the village's existence in the post-medieval or medieval periods (the nearby Church of St. Denys had a medieval predecessor). The size of footprint of the proposed new house means therefore that ground works associated with its construction may encounter as yet unrecorded archaeological features or structures dating from the medieval period...'

1.1.5 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed Wessex Archaeology 2018). The County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council (CA for HCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.6 The watching brief was undertaken 5th – 6th November 2018.



1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the results of the watching brief, to interpret the results within their local or regional context (or otherwise), and to assess their potential to address the aims outlined in the WSI, thereby making available information about the archaeological resource (a preservation by record).

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The watching brief was located in Chilmark Old Village, which is situated on the north-western side of Chilworth, between North Baddesley to the northwest, Eastleigh to the east and the Lordswood area of Southampton to the south-southwest. The site lies within what is presumed to be the historic core of the village, with the parish church (NHLE 1157458) located some 100m to the northeast, and the former manor house (NHLE 1093601) approximately 300 m to the west. Chilmark Old Village has been designated as an Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) by Hampshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (HCC HET).
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels are c. 67 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Palaeogene sand of the Whitecliff Sand Member. No superficial deposits are recorded in this area by the BGS (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 There is currently little recorded archaeological evidence for prehistoric or Romano-British activity within the local area, although the degree to which this reflects the limited scale of previous investigation is uncertain.
- 2.1.2 No significant evidence of activity during these periods has been encountered during earlier watching briefs at Chilworth Science Park (Wessex Archaeology 2006) or Springwood, Woodside (Wessex Archaeology 2004), over 500 m to the south, and 600 m to the east of the site, respectively. However, occasional findspots of lithic artefactual material and Iron Age pottery have been reported in the general vicinity of Chilworth (Wessex Archaeology 1993, 158; Wessex Archaeology 1999, 5; Wymer and Bonsall 1977, 109; Wessex Archaeology 2004), providing evidence for at least a background level of activity during prehistoric periods.
- 2.1.3 The watching brief area lies approximately 500 m northwest of the intersection of two possible Roman roads. One of these is thought to have linked Otterbourne and Stoney Cross, and corresponds partially with the route of the M27, crossing the landscape on a broadly west-southwest – east-northeast alignment some 500 m south of the watching brief area. The other putative Roman road, which is marked on current Ordnance Survey maps across Chilworth Common, is orientated approximately northwest – southeast and has been suggested to form the route between Winchester and Bitterne. Its projected line passes approximately 50 m to the north of the watching brief area. However, the veracity of the route has been called into question (Wessex Archaeology 1999, 6).

Saxon (AD 410 – 1066) and medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)

- 2.1.4 There is also a paucity of direct archaeological evidence for Saxon or medieval activity in the Chilworth area. However, this is likely to be due to the lack of previous intrusive investigations in and around the village. Indeed, the watching brief area coincides with what



is suspected to be the core of the medieval, and possibly earlier settlement of Chilworth. As a result, the potential for archaeological evidence relating to the early occupation of Chilworth must be considered to be relatively high, as recognised by HCC in its identification of the area as an AHAP, and by the HCC HET in its formal consultation response.

- 2.1.5 Chilworth is almost certain to have pre-Conquest origins, as the manor, or holding is documented in the Domesday survey of 1086. At this time, Chilworth, or *Celeworda*, had a comparatively small population formed of 8 households, although Domesday also records the presence of a church. This probably occupied the same site as the extant Church of St Denys (NHLE 1157458), which dates to the early 19th century and is located on the eastern edge of the village (Pybus ND).
- 2.1.6 The former manor house, now a Grade II listed building known as Manor Park (NHLE 1093601), which lies to the west of the modern village, dates to the late 15th century. Part of a moat, which probably represents the remains of an earlier phase of occupation at the site of the manorial complex also survives nearby to the south of the house (Hampshire HER ID 25872).
- 2.1.7 The medieval settlement presumably developed in the area between the church and the manor, following the route of the road now known as Old Chilworth Village, which would have linked Romsey to Botley. It has been suggested that the medieval settlement of Chilworth may have been substantially larger than the present village (e.g. Pybus ND; Wessex Archaeology 1999). If this were the case, then the decline of the village was presumably a reflection of the widely observed phenomenon of depopulation, contraction and abandonment of settlements across much of Britain during the late medieval period.

Post-medieval to Modern (AD 1500 – present day)

- 2.1.8 Relatively little is known with regard to the early post-medieval occupation of Chilworth. However, the survival of several 16th, 17th and 18th century buildings (NHLE 1093663, 1157471, 1157478, 1301580 & 1339190) in the area surrounding the location of the proposed watching brief indicates that it lies within what was probably still the core of the settlement.
- 2.1.9 The Hampshire Register of Historic Parks & Gardens indicates that (unspecified) 16th and 17th century maps show deer parks on the land associated with Chilworth Manor, presumably in the area immediately south of the modern village. It is unclear whether the 'deer parks' were originally associated with the probable site of the medieval manor house at Manor Park (NHLE 1093601), or the later 'Manor House', or 'Chilworth Manor', further to the east (Hampshire HER 51862). The aforementioned register indicates that the latter house, described by Pevsner and Lloyd (1973, 166) as 'a crummy house of c.1900', may have occupied the site an earlier building shown on an estate map of 1755. In turn, the mid 18th century house may have been built to replace the late medieval manor house to the west.
- 2.1.10 Early editions of Ordnance Survey maps indicate that the development site remained undeveloped from the late 19th century through to the modern day. However, it is possible that the site could contain buried remains associated with earlier phases of occupation, as highlighted by the formal consultation response provided by the HCC HET.



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and as defined in the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014a), were:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of the development or other works;
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and
- To guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the watching brief, also defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018), were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- To record and establish, within the constraints of the works, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains (a preservation by record);
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource on the site by preparing a report on the results of the watching brief.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methodology set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The watching brief monitored the mechanical excavation of the house plot, initially within the encircling foundation trenches and then within the central area of the plot, to the geological/archaeological horizon which lay 0.5 m below the current ground level (Cover and backcover), and then down to the formation level within the foundation trenches which lay 1.3 m below the current ground level. Excavation to the formation level within the



foundation trenches was only monitored along the southern (Plate 1), western and part of the northern boundaries (Cover).

- 4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the house plot area.
- 4.2.3 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

- 4.2.4 All exposed deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The CA for HCC, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief, and was updated on the progress of the work by Wessex Archaeology.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered during the course of the watching brief.
- 5.1.2 As no archaeological deposits or features were encountered within this area it was agreed in consultation with the CA for HCC, acting on behalf of the LPA as their archaeological advisor, that the potential for archaeological remains within the Site was low and that



archaeological monitoring could cease, and no further monitoring was required within the proposed new driveway area.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 A very dark grey sandy clay topsoil (0.3 m thick) with rare modern ceramic building material (CBM) and non-local stone also containing modern detritus including CDs and DVDs, which was heavily rooted throughout overlay a mid-brown sandy clay subsoil (0.2 m thick), with rare gravels and fragments of CBM. The natural deposits comprised a mid-yellowish brown sandy clay with patches of well sorted gravels (**Plate 2**).

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 No artefacts pre-dating to before the modern period were noted; accordingly, none were retained.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 No deposits worthy of environmental sampling were encountered; accordingly, none were taken.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The watching brief did not find any evidence of archaeological remains within the house plot.
- 8.1.2 The negative evidence implies that although this parcel of land is in the central portion of Chilworth Old Village that it is likely to have remained as an open undeveloped plot within the heart of the Village even in the period pre-dating the earliest historic mapping that is shown for the site.

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the watching brief is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. Hampshire Cultural Trust has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **A2018.87**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hampshire Cultural Trust, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site/accession code **A2018.87**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:



- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Security copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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Wessex Archaeology 2018 *Land Between Leycroft and 5 Chilworth Old Village, Chilworth, Southampton, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief.* Unpublished report ref. 211410.01

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Stratigraphic Summary

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

| Trench 1 | 12.4 m x 12.9 m | | NGR 440541 118729 | 67.5 m OD |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|--|----------------------|
| Context | Interpretation | Fill of | Description | Depth bgl (m) |
| 101 | Topsoil | | Very dark grey sandy clay with rare modern CBM, non-local stone, DVDs, CDs, rooting throughout. Plastic with an irregular broken horizon with 102. | 0.00–0.30 |
| 102 | Subsoil | | Mid brown sandy clay with rare gravels and CBM. Plastic with a diffuse horizon with 103. | 0.30–0.50 |
| 103 | Natural | | Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with patches of well sorted gravels and manganese. | 0.50 + |



Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-333472

Project details

| | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Land Between Leycroft and 5 Chilworth Old Village, Chilworth, Southampton |
| Short description of the project | Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by David Price Homes Ltd to conduct an archaeological watching brief monitoring ground reductions associated with the construction of a single four-bedroom house on a single plot of land in Old Chilworth Village, Chilworth, Southampton. The watching brief monitored the excavation of the house footprint covering an area 122 m ² . No archaeological features or deposits were encountered within this area. Following consultation with the County Archaeologist for Hampshire County Council the archaeological planning advisor to the LPA it was agreed that the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the Site was low and that archaeological monitoring could cease. |
| Project dates | Start: 05-11-2018 End: 06-11-2018 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | 211410 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | A2018.87 - Museum accession ID |
| Any associated project reference codes | 18/00284/FULLS - Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Other 5 - Garden |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |
| Investigation type | ""Watching Brief"" |
| Prompt | Planning condition |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | HAMPSHIRE TEST VALLEY CHILWORTH Land Between Leycroft and 5 Chilworth Old Village, Chilworth, Southampton |
| Postcode | SO16 7JP |
| Study area | 122 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | SU 40540 18730 50.966016756869 -1.422621159117 50 57 57 N 001 25 21 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 67m Max: 67m |

Project creators



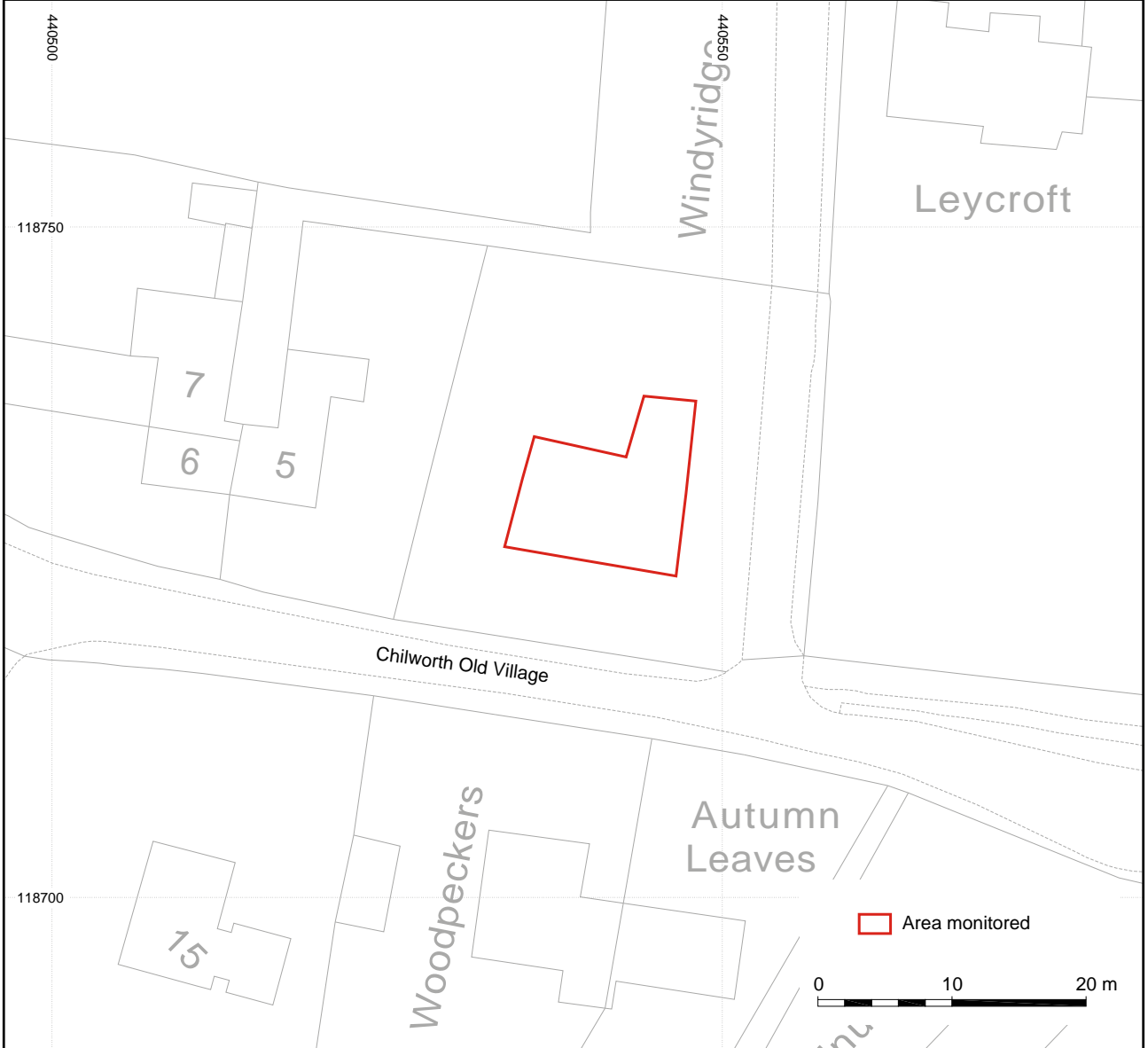
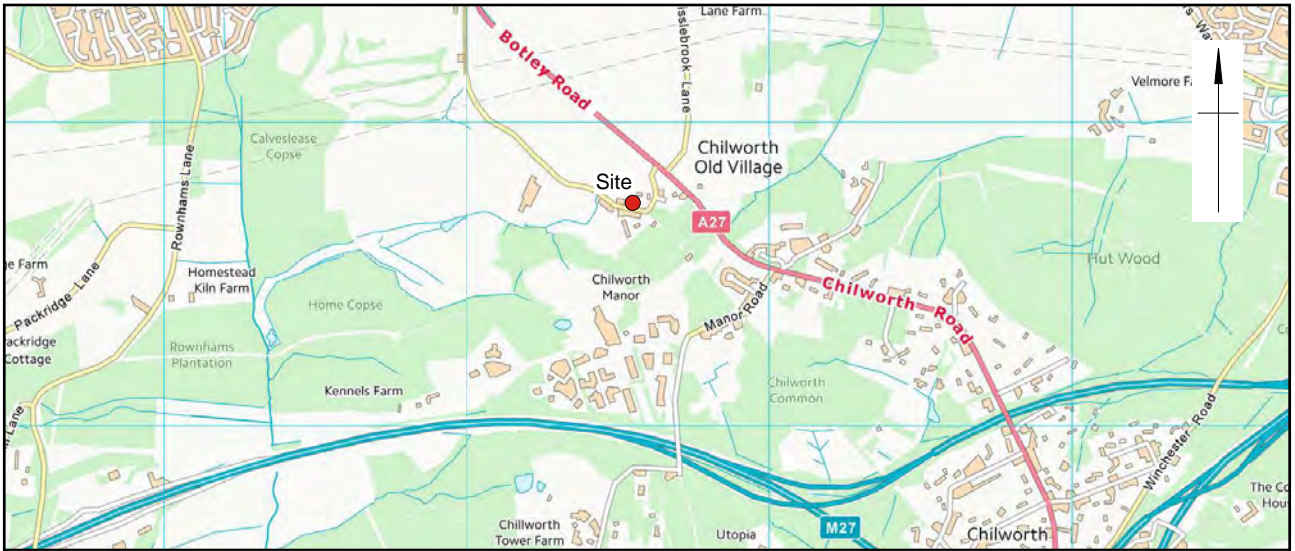
| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | Wessex Archaeology |
| Project brief originator | Wessex Archaeology |
| Project design originator | Wessex Archaeology |
| Project director/manager | Damian De Rosa |
| Project supervisor | Rachel Williams |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Construction company |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | David Price Homes Ltd. |


Project archives

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | Hampshire Cultural Trust |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Hampshire Cultural Trust |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", " Research", " General Notes" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
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| Description | WA standard A4 format text report with figures and plates |



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------|-----|
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| | Date: | 15/11/2018 | Revision Number: | 0 |
| | Scale: | 1:25,000 & 1:500 @A4 | Illustrator: | KJF |
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Site location with the area monitored


Figure 1



Plate 1: Southern foundation trench to formation level, view looking west.



Plate 2: East facing representative section. Scale is 1 m.

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