

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Sunnyview, Duke Street, Micheldever,
Winchester, Hampshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Jamie Williams

Site Code: DSM20/56

(SU 5143 3903)

**Sunnyview, Duke Street, Micheldever,
Winchester, Hampshire**

An Archaeological Watching Brief

for Mr Bryan Fowler

by Jamie Williams

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code DSM 20/46

July 2020

Summary

Site name: Sunnyview, Duke Street, Micheldever, Winchester, Hampshire

Grid reference: SU 5143 3903

Site activity: Watching Brief

Date and duration of project: 2nd July 2020

Project coordinator: Tim Dawson

Site supervisor: Jamie Williams

Site code: DSM 20/46

Area of site: c.400m²

Summary of results: The footprints for two construction areas for new extensions were monitored for archaeological features, along with the reduction of the internal areas. No archaeological features nor finds were discovered.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust or Archaeology Data Service in due course, with accession code AY712.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 10.07.20 Steve Preston✓ 06.07.20

Sunnyview, Duke Street, Micheldever, Winchester, Hampshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief

by Jamie Williams

Report 20/46

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at Sunnyview, Duke Street, Micheldever, Winchester, Hampshire (SU 5143 3903) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Bryan Fowler, Sunnyview, Duke Street, Micheldever, SO21 3DF.

Planning permission (19/01884/HOU) has been granted by Winchester City Council for the demolition of existing side extensions and the construction of new side extensions. The permission was subject to two conditions regarding archaeology (4 & 5), requiring archaeological mitigation works in the form of a watching brief, to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and the production of an archaeological report. This was in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019) and the City's policies on archaeology, as a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on site which may be damaged or destroyed by the planned building work

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Tracy Matthews, Historic Environment Officer (Archaeologist) for Winchester City Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Jamie Williams on 2nd July 2020 and the site code is DSM 20/46. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust or Archaeology Data Service in due course, with accession code AY712.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on an irregular parcel of land on the south side of Duke Street, 60m east of the junction of Slow Lane and Church Street in Micheldever, Hampshire and is centred on SU 5143 3903 (Figs 1 and 2). The site is also approximately 90m south-east of Micheldever C of E Primary School. The site currently consists of a large driveway, a house and garden with sheds, with the proposed construction area consisting of grass and the site of the old garage. The underlying geology is mapped as Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) overlying Newhaven Chalk Formation (BGS 2002). Geology observed on site consisted of mid orange-brown silty clay, overlying light orange-white gravelly chalk. The site slopes down from south to north, towards Duke Street, with the site sitting at around 80m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location within the historic (medieval) core of the settlement in close proximity to the village church. There is late Saxon documentary evidence for the establishment of an estate centre at Micheldever, in the form of a charter of King Edward the Elder dated *c.* AD 900, with the manor subsequently recorded in Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 2002). Excavations undertaken during the construction of Dever Close in 1973 revealed the evidence of three distinct phases of building activity (Sutermeister 1975). The earliest phase, dated to the 14th century consisted of the remains of timber-framed building with an associated latrine pit which was overlain by a masonry building of probable 15th- or early 16th-century date. The latter was replaced by a much larger Tudor mansion *c.* 1530 and again at some point in the early to mid-17th century.

The potential of the site has been further demonstrated by a number of archaeological investigations that have taken place *c.* 150m to the north. An evaluation in 2002 (Taylor 2002) revealed two pits of medieval date. An evaluation (Russel 2005; WA 2009) followed by area excavation (Pine 2017) at Dever Close identified buildings of medieval and early post-medieval date variously with earthfast and stone foundations. A series of ditched boundaries to fields/paddocks was also recorded, with a miscellany of pits and post holes. A small volume of earlier prehistoric and Saxon activity was also recorded.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the watching brief was to identify, excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the works. This involved the archaeological monitoring of areas of intrusive groundworks, more specifically the digging of foundation trenches and reduction of the internal areas of the proposed extensions. The spoil heap was to be monitored for finds.

Results

The watching brief was carried out as intended and the area was split into two sub-areas; Area 1 and 2 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls1-4).

Area 1 (Pl. 1) was located on the western side of the existing house. Two foundation trenches were laid out as intended, encompassing an area 6m x 3m, and were excavated with a 0.6m toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The area was stripped to the level of natural geology, before being recorded and taken down to the final depth of 1.15m. The stratigraphy (Pl. 2) consisted of 0.28m of dark brown-black silty

clay topsoil and 0.25m of mid brown-grey silty clay subsoil overlying light grey-orange silty clay natural geology. This continued for 0.62m until hitting the Newhaven Chalk Formation bedrock geology.

The internal area of Area 1 was then reduced under supervision, but only to a level still within the subsoil. No archaeological features or finds were observed.

Area 2 (Pl. 3) on the eastern side of the house consisted of foundation trenches for two rooms. The previous standing wall for the garage in this area was demolished, and the concrete was removed. In total, six foundation trenches were dug, with both rooms combined measuring 14.9m in length and 6.4m in width, with the northern most trench extending by 2.4m to join up with the front of the house. The stratigraphy (Pl. 4) was the same as Area 1, with 0.06m of topsoil, 0.24m of subsoil overlying natural geology in the southern side, and 0.36m of topsoil, 0.3m of subsoil overlying natural geology in the northern side. This is probably due to previous land use, with the driveway in the northern side of site being built up with imported soil.

The internal area of the southern room was reduced (Pl. 3) to the level of natural geology by a toothless grading bucket under constant supervision with no archaeology being exposed. The internal area of the northern room was also reduced, but has been completely disturbed by a tree stump and its roots. No archaeological features or finds were observed within area 2.

Finds

No finds of any archaeological interest were recovered.

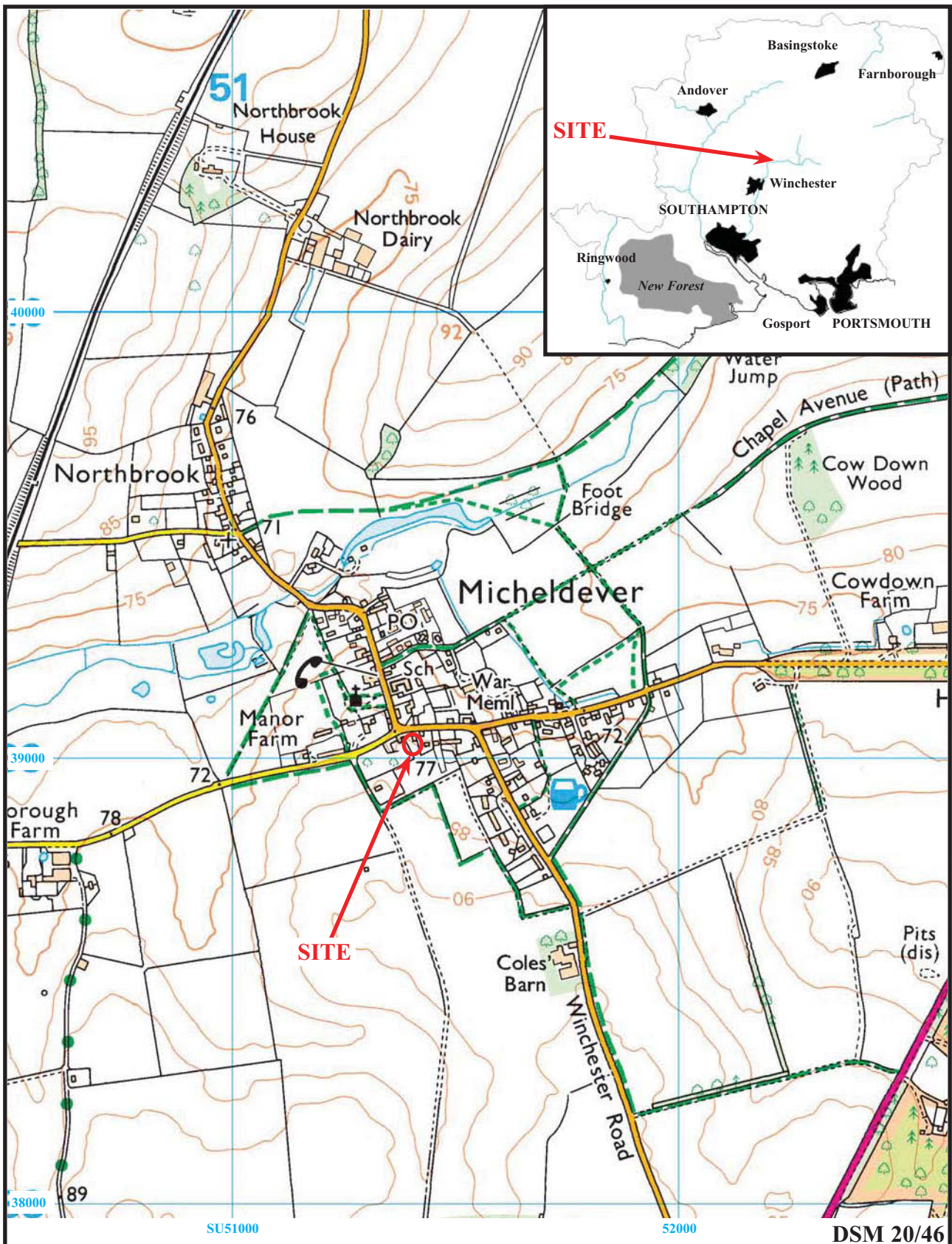
Conclusion

The watching brief was carried out as required and successfully investigated those parts of the site which were to be most affected by the construction of the new extensions. Despite its location within the historic core of the village of Micheldever, no features or finds of any archaeological interest were observed during this watching brief.

References

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- Pine, J, 2017, 'Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval Activity at Dever Close, Micheldever', in J Pine and A Taylor, *Micheldever and King's Worthy, Winchester, Hampshire: Archaeological Excavations in 2013*, TVAS Occas Pap **24**, 1-86, Reading
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- Sutermeister, J, 1975, 'Excavations on the site of the Tudor Manor House at Micheldever, Hampshire', *Post-Medieval Archaeol* **9**, 117–36
- Taylor, A, 2002, 'Land at Dever Close, Micheldever, an archaeological evaluation', Thames Valley Archaeological Services unpubl rep **02/11**, Reading
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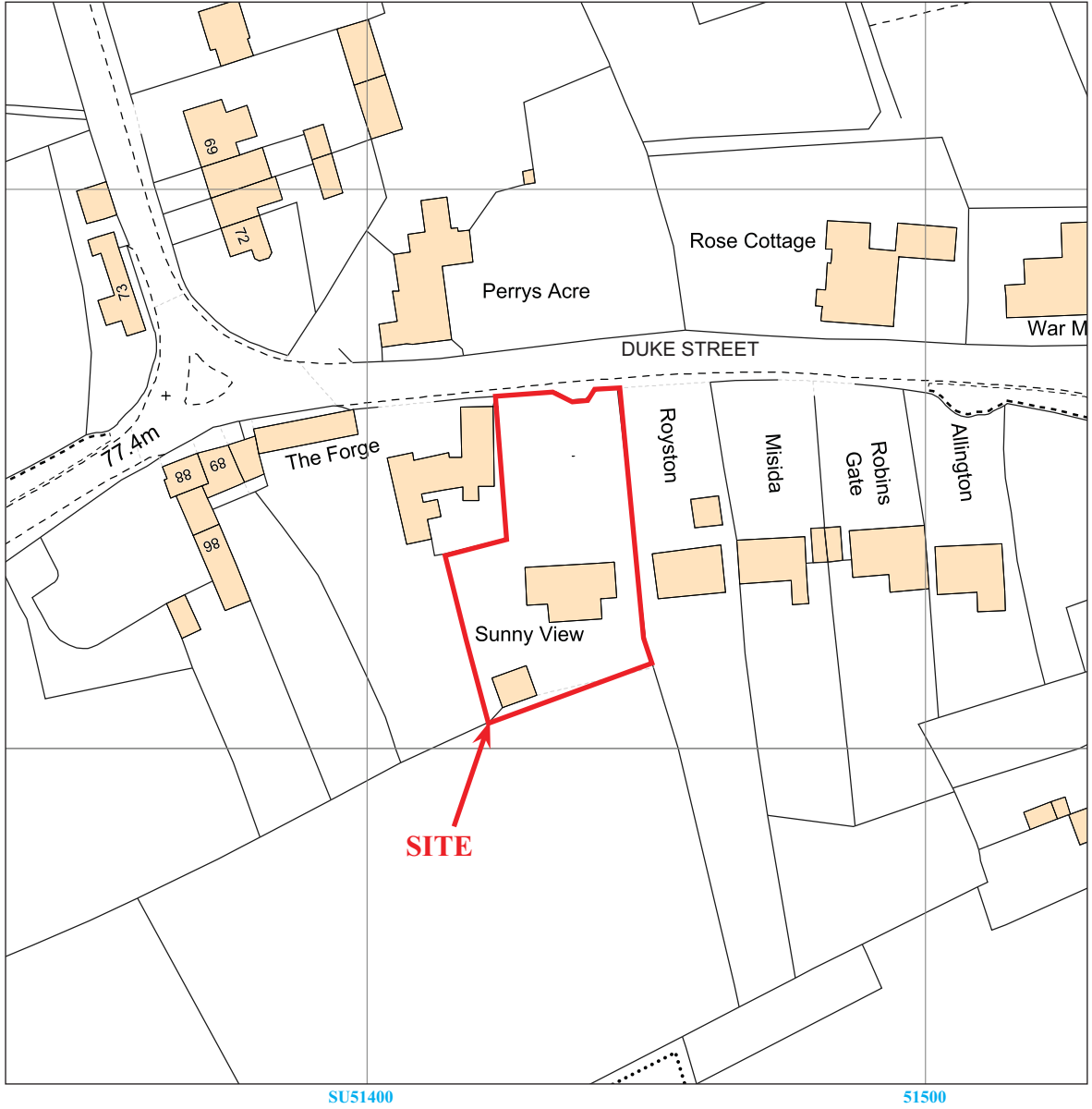


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Figure 1. Location of site within Micheldever and Hampshire.

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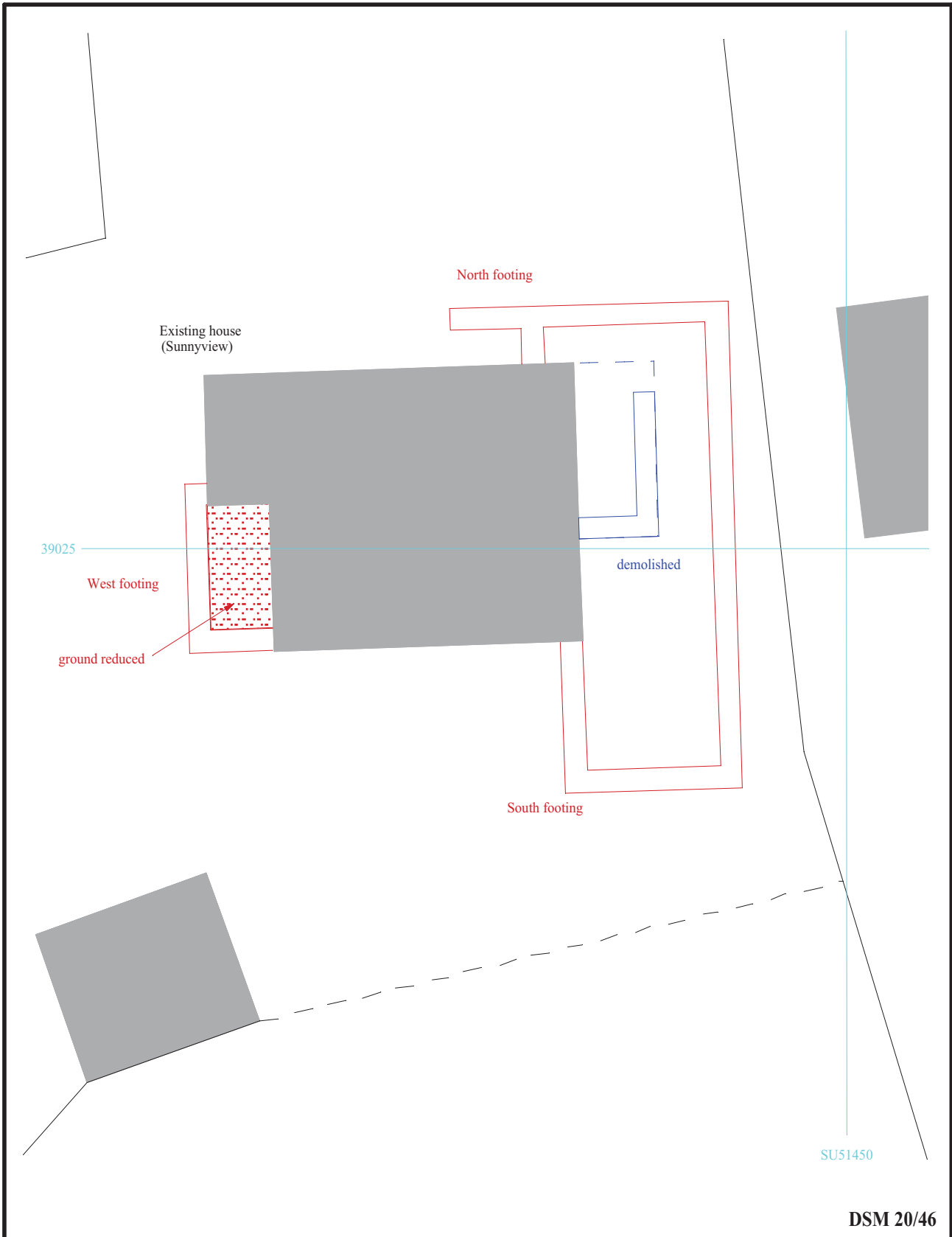
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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Duke Street.

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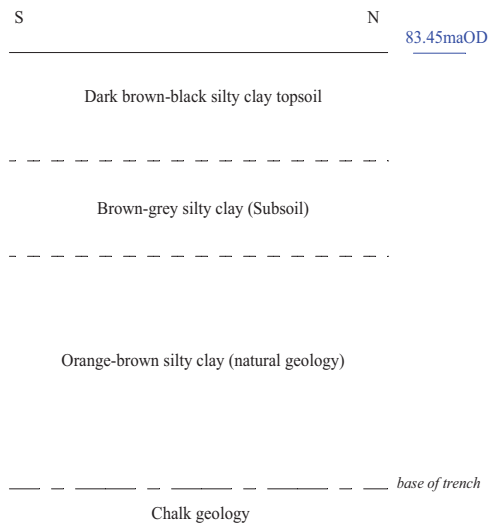


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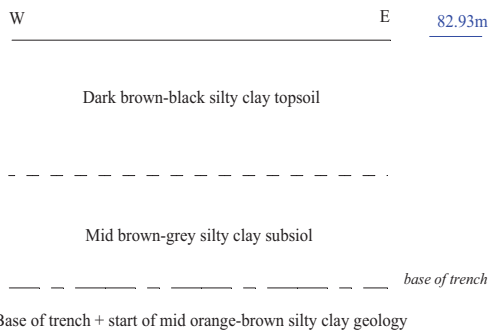
Figure 3. Location of observed areas.



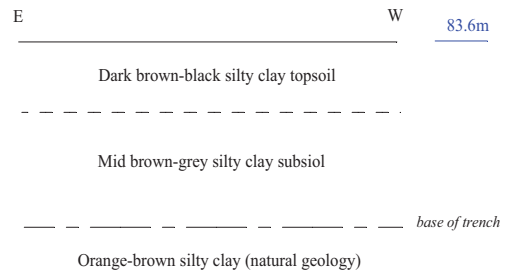
West footing and reduction (Lounge/diner extension)



North footing (Garden room extension)



South footing (Lounge/diner extension)



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Figure 4. Representative sections.



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Plate 1. Area 1, looking North, Scale: 1m.



Plate 2. Section of Area 1, looking West, Scales: 1m and 1m.



Plate 3. Reduced southern area of Area 2, looking North, Scales: 1m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 4. Area 2 section (in between the two rooms), looking North, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Plates 1 to 4.

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TVAS Watching Brief Recording Sheet

SITE CODE: DSM 20/146

SITE SUB-DIVISION:

ACCN NO: *W0000000*

If applicable, eg pipeline section, building plot number etc

Natural:

Approximate NGR:

Notes and measured sketches:

If applicable, have you recorded the trench depths, width and stratigraphy?

Date: *2/7/20*

Have you indicated north on your sketch plans?

Time on site: *8am - 3pm*

Have you taken photographs which both show the detail of the observations and also the setting of the observations on the site?

Travel time: *45mins*

Have you recorded where your observations were made on the site? You need to refer to an architect's plan of the foundations and check that this also relates to site boundaries identifiable on the Ordnance Survey. Have you checked that plans of the locations of service trenches and eg, soakaways are actually where indicated on the plans? If not, these need noting in also?

Initials: *SW*

Have you asked yourself the question 'can someone else understand and interpret what was observed and where'?

Arrived on site and was greeted by *Blissy* who showed me both the areas where the footings are going. See drawing overleaf.

3.15pm - Small area inside Footings 1 reduced by 50cm, no down to natural just into the Subsoil.

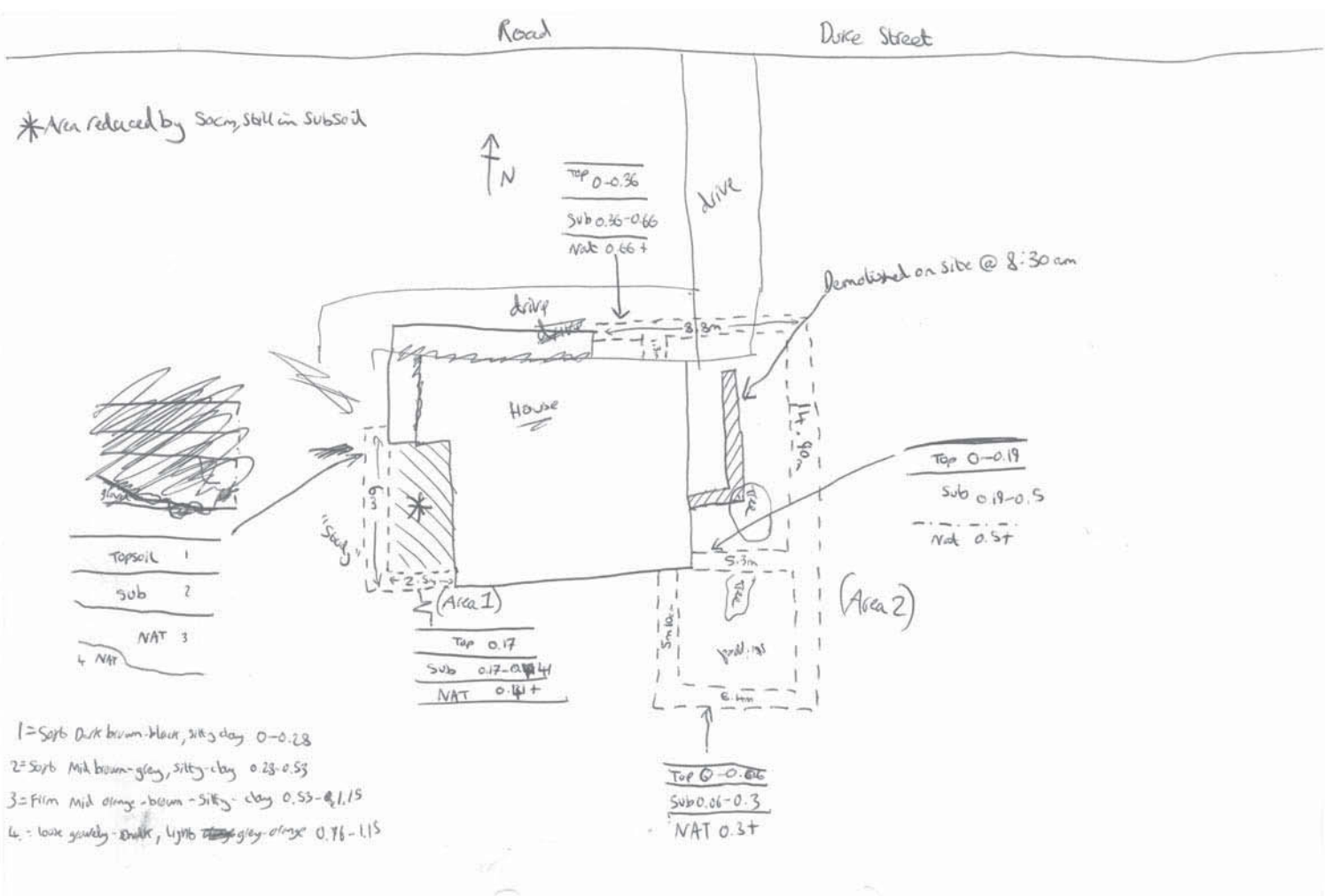
By 10am Footings for area 1 had been reduced to desired level and then reduced to final construction depth. No archwaling was found, overlying was recorded.

By 1pm Footings for area 2 have been dug, no archwaling. They want to reduce the area within the South side of area 2

Area 2 is for a probable Dining room / lounge Foundation Trenches were 0.6m wide

All finished and left at 3pm, no archwaling

Plan No:		Section No:					
Sheet No:		Sheet No:					
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(Colour Slide)							



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S |-----| N
Area 1

W |-----| E



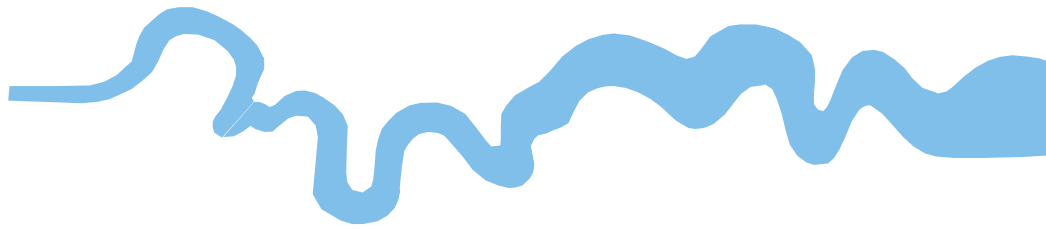
E |-----| W



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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