

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

*archaeological consultants*

*Advice on Archaeology & Planning*

*Environmental Impact Assessment*

*Field Evaluation & Excavation*

*Finds / Environmental Analysis*

*Geophysical Survey*

*Historic Building Recording*

*Site & Landscape Survey*

*Interpretation, Design & Display*

**South Baddesley Primary School  
Lymington, Hampshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Report No. Y010/11**

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Amwell House  
19 Amwell Street  
Hoddesdon  
Hertfordshire  
EN11 8TS

Tel: 0845 017 9847  
Fax 01274 878494

email: [herts@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:herts@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)  
web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Martin Lightfoot BA MA MifA
Illustrator	Leeanne Whitelaw BSc MAAI&S
Editor	Tim Neighbour BSc FSA (Scot.) MifA
Commissioned by	South Baddesley Primary School
Date issued	1 April 2011
Version	1.0
OASIS Reference	-
Planning Application No	-
Grid Ref	SZ 350 966

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard procedures.

**South Baddesley Primary School  
Lymington, Hampshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Report No. Y010/11**

## **CONTENTS**

0. SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. WORKING METHODS	2
3. RESULTS	3
4. CONCLUSIONS	4
5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	4
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY	5

## **Appendix**

1	Photographic Register
---	-----------------------

## **Plates 1-6**

Plate 1:	Proposed Development Area prior to Excavation
Plate 2:	Trench 1 Looking North
Plate 3:	Trench 2 Looking North
Plate 4:	Trench 3 Looking North
Plate 5:	Trench 4 Looking South
Plate 6:	Trench 1 East-Facing Section through Made Ground

## **Illustrations**

Fig. 1	Site and Trench Location
--------	--------------------------

## **0. SUMMARY**

An archaeological evaluation consisting of the excavation of four trenches was carried out at South Baddesley Primary School. Although the site was potentially within the area of a deserted medieval village (DMV), no archaeological remains were encountered, and no pre-modern finds were recovered.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General**

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at South Baddesley Primary School, undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on 29 March 2011. The work was commissioned by South Baddesley Primary School at the request of the New Forest National Park Archaeologist Frank Green to evaluate the archaeological potential of the footprint of a proposed ecological discovery centre. The CFA code and number for the project is SBAD/2010.

All work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CFA and agreed with the New Forest National Park archaeologist Frank Green.

### **1.2 Site Location and Description**

The site is within the grounds of South Baddesley Primary School, Lymington, Hampshire, SO41 5RB (NGR SZ 350 966, Fig. 1). To the north and east is scrub and woodland. Saint Mary's Church, lies less than 200m to the north. The village of Lymington lies approximately 2.5km to the west, with the coast about 1.5km to the south.

The geology of the area consists of 'Paleogene clay silt and sand from the Solent Group' (BGS). Soils of the area are described as 'freely draining, slightly acid, loamy soils; neutral and acid pastures, deciduous woodlands; bracken and gorse in the uplands' (LandIS). The site is approximately 15m above the ordnance datum (AOD).

### **1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background**

South Baddesley is a small village within the New Forest National Park. The site may be within the area of Baddesley deserted medieval village (a *Vill* listed in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327-8) and the site is considered to have archaeological potential for this reason.

Notable sites in the immediate area include formal gardens at Pylewell approximately 500m to the south, which is on English Heritage's register of parks and gardens as being of 'special historic interest', and the Anglican church of Saint Mary, built in 1818 and listed grade II lying less than 200m to the north.

## **1.4 Previous Archaeological work**

No previous archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area prior to this evaluation.

## **1.5 Objectives**

The objectives of the evaluation were to:

- Establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area through trial trenching;
- Establish the vulnerability of any archaeological features to the proposed development, and;
- Propose mitigation measures if necessary.

## **2. WORKING METHODS**

All work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation and a Risk Assessment prepared by CFA Archaeology, CFA's recording manuals, relevant industry standards and guidance documents and South Baddesley Primary School Health and Safety Policy.

### **2.1 Trenching**

A visual inspection of the site was undertaken prior to the laying out of the trenches, in order to identify areas of potentially significant disturbance, hazards or constraints to undertaking archaeological work. It was noted that the area of the site ground level had been increased and levelled. The location of underground services in the area were identified by means of site service plans and by the use of a cable avoidance tool; an electric cable passed diagonally through the proposed development area northeast to southwest; therefore baulks were left with four smaller trenches being excavated rather than the two originally proposed.

The footprint of the proposed ecological discovery centre covers an area of 18m by 10m (180m<sup>2</sup>) with the proposed trenches sampling approximately 44m<sup>2</sup> of this (c.25% of the total proposed development area).

The trenches were excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision; suspected archaeological remains were excavated by hand.

All excavation and on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography and the completion of standard CFA recording forms. The stratigraphy was recorded for each trench. Trenches were backfilled on completion of the evaluation. The location of the trenches was recorded using industry standard surveying equipment.

## 2.2 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1996, 2001), English Heritage guidance (EH 2002, 2005, 2006, 2008a, 2008b and 2008c), and CFA's standard methodology.

## 2.3 Monitoring

All work complied with the requirements of The New Forest National Park Archaeologist, who monitored the work as it progressed.

## 2.4 Archiving

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, finds, plans and reports, will be deposited with the relevant museum according to an agreed timescale, will be ordered according to current guidelines and to nationally recognised standards (UKIC 1990 and 2001, MGC 1994, SMA 1995, Ferguson and Murray 1997 and Brown 2007).

## 3. RESULTS

In order to avoid an electric cable, four trenches were excavated instead of the two originally envisaged (Fig. 1). No archaeological remains were encountered in any of the trenches and no archaeologically significant finds were recovered.

Finds were only present within the made ground underlying the play ground and consisted only of fragments of ceramic building material. This was noted but not retained. The sequence of deposits for each trench was the same; the tarmac surface of the playground, directly above the tarmac of an earlier playground, then a pink hardcore layer overlying made ground of variable thickness, evidently the result of landscaping a slope to become a flat (and slightly raised) playground. It was evident once all the trenches were opened that prior to the landscaping and the creation of the playground, there would have been a slope breaking to the north and east; this was confirmed by levels taken for trench (see Figure 1). Table 1 summarises the results for each trench, while Table 2 describes the recorded contexts which were identical for all trenches. A register of all photographs taken appears as an Appendix.

Trench	Dimensions (m)	Depth (max)
1	6.93 x 1.60	0.81
2	4.08 x 1.60	0.58
3	6.60 x 1.60	0.80
4	9.80 x 1.60	0.70

*Table 1: Trench Summary*

Context	Trench	Description
101	1-4	0.12m thick tarmac, playground surface
101	1-4	0.13m thick tarmac, former playground surface
102	1-4	Pink sandy gravel 0.13m thick
103	1-4	Light grey-brown clay with some pebbles and fragments of CBM, re-deposited subsoil mixed with topsoil, of variable thickness see Figure 1.
104	1-4	Yellow-grey clay, banded deposits showing downward slope, natural (drift) geological

*Table 2: Context Summary*

## 2.2 Outreach

During the afternoon, once all the trenches had been excavated and machining had ceased, groups of schoolchildren, supervised by teaching staff visited the site, which was explained by the National Park Education and Outreach Officer, James Brown, who also gave a talk explaining the work of archaeologists. The older school children were allowed to inspect the spoil heaps for finds, some making use of CFA's metal detector. Unfortunately, no finds were discovered.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS

No archaeological remains were encountered during the course of the trenching and no significant finds were recovered from the trenches.

Although, no archaeological features were observed in the trenches, and no pre-modern finds were recorded it may be noted that the topography of the slop prior to the landscaping was recorded. It may be stated with a fair degree of confidence that the lack of archaeological remains recorded, represents an accurate evaluation of the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. It may also be stated that there was a great amount of enthusiastic interest in the excavations shown by the pupils of the school and that the outreach component of the project was certainly a success.

The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> has been completed as part of the archaeological work. Copies of this report have been distributed as required by the New Forest National Park Archaeologist.

## 5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The fieldwork was undertaken by Martin Lightfoot and Luigi Signorelli, the illustrations were by Leeanne Whitelaw, and the project was managed by Tim Neighbour. CFA would like to thank Sue Whitehead for commissioning the project on behalf of South Baddesley Primary School; Gary Lawrence of John Pardey Architects for their initial enquiry; the New Forest National Park Archaeologist Frank Green for his help and advice during the project; and James Brown, the New Forest Education and Outreach Officer for making the project appear interesting to the school children. Particular thanks must go to the pupils

of South Baddesley Primary School for their excellent behaviour, considering we were digging up their playground.

## 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brown, D. H., 2007, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Institute for Archaeologists
- EH, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Method, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation*, English Heritage
- EH, 2005, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, (MoRPHE) English Heritage
- EH, 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, (MoRPHE): Project Managers' Guide, English Heritage
- EH, 2008a, *Investigating Conservation: Guidelines on how the detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use*, English Heritage
- EH, 2008b, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: Archaeological Excavation*, English Heritage PPN3
- EH, 2008c, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, Development of Procedural Standards and Guidelines for the Historic Environment*, English Heritage PPN 6
- Ferguson, L. M. and Murray, D. M., 1997, *Archaeological Documentary Archives: Preparation, Curation and Storage*, Paper 1, Institute for Archaeologists
- IfA, 1996, *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*, Institute for Archaeologists, Revised October 2008
- IfA, 2001, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*, Institute for Archaeologists, Revised October 2008
- MGC, 1994, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*, Museums and Galleries Commission
- SMA, 1995, *Towards an accessible archaeological archive - the transfer of Archaeological archives to museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*, Society for Museum Archaeologists
- UKIC, 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long term Storage*, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation
- UKIC, 2001, *Excavated Artefacts and Conservation*, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Guideline No. 1

### Online Resources Consulted:

- BGS, British Geological Survey, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk> (Accessed 23/03/11)
- Heritage Gateway, <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> (Accessed 23/03/11)
- LandIS, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes> (Accessed 23/03/11)
- Pastscape, <http://www.pastscape.org.uk> (Accessed 23/03/11)
- Parks and Gardens UK, <http://www.parksandgardens.ac.uk> (Accessed 30/03/11)



## APPENDIX: Photographic Register

Shot	Description	Facing
1	Proposed development area (Children's Playground) Pre-excavation	SW
2	Working shot Trench 1, breaking ground	W
3	Working shot, JCB	NW
4	General shot, Trench 1, playtime	NE
5	General shot, Trench 1, playtime	N
6	General shot, Trench 1, playtime	N
7	Trench 1	N
8	Trench 1	N
9	Trench 1	S
10	Trench 1	S
11	Trench 2	N
12	Trench 2	N
13	Working shot, recording Trench 1	E
14	Working shot, recording Trench 1	E
15	Working shot, recording Trench 1	NW
16	Trench 2, east-facing section	W
17	Trench 1, east-facing section	W
18	Trench 1, east-facing section	W
19	Trench 1, east-facing section	W
20	Trench 3	N
21	Trench 3, oblique	NW
22	Trench 3, east-facing section, oblique	NW
23	Trench 3, east-facing section	W
24	Trench 4	N
25	Trench 4, oblique	NW
26	Trench 4	S
27	Trench 4	S



**Plate 1:** Proposed Development Area prior to Excavation



**Plate 2:** Trench 1 Looking North



**Plate 3:** Trench 2 Looking North



**Plate 4:** Trench 3 Looking North





**Plate 5:** Trench 4 Looking South



**Plate 6:** Trench 1, Section through Made Ground, Looking West

