



# Newlands Farm, Newlands Lane Purbrook, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Manorwood Construction Limited, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the proposed refurbishment and redevelopment of Newland Farm. The monitored works were centred on NGR 466490 108660, at Newlands Farm, Newlands Lane, Purbrook, Hampshire, PO7 5SH.

During the watching brief four areas were monitored, and numbered trenches 1 to 4. Trench 1 was located at the eastern end of the building adjacent to the pond, Trench 2 was located at the western end at the intersection of the wings of the building, Trench 3 was located south of the building adjacent to the pond and Trench 4 was located north of this same building.

The watching brief did not identify any archaeological features or deposits. The observed soil sequence indicates that the areas monitored had been heavily disturbed and truncated by the various phases of construction associated with Newlands Farm buildings. Extensive archaeological remains to the east of the site toward Waterlooville have been investigated during numerous archaeological evaluations and excavations. Adjacent to the site, Iron Age and Romano-British features were investigated and a small assemblage of probable Early Neolithic worked flint was recovered from the overburden.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Manorwood Construction Limited, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief, in particular Ben Kirk. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer, who monitored the project for Winchester City Council, and to Nutbourne Construction Ltd for their cooperation and help on site.



# Newlands Farm, Newlands Lane, Purbrook, Hampshire WB

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Manorwood Construction Limited, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the proposed refurbishment and redevelopment of Newland Farm. The monitored works were centred on NGR 466490 108660, at Newlands Farm, Newlands Lane, Purbrook, Hampshire, PO7 5SH (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Winchester City Council (22/00775/HOU), as part of a programme of archaeological works, which had included a heritage statement (Manorwood 2022a) and a WSI for recording and analysis of the historic buildings (Manorwood 2022b).
- 1.1.3 An amendment to the previous planning application (23/00425/NMA) was submitted to Winchester City Council on 17 February 2023. This covered a change of roof materials and fenestration positions to extension, installation of photovoltaic panels to extension roof, revised layout of carport.
- 1.1.4 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 2022a). Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken 12–14 December 2022, 24 February and 14 June 2023.

#### 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 within the bounds of Newlands Farm, a historic farmstead on the eastern side of Newlands Lane, on the western edge of Purbrook Heath and to the south west of Waterlooville, Hampshire.
- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels sloped slightly from 52.5 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-east, to 53.7 m aOD in the north-west.
- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology is Wittering Formation - Sand, silt and clay. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 41.2 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. (British Geological Survey 2023).





## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The historical background of the farmhouse buildings has been assessed in a prior heritage statement (Manorwood 2022a). A summary of the archaeological and historical background is presented below.

### 2.2 Previous investigations related to the development

#### *Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation (Wessex Archaeology 2007–2019)*

- 2.2.1 A large-scale evaluation with subsequent areas of mitigation was undertaken along the western edge of Purbrook and Waterlooville, prior to development. The evaluation of Phase 13, in the fields to the immediate east of Newlands farm, uncovered archaeological features comprising ditches, gullies, pits and post-holes, predominantly dating to the Iron Age, with a small number dating to the Romano-British period. No features pre-date the Iron Age, though a small assemblage of worked flint, including a probable Early Neolithic blade, hints at earlier activity in the vicinity, which is evidenced from prior investigations within the large development area (Wessex Archaeology 2022b).
- 2.2.2 Mitigation areas of Phase 13 to the east south east of Newlands farm investigated two enclosures that had previously been identified during the evaluation. They comprised of D-Shaped and U-Shaped enclosures dating to the Middle Iron Age period. Internal features identified within the D-Shaped enclosure comprised of a ring gully and post holes which maybe evidence of a dwelling within the enclosure, along with pits containing quantities of charcoal rich fills. Other areas of mitigation in Phase 13 were able to identify low levels of archaeology mainly comprising former field boundaries and a number of postholes, pits and tree throws provisionally dating to the late prehistoric, Roman and post medieval periods (ibid).
- 2.2.3 The wider evaluation and mitigation uncovered Early Mesolithic activity represented by recovered flint assemblage from a group of hollows, as well as residually in later features. Neolithic activity indicated by Neolithic pits and residual pottery was also recovered. A double-ditched circular enclosure monument that probably originated in the Neolithic and underwent alterations into the Bronze Age. Early Bronze Age activity indicated by probable barrow ditches. A trackway and other land divisions of Late Bronze Age date were recorded, with a Late Bronze Age horseshoe shaped gully enclosing a Middle Bronze Age urned cremation burial (ibid).
- 2.2.4 Middle/Late Iron Age occupation was evidenced by a probable multi-phase sub-rectangular ditched settlement enclosure with associated field systems and outlying occupations. Remains related to rural Romano-British settlement dating to 1st–3rd century AD characterised by a series of enclosures, fields and tracks was evident across the site (ibid).

### 2.3 Archaeological and historical context

#### *Newlands Farm (Grade II listed, List Entry No. 1478487)*

- 2.3.1 The earliest reference found on Newlands dates to the 13th century. Although no specific reference to a tenement at Newlands is known during the 13th–15th centuries, mentions of a Newlands Manor in the late medieval period suggests a possible manor house or grange farm was located in the area (Manorwood 2022a).
- 2.3.2 Despite the farmhouse's 18th and 19th century external appearance, elements of the building date to the mid to late 17th century. The original single-piled plan form of the





farmhouse can be tracked in early maps (ibid). The farm appears to be represented in Thomas Milne's Map of Hampshire from 1791, the Old Series Map of Hampshire from 1815 and Greenwood's Map from 1826 (not reproduced).

- 2.3.3 By 1895, the farmstead was nearly as per its current layout. Later maps of the site illustrate that the farmstead did not experience changes after 1907, except for the partial demolition of the easternmost bay of the outbuilding range and the outbuilding immediately to the south of the range in the early 2000s (ibid).

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Aims**

- 3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022a) and as defined in the ClfA *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;
- 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
- 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 2022a), were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified works area;
- 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);
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- 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 2022a) 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 During the watching brief four areas were monitored numbered trenches 1 to 4. Trench 1 was located at the eastern end of the building adjacent to the pond, trench 2 was located at the western end at the intersection of the wings of the building, Trench 3 was located south of the building adjacent to the pond and Trench 4 was located north of this same building. The watching brief monitored the excavation of footings, drainage trenches and a septic tank pit for the new additions to the property (Fig. 1).
- 4.2.2 Groundworks associated with the modified carport were undertaken in May 2023. These works were not monitored, subsequent site visits recorded the extent of this area and is included in Figure 1.
- 4.2.3 The watching archaeologist monitored all other mechanical excavations within the specified areas. Where necessary, the surfaces of uncovered archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

### *Recording*

- 4.2.4 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including 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.
- 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 OSTN15 and OSGM15, 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 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022a). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

## 4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer monitored the watching brief on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer.



## 5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The watching brief monitored four areas of works (trench 1, 2, 3 and 4; Fig. 1). No archaeological features or deposits were observed, layers of made ground overlay the natural geology. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1).

### 5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

#### *Trench 1*

5.2.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2) consisted of the footings excavated at the eastern end of the building, overall, the footprint measured 13.3 m by 6.8 m, the width of each footing was 0.6 m by 2 m deep below ground level (bgl).

5.2.2 Modern made ground (101) of grey brown loam with abundant modern material including red brick and roof tile was observed across trench 1, ranging in thickness from 0.7 m in the north-west corner to 0.3 m thick in the east toward the pond. This overlaid the natural geology (102) of mid-yellow brown silty sand with patches of light yellow grey sandy silt visible up to 2 m bgl to the base of the footings trench (Fig. 3). Footings (103) for the lean-to building which had previously stood in this location were observed within trench 1 as courses of red brick with lime mortar (Fig. 4). These were observed to be approximately 1 m deep.

#### *Trench 2*

5.2.3 Trench 2, located at the intersection of the two buildings at the western end of the property measured 8 m by 7 m, the width of each footing was 0.7 m by 1.8 m deep (Fig. 5).

5.2.4 The soil sequence varied across trench 2. A made ground (201; 0.3 m thick) of redeposited mixed light grey brown loamy sand with ceramic building material (CBM), tile, oyster shell, plastic, concrete and lime mortar lay within the bounds of brick wall 208. This wall represented the remains of the footings for the former structure located in this area. These footing consisted of courses of red brick with lime mortar to a depth of 0.3 m bgl.

5.2.5 Outside of the wall (208), concrete (205; 0.05 m thick) overlay disturbed topsoil (206; 0.25 m thick) of dark grey brown loamy sand with modern pottery, CBM, tile, metal and plastic. This was cut by a modern brickwork drain (209) with plastic pipe.

5.2.6 The made ground (201) and topsoil (206) overlay the natural geology which comprised of three distinct layers. The uppermost deposit (202, 0.5 m thick) of firm yellow brown and orange brown sand was somewhat disturbed by material deriving from surface activities. Beneath this lay firm orange brown sand (203; 0.3 m thick), which in turn overlay very light grey sand observed to the base of the trench (Fig 6).

#### *Trench 3*

5.2.7 Trench 3 consisted of a series of shallow drainage trenches, measuring 0.35 m wide and 0.40 m deep, excavated to the south of the eastern extension of the property. The soil sequence consisted of between 0.10 m and 0.40 m+ of modern grey brown loam overburden (301) sealing the natural sand geology (302). The depth varied due to existing levels of historic truncation altering the ground levels of the site.



- 5.2.8 To the south of the house the overburden was thick enough that natural geology was not exposed within the trenches. To the south of the eastern extension the overburden measured an average of 0.1 m thick, with natural geology exposed beneath (Fig. 7).

#### *Trench 4*

- 5.2.9 Trench 4 was located to the north of the eastern extension and consisted of a 4.0 m by 3.0 m rectangular septic tank pit. The soil sequence consisted of 0.50 m of dark grey sandy loam overburden (401) which sealed the natural geology (402) (Fig. 8). Modern demolition material including concrete, bricks and stone were frequent throughout the overburden. The horizon with the natural geology was clear and showed no evidence of modern truncation (Fig. 9).

## **6 FINDS EVIDENCE**

- 6.1.1 No finds were recovered during the watching brief.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1.1 The deposits observed during the watching brief were not deemed suitable for environmental sampling.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Summary**

- 8.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was successful in investigating the archaeological potential of the site and in fulfilling the aims and objectives as set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022a).
- 8.1.2 The watching brief did not identify any archaeological features or deposits. The observed soil sequence indicates that the areas monitored had been heavily disturbed and truncated by the various phases of construction associated with Newlands Farm buildings. As there were no works in the wider site beyond the limits of the farm buildings, it was not possible to determine how far the truncation extends, other than to the east it extends to the pond.
- 8.1.3 The only remains observed during the watching brief were foundations associated with the farm buildings and lean-to structure removed to facilitate the refurbishment works. These foundations were of redbrick construction comparable to that of the remaining buildings.

### **8.2 Discussion**

- 8.2.1 Extensive archaeological remains to the east of the site toward Waterlooville have been investigated during numerous archaeological evaluations and excavations. Adjacent to the site, Iron Age and Romano-British features were investigated and a small assemblage of probable Early Neolithic worked flint was recovered from the overburden (Wessex Archaeology 2022b). As the monitored areas have been truncated, with the soil sequence suggesting the overburden had been removed and replaced with made ground, no material could be collected from the original overburden and the archaeological horizon appears to have been heavily disturbed.



## 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 AY 788. 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

#### *Physical archive*

9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, 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 (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 files/document cases of paper records

#### *Digital archive*

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

### 9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.



#### *Documentary records*

- 9.3.4 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

#### *Digital data*

- 9.3.5 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

- 9.3.6 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is considered that the site conforms to the definition of a 'sterile project' (i.e., one that produces nothing of evidential value), according to the *CIfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (archaeological archives from sterile projects). It is therefore recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only.

### **9.4 Security copy**

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., 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 access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A.pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Historic Environment (Archaeology) Officer on behalf of the LPA. 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 (ADS) 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*.
- 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 (e.g., 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.





Coordinate system: OSGB 1936 British National Grid  
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Figure 1: Site location and monitored areas





Figure 2: Trench 1 from the west



Figure 3: Trench 1 south facing representative section





Figure 4: Brickwork footings 103 from the north-west



Figure 5: Trench 2 from the west





Figure 6: Trench 2 south facing representative section



Figure 7: Trench 3 south facing representative section





Figure 8: Trench 4 south facing representative section



Figure 9: Trench 4, view from East, 1.0 m scale



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench tables

| Trench No 1         |                     | Length Unknown          | Width 0.60 m  | Depth 2 m    |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| Easting 466502.7594 |                     | Northing 108669.4577    |   | 52.3082 m OD |
| Context Number      | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description   | Depth BGL    |
| 101                 |                     | Made ground             | Modern layer. Dark greyish brown loam. Full of modern material including red brick and roof tiles. Heavy root disturbance. Much of it was likely contemporary with the structure that used to occupy this space. NW corner of the footprint this deposit is up to 0.7 m thick, but averages between 0.30 and 0.50 m thick across the rest of the footprint, with it being at its thinnest nearest the pond (eastern end). | 0.00 – 0.50  |
| 102                 |                     | Natural                 | Mid yellow sandy silt. Mottled with patches of pale yellowish grey sandy silt.  | 0.50+        |
| 103                 | 104                 | Construction cut        | Modern Footing cut. Cut is flush with the footing.  |              |
| 104                 | 103                 | Foundation              | Footing. Red brick with lime mortar bonding. approximately 1.0 m deep, 0.34 m wide widening to 0.5 m at the base. Modern (lean-to building had only recently been demolished as part of the works).   |              |

| Trench No 2        |                     | Length 8 m              | Width 0.50 m  | Depth 1.80 m |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| Easting 46686.0247 |                     | Northing 108669.8999    |   | 53.3549 m OD |
| Context Number     | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description   | Depth BGL    |
| 201                | 207                 | Made ground             | Redeposited soil and rubble. Firm pale greyish brown (locally pale yellowish brown) SAND; possibly slightly loamy. Sand is quartz-derived (fine to medium), rare glauconite, with CBM, tile, oyster shell, plastic, concrete, mortar (lime) mixed in (none retained). Bounded by brickwork 208 within foundation cut 207. | 0–0.30       |
| 202                |                     | Natural                 | Geology modified by downward translocation of materials deriving from surface activities and 201. Firm yellowish brown to orange brown (locally pale greyish brown) SAND. Sparse root penetration (fine to coarse). Sand is quartz-derived (fine to medium), rare glauconite.   | 0.30–0.80    |





|     |     |             |  |           |
|-----|-----|-------------|--|-----------|
| 203 |     | Natural     | Undisturbed Geology. Firm orange brown SAND. Sand is quartz-derived (fine to medium), rare glauconite.   | 0.80–1.10 |
| 204 |     | Natural     | Undisturbed Geology. Firm very pale grey (off-white) SAND. Below 1.70 m bgl there are discontinuous lenses of orange brown SAND. Sand is quartz-derived (fine to medium), rare glauconite. | 1.10+     |
| 205 |     | Made ground | Concrete.  | 0–0.05    |
| 206 |     | Topsoil     | Firm dark to very dark greyish brown loamy SAND with frequent fine to very coarse roots. Modern pottery, CBM, tile, metal, plastic (none retained) also present.                           | 0.05–0.30 |
| 207 | 208 | Building    | Cut for a brick wall. Cut is flush with brickwork. Part of out building?   | 0–0.30    |
| 208 | 207 | Wall        | Brickwork with lime mortar. Layer 201 present within brickwork area. Wall demolished prior to arrival on site.   | 0–0.30    |
| 209 | 210 | Drain       | Cut for brickwork and a plastic duct pipe. Cuts 206 from below 205.  | 0.05–0.30 |
| 210 | 209 | Drain       | Brickwork at northern end forming a chamber on a concrete base. Rest is 206 backfilled around a plastic duct for a drain.  | 0.05–0.30 |

| Trench No 3    |                     | Length Unknown          | Width 0.35 m  | Depth 0.4 m               |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Easting        |                     | Northing                |   | m OD                      |
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description   | Depth BGL                 |
| 301            |                     | Made ground             | Overburden. Dark brownish grey sandy loam. Loose compaction. Abundant modern demolition material. Thickness varies across the site, at its thinnest east of the house. In some areas, such as in front of the house, natural was not exposed. | 0.0 – 0.10<br>0.0 – 0.40+ |
| 302            |                     | Natural                 | Mid yellow sandy silt. Mottled with patches of pale yellowish grey sandy silt.  | 0.10+                     |

| Trench No 4    |                     | Length 4.0 m            | Width 3.0 m   | Depth 0.58 m |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| Easting        |                     | Northing                |   | m OD         |
| Context Number | Fill Of/Filled With | Interpretative Category | Description   | Depth BGL    |
| 401            |                     | Made ground             | Overburden. Dark grey sandy loam. Moderate compaction. Abundant modern demolition material within, poorly sorted. | 0.0 – 0.50   |
| 402            |                     | Natural                 | Mid brownish yellow sandy silt.   | 0.50+        |

## Summary for wessexar1-513539

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| OASIS ID (UID)                    | wessexar1-513539   |
| Project Name                      | Watching Brief at Newlands Farm, Newlands Lane, Purbrook, Hampshire  |
| Sitename                          | Newlands Farm, Newlands Lane, Purbrook, Hampshire  |
| Activity type                     | Watching Brief   |
| Project Identifier(s)             |  |
| Planning Id                       | HAMPS 22/00775/HOU   |
| Reason For Investigation          | Planning: Post determination   |
| Organisation Responsible for work | Wessex Archaeology   |
| Project Dates                     | 12-Dec-2022 - 14-June-2023   |
| Location                          | Newlands Farm, Newlands Lane, Purbrook, Hampshire<br>NGR : SU 66490 08660<br>LL : 50.8736237076588, -1.05639218785256<br>12 Fig : 466490,108660  |
| Administrative Areas              | Country : England<br>County : Hampshire<br>District : Winchester<br>Parish : Southwick and Widley  |
| Project Methodology               | During the watching brief two areas were monitored numbered trenches 1 and 2. Trench 1 was located at the eastern end of the building adjacent to the pond, whilst trench 2 was located at the western end at the intersection of the wings of the building. The watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for the new additions to the property. |
| Project Results                   | The watching brief did not identify any archaeological features or deposits. The observed soil sequence indicates that the areas monitored had been heavily disturbed and truncated by the various phases of construction associated with Newlands Farm buildings.   |
| Keywords                          |  |
| Funder                            |  |
| HER                               | Winchester HER - unRev - STANDARD  |
| Person Responsible for work       | Rachael, Capps   |
| HER Identifiers                   |  |
| Archives                          | Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust;  |



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