M3 Junction 9 Improvement

Scheme Number: TR010055

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendix 6.7 - Archaeological Watching Brief

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Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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M3 Junction 9 Improvement
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6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT- APPENDIX 6.7: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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M3 Junction 9, Phase 2
Winchester, Hampshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by VolkerFitzpatrick Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works on a parcel of land located to the north of the junction between the M3 motorway and A34 trunk road as part of a scheme to construct new A34 carriageways with direct links to the M3 carriageways to create a free flow interchange with a revised Junction 9 layout to maintain connections with the local road network.

No archaeological features or artefacts were found during the watching brief. This was largely due to the client targeting areas of low archaeological potential based on the recent geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, in addition to the limited scope of the excavated test pits.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank VolkerFitzpatrick Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Archaeology Officer for Winchester City Council, who monitored the project for the LPA, and to Tom King, VolkerFitzpatrick Ltd site manager, for their cooperation and help on site.

M3 Junction 9, Phase 2, Winchester, Hampshire,

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by VolkerFitzpatrick Ltd, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works (GI) on a parcel of land located to the north of M3 Junction 9, between the M3 motorway and A34 trunk road, Hampshire, SO23 7FZ. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 449650 131060 (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development (hereafter 'the scheme') comprises the construction of new A34 carriageways with direct links to the M3 carriageways to create a free flow interchange with a revised Junction 9 layout to maintain connections with the local road network.

1.1.3 The scheme has not yet entered the planning system. However, works of this nature are guided by the National Policy Statement for National Networks (NN NPS) (Department for Transport (DfT), 2014), hereafter referred to as 'NPS', which sets out the need for, and Government's policies to deliver, development of nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) on the national road and rail networks in England. The NPS presents policies for the conservation of the historic environment in Chapter 5, stating:

The applicant should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant Historic Environment Record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (DfT, 2014 p. 72-73).

1.1.4 This watching brief is part of a programme of archaeological works, which has included a desk-based investigation (DBA, Jacobs 2018), a Geophysical Survey (SUMO 2018), and a trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019).

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 2021). The Archaeology Officer for Winchester City Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The watching brief was undertaken between 5th October 2021 to 4th November 2021

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 A large portion of the scheme includes the current M3 and the A34, to the north-west. The surrounding landscape is urban to the west and north, and primarily rural in all other directions. Winchester is immediately west of the scheme with the village of Kings Worthy immediately north. The urban areas include residential, commercial and educational areas.

1.3.2 The landscape in the area of the scheme consists of well drained rolling chalkland along the upper slopes of the Itchen Valley. Characterised by medium and large fields, enclosed in the 18th and 19th century, with straight surveyed boundaries. The area has an open, exposed character with panoramic views across the Itchen Valley and beyond with sparse woodland cover and low, clipped hedgerows often fragmented with occasional hedgerow trees (South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA), 2011).

1.3.3 The River Itchen is located to the east and north of the scheme, with the A34 and M3 both crossing through the valley. The landscape to the west and north of the scheme partially comprises historic water meadows, providing a distinctive and picturesque setting largely screened from the road and urban Winchester to the west by vegetation. The South Downs National Park (SDNP) also extends outside of the scheme area to the north, east, south and some areas to the west.

1.3.4 The proposed evaluation area is located on two parcels of land, one on a slither of land located between the A34 and the M3, to the north of Junction 9. The second parcel of land is located to the east of the M3 and runs adjacent to the M3 from Junction 9 to the north for approximately 800 m.

1.3.5 Existing ground levels are between 70 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south, through an east – west aligned river valley at 50 m aOD before rising to 70 m aOD in the north.

1.3.6 The underlying geology is mapped as chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation. A sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. An east - west band of head deposits is also mapped crossing the scheme. This comprises clay, silt sand and gravel dating from the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (DBA; Jacobs 2018), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the scheme. A summary of these results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the Winchester City Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

2.1.2 Previous investigations related to the development

Excavation (Fasham 1982)

2.1.3 A programme of excavation was undertaken in the early 1980s prior to the construction of the M3 motorway. Within the scheme a ring-ditch consisting of a single circular ditch, with an internal diameter of 27.5 m and an external diameter of 32.5 m. The ditch varied between 2.59 – 4.22 m wide across the top and 1.29 – 1.44 m wide across the base, with depths

between 1.29 – 1.44 m. Neolithic pottery was recovered from within the primary fill. Radiocarbon dates taken from a layer of ash and charcoal just above the primary fill date to 3070± 120 BP. Within the ring-ditch, several features were excavated, these comprised a central pit containing a single cremation, five inhumation burials, four secondary cremation burials and a number of intercutting pits. Most of the features were located in the central and southern portion of the ring-ditch (Fasham 1982). The central pit (1.75 x 1.05 x 0.20 m) contained the cremated remains of a mature adult and a bronze knife dagger, separately within the pit fragments of a bronze rod and three amber beads were recovered. Four small oval/circular pits located within the ring-ditch to the south-west of the central burial all contained remains of burnt bone, although only one piece of bone was positively identified as human. The majority of pits located along the southern third of the ring-ditch were identified as being Iron Age pits (Fasham 1982). Human remains were recovered from two Iron Age scoops, six more Iron Age scoops contained burnt bone which was unidentifiable.

2.1.4 External to the ring-ditch a number of features were identified. Four undated pits were cut by the ring-ditch, a single isolated pit on the southwestern side of the ring-ditch contained small quantities of Neolithic pottery, to the north of the ring-ditch was an east – west aligned Iron Age ditch 39 m long, 4.25 m wide, 0.26 m deep, this cut three small undated features. Finally, several modern rubbish pits and post-holes were also identified.

2.1.5 The surviving eastern side of the ring-ditch (not removed during the construction of the M3) and associated features will be targeted by the evaluation.

DBA (Jacobs 2018)

2.1.6 The DBA considered the broader historical and archaeological context in conjunction with the known archaeological remains within a 1 km study area of the scheme. This identified very high potential for unknown pre-historic archaeological remains, and high potential for unknown archaeological remains dating to the early medieval and post-medieval periods, with moderate potential for remains dating to the Romano-British and medieval periods. The results are summarised below (section 2.3).

Geophysical survey (SUMO 2018)

2.1.7 A geophysical survey was undertaken across the accessible parts of the scheme in February 2018. An anomaly consistent with the partial remains of the ring-ditch discussed above was identified. Other anomalies were interpreted as former field boundaries, whilst a number of discrete anomalies and trends which were unlikely to have archaeological provenance were also noted. A modern pipe is clearly visible within the survey results.

Trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2019)

2.1.8 An evaluation of 32 trial trenches together with the monitoring of 11 geotechnical test pits was carried out in 2019. The evaluation indicated that the eastern part of a prehistoric ring ditch that was partially excavated prior to the construction of the motorway junction in 1974, remains relatively undisturbed. The somewhat mixed finds assemblage retrieved from the ring ditch during the evaluation included a small quantity of disarticulated human bone and possibly Neolithic pottery (along with a greater quantity of later sherds). It was estimated that approximately 32.5 m (c. 35%) of the ring ditch could remain intact. The unexcavated remainder of the ring ditch, and any surviving remains associated with it, retain considerable archaeological interest.

2.1.9 Few other archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. Of note, however, were two probable prehistoric pits, which suggested that there is some, albeit probably limited potential for similar discrete, prehistoric features to be present elsewhere

within the footprint of the scheme. Any such features could be of at least local significance. Features corresponding with former land divisions, including a parish boundary, were also recorded during the evaluation, although these were considered of limited significance. There was also some evidence of disturbance and horizontal truncation, resulting from agricultural activity, previous archaeological excavation and, possibly, earlier construction work associated with the M3 motorway. However, this does not seem to have substantially diminished the potential for archaeologically significant remains to survive within the scheme footprint.

2.1.10 **Archaeological and historical context**

Neolithic (4000 – 2200 BC)

2.1.11 There are Neolithic long barrows present on the chalk to the northwest and southeast of the Itchen Valley, and it is likely that the proportion of the valley that runs through the chalk forms part of a wider settled and farmed landscape. Settlement evidence and Neolithic pottery, a further indicator of settlement dating to this period, have been found in the valley where it is flanked by chalk. A small number of Neolithic features were recorded within the scheme (see above).

Bronze Age (2200 – 700 BC)

2.1.12 There is Bronze Age settlement evidence in the Itchen Valley where it is flanked by chalk between Winchester and the lowland belt towards the coast, a continuity of the pattern shown throughout the Neolithic. Whilst there are few Bronze Age burial mounds in the valley itself there are considerable numbers on the chalk flanks of the valley, including the one discussed above, and it appears that the valley fell within a wider farmed and settled landscape (Hampshire County Council, 2012). A number of Bronze Age funerary monuments, including a Scheduled Round Barrow Cemetery, exist within the wider area, although these are more often located on or near to the peaks of ridges, and some of which appear to have been at least partially destroyed by later developments, and by the original construction of Junction 9.

Iron Age (700 BC – 43 AD)

2.1.13 There is evidence for Iron Age settlement in the Itchen Valley reflecting and continuing the pattern of the wider chalk hinterland. Winchester is overlooked by two Hillforts. At a later stage an important Oppida developed in the valley here, possibly indicative of inter-regional trade, and the high status of the area during this period continued into the period of Roman occupation. The Iron Age ditch and intercutting pits discussed above demonstrate Iron Age activity on the scheme.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

2.1.14 Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) developed into a Roman civitas capital. Settlement patterns were already established and evidence for settlement in the Itchen Valley is very apparent to the south of the scheme, from Winchester along the lowland zone towards Southampton, however it is less pronounced on the east – west stretch of the Itchen towards Alresford.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

2.1.15 A programme of geophysical survey on Easton Down, to the immediate east of the scheme, has recorded buried features that have been interpreted as a potential Anglo-Saxon period Grubenhaus (MWC2313). It is also purported that Kings Worthy to the north of the scheme was the site of an early medieval royal palace (MWC2942) suggesting the potential for buried remains of this period. The presence of an early medieval cemetery at the southern extent of the scheme (MWC6625) has indicated a relatively lengthy period of use with

further settlement enclosures recorded in the same vicinity (MWC6745). Aerial photographs have also revealed what are thought to be a series of early medieval hollow ways, which are hypothesised to have resulted from lack of a defined roadway combined with increasing movement of people in and out of the valley. Although the lack of Roman roads in the vicinity of these features suggest a medieval date, it is possible that these tracks are Prehistoric in origin (Morgan Evans 1987). This potential evidence could prove invaluable to examining movement through the region when it lacked solid infrastructure, or when Roman structure fell out of use.

Medieval (1066 - 1500)

2.1.16 The 'Worthys' (Headbourne Worthy, Kings Worthy, Abbots Worthy), by definition of their place names, are thought to be part of an estate landscape in the Micheldever Hundred. It appears as though the area may have been a royal estate, possibly with origins in the Early Medieval period.

2.1.17 Although evidence of the medieval period is less prolific within the scheme, examples in the wider study area include a deserted medieval village at Abbots Worthy (MWC2976) and the location of St. Gertrude's Chapel (DWC35). These were first mentioned in 1249 and lie to the west of the River Itchen.

Post-medieval (1500 - 1800)

2.1.18 Water meadows are a consistent historic landscape feature along the length of the Itchen and likely to have originated in the early 17th to 19th centuries around the headwaters below natural springs. They were introduced to encourage early growth of grass in the spring, and enabled early grazing and an increased number of hay crops. In particular, sheep were grazed on the river valley floor and taken to higher land to be folded and manure the arable, often corn crop. The years between 1640 and 1750 saw a great boom in the construction of meadows. Water meadow types are mixed and with the decline of the water meadows in the 19th century, the river valley floor has become more wooded. The Winchester water meadows show several periods of development, highlighting the changes in agricultural practice throughout the 17th-19th centuries (Morgan Evans 1987). The landscape here is an example of the restoration of original water meadows, adding to the historical authenticity of this landscape (Parsons 2014).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and as defined in the CIfA *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 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 2021), 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 2021) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 As detailed within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 20121) a total of 24 ground investigation pits were to be monitored. Of these Wessex Archaeology monitored the mechanical excavation of 19 of these pits, with the remaining 5 being monitored by Headland Archaeology. The results of the monitoring of the latter will be presented in a separate report to be undertaken by Headland Archaeology.

4.2.2 The watching archaeologist monitored all mechanical excavations within the specified area. For the most part archaeological monitoring was undertaken throughout the excavation of the test pit, however for a number of test pits archaeological monitoring ceased at the point at which well-structured chalk geology was proven to be void of archaeological features (typically 2 m below ground level). Spoil from machine stripping was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval.

Recording

4.2.3 All test pits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The test pits were allocated trench numbers consistent with Wessex Archaeology's recording system. The client reference for each test pit is included within the trench tables included within **Appendix 1** of this report.

4.2.4 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of all monitored test pits, with the exception of test pit 19. The latter was not surveyed due to unforeseen circumstances All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.5 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 2021). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and CIfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 1: Description).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The Archaeology Officer for Winchester City Council 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 Archaeology Officer for Winchester City Council.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 None of the 19 test pits monitored contained evidence for the presence of an archaeological activity (**Fig. 1**). Whilst the majority of test pits were excavated through ploughsoil, a small number were excavated through well-established turf. The test pits varied in length from 2.4 m to 4.6 m and were generally 0.65 m wide (four measured 0.7 m in width and two measured 0.6 m in width). Whilst the projected depth for all test pits was approximately 4 m, a number of trial pits were monitored only until the natural geology was encountered and found to be clear of features. A full description of recorded soil sequence for each test pit is presented within the trench tables (**Appendix 1**). Figure 1 shows the locations of the monitored pits, with the exception of test pit 19 which was not surveyed due to unforeseen circumstances.

5.1.2 The following section presents the results of the archaeological watching brief with test pits referred to by their allocated trench number. The client reference for each test pit is included within the trench tables in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The topsoil/ploughsoil comprised a light greyish brown silty clay containing frequent small angular chalk fragments and chalk flecks, as well as occasional large to medium-sized rounded and angular flint nodules. This was generally around 0.3 m thick, the consistency due to past ploughing (**Pl. 1** and **2**).

5.2.2 The topsoil/ploughsoil was found to either seal the natural chalk geology (**Pl. 1**), or overlay a subsoil deposit (**Pl. 2**). Appearing as a pale yellow-brown clay with frequent chalk flecks the deposit, measuring between 0.25 and 0.5 m thick, may be colluvial in nature, though this was not fully determined during the works.

5.2.3 With the exception of test pit 5, the subsoil was found to seal the natural chalk. Typically, the initial 0.2 m of the geological horizon was very loose and weathered, becoming more solid with depth, and noticeably structured from 1.3 m below ground level (**Pl. 3** and **4**). Occasional seams of large to medium sized rounded flint nodules were observed, with rare

occurrences of loose, light brown powdery clay and/or chalk gravel mixed in. The geology was encountered between x and x m aOD.

5.2.4 Test pit 5, however comprised a soil sequence at variants with that discussed above. Excavated through ploughsoil, a light greyish brown silty clay subsoil of moderate compaction, containing occasional sub-angular flints and chalk, was then encountered. This in turn overlay a mid-orange-brown silty clay of moderate compaction, containing sub-angular and sub-rounded flint nodules. Measuring 1 m in thickness, this material is believed to be colluvial in nature and sealed the natural chalk geology (**Pl. 5**).

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1.1 No artefacts were encountered during the watching brief.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered during the watching brief.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1.1 No archaeological features were revealed during the watching brief. This is likely a result of both the limited scope of the excavated test pits, and the targeting of areas of low archaeological potential in order to reduce potential impact upon the archaeology of the area. The locations of the ground investigation pits having been determined following the results of the recent geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation. Whilst colluvial deposits typically contain traces of archaeological evidence, it is notable that no archaeological components were present within the deposits identified during the investigation. Indeed, the lack of artefacts from the watching brief is notable, particularly given the presence of archaeology within the vicinity of the project.

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 WINCM: AY679. 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 (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

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 file/document case 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 CIfA'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.

9.4 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 Archaeology Officer for Winchester City Council 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.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Test pit summaries

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 1 (EW009)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449639.63	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 13124.02	**Level (top):** 69.58 m aOD
Length: 3.50 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 4.10 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
1001	Light grey brown silty clay containing frequent small angular chalk fragments & chalk flecks, as well as occasional large & medium-sized rounded and angular flint nodules.	Topsoil	≥0.3		
1002	Natural chalk. Top 0.2m or so is very loose & weathered, becoming more solid with depth. Structured chalk not present.	Natural	0.3-3		
1003	Light yellow brown clay.	Probable solution feature according to geologists on site.	3+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 2 (EW008)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449633.46	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131353.87	**Level (top):** 67.09 m aOD
Length: 3.80 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 4 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
2001	Light grey-brown silty clay containing frequent small angular chalk fragments & chalk flecks, as well as occasional large & medium-sized rounded and angular flint nodules.	Topsoil			
2002	Natural chalk. Top 0.2m or so is very loose & weathered, becoming more solid with depth. Contains occasional seams of large & medium sized rounded flint nodules. Structured from c1.3m	Natural	≥0 3		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 3 (EW00703)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449633.46	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131353.87	**Level (top):** 59.60 m aOD
Length: 4 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 4 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
3001	Light grey-brown silty clay containing frequent small angular chalk fragments & chalk flecks, as well as occasional large & medium-sized rounded and angular flint nodules.	Topsoil	≥0.2		
3002	Natural chalk. Top 0.5m or so is weathered. Remains very loose down to about 3m depth. Contains frequent large & medium sized rounded flint nodules from around 0.6m depth. Structured chalk not present.	Natural	0.2+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 4 (EW010)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449663.20	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131130.23	**Level (top):** 62.27 m aOD
Length: 4 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 4 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
4001	Light grey- brown silty clay containing frequent small angular chalk fragments & chalk flecks, as well as occasional large & medium-sized rounded and angular flint nodules.	Topsoil	≥0.3		
4002	Natural chalk. Top 0.2m or so is very loose & weathered, becoming more solid with depth. Contains occasional large, rounded flint nodules. Structured from c1.3m	Natural	0.3+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 5 (OViF07)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449839.92	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 130810.87	**Level (top):** 50.46 m aOD
Length: 3 m	**Width:** 0.70 m	**Depth:** 2 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
5001	Mid greyish brown loam. Fairly loosely compacted, some rooting. occasional SA flints and chalk pieces ≤30mm.	Ploughsoil.	0.0-0.45		
5002	Light greyish brown silty clay. Occasional SA flints and chalk pieces. Moderate compaction ≤40mm. Homogeneous.	Subsoil.	0.45-0.80		
5003	Mid brown with orangey hue silty clay. Moderate compaction. Common SA and SR flint nodules and pieces ≤60mm, occasional chalk pieces. Homogeneous.	Colluvium.	0.80-1.80		
5004	Chalk. Surface weathered but further down chalk firm. Occasional flint SR nodules ≤70mm.	Natural.	1.80+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 6 (OVIF05)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449810.51	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 130835.22	**Level (top):** 49.69 m aOD
Length: 3 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 2 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
6001	Dark brown silty clay containing frequent small & medium sized angular flint fragments.	Topsoil.	≥0.4		
6002	Mid brown silty clay containing frequent small & medium sized angular flint fragments.	Subsoil/colluvium	0.4-0.7		
6003	Clayey chalk. White chalk fragments containing frequent patches of light brown clay and frequent medium-sized angular flint nodules.	Natural	0.7-2		
6004	Solid white chalk.	Natural.	2+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 7 (OVIF097)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449839.92	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 130810.87	**Level (top):** 50.46 m aOD
Length: 2.50 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 2 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
7001	Mid brown silty clay containing frequent small angular flints and frequent check flecks	Topsoil	≥0.35		
7002	Chalk. Weathered towards top, becoming more solid with depth but still quite powdery.	Natural	0.35+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 8 (OVIF088)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449751.65	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131513.27	**Level (top):** 65.66 m aOD
Length: 2.50 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 2 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
8001	Dark brown silty clay containing frequent small & medium sized angular flint fragments & chalk flecks	Topsoil	≥0.35		
8002	Mid brown silty clay containing frequent small & medium sized angular flint fragments.	Subsoil/colluvium	0.35-1		
8003	Chalk. Weathered and mixed with light brown clay towards top becoming slightly more solid and containing less clay with depth	Natural	1+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 9 (EW001)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449629.19	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131589.06	**Level (top):** 60.16 m aOD
Length: 2.40 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 0.3 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
9001	Loose mid brown silty clay containing frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks	Topsoil	≥0.3		
9002	Chalk	Natural	0.3+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 10 (EW002)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449580.96	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131484.19	**Level (top):** 58.94 m aOD
Length: 3.10 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 0.3 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
1010	Loose mid brown silty clay containing frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks	Topsoil	≥0.3		
1020	Chalk	Natural	0.3+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 11 (A33IF03)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449512.30	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131371.87	**Level (top):** 49.82 m aOD
Length: 3.30 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 2 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
1101	Loose mid brown silty clay containing frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks	Topsoil	≥0.25		
1102	Light brown powdery clay containing frequent chalk flecks and small rounded fragments	Subsoil/colluvium	0.25-0.45		
1103	Soft light brown powdery clay and white chalk mixed. Contains moderate small angular flint nodules. No appreciable clay content below 1.2m approx..	Natural	0.45+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 12 (A33IF04)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449507.59	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131399.83	**Level (top):** 49.56 m aOD
Length: 2.60 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 2 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
1201	Loose mid brown silty clay containing frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks	Topsoil	≥0.3		
1202	Light brown powdery clay containing frequent chalk flecks and small rounded fragments	Subsoil/colluvium	0.3-0.4		

1203	Soft light brown powdery clay and white chalk mixed. Contains loose mid brown silty clay containing frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks & small angular flint nodules. No appreciable clay content below 1.2m approx..	Natural	0.4+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 13 (EW003)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449559.21	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131399.25	**Level (top):** 58.36 m aOD
Length: 3.20 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 4 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
1301	Loose mid brown silty clay containing frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks	Topsoil	≥0.3		
1302	Chalk. Loose towards top of context, becoming more solid with depth.	Natural	0.3+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 14 (A33IF02)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449461.43	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131434.14	**Level (top):** 43.78 m aOD
Length: 3 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 2 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
1401	Loose mid brown silty clay containing frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks	Topsoil	≥0.3		
1402	Soft light brown powdery clay and white chalk mixed. Contains loose mid brown silty clay containing frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks	Subsoil/colluvium	0.3-0.7		
1403	Chalk	Natural	0.7+		

Site Code:	**Site Name:**	**Test Pit ID:**

218412	M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	15
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449471.70	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131494.12	**Level (top):** 44.75 m aOD
Length: 3.80 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 0.3 m

Context Number	Description	Interpretation	Depth m BGL	Depth m aOD	Samples
1501	Loose mid brown silty clay containing frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks	Topsoil	≥0.25		
1502	Chalk	Natural	0.25+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 16 (EW004)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449495.01	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131314.17	**Level (top):** 46.96 m aOD
Length: 3.50 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 4 m

Context Number	Description	Interpretation	Depth m BGL	Depth m aOD	Samples
1601	Loose mid brown silty clay containing frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks	Topsoil	≥0.3		
1602	Soft pale yellow/brown clay containing frequent chalk flecks & small fragments as well as occasional small angular flint nodules.	Subsoil/colluvium	0.3-0.8		
1603	Chalk. Very soft and mixed with (1602) towards top of context, becoming cleaner and more solid with depth & containing occasional small angular flint nodules.	Natural	0.8+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 17 (EW006)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449538.94	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131165.17	**Level (top):** 54.64 m aOD
Length: 3.70 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 0.50 m

Context Number	Description	Interpretation	Depth m BGL	Depth m aOD	Samples
1701	Loose mid brown silty clay containing frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks	Topsoil	≥0.25		
1702	Pale yellow/brown powdery clay.	Subsoil	0.25-0.4		

1703	Chalk	Natural	0.4+		

Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 18 (EW005)
Coordinates (NGR) X: 449490.65	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:** 131246.29	**Level (top):** 46.24 m aOD
Length: 3.80 m	**Width:** 0.65 m	**Depth:** 0.80 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
1801	Loose mid brown silty clay containing frequent small angular flint fragments and frequent chalk flecks	Topsoil	≥0.35		
1802	Pale yellow/brown clay containing frequent chalk flecks & occasional large angular flint nodules.	Subsoil/colluvium	0.35-0.8		

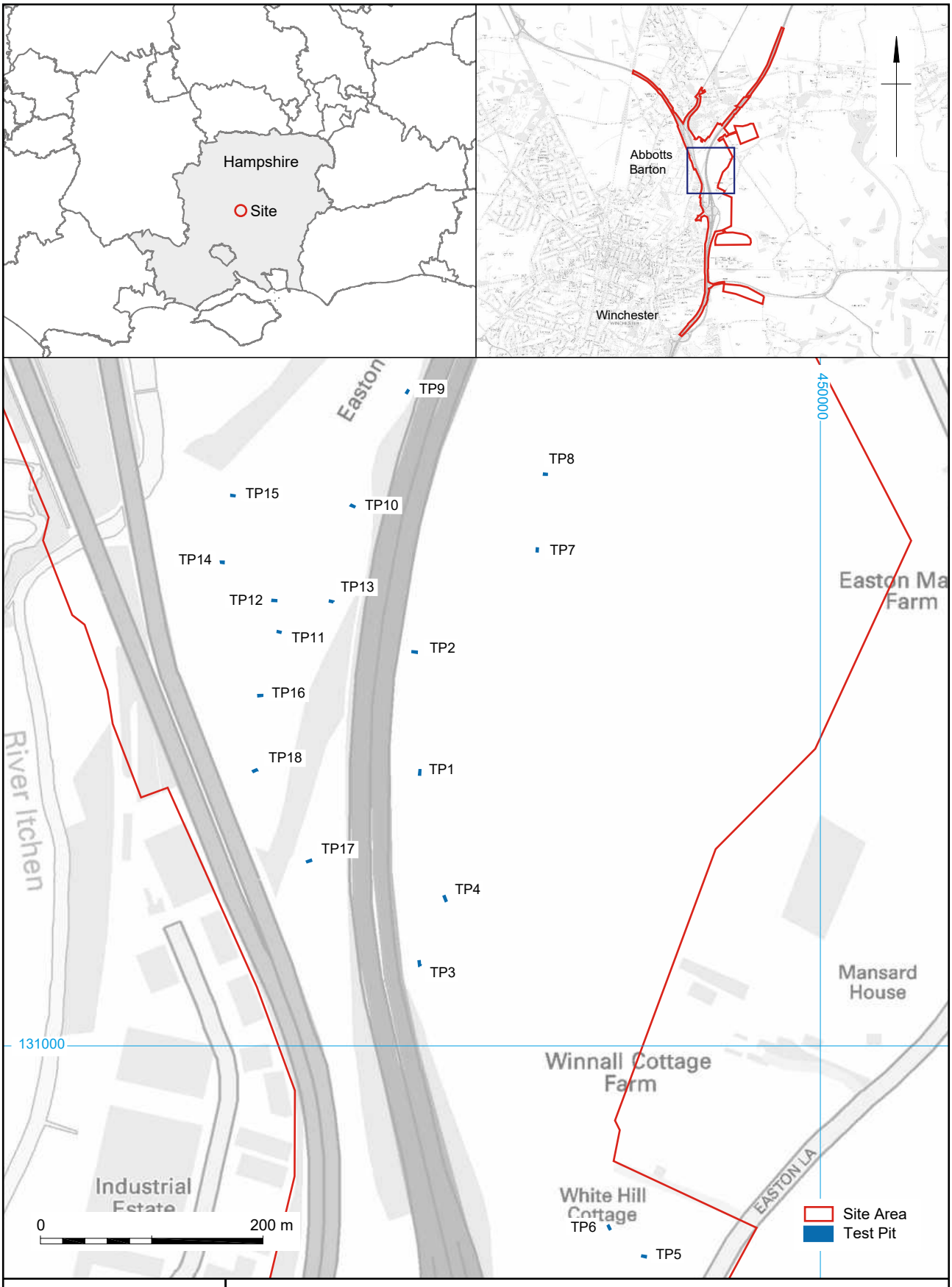
Site Code: 218412	**Site Name:** M3 Junction 9 Phase 2	**Test Pit ID:** 19 (FP1F10)
Coordinates (NGR) X:	**Coordinates (NGR) Y:**	**Level (top):**
Length: 4.60 m	**Width:** 0.60 m	**Depth:** 4 m

Context Number	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Depth m BGL**	**Depth m aOD**	**Samples**
1901	Loose mid brown silty clay loam. Frequent small angular flint fragments and chalk flecks. Common fine rooting. Clear horizon below.	Topsoil	0.0-0.30		
1902	Light greyish brown silty clay. Common chalk flecks. Moderate compaction. Clear horizon above and below.	Subsoil/colluvium	0.30-0.40		
1903	Chalk.	Natural.	0.40+		

Appendix 2 OASIS record

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-503171
Project Name	Watching Brief at M3 Junction 9, Phase 2,
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	M3 Junction 9, Phase 2, Winchester, Hampshire
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	05-Oct-2021 - 04-Nov-2021
Location	M3 Junction 9, Phase 2, NGR : SU 49650 31060 LL : 51.0767241273792, - 1.29265297882189 12 Fig : 449650,131060
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Hampshire District : Winchester Parish : Itchen Valley
Project Methodology	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned , to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground investigation works (GI) on a parcel of land located to the north of the junction between the M3 motorway and A34 trunk road, as part of a scheme to construct new A34 carriageways with direct links to the M3 carriageways to create a free flow interchange with a revised Junction 9 layout.
Project Results	No archaeological features or artefacts were found during the watching brief. This was due to the client targeting areas of low archaeological potential based on the recent geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation.
Keywords	
HER	Winchester HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identfiers	

Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Hampshire County Council Arts & Museums Service



Coordinate system: OSGB36 National Grid

Date:	09/12/2021	Revision number:	0
Scale:	1:100,000 and 1:5000 at A4	Created by:	AW
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Site location and test pits

Figure 1

Plate 1: North facing section of test pit 2 (1 x 1 m scale)

Plate 2: South facing section of test pit 11 (1 x 1 m scale)

Date:	09/12/2021	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	AW
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Plate 3: North facing representative section of test pit 2 (1 x 1 m scale)

Plate 4: View of test pit 1 from the north (1 x 1 m scale)

Date:	09/12/2021	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	AW
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Plate 5: North facing representative section of test pit 5 (1 x 1 m scale)

Date:	09/12/2021	Revision Number:	0
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