



55 Chantry Street,  
Andover, Hampshire  
Archaeological Evaluation Report







**55 CHANTRY STREET, ANDOVER,  
HAMPSHIRE**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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## QUALITY ASSURANCE

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PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		NGR		<b>436371 145704</b>	

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\* I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL

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**Front cover:** View across Site, Trenches 1 and 2

**Back cover:** Recording Trench 3

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**55 CHANTRY STREET, ANDOVER,  
HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Evaluation Report****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation ahead of development at 55, Chantry Street, Andover, Hampshire, centred on National Grid Reference 436371 145704.

Previous investigations within the site had identified features relating to medieval settlement activity within the town and the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council requested a further stage of evaluation was undertaken, to assess the archaeological survival within the central area of the site.

This evaluation, consisted of the mechanical excavation of three trenches of various lengths, one of which was positioned within the footprint of the former Ford Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building which was previously located within the site.

The evaluation has demonstrated a continuation of the medieval and later activity recorded in the earlier fieldwork, although in contrast to the earlier investigations, has mainly focused on the post-medieval period. Only one pit within Trench 2 produced solely medieval material, though residual medieval pottery was found in two other features. At least six of the pits were post-medieval in date, and thought to be small refuse pits, possibly relating to backland activity associated with former buildings fronting onto Chantry Street.

Within Trench 1 a large east – west aligned ditch previously identified during the earlier investigations continued, but no datable material was retrieved. Trench 3 located further remains of the 16<sup>th</sup> century foundations of Ford Cottage.

**55 CHANTRY STREET, ANDOVER,  
HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Evaluation Report****Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to the assistance of Paul Chadwick in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank David Hopkins (County Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council) who monitored the fieldwork on behalf of the local authority.

The evaluation was directed by Chris Ellis, assisted by Helen Rickwood. The report was written and compiled by Chris Ellis and Naomi Brennan with specialist reports by Lorraine Mepham (finds) and Bob Davis (identification of brick samples). The illustrations were prepared by Elizabeth James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.

**55 CHANTRY STREET, ANDOVER,  
HAMPSHIRE****Archaeological Evaluation Report****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Consulting (the Client) to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation of a 0.33 hectare area of land at 55, Chantry Street, Andover, Hampshire, centred on NGR 436371 145704, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 A number of previous planning applications for the Site have been submitted to Test Valley Borough Council, most recently in 2009 when planning permission was granted conditional consent (09/02334/FULLN) for a mixed use development comprising residential, retail and hotel use. This evaluation was designed to inform the planning process in conjunction with a new planning application for residential development.
- 1.1.3 The fieldwork was the latest of a small number of archaeological investigations undertaken within the Site. Previous evaluation and excavation had revealed evidence of medieval settlement (TVAT 1986 and 1989-90, unpublished) and the County Archaeologist at Hampshire County Council requested a further stage of fieldwork to assess the archaeological potential in the centre of the Site.
- 1.1.4 This document details the results of the recent evaluation and places the results within the context of the earlier investigations.
- 1.1.5 The fieldwork was undertaken between the 3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> October 2012.

**1.2 The Site, Location and Geology**

- 1.2.1 The Site measures approximately 0.3 hectares and is rectangular in shape. It is bordered by existing development, close to the historic core of Andover, at the corner of West Street and Chantry Street and to the north of the existing Chantry Shopping centre (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The Site is currently vacant, derelict and very overgrown. Ford Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building which was formerly located within the Site was dismantled, restored and relocated to a new site on land to the east of the Site, adjacent to the historic church and 96, High Street, Andover.
- 1.2.3 The Site lies east of the River Anton at approximately 62m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.4 The underlying geology of the Site comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation overlain by river terrace gravels (BGS Sheet 283). Geotechnical Investigations (Structural Soils 2004) indicate the natural geology varies across the Site and that light grey silty gravels may be present at between 0.12m-0.70m below ground level (bgl). More recent geotechnical works indicate made ground deposits above the natural gravels which will be c. 0.70-1.50m bgl (Crossfield Consulting Ltd 2012).



### 1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

#### **Introduction**

- 1.3.1 Andover contains and lies within an area of known archaeological sites and monuments of later prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date. These have been described in an Extensive Urban Survey (Hampshire County Council (HCC) 1999), which assessed the archaeological potential of Andover, including the Site itself.
- 1.3.2 The Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (HAHBR) contains over 130 records within a 1km radius of the Site. Whilst the majority of the records relate to medieval and post-medieval activity, evidence of earlier activity within the town has also been recorded.

#### **Background**

- 1.3.3 Evidence for prehistoric settlement and funerary monuments has been recorded in the vicinity of the town. This includes an area of Iron Age settlement found along Vigo Road to the east of the Site. An early Iron Age enclosed settlement site was investigated and consisted of a causeway entrance and enclosure ditch which produced early Iron Age pottery. Although the central area of the settlement was disturbed by medieval and post-medieval features, a storage pit and postholes were recorded within the enclosure.
- 1.3.4 An Iron Age enclosure and Romano-British small town is recorded at East Anton 2km north-east of the town centre at the intersection of the Silchester to Old Sarum and Winchester to Cirencester Roman roads. This site, other settlement evidence and two hillforts to the south-west of the town highlight the significant level of settlement activity that was established in the area of Andover in the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods.
- 1.3.5 Isolated Romano-British finds have also been recovered during groundworks within the town. To the east of the Site, Roman pottery was retrieved during excavations at Vigo Road. In addition a substantial north-south aligned Romano-British boundary ditch was recorded at 50 Chantry Street. A number of intercutting pits were also excavated.
- 1.3.6 The Site lies within the medieval core of Andover (HCC 1999) and close to its postulated origin, comprising the possible site of an Anglo-Saxon 'villa Regalis' or royal estate centre, and a Minster. Although no direct archaeological evidence for this centre has been found, there is good historical evidence and it appears likely to have been close to the Church of St. Mary, which lies east of the Site.

#### **Chantry Street**

- 1.3.7 Within the Site itself, an initial evaluation (TVAT 1986) comprising the excavation of three trenches and a subsequent excavation of four areas (TVAT 1990) revealed evidence of medieval settlement.
- 1.3.8 The HAHBR records that the archaeology was not excavated but survived in a remarkably good state due to the lack of modern terracing and waterlogged nature of the Site. Medieval features including a large ditch, wells, pits and postholes were recorded (HER 29118) along within undated

postholes (HER 29121) and an alignment of probable post-pits (HER 29122).

1.3.9 Medieval pottery was recovered from the surface of the upper fills of several pits which were not excavated (HER 29119). Several wells were recorded on the Site including two late 12<sup>th</sup> century to early 13<sup>th</sup> century wells which produced environmental data (HER 29120). The waterlogged nature of the Site allowed for well-preserved organics including wood, leather and seeds to be recovered.

1.3.10 To the north of Chantry Street, early medieval boundary ditches (HER 29080) were recorded during excavations undertaken prior to building development.

## **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The aims of this field evaluation were to determine, as far as it was reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be impacted by the proposed development.

1.4.2 Specifically this evaluation was designed to:

- assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the Site's archaeological potential.

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

2.1.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2012), which is summarised below:

2.1.2 The trenches were excavated using an 8 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued in spits through topsoil and subsoil down to either the uppermost archaeological features or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil was separated from subsoil and any other arisings and stored at a minimum of 1m from the trench edge. The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts. The trenches were backfilled with the excavated spoil, topsoil last in order to preserve the soil stratigraphy.

2.1.3 A total of three machine excavated trial trenches of varying lengths (Tr.1 = 25m, Tr. 2 = 10m and Tr. 3 = 5m) were proposed, though the final locations were dictated by pre-existing ground conditions. The presence of a large spoilheap (Tr.2) and a large concrete slab (Tr.1) meant trenches were shortened and/or rotated to avoid earlier works, obstructions or the presence of knotweed.

2.1.4 Trench 1 was positioned centrally through the Site to target the projected alignment of the ditch identified in Area 4 of the 1989-1990 excavations. Trench 2 was located in the south-west corner of the Site and Trench 3 was

positioned immediately to the south of Chantry Street, partially within the footprint of the former Ford Cottage. The archaeological survival beneath the former cottage had not previously been ascertained.

- 2.1.5 Where archaeological features were encountered they were investigated by hand, with a sufficient sample of each layer/feature type excavated in order to establish, as may be possible, their date, nature, character, extent and condition.
- 2.1.6 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections; these were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and this information is included on both plans and sections. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.
- 2.1.7 A photographic record was kept utilising a digital camera equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole. Digital images have been subjected to a managed quality control and curation process which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensures the long term accessibility of the image set.
- 2.1.8 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 2.1.9 A unique site code **87110** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

## **2.2 Best practice**

- 2.2.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008).

## **2.3 Copyright**

- 2.3.1 This report 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 we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features are retained in the project archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

#### 3.2 Results

##### *Trench 1 (Figure 2)*

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was positioned within the centre of Site to target the projected alignment of a ditch identified in the previous investigations. Its location was adjusted slightly to avoid a clump of knotweed and an area of concrete to the north-west.
- 3.2.2 Between 0.08-0.19m of disturbed topsoil **100** was found to overlie the natural chalk **101**. Eight pits (**Figure 2, Plate 1**) were recorded within the trench, three of which, located within the south-eastern part of the trench (**112, 114** and **118**) were modern. Ditch **116** was also recorded in the south-east of the trench.
- 3.2.3 Pit **114** was sub-circular in plan and contained a single fill **115**, from which post-medieval pottery, modern tile and a leather shoe sole were recovered. Although pit **112** had been disturbed by the excavation of a geotechnical test pit, modern pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from intact deposits. Similarly, pit **118** contained modern pottery.
- 3.2.4 The remaining pits (**102, 104, 106, 108** and **110**) were all dated as post-medieval and are likely to be a broadly contemporary group of small refuse pits. Although all were relatively shallow, it is probable that they have undergone a significant degree of truncation and were likely originally more substantial features.
- 3.2.5 The northernmost pit **102**, a relatively small shallow feature, contained only a single fill **103** incorporating post-medieval pottery including a sherd of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century English stoneware. A residual piece of worked flint was also recovered from this feature as well as small amounts of animal bone and CBM. The adjacent pit **104** was much deeper with multiple fills including a defined humic organic fill **120** apparently lining the feature (**Figure 2, Plate 2**). The uppermost fill **105** however was similar to the fill of **102** and contained post-medieval pottery, CBM and animal bone as well as a fragment of clay pipe.
- 3.2.6 Pit **106** was only partially exposed but appears to be a moderately large sub-circular pit, though shallow in depth. It contained a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. Running into the opposite side of the trench two intercutting pits **108** and **110** (**Figure 2, section**) were recorded. Pit **110** was stratigraphically the earliest and contained post-medieval pottery in both the upper fill **111** and the lower humic fill **117**. Two sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from the upper fill **111** including one dated to the 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3.2.7 Cutting pit **110** on the north-western edge was pit **108** (**Figure 2, section**). No dating evidence was recovered from its lower slightly cussy fill **121** but a

small number of sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the upper fill/ slumping layer **109**. However its stratigraphic position cutting through post-medieval feature **110** makes it clear that these sherds are residual.

- 3.2.8 Within the south-eastern part of Trench 1 and cut by pit **114** was a large east – west aligned ditch **116** (**Figure 2, Plate 3**). Following agreement with the County Archaeologist, a slot was dug across the feature by machine, but the ground conditions proved too unstable for detailed recording. A sequence of deposits was identified (**122, 123, 124, 125** and **126**), the primarily fill of which, **122**, suggested wet and waterlogged conditions. Above **122** was a substantial deposit of fine re-deposited chalk **123** indicative of deliberate backfilling, possibly to infill the ditch. The three secondary deposits above this (**124, 125** and **126**) are likely to reflect gradual infilling with changes in characteristics reflecting different activities and conditions on Site. This feature is likely to be a continuation of a ditch found in the previous investigation area on the western edge of Site where it was seen to curve round to the south-west.

#### **Trench 2 (Figure 3)**

- 3.2.9 Trench 2 was located in the south-western part of the Site; its location was moved slightly due to vegetation.
- 3.2.10 In common with Trench 1 a shallow depth of disturbed topsoil **200** (<0.23m) directly overlay the natural geology, which here was a calcareous gravel **201**. However, the presence of re-deposited chalk within disturbance **202** at the north-east end of the trench suggests that chalk deposits may be located deeper down.
- 3.2.11 Three pits were located in Trench 2 (**203, 206** and **212**) (**Figure 3, Plate 4**), and are likely a continuation of the activity seen in Trench 1 and the previous excavation areas. A modern feature was just visible on the south-eastern edge of the trench but remained unexcavated.
- 3.2.12 Intercutting pits **203** and **206** were not fully seen in plan as they extended beyond the north-western edge of the trench (**Figure 3, Plate 5** and **section**). Pit **203**, the earliest feature contained a lower humic deposit **205** overlain by a blue clay deposit **204** and a final mottled silty clay fill **210**. The blue colour of the clay within **204** is indicative of oxygen-poor, anaerobic conditions. With the exception of a single sherd of early medieval pottery, no other dating evidence was recovered from this deposit. The later pit **206** was situated on the southern edge of pit **203** and also contained three deposits (**207, 208** and **209**) which were slightly siltier than those in the adjacent pit. This feature was undated.
- 3.2.13 Probable pit **212**, located at the south-western end of the trench was also only partially seen in plan and contained a single sandy fill; pottery from this feature is post-medieval in date.

#### **Trench 3 (Figure 4)**

- 3.2.14 Trench 3 was located partially within the former footprint of Ford Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building (reference 1093488), comprising a timber framed 16<sup>th</sup> century building with 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations, which has since been relocated to a new site.



- 3.2.15 This part of Site lay beneath a large concrete raft foundation, a remnant of the garage that previously was located on the Site. Beneath the concrete there was a considerable depth (0.45m) of modern overburden **300**. Below this was a further concrete slab **301** with tarmac and hardcore **302** beneath this.
- 3.2.16 Visible in the north-western edge of the trench was brick-built wall **306** (**Figure 4, Plates 6, 7 and section**). The shape and characteristics of these bricks and the coarse lime mortar suggests strongly that they are related to the 16<sup>th</sup> century phase of Ford Cottage and formed part of the brick plinth supporting the timber frame. This wall itself was constructed on **305**, a stone wall constructed from large flint nodules, north-west to south-east aligned with a south-west return. It is not possible to determine whether this is a foundation for **306** or an earlier wall, however, the mortar characteristics were slightly different implying that it may be an earlier phase. Against the south-western face of wall **305** was an area of flint nodules **312**, which may be a part of a foundation for **305**. There was no visible construction cut for either wall.
- 3.2.17 Banked up against **305** and **312**, was **307** a fairly homogeneous clay rich deposit containing little chalk (**Figure 4, Plate 7 and section**). It seems most probable that this is a deliberate levelling or bedding layer. To the north-east of wall **305** and overlying deposit **307** was a linear depression filled with flint, **303**. Given the waterlogged nature of the Site and the relatively soft geology this may well be a foundation, potentially for a pathway or general consolidation of an area prone to flooding. This feature cut the natural chalk geology (**308**).
- 3.2.18 Overlying **303** and **307** on the north-eastern side of wall **305** was a thin but defined layer of chalk **304** (**Figure 4, Plate 7 and section**). Again it seems likely that this is a deliberate bedding deposit which has slumped slightly into the top of **303**. On the north-eastern end of the trench, deposit **304** lay directly beneath the hardcore **302**.
- 3.2.19 On the south-western side of wall **305** and abutting wall **306** was a distinct layer of flint nodules and brick rubble **311** which may have formed a surfacing layer (**Figure 4, Plate 7 and section**). This appears to have been cut through by tarmac rubble layer **309** which has also cut through **304**. The flint rubble layer **310** which lies beneath **309** may be related to this modern layer as it also appears to cut through the clay bedding **307** which lies beneath the chalk **304**.

## 4 FINDS

- 4.1.1 The evaluation produced a small finds assemblage deriving from contexts in Trenches 1 and 2. No finds were recovered from **Trench 3** except some sample bricks from wall **306** which were discarded after identification. The chronological focus of the assemblage is post-medieval date, with some medieval material and a single prehistoric worked flint flake.
- 4.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1** below.

**Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Iron	Pottery	Shell	Other Finds
103	4/21	2/89		5/42		1 worked flint
105	8/83	3/474		2/7	1/22	1 clay pipe
107	5/73	3/72	1/57	1/5	8/84	
109		7/525		2/28	3/13	
111	64/644	17/713	3/90	6/67	18/141	2 burnt flint
113		6/575	1/58	9/213		3 stone; 1 burnt flint
117	8/111	1/117		1/5		
204	9/387			1/10		
205	1/11					
211	1/8	1/118		4/414		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>100/1338</b>	<b>40/2683</b>	<b>5/205</b>	<b>31/791</b>	<b>20/260</b>	

## 4.2 Pottery

4.2.1 The pottery assemblage includes sherds of medieval and post-medieval date.

### *Medieval*

4.2.2 Only five sherds of pottery were confirmed as medieval in date. The earliest relate to two sherds in coarse, flint-tempered fabrics, neither of which is diagnostic but the fabric type has a currency within the Saxo-Norman period (10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century). One of these sherds occurred residually in a post-medieval pit **111** (pit **110**), while the other provided the only dating evidence for context **204** (pit **203**).

4.2.3 One sherd in a medium-grained sandy ware from post-medieval context **111** (pit **110**) is not particularly chronologically distinctive, but can be broadly dated as 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century.

4.2.4 A second sandy sherd, from **109** (pit **108**), is diagnostic and formed part of a rod handle, glazed over a white slip coating, probably dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> century. A sherd of chalk/flint-tempered ware from the same context falls within the broadly dated Kennet Valley ceramic tradition, and could be of similar date, but both sherds are residual in this context (which also produced post-medieval brick).

### *Post-Medieval*

4.2.5 Post-medieval wares are dominated by coarse earthenwares (redwares, and Verwood-type wares from East Dorset), which are not particularly closely datable. Closer dating is provided by one sherd of 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century English stoneware (context **103**, pit **102**), and a group of 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century refined whitewares and stoneware (context **113**, pit **112**).

## 4.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

4.3.1 Much of the CBM comprises fragments of medieval roof tiles, handmade in coarse fabrics with prominent inclusions. There are also a few fragments of post-medieval bricks, but none retaining original complete dimensions. None of the CBM has been retained.

4.3.2 Four bricks were taken from wall **306** for further identification. All are red, unfrosted and measure 9"x4 1/4"x2" (23cm x 11cm x 5cm) and are therefore consistent with proportions for 16<sup>th</sup> century bricks. Three are roughly handmade with large inclusions and within this group is an example of a flared header. The fourth is of a much harder fabric and is very regular, there is some cement mortar adhering to one of the surfaces and iron oxide residue from an iron fitting. The evidence suggests that this is a modern replacement.

#### **4.4 Animal Bone**

4.4.1 The animal bone consists largely of sheep/goat and cattle, with one deer femur, and one small mammal (possibly dog) radius. Both meat-bearing bones (long bones, ribs, vertebrae) and other parts of the carcass (jaws, metacarpals and metatarsals) are represented, but the assemblage is too small to draw any conclusions as to differential waste disposal of butchery versus consumption waste. Condition of the bone is generally good, although in context **103** (pit **102**) fragments were small and abraded, suggesting reworking.

#### **4.5 Marine Shell**

4.5.1 Apart from two mussel shells, all of the marine shell consists of oyster. Both right and left valves are represented, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste. Condition is fair to poor; only one of the shells retained measurable original dimensions, and many shells are soft and flaky.

#### **4.6 Other Finds**

4.6.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of clay tobacco pipe (one plain stem fragment); worked flint (one prehistoric flint flake); burnt, unworked flint (unknown date and origin); and stone (3 slate roofing tiles, 1 slate ?floor tile/paving slab, all probably post-medieval).

### **5 PALEO-ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS**

5.1.1 No paleo-environmental samples were taken during this evaluation.

### **6 CONCLUSIONS**

6.1.1 Although this investigation sampled only a small percentage of the Site overall, in common with previous investigations it demonstrates considerable activity relating to settlement and backland development across the area. However, in contrast to previous investigations, most of the activity appeared to relate to post-medieval settlement.

6.1.2 Due to the geology and later activity on the Site, deposits are not deeply stratified and are somewhat truncated, however the waterlogged nature of the Site gives good potential for preservation of organic material within deeper features.

#### ***Medieval***

6.1.3 Only one feature located during this investigation produced solely medieval dating material (pit **203**), though residual medieval pottery was found in two other features (pits **110** and **108**) and layer **109**. Pit **206**, which cut pit **203**,

was undated and could equally be of later medieval or post-medieval date. Nevertheless the location of the Site within the medieval core of Andover and the presence of probable medieval features (though unexcavated) in the previous investigations would seem to indicate medieval settlement activity on Site. Indeed, even on early 20<sup>th</sup> century maps the long, narrow shape of the building parcels suggests the remnant plan of medieval burgable plots in the eastern part of the Site.

### ***Post-medieval***

- 6.1.4 At least six of the pits found were confirmed to be post-medieval in date (**102, 104, 106, 108, 110** and **212**), suggesting continued activity on the Site throughout the post-medieval period. Trenches 1 and 2 were likely to have been located within the yard area of building plots, as commonly buildings were built directly on the street frontage.
- 6.1.5 Trench 3 located further remains of the 16<sup>th</sup> century foundations of Ford Cottage and there is the possibility that these are situated on the footings of an earlier structure.
- 6.1.6 Late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps show that in addition to Ford Cottage a number of other properties also stood on the Site throughout the late post-medieval and early modern era.

### ***Undated***

- 6.1.7 The large ditch **116** located in Trench 1 remained undated, though surface finds collected from one of the previous investigations were medieval in date. Given the size of the feature, these finds are likely to date from the disuse of the ditch rather than its active period of use or be residual. The ditch's position perpendicular with the projected alignment of the burgable plots suggests it may have formed part of a boundary to the burgable plots fronting Chantry Street.

## **7 ARCHIVE**

- 7.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (Walker 1990). The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the project code **87110**. In due course the complete archive will be deposited with Hampshire Museums Service.
- 7.1.2 Information on the Site has been placed on the online information resource OASIS.
- 7.1.3 A summary will also be submitted to *Hampshire Studies: Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society* to be included in their annual review of fieldwork undertaken in the county.

## 8 REFERENCES

- Crossfield Consulting Limited, 2012, *Chantry Street, Andover*
- English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*, English Heritage
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- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*
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- Wessex Archaeology, 2012, *55 Chantry Street, Andover, Hampshire: Written Scheme of Investigation- method statement for an archaeological trial trench evaluation*, unpublished WSI, reference number 87110.01

British Geological Survey information available at:  
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>



## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

All archaeological deposits/features shown in **bold**.  
 All (+) indicate deposits/features not fully excavated.  
 'Depth' equals depth from present ground surface.

Trench 1	Co-ordinates: (S) 436375.49E, 145695.73N; (W) 436361.50E, 145711.21N Ground Level (m AOD): (S) 57.64, (W) 57.84	Dimensions: 20.5 x 1.6m Max. depth: 1.49m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
100	Disturbed topsoil – mid greyish-brown silty clay, malleable, soft with v. common chalk flecks (<5mm) and v. common fine roots. Contains brick, bone, glass, slate, iron objects.	0 – 0.19
101	Natural soliflucted chalk – a pale yellowish-brown, 'gritty', granular calcareous matrix (abundant chalk frag's (<5mm) with sparse to moderate angular/sub-angular flint gravel (<90mm, mostly <40mm). Cut by all features.	0.08 – 0.50(+)
<b>102</b>	Pit cut – filled with ( <b>103</b> ). A sub-oval pit (0.78m x 0.60m by 0.18m deep) with moderate concave sides and a shallow concave base.	0.20 – 0.39
<b>103</b>	Fill of pit [ <b>102</b> ] – mid greyish-brown soft, silty clay with common angular flint (<60mm, mostly <30mm). Contains post-medieval pottery, bone, CBM and marine shell.	0.20 – 0.39
<b>104</b>	Pit cut – filled with ( <b>105</b> , <b>119</b> , <b>120</b> ). A round cornered sub-rectangular pit (1.08m x 0.50m by 0.30m deep) with near-vertical concave sides and a shallow concave base.	0.28 – 0.57
<b>105</b>	Latest fill of pit [ <b>104</b> ] – a dark brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular and angular flints (40mm) and rare chalk flecks. Sharp interface with ( <b>119</b> ). Contains post-medieval pottery, bone, CBM and marine shell.	0.07 deep
<b>106</b>	Pit cut – filled with ( <b>107</b> ). A sub-circular pit (incomplete), c.1.60m diameter and 0.11m deep with shallow concave sides and a flat base. ?Within Tr.3 of TVAT 1989-90 investigations.	0.18 – 0.35
<b>107</b>	Single fill of pit [ <b>106</b> ], below (100). Dark greyish-brown silty clay with moderate small chalk inclusions. Contains post-medieval pottery, bone, CBM, marine shell and corroded iron object.	0.18 – 0.35
<b>108</b>	Pit cut – filled with ( <b>121</b> ), cuts ( <b>111</b> ) and slumped ( <b>109</b> ). A sub-oval pit (incomplete), 1m by 0.62m(+) and 0.14m deep with shallow concave sides and flat base. Within Tr.3 of TVAT 1989-90 investigations.	0 – 0.39
<b>109</b>	Layer, slumps to fill upper part of pit [ <b>108</b> ]. A pale yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with abundant soliflucted, granular chalk frag's. Contains rare brick frag's as well as sub-angular flint nodules (<0.12m), medieval pottery, bone, and marine shell.	0.20 – 0.31
<b>110</b>	Pit cut – filled with ( <b>111</b> , <b>117</b> ). A sub-oval pit (incomplete) (1.64m x 1.14m(+) by 0.38m deep) with moderate concave sides and a shallow concave base. Within Tr.3 of TVAT 1989-90 investigations.	0.15 – 0.57
<b>111</b>	Fill of pit [ <b>110</b> ], cut by pit [ <b>108</b> ], above ( <b>117</b> ). A mid to dark grey silty clay with a slight bluish tinge with moderate chalk flecks (<10mm) marine shell frag's and charcoal flecks. Sparse dark green 'cessy' staining. Contains medieval and post-medieval pottery, bone, burnt flint, CBM, slag, corroded iron object and marine shell.	0.15 – 0.40

112	Cut of modern pit – disturbed by geotechnical test pit. Finds collected from surface.	0.52m(+)
113	Latest fill of pit [112], truncated by geotechnical test pit to the east. A mid to dark grey silty clay with moderate chalk flecks (<10mm) marine shell frag's and charcoal flecks. Contains modern and post-medieval pottery, bone, CBM, iron object, stone object and marine shell.	-
114	Cut of modern pit, filled with (115). A sub-circular pit (0.80m diameter and 80mm deep) with very shallow concave sides and a flat base.	0.52 – 0.60
115	Single fill of modern pit [114]. A black silty clay with abundant matted fine roots. Contains post-medieval pottery, modern tile and leather shoe sole.	0.52 – 0.60
116	Cut of large ditch, filled with (122) – (126). A c.5.6m wide, east-west aligned ditch with near-vertical flat sides and a partially exposed flat base. Possibly partially exposed in north of Tr.2.	0.12 – 1.49
117	Primary fill of pit [110], below (111). A dark brown 'peaty' clayey silt with a reddish tinge with abundant degraded fine roots and rare chalk flecks (<5mm). Homogenous organic fill. Contains post-medieval pottery, bone, CBM and marine shell.	0.40 – 0.57
118	Cut of modern pit in the south-east of trench.	0.51m(+)
119	Middle fill of pit [104], below (105), above (120). A pale grey, 'gritty' sandy silt with v. common v. small flints frag's (<5mm) and sub-angular flints (<30mm). No finds.	0.25 deep
120	Primary fill of pit [104], below (119) with which it has a sharp interface. Light greyish-brown 'gritty' humic, silty clay, homogenous with abundant fine organic material (matted fine roots). No finds.	0.04 deep
121	Primary fill of pit [108], below (109). A mid to dark grey silty clay with a slight bluish tinge with moderate chalk flecks (<10mm) marine shell frag's and charcoal flecks. Sparse dark green 'cessy' staining.	0.20 – 0.39
122	Fill of ditch [116], below (123). A black silt, smooth, homogenous with much degraded organic material with a reddish tinge, 'peaty'. No waterlogged wood or plant remains visible. No finds.	-
123	Fill of ditch [116], below (124). Re-deposited chalk. Granular with sparse sub-angular, moderately well-sorted flint (<60mm). No finds.	-
124	Fill of ditch [116], below (125). Light greyish-brown 'gritty' silty clay with rare, angular and sub-angular flints (<50mm) and common chalk (<5mm). No finds.	-
125	Fill of ditch [116], below (126). Pale yellowish-brown 'gritty' granular calcareous clay matrix with abundant chalk (<3mm) and flints (<0.10m, mostly <10mm). No finds.	-
126	Latest fill of ditch [116], below (100). Pale yellowish-brown 'gritty' clay matrix with v. common chalk (<10mm), common flints (<0.30m) and sparse charcoal flecks. No finds.	-

<b>Trench 2</b>	<b>Co-ordinates: (W) 436356.60E, 145687.51N; (N) 436363.11E, 145697.49N Ground Level (m AOD): (W) 57.44, (N) 57.27</b>	<b>Dimensions: 12 x 1.6m Max. depth: 0.44m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
200	Disturbed topsoil – dark greyish-brown silty clay, malleable, soft with v. common chalk flecks (<5mm) and v. common fine roots.	0 – 0.23
201	Natural calcareous gravel – a light yellowish-brown, ‘gritty’, granular calcareous matrix (abundant chalk frag’s (<5mm) with sparse to moderate angular/sub-angular flint gravel (<90mm, mostly <40mm). Cut by all features.	0.23 – 0.44(+)
202	Re-deposited chalk, modern disturbance north-east end of trench.	0.12(+)
<b>203</b>	Cut of pit, filled with ( <b>204, 205, 210</b> ). A sub-oval pit (incomplete), 1.34m by 1m(+) and 0.26m deep with steep concave sides and a shallow concave base.	0 – 0.58
<b>204</b>	Fill of pit [ <b>203</b> ], below ( <b>210</b> ). Blue grey clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Contains medieval pottery, bone, CBM and flint.	0.30 – 0.42
<b>205</b>	Fill of pit [ <b>203</b> ], below ( <b>204</b> ). Mid brown peat. Contained animal bone.	0.42 – 0.58
<b>206</b>	Cut of pit, filled with ( <b>207, 208, 209</b> ). A sub-oval pit (incomplete), 1.5m(+) by 0.8m(+) and 0.35m deep with steep concave sides and a shallow concave base. Cuts ( <b>210</b> ).	0.21 – 0.58
<b>207</b>	Fill of pit [ <b>206</b> ], below ( <b>208</b> ). Mid blue-green clay. No finds.	0.46 – 0.52
<b>208</b>	Fill of pit [ <b>206</b> ], below ( <b>209</b> ). Mid blue-grey silt clay. No finds.	0.32 – 0.46
<b>209</b>	Fill of pit [ <b>206</b> ], below (200). Mid blue-brown silty clay with diffuse green mottling. No finds.	0.21 – 0.32
<b>210</b>	Fill of pit [ <b>203</b> ], cut by [ <b>206</b> ]. Dark brown silty clay with diffuse green mottling. No finds.	0.23 – 0.30
<b>211</b>	Fill of pit [ <b>212</b> ]. Pale brown sandy silt loam. Contained animal bone, CBM and post-medieval pottery.	0.20 – 0.44
<b>212</b>	Cut of pit, filled with ( <b>211</b> ). Sub-oval, truncated by machining mostly seen in section. 0.55m by 1.25m(+) and 0.23 deep with steep straight sides and flat base. Cuts (201).	0.20 – 0.44

<b>Trench 3</b>	<b>Co-ordinates: (NW) 436353.63E, 145721.67N; (NE) 436360.67E, 145725.30N Ground Level (m AOD): (NW) 57.80, (NE) 57.93</b>	<b>Dimensions: 8.0 x 2.6m Max. depth: 0.87m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
300	Modern overburden. Pale grey-brown sandy silt. Very mixed with abundant degraded lime mortar and fragments of unfrogged 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> century brick.	0 – 0.45
301	Modern concrete slab below (300).	0.45 – 0.55
302	Tarmac with bedding layer beneath of brick rubble and flint nodules. Below (301).	0.55 – 0.59
<b>303</b>	Pale yellow-grey silt loam. Abundant flint inclusions. Fill within depression or possible shallow cut. Below ( <b>304</b> ).	0.59– 0.87
<b>304</b>	Re-deposited chalk, granular, <30mm. Below (302) and (311). No finds.	0.54– 0.67
<b>305</b>	North-west – south-east aligned flint wall with south-west return. Constructed from sub-angular flint nodules, <0.20m and pale yellow-white lime mortar. 0.72m wide. Return narrower, 0.28m wide.	0.60 – 0.92(+)

<b>306</b>	North-west – south-east aligned, unfrogged red brick wall, English bond. Pale brown-white lime mortar. 6 courses high. 0.76m wide. Flint rubble and mortar core. Constructed on (307).	0 – 0.66
<b>307</b>	Pale yellow-brown clay. Sparse chalk inclusions, <5mm. Below (304). No finds.	0.62 – 0.92
308	Natural geology, soliflucted chalk.	0.87 (+)
309	Modern surface tarmac and brick rubble may be equivalent to (302). Below 300.	0.58 – 0.73
310	Mid yellow-grey silt loam. Abundant flint inclusions. May be equivalent to (303). Below (309).	0.73 – 0.88
<b>311</b>	Possible surface. Large flint nodules and brick rubble. Below (300), abuts (305), potentially cut through by (309) but vertical relationship.	0.54 – 0.64
<b>312</b>	Possible step foundation to wall (305) on south-west face. Flint nodules within pale yellow-white lime mortar. Below/ abutted by (307).	0.70 – 0.90

## APPENDIX 2: OASIS RECORD FORM

### 8.1 55 Chantry Street, Andover - Wessex Archaeology

#### OASIS ID - wessexar1-137620

##### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
<a href="#">View 1</a>	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	15 November 2012

##### Completed sections in current version

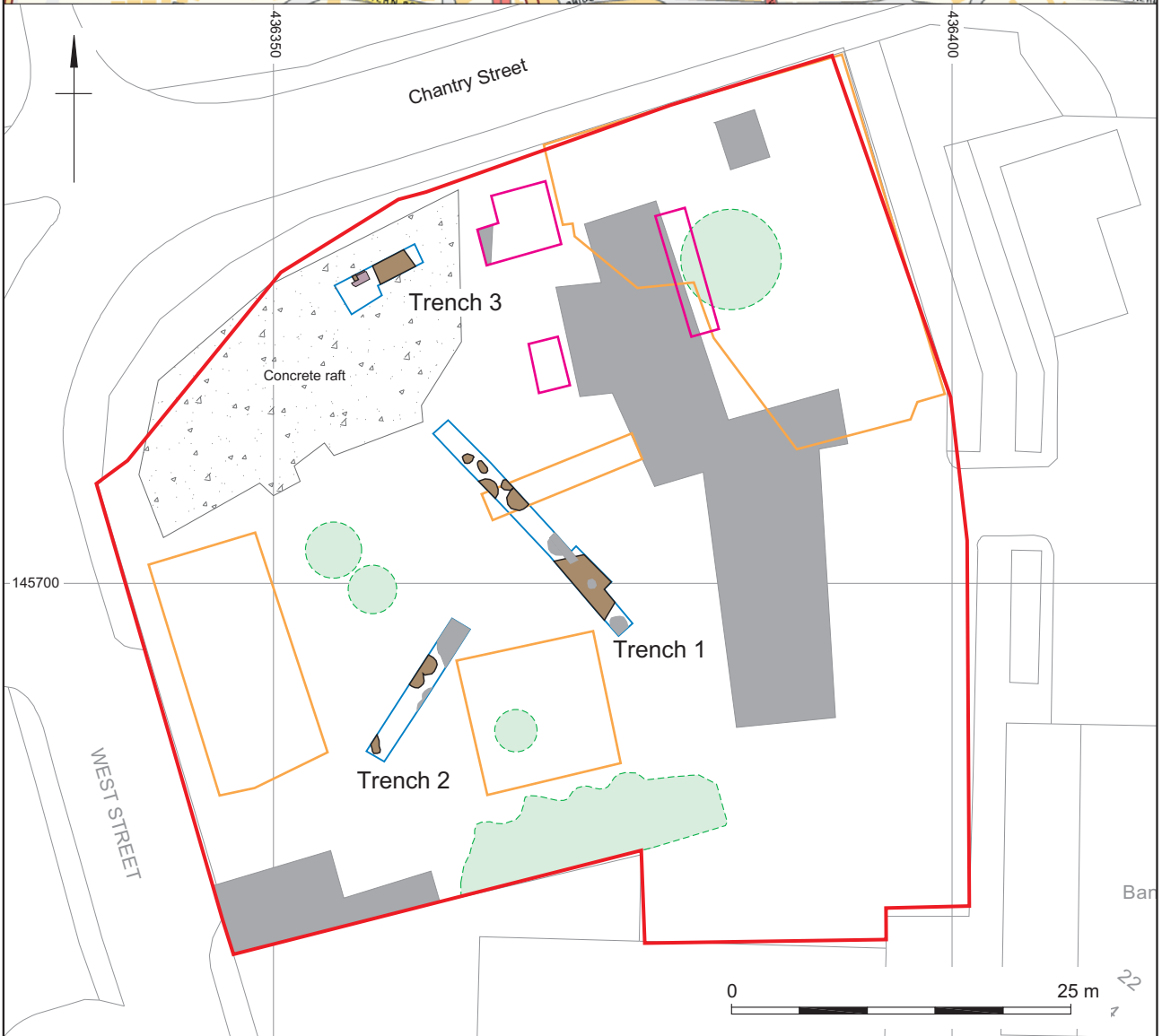
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Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

##### Validated sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

##### File submission and form progress

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Images submitted?	No	Image filename/s
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?

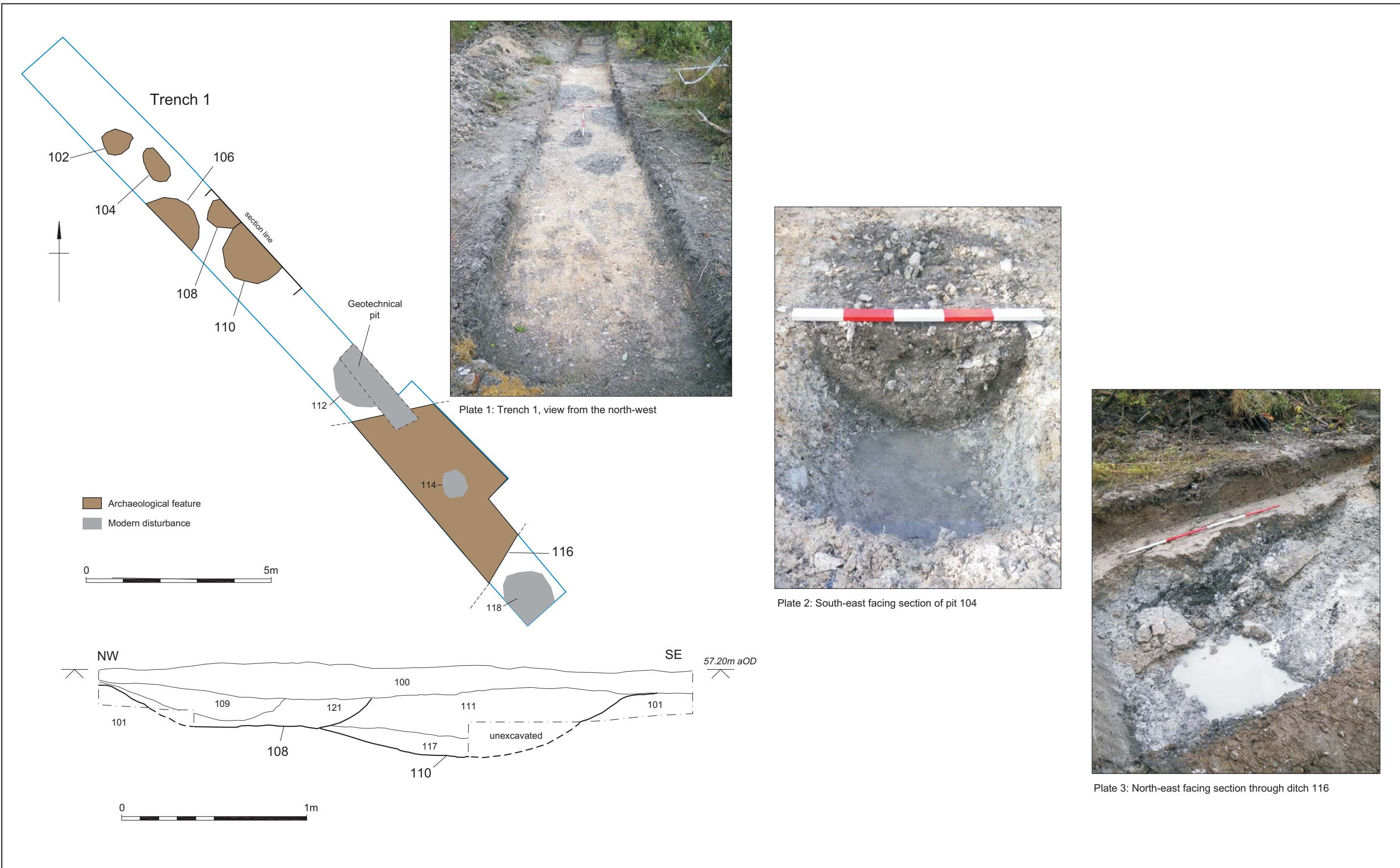


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<p>Contains Ordnance Survey open data © Crown Copyright and database right 2012.            Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2012. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449.            This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>			
Date:	26/10/12	Revision Number:	1
Scale:	1:10,000 & 1:500 at A4	Illustrator:	KL/SEJ
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Site location plan

Figure 1





Trench 1: survey, section and plates

Figure 2

	Date: 26/10/12		Revision Number: 0	
	Scale: plan=1:100, section =1:20		Illustrator: SEJ	
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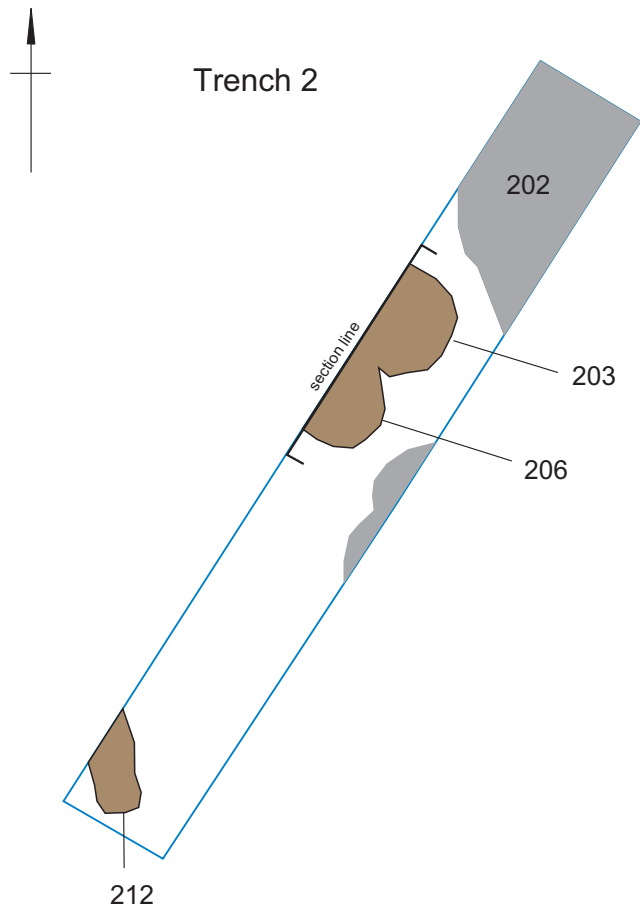
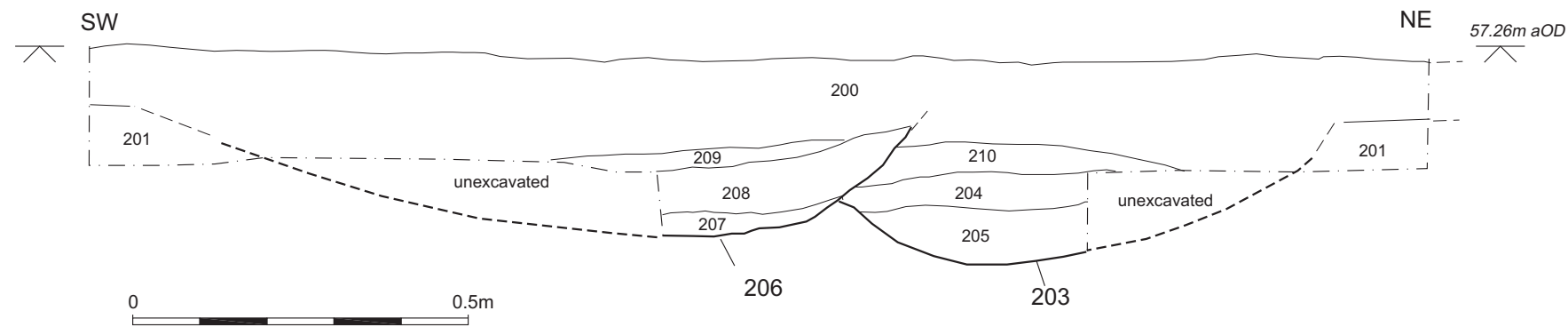


Plate 5: Pits 203 and 206, oblique view from the north-east



Plate 4: Trench 2, view from the south-west





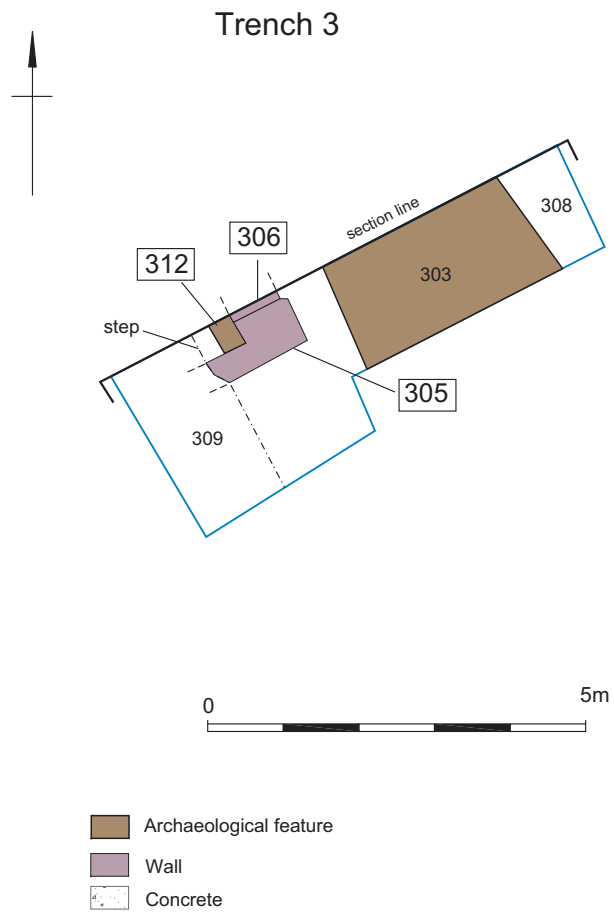
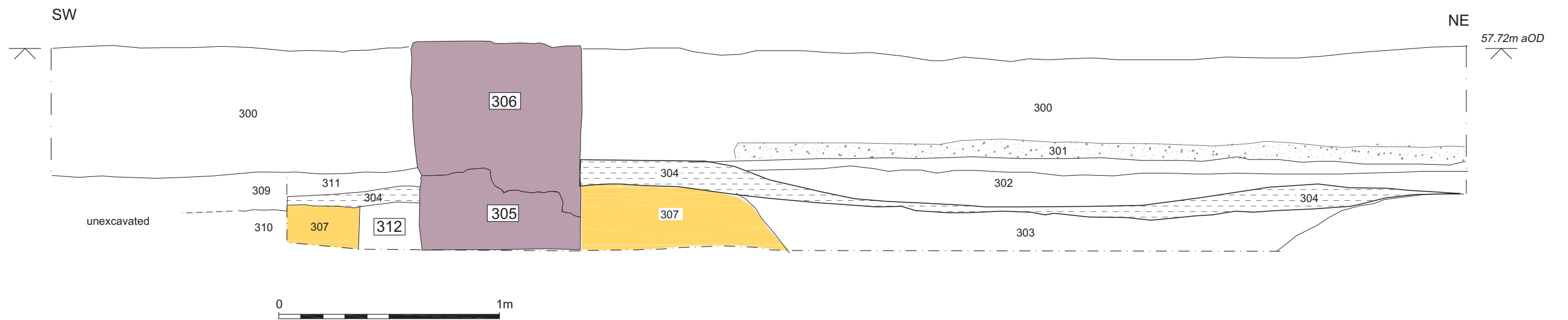


Plate 6: Trench 3, view from the north-east



Plate 7: south-east facing section of structures in Trench 3







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